The green Stem grows in Stature and in Size, But only feeds with hope the Farmer's Eyes; Then laughs the childish Year with Flourets crown'd,

And lavishly perfumes the Fields around, But no substantial Nourishment receives, Infirm the Stalks, unfolid are the Leaves.

Proceeding onward whence the Year began
The Summer grows adult, and ripensinto Man.
This Season, as in Men, is most repleat
With kindly Moisture, and prolifick Heat.

Autumn fucceeds, a fober tepid Age,
Not froze with Fear, nor boiling into Rage;
More than mature, and tending to decay, [Grey.
When our brown Locks repine to mix with odious

Last, Winter creeps along with tardy Pace, Sour is his Front, and furrow'dis his Face; His Scalp if not dishonour'd quite of Hair, [bare. The ragged Fleece is thin, and thin is worse than

Ev'n our own Bodies daily change receive, Some part of what was theirs before, they leave; Nor are to Day what Yesterday they were; Nor the whole same to-Morrow will appear.

Time was, when we were fow'd, and just began From some few fruitful Drops, the promise of a Man; Then Nature's Hand (fermented as it was) Monded to Shape the foft, coagulated Mass: And when the little Man was fully form'd, The breathless Embrio with a Spirit warm'd; But when the Mother's Throws begin to come. The Creature, pent within the narrow Room, Breaks his blind Prison, pushing to repair His stiffled Breath, and draw the living Air; Cast on the Margin of the World he lies, A helpless Babe, but by Instinct he cries. He next effays to walk, but downward pres'd On four Feet imitates his Brother Beaft: By flow degrees he gathers from the Ground His Legs, and to the rowling Chair is bound; Then walks alone; a Horfeman now become, He rides a Stick, and travels round the Room: In time he vaunts among his youthful Peers, Strong-boa'd, and strung with Nerves, in pride of Years,

He runs with Mettle his first merry Stage,
Maintains the next, abated of his Rage,
But manages his Strength, and spares his Age.
Heavy the third, and stiff, he sinks apace,
And thô 'tis down-hill all, but creeps along the Race.
Now sapless on the verge of Death he stands,
Contemplating his former Feet, and Hands;
And Milo-like, his slacken'd Sinews sees,
And wither'd Arms, once sit to cope with Hercules,
Unable now to shake, much less to tear, the Trees.

So Helen wept when her too faithful Glass Reflected to her Eyes the Ruins of her Face: Wondring what Charms her Ravishers cou'd spy, To force her twice, or ev'n but once enjoy!

Thy Teeth, devouring Time, thine, envious Age, On Things below still exercise your Rage: With venom'd Grinders you corrupt your Meat, And then, at lingring Meals, the Morsels eat.

Nor those, which Elements we call, abide, Nor to this Figure, nor to that, are tyel: For this eternal World is said of Old But four prolifick Principles to hold, Four different Bodies; two to Heav'n afcend,
And other two down to the Center tend:
Fire first with Wings expanded mounts on high,
Pure, void of Weight, and dwells in upper Sky;
Then Air, because unclog'd in empty Space,
Flies after Fire, and claims the second Place:
But weighty Water, as her Nature guides,
Lies on the lap of Earth; and Mother Earth subsides.

All Things are mix'd of these, which all contain,
And into these are all resolv'd again:
Earth rarises to Dew, expanded more,
The subtil Dew in Air begins to soar;
Spreads as she slies, and weary of her Name
Extenuates still, and changes into Flame;
Thus having by degrees Persection won,
Restless they soon untwist the Web they spun,
And Fire begins to lose her radiant Hue,
Mix'd with gross Air, and Air descends to Dew;
And Dew condensing, does her Form forego,
And sinks, a heavy sump of Earth, below.

Thus are their Figures never at a stand, But chang'd by Nature's innovating Hand;

All Things are alter'd, nothing is destroy'd, The shifted Scene for some new Show employ'd.

Then, to be born, is to begin to be
Some other Thing we were not formerly:
And what we call to Die, is not t'appear,
Or be the Thing that formerly we were.
Those very Elements which we partake,
Alive, when Dead some other Bodies make:
Translated grow, have Sense, or can Discourse;
But Death on deathless Substance has no force.

That Forms are chang'd I grant; that nothing can Continue in the Figure it began:

The golden Age, to Silver was debas'd:

To Copper that; our Mettal came at last.

The Face of Places, and their Forms, decay; And that is folid Earth, that once was Sea: Seas in their turn retreating from the Shore, Make folid Land, what Ocean was before; And far from Strands are Shells of Fishes found, And rufty Anchors fix'd on Mountain Ground: And what were Fields before, now wash'd and worn By falling Floods from high, to Valleys turn,

And crumbling still descend to level Lands; And Lakes, and trembling Bogs, are barren Sands: And the parch'd Desart floats in Streams unknown; Wondring to drink of Waters not her own.

Here Nature living Fountains opes; and there Seals up the Wombs where living Fountains were; Or Earthquakes stop their ancient Course, and bring Diverted Streams to feed a distant Spring. So Lycus, swallow'd up, is seen no more, But far from thence knocks out another Door. Thus Erasinus dives; and blind in Earth Runs on, and gropes his way to fecond Birth, Starts up in Argos Meads, and shakes his Locks Around the Fields, and fattens all the Flocks. So Mysus by another way is led, And, grown a River, now diffains his Head: Forgets his humble Birth, his Name forfakes, And the proud Title of Caicus takes. Large Amenane, impure with yellow Sands, Runs rapid often, and as often stands, And here he threats the drunken Fields to drown; And there his Dugs deny to give their Liquor down.

Anigros once did wholsome Draughts afford,
But now his deadly Waters are abhorr'd:
Since, hurt by Hercules, as Fame resounds,
The Centaurs in his Current wash'd their Wounds.
The Streams of Hypanis are sweet no more,
But brackish lose the Taste they had before.
Antissa, Pharos, Tyre, in Seas were pent,
Once Isles, but now increase the Continent;
While the Leucadian Coast, main Land before,
By rushing Seas is sever'd from the Shore.
So Zancle to th' Italian Earth was ty'd,
And Men once walk d where Ships at Anchorride.
Till Neptune overlook'd the narrow Way,
And in disdain pour'd in the conquiring Sea.

Two Cities that adorn'd th' Achaian Ground, Buris and Helice, no more are found, [drown'd; But, whelm'd beneath a Lake, are funk and And Boatsmen through the Chrystal Water show, To wond'ring Passengers, the Walls below.

Near Trazen stands a Hill, expos'd in Air To Winter-Winds, of leafy Shadows bare: This once was level Ground: But (strange to tell)
Th' included Vapours, that in Caverns dwell,
Lab'ring with Cholick Pangs, and close confin'd,
In vain fought Issue for the rumbling Wind:
Yet still they heav'd for Vent, and heaving still
Inlarg'd the Concave, and shot up the Hill;
As Breath extends a Bladder, or the Skins
Of Goats are blown t'inclose the hoarded Wines:
The Mountain yet retains a Mountain's Face,
And gather'd Rubbish heals the hollow Space.

Of many Wonders, which I heard or knew, Retrenching most, I will relate but few: What, are not Springs with Qualities oppos'd, Endu'd at Seasons, and at Seasons lost? Thrice in a Day thine, Ammon, change their Form, Cold at high Noon, at Morn and Evening warm: Thine, Athaman, will kindle Wood, if thrown On the pil'd Earth, and in the waning Moon. The Thracians have a Stream, if any try The Taste, his harden'd Bowels petrify; Whate'er it touches it converts to Stones, And makes a Marble Pavement where it runs.

Crathis, and Sybaris her Sister Flood, That flide through our Calabrian Neighbour Wood, WithGold and Amber dye the shining Hair, [Fair?] And thither Youth refort; (for who wou'd not be But stranger Virtues yet in Streams we find, Some change not only Bodies, but the Mind: Who has not heard of Salmacis obscene, Whose Waters into Women soften Men? Or Æthiopian Lakes, which turn the Brain To Madness, or in heavy Sleep constrain? Clytorian Streams the Love of Wine expel, (Such is the Virtue of th' abstemious Well,) Whether the colder Nymph that rules the Flood Extinguishes, and balks the drunken God; Or that Melampus (fo have fome affur'd) When the mad Prætides with Charms he cur'd: And pow'rful Herbs, both Charms and Simples call Into the fober Spring, where still their Virtues last.

Unlike Effects Lynceftis will produce, Who drinks his Waters, tho' with moderate use, Reels as with Wine, and sees with double Sight: His Heels too heavy, and his Head too light. Ladon, once Pheneos, an Arcadian Stream, (Ambiguous in th' Effects, as in the Name) By Day is wholfome Bev'rage; but is thought By Night infected, and a deadly Draught.

Thus drining Rivers, and the standing Lake;
Now of these Virtues, now of those partake:
Time was (and all Things Time and Face obey)
When fast Ortygia floated on the Sea;
Such were Cyanean Isles, when Typhis steer'd
Betwixt their Streights, and their Collision sear'd;
They swam where now they sit; and sirmly join'd
Secure of rooting up, resist the Wind.
Nor Ætna vomiting sulphureous Fire
Will ever beleh; for Sulphur will expire;
(The Veins exhausted of the liquid Store:) [more.
Time was she cast no Flames; in time will cast no

For whether Earth's an Animal, and Air Imbibes; her Lungs with Coolness to repair, And what she sucks remits; she still requires Inlets for Air, and Outlets for her Fires; When tortur'd with convulsive Fits she shakes, That Motion chooks the Vent, till other Vent she

makes: 'Kk z

Or when the Winds in hollow Caves are clos'd, And fubtil Spirits find that way oppos'd, They tofs up Flints in Air; the Flints that hide The Seeds of Fire, thus tofs'd in Air, collide, Kindling the Sulphur, till the Fewer pont The Cave is cool'd, and the fierce Winds relent. Or whether Sulphur, catching Fire, feeds on Its unctuous Parts, till all the Matter gone The Flames no more afcend; for Earth fupplies The Fat that feeds them; and when Earth denies That Food, by length of Time confum'd, the Fire Famish'd for want of Fewel must expire.

A Race of Men there are, as Fame has told, Who shiv'ring suffer Hyperborean Cold, Till nine times bathing in Minerva's Lake, SoftFeathers, to defend their naked Sides, they take. 'Tis said, the Scythian Wives (believe who will) Transform themselves to Birds by Magick Skill; Smear'd over with an Oil of wond'rous Might, That adds new Pinions to their airy Flight.

But this by fure Experiment we know, That living Creatures from Corruption grow: Hide in a hollow Pit a flaughter'd Steer,
Bees from his putrid Bowels will appear;
Who like their Parents haunt the Fields, and bring
Their Hony-Harvest home, and hope another
Spring.

The Warfike-Reed is multiply'd, we find,
To Wasps and Hornets of the Warrior Kind.
Cut from a Crab his crooked Claws, and hide
The rest in Earth, a Scorpion thence will glide
And shoot his Sting, his Tail in Circles tos'd
Refers the Limbs his backward Father lost.
And Worms, that stretch on Leaves their filmy Loom,
Crawl from their Bags, and Butterslies become.
Ev'n Slime begets the Frog's loquacious Race:
Short of their Feet at first, in little space
With Arms and Legs endu'd, long Leaps they take,
Rais'd on their hinder part, and swim the Lake,
And Waves repel: For Nature gives their Kind,
To that intent, a length of Legs behind.

The Cubs of Bears a living Lump appear, When whelp'd, and no determin'd Figure wear. Their Mother licks 'em into Shape, and gives As much of Form, as she her self receives.

The Grubs from their fexangular Abode Crawl out unfinish'd, like the Maggot's Brood: Trünks without Limbs; till time at leifure brings The Thighs they wanted, and their tardy Wings.

The Bird who draws the Carr of Juno, vain Of her crown'd Head, and of her Starry Train; And he that bears th' Artillery of Jove,

The strong-pounc'd Eagle, and the billing Dove; And all the feather'd Kind, who cou'd suppose (But that from fight the surest Sense he knows)

They from th' included Yolk not ambient White There are who think the Marrow of a Man,

Which in the Spine, while he was living, ran; When dead, the Pith corrupted will become A Snake, and his within the hellow Tomb.

All these receive their Birth from other Things;
But from himself the Phanix only springs:
Self-born, begotten by the Parent Flame
In which he burn'd, another and the same;
Who not by Corn or Herbs his Life sustains,
But the sweet Essence of Amonum, drains:
And watches the rich Gums Arabia bears,
While yet in tender Dew they drop their Tears.

He, (his five Centuries of Life fulfill'd)
His Nest on Oaken Boughs begins to build,
Or trembling tops of Palm, and first he draws
The Plan with his broad Bill, and crooked Claws,
Nature's Artificers; on this the Pile
Is form'd, and rises round, then with the Spoil
Of Casta, Cynamon, and Stems of Nard, Frear'd;
(For Softness strew'd beneath,) his Fun'ral Bed is
Fun'ral and Bridal both; and all around
The Borders with corruptless Myrrh are crown'd,
On this incumbent; 'till ætherial Flame
First catches, then consumes the costly Frame:
Consumes him too, as on the Pile he lies;
He liv'd on Odours, and in Odours dies.

An Infant-Phenix from the former springs, His Father's Heir, and from his tender Wings Shakes off his Parent Dust, his Method he pursues, And the same Lease of Life on the same Terms re-When grown to Manhood he begins his reign, news, And with stiff Pinions can his Flight sustain, He lightens of its Load, the Tree that bore His Father's Royal Sepulcher before,

And his own Cradle: This (with pious Care Plac'd on his Back) he cuts the buxome Air, Seeks the Sun's City, and his facred Church, And decently lays down his Burden in the Porch.

A Wonder more amazing wou'd we find?
Th' Hyana shows it, of a double kind,
Varying the Sexes in alternate Years,
In one begets, and in another bears.
The thin Camelion sed with Air, receives
The Colour of the Thing to which he cleaves.

India when conquer'd, on the conqu'ring God For planted Vines the sharp-ey'd Lynx bestow'd, Whose Urine, shed before it touches Earth, Congeals in Air, and gives to Gems their Birth. So Coral soft, and white in Ocean's Bed, Comes harden'd up in Air, and glows with Red.

All changing Species should my Song recite;
Before I ceas'd, wou'd change the Day to Night.
Nations and Empires slourish, and decay,
By turns command, and in their turns obey;
Time softens hardy People, Time again
Hardens to War a soft, unwarlike Train.

Thus Troy for ten long Years her Foes withstood, And daily bleeding bore th'expence of Blood:
Now for thick Streets it shows an empty Space,
Or only fill'd with Tombs of her own perish'd
Race.

Her self becomes the Sepulcher of what she was.)

Mycene, Sparta, Thebes of mighty Fame,
Are vanish'd out of Substance into Name.

And Dardan Rome that just begins to rise,
On Tiber's Banks, in time shall mate the Skies;
Widening her Bounds, and working on her way;
Ev'n now she meditates Imperial Sway:
Yet this is change, but she by changing thrives,
Like Moons new-born, and in her Cradle strives
To fill her Infant-Horns; an Hour shall come
When the round World shall be contain'd in Rome,

For thus old Saws foretel, and Helenus
Anchifes' drooping Son enliven'd thus;
When Ilium now was in a finking State;
And he was doubtful of his future Fate:
O Goddess born, with thy hard Fortune strive,
Troy never can be lost, and thou alive.

Thy Passage thou shalt free through Fire and Sword, And Troy in Foreign Lands shall be restor'd.

In happier Fields a rising Town I see,
Greater than what e'er was, or is, or e'er shall be:

And Heav'n yet owes the World a Race deriv'd from Thee.

Sages and Chiefs, of other Lineage born,
The City shall extend, extended shall adorn:
But from Iulus he must draw his Breath,
By whom thy Rome shall rule the conquer'd Earth:
Whom Heav'n will lend Mankind on Earth to reign,
And late require the precious Pledge again.
This Helenus to great Æneas told,
Which I retain, e'er since in other Mould
My Soul was cloath'd; and now rejoyce to view
My Country Walls rebuilt, and Troy reviv'd anew,
Rais'd by the Fall: Decreed by Loss to Gain;
Enslav'd but to be free, and conquer'd but to reign.

'Tis time my hard mouth'd Coursers to controul, Apt to run Riot, and transgress the Goal: And therefore I conclude, Whatever lies, In Earth, or slits in Air, or sills the Skies, All fuffer Change, and we, that are of Soul And Body mix'd, are Members of the whole. Then when our Sires, or Grandfires, thall forfake The Forms of Men, and brutal Figures take, Thus hous'd, fecurely let their Spirits rest, Nor violate by Father in the Beast. Thy Friend, thy Brother, any of thy Kin, If none of these, yet there's a Man within: O spare to make a Thyestaan Meal, T'inclose his Body, and his Soul expel.

Ill Customs by degrees to Habits rife,
Ill Habits soon become exalted Vice:
What more Advance can Mortals make in Sin
So near Persection, who with Blood begin?
Deaf to the Cass that lies beneath the Knise,
Looks up, and from her Butcher begs her Life:
Deaf to the harmless Kid, that ere he dies
All Methods to procure thy Mercy tries,
And imitates in vain thy Childrens Cries.
Where will he stop, who seeds with Houshold

Then eats the Poultry which before he fed?

Let plough thy Steers; that when they lose their Breath,

ToNature, not to thee, they may impute their Death.

Let Goats for Food their loaded Udders lend.

And Sheep from Winter-cold thy Sides defend;

But neither Sprindges, Nets, nor Shares employ,

And be no more Ingenious to destroy.

Free as in Air, let Birds on Earth remain,

Nor let insidious Glue their Wings constrain;

Nor opening Hounds the trembling Stag affright,

Nor purple Feathers intercept his Flight:

Nor Hooks conceal'd in Baits for Fish prepare,

Nor Lines to heave'em twinkling up in Air.

Take not away the Life you cannot give:
For all Things have an equal Right to live.
Kill noxious Creatures, where 'tis Sin to fave;
This only just Prerogative we have:
But nourish Life with vegetable Food,
And shun the facrilegious Taste of Blood.

These Precepts by the Samian Sage were taught, Which Godlike Numa to the Sobines brought, And thence transferr'd to Rome, by Gifthis own: A willing People, and an offer'd Throne.

O happy Monarch, sent by Heav'n to bless A Salvage Nation with soft Arts of Peace, To teach Religion, Rapine to restrain, Give Laws to Lust, and Sacrifice ordain: Himself & Saint, a Goddess was his Bride, And all the Muses o'er his Acts preside.



THE

509



#### THE

## CHARACTER

OFA

## GOOD PARSON;

Imitated from CHAUCER, and Inlarg'd.

Parish-Priest was of the Pilgrim-Train; An Awful, Reverend, and Religious Man.

His Eyes diffus'd a venerable Grace,

And Charity it felf was in his Face.

Rich was his Soul, though his Attire was poor;
(As God had cloath'd his own Embashador;)
For such, on Earth, his bless'd Redeemer bore.
Of Sixty Years he seem'd; and well might last
To Sixty more, but that he liv'd too fast;

Refin'd himfelf to Soul, to curb the Senfe; And made almost a Sin of Abstinence. Yet, had his Aspect nothing of severe, But fuch a Face as promis'd him sincere. Nothing referr'd or fullen was to fee: But fweet Regards; and pleafing Sanctity: Mild was his Accent, and his Action free. With Eloquence innate his Tongue was arm'd; Tho' harsh the Precept, yet the Preacher charm'd. For, letting down the golden Chain from high, He drew his Audience upward to the Sky: And oft, with holy Hymns, he charm'd their Ears: (A Musick more melodious than the Spheres.) For David left him, when he went to Reft. His Lyre; and after him, he fung the best. He bore his great Commission in his Look: But sweetly temper'd Awe; and softned all he spoke. He preach'd the Joys of Heav'n, and Pains of Hell; And warn'd the Sinner with becoming Zeal; But on Etornal Mercy lov'd to dwell. He taught the Gospel rather than the Law: And fore'd himself to drive; but lov'd to draw.

512 The Character of a Good Parson.

For Fear but freezes Minds; but Love, like of F. theles the Soul fublime, to feek her National.

To Threats, the stubborn Sinner oft is hard: Wrap'd in his Crimes, against the Storm prepar'd; But, when the milder Beams of Marcy play, He melts, and throwshis cumb'rous Clock away

Lightnings and Thunder (Heav'ns Artillery)
As Harbingers before th' Almighty fly:
Those but proclaim his Stile, and disappear;
The stiller Sound succeeds; and God is there.

The Tythes, his Parish freely paid, he took;
But never Su'd; or Curs'd with Bell and Book.
With Patience bearing Wrong; but off'ring none:
Since every Man is free to lose his own.
The Country-Churls, according to their Kind,
(Who grudge their Dues, and love to be behind,)
The less he fought his Off'rings, pinch'd the more;
And prais'd a Priest, contented to be Poor.

Yet, of his little, he had some to spare,
To feed the Famish'd, and to cloath the Bare:
For Mortify'd he was, to diat degree,
A poorer than himself he wou'd not see.

True

Priests, he said, and Preachers of the Word, only Stewards of their Sov'raign Lord:
Nothing was theirs; but all the publick Store:
Intrusted Riches, to relieve the Poor.
Who, sou'd they steal, for want of his Relief,
He judg'd himself Accomplice with the Thief.

Wide was his Parish; not contracted close In Streets, but here and there a straggling House; Yet still he was at Hand, without Request, To serve the Sick; to succour the Distress'd: Tempting, on Foot, alone, without affright, The Dangers of a dark tempestuous Night.

All this, the good old Man perform'd alone,
Nor spar'd his Pains; for Curate he had none.
Nor durst he trust another with his Care;
Nor rode himself to Pauls, the publick Fair,
To chaffer for Preferment with his Gold,
Where Bishopricks and fine Cures are sold.
But duly watch'd his Flock, by Night and Day;
And from the prowling Wolf redeem'd the Prey:
And hungry fent the wily Fox away.

## 514. The Character of a Good Parson.

The Proud he tam'd, the Penitent he chear'd: Nor to rebuke the rich Offender fear'd. HisPreaching much, but more hisPracticewrought; (A living Sermon of the Truths he taught;) For this by Rules severe his Life he squar'd: That all might fee the Doctrine which they heard For Priests, he said, are Patterns for the rest: (TheGold of Heav'n, who bear theGod Impress'd:) But when the precious Coin is kept unclean, The Sov'raign's Image is no longer feen. If they be foul, on whom the People truft, Well may the baser Brass contract a Rust. The Prelate, for his Holy Life, he priz'd; The worldly Pomp of Prelacy despis'd. His Saviour came not with a gawdy Show; Nor was his Kingdom of the World below. Patience in Want, and Poverty of Mind, flign'd, These Marks of Church and Churchmen he de-And living taught; and dying left behind. The Crown he wore was of the pointed Thorn: In Purple he was Crucify'd, not born.

They who contend for Place and high Degree, Are not his Sons, but those of Zebadee.

Not, but he knew the Signs of Earthly Pow'r
Might well become Saint Peter's Successor!
The Holy Father holds a double Reign, [plain.]
The Prince may keep his Pomp; the Fisher must be Suchwas the Saint; who shone with every Grace,
Reslecting, Moses-like, his Maker's Face.

God faw his Image lively was express'd; And his own Work, as in Creation, bless'd.

The Tempter faw him too, with envious Eye; And, as on Job, demanded leave to try, He took the time when Richard was depos'd: And High and Low with happy Harry clos'd. ThisPrince, tho' great in Arms, the Priest with stood: Near tho' he was, yet not the next of Blood. Had Richard, unconstrain'd, resign'd the Throne; A King can give no more than is his own:

The Title stood entail'd, had Richard had a Son.

Conquest, an odious Name, was laid aside, Where all submitted; none the Battel try'd. The senseloss Plea of Right by Providence, Was, by a flatt'ring Priest, invented since:

## 516 The Character of a Good Parson.

And lasts no longer than the present Sway; But justifies the next who comes in play.

The People's Right remains; let those who dare Dispute their Pow'r, when they the Judges are.

He join'd not in their Choice; because he knew Worse might, and often did, from Change ensue. Much to himself he thought; but little spoke: And, Undepriv'd, his Benefice forsook.

Now, through the Land, his Cure of Souls he Andlike a Primitive Apostle preach'd. [stretch'd: Still Chearful; ever Constant to his Call; By many follow'd; Lov'd by most, Admir'd by all. With what he beg'd, his Brethren he reliev'd; And gave the Charities himself receiv'd. Gave, while he Taught; and Edify'd the more, Because he shew'd, by Proof, 'twas easie to be Poor.

He went not, with the Crowd, to see a Shrine; But fed us by the way, with Food divine.

In deference to his Virtues, I forbear

To shew you, what the rest in Orders were:

This Brillant is so Spotless, and so Bright,

He needs no Foyl: But shines by his own proper

Light.



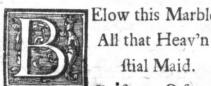
#### THE

## MONUMENT

OFA

## Fair Maiden LADY,

Who dy'd at BATH, and is there Interr'd.



Elow this Marble Monument, is laid All that Heav'n wants of this Celefconfign'd: Preserve, O sacred Tomb, thy Trust

The Mold was made on purpose for the Mind: And she wou'd lose, if at the latter Day One Atom cou'd be mix'd, of other Clay. Such were the Features of her Heav'nly Face, Her Limbs were form'd with fuch harmonious

Grace, 5 L 1 3

## 5 18 The Monument of a Fair Maiden Lady.

So faultless was the Frame, as if the Whole
Had been an Emanation of the Soul;
Which her own inward Symmetry reveal'd;
And like a Picture shone, in Glass Anneal'd.
Or like the Sun eclips'd, with shaded Light:
Too piercing, else, to be sustain'd by Sight.
Each Thought was visible that rowl'd within!
As through a Crystal Case, the figur'd Hours are seen.

And Heav'n did this transparent Veil provide,
Because she had no guilty Thought to hide.
All white, a Virgin-Saint, she sought the Skies:
For Marriage, tho' it sullies not, it dyes.
High tho' her Wit, yet Humble was her Mind;
As if she cou'd not, or she wou'd not find
How much her Worth transcended all her Kind.
Yet she had learn'd so much of Heav'n below,
That when arriv'd, she scarce had more to know:
But only to refresh the former Hint;
And read her Maker in a fairer Print;
So Pious, as she had no Time to spare
For human Thoughts, but was confin'd to Pray'r.

#### The Monument of a Fair Maiden Lady. 519

Yet in fuch Charities she pass'd the Day,
'Twas wond'rous how she found an Hour to Pray.
A Soul so calm, it knew not Ebbs or Flows,
Which Passion cou'd but curl; not discompose.
A Famale Softness, with a Manly Mind:
A Daughter duteous, and a Sister kind:
In Sickness patient; and in Death resign'd.



L14

Cymon



# Cymon and Iphigenia,

F-ROM

# BOCCACE.

Poeta loquitur,



LD as I am, for Ladies Love unfit,
ThePow'r of BeautyIremember yet,
Which once inflam'd my Soul, and
flill inspires my Wit.

Has felt that Folly, the fevere Divine
Has felt that Folly, the centures mine;
Pollutes the Pleasures of a chast Embrace,
Acts what I write, and propagates in Grace,
With riotous Excess, a Priestly Rate:
Suppose him free, and that I forge th' Offence,
He shew'd the way, perverting forst my Sense:

In Malice witty, and with Venom fraught,
He makes me speak the Things I never thought.
Compute the Gains of his ungovern'd Zeal;
Ill sutes his Cloth the Praise of Railing well!
The World will think that what we loosly write,
Tho' now arraign'd, he read with some delight;
Because he seems to chew the Cud again,
When his broadComment makes the Text too plain:
And teaches more in one explaining Page,
Than all the double Meanings of the Stage.

What needs he Paraphrase on what we mean? We were at worst but Wanton; he's Obscene.

I, nor my Fellows, nor my Self excuse;
But Love's the Subject of the Comic Muse:
Nor can we write without it, nor would you A Tale of only dry Instruction view;
Nor Love is always of a vicious Kind,
But oft to virtuous Acts instames the Mind.
Awakes the sleepy Vigour of the Soul,
And, brushing o'er, adds Motion to the Pool.
Love, studious how to please, improves our Parts
With polish'd Manners, and adorns with Arts.

#### Cymon and Iphigenia.

522

Love first invented Verse, and form'd the Rhime,
The Motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the Chime;
To lib'ral Acts enlarg'd the narrow-Soul'd:
Soften'd the Fierce, and made the Coward Bold:
The World when waste, he Peopled with Lorrease,
And warring Nations reconcil'd in Peace.
Ormond, the first, and all the Fair may find,
In this one Legend, to their Fame design'd,
When Beauty fires the Blood, how Love exalts the Mind.

And ev'ry Grace, and all the Loves, refort;
Where either Sex is form'd of fofter Earth,
And takes the bent of Pleasure from their Birth;
There liv'd a Cyprian Lord, above the rest,
Wise, Wealthy, with a num'rous Issue blest.
But as no Gift of Fortune is sincere,
Was only wanting in a worthy Heir:
His eldest Born, a goodly Youth to view,
Excell'd the rest in Shape, and outward Shew;
Fair, Tall, his Limbs with due Proportion join'd,
But of a heavy, dull, degenerate Mind.

His Soul bely'd the Features of his Face;
Beauty was there, but Beauty in Difgrace.
A clownish Mien, a Voice with rustick Sound,
And stupid Eyes, that ever lov'd the Ground.
He look'd like Nature's Error; as the Mind
And Body were not of a Piece design'd, [join'd.]
But made for two, and by Mistake in one were

The ruling Rod, the Father's forming Care, Were exercis'd in vain, on Wit's Despair; The more inform'd the less he understood, And deeper sunk by flound'ring in the Mud. Now scorn'd of all, and grown the publick Shame, The People from Galesus chang'd his Name, And Cymon call'd, which signifies a Brute; So well his Name did with his Nature sute.

His Father, when he found his Labour loft, And Care employ'd, that answer'd not the Cost, Chose an ungrateful Object to remove, And loath'd to see what Nature made him love; So to his Country-Farm the Fool confin'd: Rude Work vell suted with a rustick Mind.

Thus

### 524 Cymon and Iphigenia.

Thus to the Wilds the sturdy Cymon went,

A 'Squire among the Swains, and pleas'd with

Banishment.

His Corn, and Cattle, were his only Care, And his supream Delight a Country-Fair.

It happen'd on a Summer's Holiday,

That to the Greenwood-shade he took his way;

For Cymon shun'd the Church, and us'd not much to Pray.

His Quarter-Staff, which he cou'd ne'er forfake, Hung half before, and half behind his Back. He trudg'd along unknowing what he fought, And whistled as he went, for want of Thought.

By Chance conducted, or by Thirst constrain'd,
The deep Recesses of the Grove he gain'd;
Where in a Plain, defended by the Wood,
Crept through the matted Grass a Chrystal Flood,
By which an Alablaster Fountain stood:
And on the Margin of the Fount was laid
(Attended by her Slaves) a sleeping Maid.
Like Dian, and her Nymphs, when hir'd with Sport,
To rest by cool Eurotas they respective.

The Dame herself the Goddess well express'd,
Not more distinguish'd by her Purple Vest.
Than by the charming Features of her Face,
And ev'n in Slumber a superior Grace:
Hersemely Limbs compos'd with decent Care,
Her Body shaded with a slight Cymarr;
Her Bosom to the View was only bare:
Where two beginning Paps were scarcely spy'd,
For yet their Places were but signify'd:
The fanning Wind upon her Bosom Blows,
To meet the fanning Wind the Bosom rose;
The fanning Wind, and purling Streams, continue her Repose.

The Fool of Nature, flood with flupid Eyes
And gaping Mouth, that testify'd Surprize,
Fix'd on her Face, nor cou'd remove his Sight,
New as he was to Love, and Novice in Delight:
Long mute he stood, and leaning on his Staff,
His Wonder witness'd with an Ideot laugh;
Then would have spoke, but by his glimmering
Sense

First found his want of Words, and fear'd Offence:

Doubted for what he was he should be known, By his Clown-Accent, and his Country-Tone.

Through the rude Chaos thus the running Light Shot the first Ray that pierc'd the Native Night:
Then Day and Darkness in the Mass were mx'd,
Till gather'd in a Globe, the Beams were fix'd:
Last shone the Sun, who radiant in his Sphere
Illumin'd Heav'n, and Earth, and rowl'd around So Reason in this Brutal Soul began: [the Year.
Love made him first suspect he was a Man;
Love made him doubt his broad Barbarian Sound,
By Love his want of Words, and Wit, he found:
That sense of Want prepar'd the suture way
To Knowledge, and disclos'd the promise of a Day.

What not his Father's Care, nor Tutor's Art Cou'd plant with Pains in his unpolish'd Heart, The best Instructor, Love, at once inspir'd, As barren Grounds to Fruitfulness are fir'd:

Love taught him Shame, and Shame with Love Soon taught the sweet Civilities of Life; at Strife His gross material Soul at once could find Somewhat in her excelling all her Kind:

Exciting a Defire till then unknown, Somewhat unfound, or found in her alone. . This made the first Impression in his Mind, Above, but just above, the Brutal Kind. For Beaks can like, but not distinguish too, Nor their own liking by Reflection know; Nor why they like or this, or t'other Face, Or judge of this or that peculiar Grace, But love in grofs, and flupidly admire; As Flies allur'd by Light, approach the Fire. Thus our Man-Beast advancing by degrees, First likes the whole, than sep'rates what he sees; On fev'ral Parts a fev'ral Praise bestows, The ruby Lips, the well-proportion'd Nofe, The fnowy Skin, the Raven-gloffy Hair, The dimpled Cheek, the Foreheaad rifing fair, And ev'n in Sleep it felf a fmiling Air. From thence his Eyes descending view'd the rest, Her plump round Arms, white Hands, and heav-

ing Breaft,

Long on the laftine dwelt, though ev'ry Part

A pointed Arrow sped to pierce his Heart.

Thus in a trice a Judge of Beauty grown, (A ladge erected from Country-Clown) He long'd to fee her Eyes in Slumber hid; And wish'd his own cou'd pierce within the Lid: He wou'd have wak'd her, but restrain'd his a lought. And Love new-born the first good Mannerstaught. An awful Fear his ardent Wish withstood, Nor durst disturb the Goddess of the Wood; For fuch she seem'd by her celestial Face. Excelling all the rest of human Race: And Things divine, by common Sense he knew. Must be devoutly seen at distant View: So checking his Defire, with trembling Heart, Gazing he stood; nor would, nor could depart; Fix'd as a Pilgrim wilder'd in his Way, Who dares not stir by Night for fear to stray, Day. But stands with awful Eyes to watch the dawn of) At length awaking, Iphigene the Fair

At length awaking, Iphigene the Fair (So was the Beauty call'd who caus'd his Care) Unclos'd her Eyes, and double Day reveal'd, While those of all her Slaves in Sleep were seal'd.

The

The flavering Cudden, prop'd upon his Staff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning Laugh,
To welcome her awake, nor durft begin
To fpeak, but wifely kept the Fool within.
Then the; What make you Cymon here alone?
(For Cymon's Name was round the Country known,
Because descended of a noble Race,
And for a Soul ill sorted with his Face.)

But still the Sot stood silent with Surprize, With fix'd Regard on her new open'd Eyes, And in his Breast receiv'd th' invenom'd Dart, A tickling Pain that pleas'd amid the Smart. But conscious of her Form, with quick distrust She saw his sparkling Eyes, and fear'd his brutal Lust: This to prevent she wak'd her sleepy Crew, And rising hasty took a short Adieu.

Then Cymon first his rustick Voice essay'd,
With proffer'd Service to the parting Maid
To see her safe; his Hand she long deny'd,
But took at length, asham'd of such a Guide.
So Cymon led her home, and leaving there
No more wou'd to his Country Clowns repair,

But fought his Father's House with better Mind, Refusing in the Farm to be confin'd.

The Father wonder'd at the Son's Return,
And knew not whether to rejoice or mourn;
But doubtfully receiv'd, expecting still
To learn the secret Causes of his alter'd Will.
Nor was he long delay'd; the first Request.
He made, was, like his Brothers to be dress'd,
And, as his Birth requir'd, above the rest.

With ease his Sute was granted by his Sire,
Distinguishing his Heir by rich Attire:
His Body thus adorn'd, he next design'd
With lib'ral Arts to cultivate his Mind:
He sought a Tutor of his own accord,
And study'd Lessons he before abhorr'd.

Thus the Man-Child advanc'd, and learn'd fo fast,
That in short time his Equals he surpass'd:
His brutal Manners from his Breast exil'd,
His Mein he fashion'd, and his Tongue he sil'd;
In ev'ry Exercise of all admir'd,
He seem'd, nor only seem'd, but was inspir'd:
Inspir'd by Love, whose Business is to please;
He Rode, he Fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful Ease,

More fam'd for Sense, for courtly Carriage more,
Than for his brutal Folly known before.

What then of alter'd Cymon shall we say,

But that the Fire which choak'd in Ashes lay, A Load too heavy for his Soul to move, [Love? Was upward blown below, and brush'd away by . Love made an active Progressthrough his Mind, The dusky Parts he clear'd, the gross refin'd; The drowfie wak'd; and as he went impress'd The Maker's Image on the human Beast. Thus was the Man amended by Desire, And tho' he lov'd perhaps with too much Fire, His Father all his Faults with Reason scan'd, And lik'd an Error of the better Hand; Excus'd th' Excess of Passion in his Mind, By Flames too fierce, perhaps too much refin'd: So Cymon, fince his Sire indulg'd his Will, Impetuous lov'd, and would be Cymon still; Galesus he disown'd, and chose to bear The Name of Fool confirm'd, and Bishop'd by the

·To Cipfeus by his Friends his Sute he mov'd, Cipfeus the Father of the Fair he lov'd: But he was pre-ingag'd by former Ties,
While Cymon was endeav'ring to be wife:
And Iphigene, oblig'd by former Vows,
Had giv'n her Faith to wed a Foreign Spouse:
Her Sire and She to Rhodian Pasimond,
Tho' both repenting, were by Promise bound,
Nor could retract; and thus, as Fate decreed,
Tho' better lov'd, he spoke too late to speed.

The Doom was past, the Ship already sent,
Did all his tardy Diligence prevent:
Sigh'd to her self the fair unhappy Maid,
While stormy Cymon thus in secret said:
The time is come for Iphigene to find
The Miracle she wrought upon my Mind:
Her Charms have made me Man, her ravish'd Love
In rank shall place me with the Bless'd above.
For mine by Love, by Force she shall be mine,
Or Death, if Force should fail, shall sinish my Design.

Refolv'd he said; and rigg'd with speedy Care A Vessel strong, and well equipp'd for War. The secret Ship with chosen Friends he stor'd; And bent to die, or conquer, went aboard, Ambush'd he say behind the Cyprian Shore, Waiting the Sail that all his Wishes bore; Nor long expected, for the following Tide Sent out the hostile Ship and beauteous Bride.

To Rhodes the Rival Bark directly steer'd,
When Cymon sudden at her Back appear'd,
And stop'd her Flight: Then standing on his Prow
In haughty Terms he thus defy'd the Foe,
Or strike your Sails at Summons, or prepare
To prove the last Extremities of War.
Thus warn'd, the Rhodians for the Fight provide;
Already were the Vessels Side by Side,
These obstinate to save, and those to seize the Bride.
But Cymon soon his crooked Grapples cast,
Which with tenacious hold his Foes embrac'd,
And, arm'd with Sword and Shield, amid the
Press he pass'd.

Fierce was the Fight, but hast'ning to his Prey,
By force the furious Lover freed his way:
Himself alone dispers'd the Rhodian Crew,
The Weak disdain'd, the Valiant overthrew;
CheapConquest for his following Friends remain'd,
He reap'd the Field, and they but only glean'd.

His Victory confess'd, the Foes retreat, And cast their Weapons at the Victor's Feet. Whom thus he chear'd : O Rhodian Youth, I fought For Love alone, nor other Booty fought; Your Lives are fafe; your Vessel I resign, Yours be your own, restoring what is mine: In Iphigene I claim my rightful Due, Robb'd by my Rival, and detain'd by you: Your Pasimond a lawless Bargain drove, The Parent could not fell the Daughter's Love; Or if he cou'd, my Love disdains the Laws, And like a King by Conquest gains his Cause: Where Arms take place, all other Pleas are vain, Love taught meForce, and Force shall Love maintain. You, what by Strength you could not keep, releafe, And at an easie Ransom buy your Peace. Fear on the conquer'd Side foon fign'd th' Accord. And Iphigene to Cymon was reftor'd: While to his Arms the blushing Bride he took; To feeming Sadness she compos'd her Look; As if by Force subjected to his Will, Tho' pleas'd, diffembling, and a Woman still.

And, for she wept, he wip'd her falling Tears,
And pray'd her to dismiss her empty Fears;
For yours I am, he said, and have deserv'd
Your Love much better whom so long I serv'd,
Than he to whom your formal Father ty'd
Your Yows; and sold a Slave, not sent a Bride.
Thus while he spoke he seiz'd the willing Prey,
As Paris bore the Spartan Spouse away:
Faintly she scream'd, and ev'n her Eyes confess'd.
She rather would be thought, than was Distress'd.

Who now exults but Cymon in his Mind, Vain hopes, and empty Joys of human Kind, Proud of the present, to the future blind!
Secure of Fate while Cymon plows the Sea, And steers to Candy with his conquer'd Prey, Scarce the third Glass of measur'd Hours was run, When like a fiery Meteor funk the Sun; The Promise of a Storm; the shifting Gales Forsake by Fits, and fill the slagging Sails: Hoarse Murmurs of the Main from far were heard, And Night came on, not by degrees prepar'd, But all at once; at once the Winds arise, The Thunders roul, the forky Lightning slies.

In vain the Master issues out Commands,
In vain the trembling Sailors ply their Hands:
The Tempest unforeseen prevents their Care,
And from the first they labour in Despair.
The giddy Ship, betwixt the Winds and Tides
Forc'd back, and forwards, in a Circle rides,
Stun'd with the diff'rent Blows; then shoots
amain,

Till counterbuff d she stops, and sleeps again.

Not more aghast the proud Archangel fell,

Plung'd from the height of Heav'n to deepest Hell,

Than stood the Lover of his Love posses'd,

Now curs'dthe more, the more he had been bless'd,

More anxious for her Danger than his own,

Death he defies; but would be lost alone.

Sad Iphigene to Womanish Complaints

Adds pious Pray'rs, and wearies all the Saints;

Ev'n if she could, her Love she would repent,

But since she cannot, dreads the Punishment:

Her forfeit Faith, and Pasimond betray'd,

Are ever present, and her Crime upbraid.

She blames her self, nor blames her Lover less,

Augments her Anger as her Fears increase;

From her own Back the Burden would remove,
And lays the Load on his ungovern'd Love,
Which interposing durst in Heav'n's despisht
Invade, and violate another's Right:
The Pow'rs incens'd awhile deferr'd his Pain,
And made him Master of his Vows in vain:
But soon they punish'd his presumptuous Pride;
That for his daring Enterprize she dy'd,
Who rather not resisted, than comply'd.

Then impotent of Mind, with alter'd Sense,
She hugg'd th' Offender, and forgave th' Offence,
Sex to the last: Mean time with Sails declin'd
The wandring Vessel drove before the Wind:
Toss'd and retoss'd, alost, and then alow;
NorPort'they seek, nor certain Course they know,
But ev'ry moment wait the coming Blow.
Thus blindly driv'n, by breaking Day they view'd
The Land before 'em, and their Fears renew'd;
The Land was welcome, but the Tempest bore
The threaten'd Ship against a rocky Shore.

A winding Bay was near; to this they bent, And just escap'd; their Force already spent: Secure from Storms, and panting from the Sea, The Land unknown at leifure they survey; And faw (but foon their fickly Sight withdrew) The rifing Tow'rs of Rhodes at distant view; And curs'd the hostile Shoar of Pasimond, Sav'd from the Seas, and ship wreck'd on the Ground.

The frighted Sailors try'd their Strength in vain To turn the Stern, and tempt the stormy-Main; But the stiff Wind withstood the lab'ring Qar, And forc'd them forward on the fatal Shoar! The crooked Keel now bites the Rhodian Strand, And the Ship moor'd, constrains the Crew to Land: Yet still they might be safe because unknown, But as ill Fortune feldom comes alone. The Vessel they dismiss'd was driv'n before, Already shelter'd on their Native Shoar; Known each, they know: But each with change of Chear:

The vanquish'd side exults; the Victors fear; Not them but theirs, made Pris'ners ere they Fight, Despairing Conquest, and depriv'd of Flight.

The Country rings around with loud Alarms, And raw in Fields the rude Militia-fwarms: Mouths without Hands; maintain'd at vaft Expence, In Peace a Charge, in War a weak Defence:

Stout once a Month they march ablust ring Band,
And ever, but in times of Need, at hand:
This was the Morn when issuing on the Guard,
Drawn up in Rank and File they stood prepar'd
Of seeming Arms to make a short Essay,
Then hasten to be Drunk, the Business of the Day.

The Cowards would have fled, but that they

Themselves so many, and their Foes so sew; [knew
But crowding on, the last the first impel:
Till overborn with weight the Cyprians fell.

Cymon inflav'd, who first the War begun,
And Iphigene once more is lost and won.

Deep in a Dungeon was the Captive cast,

Depriv'd of Day, and held in Fetters sast:

His Life was only spar'd at their Request,

Whom taken he so nobly had releas'd:

But Iphigenia was the Ladies Care,

Each in their turn address'd to treat the Fair;

While Pasimond and his the Nuptial Feast prepare.

Her fecret Soul to Cymon was inclin'd, But she must fuffer what her Fates assign'd; So passive is the Church of Womankind. What worse to Cymon could his Fortune deal, Rowl'd to the lowest Spoke of all her Wheel? It rested to dismiss the downward weight, Or raise him upward to his former height; The latter pleas'd; and Love (concern'd the most) Prepar'd th' amends, for what by Love he lost.

The Sire of Pasimond had left a Son
Though younger, yet for Courage early known,
Ormisda call'd; to whom by Promise ty'd,
A Rhodian Beauty was the destin'd Bride;
Cassandra was her Name, above the rest
Renown'd for Birth, with Fortune amply bless'd.
Lysymachus who rul'd the Rhodian State,
Was then by choice their annual Magistrate:
He lov'd Cassandra too with equal Fire,
But Fortune had not savour'd his Desire;
Cross'd by her Friends, by her not disapprov'd,
Nor yet preferr'd, or like Ormisda lov'd:
So stood th' Affair: Some little Hope remain'd,
That should his Rival chance to lose, he gain'd.

Mean time young Pasimond his Marriage press'd,

Ordain'd the Nuptian Day, prepar'd the Feaft;

And frugally refolv'd (the Charge to shun,
Which would be double should he wed alone)
To join his Brother's Bridal with his own.

Lysymachus oppress'd with mortal Grief
Receiv'd the News, and study'd quick Relief:
The fatal Day approach'd: If Force were us'd,
The Magistrate his publick Trust abus'd;
To Justice liable, as Law requir'd;
For when his Office ceas'd, his Pow'r expir'd:
While Pow'r remain'd, the Means were in his
Hand

By Force to feize, and then forfake the Land:
Betwixt Extreams he knew not how to move,
A Slave to Fame, but more a Slave to Love:
Restraining others, yet himself not free,
Made impotent by Pow'r, debas'd by Dignity!
Both Sides he weigh'd: But after much Debate,
The Man prevail'd above the Magistrate.

Love never fails to master what he finds,
But works a diff'rent way in diff'rent Minds,
The Fool enlightens, and the Wise he blinds.
This Youth proposing to possess, and scape,
Began in Murder, to conclude in Rape:

#### Cymon and Iphigenia.

Unprais'd by me, tho' Heav'n fometime may bless
An impious Act with undeserv'd Success:
The Great, it seems, are privileg'd alone
To punish all Injustice but their own.
But here I stop, not daring to proceed,
Yet blush to flatter an unrighteous Deed:
For Crimes are but permitted, not decreed.

Refolv'd on Force, his Wit the Pretor bent,
To find the Means that might fecure th' Event;
Not long he labour'd, for his lucky Thought
In Captive Cymon found the Friend he fought;
Th' Example pleas'd: The Caufe and Crime the
An injur'd Lover, and a ravish'd Dame. [fame;
How much he durst he knew by what he lar'd,
The less he had to lose, the less he car'd
[ward.]
To menage loathsom Life when Love was the Re-

This ponder'd well, and fix'd on his Intent, In depth of Night he for the Pris'ner fent; In fecret fent, the Publick View to shun, Then with a sober Smile he thus begust. The Pow'rs above, who bounteously bestow Their Gifts and Graces on Mankind below,

Yet prove our Merit first, nor blindly give
To such as are not Worthy to receive:
For Valour and for Virtue they provide
Their due Reward, but first they must be try'd:
These fruitful Seeds within your Mind they sow'd;
'Twas yourst' improve the Talent they bestow'd:
They gave you to be born of noble Kind,
They gave you Love to lighten up your Mind,
And purge the grosser Parts; they gave you Care
To please, and Courage to deserve the Fair.

Thus far they try'd you, and by Proof they found
The grain intrusted in a Grateful Ground:
But still the great Experiment remain'd,
They suffer'd you to lose the Prize you gain'd;
That you might learn the Gift was theirs alone:
And when restor'd, to them the Blessing own.
Restor'd it soon will be; the Means prepar'd,
The Dissiculty smooth'd, the Danger shar'd:
Be but your self, the Care to me resign,
Then Iphigene is yours, Cassandra mine.
Your Rival Pasimond pursues your Life,
Impatient to revenge his ravished Wife,

#### Cymon and Iphigenia.

\$44

But yet not his; to Morrow is behind,
And Love our Fortunes in one Band has join'd:
Two Brothers are our Foes; Ormisda mine,
As much declar'd, as Pasimond is thine:
To Morrow must their common Vows be ty'd;
With Love to Friend and Fortune for our Guide,
Let both resolve to die, or each redeem a Bride.

Right I have none, nor hast thou much to plead;
Tis Force when done must justifie the Deed:
Our Task perform'd, we next prepare for Flight;
And let the Losers talk in vain of Right:
We with the Fair will fail before the Wind,
If they are griev'd, I leave the Laws behind.
Speak thy Resolves; If now thy Courage droop,
Despair in Prison and abandon Hope;
But if thou dar'st in Arms thy Love regain,
(For Liberty without thy Love were vain:)
Then second my Design to seize the Prey, [way.
Or lead to second Rape, for well thou know'st the

Said Cymon overjoy'd, Do thou propose

The Means to Fight, and only shew the Foes;

For

For from the first, when Love had fir'd my Mind, Resolv'd I left the Care of Life behind.

To this the bold Lyfymachus reply'd,

Let Heav'n be neuter, and the Sword decide:

The Spoufals are prepar'd, already play,

The Minstrils, and provoke the tardy Day:

By this the Brides are wak'd, their Grooms are

dress'd;

All Rhodes is summon'd to the Nuptial Feast, All but my felf the fole unbidden Guest.

Unbidden though I am, I will be there, And, join'd by thee, intend to joy the Fair.

Now hear the rest; when Day resigns the Light,
And chearful Torches gild the jolly Night,
Be read at my Call; my chosen sew
With Arms administer'd shall aid thy Crew.
Then entring unexpected will we seize
Our destin'd Prey, from Men dissolv'd in ease;
By Wine disabled, unprepar'd for Fight;
And hast'ning to the Seas suborn our Flight:
The Seas are ours, for I command the Fort,
A Ship well man'd expects us in the Port:

N n

If they, or if their Friends, the Prize contest, Death shall attend the Man who dares resist.

It pleas'd! the Pris'ner to his Hold retir'd,
His Troop with equal Emulation fir'd, [quir'd]
All fix'd to Fight, and all their wonted Work reThe Sun arofe; the Streets were throng'd around,
The Palace open'd, and the Pofts were crown'd:
The double Bridegroom at the Door attends
Th' expected Spouse, and entertains the Friends:
They meet, they lead to Church; the Priests invoke
The Pow'rs, and feed the Flames with fragrant

This done they Feast, and at the close of Night
By kindled Torches vary their Delight,
These lead the lively Dance, and those the brimming Bowls invite.

Smoke:

Now at th' appointed Place and Hour assign'd, With Souls resolv'd the Ravishers were join'd: Three Bands are form'd: The sirst is sent before To savour the Retreat, and guard the Shore: The second at the Palace-gate is plac'd, And up the lofty Stairs ascend the last:

A peaceful Troop they feem with shining Vests, But Coats of Male beneath secure their Breasts.

Dauntless they enter, Cymon at their Head, And find the Feast renew'd, the Table spread: Sweet Voices, mix'd with instrumental Sounds, Ascend the vaulted Roof, the vaulted Roof rebounds When like the darpies rushing through the Hall · The fudden Troop appears, the Tables fall, Their smoaking Load is on the Pavement thrown; Each Ravisher prepares to seize his own: The Brides, invaded with a rude Embrace, Shreek out for Aid, Confusion fills the Place: Quick to redeem the Prey their plighted Lords Advance, the Palace gleams with shining Swords. But lete is all Defence, and Succour vain; The Rape is made, the Ravishers remain: Two sturdy Slaves were only fent before To bear the purchas'd Prize in Safety to the Shore. The Troop retires, the Lovers close the Rear, With forward Faces not confessing Fear: Backwardthey move, but fcorn their Pace to mend; Then feek the Stairs, and with flow hafte descend.

Nn 20

Fierce Pasimond, their Passage to prevent,
Thrust full on Cymon's Back in his Descent,
The Blade return'd unbath'd, and to the Handle bent:

Stout Cymon foon remounts, and cleft in two
His Rival's Head with one descending Blow:
And as the next in rank Ormisda Rood,
He turn'd the Point: The Sword inur'd to Blood,

Bor'd his unguarded Breast, which pour'd as

With vow'd Revenge the gathering Crowd pursues,

The Ravishers turn Head, the Fight renews;
The Hall is heap'd with Corps; the sprinkled Gore
Besmears the Walls, and floats the Marbly Floor.

Dispers'd at length the drunken Squadron flies,

The Victors to their Vessel bear the Prize;

And hear behind loud Groans, and lamentable

The Crew with merry Shouts their Anchors weigh,
Then ply their Oars, and brush the Su com Sea,
While Troops of gather'd Rhodians croud the Key.

What should the People do, when left alone? The Governor and Government are gone. The publick Wealth to Foreign Parts convey'd. Some Troops disbanded, and the rest unpaid. Rhodes is the Soveraign of the Sea no more; Their Ships unrigg'd, and spent their Naval Store; They neither could defend, nor can purfue, But grin'd their Teeth, and cast a helpless view: In vain with Darts a distant War they try, Short, and more short the missive Weapons fly. Mean while the Ravishers their Crimes enjoy, And flying Sails and fweeping Oars employ; The Cliffs of Rhodes in little space are lost, Tove's Isle they feek; nor Tove denies his Coast. In Salety landed on the Candian Shere, With generous Wines their Spirits they restore; There Cymon with his Rhodian Friend resides, Both Court, and Wed at once the willing Brides. A War ensues, the Cretans own their Cause, Stiff to defend their hospitable Laws: Both Parties lofe by turns; and neither wins, Till Peace propounded by a Truce begins.

### 550 . Cymon and Iphigenia.

The Kindred of the Slain forgive the Deed, But a short Exile must for Show precede; The Term expir'd, from Candia they remove; And happy each, at Home, enjoys his Love.



THE

# TABLE.

Edication to His Grace the Duke of Ormond.
The Preface.

Poem to Her Grace the Dutchess of Ormond, with the following Story of Palamon and Arcite, from Chaucer.

Palamon and Arcite: Or, the Knight's Tale, from Chaucer. Book the First. Page 1

The Second Book.

p. 30

The Third Book.

p. 61

To my Ionoured Kinsman John Drider of Chesterton, in the County of Huntington, Esq; p. 115.

Meleager and Attalanta, out of the Eighth Book of Ovid's Metamorphofes. p. 126

Sigismonda and Guiscardo, from Boccace. p. 146.

Baucis and Philemon, out of the Eighth Book of Ovid's Metamorphoies.

p. 182

Pigmalio 1 and the Santue, out of the Tenth Book of Ovia's Metamorphoses. p. 193

## The TABLE.

#####################################	P. San
Ciniras and Myrrha, out of the Tenth Ovid's Metamorphoses.	Book of
Ovid's Metamorpholes.	p. 199
The First Book of Homer's Ilias	p. 218
The Cock and the Fox: Or, the Tale of the Priest, from Chaucer.	p. 258
Theodore and Honoria, from Boccace.	p. 216
Ceyx and Alcyone, out of the Tenth Boo vid's Metamorphoses.	Porty
The Flower and the Leaf: Or, the Lad Arbour. A Vision out of Chauces.	. 6.
Alexander's Feast: Or, the Power of Mus Ode in Honour of St. Cecilia.	sięk. An P. 370
The Twelfth Book of Ovid's Metamorphology Translated.	A COLUMN TO THE REAL PROPERTY.
The Speeches of Ajax and Ulysses, from Metamorphoses, Book the Thirteenth.	Ovid's
The Wife of Path, her Tale from Chaucer.	EP. 449
Of the Pythagorean Philosophy, from Ovi	
tamorpholes, Book the Fifteenth.	
The Character of a Good Parson Imitate Chaucer, and entarged.	p. 510
	who dy'd p. 517
Cymon and Iphigenia, from Boccace.	
ादीय पुरत्तकालय, कालकामा I N I S	