

going, was preferred from the archbishopric of Mexico to the primacy of Spain, and has left the traces of his wisdom and his charity in every part of this desolate city:—he reformed the discipline of the cathedral; he rebuilt and re-organized the university; erected on a more extensive scale and in a more healthy situation, the hospital for lunatics; gave to the public the best inn in Spain; and filled the useless Alcazar with the industry of a silk manufactory. From this station, so peculiarly fitted to his disposition, and so ennobled by his virtues, he has at length been dismissed, to make room for the nephew of the king and brother-in-law of the prince of peace; a youth about twenty-four years of age, who at present monopolizes the sees of

Toledo and Seville, while their former prelates are banished to Rome, where they receive pensions from the king of Spain.—I have been assured of the good conduct of the juvenile prelate, but I find the inhabitants of Toledo are by no means content: he lives always with the court, and comes to the city merely on the great festivals of the church. I mentioned to some of the people, that I had seen Lorenzana; they were eager to hear of his health, and assured me that if he were to return, the whole city to a man, would come out to meet him and welcome him.

The chief boast of Toledo is its cathedral, which is a large and handsome Gothic structure; it is, however, very inferior to many of our English churches. Being built

by Ferdinand the Catholic, it may be considered as one of the last efforts of the Gothic taste in Spain: externally it is irregular, and mixed in its architecture; the interior is principally striking from its breadth: it is divided into five aisles; it shews none of the rich features of the contemporary florid style in England, except in the enclosure of the altar, which is adorned with tracery.

Near the cathedral is a large building covered with red plaister, which is the palace of the archbishop: it runs into all sorts of shapes and directions, making a number of small courts, and affording chambers for one hundred and fifty persons, who constitute the prelate's retinue; it has no enclosure or garden, and is one of the dullest and dirtiest buildings I have ever seen.

We passed through two dreary streets to the Gothic church of San Juan de los Reyes: the exterior is covered with the chains, fetters, manacles, &c. which were found upon the christian captives when Alphonso IV. took the city.

Nothing can surpass the gloomy dullness of Toledo: in other towns the chanting of the convents is drowned by the noise and bustle of the streets; but here it struck me greatly, the desolate silence is only broken by the deep voices of the friars, who are singing masses continually, and in every part. The university is a remarkably neat and convenient building.

The manufactory of swords is carried on about half a league from the town. The palace of Charles V. is in a fine situation, the site of the



ancient Moorish Alcazar, but the architecture does not offer any thing to admire.

Before I left Toledo I paid another visit to the cathedral, while vespers were chaunted with music, on the eve of St. Peter's day. The choir is in the centre of the building, and the stalls are finely carved by Porregiano, the pupil of Buonarrotti. The singing and music was in the same lively opera style, which I had occasion to remark at Monserate and other places; and indeed, the canons seem to consider it in the light of an entertainment, as they frequently talked to each other, and even smiled occasionally. The organ of this cathedral is very fine, and has a strength of tone which is peculiar to the organs of this country. The relics and trea-

sures of this cathedral have been often described ; and it must be remarked, though the Spanish churches must yield to those of Italy in marble statues, paintings, and taste, yet they infinitely surpass them, especially at present, in gold and silver, precious stones, and valuable ornaments.

The province of Toledo being situated nearly in the centre of Spain, may be taken as a general specimen, for the purpose of giving an idea of the rural economy of the other agricultural provinces in the interior. It is but moderately fertile, and partly occupied by mountains ; nevertheless it produces so much corn as to be able to export a certain quantity, which principally goes to supply the consumption of Madrid. The following are some calculations on this subject.

	<i>Annual Produce.</i>	<i>Average Price.</i>	<i>Value in Reals de Vellon.</i>
	<i>Fanegas.</i>	<i>Reals.</i>	
Wheat*, . . . . .	1,800,000	44	79,200,000
Barley, . . . . .	1,472,000	19	27,968,000
Rye, . . . . .	380,000	26	7,280,000
Oats, . . . . .	146,000	14	2,044,000

*Surplus of Corn.*

186,000 fanegas of wheat, worth	8,184,000 reals.
70,000 ——— of barley, . . . .	1,330,000
Oats to the value of about . . . .	20,000
Total value of corn exported, . .	9,534,000 reals.

\* The *fanega* and *arroba* are Spanish measures, which I have no opportunity of exactly reducing to our common English measures of capacity. The silver *real* is equal to about  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  sterling, and the *real de Vellon* (or of copper) to about half that sum. Unfortunately, the tables from which I copy these statements, do not accurately distinguish which is meant in each case, or I would have expressed the whole in sterling money; but any of my commercial readers who may be inclined to make the calculations themselves, will probably be sufficient judges to determine in every instance.

	<i>Annual Produce. Fanegas.</i>	<i>Average Price. Reals.</i>	<i>Total Value. Reals de Vellon.</i>
Grey pease, of which one-fifth is exported, 40,000		80	3,200,000
Vetches, . . . . . 39,000		25	975,000
Black vetches, .. 3,000		24	72,000
<i>Juijas</i> , or square pease, . . . . . 2,000		30	60,000
<i>Titos</i> , a kind of yel- low pease, . . . . 8,000		28	224,000
<i>Guisantes</i> , another kind not much known, . . . . . 2,500		34	85,000
Rapeseed, . . . . . 600		25	15,000
Linseed, . . . . . 700		39	27,300
Saffron, . . . . . 1,000 lb.		86	86,000
Aniseed, . . . . . 500 fanegas		56	28,000
Cummin, . . . . . 400		48	19,200
Total value, . . . . .			<u>4,791,500</u>

Vegetables appear to be not much cultivated, especially for a province so near to Madrid.



PROVINCE OF TOLEDO. 221

	<i>Fanegas.</i>	<i>Reals.</i>	<i>Reals de Vellon.</i>
Lentils, . . . . .	7,000	28	196,000
Beans, . . . . .	10,500	29	304,500
French beans, . . . .	2,000	35	70,000
Potatoes, . . . . .	70,000 arrobas	3	210,000
Other vegetables, especially excel- lent asparagus,	50,000	4	200,000
Total value, . . . . .			<u>980,500</u>

Neither is fruit in greater abundance, as may be seen by the following statement :

Cherries, . . . . .	17,500 arrobas,	35,000 reals.
Apricots, . . . . .	8,000	64,000
Plumbs, . . . . .	40,000	200,000
Figs, . . . . .	2,000	36,000
Chesnuts, . . . . .	20,000 fanegas,	140,000
Walnuts, . . . . .	2,000	50,000
Total value, . . . . .		<u>525,000 reals.</u>

The produce of the olive is on the other hand considerable ; that tree thrives much better in this province



than in the environs of Madrid, which, from the too elevated situation, is subject to more intense frosts.

	<i>Arrobas.</i>	<i>Reals.</i>	<i>Reals.</i>
Olive oil, ..	170,000	at 40	6,800,000
Of which are			
exported,	20,000 .....		800,000
Olives, .....	25,000 fanegas,	at 20	500,000

The vineyards are equally important; they sometimes yield very pleasant wines, but a much greater quantity of those of la Mancha, is consumed at Madrid.

	<i>Arrobas.</i>	<i>Reals.</i>	<i>Reals.</i>
Grapes, ...	2,000	at 5	60,000
Wine, .....	1,700,000	at 7	11,900,000
Vinegar, ...	29,000	at 6	174,000
Spirits, ....	21,000	at 16	336,000
Total value of the produce of the vine,			<u>12,470,000</u>

About 200,000 arrobas of wine are exported, and fetch the sum of 1,400,000 reals.

Among the primary materials used in manufactures, are distinguished the following :

	<i>Reals.</i>
Flax, 5000 arrobas, of the value of	330,000
Hemp, 20,000 arrobas, .....	740,000
Rushes, called <i>esparto</i> , 12,000 bundles,	12,000
Silk, 25,000 arrobas, .....	1,550,000

In 1787 there were uncultivated spots, on which upwards of 86,000 mulberry trees might have been planted.

	<i>Reals.</i>
Soda and barilla, 270,000 arrobas, of the value of .....	1,500,000
Madder and woad, a small quantity.	
Sumach, 26,000 arrobas, .....	104,000

Cattle constitute an essential branch of the exportations of this province, as appears from the annexed account:

		<i>Reals.</i>	<i>Reals.</i>
Wool,	16,000 arrobas,	at 60	960,000
Rams,	3,000 head,	at 42	126,000
Lambs,	10,000	at 22	440,000
Swine,	10,200	at 61	622,200
Mules,	600	at 900	540,000
Foals,	150	at 160	24,000
Young asses,	400	at 120	48,000
Calves,	6,000	at 112	672,000
Total value of these articles,			<u>3,432,000</u>

The produce of cheese, about 10,000 arrobas, amount to 28,000 reals, but it does not appear that any is exported. The sheep yield 80,000 arrobas of wool, of the value of 4,800,000 reals. The bees supply 4000 arrobas of honey, valued at 128,000 reals, and 400 arrobas of wax, worth 72,000 reals.

We have very few accurate observations on the degrees of heat and cold, to which the thermometer rises in the different latitudes of Spain,



as well as on the other circumstances relative to the climate of the country. The following particulars, however, are given on good authority.

Heavy rains are rare at Toledo, but droughts are frequent. Rain comes with the west and south-west winds, but is seldom brought by the east or south. The north wind is always dry, though very humid in Asturias and Biscay. The rains are but of short continuance; they begin about the middle of October and last five or six days, after which the air is serene till the middle of December, when a fortnight's rain succeeds. The frost sets in with the year: the snow seldom lies above twenty-four hours at Toledo; but at Madrid, where it is more abundant, it sometimes remains several days. M. Guilleman has observed Beau-

mur's thermometer as low as five degrees at Toledo; at Madrid he has seen it fall to seven degrees; at Beurrit, near Palencia, in latitude  $42^{\circ}$ , he has seen it at  $9\frac{1}{2}$  degrees; and at Pampluna in latitude  $43^{\circ}$ , and at the foot of the Pyrenees, he has observed it at  $9\frac{7}{8}$ . At Toledo the almond tree blossoms in the middle of February, and the apricot the beginning of March. The hot season commences with the month of July; not a cloud is then to be seen, and thunder storms, though common in May and June, are then very rare. At sun-rise the thermometer stands at from thirteen to nineteen degrees. According to Don Juan, the greatest heat at Madrid is 26 degrees, and the average temperature of the month of July does not exceed  $20^{\circ}$ . From these observations

it may be concluded, that since the heat of Toledo seems to be equal, notwithstanding the difference of latitudes, to that of Algiers, the climate of Cadiz and Malaga may perhaps be as hot as that of Surinam and Pondicherry.

*July 14.*

We arrived at Lisbon this evening, after a fatiguing journey from Madrid. We rode post-horses, which is the most expeditious mode of travelling in Spain. The distance from Madrid to Lisbon is ninety-eight leagues, viz. sixty-six of Spain, and thirty-two of Portugal. Multiplying these, the one by four and the other by five, gives the number of English miles, four hundred and twenty-five; of which fifteen are water passage, from Aldea Gallega to Lisbon. The country

through which we passed, may be generally described as follows:—Castile, before we left it, shewed some few spots superior to its usual bleak and burnt appearance; and the mountains of Guadaloupe make a fine object in the prospect: Spanish Estremadura is a rocky surface, covered almost entirely with a forest of cork trees, and exhibiting in several instances, picturesque views.—Portugal, from Elvas to Cana, is a rich and pleasing country; from Cana to Lisbon, wild, with shrubs and pines; a sandy soil: excepting Merida, there is no interesting town on the road, four hundred and twenty-four miles. The aqueducts of the ancient Ementa Augusta, are fallen into the most beautiful decay, and interspersed with the trees which grow about the river, they form one of



the prettiest prospects I have ever seen. We found the inns small and indifferent during the whole journey; though in Portugal they are worse than in Spain. The road is not well kept: it is sometimes stony and narrow, and at others a wide sandy track; the Portuguese road is frequently paved. Of the Spanish post-horses, we generally found two out of the four, very good: these are small, and canter well. In Portugal we seldom found more than one good out of the five. In Spain, the charge each league is eleven reals and a half the horse, and the postillion expects a pesetta for the same distance. In Portugal, for two horses they charge a dollar or eight testoons a league, and the postillion is paid the same as in Spain. The road from Madrid to Cadiz,

alone furnishes post-horses for carriages. The royal post-office at Madrid keeps twenty-eight riding horses; and in every post-house in Spain six are provided, of which two are always ready. In Portugal each post-house has thirteen horses, all ready.

*July 15.*

The stink of the streets of Lisbon is a strong antidote to curiosity; but in fact, after a tour in Italy and Spain, there is very little in this city to afford gratification, and excite interest. The situation is certainly fine; but the town wants eminent buildings, and the banks of the Tagus are too tame and barren.—Belem is an interesting object, especially to the antiquary, as it exhibits a species of Gothic architecture which is unknown to the rest of Europe.

The monastery was founded by Emanuel I. on the spot where Vasco de Gama received the benediction of the patriarch, when he sailed on his voyage of discovery. A specimen of a similar sort of Arabesque Gothic, may be seen in the mausoleum erected by the same king at Bataka.

The environs of Lisbon have been much celebrated; and it must be allowed, that Cintra is in every respect worthy the warm tints of description which have been lavished on it. It is a most beautiful and interesting spot: a mountain covered half way up with gardens and villas, and above these, rising into rude and picturesque appearances. The view from Cintra, however, is very bare and disagreeable.

*July 20.*

With little regret I embarked on board the packet for England, without seeing more of Portugal; which, from want of splendor in the privileged orders, and want of character among the people, must at this time (1803) be reckoned one of the most uninteresting and unpleasant countries in Europe.



## CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

OF THE

MOORISH AND SPANISH SOVEREIGNS  
WHO HAVE REIGNED IN SPAIN.

—◆—  
*Califs of the East.*

A. C.

- 705. Valid I. eleventh calif of the Ommiades.
- 716. Suleiman.
- 718. Omar II.
- 721. Yezid II.
- 723. Haccham.
- 742. Valid II.
- 743. Yezid III.
- 744. Ibrachim.
- 744. Mervau II. the last calif of the house of Ommiah.
- 752. Aboul-Abbas-Saffah, first calif of the house of Abbas.

*Governors or Viceroy's of Spain.*

- 714. Moussa, conqueror of Spain.
- 717. Abdelazis, son of Moussa.
- 718. Alahor.

A C.

721. Elzemagh.  
 723. Ambeze-ben-Schim.  
 725. Asre-ben-Abdoullah.  
 727. Jahiah-ben-Selenc.  
 728. Osman-Abinesa.  
 728. Hazifa-ben-Elahous.  
 729. Hicchem-ben-Hadi.  
 731. Mehemet-ben-Abdoullah.  
 731. Abdalrahman-ben-Abdoullah, killed at the battle of Tours.  
 734. Abdoulmelek-ben-Koutn.  
 735. Akbe-ben-el-Hadjadi.  
 742. Aboulatar-Hassan.  
 742. Tevabé.  
 746. Joseph el Fahri, the last viceroy.

*Califs of the West.*

755. Abdarahman I. prince of the house of Ommiah.  
 788. Haccham I.  
 796. Abdelazis-el-Hakkam I.  
 822. Abdarahman II. and Mouzaffer.  
 852. Mahommed I. el Emir.  
 886. Almouzir.  
 889. Abdoullah.  
 892. Abdarahman III.

A. C.

961. Abdoul-Abbas-el-Hakkam II.  
 976. Haccham II.  
 1005. Mohammed-el-Mahadi, the usurper.  
 1007. Suleiman.

*Sultans of Cordova.*

1011. Haccham II. restored to the throne.  
 1014. Suleiman, restored.  
 1016. Ali-ben-Hamoud.  
 1017. Abdarahman IV.  
 1018. Casim.  
 1021. Jahiah.  
 1022. Haccham III.  
 1024. Mohammed-el-Mustek-fi-Billah.  
 1025. Abdarahman V.  
 1025. Jahiah-ben-Ali.  
 1026. Haccham IV.  
 1027. Jalmar-ben-Mohammed, the last calif of Cordova.

*Principal Kingdoms erected on the Ruins of the Western Califat.**Toledo.*

1027. Adaser-Ahmanon I.

A. C.

1053. Almamon II. the benefactor of Alphonso VI.
1078. Haccham, the eldest son of Almamon II.
1079. Jahiah, brother of the preceding.
1085. Taking of Toledo by Alphonso VI. king of Castile. Jahiah removes his residence to Valentia.
- End of the kingdom of Toledo.

*Saragossa.*

1014. Almundir, governor, assumes the royal dignity.
1023. Almudafar-Benhoud I.
1025. Suleiman-Benhoud II.
1073. Almutadar-Billah.
1096. Almotazem, the last king.
1118. Taking of Saragossa by Alphonso I. surnamed the Warrior, king of Arragon.

End of the kingdom of Saragossa.

*Valentia.*

1026. Muceit.
- Various usurpers.



- A. C.  
 1085. Jahiah, last king of Toledo.  
 1093. Aben-Jaf.  
 1094. The Cid takes Valentia, and rules there with sovereign power till his death.  
 1102. The Almoravides, kings of Morocco, retake Valentia after the death of the Cid.  
 Various governors or usurpers.  
 1224. Abenzeith.  
 1230. Zean, the last king.  
 1238. Taking of Valentia by James I. king of Arragon.  
 End of the kingdom of Valentia..

*Seville.*

1023. Idris.  
 1028. Aboulcazem Benabad I.  
 1041. Abi Omar Benabad II.  
 1068. Mohammed Benabad III. the last king.  
 1097. Benabad III. surrenders himself a prisoner to Joseph Almoravides.  
 Various governors or usurpers.

A. C.

1236. Seville becomes a republic.

1248. Taking of Seville by St. Ferdinand,  
king of Castile.*Kings of Grenada.*1236. Mahomet I. Abousaid-Alhamar,  
founder of the kingdom of Gre-  
nada, and chief of the branch  
of the Alhamars.

1273. Mahomet II. al-Fakih.

Emir-al-Mumenim.

1302. Mahomet III. el-Hama, or the  
Blind.1313. Ismael I. Farady, chief of the  
royal branch of the Faradys,  
descendants of the first Alhamar.

1322. Mahomet V.

1343. Joseph I.

1354. Mahomet VI. the old.

1360. Mahomet VII. the red.

Alhamar VI.

1362. Mahomet the old, restored.

1379. Mahomet VIII. Abouhjad, or  
Guadix.

1392. Joseph II.

- A. C.  
 1396. Mahomet IX. Balba.  
 1408. Joseph III.  
 1423. Mahomet X. Abenazar, or the  
 Left-handed.  
 1427. Mahomet XI. el-Zugair, or the  
 Little.  
 1429. Mahomet X. restored.  
 1432. Joseph IV. Alhamar.  
 1432. Mahomet X. seated a third time  
 on the throne.  
 1445. Mahomet XII. Osman.  
 1453. Ismael II.  
 1465. Mulei Hassem.  
 1485. Abou-Abdoullah, or Boabdil, the  
 last king.  
 1492. Taking of Grenada by Ferdinand  
 and Isabella, king and queen of  
 Castile and Arragon.  
 End of the kingdom of Grenada.

*Kings of Castile.*

1230. St. Ferdinand, the third of that  
 name.  
 1252. Alphonso X. the Wise.  
 1284. Sancho IV. the Brave.

- A. C.  
 1295. Ferdinand IV.  
 1311. Alphonso XI. the Avenger.  
 1350. Peter the Cruel.  
 1369. Henry II. Transtamare.  
 1379. John I.  
 1390. Henry III.  
 1406. John II.  
 1454. Henry IV. the Impotent.  
 1474. Isabella and Ferdinand V. the  
 conquerors of Granada.  
 1492. Total expulsion of the Moors.  
 Discovery of America.  
 1504. Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand  
 and Isabella, marries Philip I.  
 of the house of Austria.

*House of Austria.*

1504. Philip I.  
 1516. Charles I.; or as emperor of Ger-  
 many, Charles V.  
 1556. Philip II.  
 1592. Philip III.  
 1621. Philip IV. whose daughter, Ma-  
 ria Theresa, married Louis  
 XIV. of France in 1660.  
 1665. Charles II. who died without issue.



*House of Bourbon.*

1700. Philip V. grandson of Louis XIV.  
 1724. Louis, who died the same year.  
 1746. Ferdinand VI.  
 1759. Charles III. his brother.  
 1788. Charles IV. born in 1748.

*Present Royal Family of Spain.*

Charles IV. born Nov. 12, 1748; king of Spain and of the Indies, Dec. 14, 1788; married Sept. 4, 1765, to Louisa Maria Theresa of Parma, queen of Spain and of the Indies, born Dec. 9, 1751.

Issue of this marriage:

Ferdinand Maria Francis de Paule, &c. prince of Asturias, born Oct. 14, 1784; married Oct. 6, 1801, to Maria Antoinette Theresa, daughter of Ferdinand IV. king of the Two Sicilies, born Dec. 14, 1784. Died in 1806.

Charles Maria Isidore, infant of Spain, born March 29, 1788.

Francis de Paula Anthony Maria, infant of Spain, born March 10, 1794.

Charlotte Joachima, infanta of Spain; born April 25, 1775; married Jan. 9, 1790, to the prince-regent of Portugal.

Maria Louisa Josephina, born July 6, 1782; married August 5, 1795, to Louis, hereditary prince of Parma, afterwards created king of Etruria, and who died in 1803.

Maria Isabella, infanta of Spain, born July 5, 1789.

*Brothers of the King:*

Ferdinand IV. king of the Two Sicilies.

Antonio Pascal Francis John Nepomuceno Amiello Raymond Sylvester, born Dec. 31, 1755; married his niece, the infanta Maria Amelia, who died July 27, 1798.

*Son of the Infant Gabriel and Maria Anna Victoria, Daughter of the Queen of Portugal.*

Peter Charles, infant, born June 17, 1786.

## DESCRIPTION OF CADIZ HARBOUR,

ILLUSTRATED BY A CHART.

I HAVE, in another chapter, detailed with some minuteness the peculiar nature of the commerce carried on from the port of Cadiz; I shall therefore now speak only of this city in a general view. It is situated in the province of Andalusia, on an island, separated from the main land by a small arm of the sea, but united to it by a fortified bridge. The entrance of the bay is about 500 fathoms wide, and is guarded by two forts. The streets of the city are narrow, dirty, ill-paved, and much infested with rats in the night. The houses are very high, with flat roofs; and most of them have a sort of turrets, affording an extensive view of the sea. Among the public establishments here, the most remarkable are the naval academy, the superb naval hospital, and the observatory. The cathedral has now been 50 years in constructing, but the roof is not half finished. The outskirts of the city are agreeable and rural. This is the port from which the flotilla sails for South America, and to which it returns; and perhaps there is not a more commercial city in Europe, nor one more abounding in money.

Cadiz was called by the Phœnicians, *Gadir*; a name signifying a *hedge*, or *place surrounded with hedges*: the Romans called it *Gades*, and

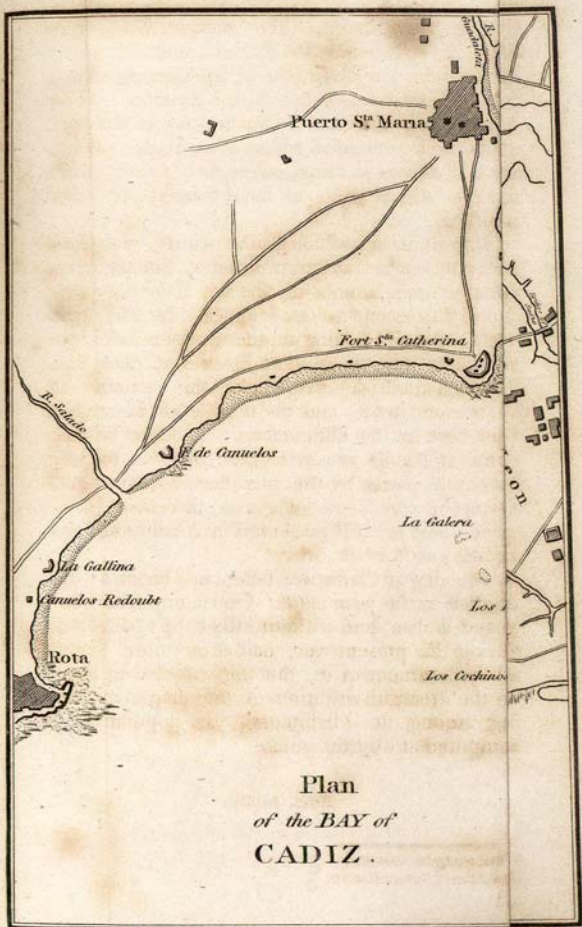
the Arabians Kader. The ancient Gadir was originally founded by the Tyrians, and afterwards came under the dominion of the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans. The Moors were expelled from this city in the year 1262. The pretended pillars of Hercules, which are still shewn in ruins, were two round stone towers, which seem to have formed part of a windmill.

The island on which Cadiz stands, was formerly 30 leagues in circumference, but the continual encroachments of the sea have now reduced this extent to ten leagues. In the year 1731, the tide having on one occasion fallen remarkably low, there were discovered near San Pedro (a small isle near Cadiz) the remains of the ancient town, and the temple of Hercules, built here by the Phœnicians. A large bronze statue of Apollo was recovered, but was *piously* broken to pieces by the populace: some small statues of the same substance, however, were saved, and are still preserved in a cabinet of antiquities at Port St. Mary.

The city of Cadiz was taken and burnt by the English in the year 1596. Our countrymen besieged it also, but without effect, in 1702; and during the present war, had at one time begun a bombardment of it; but this was discontinued on the dreadful visitation of the plague appearing among its inhabitants. Its population is computed at 66,000 souls.

THE END.





Plan  
of the BAY of  
CADIZ.

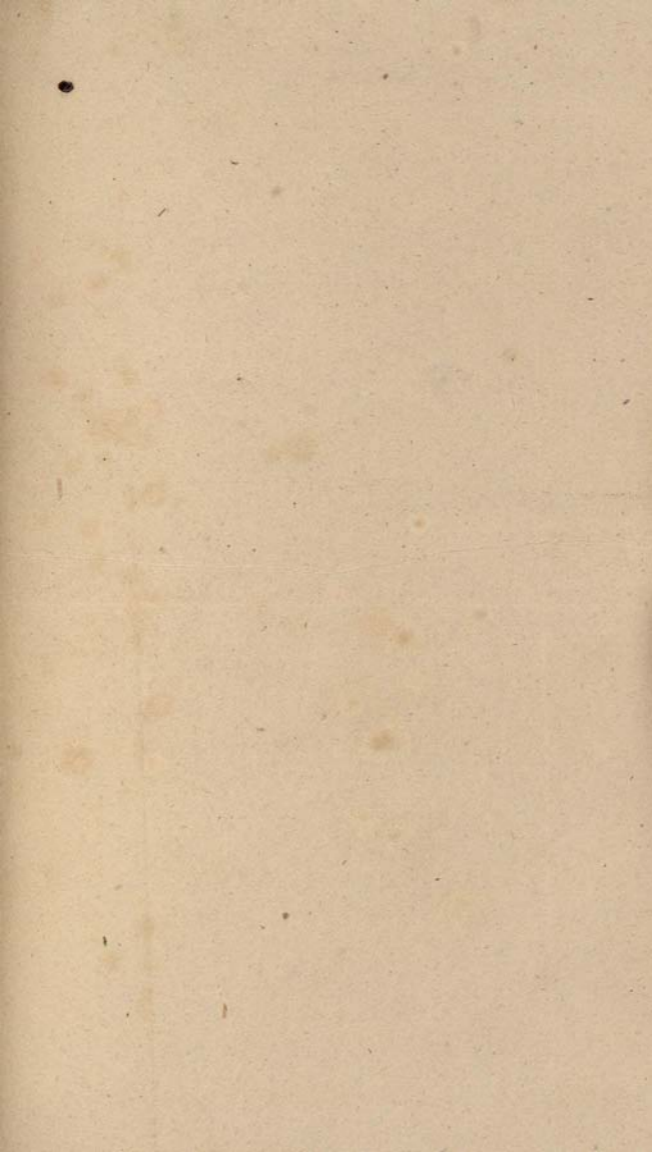




















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