

xim of TIBERIUS, generally taken, is certainly true, at least with regard to eating and drinking.

THERE is no eatable, which one can say is absolutely hurtful; this is not my doctrine, but that of HIPPOCRATES, as he has well proved it in his book *De veteri medicina*: for, as he says, if it was hurtful to one, it would be so to all. Cheese, for instance, hurts not every one; there are those who eat of it without the least offence. If cheese, which is so earthy, bad of digestion, and hard, can be taken without hurt, what eatable can we say is absolutely hurtful to all?

QUAILS and goats feed upon poisons, according to PLINY: *Venenis capreae & coturnices pinguescunt*, lib. X. c. 72. That which kills other animals feeds them. Will you say then, that there is a greater diversity of constitutions among the different species of animals, than among individuals of the same species? For my own part I think there is a much greater among the human species. In the observations of SCHENKIUS, he tells us of a man, that eat an ounce of scammony, which neither purged him little or much. And in other medicinal authors we read of some, who were purged by the smell of roses. Is not this a sufficient difference in constitutions? It is true, that in general there is no great difference between the constitutions of men. But there is always some, and that a very material one; habits of body vary like faces; in all such cases as are obvious to our senses we observe some dissimilitude in all men. What can be more simple, than the sound of the voice? And yet there is none like that of another's. Nay, among those who have lived in the same house or community together for many years, it never happens but one can distinguish the voices of them, tho' you do not see them. If this is the case in so simple a thing, how must it be in the constitution, which is combined of such a variety of materials.

If our senses were more acute, in cases where some men appear much alike, we should find them very different. There are some brutes, which deceive us in the same manner. We do not perceive by smell the effluvia of human bodies; or if we do, we do not

not distinguish one from the other. The dog perceives them, and distinguishes them in all men: tho' he be at a great distance, he follows his master without seeing him, determining himself, tho' he meets with many roads, by the smell of the effluvia, which he finds as he walks: he hunts and chooses out among many others the glove of his master, tho' he never saw it before: and what is more, he recovers a stone thrown by his master among others thrown at the same time by other hands, that little touch sufficing, by which with his subtile smell he perceives a different odour from that of the rest. This is a sufficient proof to convince you of the *difference of constitutions*, because without a difference of constitutions there cannot be a difference in the *effluvia*.

NOT only the variety of constitutions in men makes it impossible to know what diet is proportionate to each; but also the variety which there is between meats of the same species. All wine of grapes, for instance, is of the same species. Withal, one wine is sweet, another is acid, another bitter; one has one colour, another smells differently; one is thinner, another is thicker: It is the same in meats; the same in the fruits of all the plants, though we do not perceive so strongly in all this variety, upon account of the imperfection of our senses. By this means it may happen, and does continually happen, that altho' it be the same individual, one wine may be wholesome, another noxious. Meat fed in some lands is wholesome food, in others noxious. Add to this a point of no small consideration, that the same food, without distinction, or perceivable difference, may be found, by the same individual, wholesome at one period, and noxious at another, either through the different seasons of the year, the different temperature of the air, the difference of country, or the difference of age. In fine, whatever change happens in the body, that should be a rule to vary more or less the diet in quantity, as well as quality.

THUS I have given some of the celebrated Father FEIJOO's thoughts on physic, and could wish out of humanity for the sake of the Spanish nation, that their physicians were answerable to the character and qualifications he requires. It is obvious enough how little he knows of that necessary art.

IN Poetry they have many writers; such as D. AL. DE ERCILLA, the PRINCIPE ESQUILACHE, ANT. LOFRASO, J. RUFO, PINEDA, FIGUEROA, ANT^o. DE NEBRIXA, the two VEGA'S, GARCILASSO, and LOPEZ; CALDERONI, BARRIOS, GONGORRA, and others. But as to a complete list of them, I have never been able to find one; and am much less qualified to decide of their respective merit. LOPEZ DE VEGA CARPIO, as VOLTAIRE tells us, comes the nearest to our SHAKESPEARE. He wrote the *Jerusalem Conquistada*, tragedies, comedies, &c. One thing may be said of the little that I have seen of the Spanish poetry; that there is a wonderful air of simplicity in their common songs, or *sequedillas*: That in some pieces which I read in the *Caxon de Sastre*, or *The taylor's drawer of shreds*, there was much sentiment, as well as dignity: vast variety of measure, all formed on the old Roman prosody; and in some of them a pleasing air of romance: but grave, majestic, moral, pensive, like the people themselves. Very few attempts to wit or humour, and, I believe, none of drollery or buffoonery. Many upon love, but all in the drapery of the chaste *Venus*; no *Erycina ridens*, no *Corinna*, no loose or debauched *Euterpe* among that collection of songs of the *Spanish Nine*.

As to subjects and writers of humour in prose, I know of none among the old *Spaniards*, but CERVANTES and GUEVARA; the most celebrated work of the latter is, the *El Diablo Coxuelo*, or as we should say in English, *The Devil upon two Sticks*, which Mr. LE SAGE modernized into a romance, that is very well known. It is much to be wished, that GUEVARA'S original was well translated into English, as we should find in it an infinity of old *Spanish* manners and customs; and the names of all the then nobility at full length; most of which titles and families subsist to this day.

LETTER IV. PART III.
CATALOGUE of SPANISH AUTHORS.

Spanish Writers of HISTORY.

*C*Ronica general de España, par Amb. Morales, 4 vol. 4to.

Alcala 1577

This writer was the great antiquarian, the CAMBDEN of SPAIN; he has continued the work of FLORIO OCAMPO. SANDOVAL, by the particular command of PHILIP III. carried it down farther to ALPHONSO VII. MORALES wrote also,

Las Antiquidades de las Ciudades de España.

Compendio Historial de las Cronicas de España, par Estevan de

Garibays, 4 vol. folio.

Barcelona 1628

And *Don Juan de Mariana*.— These two copied MORALES and OCAMPO in great measure. As *Mariana's History of Spain* seems to be so much better known, than that of himself, indulge me in a few words about him. He was born at EBORA, now TALAVERA, in NEW CASTILE; educated at ALCALA DE HENARES, or the antient COMPLUTUM; he lived at TOLEDO, and published the following works:

I. On the weights and measures of the antients.

II. On the exchange of money.

III. A defence of the Vulgate.

IV. *De Rege, & Regis Institutione*.— This piece was burnt at ROME and PARIS, and was quoted to authorize Dr. OATES's narrative in the Popish plot.

V. On the stage.

VI. His history.

He

He was kept in prison, by order from the Pope, twenty years, in which time he composed his history, as our Sir W. RALEIGH did in the Tower. He wrote it first in Latin, and afterwards in Spanish. But it went no lower than the end of FERDINAND and ISABELLA's reign, about 1516. He wrote, however, a supplement afterwards, down to 1621; and he has had since *three* continuators, *Ferd. Camargo y Salcedo*, to 1649; *Bas. Varen de Soto*, to 1669; *Fr. J. M. de Miniana*, to 1699. The first Latin edition, *Toleti*, 1592, folio, is the best, tho' it contains only twenty books. The last ten are printed in the edition, *Moguntiae* 1605, 4to. The Spanish editions are, *Madrid*, 1608, 2 vol. folio; *Toledo*, folio, 1601; *Madrid*, 1668, and 1670. There is also a new edition, printed at *Amberes* in 16 vol. 12mo. but very incorrect; and one lately at *Madrid*, in 3 vol. folio.

Historia General de Espana, par Don Rodrigo Ximenes de Rada.

Historia del Rey d'Espana Don Pbelippe II. par Luis Cabrera,
folio. *Madrid* 1619

Historia del Rey Don Pbelippe II. par Ant. de Herrera, 3 vol.
folio. *Valladolid* 1606

Historia del Rey Don Pbelippe III. par Gonzalez de Céspedes,
folio. *Barcelona* 1634

Historia de la Rebellion, y Castigo de los Moriscos del Reyno de
Granada, par Luis de Marmol, folio. *Malaga* 1609

Guerra de Granada, hecha por el Rey Don Felipe II. contra
los Moriscos, par Mendosa, quarto. *Lisboa* 1627

Historia de la vida y hechos del Emperador Carlos V. par Prud.
de Sandoval, folio. *Pampelona* 1614

Commentarios de la Guerra de 1700, par el Marquez de San
Felippe, 2 vol. quarto.

This book, which is extremely well wrote, has been translated into French, and was published at Amsterdam in 1756, in 4 vols. 12mo. under the title of *Memoires pour servir, à l'Histoire d'Espagne, sous le Regne de Philippe V.*

Historia de Espana par Rasis, an Arab, written at *Corduba* in 976.

Continuacion de la Historia General de Espana de ano 1516
 (where MARIANA left off) a 1700, par Medrano, 3 vol.
 folio. *Madrid 1741*

Volume 1st, CHARLES V. Volume 2d, PHILIP III. Volume 3d,
 PHILIP IV. and CHARLES II. This is a new work, but I do
 not find that it bears a very great character. Some able men,
 whom I consulted, lamented much their not having any good
 history of SPAIN carried down to the present times. This is sur-
 prizing, as it will plainly appear from the face of this list, that no
 country in the world possesses better materials from whence to
 compile such a history. Their chroniclers are numerous: such
 as,

The *Cronicon* of FLAVIUS DEXTER.
 M. MAXIMUS.
 ELECA.
 BRAULION.
 LUITPRANDO.
 HUGO PORTA.
 JULIAN.
 ST. ATHANASIUS.
 GR. BETICUS.
 HUB^s. HISPALIS.
 LIBERATUS OF GIRONA.
 ILLACII.
 ABB^s. VALCLARA.
 L. RAMIREZ DE PRADO.
 DE WULFILAS.

Cronica de Espana del Don Alonzo el Sabio, folio. *Valladolid 1604*

Cronica de los Reyes Don Fernando y Isabel, folio. *Saragossa 1567*

Cronica Gotica de Saavedra.

Cronica de los Moros de Espana, par Juan de Bleda, folio.
Valentia

BESIDES these, they have the annalists of the several kingdoms
 or provinces: thus,

Annales del Reyno de Espana, in several volumes in folio.

— de *Catalonia*, 2 vol. folio.

Annales

Annalès de Valentia.

————— *de Arragon, par Hyeronimo Zurita.*

This writer is very well known to the learned world for his other works: these annals of Arragon are very finely wrote.

Arragonensium Rerum Commentarii, par Hyeron de Blancas,
folio. *Cæsar Augustæ 1588*

Geographica & historica Descriptio Cataloniae, par Petro de
Marca, folio. Paris 1688

After these come the histories and antiquities of particular cities, which are also very numerous: such as,

Las Antiquedades de Madrid, par Quintano.

Sevilla, par Rod. Caro, folio. Sevilla 1634

Salamanca, par Gonsalvo de Avila.

Granada, par Pedraza.

Description de la Ciudad de Toledo, par Fr. de Piza, folio,
Toledo 1605

————— *par Vergara, folio.*

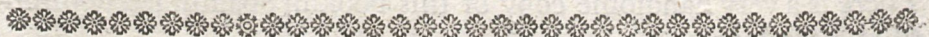
————— *de Madrid.*

————— *del Monasterio de San Lorenzo del*
Escorial, par Fr. de los Santos, folio. Madrid 1681

This is the book which Mr. THOMPSON has translated into English, and made so magnificent an edition of lately in quarto. It is to be wished, that the inscriptions in this work had been more correctly copied; they are often false Latin, imperfect, and make a very unscholar-like appearance.

Historia de la Ciudad de Segovia, par Don Diego de Colme-
narez, folio. Segovia 1637

Las Antiquedades de Cordova, par Pedro Dias de Ribas, 4to.
Cordova 1627



Miscellaneous Books and Writers.

L *As Obras del Padre Feijo, 13 vol. quarto.*

This writer, who lives at BURGOS, has justly acquired a very high degree of reputation: He has done more towards rightly forming,

forming, and enlarging the minds of his countrymen, than any *Spaniard* before him. He declares war against all their vulgar prejudices, and popular errors; has said much freer things than those, who write within the circle of the inquisition, very prudently care to do; and, if the court had not protected him, he himself had felt the Dominican scourge long ago.

Description Iglefiastica del Reyno de Espana, 3 vol. fol.

Obras de Don Bern. Aldreti, sive Explicatio Characterum antiquorum, 2 vol. 4to.

Origines Rivorum Orbis, par Don Greg. Mayans y Siscar, 2 vol. 4to.

Origines Litt. Ant. Hisp. par Manuel de Sarramendi, 8vo.

Obras de Braganza de Ant. Rom. 5 vol. fol.

Concilia Max. Hispanica, 7 vol. fol.

Polygraphia Espagnola, par Rodriguez, fol. Madrid 1738

Diario de los Literatos en Espana, 7 vol. 8vo. Madrid 1748

Concilia Toletan, par Jorge Loyisa.

La Laya de Coronicas, par Alph. Martinez.

Escritores del Reyno de Valencia, par Ximenes, 2 vol. fol. Valencia

Ensayo sobre las Medallas de Espana, par Don L. J. Velasquez, 4to. Madrid 1752

Annales de la Nation Espagno!, par Don L. J. Velasquez, 4to. Malaga 1759

De las Medallas de los Reyes Gothicos, y Suecos en Espana, par Don L. J. Velasquez: cum viginti tabulis æri incis, 4to. Madrid 1752

Noticia de los mas principales Historiadores de Espana, par el Marquis de Mondecar, 4 vol. fol.

This is a very learned, useful, and judicious work.

Conquista de Mexico et Peru, par Don Ant. de Solis, fol.

There is a very handsome copy of this book in Spanish lately printed at Barcelona.

Ystoria de los Incas de Peru, par Garcilasso de la Vega.

Herrera de Agricultura.

Ystoria de las Indias, par Herrera, 6 vol. fol.

Obras de Palamino sobre la Pintura, 2 vol. fol.

An Account of the Spanish Paintings, by Palamino Velasco, and Francisco de los Santos; reprinted in Spanish by H. Woodfall, London 1746

Uno Pedazo de Lapiz, para dibujar de mejor que se puede encontrar.

Historia Latina Hispaniæ, par Sanchez.

Impresas Politicas, par Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.

This is a collection of political emblems; it is not written by the author of *Don Quixote*, but by a much older writer of the same name. His works are in 3 vol. folio.

El Diablo Coxuelo, or the Lame Devil, par Ant. de Guevara.

Mr. Le Sage's *Devil upon Two Sticks*, is taken from this work.

Coronista de los Reyes Catholicos, por 1500, par Gonzalo de Arcedondo.

Obras de Sepulvedo.

— *de Villalpando.*

— *de Bonaventura.*

Criticon de Lorenzo Graziano, 2 vol. 4to.

This celebrated writer was a native of CALATAJUD, or the ancient *Bilbilis*. His writings are full of an abstruse and sublime policy; and have been translated into French by the famous MONS. AMELOT.

Historia del Famoso Predicador Frey Gerundio de Campazas,
4to. Madrid 1758

Or, *The history of the famous preacher*. This is a satire upon the monks, written with much spirit and wit. For a specimen of the high ridicule, and satirical drollery employed in this work, take the following extract. Chap. 8. book II. page 205. *Frey Gerundio* preaches the anniversary sermon in his convent, in the chapel dedicated to St. ANNE, on the festival of that saint: in which sermon there is the following paragraph: *Fue Ana, como todos saben, madre de nuestra Senora, y afirman graves authores, que la tuvo veinte meses en su vientre: Hic mensis sextus est illi; y anaden otros, que illoro: Plorans ploravit in noctem: De donde infiero que fue Maria Zaborri: et gratia ejus in me vacua non fuit.* *Atienda,*
pues,

pues, el Rethorico al argumento: Santa Ana fue madre de Maria: Maria fue madre de Christo: Luego Santa Ana es Abuela de la santissima Trinidad: Et trinitatem in unitatem veneremur. Por esso se celebra en esta su Casa, Hæc requies mea in sæculum sæculi. . .
 Which is in English: "We all know, that Anne was the mother
 " of our Lady, and grave authors affirm, that she was twenty
 " months in gestation of her: others add, that she wept: from
 " whence I infer, that she was Mary Zahorri. Attend, logician,
 " to the argument: Saint Anne was the mother of Mary; Mary
 " was the mother of Christ: therefore Saint Anne was the grand-
 " mother of the most holy Trinity. And therefore she is cele-
 " brated by this festival in this her chapel."

THERE is no doubt but Dr. ISLA, that *Spanish Swift*, who wrote this satire, had copied this from the real sermon of some Spanish monk: the Latin citations are very much in their manner. They were so galled and irritated by the severity and propriety of this fine ridicule, that they soon got the inquisition to forbid the sale of the book: It occasioned some pamphlets at Madrid in answer to it. The author intended a second part; but the persecution becoming too serious, he dropped his design.

IN page 214. and the following, the provincial calls *Frey Gerundio* to an account for this sermon: "Don't you see, Sir," says the provincial, "that by saying, that Saint Anne is the grand-
 " mother of the most holy Trinity, you advance one of the
 " most formal heresies possible: Because the Trinity is uncreate,
 " unproducibile, eternal, and consequently can have neither mo-
 " ther nor grand-mother. By this you see how necessary it is to
 " study theology, in order to be a preacher; for, had you pro-
 " perly studied it, you had not advanced such heresies as this.
 " If you had put no more in your *sumula* than you ought, you had
 " never drawn such a consequence: but only this, *Therefore Saint*
 " *Anne is the Grandmother of Christ*. For Christ is not the Tri-
 " nity, but only the second person in it: thus *Frey Gerundio* is a
 " monk of the convent, but not the convent. It would be wretched
 " reasoning to say, *Cecilia Rebollo* was the mother of *Catlanla Ce-*
 " *bollon*; *Catlanla Cebollon* was the mother of *Frey Gerundio de*
 " *Zotes,*

“ Zotes, monk of the convent of the lower *Colmenar*, therefore *Cecilia Rebollo* was the grandmother of the convent.”

This specimen will suffice to shew the turn of that satire.

El Itinerario del Obispo de Santo Domingo.

Los Dialogos del Antonio Augustino, Obispo de Tarragona, sobre las Medallas, 4to. Madrid 1744

This learned work is sufficiently known. The edition is a very mean one, bad paper, full of errors, and the plates miserably engraved.

Historia del Convento de San Augustino de Salamanca, par Padre Emman. Vidal, 2 vol. fol. Salamanca 1758

Hippocrates in Greek and Latin, with a Spanish translation, by Dr. And. Piquer, Professor of Anatomy in Valentia. Madrid 1758

Antient and Modern Phycic, by the same, 4to. ib. 1758

A Treatise on Fevers, founded on Observation and Mechanism, by the same, 4to. Valentia 1751

Moral Philosophy, for the use of the Spanish Youth, by the same, 8vo. Madrid 1757

Discourse on the Application of Philosophy to Matters of Religion, by Dr. And. Piquer, 8vo. Madrid 1757

Bibliographia Critica, by Father Miguel de San Joseph, Bishop of Guadia.

Abridgment of Navigation, for the use of the Marine Guards, by Don Jorge Juan, 4to. Cales 1757

Retorica de Don Gregorio Mayans y Siscar, 2 vol. 8vo. Valentia

Moralis Philosophia, by the same, 8vo. Valentia

Relation of the War in Valentia, and the Entrance of the Allies and Austrians into that Kingdom, by Jos. Emm. Miniana, 8vo. Hague 1752

There are many tracts of Spanish lawyers, collected by Don Greg. Mayans y Siscar, published by Mr. Meerman, the Syndic of Rotterdam, in his

Novus Thesaurus Juris Canonici, 7 vol. fol.