

British Travellers in Spain and Portugal (c. 1750-1830)

PROFESSOR ROEY SWEET
UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
RHS4@LE.AC.UK



David Roberts, View of the Alhambra and Albaicin, 1838

Sir William Gell and the British in Iberia: research questions

How did British travellers interact with Spain and Portugal before Romanticism?

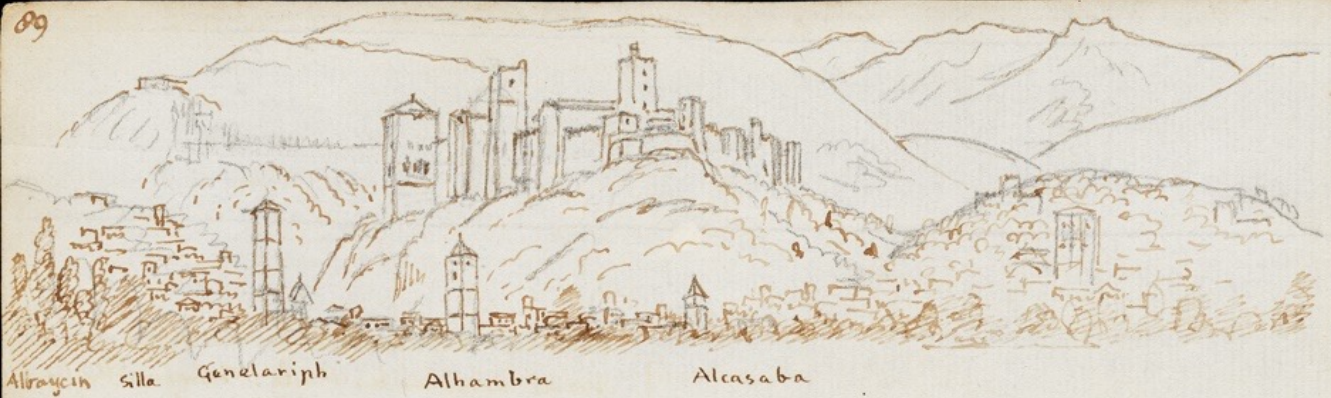
How did travel in Spain and Portugal relate to travel in other Mediterranean regions?

What was the impact of the Peninsular War on British travel and cultural exchange with Spain and Portugal ?

How do French and British interactions with Spain and Portugal in this period compare?

How did travellers rework their experience at home and what social and cultural impact did they have? (What were the afterlives of Iberian travel)?





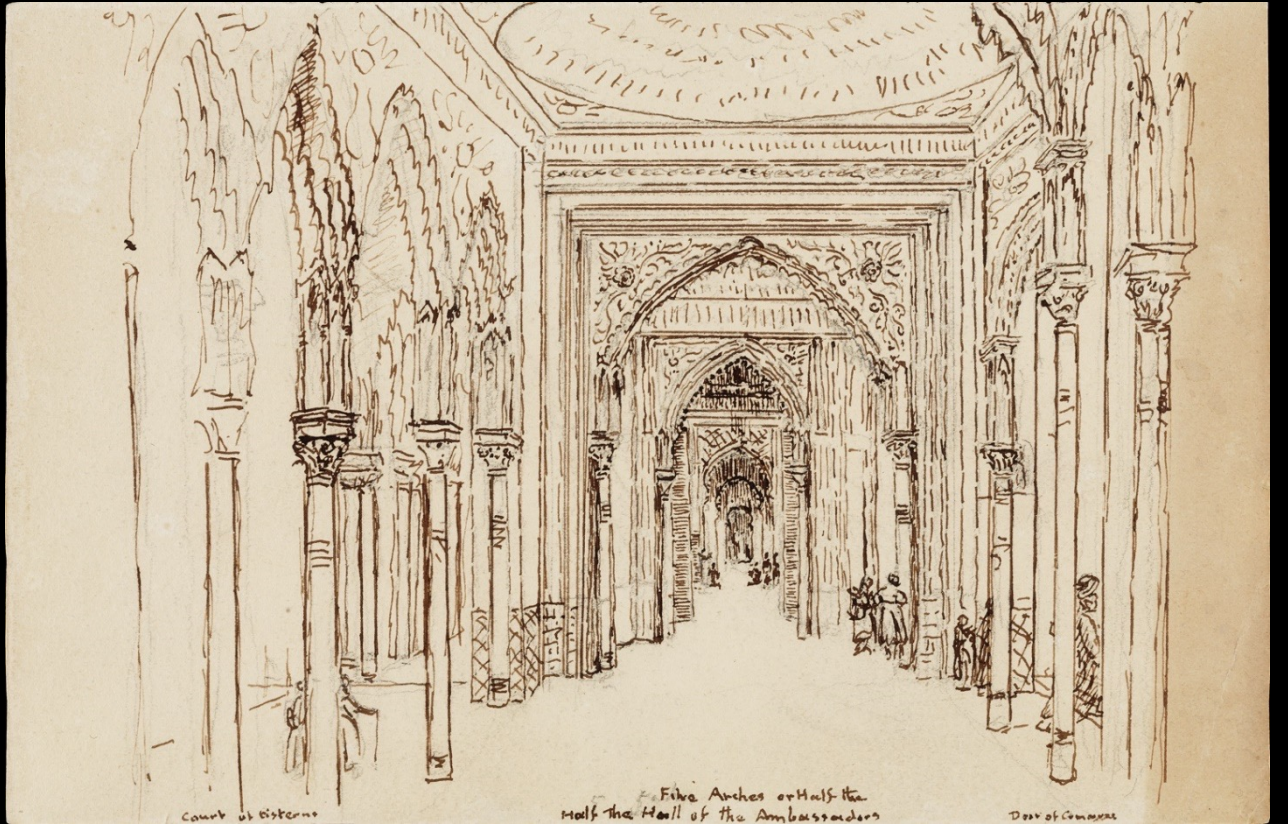
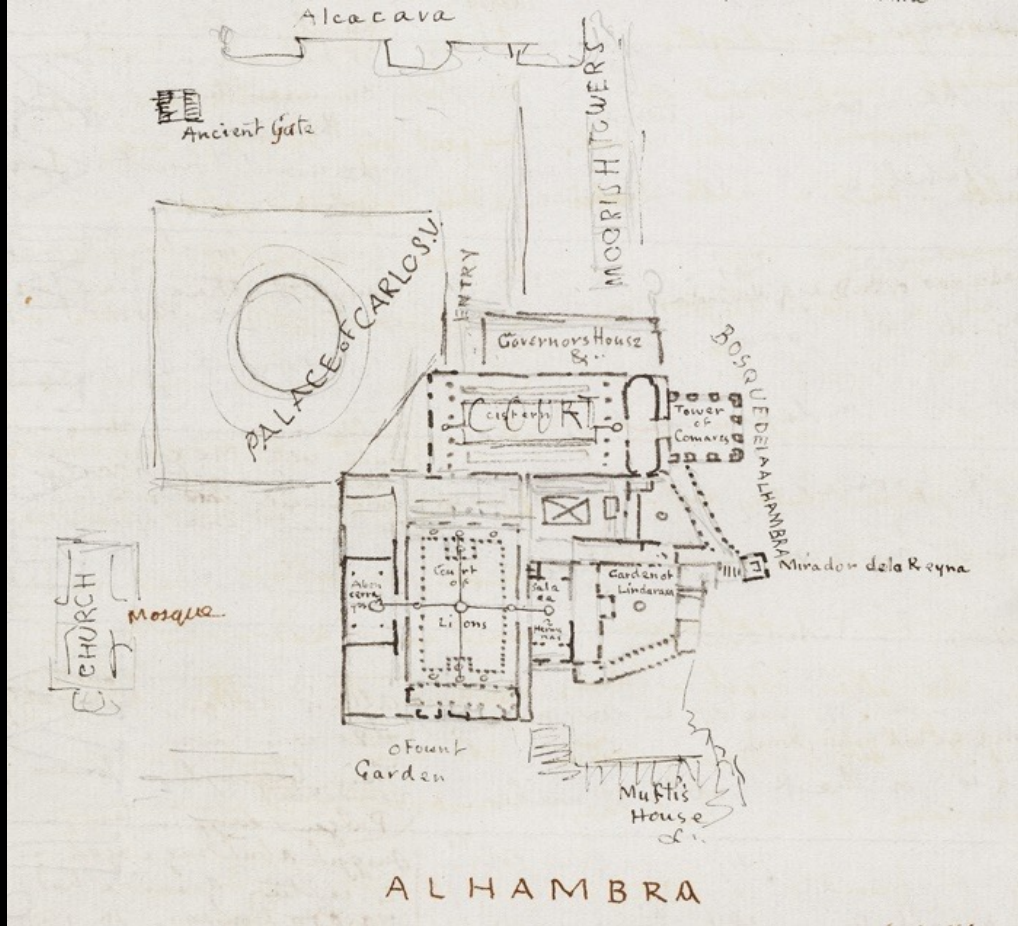
William Gell, Spanish and Portuguese notebook, 1808-10 [-1830s]
British School at Rome



Tangiers is said to have 2000 inhabitants about 50 christians 500 jews the rest Moors. The streets dirty & full of stones. The shops little square places a cube of 6 feet flat at top as are the houses. The jews industrious & make shippers, sell morocco leather chiefly red & yellow & very fine.

The sheep very fine cost from about 2 to 4 dollars. Oxen about 25²⁰. Provision cheap. About 80 french in the town with a consul only 50 french allowed to reside there. More horses seen in Tangiers in two hours than we had seen in all Spain together. A tolerable one costs about 20 dollars. The people generally wear a white mantle of woolen or cotton few have the turkish coloured dresses & those we hear for foreign countries.

Moschano Ben Abdelaziz restored the walls of Alcala in 806. & Leli Ben Abidallah built several public works in the Montes de Gazlana. In 1238 Valencia conquered & Mosques destroyed. & Miramolin son of Mahomed built walls & castle of Talavera de la Reina. Bridges Toledo Mahomed Elimen called Alcantara. K.1 Alonso el Sabio restored it & Pheto Ben Abraham built 2 mosques. Ismael Abu Jacob built in 1171 the great Mezquita at Sevilla. walls on N on el patio de los Naranjos are his. aqueduct from Alcala de Guadaira to Sevilla, made bridge of boats over Guadalquivir. His successor Almanzor Jacob finished the Alhambra & the tower Giralda began in 1000. the architect Jover or Jover & Seiliana Abu Alayth placed mitres & mosaics & gilt bronze of pyramids, value 100 m. dollars de oro. He built Hasnal Faragha on river near Jaen de Ufarchap with towers & walls. Many other things at Sevilla the tower de Oro on river, & Alcazar which Don Pedro afterwards rebuilt by arab architects also various horses for his horses some of which have left no traces. Al Zaragosa a Mosque burnt in 1050. Palace of Walidreña with hanging gardens. walls of Jaen Baza & Guadalupe restored by Sancho Ben Hamud in 898. Vide page following on back



Wa la ghalib
by no victory
ila Allah
without God



Shields of equal size over the Moorish Gate

at Malaga

لا غالب الا الله
لا اله الا الله
الله الله
الله الله

wala ghalib
by no victory

illa Allah Allah

mirador repaired for Philip V or Maria Isabel.

In it - was Bism
allah Ebrahim an
elrachayim God be
with our Lord & Prophet
to his people
of friends health &
salvation infinite
God is the light of
heaven & earth
Vile the page
further on.



EL MIRAB now MIRADOR DE LA REYNA. T. of COMARES

القبيذاق Alcabzac = Alcaudate
شالوبانية Schalubaniat = Salobreña
المنكب almanakab = Almuñecar
قيجاطة Kigiatha = Quasada.
البشتر albasch = Helvas

حصن الزهر Hosnatzahr = Peñafiel
قلعة حمال Kalathamad = Alamedilla
حصن البلوط Falsalballuth = Llano de las Bellotas.

غروقة عقاب Pralium acab. La Botella de las Navas

طبرناش Tabernas from Ibn al-Khatib Muhammad
Zalia from Ibn Abdalla of Cordoba
برجة Berja from a topographer to King of Granada &c

بلبر Vera

موجاعة moxarra a new town in جدي

قنطرة Catoria
برشانة Panchena
اورايا onia
بازا Baiza

أربلي Orihuela
أربلا Arbelá

أشك Huescar

القري طبري
al corduba

اندلس اندلس andalus, serico et auro
شبالش Schealesch vulgo Sal

فيناذا Finana

الخمة alhama

صالاحة salaha

البرة albora Olvera

مونتفيد Montefrio

لوشة Loxa

قراطة Carthama

رندة Ronda

أندلونا andulona

ششاردار schardar

أنتيقيرا antiquera

زكووان Requena

Vadi alhagera = Guadalupe.
a book there. 1425 native habits.

11 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6

7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11

30 - 40 - 50 - 60 - 70

200 و 100 ق - 90 م - 80 في

600 - 500 - 400 - 300

1000 - 900 - 800 - 700

1000. a work of avicenna

written at Vadi alhagera (equiv.)

a Galen also written in Murcia

arabic & Turkish nomenclature.

ألكي سبيج Al Balisi an author of Velez

Avicenna Testamentum ad Medicos begins
أحفظ بني ويطي
Osserva fili mi proscripta mea

Book at Toledo 26 April 20 X 1295 a few
Doctor called to King Ferdinand son of Sancti Regis
at midnight found him in violent fever gave
a quantity of cold water. next day well after
sleep.

تور Taurus
بقرة Bos
جاموس Bubalus

جل camelus
الفيل elephas
خيول equus

حمار asinus
خنزير porcus

Taki: bearing God
Zaki: pure: innocent
Mogaieth Eddin = propagator of the Faith
Emir al mousmain