incorporated with the Spanish Crown in 1502- The place was strengthened by Charles V in 1552- It was captured during the War of the Succession by Sir George Rooke in 1704- The siege of by France and Spain began 1779 and lasted 4 years - enemy repulsed- Has a population of 18000- 6000 the soldiers Principal Square is the "Commercial"

31-

It was not very pleasant here - we did not get up till nearly twelve - at two we went aboard a tug and went to Algeciras where we took the Spanish Steamer for Malaga- we left at eleven and a Mr & Mrs Armstrong of Newark- Miss Fisher and her brother. and a miss Jerolemon of Tunbridge were along - and we made plans to go together.

April

1st-

We arrived at Malaga about six this morning and all went to Fonda Victoria had breakfast -- got a guide and started - Miss Fisher & Miss Jerobalm went with Ed and I- We first visited The Cathedral -

It occupies the site of the grand mosque, which upon the flight of the Moors was converted into a Church of which nothing but the early Gothic Portal of the Sagrario now remains. The present one was begun in 1538 by Diego De Silve and was not completed till 1719 having been partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1680- There are seven entrances - The principal facade of the doorway consists of three fine arches resting on Corinthian pillars - it stands between two towers, the one drawn out-

like a telescope with a dome 350 ft high the other is unfinished. The interior consists of three naves divided by fluted pillars of the Corinthian order placed back to back on pedestals - The Altar Mayor was designed by Alonso Cano. It contains five frescoes of the Passion by Cesar de Arbacia 1580 - It contains numerous chapels, one dedicated to "Nuestra Senora del Rosario" contains a large picture by "Cano" of "Our Lady of the Rosary"

The Church of Santiago was formerly a Mosque. The brick tower and some azulejos yet remain.

The Moorish Alcazaba, is now in a back street, some distance from the water edge owing to the waters receding The beautiful marble horseshoe arch in the wall is all that remains of this once extensive arsenal-

Gibralfaro.

We next ascended the Gibralfaro or "Hill of the Pharos". The noble Moorish Castle "The Alcazaba is connected with the fortifications on the hill itself by the "Puerta de Hierro" a fine horseshoe gateway ornamented by old Roman Columns. To the North side is the "Torre Del Inglesa, a watch tower - the Atalaya - and to the South the Moorish "La Vela" on which D. Pedro de Toledo placed his "Silver Cross" on the day of the surrender of the city by the Moors. The date of the Castle is 1279 - and is at once a Palace and a Fortress.

We also visited The Mausoleums some of which are very fine - dead bodies.

Malaga has a population of 109,000 - it is the Capital of the province - and is the residence of civil & military governors and the see of a Bishop - It was one of

Roque Arnan

early Phoenician factories and derives its name from "Malac to salt" The principal promenade is the Alameda.

We all left for Granada at 3.30 and took our guide along and arrived here at 11- and put up at the Hotel "De Paris" 7 floors - it is near the Alhambra. We got a room on the second floor and a parlor for 1.50 a day.

2nd & 3rd "The Alhambra"

We first entered the - "La Torre de Justicia" "Gate of Judgment".

This gate was erected in 1308 by Yusuf I It is a plain, massive monument which served as an entrance hall to the Alhambra, and was principally used for an open air court of justice. The tower is almost a perfect square, being 47 ft wide and 62 ft high - The horse shoe arch over it is 28 ft high - Over the outer horseshoe arch is an

open hand which is considered as emblematic of hospitality, while others refer it to the Hebrew "jadhi", the symbol of power and providence - in a small niche over the arch is a wooden image of the Virgin Over the inner arch is a sculptured Key emblematic of hospitality, also of Knowledge "the Key by which God opens the hearts of true believers" The passages between them are winding - the walls are all of lime stone. The next pass an altar placed in the wall containing a painting representing the Virgin and Child.

"Plaza de los Algibes"

Is so called from the cisterns which receive the water of the Darro, and are 125 ft long and 25 broad - They are deep, built with vaults and horse shoe arches The "Plaza" is 225 ft long and divides the palace from the "alcazaba" Kassabah or citadel". The latter was formerly entered by the "Torre

del Homenage" - a Roman altar from Illiberis, embedded by the Moors in the angle of the wall at the corner still remains. It is inscribed by Valerius to his wife. Cornelia.

"Torre de la Vela"

Here the Christian flag was first hoisted by Cardinal Mendoza and his brother - Jan 2nd 1492 - after 77 years of Moorish occupation. The view from here is fine - below lies Granada: beyond the Vega river 30 miles long and 25 wide guarded by a wall of mountains - to the left rise the snowy Alpujarras, there the distant Sierra of Alhama - also the gorge of Loja. and the wild mountains of Parapanda. "The Torre de la Vela" is so called because on this watch tower hangs a silvered tongued bell, which is struck twice every five minutes from 9 in the evening until 4 a.m. all the year it can be heard on a still night at Loja

30 miles away. The bell is also rung on Jan. 2nd. the anniversary of the surrender of Granada. on that day the Alhambra is visited by crowds of peasantry - all maidens strike it - husband -

"La Torre del Vino" = Gate of Wine

Was built in 1345 by Yusuf 1st - so designated because the edifice to which this door served as an entrance, and which has now been destroyed, were destroyed the skins containing the wine that was brought for the use of its inmates. It was formerly a chapel - and its eastern façade never had a door - it is one of the most massive works left by the Moors - it was built by Mohammed 4th

"The Palace"

It formerly extended over a surface upwards of 400 ft long and 250

broad and was divided into two series of apartments, one for Winter one for Summer -- The Palace then contained four large courts. The Winter portion was on the site of the palace of Charles V: the Summer one being over the Darro to the north, and in the right of the river Xenil - Had no Harem. The entrance is by a small door placed at the corner of the Court of the Berkah, and which is reached through a narrow lane formed by the Palace of Charles V on the right Entering a small corridor, a staircase to the left leads up to a small room. The Archives of the Alhambra are kept here. There are along the corridor some elegant arches

"Patio de la Berkah" = Court of the Myrtles. This Patio is 140 ft long - 74 broad - in the centre is a large pond. set in the

marble pavement, and now full of goldfish - Along the sides are edges of myrtle - there are galleries on the N & S side - that on the right is 27 ft high and is supported by a marble colonnade over this gallery rises a second forming a sort of entresol 8 ft high. - underneath it was the principal entrance, over it are three elegant windows with arches and six small pillars - the saloons adjoining this Patio were once very elegant. they belonged to the monarchs wife and hence are still called "el cuarto de la Sultana" - opposite this is a small room fitted up by Ferdinand the Catholic, for the Archives which were contained in iron trunks - both trunks and Archives disappeared in 1840 - Senor Blanco was "Gobernador" - A recess in the wall to the right of this wall contains a splendid earthenware vase, enamelled

in blue - white and gold: the other one was broken in the time of Montilla, who used the fragments as flower pots

"Ante Sala de Embajadores"

Sometimes called "de la Barca" (of the boat) from the figure of the roof. This is a very elegant and well preserved specimen. At each side of the entrance which is very fine is a small niche, that on the right has a "Poem". The roof is covered with stars and other patterns, colored. It was shattered in 1890 - in the angles there is a Galactical work, with small pillars - half moons and the words Blessing - Salvation - Glory be to our Lord Abu-Ab-Aillah - on each side are recesses 22 ft high supported by 8 pillars. the capitals of which are formed by escutcheons

"Sala de Embajadores" Hall of Ambassadors

It is the largest in the Alhambra, and occupies all the tower of Comares - It is a square room - 37 ft by 75 ft high to the centre of the dome - This was the grand reception room, and the throne of the Sultan was placed opposite the entrance - It has azulejos, about 4 ft high all round the colors of which vary at intervals - over this is a series of oval medallions with Cufic inscriptions interwoven with flowers and leaves - there are 9 windows - 3 on each facade - the arte sonado is very fine and rests on a wood en cornice. the ceiling is of alerce wood is inlaid with work of distinct colors white - blue - gold - made in the shape of circles - stars - crowns, an imitation of the vault of Heaven. The recesses of the windows are small cabinets in themselves - the shutters and balconies

were added by Charles V - from the one bathing in the Darro, Ayesha is said to have let down Boabdil in a basket, to save him from his rival Zoraya's relentless vengeance - The walls are carved with varied stucco work of delicate patterns and mixed with escutcheons - Over the arch of entrance and between the ornaments is the following inscription "Glory be given to our Lord, Abul Hachach" -

This Hall is also called - Sala de las mares - because its peculiar workmanship resembled that of Samarcand in Persia, and the artists employed came from that country - The present roof was a substitute for the original of wonderful stalactite work in stucco but which fell down along with an arch made of mother-of-pearl-jasper and porphyry. The floor was of alabaster

and it is said had an alabaster fountain in the centre - This Hall was the work of Ibn-l-ahmar, is higher more solid than the rest, and differs in style -

"Patio de los Leones" - Court of the Lions

It was built in 1377 by Mohammid - It suffered somewhat - but has been restored - The Court is a hypethral quadrilateral oblong 116 ft long - by 66 - It is surrounded by a low gallery which is supported by 124 pillars of white marble, 11 feet high - at each end two elegant pavilions project into the Court - the columns are placed - sometimes single - sometimes grouped "The Fountain of the Lions" in the centre is a dodecagon basin of alabaster - 10½ ft in diameter - 2 ft deep, from which springs a second bazza 4 ft in diameter

This rests on the backs of 12 lions - they are in white marble. their faces are barbecued, and their manes cut like scales of a griffin - their feet are concealed by the pavement - "tank" from each mouth. They are thought to be the work of Spanish prisoners - according to tradition, the children of Abu Hakim by Ayeshah were all beheaded over the fountains by order of their father excepting the eldest Boabdil -

Some of the most beautiful chambers of the Alhambra open into this Court

To the right is "Sala de los Abencerrages"

"Hall of the Abencerrages"

Derives its name from a legend, according to which Boabdil the last King of Granada, invited the chiefs of the tribe of Beni-Serra, to a banquet, and had them taken out one by one after the feast and put to death, a massacre

which contributed to his ruin - the red spots on the pavement are said to be stains of blood - The roof is of stalactite - of blue - brown - red and gold - its cupola is very lofty half round and half conical, at its base there are small trellised windows, behind which the women could hear music without being seen.

"Salas del Tribunas"

On the eastern side of the Court is the "Council Hall of Justice" so called from an assemblage of 10 bearded Moors seated in a council or divan "these give the true costume of the Granada Moor". Three arches lead into the "Hall" 15 ft high - the room is 75 by 16 - in the wall of the hall, opposite the entrance, there are three more that lead to as many other rooms. The cupola

mentation of these rooms is very minute and are more profusely decorated than any other - The arch opening into central saloon is probably unequalled in the Alhambra - the archivolt spandrils are very elaborately worked, the whole is said to have been the work of the Genii The ceiling is oval, in the domes are some curious paintings, among other, are - "a man unhorsing a Christian warrior" A captive lady leading a chained lion, and is delivered from a wild man by a Knight - "a field with a lake, in the centre of which is a fountain with two basins, with trees, woods and birds and two damsels gazing on the water - etc etc

In the rooms on the left are two sepulchral slabs of the Kings Yusuf III and Mohammed II - four only were found in the tumbledown houses of the Moorish Kings

which was situated not far from the "Court of Lions", and near to the habitations of the curate of the Alhambra - they were found in 1574 - on one side of the slabs was a prose inscription, and on the other the dead monarchs eulogium In another room is the marble sarcophagus (tank) which was originally placed in the court of the Alcazaba. In the last of these rooms, the bones was first placed by Cardinal Mendoza the identical one used being preserved at Toledo.

"Sala de las Dos Hermanas"

So called from the two slabs of macaw marble, sisters in color and form, which are let into the pavement. This formed a portion of the private apartments of the Moorish Kings - the alcoves on each side give it the character of

a residence. This Sala is unequalled for the beauty and symmetry of its ornaments - it Alabaster roof 3000 pieces. The entrance to this salon passes under some most elaborate arches. Above is an upper story with lattice windows through which the "Ladies of the Harem" could view the fetes below themselves unseen -

"Sala de los Secretos"

Applying the ear to an opening made at each angle, one can hear what is said at the other extremity however low spoken. This is an accoustic device, produced by the shape of the ceiling which forms an elliptical figure.

"Sala de los Banos" or "Bath Rooms"

Their system of bathing is similar to our present "Turkish bath" - the first room

called the "Chamber of Couches" or Rest it is square with four marble pillars forming a gallery all around, and on the sides two alcoves formed by the arches which are supported by columns within the alcove was a raised up couch on which the cushions were placed - in the middle was a fine bain - On the walls over the azulejos was a badge with Charles V's motto "Plus ultra" - there are four arches to each wall connected by railings there are 16 windows. - the upper gallery was used for musicians who played and sang while the bathers rested on the couches: this leads to some small rooms - the first is "Bano de los Ninos" used by the Sultan's children - it is of marble 8 ft by 5 - over this on the wall is a place for slippers from these you pass to another 13 ft -

by 8- there are two large baths here one 10 by 5- with two steppers to warm the water. the other one is square- the rooms are all paved with marble. the roof was lighted up by port-holes cut in the shape of stars.

"Jardin de Lindaraja"-
A small garden - In the middle is a fine cave fountain with a basin 10 ft in diameter: from its centre a high pedestal springs, which supports a taza which has the shape of a shell - its work is arab All around this garden is a gallery supported by 15 arabic columns on two sides and on the third by machines of brick

"Vocada de la Reina" - "Queens Boudoir"
A heavy gallery built by Charles V leads to this room - it is 9 ft square - in the corner is a marble slab drilled with 16 holes to

admit perfumes whilst the sultana was at her boudoir - The walls are frescoed painted with subjects of sea ports - the frieze is composed of sphinxes - genii - wings & heads of serpents etc - There are nine windows between each are paintings The artesonado ceiling is pyramidal with inlaid wood painted and gilded There are also several figures painted representing - Faith - Hope - Charity etc.

"La mezquita" (mosque)
This was converted into a chapel by Charles V - The walls have been white washed, the hall reduced almost to half its former size by a railing. The roof is carved resembling tortoise shell work. Near the entrance is the niche in which the Koran was deposited - The altar is heavy and placed in the middle.

"Patio de la Mezquita"

It is formed of three arches which are supported by marble columns. There are some vestiges of elaborate ornamentation many inscriptions &c - It was built by Mohammed II

"Saba de los Blasones"

Hall of Shields, so called because it is decorated with shields with initials, - was lately discovered - The walls were white washed, concealing the former Arabic work and are being restored - the plaster has been taken down, and the ornaments are revealed - Its former Moorish roof & ornamentation are of the style called Bovarragia, and are now being extricated out of the modern roof.

"Tore de las Infantas"

Once the residence of the Moorish prin-

cesses - out of repair - beautiful decorations: machicolated roof and patio leading into a gallery. - two carved arches are between.

"Tore de la Cautiva" (Captive)

So called because it was probably for some time the residence of the Christian prisoner, "Dona Isabel de Solis" who became the favorite Sultana of Abu Hasen who called her the "Morning Star". There is a small chamber in this tower, the greater portion is well preserved - It is square, has three windows and one door. This tower was built about 1325

"Cuarto Real" Royal Chamber.

The exterior is plain - the interior is a square room lofty and spacious, which was the secluded palace to which the Granadine Kings resorted for the fast-

ing period. The entrance is by an arch very well preserved - has beautiful inlaid roofs - and arched alcoves.

4th

"Generalife" Garden of the Architect

This villa now belongs to the Duke Marques of Campolejar - he has never visited it - It is a villa of waters: the canal of the Darro empties here its full virgin of strength, and runs through the court under green arches while an open colonade overlooks the Alhambra: along the Darro are orange-lemon and cypress trees.

We then entered La Sica - "court of cypresses" an open kind of summer house formed of bamboo canes where the Moors took their coffee.

The "court of cypresses"

Is a large square with a pond in the centre, surrounded by hedges of roses -

The garden preserves the general form of the moorish period - We then entered the Gallery where we saw some paintings of distinguished persons - Ferdinand Isabella etc - the doors are carved and of the time of Philip II. the ceilings are all inlaid and arabic in design - Then visited the "burying place" of the Sultana, the cypresses are very large and old 1700 under one of them Zoraya is said to have been discovered with her lover - "the Abencerage" - Behind this is a raised garden with flights of Italian steps perforated with fountains, ascending are some remains of moorish tanks.

Near this is "Silla del Moro" - Moors chair here are the ruins of the celebrated Alijares, the sumptuous moorish Palace - also the renamed summer villa of "Darlaroca a the Bridas Palace" -; and on the other side ascending stood the wonderful aviary

of "Dar-al-wad." a "House of the River"-
To the right is the celebrated place-
"Campe de los martires"-

On this spot Boabdil, the day of the surrender of his capital, met Cardinal Mendoza, and a little farther on the dethroned monarch held an interview with the Catholic Kings - All went to Theatre (3rd) Mode to Mary.

The Cathedral:

Has been built on the site of the great mosque and was commenced in 1529- from designs of Diego de Siloe. in the Corinthian order - it was completed in 1639-
The interior is divided into five naves
The choir is in the middle - the trascoro is churrigueresque made up of red white and black marble The admirable Campanario rises 220 feet and the arch/arcobral 190 ft high which opens towards the coro

The dome is painted in white and gold
The effigies of Ferdinand & Isabella Kneel at the side of the high altar. The interior is 415 ft long by 249- In the High Chapel are the colossal heads of Adam and Eve carved and painted by "Cano" (1601-1667) - There are 7 grand pictures relating to the Virgin which Chapel this is- Her Annunciation- Conception- Nativity Presentation- Visitation- Purification and Ascension.

"Chapel Capilla de San Miguel"
It was founded by Peralta. and was commenced by Ahegon in 1804- finished in 1808- The altar is of marble from Macael and the red marble from Luque - It has a Flemish Copy of a Virgin and child said to have been painted by St. Luke and was given to Isabella la Catolica by Innocent VIII. and high mass is said before it Jan. 2nd day of the conquest of Granada

Capilla de la Trinidad

The principal paintings are - God the Father - Santa bearing his Cross.

Chapel Jesus Nazareno

The retablo is full of pictures by Cano Ribera - the one of St. Paul is the copy of one stolen in 1842. - also by Cano one of St. Augustine - A Christ - a Virgin by Ribera one of San Antonio. Then comes a beautiful arch and door that lead to the Capilla Real - it is of Gothic style and richly ornamented, has two splendid royal escutcheons etc

"Chapel of Santiago"

Contains an equestrian image of St. James. The different chapels about the interior between the naves are not remarkable: at that of Sta. Ana are the pictures Juan de Juala & San Raw Morasco

De la Antigua

Contains portraits of Ferdinand and Isabella, by Rincon: the image on the altar is the identical one which the Catholic Kings brought to the camps during the seige and placed Del Carmen Church.

Del Carmen:

Contains a head of St. Paul by Cano. over one of the doors is a medallion and a group of "Charity" by Pedro Torrigiano - near this door is a fine crucifixion by "Becarregra" - under the choir lies the granadino Alonso Cano.

The Chapel of the sagrario, a small church itself, was begun in 1705 and finished 1759 -, on the site of the former mosque built in the 14th Century - it was divided into 4 small naves supported by jasper pillars, forming by their arches a number of small cupo-

has elaborately carved - It was on one of its 3 doors that Hernan Perez del Pulgar nailed a tablet bearing the words "Ave Maria", to accomplish which feat during the seige, he entered the town at dusk and left it unharmed amid the plaudits of the Arab warriors There are some well carved effigies and precious marbles - In the Sagrario lies the first Bishop of Granada F. de Talavera (1507).

"Chapel Royal"

So called because it is the burial place of Ferdinand and Isabella - of Philip and Juana their daughter - It is the chief object of interest in the Cathedral, although independent of it, and has its especial chapter and Chaplain - It was built by the order of Ferdinand and Isabella by Philip de Bergona - It has a

group of pillars in the angles terminating at the capitals in palm branches A magnificent reja encircles the church and is the work of Bartolome of Jaen 1533. The high altar is ascended by nine steps - on each side of the altar are carved effigies of the King and Queen: behind it is the victorious banner of Castile which they both loved and died "the Conquest of the Moor, and the Conversion of the infidel, are embodied behind them in singular carved paintings Also one representing the "surrender of Granada" - Isabella on a white palfrey between Ferdinand and Mendoza who is riding on a mule - Boabdil presents the Keys - behind are ladies-Knights, and in the distance captives are seen coming out of the gates - at each extremity of the altar are kneeling effigies

of the Catholic Kings, and behind them are the banner of Castile - In the center of the chapel are two alabaster sepulchres, on which are extended in the right-are effigies of Ferdinand & Isabella and on the left-Philip & Crazy Jane. They are considered among the most magnificent mausoleums in the world- they are decorated with ornaments and effigies&bathettes - In that of Ferd. & Is. are represented the 4 doctors of the Church at the corners, and 12 Apostles at the sides: Ferdinand wears the garter Isabella the cross of Santiago - Philip the Golden Fleece - Crazy Jane rests by the side of him from whom she never knew part- when he was dead, and whose jealous love became insanity at the last.

Among the relics shown in the "Sacristia" of this chapel, and which were given by

Ferdinand & Isabella, are the royal standards used at the Conquest. - sword of the King: also a silver gilt-cross, a Gothic Book- an enamelled "reil" the Queens own "missal" and which is placed on the high altar on the anniversary of the conquest. - It was finished by Florez in 1496 and contains 690 pages Also a chasuble embroidered by Isabella.

San Geronimo:

It was commenced by Silo in 1492 for Fernando de Talavera, confessor to the Catholic Kings: The celebrated Captain Gonzalo de Cordoba was buried here. 700 standards taken from the enemy by his armies hung around his tomb. which was broken by the mob at the suppression of convents.

Had a Group taken at the Alhambra - Made to Mother.

5th

Cartuja Convent

It was founded by the Carthusian order of Monks. upon an estate granted them by el gran Capitan Gonzalo de Cordova - Sebastiani plundered it. and carried away all the pictures by Cano except his fine "Virgin and Child" which forms the retablo of the altar Sagrario. Above it is a head of Christ by Murillo The doors of the chapel are beautifully inlaid with ebony - mother-of-pearl - cedar wood and Tortoise shell The Sanctuary is richly ornamented with various kinds of marble

The Refectory has a singular echo - also contains a painted crop. good representation of a genuine one - In the Sacristy the drawers also are inlaid with mother-of-pearl - also two immense pieces of agate - a Statue of St. Bruno in wood The Cloisters contain many fine paint-

ings by Cano - - variegated marble columns heads of men and beasts - This morning I bought two marble Statuettes]

El Triunfo.

Has a Statue of the Virgin by Alonso de Mena near which executions used to take place. Here May 26th 1831 Dona Maria Pineda aged 32 was cruelly strangled - a simple column marks the spot Her only crime was finding in her house the embroidered flag (Constitutional)

We spent the rest of the day in driving around - bought some views - & sundry things This evening we all went to the Alhambra - and then went down for some cream -

6th I was confined to my room all day with my leg - we intended to have left-

this morning but our guide was sick. Wrote home a letter of 20 pages.

7th

We were called at 2.30 this morning had some coffee &c and at four left for Seville where we arrived at 6 P.M and put up at Hotel Cuatro Naciones Went to the "Madrid" and found a letter from Mother- two from Mary- one from Mr. Marlindale and one from Riley. and from Brown- Shipley.

8th

We did not get up very early this morning as we very tired. After breakfast we got shaved and then Ed went to find Apartments but was not successful- this afternoon they all went out, but I was unable to on account of my leg.

9th

We started out early and visited the Cathedral:

It is one of the largest and finest in Spain. The site is that of the successive temples of Astarte- Salambo- Mahomet and Maria. The original mosque on the whose peculiar form (oblong quadrilateral) it is built; was erected by Abu- Yusuf- Jacob Al- mansur 1163-1178- and remained unmolested till 1480 when it was pulled down and this Cathedral commenced. first opened for service 1519- It is inside and out a museum of fine art- it preserves the form of the mosque, and is an oblong square 431 ft long - 315 wide - it has 7 aisles - the centre nave is magnificent being 145 ft high and its transept dome 171 ft - the pavement is of black and white marble and cost $155.000. The most remarkable portals are on the N- side "Puerta del Lagarto" which forms part of the cloisters of the earlier Cathedral

so called from the crocodile which is placed here: this was sent to St. Ferdinand by the Sultan of Egypt. The W. facade contains 3 doors - the centre one was not finished till 1827 the two side ones are richly decorated. - The door of San Miguel has a relievo representing "The Nativity of Christ", and near it is a life sized statue representing "Baptism of St. John". The E. facade has two fine portals ornamented with a number of statues of angels, prophets etc and terra-cotta relievos representing "The Adoration of Kings", and "The Entrance to Jerusalem" - The N. facade has two portals- the largest one is of Graeco-Roman style- and has Corinthian columns - The high door like door- also the bronze ones are Moorish - the statues represent SS Peter & Paul- and "the Annunciation". The roof of the Cathedral is divided into 68 compartments or domes supported by 36 piers 15 ft in diameter, around them are grouped shafts termina-

ting in slender palm branches. - 93 painted windows divided by pillars and arches light it - Entering by the W. facade- at the end of the central aisle, lies buried "Fernando- son of Christopher Columbus". - the tomb contains many "caravellas" the principle one represents "the small ships with which the new world was discovered - Over this tomb during Holy Week is erected an immense wooden temple in form of a Greek Cross in which he is placed., remains being enclosed in a silver casket.-

The Transept:

Of Doric style and built of precious marbles The organs are "churrigueresque" in style - the largest one was built in 1792 by Bosch and has 5300 pipes and over two hundred stops.

The Choir:

Is under the 4th & 5th arches of the central aisle, it is enclosed on all sides, being walled in on all except that towards the

altar, from which it is railed by an elegant reja" by Sancho Munez (1518). The choir is composed of his rows of stalls 127 in all including the arch Bishops - the whole is one mass of carved work, by Sanchez (1475-1548) - Duncart (1479) - and Gil - the style is Gothic: the friezes are filled with subjects from Scriptures, and animals. the whole work is crowned with prolongated canopied cornice, decorated with tunels - leaves - fruit &c - the prelates stall, is still more richly ornamented. "The Lectrin" is a master piece of Bartolomé Mone 1570. - (the finest Revival specimen in the Cathedral - with his "Tenebrario after d'Arfe's custodia") it rests on Doric supports with pillarets and bronze statues, the summit is formed by a miniature tabernacle with statues of "Virgin and "Christ Crucified"

"The High Chapel and altar"

The Chapel is almost a Church by itself, has its own clergy - it was built in 1541 by Martin de Gainza - it is 81 ft long 59 wide - 130 high - it contains the tombs of "Alonso el Sabio" and "Queen Beatriz and 4 medallions of "Garci Perez and Diego Perez de Vargas" - also statues of the apostles and evangelists - The Altar is ascended by steps; its retablo is Gothic and divided into 44 compartments, filled with carvings refering to "The Virgins Life" - it is the master piece of Duncart - it is considered by some as the most beautiful retablo in the world - it is of alerce pine wood - ornamented with gold and silver carvings the back part of the altar contains terra-cotta statues, representing saints - bishops &c

Over the Altar is placed "The Virgen de los Reyes" a miraculous image given to St. Fernando by St. Louis of France - St. Ferdinan (died 1252) lies in a silver coffin before it - the body is displayed (may 30 - aug 22 and nov. 23) on which days the troops are marched in and colors lowered to the conquerer of

Seville- The Banner of Spain and St Ferdinands' sword are kept here.

The Cathedral contains about twenty five Chapels - among others are

The Sagrario - the largest - it was commenced by Sumniaraga 1618 and finished 1662- it is of the three classic orders - the dome is 108 ft high - over the chapels are colossal statues of the evangelists & doctors of the church by Jose Arce - under this chapel is the vault where the arch Bishops of Seville are buried.

Del Sacrario:
Has one of the "Holy Family" by Ibar, the best pupil and imitator of Murillo - and one by Murillo of "The Guardian Angel holding a Child".-

San Laureano:
The first stone of the present Cathedral was

laid in the corner of this Chapel- has a large picture of the tutelar, represented walking without his head.

De St Pedro:
It contains nine Zurbarans- five of them represent scenes from St Peters life.- one when he is healing the sick - one where he is receiving the Keys from the Saviour - and one dressed in his apostolic Robes" are the finest".-

"Del Baptisterio."
Contains one of Murillo's grandest pict. "St Anthony of Padua". The Infant Jesus according to his Saints prayers, descends amid cherubs-flowers etc into his arms extended toward him - a convent is also here near him.
On the left of the High altar is one of Murillo's" The Miracle of the Loaves & Fishes"

In the foreground, on one side is St. Peter speaking to a boy with a basket of fishes, while St. Andrew is giving an Sermon "the loaves" while the blesses - In the distant background the 5000 are grouped.

"Opposite the High Altar" is one of his finest pictures. La Sed (the thirst) de Murillo. The subject being "Moses striking the Rock" - It is divided into 3 groups - 1st the water is gushing forth from the hole in the rock - 2nd the Miracle is performed - 3rd the thirsty Israelites are rushing forward.

The b- also contains some fine ones by Real Juanes - Murandro - Las Rebas - Sans &c.

To day was Palm Sunday. This evening there was a large procession - among the images they bore, one was "Christ being judged by Pilate" - and one of The Virgin

We then went to a Café.

10th

It was very warm - We visited the "Torre del Oro"

It constituted a small fortress an outwork of the general line of fortifications, and from it the River was watched. It was of great importance to the Moors as it also defended the pass from Sablada to the Arsenal - Its name is derived from the special orange colouring & placing of its former azulejos, which gave it the appearance of a brazen or gilt tower. Some say that the Almohades Kept their treasure here - whence its name Barque-a-dahab (Tower of Gold) - It was converted by Don Pedro into a prison for disgraced favourites - he also Kept his treasures here - In Columbus's time it is said to have been the depot of the gold brought by him & fleet from America - It is on the bank of the Guadalquivir - We ascended to the top of it - had a fine view -

La Caridad:-

It was founded by D. Miguel de Manara a young nobleman of Seville. The founder converted it into a poor house and home for the aged - Don Juan died here - it is supported by contributions. The church is very small and narrow. The Retablo mayor is by Pineda and represents the Burial of Christ: that near the centre "The San Jorge and San Roque. Over the altar is "The Infant Saviour" by Murillo - on another altar is a fine "Ecce Homo" by Cano. also contains "St John the Baptist" and "San Juan de Dios" by Murillo. Also contains "Miracle of Loaves and Fishes" and "La Sed de Murillo" both original. Also contains a finely carved and painted "Descent from the Cross" Rode to Inn.

11th

The Giralda.

So called from its vane "que gira" which (turns around) - it was built by Abu-Jusuf Yacub in 1196 - the foundation being composed of destroyed Roman & Christian statuary. The tower portion is of stone - the base of the tower is a square of 50 ft and the walls are 9 ft thick. The centre is composed of a sort of inner wall which strengthens the edifice and supports 35 landing places at right angles to each other. and is lighted by decorated windows. From the platform crowning the Giralda rose a spire, on the summit were placed 4 gilt balls, so large. that in order to get them into the building, it was necessary to remove the Key stone of the door, called "The Gate of the Muezzins" leading from the Mosque to the interior of the tower. the iron bar that supported them weighed 10 cwt - they cost $2 50 000. - it was original

by only 250 ft high, the belfry work 100 ft more was added 1568- The belfry is girded with a motto - on grand occasions it is lighted up at night - The clock made by Cordero 1764- the former one was the first ever put up in Spain 1400. The pinnacle is crowned with a female figure in bronze "El Giraldillo" intended to represent "Faith"- it was cast by Morel 1568- is 14 ft high and weighs 2800 pound It bears the banner of Constantine - it was the great tower from whence the muezzin summoned the faithful to prayers. - here still hangs his substitutes, the bells. which are consecrated holy having been baptized in a peculiar rite before suspended - they are christened after the Saints - the largest one is called Santa Maria" —

"To the left as you enter the tower is a stone pulpit where San Vicente Ferrer, and other instigators of "autos de fe" have preached.

Gallery:

Was the former church and Convent de la Merced founded 1249- The church itself does not amount to much - This Gallery is the finest in Spain next to Madrid and is especially rich in "murillos". - who has of a separate salon - most of the works here he painted for the "Capuchin convent" which was built in 1627-1835- - The gallery only contains 266 in all - 100 of which are by unknown artists - murillo has 24 (21 are originals) - also seen by Zurbaran - Herrera el viejo - Ivago - Becarra - Pedro Martin de Vos de (Jan 1-1616- apr 3-1682

"There is one division devoted entirely to Murillo" "Adoration of Shepherds" - "La Concepcion" St. Joseph and the Child - A Virgin and Child" (on a napkin) - St Thomas de Villaneuva" distributing bread to the poor. - "St Felix de Cantilleva" with the Infant Christ in his arms" - Annunciation etc etc - etc

12th

This morning we went to the Cathedral for a few moments to hear the music We then visited the Church of "San Salvador"

Continued in its original Mosque form till 1669- when it was rebuilt- and altered by Cayetāna Acosta- the large painting of the "Transfiguration" is by him also contains the image of San Cristobal by Montañes - and of Stā Rufina & Justa by Cornejo. The Patio was the original Moorish Court, and contains a large crucifix

Tobacco Manufactory:

The building is very large, having 28 interior patios, and covers a quadrangle of 662 ft. by 524. - It was built by Vandelvira in 1757 and cost $1850000 - There are 5000 women and girls employed. Have a guide to prevent smuggling

The University.

Was originally a convent erected by the Jesuits in 1563-79 by Herrera. When Charles III expelled the order in 1767. The building was given for educational purposes. "The Altar Mayor" has an elegant tabernacle by Matias 1604. The Carrithian Retablo by Matias 1606 contains three grand paintings by Roelas "A Holy Family with Jesuits" - a Nativity & Adoration also the Annunciation by Pacheco" - a St. John Baptist by Cano - St's Peter and Paul by Montañez and "The Infant Saviour by Roelas"

The Retablos of the chapels of Concepcion & Las Reliquias contain many fine paintings Las Reliquias are many by Pacheco - also a Crucifix and Conception by Montañes - A Saviour and Holy Father, and others by Cano - Among the monumental and Statues, yet contains a Church (removed

Juan Santiago de Espada - which serves
turned into a stable: shows the founders arms
of Lorenzo Suarez de Figueroa with his dog
Amadis at his feet.
Also contains statues of Diego Gomez de Ribe
ra and his wife Beatriz Portocarrero - and
others of this family who spent their time
in combating the Moors.
The other rooms were closed.

The Exchange.
Was commenced in 1583-1598. under the orders
of Juan de Minjares after the classic style.
The building forms a perfect square. the
facades are high. with Tuscan pillars
and a heavy cornice. ornamented with
stone balls. The interior contains a
Patio with two galleries - Saw all the
Archives relating to the West Indies.

Procession Images etc - "hats off"

We spent most of the afternoon at the
Alcazar: - second Alhambra. also visited
the Cinque-Cento gardens laid out by
Charles - and are very elegant & curious
contains a tank where Philip II fished.
and the vaulted Banos where Maria de
Padilla bathed (mistress of Pedro el Cruel)
Maria ruled here and her influence
over Pedro was considered magical - her
beauty" etc The gardens are elegant - the plots
are divided by orange-clad walls - there is
also a large labyrinth. The compartments
are arranged in quaint patterns - as eagles
Coats of arms etc cut out of myrtle & box
contains numerous large fountains.
also a semi-Moorish Kiosk.
This evening we all went to the Cathe
dral to hear the music it was very fine.
Bought many a lace shawl & scarf
13th. This morning we went to the Cathe
dral for a few moments: and then

went to the bank and found it closed. No carriages allowed to run after 10 a.m. We had dinner about 3.30 and left for Cordova at 6 P.M. and arrived there at 12.40 and put up at Hotel Suiza

14th

Cathedral:

It was commenced by Abdu-r-rhaman I in 786 and completed by his son Hashem 796. It then consisted of 11 naves was 642 ft long by 293 - a few years after 8 more naves were added. It may now be considered as the most perfect specimen extant of the religious architecture of the Moors of Spain - it is said to be the finest type in Europe of the true temple of Islam. The enclosing walls are very picturesque and preserve all the Moorish character - they are from 30 to 60 ft in height and 6 ft thick hes and strengthened by towers - there

were 48 towers of which most remain There were 16 entrances and 21 interior doors - the external ones had horseshoe arches. The pillars are numbered 1200 but have now been reduced to 1000. They are all monolithic (of one block) and came already shaped, capitals and all, from different countries - 140 came from Constantinople - they are all marbles of different hues and species - jasper - green and blood jasper - white - red and rose and emerald porphyry.

The Mihrab or Sanctuary of the mosque the Othmanic Koran was placed. This Mihrab forms a hexagon 13 ft in diameter 27 ft high - the pavement is of white marble - the sides are decorated with arches resting on marble pillars - inside was kept the pulpit of Al-Hakem II unparalled in the world - it was all of ivory and precious woods and stones inlaid

and fastened with gold & silver nails it costs $15000 - in it was the famous copy of the Koran made by Othman - it was contained in a gold box inlaid with pearls & rubies - and placed on a lectern of aloe - it was lighted by 1805 lights.

The High Chapel was built in 1547-1599. Its Retablo cost $250000. - it contains in all 45 chapels -

Wrote to Mrs. Martindale.

Row with Armstrong - $63.

15th

We were called at 1.30 had some coffee &c and left for Madrid at 3.05 and arrived here at 10.15 after a hard ride. Armstrong &c put up at the Embajadores - and we at The "Paris" as there were no rooms there. Ed. Hart and I went out to a bull

16th

It was very pleasant here - we did not get up very early. Ed. and Hart went to Church.

This afternoon Ed. and I took Miss Jeroloman & Miss Fisher a riding. After dinner we left the "Paris" and went to the Embajadores. This evening I wrote many a letter of 14 pages.

17th

As soon as we had our breakfast, we took a carriage and went to the Bureaus to get our letters - I received three from Mary - one from Mother - Mrs Martindale and Holly Bradish - Reclay While there Mr. Bushing came in to see us. We then returned took a guide and visited The Armeria Real:

The armory is one of the finest in the world - The collection is contained in one spacious saloon 227 ft long

36 mile - it was built in 1565 for Philip II when he removed the royal armory from Valladolid - This as it really contains weapons of all kinds. is a double curiosity. being the best provided arsenal in the land - it is the finest ancient armory in Spain. for many of the others were plundered by the people in 1808 - when they rose against the French.

The first entrance is striking - and carries one back to the heroic age of Spain - Here are the swords of her noblest champions - the helmets of her wisest. All down the middle of the saloon are equestrian figures. and armed Knights against the wall surrounded in every direction with implements of war and tournament. above hang banners taken from the enemy. while the walls are lined with coats of armour - the finest is for

ings German and Italian - among others are "The armour of Philip II" when prince - has the arms of England engraved on it. in an escutcheon of pretence for his wife Mary. - Helmets said to have been worn by Hannibal & Julius Caesar. Some of the shields on the walls are superb - one with a medusa's head - one studded with cameos and given to Philip II by a Duke of Savoy. A collection of guns belonging to Charles III and IV many are inlaid with jewels.

The collection of swords is much more interesting. for this weapon Spain has always been celebrated - it contains the sword of Bernardo del Carpio - a mythic personage. the personification of Spain's antipathy to France - also Durandal's - of rich filigree. and said to be the identical blade with which

he devided the Pyrenees - also the sword of St. Ferdinand - and of Ferdinand II - Charles I - Philip II - Fernan Cortes - and of Pizarro - also the Great Capitan a sword of state used only on royal occasions -

The saddles and shields of the Moors. Also a litter in which Charles I was carried when he had the gout -

A complete suit of armor of Philip II worked in gold. - and many other suits also the elegant suit of Don Carlos - the ill conditioned suit of Philip II. - and many other things - also a Chinese ~~He then~~ armour, a present of the ~~the Galleys~~ emperor of China. - a fine armour which belonged to Boabdil - an iron inkstand used by Charles I and brought from the Escorial - an English banner taken at the seige of Carthagena West Indies, &c -

Gallery:

It was built by Juan de Villanueva and was built in 1785 for Charles III who intended it for a museum of Natural History and an Academy of Sciences - it was completed in the reign of Charles III but remained unused save at the time of the French occupation when it was converted into a barrack - Ferdinand VII at the request of his Queen, Isabel de Braganza, who cultivated painting, caused it to be repaired and fitted up for a picture gallery.

This Gallery is considered the finest in the world - it is wanting in the early Italian - German & French masters - but it is exceedingly rich in the productions of some great masters - it has 46 of Murillos - 64 - Velazquez - 62 Rubens - 16 Raphaels - 43 - Titians - 58 Riberas - and a number of others by celebrated artists - in 2000

Then Mr Armstrong Ed. Hart and I went to a bull-fight. Ed and I only staid a few moments. When we returned we found Mr. Bushings cards.

18th

We took the guide and started out pretty early. We first visited - The Palace.

It is one of the finest in the world - it is built on the site of the alcazares that stood in the 10th & 11th Centuries and which was burnt Dec. 25-1734. The first stone of the present one was laid April 7th 1737. - The building forms a square 471 ft and 100 - it belongs to the Tuscan style - the base is of granite, and the upper portion of white stone. - it is composed of three stories - a wide cornice runs around the top and over it is a stone balustrade on the pedestal of

which stands vases. - In the centre of the Palace, is a Patio 140 ft square and surrounded by an open portico composed of 36 arches, and the same number above which form a gallery with glass windows - in this court are four large statues of the four Roman Emperors, who were natives of Spain - Trajan - Adrian - Honorius and Theodosius. The grand staircase is magnificent of white and black marble. We could not enter the interior as the Ring was present.

We entered "The Royal Chapel" - it is of classic style with Corinthian marble pillars and frescoes by Bonado. The church consists of one nave only but is very elegant.

The stables are splendid - they were commenced by Charles III and finished by Ferdinand VII - it contains

300 horses & 200 mules - saw the horse on which Alfonso entered Madrid - his road team - and royal team - The coach house contains 170 vehicles of all dates and uses - from the most ancient royal coach and pony chaise to the present time - the royal ones are decorated with paintings - gilt bronze figures &c - a tortoise shell one one ribbed with ebony and jewels $75000.

Harness Room - saddles &c - royal harnesses - saddles - plumes with diamonds - whips - gold & silver blankets - bits - &c

Naval Museum:

It contains models of all ships &c Contains many relics of Columbus This evening I wrote a long letter to Reiley.

19th

This morning we went and called on Mr. Cushing - saw the American papers. This afternoon wrote a long letter to Mary. This evening packed our things and gave Armstrong a piece of my mind.

20th

We left for the "Escorial" at eight this morning and arrived there about ten. Went to the "La Miranda" got breakfast then took a guide and went to "The Monastery", comprising the Church - Pantheon - Library and Palace.

"The Monastery"

The Escorial was built in compliance with the desire often expressed by Charles V to Philip to have a burial house for him and his descendants. The design was made by Philip "Juan Bautista de Toledo" of Naples. The first stone was laid April 23rd 1565 - and Aug 20th

* entrusted to

the Church was begun - in 1567 Toledo died and Herrera aided by Villacastin completed it on Sept 13th 1584 - twenty one years after it was commenced. The edifice itself without its offices etc is a rectangular parallelogram of 744 ft long 580 broad. The square covers 3002 ft: and a surface ground of 500000 ft. It is of Doric order and built of Berroqueña stone and granite - the Spaniards consider it the 8th wonder of the world. From its centre springs eight towers. 200 ft high, and it is crowned by the cupola of the Church. The facades are fine, especially the W one being 60 ft high and 740 long, and has two towers at the angles and three entrances. Every thing in the edifice is grand - it contains 16 cloisters - 40 altars - 1111 windows outside and 1562 inside - 1200 doors - 15 cloisters - 86 staircases - 89 fountains - 3000 ft of fresco painting and 32 leagues of walking surface. Entering by the W stein facade the first enter the -

Patio de los Reyes: or Court of the Kings. It is 230 ft long 136 wide. so called from six colossal statues representing the six kings of the "House of David" - it was executed by Monegro, and is of granite and white marble, ornamented by gilt-bronze.

The Church:

Was begun in 1563 finished 1586 - it is considered the master piece of Herrera and the triumph of Graeco-Roman applied to Christian Temples - it is 320 ft long - 230 wide - 320 high to the top of the cupola. it is of granite - Doric style. The form is a square basilica assuming the shape of a greek cross. The roof rests on 4 massive piers, corresponding to 8 others placed in the walls. - over these run 24 arches forming six naves, so formed that three of them can be seen from any part of the Church - the two principal naves form the Greek cross and are 53 ft wide and 113 high.

Pulpits:

The present ones (two) were the gift of the
diviand III - they are made of alabaster and
the richest marbles, ornamented with medal
lions - pillars &c in gilt bronze, and cost
$15000.00

The Chapels and Altars are numerous -
also contains a number of Organs, one of
them is said to be one of the finest in Spain
The vaults are all vaulted, and were origi
nally stuccoed white and ornamented with
blue stars - but under Charles II they were
painted by Giordano containing representa
tions of eight subjects from the Bible

The High Chapel -

Is 70 ft wide by 50 long, and comprises
the high altar and adjacies - The altar is
made of precious stone marbles and in
laid jasper, carried with a jasper stone of
one whole piece - at the sides are doors
with jasper jambs &c and inlaid mahog

any - which lead to the Sagrario - on the
back of the altar is the consecration
stone of the Church. The Retablo is 93 ft
high and 94 wide - composed of red gran
ite, precious jasper and gilt bronze - con
tains some fine paintings. The Tabernac
ulo was designed by Herrera and built
by Trezzo - took 7 years - also contains a few
paintings & statues - Altar cost $200000.00
"The Sagrario"

Is of rich Spanish marble and jasper -
It is here that the scene shifters, prepare the
lights - incense, place and remove vases -
and draw - their change the curtains pla
ced before the windows calculated to mit
igate the light according to the nature
of the festival.

The Relicario:

Is one of the richest in Spain. Made of
the valuable matter, as 47 gold vases - many
ornaments and precious stones were carried

away by General Houssaye and his troops. There are now about 7421 relics among which are 10 whole bodies - 144 heads - 366 whole arms and legs. - also contains one of the real bars of San Lorenzos gridiron, the femur of this Saint with portions of his flesh roasted & broiled, a piece of coal between one of his toes.

Pantheon.

On each side of the altar are placed the pantheons, two chambers made of dark marble for the use of royal persons when they come to hear mass. The one on the left was used by Philip II and in a room near it he died. - Above, and about 12 ft high, are placed the figures of all the Kings (in bronze gilt). On the right of the altar are five statues - Charles II - The Empress Isabella (mother Philip II) - his daughter Empress Maria - and his daughters Eleonora and Maria - on the left Philip II to the right of him his fourth wife Anna - his third wife

Isabella and then his first wife Doña Maria of Portugal, mother of Don Carlos, and behind her his Prince. - They were all the work of Leoni and cost $75000.00

Ante Sacristia.

Contains many fine paintings - as "the Burial of Christ by Ribera" "St John in the Desert by Titian also a Crucifixion by Titian" "Descent from the Cross by Vecchio" and many others. Also contains some church stuff beautifully embroidered, and pictures from Holy Writ embroidered in silk - there is one piece of embroidery valued at $225000.

The Sanctuario.

Was erected in 1692 by Almo & Rizi - and contains the finest collection of marbles in Spain - there is a custodia containing above 1000 precious stones - it was a present from Queen Isabella & the King Consort and cost $50000

Capetulario:

This contains an old folio written by the monk Martin de Palencia, also 18 fine miniatures by Andres de Leon.

The Choir:

Is placed at the entrance of the Church - it contains two rows of stalls belonging to the Corinthian order made of ebony - cedar wood and other choice woods - near this is the Choral Library, where are kept the colossal choral books - some of them are 6ft wide - each leaf was made out of the skin of a calf.

The Lectern

Was a present from Charles II. An eagle with spread wing carries in its mouth a gradual, emblematic of the tutelar's magnificence - contains a beautiful marble Crucifix it was made by Celline 1562 for the Duke of Tuscany who presented it to Philip II

Pantheon:

It is 40ft in diameter and 38ft high it is made of marbles from Tarbosa & Biscay and of Jasper from Toledo - the altar is of the same material adorned with gilt-bronze ornaments. Philip II built a plain vault & Philips III and IV this all around the chamber are placed in two rows within niches 26 marble urns - the Kings are placed on the right of the altar the Queens on the left, and none save Kings and mothers of Kings are buried here - There are wanting Philip V - Ferdinand VI and their Queens

The Convent:

Contains many anti-rooms which are filled with paintings by celebrated artists.

Library:

It is 194 ft long and 32 wide. The ceiling is painted by Ybalde with subjects

personifying the sciences and arts. The book cases and shelves are of ebony-cedar-orange wood- the pavement is of white and dark marbles. - in this room are five large marble and jasper tables - and some small ones in porphyry. The library itself one is one of the richest in Spain. Has been diminished by invasions five- thefts neglect etc and now only contains 60,000 volumes. - many of which are very old. We then returned to the Hotel- dined at 3.30- Miss Fisher etc came at 7.15 and we left for Burgos at 10.15. Ed wrote to Adelaide.

21st

We arrived at Burgos at ten this morning - had breakfast at "Fonda del Norte" and then went to the "Cathedral".

It was founded by Ferdinand el Santo in honor of his marriage with Doña Beatrice

daughter of the Duke of Swabia- Bishop Mauricio laid the first stone along with the King in 1221- The transept rises high and has an octagonal shape with 8 turrets ornamented with 24 relievo heads and 24 statues of saints - each turret is crowned with an angel holding an iron cross and is 300 ft high In form of a Latin cross - 300 ft long - 213 wide - 193 ft high There are three naves - the central one is very grand - the two others are lower - they are separated by 20 pillars of octagonal form

The High Altar:

It is full of relievos with subjects drawn from the life of the virgin and statues of apostles and saints - it was designed and executed by Rodrigo Fernandez.

The choir contains 103 stalls - has two organs - and fifteen chapels.

The Castle

It was the early Palace of the Counts of Castile. The Bridal of the Cid took place within it - Alfonso VI of Leon was taken here after he was made a prisoner by the Cid in the Church of Carrion - it was the birth place of Pedro the Cruel - Don Padrique, son of Enrique II and the first Spanish Duke was imprisoned here - and here Edward I of England espoused Eleanor of Castile - it was in those times a magnificent palace as well as a strong fortress - it was to this fortress that the Duke of Wellington laid siege Sept 1st 1812. We had some coffee in our room this evening.

22nd.

We left for Miranda this morning and staid there about three hours and from thence to Vitoria where we arrived about four and put up at Fonda

Dumatilla. This evening we went out to a Café for a while, and when we returned wrote many a long letter.

23- We left for Mondragon at 11.15 and arrived there at 6.30- when we went to have our baggage examined found it had not come- then up- had dinner and left for Bayonne at 9 arrived there a little after ten, and put up at Hotel St Etienne.

24th.

We had breakfast about ten- then walked around- and at twelve took the stage to Biarritz - five miles - saw the Emperor's Palace &c We rode outside both ways coming back we came near getting upset in a ditch on account of the drivers carelessness. Answered Polly Bradish's letter

25th.

This morning we went around the city and at two left for Bordeaux where we arrived at six - put up at Hotel De Nantes. We met a Mr Paige of Washington at Bayonne and he came on here with us. We all went to a "Café Chantant" this evening. Did not find our baggage.

26th.

This morning we went out to the wine vaults and were shown all through - 2000 barrels always on hand - and many thousand bottles. We then took a drive. Went to see about our trunks. This evening all went to the Café.

27th.

This morning we started Hart back after our trunks - Ed & I took a carriage and drove around - Wrote to Indy - and Mother.

28th.

It was very pleasant here today. We did not get up till nearly twelve - "Got extravagant and bought a shirt" Spent most of the day at the Café.

29th.

Hart came this noon with our trunks. We left for Tours at 6.30 and arrived there at 1.30 and put up at the "Bordeaux".

30th.

It was very unpleasant here today as it rained most of the time. Ed and Hart went to Church this morning. This afternoon we visited the Cathedral. Ed wrote to Mother. Had a swell dinner a la Carte. Left for Paris at midnight.