

“ cubrimientos en sus dos primeros tomos de la  
“ America aquella serie, y enlace de la historie  
“ antigua y moderna, a que pueden alcanzar  
“ pocos hombres. Yo he leydo el primer libro  
“ con admiracion, y un gusto indecible. El  
“ mismo he advertido en la celebre contraversia  
“ del obispo de Chiapa, cuya disputa resuelve  
“ V. S. con un juicio superior. Yo pensava  
“ escribir a V. S. por mas estenso; ahora me  
“ reduzco a remitir a V. S. el titulo de acade-  
“ mico que la real Academia de la Historia, con  
“ universal aclamacion, me ha encargado de di-  
“ rigirle por mano de My lord Grantham. Espero  
“ en breve, y segun lo permitan los muchos ne-  
“ gocios que me rodean, remitir a V. S. algunas  
“ observaciones; y la primera acerca de si el de-  
“ recho y espiritu feudal han tenido propiamente  
“ lugar en Espana. La traduccion que se esta  
“ haciendo por don Ramon de Guevara de la  
“ historia de los descubrimientos de America, a  
“ vista de la Academia, tiene una fraze que pa-  
“ rece original; y al parecer exprime con mucha  
“ propiedad la fluidel, y la eloquente diccion  
“ del autor original. Yo, en mi particular, doy  
“ a V. S. gracias por las honras que me hace en sus  
“ escritos. Mis ocupaciones son tales que no me  
“ dejan tiempo para vacar seriamente a quellas  
“ detenidas comparaciones de las edades, de las cos-  
“ tumbres, de la diversidad de los gobiernos, y de

“ cloisters, but soon afterwards brought to light  
“ in literary universities.

“ It is certain that the discoveries in the East  
“ and West were among the causes which delivered  
“ Europe from the feudal spirit. You give to  
“ these discoveries, in the two first volumes of your  
“ History of America, an order, a continuation,  
“ and connexion so natural between ancient and  
“ modern history, that I know but few men ca-  
“ pable of doing it with equal success. I have  
“ read the first book with pleasure, and an ad-  
“ miration which I cannot express. I also felt  
“ the same sentiments from the relation of the  
“ celebrated dispute of the bishop of Chiapa,  
“ which you have explained with so much art  
“ and ability. I at first imagined I should be  
“ able to write to you more fully; but, for the  
“ present, I find myself confined to sending you  
“ the title of Academician, which the Royal Aca-  
“ demy of History have unanimously charged me  
“ to convey to you by means of Lord Grantham.  
“ I flatter myself, if the numerous affairs with  
“ which I am overwhelmed will permit me, that  
“ I shall soon be able to transmit to you several  
“ observations; the first of which shall be upon  
“ the following question: Have the spirit and  
“ rights of feodality ever had place in Spain?

“ The translation which Don Ramon de  
“ Guevara is writing, under the inspection of

“ las causas que han influido en las catastrofes  
“ politicas de las naciones mas dignas. Esto es  
“ lo que save desempenar V. S. desde su gavi-  
“ nete, como si estuviera entre nosotros, sin de-  
“ clinar en parcialidad. Yo me ofresco a V. S.  
“ con todas veras, y puedo asegurarle sin lisonja  
“ que pocos libros han podido grangear una esti-  
“ macion tan solida entre las gentes de letras de  
“ este pays entre tanto. Pido a Dios guarde su  
“ vida muchos años. Madrid y septiembre 29 de  
“ 1777.”

“ the academy, of your History of America, is  
 “ truly in an original style, and appears to me to  
 “ render, with great propriety, the elegance, ar-  
 “ dour, and energy of your diction.

“ I make you my personal acknowledgments  
 “ for the honour you have done me in your writ-  
 “ ings.

“ My occupations are such as do not leave me  
 “ sufficient leisure to reflect so seriously as I could  
 “ wish upon the difference of ages, manners, and  
 “ governments, and the causes which have had  
 “ an influence on the political catastrophes of the  
 “ most celebrated nations. This you know as  
 “ well how to do in your closet, and as uninflu-  
 “ enced by partiality, as if you were in this  
 “ country. I sincerely avow to you on my part,  
 “ and can assure you without flattery, but few  
 “ books have acquired, amongst the learned of  
 “ my countrymen, so solid a reputation as yours  
 “ possess.

“ I pray God to preserve you for a great num-  
 “ ber of years. Madrid, 29 September, 1777.

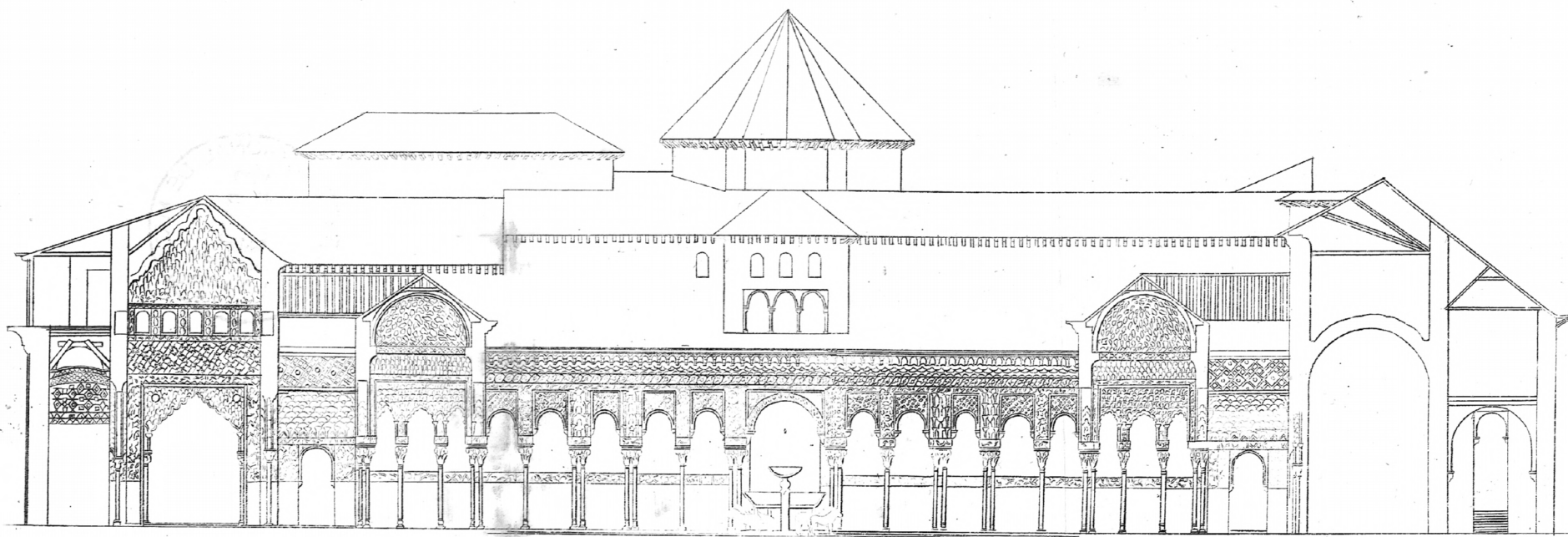
“ Dr. Robertson's answer to this letter was in  
 “ Spanish, and as follows :



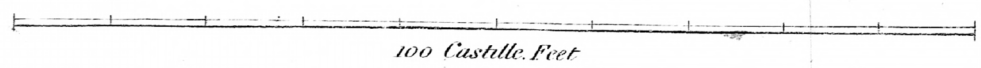
*En el Collegio de Edimburgo a 3 de  
Enero de 1778.*

“ MCI SENOR mio, Milord Grantham ha te-  
 “ nido la bondad de remitir me la carta que V. S.  
 “ ilustrissima se tomò la molestia de escribir me,  
 “ participando me la singularissima e inesperada  
 “ honra que se ha servido dispensar me la real  
 “ Aademia de la Historia. El concepto favo-  
 “ rable de los hombres de discernimento, y can-  
 “ dor, es una de las mas gustosas recompensas  
 “ que puede conseguir un autor por sus tareas  
 “ literarias; quanto mas lisonjera y apreciable  
 “ sera una senal de aprobacion de un cuerpo tan  
 “ justamente distinguido por el merito y talento  
 “ de sus individuos!

“ Quando me fue necesario representar en mi  
 “ Historia de Carlos V. la antigua constitucion de  
 “ la Monarquia Espagnola, y despues quando  
 “ me he aventurado a bosquejar la planta, y go-  
 “ vierno interior de las colonias de Espana en el  
 “ nuevo mundo, he reconocido plenamente las  
 “ muchas desventajas con que por necesidad tra-  
 “ baja un estrangero en semejantes investigacio-  
 “ nes. Però procure compensar las buscando  
 “ con prolixa diligencia la verdad en los autores



Wells sc.



*PROFILE & CUPOLA IN THE MOORISH PALACE OF ALHAMBRA,  
BY A LINE CROSSING THE LION'S COURT.*

*Pub<sup>d</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1808 by J Stockdale Piccadilly*



*College of Edinburgh,*

*January 3, 1778.*

“SIR,

“LORD Grantham has had the goodness to  
“forward the letter which you took the trouble  
“to write to me, by which I am informed of the  
“singular and unexpected honour the Royal  
“Academy of History has been pleased to confer  
“upon me. If the favourable opinion which  
“men, in whom candour and learning are unit-  
“ed, conceive of an author be one of the most  
“pleasing rewards of his labour, how much more  
“flattering is it to him to have the unanimous  
“approbation of a society so justly distinguished  
“by its merit, and the talents of the individuals  
“of whom it is composed!

“When in my History of Charles V. I was ob-  
“liged to retrace the ancient constitution of the  
“Spanish monarchy, and afterwards when I ven-  
“tured to develop the plan and interior govern-  
“ment of its colonies in the New World, I per-  
“ceived all the difficulties which a stranger must  
“necessarily have to encounter in a work of such  
“a nature. I endeavoured to remove them by  
“carefully seeking the truth in the original au-  
“thors, and the public laws of the country; and,

“ originales, y en las leyes publicas de este pays;  
“ precediendo con mucha cautela, y precaviendo  
“ cuidadosa mente contra las preocupaciones fa-  
“ ciles de formarse en el espiritu de un hombre  
“ oriado bajo una forma de gobierno, y un sys-  
“ tema de religion mui distintos de los de la  
“ nacion que emprende describir. El haverse  
“ dignado la real Academia autorizar con su  
“ aprovacion mis obras, me hace esperar que  
“ o avre incurrido en menos errores de los que  
“ recelava, o que los sugetos respectables que  
“ me han favorecido con admiracion en su gre-  
“ mio, avran mirado mis faltas con ojos indul-  
“ gentes, en consideracion al esmero con que  
“ trabaje por evitarlas.

“ Si V. S. illustrissima tuviesse la benignidad  
“ de indicarme de que modo podre contribuir  
“ en algo a los loables e importantes fines del in-  
“ stituto academico, me gloriare de cooperar a  
“ ellos con semejantes companeros, y me tendre  
“ por dichoso en conseguir nuevas oportunidades  
“ de manifestar mi celo por el honor de una na-  
“ cion que yo he respetado mas que algunos  
“ escritores estrangeros, por lo mismo que me  
“ dedique a conocer la mejor.

“ Permita me, V. S. illustrissima, manifestarle  
“ quanta satisfaccion experimento, reflexionando  
“ el honor que disfruto ahora en haver contraido  
“ tan inmediato enlace con V. S. illustrissima y

“ at the same time, guarding as much as possible  
“ against the prejudices, which too easily arise  
“ in the mind of a man born under a government;  
“ and in a religion, greatly different in form and  
“ system from the state and manner of worship  
“ of the nation I had undertaken to make known  
“ to my countrymen. The favour the academy  
“ has done me, by approving of my work, per-  
“ suades me that fewer errors than I was at first  
“ afraid of have escaped me, or that the respect-  
“ able persons who have been pleased to asso-  
“ ciate me with them, have passed favourably  
“ over my faults, in consideration of the efforts I  
“ made to avoid them.

“ If you will have the goodness to inform me  
“ in what manner I can co-operate with the praise-  
“ worthy and important works of the academy,  
“ I shall think it an honour to contribute to them,  
“ and esteem myself happy in a new opportunity  
“ of manifesting my zeal in favour of a nation,  
“ for which, if I have had more respect than  
“ other authors, it was because I endeavoured to  
“ know it better.

“ Permit me to express to you all the satisfac-  
“ tion I feel in reflecting upon the honour I re-  
“ ceive in the new connexion I form with you,  
“ and in finding myself under the immediate di-  
“ rection of a person whose talents I have long ad-

“ en hallar me bajo la inmediata direccion de  
“ una persona cuyos talentos admiro, tiempo  
“ hace, y de cuyos escritos he sacado muchas in-  
“ strucciones.

“ Sirvase, V. S. ilustrissima, anadir a sus de-  
“ mas finezas la de comunicar a todos los miem-  
“ bros de ese real cuerpo, los ardientes afectos  
“ de respeto, estimacion, y gratitud que les  
“ profeso.

“ Tengo el honor de ser con la devida atencion  
“ ilustrissimo Senor, el mas obediente, y ren-  
“ dido servidor de V. S. ilustrissima.”

GUILLERMO ROBERTSON.

“ mired, and from whose writings I have gather-  
“ ed so much information.

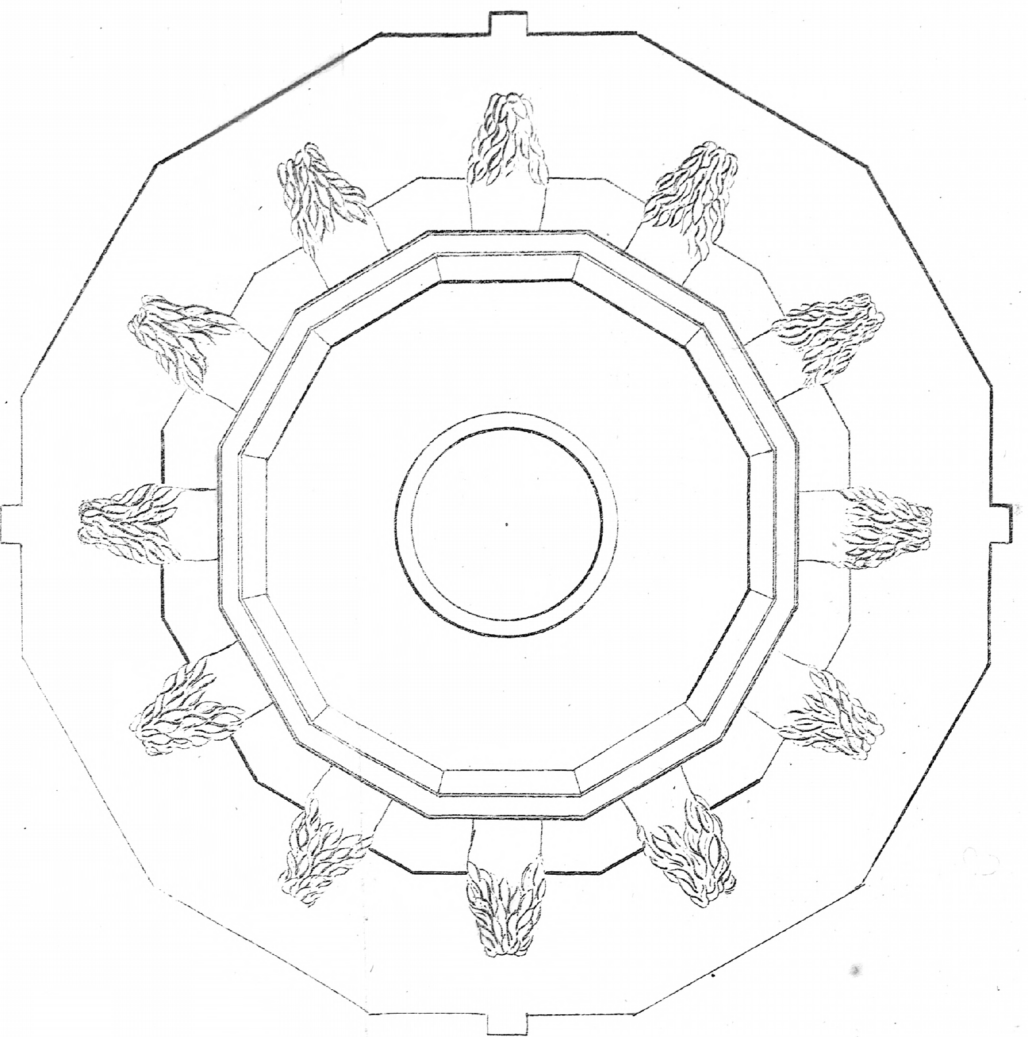
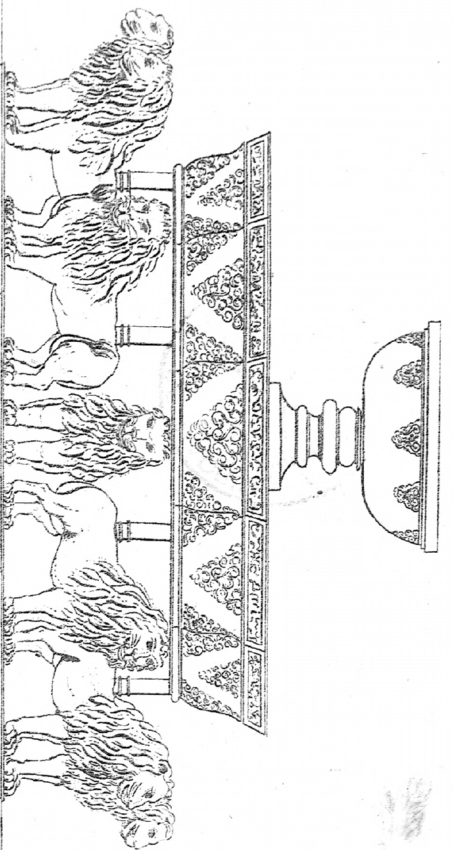
“ Be pleased, Sir, to add another obligation  
“ to the goodness of which you have been so  
“ liberal to me; which is, to communicate to all  
“ the members of the academy my sentiments of  
“ gratitude, respect and esteem.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.”\*

\* Should this translation fall by accident into the hands of Dr. Robertson, he will have the goodness to believe that the translator contents himself with admiring the Doctor's style, and by no means pretends to imitate it.



A year after this answer from Dr. Robertson (in the month of January 1779), government thought proper to prohibit the book which had given him a seat in the academy. Orders were sent to all the custom-houses to prevent its being received into the kingdom in any language whatsoever, and to the Academy of History to name two of its members to attack and criticise the work ; the academy offered compliance, provided it might be permitted to choose two others to make its defence. The translation, which was going to press, was included in the proscription.



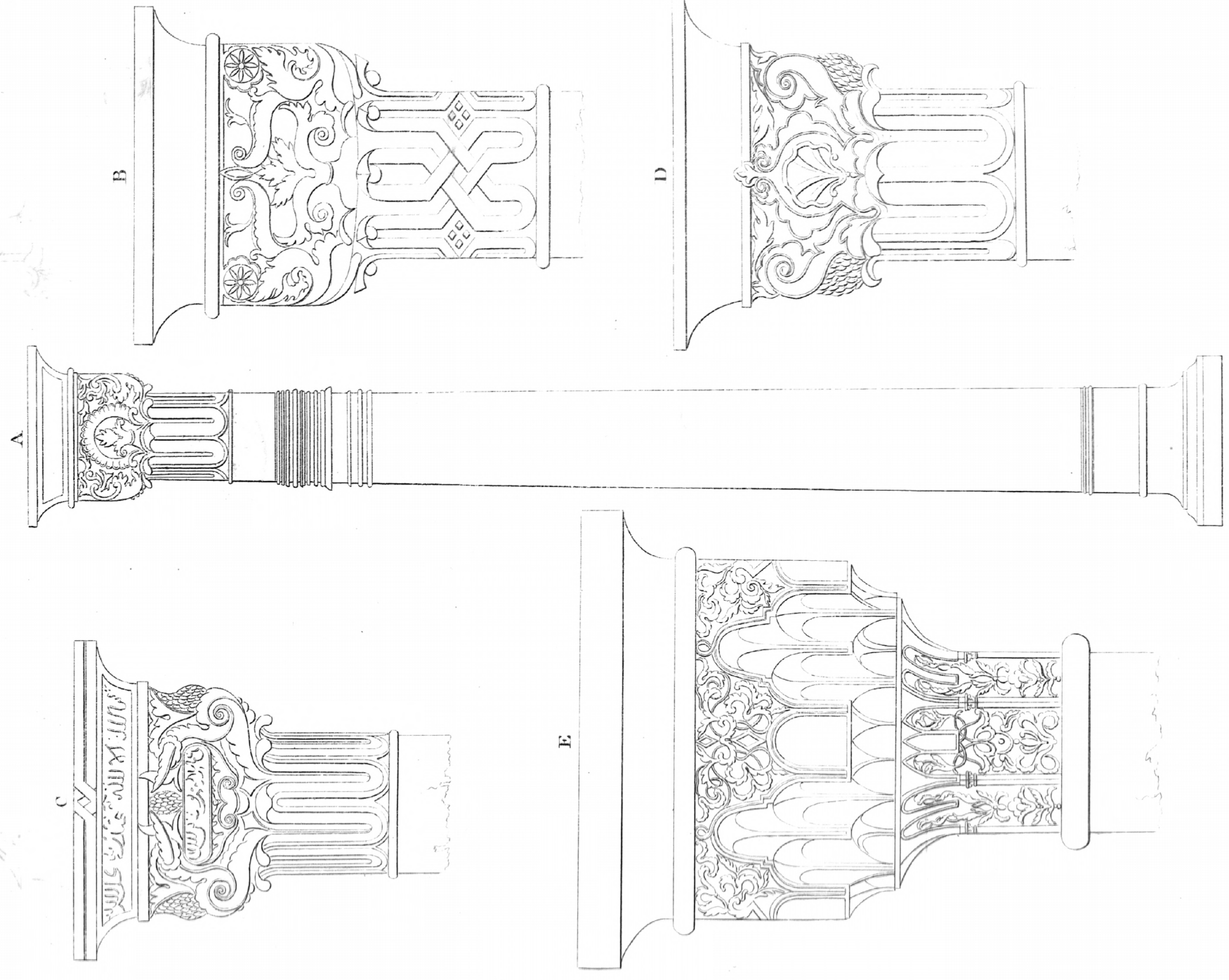
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PLAN OF THE LION CAPITAL IN THE CASTLE OF AHMARA

From the Ashoka Lion Capital, Gandhara







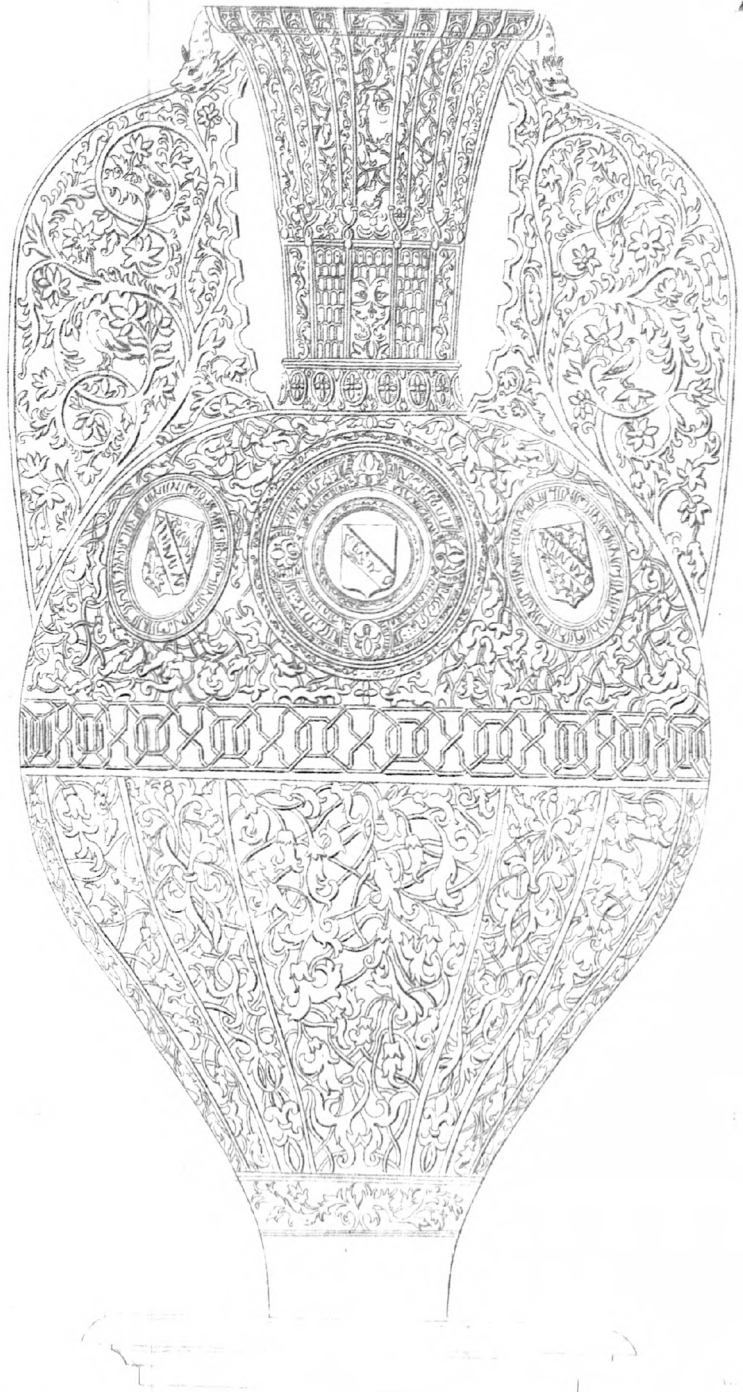
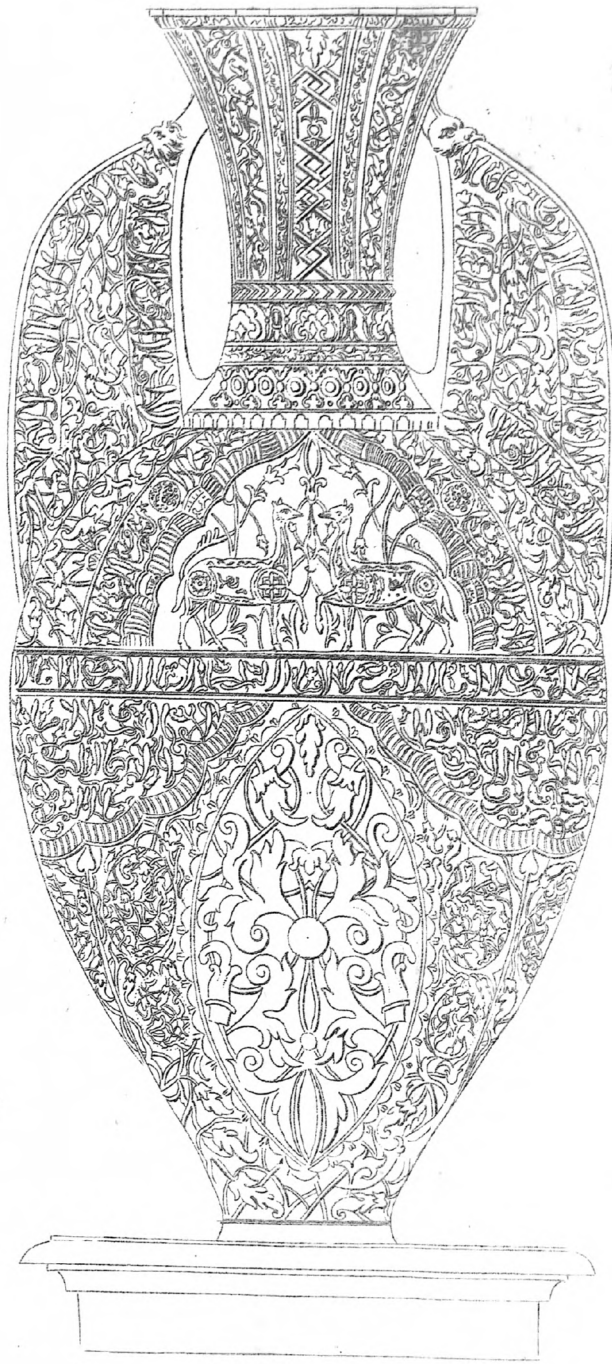
A. *Castille Feet, for A.*

B. *Castille Feet, for B, C, D, E.*

COLUMNS & CAPITALS IN THE ALLAMBRA OF GRENADA.

Pub. by S. & S. 1808 by T. Stockdale, Piccadilly.





PORCELAIN VASES IN THE ARABIAN STYLE.

Pub. 23<sup>d</sup> Sep: 1808 by L. Stockdale Piccadilly.



EPITAPHS ON THE TOMBS OF  
**CHARLES V. AND PHILIP II.**  
 IN THE ESCURIAL.

ON THE TOMB OF CHARLES V.

*D. O. M.*

*Carolo V. Roman. Imp. Augusto, Hor.  
 Regnorum Utr. Sic. & Hierusalem Regi*

*Archiduci Aust. Optimo Parenti*

*Philippus Filius.*

*Jacent simul Elizabetha Uxor & Maria*

*Filia Imperatrices & Eleonora &*

*Maria Sorores. Illa Franc. Hæc*

*Ungariæ Reginae.*

*Hunc locum, si quis posterorum Carol. V.  
 habitam gloriam rerum gestarum splendore su-  
 peraveris, ipse solus occupato, cæteri reverenter  
 abstinete.*

*Caroli V. Romanorum Imperatoris Stemmata  
 gentilicia paterna, quod locus cepit angustior, suis  
 gradibus distincta & serie.*

*Provida posteritatis cura, in liberorum nepo-*



*tumque gratiam atque usum, relictus locus post longam annorum seriem, cum debitum naturæ persolverint, occupandus.*

ON THE TOMB OF PHILIP II.

D. O. M.

*Philippus II. omnium Hisp. Regnor.  
Utriusque Siciliae & Hierus. Rex. Cath.  
Archidux Austriae in hac sacra aede  
quam à fundam. extruxit sibi. V. P.  
Quiescunt simul Anna Elizabetha  
Et Maria uxores cum Carolo Princ.  
Filio primogen.*

*Hic locus digniori inter posteros, illo, qui ultro ab eo abstinuit, virtuti ergo asservatur, alter immunis esto.*

*Solerti liberorum studio posterisque post diutina spatia ad usum destinatus locus claris, quum naturæ concesserint, monumentis decorandus.*

*Philippi regis catholici stemmata gentilicia paterna, quod locus cepit angustior, suis gradibus distincta, & serie.*

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESS, POPULAR ERRORS,  
USAGES, AND CHARACTER OF THE SPANISH  
NATION.

---

SPAIN was by turns inhabited and conquered by different nations; and with the chains of the conquerors received a part of their character. The reigning taste of the Spaniards for certain spectacles, as tournaments, and the tiltings of the *Maestranza*; the love of pompous titles; an endless list of names; their gallantry, and their great respect for the fair sex: these and the language of metaphor and hyperbole they received from the Moors. They inherited gravity of countenance in conversation, and the jealousy which renders them suspicious and vindictive, from the African Berebs. From the Goths, and their ancestors, they derived frankness, probity, and courage, virtues which were their own. The Romans, and the Goths also, gave them the enthusiasm of patriotism, the love of great things, and superstition. To what a degree the Romans were superstitious may be learned from Plutarch. The superstition of Italy is changed in nothing but its object; and there, as well as in Spain, its nature is still the same.

The Spaniards have been frequently described to us, but each province has its particular character, and there seems to exist between them a moral as well as a physical division. The provinces, which were formerly almost as many kingdoms, appear to have preserved the spirit of hatred to a greater or lesser degree, in proportion to the distance they are at from each other.

The Catalans are the most industrious, active, and laborious amongst the Spaniards; they consider themselves as a distinct people, are always ready to revolt, and have more than once formed the project of erecting their country into a republic. For some centuries past, Catalonia has been the nursery of the arts and trades of Spain; which have acquired there a degree of perfection, not found in any other part of the kingdom. The Catalan is rude, vulgar, jealous, and self-interested, but open and friendly.

The Valencian is subtle, false, and milder in his manners: he is the most idle, and at the same time the most supple individual that exists. All the tumblers and mountebanks of Spain come from the kingdom of Valencia.

The Andalusian has nothing of his own, not even his language, and may be compared to the Gascon for extravagant expressions, vivacity, and vain boasting: he is easily distinguished amongst a hundred Spaniards. Hyperbole is his favourite language; he embellishes, and exag-

gerates every thing, and offers you his purse and person, in as little time as he takes to repent of it. He is a bully, an idler, lively, jovial, attached to the ancient customs of his country; nimble, well made, extremely fond of women, and loves dancing, pleasure, and good cheer.

The Castilian is haughty, grave in his countenance, speaks but little, and seems wrapt in contemplation. His politeness is cold, but free from affectation; he is mistrustful, and gives not his friendship until he has long studied the character of the person on whom it is to be conferred. He has genius, strength of mind, a profound and solid judgment, and is fit for the sciences. Whenever he is chearful it is almost the effect of deliberation.

The inhabitant of Galicia may be compared to the native of Auvergne: he quits his country, and is employed in the rest of Spain in much the same manner as persons of the same class from Auvergne and Limousin are in France.\*

Most of the servants are Asturians: they are faithful; not very intelligent, but exact in the performance of their duty.

In general, the Spaniard is patient and religious; he is full of penetration, but slow in deciding; he has great discretion and sobriety; and his hatred

\* In sweeping chimneys, cleaning shoes, &c. &c.

against drunkenness takes date from the highest antiquity. Strabo tells us of a man who threw himself into a fire, because some one had called him a drunkard. *Quidam ad ebrios vocatus in ro- gum se iniecit.* He is faithful, open, charitable, and friendly: he has his vices, and where is the man who is without them? Man is composed of vices and virtues, and a nation is an assem- blage of men. When, therefore, in any nation, the virtues and social qualities overbalance the vices inseparable from constitution, climate, and character, that nation is justly deserving of our warmest esteem.

I can truly say that, except a supineness which has hitherto been less the effect of climate than of causes which perhaps will soon have an end; a spirit of vengeance, of which the effects are seldom seen; a national pride, which, well di- rected, might produce the most beneficial effects; and a consummate ignorance, proceeding from a want of a proper education, and which has its source in that tribunal erected to the shame of philosophy and human understanding: I have seen in the Spaniards nothing but virtues.

Their patience in the wars of Italy and Portu- gal was matter of astonishment to the French.\*

\* And, at the siege of Gibraltar, to every nation in Eu- rope!—T.



The Spaniards were whole days without bread, water, or beds, and not the least murmur was heard in their camp: there was not the smallest symptom of mutiny, but always the most strict obedience.

They have ever been much attached to their sovereign. It was not without concern that the Spaniards saw Philip V. form a company of body guards. The Count de Aguilar, a brave nobleman, took the liberty to speak of it to the king. "If your majesty," said he, "had resolved to sleep in the great square of Madrid, you would have been there in perfect safety; the market would not have begun before nine o'clock, and all the Castilians would have served you as guards during the night."

Accustomed from their infancy to credulity, and the ceremonies of religion, they are superstitious without knowing it, and really devout. Even in their debaucheries they preserve the appearance of devotion. The Spaniard, in the midst of his most violent passions, seems to preserve his tranquillity; and, whilst his mind is inflamed, his countenance retains its accustomed gravity.

He has not that heedlessness, nor is he addicted to that noisy loquaciousness so common in France; neither has he, in his manner, the sneer and caustic satire of the English, or the humble, false, and flattering tone of the Italians. He is serious;

his politeness is haughty but decent; his professions of good-will are not always lively, but they are often affectionate.

His national vanity, a prejudice much in favour of a government which knows how to turn it to advantage, is carried to an excessive degree. There is not a Spaniard who does not think his country the first in the world. The people have a proverb which says, *Donde esta Madrid calle el mundo*, where Madrid is, let the world be silent. One of their authors has written a book which has for its title, *Solo Madrid es corte*, there is no other court than that of Madrid. A preacher, in a sermon on the temptation of Christ, told his audience, that the devil, according to holy writ, took the Saviour to the top of a high mountain, whence all the kingdoms of the earth were discovered; he shewed him, added he, France, England, and Italy; but happily for the Son of God, Spain was hidden from his sight by the Pyrenees. Fathers of families, when at the point of death, have been known to congratulate their children on their happiness in living in Madrid, and have taught them to consider that advantage as the greatest benefit of which they could leave them in possession.

The residence in cities, especially in the capital, leaves the country deserted. A Spaniard never lives in the country; he cannot like it because he