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Aarhus
October 25, 1991
A:MADRIDEM
Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EMBASSY GREETING
MADRID, SPAIN

Thank you. Ambassador Joe Zappala, an old friend of mine; Carole Zappala; Ed Casey, our DCM, and his wife Ellen. I'm told we have two former Desert Storm POWs here today -- two American pilots -- Major Jeffrey Tice, "Tico"; and Captain Harry Roberts. I only wish Barbara could be here to meet you as well.

When I had the honor of representing the United States in China, I learned how busy our embassies can be, serving the American community in a foreign country. You certainly have had additional responsibilities put upon you these past few weeks -- with the inspection teams, Secretary Baker's visits, and all the extra work to get ready for this important peace conference.

I understand the hard-working spirit is contagious, and that you all seem to have "caught the bug" from the Ambassador. Let me share a thought with you. Robert Frost once said, "By working faithfully eight hours a day, you may eventually get to be a boss and work twelve hours a day." \\

Thank you again for all your hard work and devotion to the United States of America. May God bless you all.

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PRESIDENTIAL TALKING POINTS: EMBASSY GREETING
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#

another anecdote -

*Don't need
57
already
19 hrs
a bit*

*Knows
what
he's going
to say
about
China*

*good
quote
but
probably
wanted
here....*

State: Walter Clarke
Political Counselor
5 hrs ahead

Spanish Division

707-5398

Quests, legends,
parables

Madrid, Spain

→ Edmundo Flores

DCM (Edward)
Casey
Billen

Desk @ State → 647-1412

wife
Carle

Joseph

Joe Zappala

Personal friend

saw him when he was

Juan Carlos
visit

162 AF
F/16 wing

~~Two~~ Two pilots:

- Maj. Jeffrey S. Tice ("Tico")

- Capt. Harry M. Roberts

POTUS has met @ WH already

Yesterday - filled up Palace Hotel
w/ advance teams

working late

called for pizzas

they were delivered

Palace was mad, it made
them look bad.

→ Can't do abt. traffic in Madrid
I'm certain our being here
hasn't affected that 😊

POTUS will meet with
at swim-pool.

platform over pool.

people will be standing
on platform -

Madrid

Arriving and Departing

By Plane All international and domestic flights arrive at Madrid's Barajas Airport (tel. 91/205-8343/8344/8345), 16 kilometers (10 miles) northeast of town just off the N-II Barcelona highway. For information on arrival and departure times, call **Inforiberia** (tel. 91/411-2545) or the airline concerned.

Between the Airport and Downtown Buses leave the national and international terminals every 15 minutes from 5:40 AM to 2 AM for the downtown terminal at Plaza de Colón just off the Paseo de la Castellana. The ride takes about 20 minutes and the fare at press time was 200 ptas. Most city hotels are then only a short ride away. The fastest and most expensive route into town (up to 1,500 ptas. plus tip) is by taxi. Pay what is on the meter plus 200 ptas. surcharge and 35 ptas. for each suitcase. By car, take the N-II, which becomes Avda. de América, into town, then head straight into Calle María de Molina and left on either Calle Serrano or the Castellana.

By Train Madrid has three railroad stations. Chamartín, in the northern suburbs beyond the Plaza de Castilla, is the main station, with trains to France, the north, and the northeast (including Barcelona). Most trains to Valencia, Alicante, and Andalusia now leave from here, too, but stop at Atocha station, at the southern end of Paseo del Prado on the Glorieta del Emperador Carlos V. Also departing from Atocha, where a new station was built in 1989, are trains to Toledo, Granada, Extremadura, and Lisbon. The old Atocha station, designed by Eiffel and refurbished in 1990, was to inaugurate a new high-speed rail service to Seville by 1992. Norte (or Príncipe Pío), on Paseo de la Florida, in the west of town below the Plaza de España, is the departure point for Ávila, Segovia, El Escorial, Salamanca, Santiago, La Coruña, and all destinations in Galicia.

For all train information, tel. 91/429-0202, or go to the RENFE office on Calle de Alcalá 44, open weekdays 9-3 and 5-7. There's another RENFE office at Barajas Airport in the International Arrivals Hall, or you can purchase tickets at any of the three main stations, or from travel agents displaying the blue and yellow RENFE sign.

By Bus Madrid has no central bus station. The two main bus stations are the Estación del Sur (Canarias 17, tel. 91/468-4200), nearest metro Palos de la Frontera, for buses to Toledo, La Mancha, Alicante, and Andalusia (and due to move shortly, so double-check its location); and Auto-Rés (Plaza Conde de Casal 6, tel. 91/551-7200), nearest metro Conde de Casal, for buses to Extremadura, Cuenca, Salamanca, Valladolid, Valencia, and Zamora. Auto-Rés has a central ticket and information office at Salud 19 near the Hotel Arosa, just off Gran Vía. Buses to other destinations leave from various points, so check with the tourist office. For Ávila, Segovia, and La Granja, Empresa La Sepulvedana (tel. 91/230-4800) leaves from Paseo de la Florida 11, metro Norte, and to El Escorial and Valley of the Fallen. Empresa Herranz (tel. 91/890-4100) leaves from Isaac Peral 10, metro Moncloa. La Veloz (Sanchez Bustillo 7, tel. 91/409-7602) serves Chinchón.

By Car The main roads are north-south, the Paseo de la Castellana and Paseo del Prado; and east-west, Calle de Alcalá, Gran Vía, and Calle de la Princesa. The M30 ring road circles Madrid to the east and south. For Burgos and France, drive north up the Castellana and follow the signs for the N-I. For Barcelona, head up the Castellana to Plaza Dr. Marañón, then right onto María de Molina and the N-II; for Andalusia and Toledo, head south down Paseo del Prado, then follow the signs to the N-IV and N401, respectively. For Segovia, Ávila, and El Escorial, head west along Princesa to Avenida Puerta de Hierro and onto the N-VI La Coruña road.

Getting Around

Madrid is a fairly compact city and most of the main sights can be visited on foot. But if you're staying in one of the modern hotels in the north of town off the Castellana, you may well need to use the bus or subway (metro). As a rough guide, the walk from the Prado to the Royal Palace at a comfortable sight-seeing pace but without stopping takes around 30 minutes; from Plaza del Callao on Gran Vía to the Plaza Mayor, it takes about 15 minutes.

By Metro The subway offers the simplest and quickest means of transport and is open from 6 AM to 1:30 AM. Metro maps are available from ticket offices, hotels, and tourist offices. Fares are 90 ptas. a ride. Savings can be made by buying a *taco* of 10 tickets for 410 ptas., or a tourist card called *Metrotour* that is good for unlimited travel for three or five days. Keep some change (5, 25, and 50 ptas.) handy for the ticket machines, especially after 10 PM.

By Bus City buses are red and run from 6 AM to midnight (though check, as some stop earlier). Again there is a flat-fare system, with each ride costing 90 ptas. The smaller, yellow minibuses also cost 90 ptas. and are slightly faster. Route plans are displayed at bus stops (*paradas*), and a map of the entire system is available from EMT (Empresa Municipal de Transportes) booths on Plaza de la Cibeles, Callao, or Puerta del Sol. Savings can be made by buying a *Bonobus* (410 ptas.), good for 10 rides, from EMT booths or any branch of the Caja de Ahorros de Madrid.

By Taxi Madrid has more than 18,000 taxis, and fares are low by New York or London standards. The meter starts at 105 ptas. and each additional kilometer costs 45 ptas. The average city ride costs 400-500 ptas., and there is a surcharge of 65 ptas. between 11 PM and 6 AM. A supplemental fare of 75 ptas. applies to trips to the bullring or soccer matches, and there is a charge of 35 ptas. per suitcase. Cabs available for hire display a "Libre" sign during the day and a green light at night. They hold four passengers. Make sure the driver puts his meter on when you start your ride, and tip up to 10% of the fare.

Important Addresses and Numbers

Tourist Information The main Madrid tourist office (tel. 91/541-2325) is on the ground floor of the Torre de Madrid in Plaza de España, near the beginning of Calle Princesa, and is open weekdays 9-7, Saturdays 10-2. Another Madrid Provincial Tourist Office (Duque de Medinaceli 2, tel. 91/429-4951) is conveniently located on a

small street across from the Palace Hotel. The municipal tourist office is at Plaza Mayor 3 (tel. 91/266-5477) and is open weekdays 10-1:30 and 4-7, Saturdays 10-1:30. A third office is in the International Arrivals Hall of Barajas Airport (tel. 91/205-8656) and is open weekdays 8-8, Saturdays 8-1.

Embassies U.S. (Serrano 75, tel. 91/577-4000), Canadian (Núñez de Balboa 35, tel. 91/431-4300), U.K. (Fernando el Santo 16, tel. 91/319-0200).

Emergencies **Police** (National Police, tel. 091; Municipal Police, tel. 092; Main Police [Policía Nacional] Station, Puerta del Sol 7, tel. 91/522-0435). To report lost passports, go to Los Madrazos 9 just off the top of Paseo del Prado. **Ambulance:** Municipal Ambulance Service (tel. 91/230-7145); Red Cross (tel. 91/734-4794). **Doctor:** Your hotel reception will contact the nearest doctor for you. **Emergency clinics:** Hospital 12 de Octubre (Avda. Córdoba, tel. 91/390-8000) and La Paz Ciudad Sanitaria (Paseo de la Castellana 261, tel. 91/734-3200). English-speaking doctors and dentists are available at Plaza Marques de Salamanca 9 (tel. 91/431-2229 and 91/435-1595). **Pharmacies:** A list of pharmacies open 24 hours (*farmacias de guardia*) is published daily in *El País*. Hotel receptions usually have a copy. **Company** (Puerta del Sol 14) has English-speaking pharmacists. It does not stock American medicines but will recognize many American brand names.

English Bookstores Booksellers S.A. (José Abascal 48, tel. 91/442-8104) and Turner's English Bookshop (Génova 3, tel. 91/308-0709).

Travel Agencies American Express (Plaza de las Cortes 2, tel. 91/429-5972), Marsans (Gran Vía 59, tel. 91/542-9602), Wagons-Lits (Alcalá 23, tel. 91/522-4334).

Airlines Iberia (Velázquez 130, tel. 91/585-8585; for flight information, call Inforiberia, tel. 91/411-2545), British Airways (Serrano 60, 5th floor, tel. 91/431-7575 and Princesa 1 in the Torre de Madrid, tel. 91/431-1830), and TWA (Plaza de Colón 2, tel. 91/410-6007).

Guided Tours

Orientation Tours City sightseeing tours are run by **Juliá Tours** (Gran Vía 68, tel. 91/248-9605), **Pullmantur** (Plaza de Oriente 8, tel. 91/541-1807), and **Trapsatur** (San Bernardo 23, tel. 91/248-3002). All three run the same tours, mostly in 48-seat buses and conducted in Spanish and English. Book tours directly with the offices above, through any travel agent, or through your hotel. Departure points are from the addresses above, though in many cases you can be picked up at your hotel. "Madrid Artístico" is a morning tour of the city with visits to the Royal Palace and Prado Museum, entrances included. The "Madrid Panorámico" tour includes the University City, Casa del Campo park, and the northern reaches of the Castellana. This is a half-day tour, usually in the afternoon, and makes an ideal orientation for the first-time visitor. Also offered are "Madrid de Noche," a night tour combining a drive round the illuminations, dinner in a restaurant, flamenco show, and cabaret at La Scala nightclub; and "Panorámica y Toros," on bullfight days only (usually Sunday), a panoramic drive and visit to a bullfight.

Walking and Special-Interest Tours Spanish-speaking people can take advantage of a hugely popular selection of tours recently launched by the Ayuntamiento (city hall) under the title "Conozcamos Madrid." Walking tours are held most mornings and afternoons in spring and summer, and visit many of the capital's hidden corners, as well as the major sights. Special-interest tours include "Madrid's Railroads," "Medicine in Madrid," "Goya's Madrid," and "Commerce and Finance in Madrid." Some tours are by bus, others on foot. Schedules are listed in the "Conozcamos Madrid" leaflet available from the municipal tourist office.

Excursions **Juliá Tours**, **Pullmantur**, and **Trapsatur** run full- or half-day trips to El Escorial, Avila, Segovia, Toledo, and Aranjuez, and in summer to Cuenca and Salamanca; for additional details, see Madrid Environs. The "Tren de la Fresa" (Strawberry Train) is a popular excursion on summer weekends; a 19th-century train carries passengers from the old Delicias Station to Aranjuez and back. Tickets can be obtained from RENFE offices, travel agents, and the Delicias Station (Paseo de las Delicias 61). Other one- or two-day excursions by train to such places as Avila, Cuenca, or Salamanca are available on weekends in summer. Contact RENFE for details.

Personal Guides Contact any of the tourist offices or the Association of Madrid Guides (Ferraz 82, tel. 91/542-1214 or 91/541-1221) for details.

Exploring Madrid

Numbers in the margin correspond with points of interest on the Madrid map.

You can walk the following route in a day, or even half a day if you stop only to visit the Prado and Royal Palace. Two days should give you time for browsing. Begin in the Plaza Atocha, more properly known as the Glorieta del Emperador Carlos V, at the bottom of the Paseo del Prado, and check out what's showing in the Reina Sofía Arts Center opened by Queen Sofía in 1986. This converted hospital, home of art and sculpture exhibitions and symbol of Madrid's new cultural pride, aims to become one of Europe's most dynamic venues—a Madrileño rival to Paris's Pompidou Center. The main entrance is on Calle de Santa Isabel 52. *Admission: 400 ptas. Open daily except Tues. 10 AM-9 PM.*

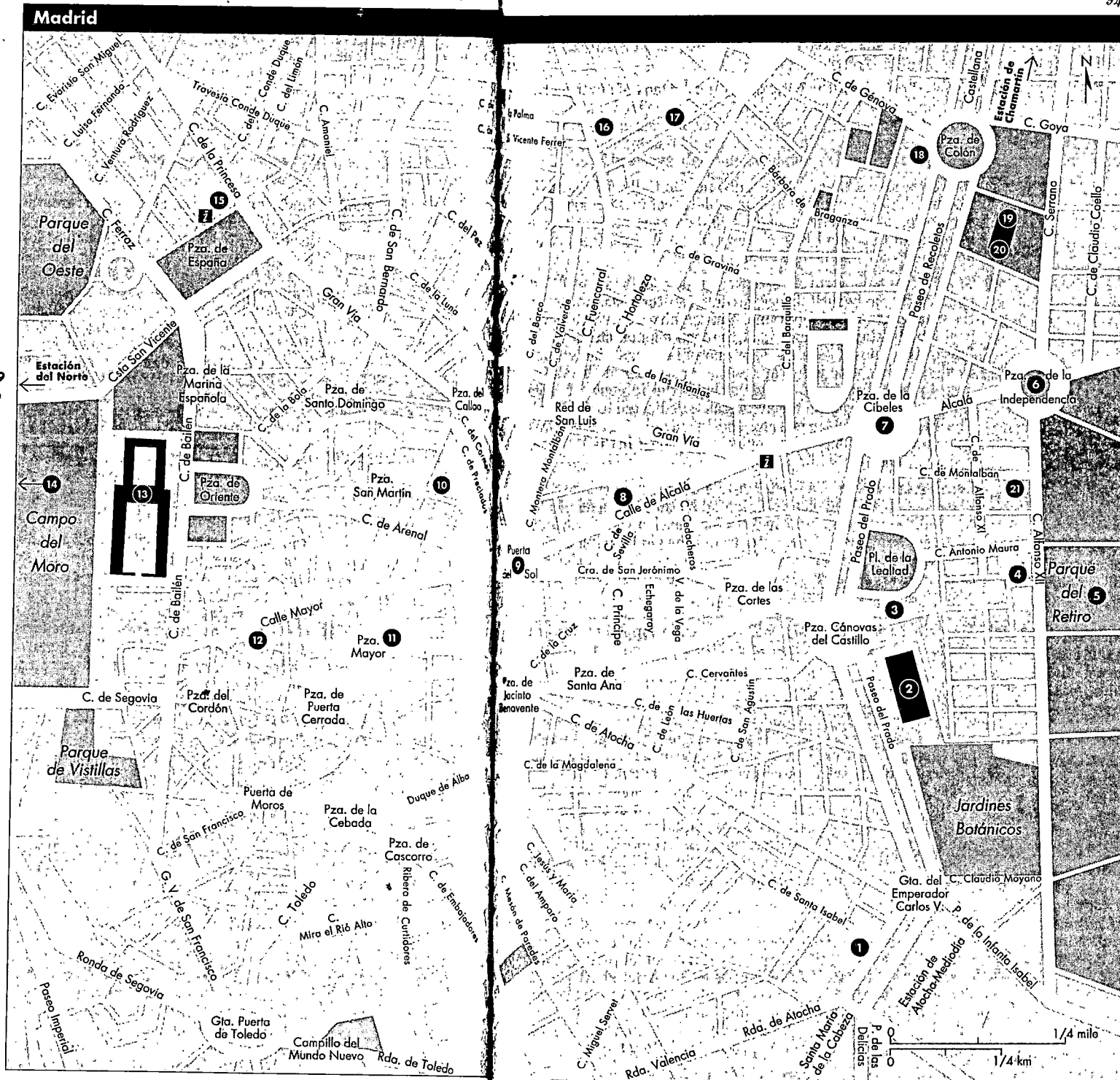
② Walk up Paseo del Prado to Madrid's number-one sight, the famous **Prado Museum**, one of the world's most important art galleries. Plan on spending at least 1½ here, though it will take at least two full days to view its treasures properly. Brace yourself for the crowds. The greatest treasures—the Velázquez, Murillo, Zurbarán, El Greco, and Goya galleries—are all on the upstairs floor. Two of the best works are Velázquez's *Surrender of Breda* and his most famous work, *Las Meninas*, which occupies a privileged position in a room of its own. The Goya galleries contain the artist's none-too-flattering royal portraits—Goya believed in painting the truth—his exquisitely beautiful *Marquesa de Santa Cruz*, and his famous *Naked Maja* and *Clothed Maja*, for which the 13th duchess of Alba was said to have posed. Goya's most moving works, the *2nd of May* and the *Fusillade of Moncloa* or *3rd of May*, vividly depict the sufferings of Madrid patriots at the hands of Napoleon's invading troops in 1808. Before you leave, feast your eyes on the fantastic flights of fancy of Hieronymus Bosch's *Garden of Earthly*

Major Attractions

- Casón del Buen Retiro, 4
- Cibeles Fountain, 7
- Convento de las Descalzas Reales, 10
- Plaza Mayor, 11
- Plaza de la Villa, 12
- Prado Museum, 2
- Puerta de Alcalá, 6
- Puerta del Sol, 9
- Real Academia de Bellas Artes, 8
- Reina Sofía Arts Center, 1
- Retiro, 5
- Ritz, 3
- Royal Carriage Museum, 14
- Royal Palace, 13

Other Attractions

- Biblioteca Nacional, 19
- Municipal Museum, 16
- Museo Arqueológico, 20
- Museo de Cera (Wax Museum), 18
- Museo de Artes Decorativas, 21
- Museo Romántico, 17
- Torre de Madrid, 15



Delights and his triptych *The Hay Wagon*, both downstairs on the ground floor. *Admission: 400 ptas., no charge Wed. Open Tues.-Sat. 9-7, Sun. 9-2.*

- 3 Across the street is the Ritz, the grand old lady of Madrid's hotels, built in 1910 by Alfonso XIII when he realized that his capital had no hotels elegant enough to accommodate the guests at his wedding in 1906. The Ritz garden is a delightfully aristocratic place to lunch in summer—men always need ties.
- 4 In the **Casón del Buen Retiro**, entrance on Calle Alfonso XII, Picasso's *Guernica* hangs behind bulletproof glass, a haunting expression of the artist's anguish and outrage at the German bombing of this small Basque town in April 1937. *Open same hours as Prado and visited on same ticket.*
- 5 The **Retiro**, once a royal retreat, is today Madrid's prettiest park. Visit the beautiful rose garden, **La Rosaleda**, and enjoy the many statues and fountains. You can hire a carriage, row a boat on **El Estanque**, gaze up at the monumental statue to **Alfonso XII**, one of Spain's least notable kings though you wouldn't think so to judge by its size, or wonder at the **Monument to the Fallen Angel**—Madrid claims the dubious privilege of being the only capital to have a statue dedicated to the Devil. The **Palacio de Velázquez** and the beautiful steel and glass **Palacio de Cristal**, built as a tropical plant house in the 19th century, now host art exhibits.

- 6 Leaving the Retiro via its northwest corner, you come to the **Plaza de la Independencia**, dominated by the **Puerta de Alcalá**, a grandiose gateway built in 1779 for Charles III. A customs post once stood beside the gate, as did the old bullring until it was moved to its present site at **Ventas** in the 1920s. At the turn of the century, the **Puerta de Alcalá** more or less marked the eastern limits of Madrid.

Time Out The **Café León** (Alcalá 57), with its marble-topped tables and charming Old World air, is an ideal place for some light refreshment.

Continue to the **Plaza de la Cibeles**, one of the great landmarks of the city, at the intersection of its two main arteries, the **Castellana** and **Calle de Alcalá**. If you can see it through the roar and fumes of the thundering traffic, the square's center is the

- 7 **Cibeles Fountain**, the unofficial emblem of Madrid. Cybele, the Greek goddess of fertility, languidly rides her lion-drawn chariot, overlooked by the mighty **Palacio de Comunicaciones**, a splendidly pompous cathedral-like building often jokingly dubbed **Our Lady of Communications**. In fact, it's the main post office, erected in 1918. The famous goddess looks her best at night when she's illuminated by floodlights.

Now head down the long and busy **Calle de Alcalá** toward the **Puerta del Sol**, resisting the temptation to turn right up the **Gran Vía**, which beckons temptingly with its mile of stores and cafés. Before you reach the **Puerta del Sol**, art lovers may want to step inside the **Real Academia de Bellas Artes** at Alcalá 13.

- 8 This recently refurbished fine arts gallery boasts an art collection second only to the **Prado's** and features all the great Spanish masters: **Velázquez**, **El Greco**, **Murillo**, **Zurbarán**, **Ribera**, and **Goya**. *Open Tues.-Sat. 9-7, Sun. and Mon. 9-2.*

Time Out A small detour down **Sevilla**, then right down **San Jerónimo**, brings you to two atmospheric places for a drink or light lunch. **Lhardy** (San Jerónimo 8, tel. 91/522-2207) is a veritable old Madrid institution that opened as a pastry shop in 1839. Today it combines the roles of expensive restaurant and delicatessen. *Closed Sun. evening and in Aug.*

Next door, at No. 6, on the corner of **Espoz y Mina**, is the more moderately priced **Museo de Jamón**, a relative newcomer on the Madrid scene, with hundreds of hams hanging from its ceilings. It's ideal for a beer or glass of wine and a generous plate of cheese or ham.

- 9 The **Puerta del Sol** is at the very heart of Madrid. Its name means Gate of the Sun, though the old gate disappeared long ago. It's easy to feel you're at the heart of things here—indeed, of all of Spain—for the kilometer distances for the whole nation are measured from the zero marker in front of the **Police Headquarters**. The square was expertly revamped in 1986 and now accommodates both a copy of **La Mariblanca** (a statue that 250 years ago adorned a fountain here) and, at the bottom of **Calle Carmen**, the much loved statue of the bear and **madroño** (strawberry tree). The **Puerta del Sol** is inextricably linked with the history of Madrid and of the nation. Here, half a century ago, a generation of literati gathered in the long-gone cafés to thrash out the burning issues of the day; and if you can cast your thoughts back almost 200 years, you can conjure up the heroic deeds of the patriots' uprising immortalized by **Goya** in the *Second of May*.

This is a good place to break the tour if you've had enough sight-seeing for one day. Head north up **Preciados** or **Montera** for some of the busiest and best shopping streets in the city or southeast toward **Plaza Santa Ana** for tavern-hopping in Old Madrid.

Time Out If it's teatime (6-7 PM), don't miss **La Mallorquina** (Calle Mayor 2, tel. 91/521-1201), an old pastry shop between **Calle Mayor** and **Arenal**. Delicious pastries are sold at the downstairs counter; the old-fashioned upstairs tea salon offers an age-old tea ritual and unbeatable views over the **Puerta del Sol**.

- 10 Art lovers will want to make a detour to the **Convento de las Descalzas Reales** on **Plaza Descalzas Reales** just above **Arenal**. It was founded by **Juana de Austria**, daughter of **Charles V**, and is still inhabited by nuns. Over the centuries the nuns, daughters of the royal and noble, endowed the convent with an enormous wealth of jewels, religious ornaments, superb Flemish tapestries, and the works of such great masters as **Titian** and **Rubens**. A bit off the main tourist track, it's one of Madrid's better kept secrets. Your ticket includes admission to the nearby, but less interesting, **Convento de la Encarnación**. *Admission: 300 ptas., no charge Wed. Guided tours only. Open Tues.-Thurs., Sat. 10:30-12:30 and 4-5:15; Fri. 10:30-12:30; Sun. 11-1:15.*

- 11 Walk up **Calle Mayor**, the Main Street of Old Madrid, past the shops full of religious statues and satins for bishops' robes, to the **Plaza Mayor**, the capital's greatest architectural showpiece. It was built in 1617-19 for **Philip III**—that's Philip on the horse in the middle. The plaza has witnessed the canoniza-

tion of saints, burning of heretics, fireworks and bullfights, and is still one of the great gathering places of Madrid.

Time Out In summer you can relax over a drink in any of the delightful sidewalk cafés that adorn the square; in winter, head for the **Mesón del Corregidor** (tel. 91/266-5066) at No. 8, near the Cuchilleros arch. This colorful tavern restaurant has typical dishes and tapas.

12 If you're here in the morning, take a look inside the 19th-century steel-and-glass San Miguel market, a colorful provisions market, before continuing down Calle Mayor to the **Plaza de la Villa**. The square's notable cluster of buildings includes some of the oldest houses in Madrid. The **Casa de la Villa**, the Madrid city hall, was built in 1644 and has also served as the city prison and the mayor's home. Its sumptuous salons are now open to the public on Mondays at 5 PM. The free guided visits are usually in Spanish, but English tours can be arranged with advance notice. An archway joins the **Casa de la Villa** to the **Casa Cisneros**, a palace built in 1537 for the nephew of Cardinal Cisneros, primate of Spain and infamous inquisitor general. Across the square, the **Torre de Lujanes** is one of the oldest buildings in Madrid. It once imprisoned Francis I of France, archenemy of the Emperor Charles V.

Time Out If it's lunchtime, close by is a moderately priced restaurant that is a long-standing Madrid tradition: **Casa Ciriaco** on Calle Mayor 84 (tel. 91/248-0620).

13 The last stop on the tour, but Madrid's second most important sight, is the **Royal Palace**. This magnificent granite and limestone residence was begun by Philip V, the first Bourbon king of Spain, who was always homesick for his beloved Versailles, the opulence and splendor of which he did his best to emulate. His efforts were successful, to judge by the 2,800 rooms with their lavish Rococo decorations, precious carpets, porcelain, time pieces, mirrors, and chandeliers. From 1764, when Charles III first moved in, till the coming of the Second Republic and the abdication of Alfonso XIII in 1931, the Royal Palace proved a very stylish abode for Spanish monarchs. Today King Juan Carlos, who lives in the far less ostentatious Zarzuela Palace outside Madrid, uses it only for official state functions. The Palace can be visited only on guided tours, available in English. Allow 1½-2 hours for a visit. A *visita completa* (full visit), including the Royal Carriage Museum (below), costs 500 ptas.; most visitors opt for the *Salones Oficiales* (State Rooms) ticket at 300 ptas. The museum is free on Wednesdays. *Open Mon.-Sat. 9:30-12:45 and 4-6 (3:30-5:15 in winter), Sun. 9:30-1. Closed during official functions.*

14 The **Royal Carriage Museum**, which belongs to the palace but has a separate entrance on Paseo Virgen del Puerto, can be visited on an all-inclusive or separate ticket. One of its highlights is the wedding carriage of Alfonso XIII and his English bride, Victoria Eugenia, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, which was damaged by a bomb thrown at it in the Calle Mayor during their wedding procession in 1906; another is the chair that carried the gout-stricken old Emperor Charles V to his retirement at the remote monastery of Yuste. *Admission: 150 ptas., or 500 ptas. joint ticket to Royal Palace. Open Mon.-Sat. 9:30-12:45*

and 4-6 (3:30-5:15 in winter), Sun. 9:30-1 only. Closed during official functions.

Off the Beaten Track

Stroll around the narrow streets of the Chueca between Hortaleza and Paseo de Recoletos. Look for the architectural features of the old houses; the dark, atmospheric bars and restaurants well known to discerning Madrileños; and the small stores with their wooden counters and brass fittings, many of which have been run by the same family for generations. Calle Infantas has some real gems: the **Bolsa de los Licores** at No. 13 selling wines and liqueurs from every corner of Europe; the splendid silver shop at No. 25; the Old World grocery store **Casa Jerez** at No. 32. And don't miss the **Tienda de Vinos** restaurant in Augusto Figueroa, affectionately nicknamed "El Comunista" and long famed for its rock-bottom prices. The whole quarter seems to come straight from the pages of a 19th-century novel.

The old **Lavapiés** quarter, between Calle Atocha and Embajadores, is another area with plenty of atmosphere. Traditionally one of the poorest parts of Old Madrid, it is now the home of artists and actors, writers and musicians. Health-food restaurants—a novelty in Spain generally—have flourished. You can get a good cheap lunch at **La Biótica**, Amor de Diós 3, or **El Granero de Lavapiés**, Argumosa 10. In summer you can eat in the courtyard of the old tenement building **La Corrala**, Mesón de Paredes 32, and watch a *zarzuela* performance on its ancient balconies.

Casa Mingo (Paseo de la Florida 2, tel. 91/247-7918) is an Asturian tavern behind Norte Station. A real Madrid institution, it has long been famous for its Asturian cider, goat cheese, and succulent chicken at amazingly low prices.

Shopping

Gift Ideas There are no special regional crafts associated with Madrid itself, but traditional Spanish goods are on sale in many stores. The **Corte Inglés** and **Galerías Preciados** department stores both stock good displays of Lladró porcelain, as do several specialist shops on the Gran Vía and behind the Plaza hotel on Plaza de España. Department stores stock good displays of fans, but for really superb examples, try the long-established **Casa Diego** in Puerta del Sol. Two stores opposite the Prado on Plaza Cánovas del Castillo, **Artesanía Toledana** and **El Escudo de Toledo**, have a wide selection of souvenirs, especially Toledo swords, inlaid marquetry ware, and pottery.

Antiques The main areas to see are the Plaza de las Cortes, the Carrera San Jerónimo, and the Rastro flea market, along the Ribera de Curtidores and the courtyards just off it.

Boutiques Calle Serrano has the largest collection of smart boutiques and designer fashions. Another up-and-coming area is around Calle Argensola, just south of Calle Génova. Loewe, Spain's most prestigious leather store, has boutiques on Serrano 26 and Gran Vía 8. **Adolfo Domínguez**, one of Spain's top designers, has several boutiques in Salamanca, and another on Calle Orense in the north of town.

Shopping Districts The main shopping area in the heart of Madrid is around the pedestrian streets of **Preciados** and **Montera**, between **Puerta del Sol** and **Plaza Callao** on **Gran Vía**. The smartest and most expensive district is the **Barrio de Salamanca** northeast of **Cibeles**, centered around **Serrano**, **Velázquez**, and **Goya**. **Calle Mayor** and the streets to the east of **Plaza Mayor** are lined with fascinating old-fashioned stores straight out of the 19th century.

Department Stores **El Corte Inglés** is the biggest, brightest, and most successful Spanish chain store. Its main branch is on **Preciados**, just off the **Puerta del Sol**. **Galerías Preciados** is its main rival, with branches on **Plaza Callao** right off **Gran Vía**, **Calle Arapiles**, **Goya** corner of **Conde de Peñalver**, **Serrano** and **Ortega y Gasset**, and its newest branch at **La Vaguada**. Both stores are open Monday-Saturday 10-8, and neither closes for the siesta.

Food and Flea Markets **The Rastro**, Madrid's most famous flea market, operates on Sundays from 9 to 2 around the **Plaza del Cascorro** and the **Ribera de Curtidores**. A stamp and coin market is held on Sunday mornings in the **Plaza Mayor**, and there's a secondhand book market most days on the **Cuesta Claudio Moyano** near **Atocha Station**.

Bullfighting

The Madrid bullfighting season runs from March to October. Fights are held on Sunday, and sometimes also on Thursday; starting times vary between 4:30 and 7 PM. The pinnacle of the spectacle may be seen during the three weeks of daily bullfights held during the **San Isidro** festivals in May. The bullring is at **Ventas**, **Alcalá 237** (metro **Ventas**). You can buy your ticket there shortly before the fight, or, with a 20% surcharge, at the agencies that line **Calle Victoria**, just off **Carrera San Jeronimo** and **Puerta del Sol**.

Dining

For details and price-category definitions, see **Dining in Stay-ing in Spain**.

Very Expensive ★ **Irizar Jatetxea**. Owned by the famous Basque restaurateur **Luis Irizar**, this is one of Madrid's most luxurious and renowned restaurants. It's opposite the **Teatro Zarzuela** (next to **Armstrong's**) and the cuisine is Basque, but much influenced by nouvelle cuisine from France and Navarre. Definitely a place for a treat. *Jovellanos 3, tel. 91/531-4569. Reservations essential. AE, DC, V. Closed Sat. lunch, Sun.*

Zalacaín. The ambience in this modern building attempts to duplicate that of a private villa, with plush decor and alcove-separated rooms. Located just off the **Castellana** and **María de Molina**, it is one of only two Spanish restaurants to be awarded three Michelin stars. *Alvarez de Baena 4, tel. 91/261-4840. Reservations required. AE, DC. Closed Sat. lunch, Sun., Holy Week, Aug.*

Expensive ★ **El Cenador del Prado**. This elegant and stylish restaurant just off **Plaza Santa Ana** offers beautiful decor and an imaginative menu with more than a hint of nouvelle cuisine. The chef learned his trade in New York, and specialties include *caracoles con setas en hojaldre* (snails and mushrooms en croute) and *salmón marinado a la pimienta verde* (salmon marinated in

green peppers). *Calle del Prado 4, tel. 91/429-1561. Reservations advised. AE, DC, MC, V. Closed Sat. lunch, Sun., 2 weeks in Aug.*

La Dorada. One of Madrid's most outstanding fish restaurants, the seafood here is flown in daily in the owner's private plane from the **Costa del Sol**. Its sister restaurants in **Barcelona** and **Seville** are equally esteemed. It's located in the modern north of town, near the **Azca Center** and **Holiday Inn**. *Orense 64, tel. 91/270-2004. Reservations required. AE, DC, V. Closed Sun., Aug.*

New Yorker. This fashionable restaurant, popular with businesspeople, opened in 1985. The ambience is elegant, and contemporary Spanish paintings adorn the walls. The menu offers international specialties and service that's highly professional. *Amador de los Ríos 1, to the west of the Castellana just above the Plaza Colón, tel. 91/410-1522. Reservations required. AE, V. Closed Sat. lunch, Sun.*

Solchaga. Here you can choose between several dining rooms, each with its own distinctive character. Pot-bellied stoves and ornate gilt mirrors help convey the atmosphere of an old-fashioned private house rather than a restaurant; a charming find. *Plaza de Alonso Martínez 2, tel. 91/447-1496. Reservations advised. AE, DC, MC, V. Closed Sat. lunch, Sun.*

Moderate **Armstrong's**. This charming English-owned restaurant opposite the **Teatro Zarzuela** is bright and modern with refreshing pink decor and is quite a change from the usual Madrid scene. Its imaginative menu mixes French and Spanish nouvelle cuisine with English and American favorites, and there's a good choice of salads, brunch on weekends, and a special teatime menu. It stays open unusually late—until 1AM! *Jovellanos 5, tel. 91/522-4230. Reservations advised. AE, DC, MC, V. Closed Sun. evening and Mon.*

La Barraca. A Valencian restaurant with cheerful blue-and-white decor, colorful windowboxes, and ceramic tiles, this is the place to go for a wonderful choice of paellas. Located just off **Gran Vía** (**Alcalá** end), behind **Loewe**, it's popular with businesspeople and foreign visitors. Try the *paella reina* or the *paella de mariscos*. *Reina 29, tel. 91/532-7154. Reservations advised. AE, DC, MC, V.*

Botín. Madrid's oldest and most famous restaurant, just off the **Plaza Mayor**, has been catering to diners since 1725. Its decor and food are traditionally Castilian. *Cochinillo* (suckling pig) and *cordero asado* (roast lamb) are its specialties. It was a favorite with Hemingway; today it's very touristy and a bit overrated, but fun. Insist on the *cueva* or upstairs dining room. *Cuchilleros 17, tel. 91/266-4217. Reservations advised, especially at night. AE, DC, MC, V.*

Carmencita. Dating to 1850, this charming restaurant is small and intimate, with ceramic wall tiles, brass hat racks, and photos of bullfighters. The menu recounts the famous who have dined here and their life stories. The cuisine is part traditional, part nouvelle with an emphasis on *pasteles* (a kind of mousse) both savory and sweet. *Libertad 16, on the corner of San Marcos in the Chueca area above Gran Vía, tel. 91/531-6612. Reservations advised. V. Closed Sun.*

Casa Ciriaco. In this atmospheric old standby only a few paces from the **Plaza Mayor** and city hall, the Madrid of 50 years ago lives on. You won't find many foreigners here—just businesspeople and locals enjoying traditional Spanish cooking and deli-

cious *fresones* (strawberries) for dessert. *Mayor 84*, tel. 91/248-0620. *Reservations accepted. No credit cards. Closed Wed., and Aug.*

- ★ **Fuente Real.** Dining here is like eating in a turn-of-the-century home. Tucked away between Mayor and Arenal, it's brimming with personal mementoes such as antique dolls, Indian figures, and Mexican Christmas decorations. The cuisine is French and Spanish with an emphasis on high-quality meats and crêpes. Try the *pastel de espinacas* (spinach mousse) or *crêpes de puerros* (leeks). *Fuentes 1*, tel. 91/248-6613. *Reservations not necessary. AE, MC, V. Closed Sun. PM and Mon.*

Inexpensive **El Cuchi.** "Hemingway never ate here" is the sign that will lure you inside this colorful tavern at the bottom of the Cuchilleros steps off the Plaza Mayor. A fun-packed experience awaits. The ceilings are plastered with photos of Mexican revolutionaries, huge blackboards announce the menu and list the calories in the irresistible desserts, and home-baked rolls are lowered in baskets from the ceiling to your table. Salads are on the house. This is a place you shouldn't miss. *Cuchilleros 3*, tel. 91/266-4424. *Reservations advised. AE, DC, MC, V.*

El Luarqués. One of many budget restaurants on this street, El Luarqués is decorated with photos of the port of Luarca on Spain's north coast, and it's always packed with Madrileños who recognize its good value. *Fabada asturiana* (bean and meat stew) and *arroz con leche* (rice pudding) are two of its Asturian specialties. *Ventura de la Vega 16*, tel. 91/429-6174. *No reservations. No credit cards. Closed Sun. evening, Mon., and Aug.*

Lodging

Hotels around the center in the midst of all the sights and shops are mostly located in old 19th-century houses; many of these are currently undergoing restoration to bring them up to standard. Most of the newer hotels that conform to American standards of comfort are located in the northern part of town on either side of the Castellana and are a short metro or bus ride from the center. There are hotel reservation desks in the national and international terminals of the airport, and at Chamartín station. Or you can contact La Brújula (tel. 91/248-9705) on the sixth floor of the Torre de Madrid in Plaza de España, which is open 9-9. It has English-speaking staff and can book hotels all over Spain.

For details and price-category definitions, see Lodging in Staying in Spain.

- Very Expensive** **Fénix.** Located just off the Castellana near the Plaza Colón and convenient for the Salamanca shopping district, this is fast becoming Madrid's leading four-star hotel. It's a favorite with influential businesspeople and conveys a feeling of style and luxury. Its bar and cafeteria are popular meeting places. *Hermosilla 2*, tel. 91/431-6700. 216 rooms. *AE, DC, MC, V.*
- Palace.** This dignified turn-of-the-century hotel opposite parliament and the Prado is a slightly less dazzling step-sister of the nearby Ritz but is full of charm and style. Long a favorite of politicians and journalists, its Belle Epoque decor—especially the glass dome over the lounge—is superb. *Plaza de las Cortes 7*, tel. 91/429-7551. 500 rooms, 20 suites. *AE, DC, MC, V.*

- ★ **Ritz.** Spain's most exclusive hotel is elegant and aristocratic with beautiful rooms, spacious suites, and sumptuous public salons furnished with antiques and handwoven carpets. Its palatial restaurant is justly famous, and its garden terrace is the perfect setting for summer dining. Features are brunches with harp music on weekends and tea or supper chamber concerts from February through May. Close to the Retiro Park and overlooking the famous Prado Museum, it offers pure unadulterated luxury. It is substantially more expensive than most other hotels in this category. *Plaza Lealtad 5*, tel. 91/521-2857. 156 rooms. *AE, DC, MC, V.*

Villamagna. Second in luxury only to the Ritz, the Villamagna's modern facade belies a palatial interior exquisitely furnished with 18th-century antiques. Set in a delightful garden, it offers all the facilities one would expect in a hotel of international repute. It is substantially more expensive than most other hotels in this category. *Paseo de la Castellana 22*, tel. 91/261-4900. 182 rooms. *AE, DC.*

Expensive **Alcalá.** Close to the Retiro Park and Goya shopping area, this comfortable hotel has long been recognized for high standards. Bedrooms are well furnished, each with TV and minibar, and the cafeteria serves a good lunch menu for around 900 ptas. The hotel restaurant, Le Basque (closed Sun. and Mon. lunch), is owned by Luis Irizar of the famous Irizar Jatexea restaurant, and its Basque culinary delights are well known to Madrileños. *Alcalá 66*, tel. 91/435-1060. 153 rooms. *AE, DC, MC, V.*

Emperador. This older hotel on the corner of San Bernardo has been renovated throughout, and storm windows now help to shut out the roar of Gran Vía traffic. All the rooms have TV and VCR, and a special feature is the rooftop pool and terrace with superb views. *Gran Vía 53*, tel. 91/247-2800. 231 rooms. *AE, DC, MC, V.*

Plaza. This elegant hotel at the bottom of Gran Vía has long been a favorite with American visitors. New storm windows cut down the traffic noise, security safes have been installed in each room, and the mattresses have all been replaced with firmer ones more suited to American tastes. The view from its legendary rooftop pool is a favorite with Spanish and foreign photographers. *Plaza de España*, tel. 91/247-1200. 306 rooms. *AE, DC, MC, V.*

Sanvy. Backing onto the Fénix, the Sanvy, located just off the Plaza Colón on the edge of the Salamanca district, is a comfortable, well-renovated hotel with a swimming pool on the top floor. Its Belagua Restaurant is gaining prestige. *Goya 3*, tel. 91/276-0800. 141 rooms. *AE, DC, MC, V.*

- Moderate** **Capitol.** If you like being right in the center of things, then this hotel on the Plaza Callao is for you. It's an older hotel, but four floors have been renovated; the rooms on these floors are more comfortable indeed, but also 30% more expensive. There's a well-decorated reception area and a pleasant cafeteria for breakfast. *Gran Vía 41*, tel. 91/521-8391. 145 rooms. *AE, DC, V.*
- Mayorazgo.** This is an older hotel that has yet to be renovated, but it's comfortable as long as you're not seeking all the conveniences of home. Advantages include its friendly, old-fashioned service and its prime location right in the heart of town, tucked away in a quiet back street off Gran Vía that leads down to Plaza de España. *Flor Baja 3*, tel. 91/247-2600. *AE, DC, MC, V.*

Rex. This is a sister hotel to the Capitol next door, and both belong to the Tryp chain. It's located on the corner of Silva just down from Callao, and the lobby, bar, restaurant, and two floors have so far been completely refurbished. The unrenovated rooms are considerably cheaper, but you'll be much more comfortable in one of the newer ones. *Gran Vía 43, tel. 91/247-4800. 147 rooms. AE, DC, V.*

Inexpensive Cliper. This simple hotel offers good value for the cost-conscious traveler. It's tucked away in a side street off the central part of Gran Vía between Callao and Red San Luis. *Chinchilla 6, tel. 91/531-1700. 52 rooms. AE, MC, V.*

★ **Inglés.** The exterior may seem shabby but don't be deterred. The Inglés is a long-standing budget favorite. Its rooms are comfortable, with good facilities, and the location is a real bonus: You're a short walk from the Puerta del Sol one way, and from the Prado the other; inexpensive restaurants and atmospheric bars are right at hand. *Échegaray 10, tel. 91/429-6551. 58 rooms. AE, DC, MC, V.*

Paris. Overlooking the Puerta del Sol, the Paris is a stylish hotel full of old-fashioned appeal. It has an impressive turn-of-the-century lobby and a restaurant where you can dine for around 1,500 ptas. Recently refurbished, the hotel has managed to retain its character while adding modern amenities. *Alcalá 2, tel. 91/521-6496. 123 rooms. MC, V.*

Bars and Cafés

Bars **The Mesones.** The most traditional and colorful taverns are on Cuchilleros and Cava San Miguel just west of Plaza Mayor, where you'll find a whole array of mesones with names like *Tortilla*, *Champiñón*, and *Huevo*.

Old Madrid. Wander the narrow streets between Puerta del Sol and Plaza Santa Ana, which are packed with traditional tapas bars. Favorites here are the *Cervecería Alemana*, Plaza Santa Ana 6, a beer hall founded more than 100 years ago by Germans and patronized, inevitably, by Hemingway; *Los Gabrieles*, Echegaray 17, with magnificent ceramic decor; *La Trucha*, Manuel Fernández y González 3, with loads of atmosphere; and *Viva Madrid*, Fernández y González 7, a lovely old bar.

Calle Huertas. Fashionable wine bars with turn-of-the-century decor and chamber or guitar music, often live, line this street. *La Fídula* at No. 57 and *El Hecho* at No. 56 are two of the best.

Plaza Santa Barbara. This area just off Alonso Martínez is packed with fashionable bars and beer halls. Stroll along Santa Teresa, Orellana, Campoamor, or Fernando VI and take your pick. The *Cervecería Santa Barbara* in the plaza itself is one of the most colorful, a popular beer hall with a good range of tapas.

Cafés If you like cafés with an old-fashioned atmosphere, dark wooden counters, brass pumps, and marble-topped tables, try any of the following: *Café Comercial*, Glorieta de Bilbao 7; *Café Gijón*, Paseo de Recoletos 21, a former literary hangout and the most famous of the cafés of old, now one of the many café-terraces that line the Castellana; *Café León*, Alcalá 57, just up from Cibeles; *Café Roma* on Serrano; and *El Espejo*, Paseo de Recoletos 31, with art-nouveau decor and an outdoor terrace in

summer. And don't forget *La Mallorquina* tearooms on Puerta del Sol (see *Exploring*, above).

The Arts

Details of all cultural events are listed in the daily newspaper *El País* or in the weekly *Guía del Ocio*.

Concerts and Opera The main concert hall is the new *Auditorio Nacional de Madrid* (tel. 91/248-1405), Príncipe de Vergara 136 (metro, Cruz del Rojo), which opened at the end of 1988. The old *Teatro Real* (tel. 91/248-1405) on the Plaza de Oriente opposite the Royal Palace is being converted into Madrid's long-needed opera house.

Zarzuela and Dance Zarzuela, a combination of light opera and dance ideal for non-Spanish speakers, is held at the *Teatro Nacional Lírico de la Zarzuela*, Jovellanos 4, tel. 91/429-8225. The season runs from October to July.

Theater If language is no problem, check out the fringe theaters in Lavapiés (see *Off the Beaten Track*, above) and the *Centro Cultural de la Villa* (tel. 91/575-6080) beneath the Plaza Colón, and the open-air events in the Retiro Park. Other leading theaters—you'll also need reasonable Spanish—include the *Círculo de Bellas Artes*, Marqués de Casa Riera 2, just off Alcalá 42 (tel. 91/531-7700); the *Teatro Español*, Príncipe 25 on Plaza Sta. Ana (tel. 91/429-9193) for Spanish classics; and the *Teatro María Guerrero*, Tamayo y Baus 4 (tel. 91/319-4769), home of the Centro Dramático Nacional, for plays by García Lorca. Most theaters have two curtains, at 7 and 10:30 PM, and close on Mondays. Tickets are inexpensive and often easy to come by on the night of performance.

Films Foreign films are mostly dubbed into Spanish, but movies in English are listed in *El País* or *Guía del Ocio* under "V.O.," meaning *versión original*. A dozen or so theaters now show films in English; some of the best bets are *Alphaville* and *Cines Renoir*, both in Martín de los Heros, just off Plaza España, and the *Filmoteca Español* (Santa Isabel 3), a city-run institution where first-rate V.O. films change daily.

Nightlife

Cabaret *Florida Park* (tel. 91/573-7805), in the Retiro Park, offers dinner and a show that often features ballet, Spanish dance, or flamenco and is open Monday to Saturday from 9:30 PM with shows at 11 PM. *Berlin* (Costanilla de San Pedro 11, tel. 91/266-2034) opens at 9:30 PM for a dinner that is good by most cabaret standards, followed by a show and dancing until 4 AM. *La Scala* (Rosario Pino 7, tel. 91/571-4411), in the Meliá Castilla hotel, is Madrid's top nightclub, with dinner, dancing, cabaret at 8:30, and a second, less expensive show around midnight. This is the one visited by most night tours.

Flamenco Madrid offers the widest choice of flamenco shows in Spain; some are good, but many are aimed at the tourist trade. Dinner tends to be mediocre and overpriced, but it ensures the best seats; otherwise, opt for the show and a drink (*consumición*) only, usually starting around 11 PM and costing around 2,500 ptas. *Arco de Cuchilleros* (Cuchilleros 7, tel. 91/266-5867), behind the Plaza Mayor, is one of the best.

de Chinitas (Torija 7, tel. 91/248-5169) and **Corral de la Morería** (Morería 17, tel. 91/265-8446) are two of the more authentic places where well-known troupes perform. **Venta del Gato** (Avda de Burgos 214, tel. 91/202-3427) is authentic, too, but it's to the north. **Zambra** (Velázquez 8, tel. 91/435-5164), in the Hotel Wellington, is one of the smartest (jacket and tie essential), with a good show and dinner served into the small hours.

Jazz The leading club of the moment is **Café Central** (Plaza de Angel 10), followed by **Clamores** (Albuquerque 14). Others include **Café Jazz Populart** (Huertas 22) and **El Despertar** (Torrecilla del Leal 18). Excellent jazz frequently comes to Madrid as part of city-hosted seasonal festivals; check the local press for listings and venues.

Casino Madrid's Casino (tel. 91/856-1100) is 28 kilometers (17 miles) out at Torreldones on the N-VI road to La Coruña. *Open 5 PM-4 AM. Free transportation service from Plaza de España 6.*

Madrid Environs

The beauty of the historic cities surrounding Madrid and the role they have played in their country's history rank them among Spain's most worthwhile sights. Ancient Toledo, the former capital, the great palace-monastery of El Escorial, the sturdy medieval walls of Ávila, Segovia's Roman aqueduct and fairy-tale Alcázar, and the magnificent Plaza Mayor of the old university town of Salamanca all lie within an hour or so from the capital.

All the towns below, with the possible exception of Salamanca, can easily be visited on day-trips from Madrid. But if you've had your fill of the hustle and bustle of Spain's booming capital, you'll find it far more rewarding to tour from one place to another, spending a day or two in one or more of these fascinating locales. Then, long after the day-trippers have gone home, you can enjoy the real charm of these small provincial towns and wander at leisure through their medieval streets.

Getting There from Madrid

Trains to Toledo leave from Madrid's Atocha Station; to Salamanca, from Norte Station; and to El Escorial, Ávila, and Segovia from either Mediodía or Chamartín Cercanías.

Getting Around

There's a direct train line between El Escorial, Ávila, and Salamanca; otherwise, train connections are poor and you'll do better to go by bus. All places are linked by bus services and the local tourist offices will advise on schedules. Toledo's bus station is on the Ronda de Castilla la Mancha (tel. 925/215850) just off the road from Madrid. Ávila's bus station is on Avenida de Madrid (tel. 918/220154); Segovia's is on Paseo Ezequiel González (tel. 911/427725); and Salamanca's is on Filiberto Villalobos 73 (tel. 923/236717). The N403 from Toledo to Ávila passes through spectacular scenery in the Sierra de Gredos mountains, as does the C505 Ávila-El Escorial route. From El Escorial to Segovia, both the Puerto de León and Puerto de Navacerrada mountain passes offer magnificent views. The

N501 from Ávila to Salamanca will take you across the tawny plain of Castile.

Guided Tours

Julía Tours, **Pullmantur**, and **Trapsatur** run day tours from Madrid. Details are available from any travel agent and most hotels.

Tourist Information

Ávila (Plaza de la Catedral 4, tel. 918/211387); open weekdays 8-3 and 4-6 (5-7 in summer), Saturday 9-1:30 only.

El Escorial (Floridablanca 10, tel. 91/890-1554); open weekdays 9:45-2:15 and 3-6, Saturday 9:45-1:15.

Salamanca (Gran Vía 41, tel. 923/243730); open weekdays 9:30-2 and 4:30-8, Saturday 9:30-2. There's also an information booth on the Plaza Mayor (market side).

Segovia (Plaza Mayor 10, tel. 911/430328); open Monday-Saturday 9-2; also weekdays 4-6 in summer only.

Toledo (Puerta Nueva de Bisagra tel. 925/220843); open weekdays 9-2 and 4-6, Saturday 9:30-1:30.

Exploring the Madrid Environs

The following tour goes from Toledo to El Escorial, the Valley of the Fallen, La Granja, Segovia, Riofrio, Ávila, Alba de Tormes, and Salamanca.

Head south from Madrid on the road to Toledo. About 20 minutes from the capital look left for a prominent rounded hill topped by a statue of Christ. This is the **Hill of the Angels**, which marks the geographical center of the Iberian Peninsula. After 90 minutes of drab, industrial scenery, the unforgettable silhouette of Toledo suddenly rises before you, the imposing bulk of the Alcázar and the slender spire of the cathedral dominating the skyline. This former capital, where Moors, Jews, and Christians once lived in harmony, is now a living national monument, depicting all the elements of Spanish civilization in hand-carved, sun-mellowed stone. For a stunning view and to capture the beauty of Toledo as El Greco knew it, begin with a panoramic drive around the Carretera de Circunvalación, crossing over the Alcántara bridge and returning by way of the bridge of San Martín. As you gaze at the city rising like an island in its own bend of the Tagus, reflect how little the city skyline has changed in the four centuries since El Greco painted *Storm Over Toledo*.

Toledo is a small city steeped in history and full of magnificent buildings. It was the capital of Spain under both Moors and Christians until some whim caused Philip II to move his capital to Madrid in 1561. Begin your visit with a drink in one of the many terrace cafés on the central **Plaza Zocodover**, study a map, and try to get your bearings, for a veritable labyrinth confronts you as you try to find your way to Toledo's great treasures. While here, search the square's pastry shops for the typical marzipan candies (*mazapanes*) of Toledo.

Begin your tour with a visit to the 13th-century **Cathedral**, seat of the Cardinal Primate of Spain, and one of the great cathedrals of Spain. Somber but elaborate, it blazes with jeweled

Historical Dictionary of Modern Spain, 1700–1988

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and in Madrid,* and produced a quantity of historical and religious paintings and portraits during a long stay in Rome. Late in life, he was associated with such art periodicals as *El artista* and *El semanario pintoresco*, themselves part of a new and growing European interest in the contemporary art world.

Madrazo died in Madrid on 11 June 1894. His son, Raimundo de Madrazo (1841–1920), was also a painter, as was his brother, Luis de Madrazo (1825–1897). His daughter, Cecilia, married the Spanish painter Mariano Fortuny.*

For additional information, see F. Madrazo, *Viaje artístico de tres siglos por las colecciones de cuadros de los reyes de España* (Madrid, 1891).

Related entries: FORTUNY, MARIANO; FRANCE; ISABEL II.

S. Benforado

MADRID, national capital and Spain's largest city. Pop. (1985 est.) 4,137,000. The city of Madrid, originally Majerit, a tenth-century Muslim alcázar guarding the northern flank of Toledo, became a Christian possession in 1083. As the Reconquest moved south, the Cortes, attracted by Madrid's central location, first met there in 1309. The peripatetic Castilian court located permanently in Madrid when the Escorial was begun nearby in 1560, and later Hapsburg projects included the Plaza Mayor, the Segovia bridge, and the cathedral of San Isidro.

The Bourbons changed the city's face even more substantially. The royal palace (begun in 1734), Biblioteca Nacional, Real Academia de Historia, and Real Academia Española all created a cosmopolitan architectural style for the rapidly growing capital. Carlos III* added the Plaza de la Independencia, the Puerta de Alcalá, and at the heart of the city, the Puerta del Sol. He also planned to build a natural science museum next to the new Retiro park, but it remained incomplete at the time of his death and was converted by Fernando VII* in 1819 to the famous Museo de Prado, one of the world's major art galleries.

As Madrid continued to grow, the nineteenth-century city assumed a bourgeois appearance along the Paseo de los Recoletos and its extension, the Paseo de la Castellana. The stately urban palaces of the wealthy encouraged development to the north of the affluent Alcalá district, one of the first districts in the city to have gas and electrical service. At the same time, the area near the Prado became the home of the Cortes (the national legislature), as well as the Ateneo* (the leading intellectual club), and later the luxurious Palace and Ritz hotels.

In 1910, the barrio of San Bernardo was bisected by the Gran Vía, a modern commercial street that ran south from the Puerta de Alcalá to the Plaza de España, surrounded by the first modern office blocks in the city. A new subway system, the Metro, gradually linked the barrios farther to the west, where a new university began construction in 1920, and the north, one of the fastest-growing areas of residential housing. These public improvements accelerated in the 1920s with the support of Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera's* dictatorship and the engineering talents of the conde de Guadalhorca (1876–1952) and Manuel Lorenzo Pardo (1881–1963). In the decade before the Spanish Civil War,* enthusiasm for civic improvement by two widely divergent politicians, the conservative José Calvo

Sotelo* and the socialist added greatly to the co such as the Nuevos Mi

The war emphasized as a major military obje sion* and the War of composition of the city office holders, absentee trialization began to ch Printing, construction, far away as Galicia an

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S. Benforado

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Sotelo* and the socialist minister of public works, Indalecio Prieto (1883–1962), added greatly to the construction of highways, railroads, and public facilities such as the Nuevos Ministerios.

The war emphasized the strategic importance of Madrid by recreating its role as a major military objective, as had occurred during the War of Spanish Succession* and the War of Independence.* It also revealed a change in the social composition of the city. While Madrid once had been a society of government office holders, absentee landowners, and the fiscal and social nobility, industrialization began to change its class background during the nineteenth century. Printing, construction, and the service industry attracted poor peasants from as far away as Galicia and Andalusia. In 1899, the major Spanish socialist labor organization, the Unión General de Trabajadores* (UGT), left Barcelona* for Madrid. Its political counterpart, the Socialist party* (Partido Socialista Obrero de España, (POSE), ultimately succeeded in developing a strong constituency. Proletarian militancy, portrayed in *Aurora rojo* (1919) by Pío Baroja,* surfaced during the second decade of the twentieth century. University students added a volatile element to political life by leading the opposition to Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera's dictatorship. The liveliness of Spanish intellectual life in the early twentieth century also made Madrid special. As the center of the Spanish publishing industry, Madrid was the second home of writers and dramatists. Politics and intellectual life became naturally intertwined. Long before the Cortes debates during the Second Republic,* these two forces permeated the national consciousness by dramatizing and publicizing political issues.

The Spanish Civil War ended Madrid's golden age. As the focal point of Gen. Francisco Franco's first campaign north from Seville, the city, which refused to fall, was seriously damaged after 28 August 1936, when it suffered its first bombing attack, an ordeal that subsequently became an everyday experience. The nationalists reached the southern outskirts of Madrid in early November 1936, causing the republican government to flee to Valencia, a move reminiscent of Joseph Bonaparte's (José I*) several escapes during the War of Independence in the early nineteenth century.

Franco, however, could not capture the city. Madrileños volunteered to join the famous Brigade of Steel formed by the Spanish Communist party (PCE)* and rallied to the passionate cry of "¡No Pasaran!" made by Dolores Ibarruri,* La Pasionaria, a communist leader from Asturias. Ibarruri and the PCE, strengthened by the Soviet Union's aid to the republic during the civil war, noticeably dominated life in Madrid during its three years of nationalist siege. A popular spirit of resistance, notably proletarian and Soviet-oriented, seemed dramatically inspirational to foreign observers who flocked to "democratic" Madrid, but the underside of life during this period saw thousands take political refuge in foreign embassies and many more arrested for political crimes. As air raids continued and artillery bombardment increased, the city was physically and emotionally scarred, even while the tide of major campaigns moved north by early 1939 to Catalonia* and the French border. During the last months of the war, communist

power in Madrid was successfully challenged on the junta of defense by military officers led by Col. Segismundo Casado (1893–1968). Brief fighting in early March 1939 ended with communist defeat and surrender to the nationalists on 28 Mar.

The regime (1939–1975) of Gen. Francisco Franco* initially treated Madrid as an occupied city and ringed it with military bases. Damage from the war took such a long time to repair that the city continued to look worse than some other European cities that had been more seriously damaged in World War II.* Only gradually did new construction fill the empty spaces along the Castellana, after Franco received international diplomatic recognition in the 1950s, and multinational businesses congregated in the capital. A favorable business climate led to all the consequences of modern urban growth such as pollution, urban sprawl, congestion, and destruction, in part, of the older city. For the first time in its history, Madrid became a center of heavy manufacturing, and as such, a magnet for population inflow from the countryside. New, hastily constructed barrios filled in the areas south of the Manzaranes River and to the east of the old city, while suburban development went north and west. Madrid took on the aspect of a major population center, which today has passed 4 million.

When Franco began to encounter problems in the period after 1956, Madrid again (as in the 1920s) became a center of student, worker, and regionalist protest. The climax came on 20 December 1973, with the assassination outside a church in Madrid of Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco (1903–1973), the first premier appointed by Franco. When the Caudillo died in 1975, his passing brought Madrid “out of the bunker,” in the words of a Madrid newspaper, soon after. Subsequent democratic changes brought a new era of PSOE power, including a socialist administration for Madrid itself, as well as the cosmopolitan qualities, good and bad, of a modern metropolis.

For additional information, see D. Ringrose, *Madrid and the Spanish Economy, 1650–1850* (Berkeley, 1983); C. Kany, *Life and Manners in Madrid, 1750–1800* (Berkeley, 1932); F. Bravo Morato, *Historia de Madrid*, 4 vols. (Madrid, 1977); E. de Guzmán, V. Marco, G. Sol, and E. Domingo, *Historia de Madrid* (Madrid, 1981); R. Colodny, *The Struggle for Madrid* (New York, 1958); D. Kurzman, *Miracle of November: Madrid's Epic Stand* (New York, 1980); and A. López Fernández, *Defensa de Madrid* (Mexico City, 1945).

R. W. Kern

Related entry: CASTILE.

MAEZTU Y WHITNEY, RAMIRO DE (1874–1936), member of the Generation of 1898* who became a leading proponent of monarchism. A prolific essayist whose writing career spanned forty years and produced more than thirteen thousand essays, Ramiro de Maeztu usually addressed his countrymen by means of the newspaper columns he produced on an almost daily basis. Beginning in Bilbao in 1895, Maeztu offered his readers commentary on every topic from the

Spanish-American War of February 1936.

The son of a Basque, Maeztu found his formal education in the Cuban tobacco industry for a prolonged stay (1900–1905) to no avail. The elder Maeztu found employment in journalism, but with some distinction for his work in the United States.

The outbreak of war in 1936, where his journalistic work was of such literary notability (1936–1967). The first collection of his regenerationist literary work of 1898 and established his reputation.

Maeztu's zeal for journalism for more than a decade. His *Correspondencia de España* disenchantment with the solutions to the problems of socialism and thrived, however, he grew suspicious of the guild socialists while the time World War I was committed to a syndicalist *La crisis del humanismo*.

Although he lent himself to profoundly disturbed contributions to the literary world to be the growing men of the West's secularism. Spanish tradition, Spain. Maeztu was one of those who support the dictatorship for that endorsement.

His tenure in Buenos Aires at the advent of the September 1936 where he plunged into a “military monarchy” nightly journal, *Acción*, organization of the Spanish Sanjurjo conspirators. In the republic, the journal

Embassy - Walter Clarke ^{Madrid}
247-6160
→ home

Amb. & POTUS are ^{good} friends

during month of Oct. → State Dept. inspection team
Baker's sudden visits

learned about visits last Fri.

everyone is still smiling.

all b/c of Joe Z.

likes to work - spreads to staff.

→ in aud. @ community reception

2 pilots shot down during des. storm who were POWs
identify them in speech.

Call George Newton, defense attaché for names
x2154

Foreign service nationals

- Pepe Piguera ^{Pe-e-kayr-ahs}
Chife Gen-Ser.

- Cesar Santander
midst of delegations

Desert Storm - Spain was primary logistic buildup ^{during}
65% of men, women & materials
that went to Middle East
went through Spain
flights

Spanish ~~there~~
really helped & contributed toward
the effort during Desert Storm
to coalition

KITTEN-KNOWLEDGE

First kiss, pleads for the second, demands the
 accepts the fifth—and endures all the rest.
 that transforms a kiss from a pleasure into
 a quite innocuous performance, with noth-
 one way or the other. It even has its pleasant
 bell
 as to whether or not you should kiss a
 er the benefit of the doubt. *Thomas Carlyle*
 always reminds one of prizefighters shaking

ride about the neck
 such a clamorous smack
 the church did echo. *William Shakespeare*
 and it was that first invented kissing. *Jona-*
 y do. *George Meredith*

KITTEN

at she is almost double; the hind parts are
 ten with which the forepart plays. She
 tail belongs to her until you tread upon it.

KNEE

and not an entertainment. *Percy Ham-*

KNOWLEDGE

ter to know nothing than to know what

world I should like to know thoroughly,
 of it just at present. *Oscar Wilde*
 but how can I be when I don't dare to
 " *Dunne*

knows that hurts him. *Frank McKinney*

out things you know better. His advice
 raus

ledge; the freshmen bring a little in and
 and knowledge accumulates. *Abbott*

not worth the knowing. *James Russell*

Thomas Babington Macaulay
 nothing. *Latin Proverb*

KNOW THYSELF-LABOR

3279 Knowledge is power, if you know it about the right person. *Ethel Watts Mumford*

3280 Strange how much you've got to know
 Before you know how little you know. *Anonymous*

3281 If a little knowledge is dangerous, where is the man who has so
 much as to be out of danger? *Thomas Henry Huxley*

3282 To the small part of ignorance that we arrange and classify we give
 the name knowledge. *Ambrose Bierce*

3283 You may have noticed that the less I know about a subject, the more
 confidence I have, and the more new light I throw on it. *Mark Twain*

3284 I was gratified to be able to answer promptly and I did. I said I
 didn't know. *Ibid.*

3285 This devil of a man [Poincaré] is the opposite of Briand: the latter
 knows nothing, and understands everything; the other knows every-
 thing, and understands nothing. *Georges Clemenceau*

3286 He knows so little and knows it so fluently. *Ellen Glasgow*

3287 The man who is too old to learn was probably always too old to
 learn. *Henry S. Haskins*

3288 I've known countless people who were reservoirs of learning yet
 never had a thought. *Wilson Mizner*

3289 Knowledge is the thing you know and how can you know more than
 you do know. *Gertrude Stein*

3290 He was not made for climbing the tree of knowledge. *Sigrid Undset*

3291 What I have been taught, I have forgotten; what I know, I have
 guessed. *Charles M. de Tallyrand-Périgord*

3292 The farther one pursues knowledge, the less one knows. *Lao-tse*

KNOW THYSELF

3293 Even when I am reading my lectures I often think to myself, "What
 a humbug you are," and I wonder the people don't find it out.
William M. Thackeray

3294 Know thyself. A Yale undergraduate left on his door a placard for
 the janitor on which was written, "Call me at 7 o'clock; it is ab-
 solutely necessary that I get up at seven. Make no mistake. Keep
 knocking until I answer." Under this he had written: "Try again
 at ten." *William Lyon Phelps*

... L ...

LABOR

3295 The goose that laid the golden egg had nothing on the modern
 bricklayer. *Anonymous*

3296 Labor: one of the processes by which A acquires property for B.
Ambrose Bierce

- 6492 It often happens that when a fellow gets a job he stops looking for work. *Standard Democrat*
- 6493 I love work. Why, sir, when I have a piece of work to perform, I go away to myself, sit down in the shade, and muse over the coming enjoyment. Sometimes I am so industrious that I muse too long. *Mark Twain*
- 6494 I do not like work even when another person does it. *Ibid.*
- 6495 Stew Nugent has decided to go to work till he can find something better. *Frank McKinney Hubbard*
- 6496 Work is what you do so that some time you won't have to do it any more. *Alfred Polgar*
- 6497 Work is the greatest thing in the world, so we should always save some of it for tomorrow. *Don Herold*
- 6498 Work is a form of nervousness. *Ibid.*
- 6499 I do most of my work sitting down; that's where I shine. *Robert Bushby*
- 6500 "Don't you ever feel like work?" a lazy boy was asked, and he answered, "Yes, sir, but I do without." *Salvador de Madariaga*
- 6501 Anyone can do any amount of work, provided it isn't the work he is supposed to be doing at the moment. *Robert Benchley*
- 6502 Like every man of sense and good feeling, I abominate work. *Aldous Huxley*
- 6503 Happiness, I have discovered, is nearly always a rebound from hard work. *David Grayson*
- 6504 *Sign at factory gate:* Anyone who likes work can have a whale of a good time here. *Anonymous*
- 6505 Work is the curse of the drinking classes. *Anonymous*
- 6506 Work is a necessity for man. Man invented the alarm clock. *Pablo Picasso*
- 6507 When I stop [working], the rest of the day is posthumous. I'm only really alive when I'm writing. *Tennessee Williams*
- 6508 Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion. The thing to be done swells in importance and complexity in a direct ratio with the time to be spent. *C. Northcote Parkinson*
- 6509 Learn young about hard work and manners—and you'll be through the whole dirty mess and nicely dead again before you know it. *F. Scott Fitzgerald*
- 6510 It is easier to admire hard work if you don't do it. *Henry S. Haskins*
- 6511 I like work; it fascinates me. I can sit and look at it for hours. *Jerome K. Jerome*
- 6512 Buying and selling is good and necessary; it is very necessary, and may, possibly, be very good; but it cannot be the noblest work of man; and let us hope that in our time it may not be esteemed the noblest work of an Englishman. *Anthony Trollope*

- 6513 Never work before breakfast; if you have to work before breakfast, get your breakfast first. *Josh Billings*
- 6514 A bad workman quarrels with his tools. *English Proverb*
- 6515 The lady bearer of this says she has two sons who want to work. Set them at it if possible. Wanting to work is so rare a want that it should be encouraged. *Abraham Lincoln*
- 6516 My father taught me to work, but not to love it. I never did like to work, and I don't deny it. I'd rather read, tell stories, crack jokes, talk, laugh—anything but work. *Ibid.*
- 6517 Work is work if you're paid to do it, and it's pleasure if you pay to be allowed to do it. *Finley Peter Dunne*
- 6518 By working faithfully eight hours a day, you may eventually get to be a boss and work twelve hours a day. *Robert Frost*
- 6519 The world is full of willing people; some willing to work, the rest willing to let them. *Ibid.*
- 6520 I go on working for the same reason that a hen goes on laying eggs. *H. L. Mencken*
- 6521 People who work sitting down get paid more than people who work standing up. *Ogden Nash*
- 6522 It's all in the day's work, as the huntsman said when the lion ate him. *Charles Kingsley*
- WORLD
- 6523 We are told that when Jehovah created the world He saw that it was good. What would He say now? *George Bernard Shaw*
- 6524 The world ain't getting no worse; we've only got better facilities. *Frank McKinney Hubbard*
- 6525 The world gets better every day—then worse again the evening. *Ibid.*
- 6526 All the world's a stage, but most of us are stagehands. *Anonymous*
- 6527 The world is something that had better not have been. *Arthur Schopenhauer*
- 6528 The world, dear Agnes, is a strange affair. *Molière*
- 6529 He that is giddy thinks the world turns round. *William Shakespeare*
- 6530 The world has been made by fools that wise men may live in it. *Ibid.*
- 6531 The world is a stage, but the play is badly cast. *Ibid.*
- 6532 If there is one beast in all the loathsome fauna of civilization I hate and despise, it is a man of the world. *Henry Arthur Jones*
- 6533 They eat, and drink, and scheme, and plod,
And go to church on Sunday—
And many are afraid of God—
And more of Mrs. Grundy. *Frederick Locker-Lampson*
- 6534 Believe everything you hear about the world; nothing is too impossibly bad. *Honoré de Balzac*

engaged in the administration of justice, and that engaged in deliberation, which is the special business of political common sense,—these are more essential to the state than the parts which minister to the necessities of life. Whether their several functions are the functions of different citizens, or of the same,—for it may often happen that the same persons are both warriors and husbandmen,—is immaterial to the argument.

Aristotle, *Politics*, 1291^a11

10 Let us consider trade and other occupations. Which ones befit a gentleman and which are beneath him, we have generally been taught as follows. First, any occupation is to be rejected if it incurs public ill-will, such as tax-collecting and usury. Also unfit for gentlemen are those jobs done by hired workmen, whom we pay for manual labor only and not for artistic skill. Their very wage is a token of their slavery. We also consider vulgar those who buy from wholesale agents to sell at retail. They would make no profit without a good deal of outright lying. And there is nothing more base than misrepresentation. Mechanics can also pursue a common calling, because there can be nothing liberal about a workshop. . . .

But those professions that call for a higher level of intelligence and which confer some benefit on society, such as medicine and architecture, are proper for those whose social position they become. Commerce on a small scale is contemptible. But a wholesale business on a large scale, importing great quantities of goods from all over the world and purveying them without deceit, cannot be disparaged. It may, in fact, deserve the highest respect, if those who engage in it, when they have made their fortune, forsake the harbours for a country estate, just as they have often gone from sea to port. But of all occupations by which gain is secured, none is better than agriculture. None is more profitable, delightful, or becoming a free man.

Cicero, *De Officiis*, I, 42

11 Then saws were toothed, and sounding axes made;

(For wedges first did yielding wood invade);
And various arts in order did succeed,

(What cannot endless labour, urged by need?)

Virgil, *Georgics*, I

12 The laborer is worthy of his hire.

Luke 10:7

13 Let him that stole steal no more: but rather let him labour, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth.

Ephesians 4:28

14 Yourselves know how ye ought to follow us: for we behaved not ourselves disorderly among you;

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought; but wrought with labour and travail night and day, that we might not be chargeable to any of you.

II Thessalonians 3:7-8

15 One of the greatest and highest blessings Lycurgus procured his people was the abundance of leisure which proceeded from his forbidding to them the exercise of any mean and mechanical trade. Of the money-making that depends on troublesome going about and seeing people and doing business, they had no need at all in a state where wealth obtained no honour or respect. The Helots tilled their ground for them, and paid them yearly in kind the appointed quantity, without any trouble of theirs. To this purpose there goes a story of a Lacedæmonian who, happening to be at Athens when the courts were sitting, was told of a citizen that had been fined for living an idle life, and was being escorted home in much distress of mind by his condoling friends; the Lacedæmonian was much surprised at it and desired his friend to show him the man who was condemned for living like a freeman. So much beneath them did they esteem the frivolous devotion of time and attention to the mechanical arts and to money-making.

Plutarch, *Lycurgus*

16 He who labors as he prays lifts his heart to God with his hands.

Bernard of Clairvaux, *Ad Sororem*

17 Not everyone sins that works not with his hands, because those precepts of the natural law which regard the good of the many are not binding on each individual, but it suffices that one person apply himself to this business and another to that; for instance, that some be craftsmen, others husbandmen, others judges, and others teachers, and so forth.

Aquinas, *Summa Theologica*, II-II, 187, 3

18 Being is something we hold dear, and being consists in movement and action. Wherefore each man in some sort exists in his work.

Montaigne, *Essays*, II, 8, Affection of Fathers

19 Prince. If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work.

Shakespeare, *I Henry IV*, I, ii, 227

20 No kind of men love business for itself but those that are learned; for other persons love it for profit, as an hireling, that loves the work for the wages; or for honour, as because it beareth them up in the eyes of men, and refresheth their reputation, which otherwise would wear; or because it putteth them in mind of their fortune, and giveth them

occasion to pleasure exerciseth some face and so entertaineth pleasing conceits to advanceth any other said of untrue valour are in the eyes of the industries are in the regard of their own men love business nature, as agreeable to health of body, itself, and not in the they are the most in any business which

21 Whereas many men come unable to man labour, they ought not private persons, but as the necessities of the Commonwealth in any man to neglect sovereign of a Commonwealth the hazard of such a But for such as he otherwise; they are avoid the excuse of ought to be such labourer of arts; as navigation all manner of manu

22 Eve. Adam, well may This Garden, still to Our pleasant task et Aid us, the work un Luxurious by restraint Lop overgrown, or p Tending to wilde. T Or hear what to my Let us divide our lab Leads thee, or where The Woodbine round The clasping Ivie w In yonder Spring of With Myrtle, find w For while so near ea Our task we choose, Looks intervene and Casual discourse dra Our dayes work bro Early, and th' hour

23 It [is not] so strange ation, it may appear should be able to ov

Man goeth forth unto his work, and to his labor until the evening.
PSALMS CIV, 23, c. 150 B.C.

Thou shalt eat the labor of thine hands.
PSALMS CXXVIII, 2

What is there illustrious that is not attended by labor?
CICERO: *Tusculanæ disputationes*, III, 45 B.C.

Labor is a pleasure in itself.
MARCUS MANILIUS: *Astronomica*, IV, c. 40 B.C.

Labor conquers all things. (Labor omnia vincit.)
VIRGIL: *Georgics*, I, 30 B.C.

Life gives nothing to man without labor.
HORACE: *Satires*, I, c. 25 B.C.

Labor of love. I THESSALONIANS I, 3, c. 51

Every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor.
I CORINTHIANS III, 8, c. 55

Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.
MATTHEW XII, 28, c. 75

Labor is a powerful medicine.
ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM: *Homilies*, II, c. 388

Labor is our portion lest we should make this world our rest and not hope for the hereafter.
ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM: *Homilies*, VI

To labor is to pray. (Laborare est orare.)
MOTTO OF THE BENEDICTINES, c. 529

He who labors as he prays lifts his heart to God with his hands.
ST. BERNARD: *Ad sororem*, c. 1130

God sells us all things at the price of labor.
LEONARDO DA VINCI: *Notebook*, c. 1500

Who will not suffer labor in this world, let him not be born.
JOHN FLORIO: *First Frutes*, 1578

Honest labor bears a lovely face.
THOMAS DEKKER and HENRY CHETTLE: *Patient Grissil*, I, 1603

The labor we delight in physics pain.
SHAKESPEARE: *Macbeth*, II, c. 1605

Labor, as well as fasting, serves to mortify and subdue the flesh. Provided the labor you undertake contributes to the glory of God and your own welfare, I would prefer that you should suffer the pain of labor rather than that of fasting.
ST. FRANCIS DE SALES: *Introduction to the Devout Life*, XXIII, 1609

A little labor, much health.
GEORGE HERBERT: *Outlandish Proverbs*, 1640

He that labors and thrives spins gold. IBID.

Let us go forth and resolutely dare with sweat of brow to toil our little day.
JOHN MILTON: *Tractate on Education*, 1644

To labor is the lot of man below;
And when Jove gave us life, he gave us woe.
ALEXANDER POPE: Tr. of HOMER: *Iliad*, X (c. 800 B.C.), 1717

Everything in the world is purchased by labor, and our passions are the only causes of labor.
DAVID HUME: *A Treatise of Human Nature*, I, 1739

The fruits of labor are the sweetest of all pleasures.
LUC DE VAUVENARGUES: *Réflexions*, 1746

Nature recompenses men for their sufferings; it renders them laborious, because to the greatest toils it attaches the greatest rewards. But if arbitrary power take away the rewards of nature, man resumes his disgust for labor, and inactivity appears to be the only good.
C. L. DE MONTESQUIEU: *The Spirit of the Laws*, XIII, 1748

Labor's face is wrinkled with the wind, and swarthy with the sun.
SAMUEL JOHNSON: *The Rambler*, July 10, 1750

Labor is a surmounting of difficulties, an exertion of the contracting power of the muscles; and as such resembles pain, which consists in tension or contraction, in everything but degree.
EDMUND BURKE: *The Sublime and Beautiful*, IV, 1756

No man loves labor for itself.
SAMUEL JOHNSON: *Boswell's Life*, Oct. 26, 1769

From labor health, from health contentment springs.
JAMES BEATTIE: *The Minstrel*, I, 1771

The value of any commodity to the person who possesses it, and who means not to use or consume it himself, but to exchange it for other commodities, is equal to the quantity of labor which it enables him to purchase or command. Labor, therefore, is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities.
ADAM SMITH: *The Wealth of Nations*, I, 1776

Labor is exercise continued to fatigue; exercise is labor used only while it produces pleasure.
SAMUEL JOHNSON: *Letter to Hester Piozzi*, 1788

Take not from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned.
THOMAS JEFFERSON: Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801

There is no real we
Were the mounta
of silver, the wor
of corn the richer
added to the hum
P. B. SHELLE

Such hath it been —
The many still must

Let us then be up a
With a heart for
Still achieving, still
Learn to labor an
H. W. LONGFEL

Each morning sees
Each evening see
Something attempte
Has earned a nigh
H. W. LONGF

Labor is the curse
can meddle with
portionately bruti
NATHANIEL HA

Labor is not joyous
THOMAS CARL
1849

When I go into my
dig a bed, I fee
health that I disc
frauding myself a
do for me what I
own hands.
R. W. EMERSON

As labor is the com
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great durable cur
ABRAHAM

There is rough work
must do it; there
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JOHN RUSKIN: 1

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GROVER CLEVE

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produces pleasure.
er to Hester Piozzi,
1788

f labor the bread it

Inaugural Address,
March 4, 1801

There is no real wealth but the labor of man.
Were the mountains of gold and the valleys
of silver, the world would not be one grain
of corn the richer; no one comfort would be
added to the human race.

P. B. SHELLEY: *Queen Mab*, notes, 1813

Such hath it been — shall be — beneath the sun:
The many still must labor for the one.

BYRON: *The Corsair*, I, 1814

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

H. W. LONGFELLOW: *A Psalm of Life*, 1839

Each morning sees some task begun,
Each evening sees it close;
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.

H. W. LONGFELLOW: *The Village Black-*
smith, 1841

Labor is the curse of the world, and nobody
can meddle with it without becoming pro-
portionately brutified.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE: *American Note-*
Books, Aug. 12, 1841

Labor is not joyous but grievous.

THOMAS CARLYLE: *The Nigger Question*,
1849 (*Fraser's Magazine*, Dec.)

When I go into my garden with a spade, and
dig a bed, I feel such an exhilaration and
health that I discover that I have been de-
frauding myself all this time in letting others
do for me what I should have done with my
own hands.

R. W. EMERSON: *Man the Reformer*, 1849

As labor is the common burden of our race, so
the effort of some to shift their share of the
burden on to the shoulders of others is the
great durable curse of the race.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: Fragment written
about July 1, 1854

There is rough work to be done, and rough men
must do it; there is gentle work to be done,
and gentlemen must do it; and it is physically
impossible that one class should do, or di-
vide, the work of the other. And it is of no
use to try to conceal this sorrowful fact by
fine words, and to talk to the workman about
the honorableness of manual labor, and the
dignity of humanity.

JOHN RUSKIN: *The Crown of Wild Olive*, I,
1866

The Democratic party is the friend of labor
and the laboring man, and pledges itself to
protect him alike against the cormorant and
the commune.

Democratic National Platform, 1880

A truly American sentiment recognizes the dig-
nity of labor and the fact that honor lies in
honest toil.

GROVER CLEVELAND: *Letter of acceptance*,
Aug. 18, 1884

We denounce the importation of contract labor,
whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense
against the spirit of American institutions.

Republican National Platform, 1884

We favor the establishment of a national bu-
reau of labor; the enforcement of the eight-
hour law. IBID.

There is no boon in nature. All the blessings we
enjoy are the fruits of labor, toil, self-denial,
and study.

W. G. SUMNER: *The Boon of Nature*, 1887

Even if man had never fallen from the state of
innocence he would not have been wholly
idle; but the labor which would have been
his free choice in that case, and his delight,
became compulsory by his sin, and a painful
expiation of it.

LEO XIII: *Rerum novarum*, May 15, 1891

It is only by the labor of workmen that
states grow rich. IBID.

We favor the enactment by the states of laws
for abolishing the notorious sweating sys-
tem; for abolishing contract convict labor,
and for prohibiting the employment in fac-
tories of children under 15 years of age.

Democratic National Platform, 1892

We recommend that Congress create a Depart-
ment of Labor, in charge of a secretary with
a seat in the Cabinet.

Democratic National Platform, 1900

We cannot afford to let any group of citizens,
any individual citizens, live or labor under
conditions which are injurious to the com-
mon welfare. Industry must submit to such
public regulation as will make it a means of
life and health, not of death or inefficiency.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT: *Speech in Chicago*,
Aug. 6, 1912

The labor of a human being is not a commodity
or article of commerce.

The Clayton Antitrust Act, VI, Oct. 15,
1914

Sweating, slums, the sense of semi-slavery in
labor, must go. We must cultivate a sense of
manhood by treating men as men.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE: *Speech in the House*
of Commons, Dec. 6, 1919

Labor, even the most humble and the most ob-
scure, if it is well done, tends to beautify and
embellish the world.

GABRIELLE D'ANNUNZIO: *Constitution of*
the Free State of Fiume, Aug. 27, 1920

Laws regulating hours of labor and conditions
under which labor is performed are just as-
sertions of the national interest in the wel-
fare of the people.

Democratic National Platform, 1920

The Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Repub-
lic declares labor the duty of all citizens of
the republic.

CONSTITUTION OF THE U.S.S.R., I, Jan. 31,
1924

We favor collective bargaining and laws regulating hours of labor and conditions under which labor is performed.

Democratic National Platform, 1924

The only kind of labor which gives the workman a title to all its fruits is that which he does as his own master.

POPE PIUS XI: *Quadragesimo anno*, 1931

No form of labor is a disgrace. Labor is, on the contrary, the highest degree of nobility for anyone who faithfully cooperates through it and with it in constructing the life of the community and in preserving the nation.

ADOLF HITLER: Speech in Berlin, May 1, 1934

Whether you work by the piece or the day,
Decreasing the hours increases the pay.

Author unidentified

The labor's forgotten when the sweat dries.

JAPANESE PROVERB

[See also Aristocracy, Capital, Capital and Labor, Child Labor, Civilization, Cross of Gold, Custom, Eight-hour Day, Employment, Idleness, Industry, Invention, Labor Union, Land, Pauperism, Property, Rest, Sixty, Slave, Slavery, Sweat, Temperance, Wages, Wealth, Work, Worker.

Laboratory

Put off your imagination, as you put off your overcoat, when you enter the laboratory. But put it on again, as you put on your overcoat, when you leave.

CLAUDE BERNARD: *Introduction à la médecine expérimentale*, 1865

Without laboratories men of science are soldiers without arms.

LOUIS PASTEUR (1822-95)

Laborer

[See Worker.

Labor Union

The bad workmen, who form the majority of the operatives in many branches of industry, are decidedly of opinion that bad workmen ought to receive the same wages as good.

J. S. MILL: *On Liberty*, IV, 1859

The methods by which a trade union can alone act are necessarily destructive; its organization is necessarily tyrannical.

HENRY GEORGE: *Progress and Poverty*, VI, 1879

We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated.

Democratic National Platform, 1884

Trade unions are the only means by which workmen can protect themselves from the tyranny of those who employ them. But the

moment that trade unions become tyrants in their turn they are engines for evil: they have no right to prevent people from working on any terms that they choose.

MR. JUSTICE LINDLEY: *Judgment in Lyons vs. Wilkins*, 1896

It is essential that there should be organizations of labor. This is an era of organization. Capital organizes and therefore labor must organize.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT: Speech in Milwaukee, Oct. 14, 1912

[The right] to make non-membership in a union a condition of employment . . . is a part of the constitutional right of personal liberty and private property, not to be taken away even by legislation.

MR. JUSTICE MAHLON PITNEY: *Opinion in Hitchman Coal and Coke Co. vs. Mitchell*, 1917

Facts show that politically independent trade unions do not exist anywhere. There have never been any. Experience and theory say that there never will be any.

LEON TROTSKY: *Communism and Syndicalism*, 1929

Lady

I shall be a lady forever.

ISAIAH XLVII, 7, c. 700 B.C.

Methought I saw a lady passing fair, but very mischievous, who in the one hand carried a knife with which she offered to cut my throat, and in the other a looking-glass wherein, seeing how ill anger became ladies, she refrained from intended violence.

JOHN LYLY: *Endymion*, v, 1591

Some men must love my lady and some Joan.

SHAKESPEARE: *Love's Labor's Lost*, III, c. 1595

There is nothing of so tender a nature as the reputation and conduct of ladies.

JONATHAN SWIFT: *The Tatler*, Sept. 13, 1709

There is scarce a lady of quality in Great Britain that ever saw the sun rise.

RICHARD STEELE: *The Tatler*, Dec. 14, 1710

Far-fetched and dear-bought is fit for ladies.

JONATHAN SWIFT: *Polite Conversation*, 1738

Is that manners, to show your learning before ladies?

IBID.

Ladies set no value on the moral character of men who pay their addresses to them: the greatest profligate will be as well received as the man of the greatest virtue, and this by a very good woman, by a woman who says her prayers three times a day.

SAMUEL JOHNSON: *Boswell's Life*, June 10, 1784

Lafayette, Marquis de

As eating a great deal
a lady (for her chaste
vine than sensual)
help her to a large
fill her plate too full
JOHN TURSLEER:

Women all want to
to have nothing to
they scarcely care
what.

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT
the F

I met a lady in the n
Full beautiful — a
Her hair was long, he
And her eyes were
JOHN KEATS: *L*

A fine lady; by which
the result of that
and manner, down
Heaven forbid I,
should undervalue
fore I welcome it
of beauty.

CHARLES KEATS

That monster of E
Teutonico-Christian
ARTHUR SCHOPENHAUER

When a lady says no
she says perhaps
says yes she is no

If you are a lady, a
look after the sow

[See also Gentleman

Lafayette, Marquis de
He has a canine ap
fame.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Lafayette, we are her
CHARLES E. STANLEY
of Lafayette

Laissez-faire

Liberty of action a
(Laissez faire et la
Ascribed

It is not the policy o
ica to give aid to
things take their n
or impediment, w
policy.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

TP
Embassy Ex.

Em. in Madrid
all color

→ due by COB

2 cards

1 pg. max

ay be able to go down into the coun-
y whenever I choose.

*The Importance of Being
Earnest. Act I*

Memory is the diary that we all carry
out with us.

Ibid. Act II

No woman should ever be quite ac-
rate about her age. It looks so calcu-
lating.

Ibid. Act III

An acquaintance that begins with a
compliment is sure to develop into a
friendship.

An Ideal Husband. Act I

Nothing produces such an effect as
good platitude.¹

Ibid.

Private information is practically the
force of every large modern fortune.

Ibid. Act II

When the gods wish to punish us
they answer our prayers.²

Ibid.

To love oneself is the beginning of a
long romance.

Ibid. Act III

As for borrowing Mr. Whistler's
ideas about art, the only thoroughly
original ideas I have ever heard him ex-
press have had reference to his own su-
periority as a painter over painters
other than himself.

*Reply to an attack by James
McNeill Whistler, Truth*
[January 9, 1890]

WOODROW WILSON

[1856-1924]

to deal in the raw material of opin-
ion, and, if my convictions have any
weight, opinion ultimately governs the
world.

Address to the Associated Press
[April 20, 1915]

There is such a thing as a man being
proud to fight.

Address to Foreign-Born Citizens
[May 10, 1915]

to stroke a platitude until it purrs like an
cat. — DON MARQUIS: *The Sun Dial*.
See James Russell Lowell, page 528.

Woodrow Wilson

The things that the flag stands for
were created by the experiences of a
great people. Everything that it stands
for was written by their lives. The flag
is the embodiment, not of sentiment,
but of history. It represents the experi-
ences made by men and women, the ex-
periences of those who do and live un-
der that flag.

Address [June 14, 1915]

There must be, not a balance of
power, but a community of power; not
organized rivalries, but an organized
common peace.

Address to the Senate
[January 22, 1917]

I am seeking only to face realities
and to face them without soft conceal-
ments.

Ibid.

A little group of willful men, repre-
senting no opinion but their own.

*Of certain members of the United
States Senate [March 4, 1917]*

To such a task we dedicate our lives,
our fortunes, everything that we are
and everything that we have, with the
pride of those who know that the day
has come when America is privileged to
spend her blood and her might for the
principles that gave her birth and hap-
piness and the peace which she has
treasured. God helping her, she can do
no other.

*Address to Congress, asking for
a declaration of war [April 2,
1917]*

The world must be made safe for
democracy.

Ibid.

Open covenants of peace, openly ar-
rived at.

Address to Congress
[January 8, 1918]

GERTRUDE FRANKLIN ATHERTON

[1857-1948]

Women love the lie that saves their
pride, but never an unflattering truth.

The Conqueror. Book III, Chap. 6

To put a tempting face aside when
duty demands every faculty, it is a les-
son which takes most men longest to
learn.

The Conqueror. Book III, Chap. 6

The perfect friendship of two men is
the deepest and highest sentiment of
which the finite mind is capable;
women miss the best in life.

Ibid. Chap. 12

No matter how hard a man may la-
bour, some woman is always in the
background of his mind. She is the one
reward of virtue.

Ibid. Book IV, Chap. 3

ALICE BROWN

[1857-]

Praise not the critic, lest he think
You crave the shelter of his ink;
But pray his halo, when he dies,
May tip the steelyards of the skies.

The Critic

Yet thou, O banqueter on worms,
Who wilt not let corruption pass! —
Dost search out mildew, mould and
stain,

Beneath a magnifying-glass.

The Slanderer

Of this round earth whereon I stand,
I do not own one inch of land;¹
I shall not lose upon the day
When Gaffer Death drags me away.

Autolycus. Stanza 1

Whip of toil no more shall touch you,
nor din of turmoil hinder,
Nor fate affright your quiet with his
grisly mask of doom.

You shall lie by living waters, you shall
walk with laughing heroes,
You are garnered up in safety in a large
and lofty room.

*On the Death of Louise Imogen
Guiney²*

He holds his spear benignant, sceptre-
wise,
And strikes out flame from the adoring
hills.

Sunrise on Mansfield Mountain

¹ I do not own an inch of land,
But all I see is mine.

LUCY LARCOM: *A Strip of Blue*

² In *The Atlantic Monthly*, March, 1921.

not some day be antiquated. . . . To seize the flying thought before it escapes us is our only touch with reality.

Address to the Modern Language Association [1936]

Preserve, within a wild sanctuary, an inaccessible valley of reveries.

A Certain Measure [1943]

Tilling the fertile soil of man's vanity.

Ibid.

HARRY GRAHAM
("COL. D. STREAMER")¹
[1874-1936]

Though the noblest disposition you inherit,
And your character with piety is pack'd,
All such qualities have very little merit,
Unaccompanied by Tact.

Tact. Stanza 1

Little Willie, in the best of sashes,
Fell in the fire and was burned to ashes.
By and by the room grew chilly,
But no one liked to poke up Willie.

Ruthless Rhymes for Heartless Homes. Tender-Heartedness [1899]

HERBERT CLARK HOOVER
[1874-]

A great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose.

[Of National Prohibition.] Letter to Senator Borah, February 28, 1928

The American system of rugged individualism.

Campaign speech, New York [October 22, 1928]

Absolute freedom of the press to discuss public questions is a foundation stone of American liberty.²

Address, Annual Luncheon of the Associated Press, New York [April 22, 1929]

¹ Graham was a Captain in the Coldstream Guards and served in the South African War and World War I.

² Where dwells the man that dare suppress

No economic equality can survive the working of biological inequality.

The Challenge to Liberty [1934]. Chap. 3

While I can make no claim for having introduced the term "rugged individualism," I should be proud to have invented it. It has been used by American leaders for over a half-century in eulogy of those God-fearing men and women of honesty whose stamina and character and fearless assertion of rights led them to make their own way in life.

Ibid. Chap. 5

When I comb over these accounts of the New Deal, my sympathy arises for the humble decimal point. His is a pathetic and hectic life, wandering around among regimented ciphers, trying to find some of the old places he used to know.

Address, John Marshall Republican Club, St. Louis, Missouri [December 16, 1935]

A good many things go around in the dark besides Santa Claus.

Ibid.

If we had just one generation of properly born, adequately educated, healthy children, developed in character, we would have Utopia itself.

Address, Madison Square Boys' Club, New York, November 17, 1937

Foreign relations are not sudden things created by books or speeches or banquets. The history of nations is more important than their oratory.

Speech, Republican National Convention, Chicago, Illinois, June 27, 1944

Older men declare war. But it is youth that must fight and die. And it

The noble freedom of the press?
Sure he who would attempt the thing,
On Haman's gallows ought to swing.

ANONYMOUS: *The Freedom of the Press, St. 1, in Freeman's Journal (North American Intelligencer), June 27, 1787*

See James Russell Lowell, page 526.

is youth who must inherit the nation, the sorrow, and the triumph are the aftermath of war.¹

Speech, Republican National Convention, Chicago, June 27, 1944

HAROLD L. ICKES
[1874-]

I am against government by
On resigning as Secretary of the Interior, February 1944

ALVIN SAUNDERS JOHNSON
[1874-]

As in the bosom of the earth of all earlier life may still be found in the bosom of public opinion be found vestiges of the early dawn of thought.

On German Pacification

HEWLETT JOHNSON
[1874-]

Not so easily does a people free itself from its social past. Many customs, intolerances, and too, cling on unperceived by them, think that they live in days when things are new.

The Soviet Power: The Sixth of the World. Boston, 1940

Nothing is better calculated to drive men to desperation than when they are tempted to carry out benevolent reforms, they find the whole world against them. The more especially amongst those so aligned they are men who had preached the same but now dreaded its concretization.

HENRY HERBERT FROST
[1874-]

We'll dance a merry saraband
to drowsy Samarcand;
Along the sea, across the
birds are flying South,

¹ See Grantland Rice, page 907
² Dean of Canterbury.

ats and I don't wear spats,
at my neckties wild! ¹

The Tie That Blinds
ild tie, brother,
a cosmic urge!
ill swear and rip and tear
ees my old blue serge.

Ibid.

porter's main design
lks in bed by nine
rong that seems to them)
at six A.M.

The Pullman Porter
am not lord of the sun, nor
he realms below,
care to be told that I have
ats for an elegant movie

Matter-of-Fact Love Song.
Stanza 1

stilences dire,
mine, flood, and fire,
d his imps rehearsed,
rs' children: are the worst.²
ophy for Parents. Stanza 1
ng, long trail a-winding
and of my dreams,
ightingales are singing
ite moon beams:
ng, long night of waiting
dreams all come true,
when I'll be going down
, long trail with you.

*The Long, Long Trail*³

TER LIPPMANN
[1889-]

of Harvard once remarked
s asked whether he had en-

of tie which you
rapped in sweetest sleep oc-
view:
to mark an epoch.

P. G. WODEHOUSE: *For One*
Night Only. Stanza 6.
e meditation by innocence de-

in Hell or Hitler he fears the
bor's child.

CHRISTOPHER MORLEY
r a smoker of the Zeta Psi Fra-
e University, 1913. Set to music
o) Elliott, this was one of the
soldier songs of World War I.

joyed a tea party, "if I had not been
there I should have been very much
bored." ¹

William Bolitho — A Memoir

In foreign relations, as in all other
relations, a policy has been formed only
when commitments and power have
been brought into balance.

U. S. Foreign Policy [1943]

The final test of a leader is that he
leaves behind him in other men the
conviction and the will to carry on.
. . . The genius of a good leader is to
leave behind him a situation which com-
mon sense, without the grace of genius,
can deal with successfully.

Roosevelt Has Gone.

[April 14, 1945]

The man must die in his appointed
time. He must carry away with him the
magic of his presence and that per-
sonal mastery of affairs which no man,
however gifted by nature, can acquire
except in the relentless struggle with
evil and blind chance. Then comes the
proof of whether his work will endure,
and the test of how well he led his
people.

Ibid.

The world state is inherent in the
United Nations as an oak tree is in an
acorn.

One World or None. Chap. 13,
International Control of Atomic
Energy [1946]

KATHERINE MANSFIELD
(MRS. JOHN MIDDLETON
MURRY)
[1889-1923]

Oh, flock of thoughts with their shep-
herd Fear

Shivering, desolate, out in the cold,
That entered into my heart to fold!

Two Nocturnes. II, Stanza 3

¹ I quite agree with Alexandre Dumas who,
when asked how he had enjoyed a fearfully
dull party, said, "I should not have enjoyed
it if I had not been there." How delightful
one is to oneself. — LAURA TENNANT: *Letter*
to Sidney Colvin, December, 1884. (Quoted
in E. V. LUCAS: *The Colvins and Their*
Friends, page 188.)

Whenever I prepare for a journey I
prepare as though for death. Should I
never return, all is in order. This is
what life has taught me.

Journal, 1922

I want, by understanding myself, to
understand others. I want to be all that
I am capable of becoming. . . . This
all sounds very strenuous and serious.
But now that I have wrestled with it,
it's no longer so. I feel happy — deep
down. *All is well.*

Ibid. (end of her journal)

FRANCIS JOSEPH,
CARDINAL SPELLMAN
[1889-]

Somewhere — the place it matters not
— somewhere

I saw a child, hungry and thin of face —
Eyes in whose pools life's joys no longer
stirred,

Lips that were dead to laughter's eager
kiss,

Yet parted fiercely to a crust of bread.

Prayer for Children [1944]

WALTER JAMES TURNER
[1889-]

When I was but thirteen or so
I went into a golden land,
Chimborazo, Cotopaxi
Took me by the hand.

Romance. Stanza 1

Chimborazo, Cotopaxi,
They had stolen my soul away!

Ibid. Stanza 7

If love means affection, I
Love old trees, hats, coats and things,
Anything that's been with me
In my daily sufferings.

Epithalamium. Stanza 3

I have stared upon a dawn
And trembled like a man in love,
A man in love I was, and I

Could not speak and could not move.

Ibid. Stanza 6

How often does a man need to see a
woman?

Once!

with silver hilt,
a snuff box gilt.
Make a Modern Fop.

ower, Strength

arcite. Bk. iii, l. 742.
orce.
s. Pt. v, l. 256.

Birmingham, 16 Nov.,

sion fails.
Prince Hohenstiel-
GENTLENESS.

(Vi victa vis.)

11.
rmis.)
ec. 24.

t, fraud shall devise.
spetto d'Herode. See

re very little how it is

v, p. 262.

is of little avail.
logia. No. 1589.

natures, not the free.
n in His Humour. Act

overcomes
but half his foe.
Bk. i, l. 648.

as they sow,
ever flow.
Among the Eugeanean

via vi.)
494.

ever great,
however fine,

straight.
ementary Treatise on
ilibrium of Forces on a
first edition, 1819) A
he accidental use of
ich so annoyed its au-
died about it by Pro-
at a dinner in Hall at
leted it from all later
dgwick, or some other
ence up a little, for it
o force however great
ever fine into a hori-
curately straight."

FORGETFULNESS

FOREIGNERS

1 Wide open and unguarded stand our gates,
Named of the four winds, North, South, East,
and West. . . .

O Liberty, white Goddess! is it well
To leave the gates unguarded? On thy breast
Fold Sorrow's children, soothe the hurts of
Fate,

Lift the down-trodden but with hand of steel
Stay those who to thy sacred portals come
To waste the gifts of Freedom.

T. B. ALDRICH, *Unguarded Gates.*

2 Each breath
Of foreign air he draws seems a slow poison.
BYRON, *The Two Foscari*. Act i, sc. 1.

3 The more I saw of foreign lands, the more I
loved my own.

DE BELLOY, *Siège de Calais.*

What I gained by being in France was learning
to be better satisfied with my own country.

SAMUEL JOHNSON. (BOSWELL, *Life*.)

4 An English lady on the Rhine hearing a Ger-
man speaking of her party as foreigners, ex-
claimed, "No, we are not foreigners; we are
English; it is you that are foreigners."

EMERSON, *English Traits*, p. 151.

Father, Mother and Me,
Sister and Auntie say
All the people like us are We,
And every one else is They.

RUDYARD KIPLING, *We and They.*

5 Here you would know, and enjoy, what pos-
terity will say of Washington. For a thousand
leagues have nearly the same effect with a
thousand years.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *Letter to Washington*.
5 March, 1780.

We are a kind of posterity in respect to them.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *Letter to William Stra-*
han, 1745.

Foreigners are contemporary posterity. (Les
étrangers sont la postérité contemporaine.)

MADAME DE STAËL. (CROKER, *Memoirs*, i, 326.)

Byron's European fame is the best earnest of his
immortality, for a foreign nation is a kind of
contemporaneous posterity.

HORACE BINNEY WALLACE, *Stanley, or the Rec-*
ollections of a Man of the World. Vol. ii,
p. 89. (1838)

6 And I'll wager in their joy they kissed each
other's cheek

(Which is what them furriners do).

W. S. GILBERT, *Ruddigore*. Act i.

7 People have prejudices against a nation in
which they have no acquaintance.

PHILIP HAMERTON, *Modern Frenchmen: Henri*
Perreyve.

FOREIGNERS

8 Immoral money first brought in foreign man-
ners. (Prima peregrinos obscœna Pecunia
mores Intulit.)

JUVENAL, *Satires*. Sat. vi, l. 298.

9 Hope nothing from foreign governments. They
will never be really willing to aid you until
you have shown that you are strong enough
to conquer without them.

MAZZINI, *Life and Writings: Young Italy.*

10 By foreign hands thy dying eyes were closed,
By foreign hands thy decent limbs composed,
By foreign hands thy humble grave adorn'd,
By strangers honour'd, and by strangers
mourn'd.

POPE, *Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate*
Lady, l. 51.

11 At the gate of the West I stand,
On the isle where the nations throng.

We call them "scum o' the earth."

R. H. SCHAUFFLER, *Scum o' the Earth.*

12 They spell it Vinci and pronounce it Vinchy;
foreigners always spell better than they pro-
nounce.

MARK TWAIN, *Innocents Abroad.*

13 A foreigner can photograph the exteriors of a
nation, but I think that is as far as he can get.
No foreigner can report its interior—its soul,
its life, its speech, its thought.

MARK TWAIN, *What Paul Bourget Thinks*
of Us.

He reports the American joke correctly. In Bos-
ton they ask, How much does he know? In
New York, How much is he worth? In Phila-
delphia, Who were his parents? And when an
alien observer turns his telescope upon us, a
natural apprehension moves us to ask, What is
the diameter of his reflector?

MARK TWAIN, *What Paul Bourget Thinks*
of Us.

FORESIGHT, see Prudence

FOREST, see Woods

FORGETFULNESS

See also Forgive and Forget; Memory and
Forgetfulness

14 But each day brings its petty dust
Our soon-chok'd souls to fill,

And we forget because we must,
And not because we will.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, *Absence.*

15 The sweets of forgetfulness.

JAMES BEATTIE, *The Hermit*, l. 2.

Life's best balm—forgetfulness.

FELICIA HEMANS, *The Caravan in the Desert.*

For gems of darkest jet may lie

Mademoiselle from St. Nazaire,
he never heard of underwear.

Mademoiselle from Armentières

GEORGE SELDES
[1890-]

awdust Caesar.¹

Title of book [1932]

CYRIL MORTON THORNE²
[? -1916]

My son!" What simple, beautiful
words!

"My boy!" What a wonderful
phrase!

To My Unborn Son. Stanza 1

Vith double my virtues and half of my
faults,

You can't be a stranger to me!

Ibid. Stanza 2

FRED M. VINSON
[1890-]

Wars are not "acts of God." They are
caused by man, by man-made institu-
tions, by the way in which man has
organized his society. What man has
made, man can change.

*Speech at Arlington National
Cemetery, Memorial Day, 1945*

IVOR BROWN
[1891-]

No lamp illumines Avon,
But flash of dancing phrase,
Where the poet is the beacon
And every line a blaze.

Stratford Upon Avon.³ Stanza 5

ELY CULBERTSON⁴
[1891-]

The bizarre world of cards . . . a
world of pure power politics where re-

¹ Benito Mussolini.

² Captain of the Seventh Battalion, the
King's Own Scottish Borderers, killed in action
in France.

³ During wartime blackout.

⁴ I became a kind of one-man Peace Foun-
dation, endowed not by Carnegie or Rocke-
feller but by the bridge players. — ELY CUL-
BERTSON, in *The Commonwealth*.

wards and punishments were meted out
immediately. A deck of cards was built
like the purest of hierarchies, with
every card a master to those be'low it
a lackey to those above it. And there
were "masses" — long suits — which
always asserted themselves in the end,
triumphing over the kings and aces.

Total Peace. Chap. 1 [1943]

Power politics is the diplomatic name
for the law of the jungle.

Must We Fight Russia?

Chap. 2 [1946]

We must conquer war, or war will
conquer us.

Ibid.

God and the politicians willing, the
United States can declare peace upon
the world, and win it.

Ibid. Chap. 5

FRANCIS LEDWIDGE
[1891-1917]

Had I a golden pound to spend,
My love should mend and sew no more.
And I would buy her a little quern,
Easy to turn on the kitchen floor.

Had I a Golden Pound. Stanza 1

From its blue vase the rose of evening
drops;

Upon the streams its petals float away.

An Evening in England

DAVID LOW¹
[1891-]

I have never met anybody who wasn't
against War. Even Hitler and Mussolini
were, according to themselves.

*In The New York Times,
February 10, 1946*

IRENE RUTHERFORD
MCLEOD (MRS. AUBREY
DE SELINCOURT)
[1891-]

I'm a lean dog, a keen dog, a wild dog,
and alone;

¹ Famous cartoonist and caricaturist.

I'm a rough dog, a tough dog, hunting
on my own;

I'm a had dog, a mad dog, teasing silly
sheep;

I love to sit and bay the moon, to keep
fat souls from sleep.

Leve Dog. Stanza 1

I've hated all that's mean and cold,
All that's dusty, tame, and old,

Comfortable lies in books,

Pallid Virtue's sidelong looks,

Saints who wash their hands too clean,
And walk where only saints have been.

Rebel

ELLIOT PAUL
[1891-]

She had a complete ignorance of
everything a woman does not need to
know.

*The Life and Death of a Spanish
Town. Chap. 1 [1942]*

Patience makes women beautiful in
middle age.

Ibid. Chap. 2

There was Madrid, and I carry it like
a photograph in the inside-pocket of
my mind and each day it wears, is
soiled, gets thinner, cracks, wrinkles —
still it is Madrid.

Ibid. Chap. 7

Government forms which had been
printed in such a way that there was
never enough space in which to provide
answers to ambiguous questions.

*The Last Time I Saw Paris.¹
Part I. 3 [1942]*

The last time I see Paris will be on
the day I die. The city was inexhausti-
ble, and so is its memory.²

Ibid. Part II. 23

¹ The last time I saw Paris, her heart was
warm and gay,

I heard the laughter of her heart in every
street café.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II: *The Last
Time I Saw Paris.*

² Like a mother summoning her son,
Resistless Paris calls!

GUY WETMORE CARRYL [1873-1904]:
Paris. Stanza 4.

w in this creature, now in
l ordained of necessity.
ENES LAERTIUS, *Pythagoras*.
he siege of Troy.

rd on the plains of Assyria.

less, and ever, when they
mer seat, do they live in
ell in the bodies that have
orte carent animæ sem-
cta Sede novis domibus
receptæ.)
ses. Bk. xv, l. 158.

tal, and is clothed succes-
ies.

LAERTIUS, *Plato*. Sec. 40.)
person dies
again to earth;
w flesh-disguise
ives him birth.
and brighter brain
the roads again.
A Creed.

st me waver in my faith
ith Pythagoras,
nals infuse themselves
men.

ie Merchant of Venice. Act

e opinion of Pythagoras con-
wl?

e soul of our grandam might
a bird.
elfth Night. Act iv, sc. 2, l. 54.

SOUND

and: Definitions

and quivering sounds
o'er us fly,
gentle breeze,
anguish by degrees,
ice die.

r St. Cecilia's Day. St. 6.

onant which tells of Life.
e, *This Lime-Tree Bower My*

a sympathy with sounds.
ask. Bk. vi, l. 1.

ng sorrow's wound,
ty of sound.

EN, *The Spleen*, l. 152.

id but shall find some lovers,
confections are grateful to

xplorata: *Consectudo*.

1 A sound so fine there's nothing lives
'Twixt it and silence.
JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES, *Virginus*. Act v, 2.

2 Not many sounds in life, and I include all
urban and rural sounds, exceed in interest a
knock at the door.
LAMB, *Essays of Elia: Valentine's Day*.

3 Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds.
MILTON, *Paradise Lost*. Bk. i, l. 540.

4 And empty heads console with empty sound.
POPE, *The Dunciad*. Bk. iv, l. 542.

5 Momentary as a sound.
SHAKESPEARE, *A Midsummer-Night's Dream*.
Act i, sc. 1, l. 143.

Idle sounds resembling parasites.
SHAKESPEARE, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 848.

Low, sweet, faint sounds, like the farewell of ghosts.
SHELLEY, *Prometheus Unbound*. Act ii, sc. 1, l. 158.

6 Sweet is every sound,
Sweeter thy voice, but every sound is sweet;
Myriads of rivulets hurrying thro' the lawn,
The moan of doves in immemorial elms,
And murmuring of innumerable bees.
TENNYSON, *The Princess*. Pt. vii, l. 203.

And beauty born of murmuring sound.
WORDSWORTH, *Three Years She Grew*.

7 Sugar is not so sweet to the palate as sound
to the healthy ear.
H. D. THOREAU, *Journal*. (EMERSON, *Thoreau*.)

II—Sound and Sense

8 If the speaker's words sound discordant with
his fortunes, the Romans in box and pit alike,
will raise a loud guffaw. (Si dicentis erunt
fortunis absona dicta, Romani tollent equites
peditesque cachinnum.)
HORACE, *Ars Poetica*, l. 112.

To all proportioned terms he must dispense
And make the sound a picture of the sense.
CHRISTOPHER PITT, *Imitation of Horace, Ars
Poetica*, l. 112.

The sound must seem an echo to the sense.
POPE, *Essay on Criticism*. Pt. ii, l. 15.

Take care of the sense and the sounds will take
care of themselves.
LEWIS CARROLL, *Alice in Wonderland*. Ch. 9.

9 It has more sound than value. (Plus sonat
quam valet.)
SENECA, *Epistulæ ad Lucilium*. Epis. xl, sec. 5.

10 Sound is more than sense.
LOGAN PEARSALL SMITH, *Afterthoughts*.

11 Mr. Hannaford's utterances have no mean-
ing; he's satisfied if they sound clever.
ALFRED SUTRO, *The Walls of Jericho*. Act i.

SPAIN AND THE SPANIARDS

11a The Spaniard is a bad servant but a worse
master.

THOMAS ADAMS, *Sermons*. Vol. i, p. 116. (1629)

12 Poor Isabella's dead, whose abdication
Set all tongues wagging in the Spanish nation.
For that performance 'twere unfair to scold
her:

She wisely left a throne too hot to hold her.
To History she'll be no royal riddle—
Merely a plain parched pea that jumped the
griddle.

AMBROSE BIERCE, *Devil's Dictionary*, p. 11.

13 A whale stranded upon the coast of Europe.
EDMUND BURKE, *Speech, House of Commons*.
Referring to Spain. The original sentence
was, "A whale stranded upon the sea shore
of Europe."

14 Oh, Christ! it is a goodly sight to see
What Heaven hath done for this delicious
land!

BYRON, *Childe Harold*. Canto i, st. 15.

Oh, lovely Spain! renown'd romantic land!
BYRON, *Childe Harold*. Canto i, st. 35.

15 A nation swoln with ignorance and pride,
Who lick yet loathe the hand that waves the
sword.

BYRON, *Childe Harold*. Canto i, st. 16.

The land of war and crimes.
BYRON, *Childe Harold*. Canto ii, st. 16.

16 Her soil has felt the foot-prints, and her clime
Been winnowed by the wings of Liberty.
THOMAS CAMPBELL, *Stanzas to the Memory
of the Spanish Patriots*, l. 30.

17 All evil comes from Spain; all good from the
north.

SIR THOMAS CHALONER, *Letter from Florence*,
1597. "A common proverb in every man's
mouth." (*Notes and Queries*, 10th Ser., Vol.
ii, p. 23.)

18 Well here's to the Maine, and I'm sorry for
Spain,

Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.
J. I. C. CLARKE, *The Fighting Race*.

19 Perhaps they may count me a beggar here,
With never a roof for the wind and the
rain,

But there is the sea with its wave-lashed pier,
And over the sea lies Spain.

C. W. COLEMAN, *Over the Sea Lies Spain*.

20 Singed the Spanish king's beard.
SIR FRANCIS DRAKE. (KNIGHT, *Pictorial His-
tory of England*, iii, 215.)

He has singed the beard of the King of Spain.
H. W. LONGFELLOW, *A Dutch Picture*.

¹ Illustrious monarch of Iberia's soil.

PHILIP FRENEAU, *Columbus to Ferdinand*.

² Proud daughter of that monarch, upon whom,
Though elsewhere it grow dark, sun never sets.

(Altera figlia Di quel monarcha a cui
Nè anco, quando annotta, il Sol tramonta.)

GUARINI, *Pastor Fido*. (1585) Referring to
Catherine of Austria. Philip II of Spain is
supposed to have said, "The sun never sets
upon my empire."

The sun never sets upon my dominions.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT. (WILLIAMS, *Life*. Ch.
13.) This was a boast repeated by many
writers: for Rome by Claudian (*De
Consulatu Stilichonis*, iii, 139); Ovid (*Fasti*,
ii, 136); Tibullus (*Elegia*, ii, 5, 58); Vergil
(*Aeneid*, vi, 795); for Portugal by Camoens
(*Lusiad*, i, 8); for Philip II by James
Howell (*Familiar Letters*).

It may be said of the Hollanders as of the
Spaniards, that the sun never sets upon their
dominions.

THOMAS GAGE, *New Survey of the West In-
dies: Epistle Dedicatory*. (1648)

See also under ENGLAND.

³ The king of Spain is a great potentate, who
stands with one foot in the east and the other
in the west; and the sun never sets that it
does not shine on some of his dominions.

BALTHASAR SCRUPPIUS, *Abgenötigte Ehrenret-
tung*. (1660)

⁴ The richest man in Christendom I'm called;
On my dominions never sets the sun.

(Ich heisse

Der reichste Mann in der getauften Welt;
Die Sonne geht in meinem Staat nicht unter.)

SCHILLER, *Don Carlos*. Act i, sc. 6, l. 60.

The sun never sets on the immense empire of
Charles V.

SCOTT, *Life of Napoleon*. Ch. 59.

⁵ Why should the brave Spanish soldiers brag?
The sun never sets in the Spanish dominions,
but ever shineth on one part or other we have
conquered for our king.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, *Advertisements for the
Unexperienced, etc.* (*Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.*,
Ser. iii, vol. 3, l. 49.)

SPARROW

⁶ Sparrow, my lady's pet, with whom she often
plays. (Passer, deliciæ meæ puellæ, Quicum
ludere.)

CATULLUS, *Odes*. No. ii, l. 1.

Mourn, ye Loves and Graces, My lady's sparrow
is dead, her pet, whom she loved more than her

SPEECH

very eyes. (Lugete, O Veneres Cupidinesque, . . .
Passer mortuus est meæ puellæ, Quem plus illa
oculis suis amabat.)

CATULLUS, *Odes*. No. iii, l. 1.

Tell me not of joy: there's none
Now my little sparrow's gone;
He, just as you, Would toy and woo.

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, *Lesbia's Sparrow*.

⁷ I thought the sparrow's note from heaven,
Singing at dawn on the alder bough;
I brought him home, in his nest, at even;
He sings the song, but it cheers not now,
For I did not bring home the river and sky;—
He sang to my ear,—they sang to my eye.

EMERSON, *Each and All*, l. 13.

⁸ He's cheerful in weather so bitterly cold
It freezes your bones to the marrow;
I'll admit he's a beggar, a gangster, a bum,
But I take off my hat to the sparrow.

MINNA IRVING, *The Sparrow*.

⁹ The sparrows chirped as if they still were
proud

Their race in Holy Writ should mentioned be.
LONGFELLOW, *The Birds of Killingworth*. St. 2.
See under PROVIDENCE.

SPEECH

See also Conversation, Freedom of Speech,
Oratory, Silence and Speech, Talk, Tongue

I—Speech: Definitions

¹⁰ Speech is the image of life. (Ἦγρον εἶδολον τοῦ
βίου.)

DEMOCRITUS, *Idylls*. (BRATHWAIT, *English
Gentleman*, 51, 1641)

A man's character is revealed by his speech.
(Ἄνδρος χαρακτήρ ἐκ λόγου γνωρίζεται.)

MENANDER, *The Flute Girl: Fragment*.

Man's speech is like his life. (Ὅιος ὁ βίος, τοιοῦτος
καὶ ὁ λόγος.)

SOCRATES. (CICERO, *Tusculanarum Disputa-
tionum*, v, 47.)

A man cannot speak but he judges himself.

EMERSON, *Essays, First Series: Compensation*.

Language most shews a man: Speak, that I may
see thee.

BEN JONSON, *Explorata: Oratio Imago Animi*.
See also LANGUAGE: SINCERITY.

¹¹ Usage, in whose hands lies the judgment, the
right and the rule of speech. (Usus, Quem
penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi.)

HORACE, *Ars Poetica*, l. 71.

¹² Speech is the only benefit man hath to ex-
press his excellency of mind above other
creatures. It is the Instrument of Society.
. . . In all speech, words and sense are as the
body and the soul.

BEN JONSON, *Explorata: De Orationis Digni-
tate*.

SPEECH

¹ Speech is the mirror of the
so is his speech. (Sermo
qualis vir, talis et oratio est)

PUBLIUS SYRUS, *Sentent.*
Speech is the picture of the:
JOHN RAY, *English Prover*

Speech is the index and mir-
T. W. ROBERTSON, *Night*

² God, all-powerful Creator
chitect of the world, has i:
no character so proper
from other animals, as
speech.

QUINTILIAN, *De Institutio*
ch. 17, sec. 2.

³ Speech is the mirror of ac
είναι τῶν ἔργων.)

SOLOON. (DIOGENES LAER-
sec. 58.)

⁴ All speech, written or spo
guage, until it finds a w
hearer.

R. L. STEVENSON, *Lay Me*

⁵ The speech of men is like
tries, since, like them, it i
order to display its patte
rolled up it conceals and d

THEMISTOCLES, to Art:
Lives: Themistocles. C

His speeches are like cypru
and comely, but bear no fru
PHOCION. (PLUTARCH, *Li*

⁶ All speech is a hazard; o
the most hazardous kind
MIGUEL DE UNAMUNO,
Quixote. See also WOR

⁷ Speech, thought's canal
criterion, too!

Thought in the mine, may
dross;

When coin'd in words, we
YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*.

II—Speech: A

⁸ Though I say it that sho
JOHN LYLY, *Mother Bom*
I say it—that should not :

BEN JONSON, *Every Man*
Act ii, sc. 1. (1599)

To say the truth, though I
say 't.

BEAUMONT AND FLETCH:
Weapons. Act ii, sc. 2

⁹ What I have said, Charle
ultipomatam.

HENRY J. BYRON, *Our I*