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SPANISH  
TOWNS  
AND  
SPANISH  
PICTURES.

SPANISH TOWNS  
AND  
SPANISH PICTURES.



LONDON.  
J. THAYES.

A. D. 1872.



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N.º 280



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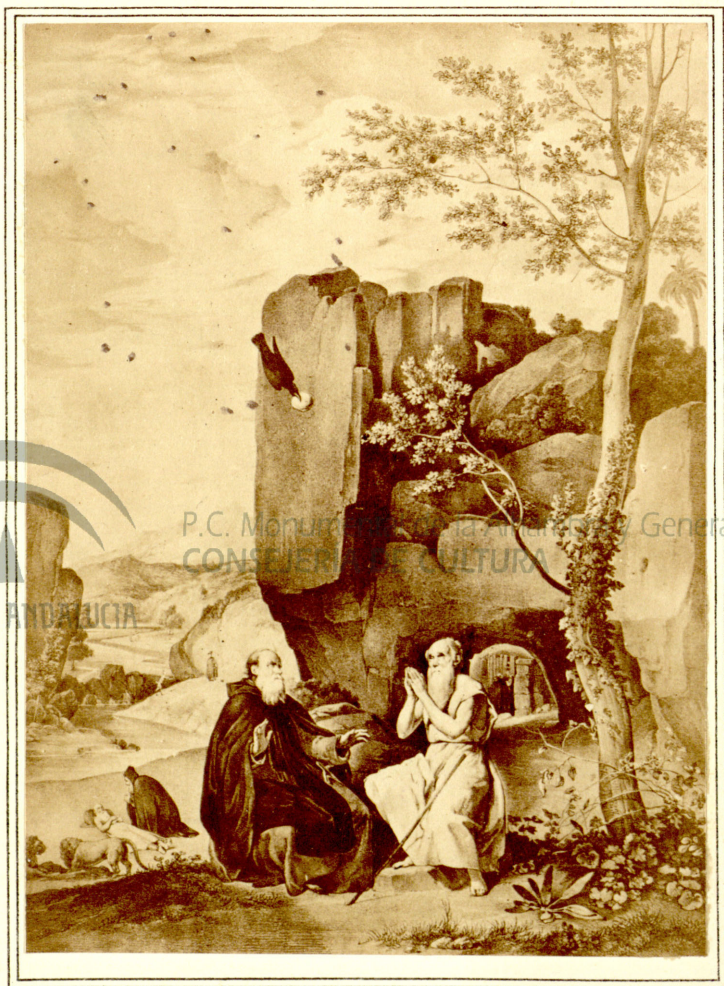
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N.º 12



JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA

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No. 87. ST. PAUL AND ST. ANTHONY. (*Velazquez.*)—Page 68.

“ Pictures are to the ignorant, what books are to those who can read.”—  
(*S. Gregory.*)

R 65

SPANISH TOWNS  
AND  
SPANISH PICTURES.

A GUIDE

TO THE

GALLERIES OF SPAIN.



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TO  
SIR WILLIAM STIRLING MAXWELL, BART.,

TO WHOSE WORKS ON SPANISH ART THE WRITER

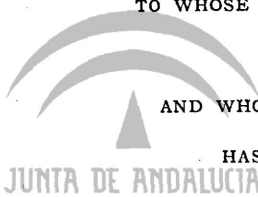
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P.C. Monumental de la Alhambra y Generalife  
CONSEJERIA DE CULTURA

UNIVERSIDAD DE SEVILLA



## P R E F A C E.

---

THIS volume is in great part taken from a Journal kept by the writer during a tour in Spain in 1869, and is put forth with the hope that it may prove useful to those who visit that pleasant land.

The writer ventures to publish these sketches, as an unpretending manual, in which the endeavour has been made to "gather up the fragments" of English, Spanish, and legendary history connected with the Towns and Pictures mentioned in its pages.

It has also been the writer's especial object to make better known some facts relating to the Spanish Church, which may be interesting to travellers in Catholic Spain.

35, BERKELEY SQUARE,  
*December, 1870.*



JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA

P.C. Monumental de la Alhambra y Generalife  
CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

P6

## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

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THE kindness with which this Volume has been received, has induced me to publish a Second Edition in a more portable form for the traveller.

There are some alterations and additions: amongst the latter, a Table of the Kings of Spain, with their contemporaries on the Throne of England, and a List of Painters of the Spanish School.

I hope that this small edition will be more useful than the former one to those who visit Spain, both from its diminution in size, and the additional matter it contains.

M. T.

35, BERKELEY SQUARE,

*March, 1872.*

# MADRID GALLERY.

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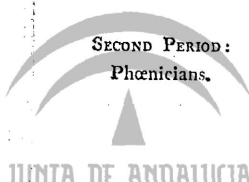
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### SPAIN: (ANCIENT TARSHISH.)

<b>FIRST PERIOD:</b> Iberians and Celts.	B.C. 1000	
<b>SECOND PERIOD:</b> Phoenicians.	800 596	The South of Spain inhabited by Phoenicians, who obtain the command of the Mediterranean. The Prophet Ezekiel describes the trade of Spain with Tyre.— <i>Ezek.</i> xxvii. 12.
<b>THIRD PERIOD:</b> Carthaginians.	235 219 209 206	Expedition of Hamilcar, father of Hannibal to Spain. Saguntum taken by Hannibal. Scipio Africanus takes the command of the Roman army against the Carthaginians in Spain. Carthaginians evacuate Spain.
<b>FOURTH PERIOD:</b> Romans.	206 A.D. 325 412	The Council of Nicæa—Hosius, Bishop of Cordova, presided—Arians condemned. Spain conquered by the Visigoths.



P.C. MORENO GARCÍA, EDITOR. Generalife  
CONSEJO REGULADOR DE LA CULTURA

FIFTH PERIOD : Goths.	A.D.	
	412 586	Arianism renounced by King Recared I. through the teaching of St. Leander and St. Isidore.
	712	Don Roderick, the last Gothic king, defeated by the African Moors at Guadalete—Roderick slain, 712.
SIXTH PERIOD : Moors.	712 786	Abdu-r-rahman I., king of Cordova, commenced the Mosque—Cordova the Moorish Capital of Spain.
	1235	Cordova conquered from the Moors by Ferdinand III, "the Saint."
	1492	Granada, the last Moorish possession in Spain, conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic.

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CASTILE AND LEON.			ENGLAND.	
SOVEREIGNS.	CONSORTS.	REIGNED:		CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.
		From	To	
Sancho I. (the Great)	Nuña Elvira, heiress of Castile.	1000	1035	Canute the Great.
Ferdinand I.	Sancha, heiress of Leon.	1035	1065	Canute the Great. Harold Harefoot. Hardicanute. Edward the Confessor.
Sancho II.	Blanche.	1065	1073	Edward the Confessor. Harold II. William the Conqueror.
Alonso or Alfonso (Toledo conquered from the Moors; Valencia taken by the Cid.)	1 Nũes. 2 Constantia, of Burgundy. 3 Mary of Seville. 4 Bertha of Tuscany.	1073	1109	William the Conqueror. William Rufus. Henry I.
Urraca.	1 Raymond of Burgundy. 2 Alfonso I. of Aragon.	1109	1123	Henry I.
Alfonso VII.	1 Berengaria of Barcelona. 2 Richilde of Poland.	1123	1157	Henry I. Stephen. Henry II.



## SEPARATION OF CASTILE FROM LEON,

1157.

CASTILE.				ENGLAND.
SOVEREIGNS.	CONSORTS.	REIGNED :		CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.
		From	To	
Sancho III.	Blanche, of Navarre.	1157	1158	Henry II.
Alfonso VIII.	Eleanor, of England (sister of Richard Cœur de Lion).	1158	1214	Henry II. Richard I. John.
Henry I.	Mafalda, of Portugal.	1214	1217	John. Henry III.
Ferdinand III. "the Saint."	1 Elise, of Suabia. 2 Jane, of Ponthieu.	1217	1252	Henry III.
LEON.				ENGLAND.
SOVEREIGNS.	CONSORTS.	REIGNED :		CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.
		From	To	
Ferdinand II.	1 Urraca, of Portugal. 2 Teresa, of Trasta Mura. 3 Urraca Lopez, of Biscay.	1157	1188	Henry II.
Alfonso IX.	Berengaria, of Castile (mother of Ferdinand III., "the Saint.")	1188	1230	Henry II. Richard I. John. Henry III.

CASTILE AND LEON UNITED UNDER  
FERDINAND III. ("THE SAINT") IN  
1230.

CASTILE AND LEON.			ENGLAND.	
SOVEREIGNS.	CONSORTS.	REIGNED:		CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.
		From	To	
Ferdinand III. "the Saint." (Cordova & Seville conquered from the Moors.)	1 Elise, of Suabia 2 Jane, of Ponthieu.	1230	1252	Henry III.
Alfonso X. "El Sabio."	Violante, of Aragon.	1252	1284	Henry III. Edward I. (married Eleanor of Castile, daughter of Alfonso, "El Sabio.")
Sancho IV.	Mary, of Molina	1284	1295	Edward I.
Ferdinand IV.	Constantia, of Portugal.	1295	1312	Edward I. Edward II.
Alfonso XI.	Mary, of Portugal	1312	1350	Edward II. Edward III.
Pedro "the Cruel."	1 Blanche, of Bourbon. 2 Maria de Padilla (acknowledged as his wife by the Spanish Church but disavowed by Rome.)	1350	1369	Edward III. (Battle of Navarre won by Edward the Black Prince, Henri de Transmarre defeated 1367.)
Henry II. "Transmarre."	Juana de Villena	1369	1379	Edward III. Richard II.

CASTILE AND LEON— <i>continued.</i>			ENGLAND.	
SOVEREIGNS.	CONSORTS.	REIGNED:		CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.
		From	To	
John I.	1 Eleanor, of Aragon. 2 Beatrix, of Portugal.	1379	1390	Richard II.
Henry III.	Catherine, of Lancaster (daughter of John of Gaunt and Catherine of Castile).	1390	1406	Richard II. Henry IV.
John II.	1 Mary, of Aragon. 2 Isabella, of Portugal (mother of Isabella, "the Catholic").	1406	1454	Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI.
Henry IV.	1 Blanche, of Aragon. 2 Juana, of Portugal.	1454	1474	Henry VI. Edward IV.
Isabella, the Catholic. (Discovery of the New World by Columbus; conquest of Granada, 1492.)	Ferdinand, of Aragon.	1474	1504	Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII.



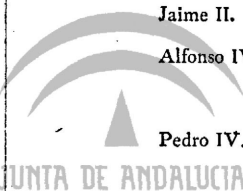
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CASTILE AND LEON UNITED WITH ARAGON  
 IN 1479, UNDER FERDINAND AND ISABELLA  
 "LOS REYES CATOLICOS."

ARAGON.			ENGLAND.	
SOVEREIGNS.	CONSORTS.	REIGNED:		CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.
		From	To	
Sancho I. "the Great."	Nuña Elvira, heiress of Castile.	1000	1035	Canute the Great.
Ramirez I.	Gerberge, of Bigorre.	1035	1067	Harold Harefoot. Hardicanute. Edward the Confessor. Harold II. William the Conqueror.
Sancho Ramirez.	1 Felicia, of Roussy. 2 Philippina, of Toulouse.	1067	1094	William the Conqueror. William Rufus.
Pedro I.	Agnes, of Poitou.	1094	1104	William Rufus. Henry I.
Alfonso I.	Urraca, Queen of Castile.	1104	1134	Henry I.
Ramirez II.	Agnes, of Poitou.	1134	1137	Henry I. Stephen.
Petronilla.	Raymond Berengarius, Count of Barcelona.	1137	1162	Stephen. Henry II.
Alfonso II.	Sancha, of Castile	1162	1196	Henry II. Richard I.

ARAGON— <i>continued.</i>			ENGLAND.	
SOVEREIGNS.	CONSORTS.	REIGNED:		CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.
		From	To	
Pedro II.	Mary of Montpellier.	1196	1213	Richard I. John.
Jaime I. (re-conquered Valencia from the Moors).	1 Eleanor, of Castile. 2 Violante, of Hungary.	1213	1276	John. Henry III. Edward I.
Pedro III.	Constantia, of Sicily.	1276	1285	Edward I.
Alfonso III.		1285	1291	Edward I.
Jaime II.	Blanche, of Naples	1291	1327	Edward I. Edward II.
Alfonso IV.	1 Teresa, of Urgel. 2 Eleanor, of Castile.	1327	1336	Edward III.
Pedro IV.	1 Mary, of Navarre. 2 Eleanor, of Portugal. 3 Eleanor, of Sicily. 4 Sybilla Fortia.	1336	1387	Edward III. Richard II.
John I.	1 Martha, of Armagnac. 2 Violante, of Barr.	1387	1395	Richard II.
Martin. (Sicily united to Aragon).	1 Mary de Luna. 2 Margaret de Prades.	1395	1410	Richard II. Henry IV.
Ferdinand I., of Transtamarre.	Eleanor, of Albuquerque.	1412	1416	Henry IV. Henry V.
Alfonso V. (the kingdom of Naples left him by Joanna II., Queen of Naples.)	Mary, of Castile.	1416	1458	Henry V. Henry VI.



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ARAGON— <i>continued.</i>			ENGLAND.	
SOVEREIGNS.	CONSORTS.	REIGNED:		CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.
		From	To	
John II. (Naples left by Alfonso V. to his illegitimate son Ferdinand, and separated from Aragon.)	1 Blanche, of Navarre. 2 Juana Henriques, of Cordova (mother of Ferdinand and "the Catholic").	1458	1479	Henry VI. Edward IV.
Ferdinand II. (fifth of Spain, surnamed "the Catholic." Naples and Navarre added to Aragon.)	1 Isabella, "the Catholic," queen of Castile and Leon and the "New World." 2 Germaine de Foix.	1479	1516	Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII. Henry VIII. (married the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, Katharine of Aragon.)

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CASTILE SEPARATED FROM ARAGON ON THE  
DEATH OF ISABELLA THE CATHOLIC IN  
1504.

CASTILE.			ENGLAND.	
SOVEREIGNS.	CONSORTS.	REIGNED:		CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.
		From	To	
Juana "the Crazy" (mother of Chas. V.)  (Ferdinand "the Catholic" governor of Castile till his death in 1516, when his grandson was proclaimed king as Charles I. Juana lived till 1555.)	Philip, of Austria (Philip I.), died in 1506.	1504	1516	Henry VII. Henry VIII.

SPAIN.—CASTILE AND LEON AND ARAGON  
UNITED UNDER CHARLES I. (EMPEROR  
CHARLES V. OF GERMANY.)

SPAIN. HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.			ENGLAND.	
SOVEREIGNS.	CONSORTS.	REIGNED:		CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.
		From	To	
Charles I. (Charles V. of Germany). (Netherlands annexed to Spain. Milan united to Spain, 1535;— Charles abdicated in 1555, in favour of Philip II. Died in 1558)	Isabella, of Portugal.	1516	1555	Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary.
Philip II. (Portugal and the Indies annexed in 1580. Seven provinces of the Netherlands free themselves from Spain under William of Orange in 1579.)	1 Mary, of Portugal. 2 Mary, of England. 3 Isabella de Valois (daughter of Henri II. of France, & mother of the Infanta Clara Eugenia Isabella.) 4 Anne, of Austria (mother of Philip III.)	1555	1598	Mary. Elizabeth.
Philip III. (The ten remaining provinces of the Spanish Netherlands left to the Infanta Clara Eugenia Isabella by Philip II. in 1598. Moors banished finally from Spain in 1609.)	Margaret, of Austria.	1598	1621	Elizabeth. James I.

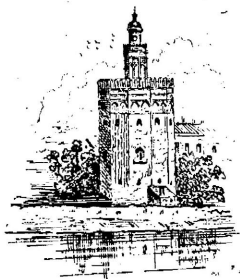
SPAIN— <i>continued.</i>			ENGLAND.	
SOVEREIGNS.	CONSORTS.	REIGNED:		CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.
		From	To	
Philip IV. (Portugal and the Indies lost to Spain in 1640. The ten provinces of the Spanish Netherlands again fall to Spain, on the death of the Infanta Clara Eugenia Isabella.)*	1 Isabelle de Bourbon (daughter of Henri IV.) 2 Mariana, of Austria (mother of Charles II.)	1621	1665	James I. Charles I. (married Henrietta Maria, the sister of Isabella, wife of Philip IV.) Cromwell. Charles II.
Charles II. (Left the crown to Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV.)	1 Marie Louise d'Orleans (granddaughter of Charles I. of England.) 2 Mariana, of Neuburg.	1665	1700	Charles II. James II. William and Mary.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.			ENGLAND.	
Philip V. of Anjou. (War of Succession. The Archduke Charles asserts his right to the throne of Spain, and is supported by England. — Gibraltar taken by the English	1 Marie Louise, of Savoy (mother of Louis I. and Ferdinand VI.) 2 Elizabeth Farnese, of Parma (mother of Chas. III).	1700	1724	William III, Anne. George I.
under Sir George Rooke in 1704. Battle of Almansa, 1707; English defeated and the cause of the Archduke lost. Spanish Netherlands and Italian possessions separated from Spain in 1712-14. Abdication of Phillip in favour of his son.)				

\* The struggle between Spain and the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands lasted 80 years—from 1568 to 1648—when it was brought to a close, as well as the Thirty Years' War in Germany, by the Peace of Westphalia.



SPAIN— <i>continued.</i>				ENGLAND.
SOVEREIGNS.	CONSORTS.	REIGNED:		CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.
		From	To	
Louis I. Philip V. (Resumes the crown on the death of his son. Naples and Sicily recovered by Philip and given to his son Charles, who becomes king of the two Sicilies.)	Elizabeth Farnese, of Parma.	1724 1725	1725 1746	George I. George I. George II.
Ferdinand VI.	Maria Barbara, of Portugal.	1746	1759	George II.
Charles III. (King of the two Sicilies). (Gives the two Sicilies to his second son Ferdinand in 1759.)	Maria Amelia, of Saxony.	1759	1788	George II. George III.
Charles IV. (Forced to abdicate by Napoleon I. in 1808.)	Louisa, of Parma.	1788	1808	George III.
Joseph Bonaparte. (Battle of Vittoria in 1813 lost by Joseph, who quits Spain.)	Julia Clary.	1808	1813	George III.
HOUSE OF BOURBON RESTORED.				ENGLAND.
Ferdinand VII. (son of Charles IV.)	1 Maria Antonia, of Naples. 2 Maria Isabella, of Portugal. 3 Josephine, of Saxony. 4 Maria Christina, of Naples.	1814	1833	George III. George IV. William IV.
Isabella II. (deposed 1868).	Francisco de Assiz.	1833	1868	William IV. Victoria.
HOUSE OF SAVOY.				ENGLAND.
Amadeus, of Savoy.	Marie della Cisterna.	1870		Victoria.



## SPANISH TOWNS AND SPANISH PICTURES.

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*April, 1869.*

FROM PARIS to ANGOULÈME is an easy journey of nine hours; and to find at one's journey's end a comfortable old-fashioned inn with charges moderate, such as the "Hôtel des Postes," is a luxury not to be overrated in these days of railway hotels, with their monster establishments and monstrous prices.

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FROM ANGOULÈME to BORDEAUX, four hours.—All are acquainted with Bordeaux as a great commercial city, the second seaport in France; but possibly some English travellers may have forgotten the fact that through the marriage of our Henry II. with Eleanor, heiress of Guienne (1152), the town of Bordeaux was for nearly three hundred years in the possession of England. This fact, however, once restored to the memory, the interest of Bordeaux is increased tenfold.

One visits with pride the fine old cathedral of St. André, built by the English. One goes back in

thought to the days, when Edward the Black Prince and his beautiful wife Joan ("the fair maid of Kent") held their court here, on the banks of the broad waters of the Garonne. Proud days were those for England, when the French king, John, was brought a prisoner to Bordeaux, after the battle of Poitiers, 1356. On that day the French force is said to have numbered 60,000 men, the English 10,000! "God is my help, I must fight them as best I can," were the memorable words uttered by the Black Prince, as he beheld the tremendous host arrayed against him; and before the sun went down the French had fled before the English marksmen.

As we are going into Spain it is interesting to note how closely linked together are the histories of Spain and England. Here at Bordeaux, we may mention Pedro the Cruel, King of Castile: he had at one time been betrothed to Joan, the sister of the Black Prince, but her untimely death put an end to the proposed marriage. Pedro's cruelties brought on a civil war in Spain; the French, under Du Guesclin, espoused the cause of Henry of Transtamarre (the king's half brother); and Pedro, defeated and dethroned, fled with his daughters to the court of the Black Prince at Bordeaux.

Edward took up arms in his defence, and accompanied by his brother, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, marched an army into Spain, defeated the French and Spanish forces at Navarrete, and reinstated Pedro on his throne. The Black Prince returned to Bordeaux, wasted in health and crippled

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in means, through his generous interference. The ungrateful Pedro had "failed him in all his engagements," and the only result to England of this interference, was the marriage of John of Gaunt with Constance,\* the eldest daughter of Pedro, through which marriage, in after years, the duke set up an idle claim to the crown of Spain. It is worthy of note, that the great Spanish Queen, whose protection of Columbus gave a new world to Spain, was descended, both on the father's and the mother's side, from "Old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster."

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From BORDEAUX to BAYONNE, the distance is short. In four hours you are in the old fortified town, full of associations of our great Duke, and the passage of the Adour: three short hours more, and you are at San Sebastian, you have crossed the Bidassoa, you are in Spain.

Our Prince Charles, in his eagerness to meet the Spanish Infanta, is said to have danced for joy when he and Buckingham had crossed the frontier; and though such an exhibition of delight, as that of "the sweet boys," is forbidden in these days of express trains, yet, who that loves travelling, does not feel a thrill of pleasure and excitement, as he finds himself

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\* The one royal tomb in old St. Paul's was that of Constance of Castile and John of Gaunt. It was destroyed in the Great Fire of London, 1666, when the cathedral was burnt down.

in a new and beautiful country; its past teeming with romance and historical interest, its present unsettled and disturbed, giving a tinge of adventure to his travels, which is never unwelcome to any Englishman—from Prince Charles downward.

Although only three hours from Bayonne, the change from France to Spain is immediately felt; French will no longer help you; you must speak Spanish, or you must have a servant who can. At San Sebastian we made our first acquaintance with Spanish Hotels, and their very commendable system of charging so much a head per day—saving the traveller much trouble, and all doubt as to expense.

Here Spanish chocolate is first tasted, thick as Turkish coffee, followed by the indispensable glass of water. According to Madame de Motteville, chocolate was "le grand régalé d'Espagne" at the time of the marriage of the "Grand Monarque" with the Infanta Maria Theresa, and it certainly continues so to this day. Here your eye catches sight of the Spanish cloak flung gracefully over the shoulder, giving a look of dignity to the most ragged; and rags abound.

The first Spanish Church that is visited has a strange effect upon the mind, and though the specimen at San Sebastian is but a poor one, it nevertheless puts to flight all preconceived notions of the interior of a church. The first thing that strikes you is the gorgeous Altar-piece, or "Retablo," filling up the whole of the east end to the very roof. It is not that you admire it, rather the reverse; but this mass of burnished gold has a strange barbaric effect; its

magnificence contrasts with the absence of ornament elsewhere ; and then the open space, without seats of any kind, has a novel aspect to English travellers, even if it possess no other charm.

You have a grand view of the Bay of Biscay from the heights above the town, and as we turned to look at the graves of the English soldiers who fell here during the Peninsular War, our English eyes rested gratefully on the rich tufts of primroses, blooming even more vigorously amongst these grave-stones than in our own hedge-rows.

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From SAN SEBASTIAN to BURGOS.—Nine hours by the morning train. The road for some hours is through very grand scenery. On each side rises a snowy range of mountains, whilst groves of pollarded oaks, chestnuts, and walnuts, skirt the slopes of the valley : mountain streams, gurgling and foaming, fall over the rocks through which the road passes, and then disappear amidst the furze and wild broom now putting forth their golden blossom.

We had a Frenchman as one of our fellow-travellers, not to be mistaken in his politeness, asking our permission before smoking his very mild cigarette ; whereas Spaniards puff and smoke in the railway carriages, at the *table d'hôte*, everywhere, without mercy. “ Vous choisissez un assez mauvais moment pour votre voyage en Espagne, Monsieur,” he soon began ; “ tout est incertain dans ce moment, et d'un jour à l'autre il faut nous attendre à une