

that of the Alameda is very long, and planted with double rows of white elms; that of Santa Lucía is near the harbour. The town is chiefly inhabited by officers of the army and navy, who are always obliged to wear their uniform, and none under the degree of captains may carry a cane: their ranks are also distinguished by narrow gold or silver lace round the cuffs of their coats; a captain having a single lace, a lieutenant-colonel two, and a colonel three laces: a captain of a man of war also wears three laces. The marine uniform is a blue coat with red cuffs, red waistcoat and breeches, with a broad gold lace on the coat and waistcoat.

May 11. I dined at the governor's with thirty officers: they informed me, that the navy of Spain consisted at that time of about sixty-three men of war, which were,

One ship of one hundred and fourteen guns, and twelve hundred men, called the Most Holy Trinity.

Eight ships of eighty-four guns, and about eight hundred men each.

About fifty of seventy-four, and four of sixty guns.

Eight frigates of forty guns.

Twenty frigates of thirty guns, eight xebecs, and seven gallies, each of four guns, and one hundred and ten men; which are in all about one hundred and six vessels.

I have a list of the army, which was printed at Madrid, in 1773: according to which, I find that there are:

G g

Troops

Troops of the Royal Household.

Three companies of life guards.

A company of halberdier guards.

A regiment of Spanish infantry guards, and one of Walloon infantry: each regiment consisting of six battalions.

And a brigade of four squadrons of Royal Carabineers.

Forty-six regiments of foot, of two battalions each, of which thirty-three are Spanish regiments; three are called those of *Ireland, Hibernia & Ultonia*, of which all the officers are Irish Roman-Catholics; two Italian, four Walloon, and four Swiss regiments.

Besides these, there is a regiment of artillery of four battalions, and a regiment of engineers. The Royal Academy of Mathematics for the instruction of the officers and cadets of the artillery is in the castle of Segovia; and the academies for teaching the engineers are in Barcelona, and in Oran on the coast of Algiers.

There are also forty-two regiments of provincial militia, each of a single battalion; forty-six companies of invalids, and one hundred and twenty-nine companies of city militia.

The cavalry consists of fourteen regiments, of four squadrons each; and eight regiments of dragoons.

The

The Spaniards never use the method of recruiting to complete the complement of the men, but all those who are judged proper for service draw lots, and those on whom the lot falls, which are no more than five out of a hundred, are enlisted.

In the afternoon I saw the artillery exercised, by shooting at a blank, three hundred and thirteen toises distant, from six cannon and three mortars.

About six leagues east of Cartagena, the land advances into the sea by a point, which is called Cape Palos.

May 12. I set out early in the morning, dined at Puente Alamo, and passed the night at Totana, having travelled nine leagues on a good level heathy road. The low kind of wheat was already cut.

May 13. Proceeding four leagues we arrived at Lorca, which is a pretty large town, containing seven or eight churches. I waited on a colonel, to whom I had a letter: he accompanied me to a house where I saw a very fine picture, thought to be by Titian, representing St. Thomas feeling the wound in the side of Christ: the figures are half length, and as large as the life. The colonel ordered one of his soldiers, armed with a long gun and a sabre, to accompany us to Granada (which he did on foot, being near two hundred and thirty miles in five days), because this road is over mountains which are scarcely inhabited,

and where we frequently travelled thirty miles without seeing a human being, or a house; and sometimes troops of banditti, from twelve to thirty in a company attack travellers, whom they first murder and then rob, leaving the dead bodies with the carriages on the road, and carrying off the plunder upon the mules. These banditti inhabit caverns among the mountains, and are armed each with a short blunderbuss, and half a dozen pistols stuck round their girdle; but as the whole province is alarmed when they make their excursions, we did not apprehend much danger, as we should of course be forewarned of their being in the neighbourhood: on those occasions travellers sometimes remain for a week, or more, in a town, waiting for the opportunity of being joined by other carriages and guards going the same way; so that there often arrives in Granada a suite of fourteen or fifteen chaises, composing a kind of caravan. With these precautions, and that of never being on the road before sun-rise, nor after sun-set, we arrived afterwards safe in Granada, having preferred suffering the trifling inconvenience of the heat to the danger of losing our lives. We several times saw two or three men armed with guns, lurking behind the mountains, then join us, walk a league or two, and afterwards having reconnoitred us, lag behind, and we saw no more of them: at such times I rode before on horseback, the servants walking on each side of the empty chaise, which was conducted by the caleffero, and the foldier followed behind with the fire-arms in readiness. From Granada I took another foldier, who went with us to Cordova, after which I found it no longer necessary to have a guard, as

we.

we were then entered into a more populous country. I paid these men a hard-dollar, or four shillings and six pence per day, besides maintaining them. These soldiers are likewise serviceable in procuring provisions and beds: they have passports from their colonels, which, on their return from having accompanied travellers, authorise them to demand provisions and lodging gratis, till they arrive at the place they set out from; without these passports they would be arrested as deserters: they sometimes abuse their authority, by extorting provisions from poor wretches who have none to spare, and by acts of violence. The first mentioned soldier when walking behind my chaise, met two peasants who had a very fine large dog with them, the dog barked at him, and, as he said, attempted to bite him, upon which, he immediately levelled his gun, and shot the dog dead, the peasants not daring to make the least expostulation; which instance of cruelty by no means raised his character with me; however, he was very faithful to us, especially as I allowed him as much tobacco as he chose to smoke. The day before we arrived at Granada he fell ill, occasioned by the very great fatigue of walking so far in such intense heats; so that I hired an ass for him to ride on.

In the afternoon we proceeded three leagues to the village of Lumbreras: the roads are very good, and are environed with high mountains, on the sides of which are some barley fields.

May 14. After travelling five leagues we entered into the kingdom of Granada, and rested at the village of Velez El Rubio:

bio:

bio : the road is carried in a serpentine form over barren mountains; and in this journey of seven hours, there is not a house, nor even a tree to be seen; all was still. We proceeded, after having *hecho la fiesta*, that is, slept two hours after dinner, as usual,

Along these lonely regions, where retired
From little scenes of art, great nature dwells
In awful solitude.———

Where the green serpent, from his dark abode,
Which ev'n imagination fears to tread,
At noon forth issues.———

THOMPSON.

Our caleffero this day shot a serpent of upwards of four feet in length. Having gone three leagues on a sandy road, lying between mountains, at the foot of which were some corn-fields and white elms; we got to Chiridel, where we passed the night on straw, in a venta kept by gypsies. "the doors and windows of which were always open, by reason of their being none to shut," as Taylor, the water-poet says, of a like hovel he was in, when he travelled through Bohemia. Our landlady, however, very obligingly danced a fandango with the foldier, to the sound of a *tambour de Basque & Castañetas*.

May 15. We went nine leagues, of which the first seven are over a barren hilly heath, on which I shot several larks of the
large

large kind before mentioned *. We dined at Cullar, and in the evening arrived at the small town of Baza, where there is nothing remarkable, as the author of *les Delices de l'Espagne* says, "except the church of our Lady of Piety, which from time to time performs great miracles."

May 16. We continued our journey, and arrived at the town of Guadix, having travelled seven leagues over barren mountains, among which grow a few green oaks. Between Baza and Guadix are only two houses, one of which is the venta we dined at, and which might be called the Haunt of Meditation, as I imagine a more retired place can hardly be found in the deserts of Arabia. The immediate environs are very beautiful, being planted with elms and mulberry trees. To the left, at two leagues distance, we saw the Sierras Nevadas, behind which are the Alpuxarras mountains: they extend to about seventeen leagues in length, and eleven in breadth, and their summits are covered with snow, probably coeval with the mountains; they are so high, that from the top of some which are accessible, the Straits of Gibraltar, the coast of Barbary, and the cities of Tangier and Ceuta may be discovered.

May 17. We arrived this morning at a village called Purulena; its inhabitants have dug caves in the soft rock, which serve them for dwelling-places. We here hired an afs to carry one

* *Alauda Calandra* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 288. In Edwards' *Natural History*, plate 268, is a coloured figure of this bird.

of the trunks up a mountain which we were to pass over, as the chaise was too much loaded to be dragged up such a long ascent, which took us an hour and a half: we afterwards dined in a venta; and then proceeded to Ifnaloz, where we arrived after having travelled eight leagues, through a wild mountainous desert, melancholy, barren, and totally uninhabited: the roads were bad, and at times very dangerous, being along the edges of precipices. On one side the mountains rose almost perpendicularly, and on the other the fall was equally steep, and the road barely broad enough for the chaise to pass. In these places I always chose to walk. The descents are very rapid, and large stones which had fallen from the rocks frequently blocked up the passage; these stones we were obliged to remove, and tumble over the brink, which occasioned much delay, so that it was quite dark when we got to our night's lodging.

Of did the cliffs reverberate the sound,
 Of parted fragments tumbling from on high;
 And from the summit of the craggy mound,
 The perching eagle oft was heard to cry,
 Or on resounding wings to shoot athwart the sky.

BEATTIE'S Minstrel, book ii.

The chaise had been once overturned, and much time and trouble was employed in setting it up again, as we had all the baggage to unload and reload. I was in it when it overset, but received no hurt.

May

May 18. It rained all this day: and having travelled five leagues, of which the last two were over a fertile plain, producing corn, olives, flax, and hemp, and dined in a venta, we entered into the city of Granada, which is fifty-two leagues distant from Carthagená. These leagues were so long, that on computing the time we had been travelling, which was seven days, or seventy-eight hours journey, at only three miles per hour, the distance is at least two hundred and thirty-four English miles, or thirty-three miles a day, performed by a single horse drawing a chaise with two persons in it, and two large trunks behind it; the caleffero and soldier having walked all the way, except now and then that I permitted them to ride on my horse. Few of our English postilions or horses would be able to undergo such fatigue, especially during that hot season. We put up at the inn kept by gypsies*, and procured a French *traiteur* to supply us daily with provisions, ready dressed.

May 19. After having delivered several letters of introduction, which I had brought from various places, one of the gentlemen to whom I was addressed, accompanied me about the city. It is one of the largest in Spain, and contains ninety thousand inhabitants†; its form is circular, and it is situated in a plain, three leagues from the foot of the Sierra Nevada moun-

* These kind of inns are called *Mesones* by the Spaniards.

† A plan of this city is extant; it was published in two sheets, towards the end of the last century.

tains, whose snowy tops agreeably diversify the perpetual verdure of the environs. The small rivers Darro and Xenil run through the city. In the evening I attended several ladies to the play: the theatre is very mean and dark, and the acting was yet worse, consisting of low and ribald buffoonery; however, I was much entertained with the tonadillas and seguidillas which were sung, and with a fandango which was danced between the acts: the representation began at four, and lasted four hours. The ladies afterward took an airing in their chariots drawn by four and six mules, slowly driving backwards and forwards along the mall, or alameda, which is very pleasantly planted with trees on the side of the river Xenil: the gentlemen walked on foot, and from time to time got on the footstep of the carriages, placing their arm over the coach door, *cortejando las señoras*, (*cicisbeing* the ladies), which ceremony "I could not in conscience" dispense with, as I had now acquired a sufficient knowledge of the language to be very sensible of the charms of these ladies' conversation. At nine we all adjourned to a coffee-house, and refreshed ourselves with ice-creams, as is customary every evening in all the southern climates of Europe.

May 20. I spent this day in viewing the chief edifices of the city. I went first to the cathedral, which is very large; the inside is within these ten years entirely encrusted with the finest marbles, highly polished, and enriched with ornaments of gilt and bronze; but the whole is executed in so wretched and despicable a manner, that it only inspires contempt for the ignorance of the architects,

architects, sculptors, and masons who were employed in it, and for the persons who employed them. In the adjoining royal chapel are interred king Ferdinand and his queen, Isabel, who conquered Granada from the Moors in 1492, with their daughter, and her husband Philip I. father to Charles V. The church of *San Juan de Dios* (St. John of God), has a handsome stone front: the cloisters were painted in fresco in 1749, by Diego Sanchez y Saravia, who was yet living. I then went to the circular amphitheatre, which was erected for the bull-feasts in 1768-9: it is built of brick, but the seats are of wood; it has two rows of boxes, sixty-eight in each row: the inner area is one hundred and eighty-five feet in diameter: this edifice cost three hundred thousand reals, or about three thousand four hundred pounds; it is likewise made use of as a *manège*, where the gentlemen of the *Maestranza* exercise their horses. In the evening I rose on horseback with a Spanish gentleman to the *Sacro Monte*, or Holy Mountain, just without the city, where I was shewn a few caves, called *masmorras*, wherein the Moors formerly confined the Christians, and where they murdered ten holy bishops, who without doubt are "now happy." A church and convent is erected on this spot: the church possesses the relics of the bishops, and the friars possess a very capacious cellar filled with hogheads of excellent wine, which made me pay more attention to the casks than to the bishop's bones. The worthy owners of the cellar cordially invited us to taste their liquor, which was readily agreed to, and having drank *quantum sufficit*, we remounted our horses, returned to town, and spent the

evening at the house of Don Joseph Miguel de Cañaverál, whose civilities to me claim this public acknowledgement: his daughter favoured us with singing several tonadillas, accompanied by a band of music which had purposely been provided.

Granada is divided into four quarters, Granada, Alhambra, Albaycin, and Antequeruela; it has twelve gates, which are always open: it was formerly environed with a wall, on which were built one thousand and thirty towers, not one of which now exists. It is an archbishoprick, an university, and a royal chancery: it contains twenty-four parish churches, and twenty-nine convents, (which have also each a church), eleven hospitals, and four colleges. The ancient Illiberis was situated near this city: many inscriptions have been discovered among its ruins, and were lately published, engraven on about sixty copper-plates. A copy of this work is deposited in the British Museum. The editor is one Padre Juan Flores: he shewed me his collection of medals; they are all Arabian, found in and about Granada: there are about sixty of gold, nine hundred of silver, and thirty of copper: he possesses likewise various Moorish seals of gold, silver, copper, and bronze; some talismans, or amulets, and a great number of rings of the same materials; several copper vases with Arabian inscriptions; some manuscript volumes on paper and parchment, various inscriptions engraven on copper, alabaster, and cornelians, and a few weapons used by the Moors who inhabited Granada three hundred years ago. I saw likewise at his house a very fine statue in bronze, a foot high, represent-

ing.



Real Monasterio de la Alhambra y Generalife
CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

ing an old man running; and several Roman and Grecian medals. He told me he would willingly sell the whole collection at once, but would not part with any single piece; neither did he chuse to mention the terms of purchase. Most of the silversmiths shops contain Arabian medals, which are offered for sale. There is likewise a curious collection of Moorish antiquities belonging to the city, of which I saw a description in manuscript.

The streets of Granada are very narrow, crooked, and badly paved; hardly a house is to be found in the whole city, to which the term of *palace* may be applied; and only three tolerable pictures are here to be met with; two of which, by Palomino, are in one of the chapels of the Carthusian church, which is situated about a mile out of town: the altar there is of very fine marble, and the prospect from the library is extremely beautiful. The other picture is by Murillo, representing Christ when a child, and is in the nunnery del Angel. The marbles which are dug out of the quarries in this province are the most beautiful in Spain: there is one street in Granada consisting entirely of shops, wherein marble snuff and tobacco boxes, slabs, globes, stones for ear-rings, bracelets, necklaces, and other toys are exposed to sale: I purchased a couple of boxes, of which the marble is semi-transparent, and resembles agate. I had procured at Madrid fifty-two specimens of the different kinds of marble found in Spain, cut into pieces of about two inches square. The green marble is very plentiful here, and is much like the Italian *verde antico*. Most of the houses in Granada have

have the rooms ornamented with some of these slabs, in gilt frames, and hung up in the manner of looking-glasses.

I spent this evening at the house of the marchioness of Casablanca, where we were entertained with a concert, and afterwards with cards: part of the company played at whist, part at piquêt, and the rest at various Spanish games with a peculiar kind of cards, much resembling those used in Switzerland, and known by the name of *cartes de taraut*. The backgammon tables which I saw used in Portugal and Spain are more simple than those we use in England, being without either points, or middle-piece, but are played on after the English manner. The Spaniards have many other games, such as *lotteries*, *biribis*, &c. the rules of which I am entirely ignorant of, as I always preferred conversation to such tedious and insipid, as well as expensive amusements. I lately mentioned the gentlemen of the *maestranza*, and it now remains to explain what that it is. There are in Spain four confraternities, or brotherhoods, which are called *Real Maestranzas*, composed only of noblemen and gentlemen, whose number is unlimited: they are all under the protection of the king, and are instituted at Seville, Granada, Valencia, and Ronda: that of Granada was incorporated in 1686, and has taken for titular patroness, “the most holy Mary, our lady, in the sovereign mystery of her immaculate conception, under the invocation of our Lady of the Triumph.” Mars, Hercules, or even Hughes, who rides on two or three horses at a time, would be more eligible patrons; but the Spaniards do not think so.

The intent of these societies is to breed, break, and manage horses; the members of them wear an uniform, which is different in each of the four cities: that of Granada is blue, and that of Seville scarlet, each with a broad silver lace, and a red cockade in their hats. The form of the oath administered by the chaplain of the society to every candidate, previous to his admittance is singular, and is as follows: "I N. N. swear and
 " make a vow to God our Lord, into your holy hands, that I
 " will inwardly believe, outwardly confess, and always maintain that the most holy Mary, our lady, was conceived in
 " grace in the first instant of her most pure natural being; and
 " for the greater sacrifice to such a sovereign lady, I offer, by
 " every possible means to assist, in order that the holy Roman
 " Catholic church may declare this sacred mystery to be an article
 " of faith: and I promise to fulfill the engagements made by
 " this society, in order to facilitate this desirable event."*

In the next page of the book of statutes and ordinances, from whence this is extracted, is, "and we agree, that when through
 " the divine mercy, the fortunate day shall arrive, in which the
 " holy Roman Catholic church shall declare this sovereign
 " mystery to be an article of faith, we will publish it on horseback
 " with the most plausible ceremonies, &c. &c. † The arms of

* See *le Voyageur François*, vol. xvi. p. 34, on the same subject.

† An octavo book, printed in Barcelona, and intitled, "Graces of Grace, or the
 " faltered acutenesses of the faints;" ends thus: "An infinite infinity of
 " times, by an infinite infinity of persons, in an infinite infinity of places,
 " be praised and adored the most holy sacrament of the altar, and the
 " conception.

these *Maestranzas* are, or, two horses bridled and running together, with this motto, *Pro republica est; dum ludere videmur.*

The royal palace of the Alhambra, is one of the most entire, as well as the most magnificent of any of the edifices which the Moors erected in Spain: it was built in 1280, by the second Moorish king of Granada; and, in 1492, in the reign of their eighteenth king, was taken by the Spaniards, commanded by Ferdinand, as was mentioned before. It is situated on a hill, which is ascended on a road bordered with hedges of double or imperial myrtles, and rows of elms. On this hill, within the walls of the Alhambra, the emperor Charles V. began a new palace in 1568, but which was never finished; the shell of it remains: it is built of yellow stone; the outside forms a square of one hundred and ninety feet: the inside is a grand circular court, with a portico of the Tuscan, and a gallery of the Doric order, each supported by thirty-two columns, made of as many single pieces of marble. The diameter of the area, which is without a roof, is ninety-three feet: the covered portico is eighteen feet wide; consequently the whole diameter of the rotunda is one hundred and twenty-nine feet, which I measured myself. The palace has fifteen windows in front, and is two stories in height: between the windows are fourteen lions mouths and eagles beaks

“conception of Mary the most holy, without spot of sin in no one imaginable instant.”

Finis coronat opus indeed! The motto to this book is, “*Servite Dominum in lætitiâ.*”

alternately,



Palacio de los Reyes. March 30. 1773.



alternately, of bronze, and of very fine workmanship, each holding a large bronze ring: twenty-five of these are on the other sides of the edifice: on the frieze is carved in large letters in stone, IMP. CÆS. CAROLO V. P.V. or *plus ultra*: and in several of the rooms the walls are covered with the same device in stucco, in French *plus outre*. The grand entrance is ornamented with columns of jasper, on the pedestals of which are representations of battles in marble basso relievo. In the third volume of the *Delices de l'Espagne*, is a pretty accurate view of the interior part of this palace.

The Alhambra is a mass of many houses and towers, walled round, and built of large stones of different dimensions: the annexed plate will give a more distinct idea of its appearance and architecture, than the most elaborate description. There is a key in basso relievo over the great gate, which is represented in a corner of the plate. Almost all the rooms have stucco walls and ceilings, some carved, some painted, and some gilt, and all overloaded with various Arabian sentences, such as, "There is no other God but God;" which is repeated thousands of times. All the floors are either marble or tiled; one in particular is paved with two slabs of white marble, each upwards of thirteen feet long, and about half as broad. Some of the walls are encrusted with a kind of coarse mosaic, composed of pieces of different coloured tiles, representing stars and foliages. The first cortile I entered, is an oblong square, with a fountain at each angle; and in the middle is a canal of running water, deep and

I i

wide



wide enough to swim in. Round this cortile are several baths, the walls, floor, and ceiling of which are of white marble. In those parts of the Alhambra, where bricks have been employed in the building, the mortar between the bricks is as thick as the bricks themselves. Almost all the columns are of white marble, and usually eight times their diameter (which is of one foot,) in length. The capitals are much diversified, as represented in the plate. La Torre de Comares is the largest tower of the Alhambra. The square of the lions is paved with white marble, and has a portico quite round it, sustained by one hundred and twenty-six slender alabaster columns, which are placed by twos and threes : in the middle is a basin, supported on the backs of twelve lions, which are represented as large as the life, with their heads in front, though very clumsily sculptured : out of this basin rises a pedestal which sustains a smaller basin, containing a tube, from whence issues a *jet d'eau* ; the lions likewise spout water out of their mouths : the whole of this fountain is of white marble. We next entered into the saloon of *Secrets*, which is a small octangular room ; a whisper at one corner is distinctly heard from the opposite corner, but from no other place. The bathing room is entirely of marble and coloured tiles, and in the midst is a fountain, which formerly supplied the baths with water : the niches in the wall contained the beds of the Moorish kings. Here are besides a great number of fountains distributed in the various rooms, and which still play.

In

In one of the rooms are two Roman statues of two nymphs, of white marble, as large as the life, with cornucopias; and over a door is a very fine oval marble basso relievo, representing Leda with the swan, whose neck is twisted round hers, and is farther in a very indecent posture; on each side is a satyr sitting under a tree; this oval is three feet in its longest diameter, and eighteen inches in its shortest. This basso relievo, and the statues, were placed here by Charles V.

We afterwards walked through the gardens, which abound with orange and lemon trees, pomegranates, myrtles, &c. At the end is another palace called Ginaraliph, situated on a more elevated station than the Alhambra: from the balconies is one of the finest prospects in Europe, over the whole fertile plain of Granada, bounded by the snowy mountains. Close to the entrance of this palace are two exceeding large cypress trees, which are near five hundred years old, and are called the Cypresses of the Sultana-queen, as she was discovered under them in familiar conversation with the Moor Abencerrage. In one room the walls are covered with the three following inscriptions, repeated hundreds of times, in Arabic: "God alone conquers." "Glory be to God." "God is my hope."

In the gardens I saw two jars, or pitchers, of blue and white earthen ware, each seven feet high, and five feet in diameter, with various inscriptions. I brought a round tile away, taken

out of one of the rooms, the walls of which are entirely encrusted with the like*.

A Spanish book, in two quarto volumes, entitled, *Paseos de Granada*, which is written in form of a dialogue, says, that the city of Granada was built one hundred and fifty-one years after the deluge. The querist asks if this account be certain; and the answer is; "How, certain! it is an account approved by the church; a Franciscan account, that the virgin mother, Mary de Jesus de Agreda †, affirmed to have been revealed to her by God, and it ought to be taken for granted." Such cogent arguments indeed admit of no reply. In another part of this book, is the following curious dialogue between a Granadine and a stranger, who are walking in a square, called del Triunfo. "Gran. I imagine, sir, you do not know why this is the most cheerful spot in Granada; at all times, in all seasons, in rain, sun-shine, wind, or snow, it is always pleasant. Stranger. And for what other reason can it be so, except by its being large and eminent? Gran. Oh! sir, if you were a Granadine, your nature itself would indicate to you the cause of its splendor; the glad and tumultuous beatings of your heart would inform you. Do not you see that column that sustains all heaven? Do not you see that this spot is the

* A representation of it is inserted in the plate.

† This saint was born in 1602. In the third volume of Dr. Geddes's Tracts is an account of her life.

“ august place of residence of the ever brilliant sun of heaven
 “ and earth? Do not you see, that *there* stands Mary, the most
 “ holy, our lady, represented in the adorable mystery of
 “ her immaculate conception? *Causa nostræ letitiæ,*” &c. &c.
 &c. &c. &c. *

But to return to the Alhambra, I have only to add, that the before-mentioned Don Diego Sanchez, was at that time, by order of the Madrid Royal Academy of the three fine arts, assisted by several of its members, employed in taking exact plans, elevations, views, &c. both general and particular, of this palace, of which I saw some that were already engraven; one of which was a copy of a piece in fresco, said to be painted by the Moors; it represents three kings sitting; very stiff and bad, but the colouring is gay and brilliant, and intermixed with gold and silver. They are intended to be published in a folio volume, which will be an *unique* in its kind, as there is in no other part of Europe such a noble and well preserved specimen of the Moorish architecture, nor any modern palace in a more happy situation. By way of appendix to that work, the description and plates of Charles the Fifth's palace are intended to be added, though it is very uncertain when it will be published. I wanted to purchase copies of

* Dr. Geddes, in his first volume of Miscellaneous Tracts, first published in 1690, gives an account of part of a pocket-handkerchief found in the mountains of Valparayso in 1595, which the Granadines believe to have been used by the Virgin Mary to wipe her eyes with; the doctor's motto to this account is,

“ *Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.*”

all

all the finished drawings, but Don Diego had positive orders from his majesty not to part with them, and it was with much difficulty, that I persuaded him to consent to my copying the general view of the Alhambra.

I was disappointed in my intentions of waiting on his excellency Don Ricardo Wall, an Irish gentleman, who is one of his Catholic majesty's privy-counsellors, and a lieutenant-general, residing here, as he had, a few days before my arrival, set out for Aranjuez to join the court.

On the 24th of May I set out from Granada, taking a soldier as a guard, and traversing the village of Santa-Fè, dined in a venta, and passed the night in the town of Loxa, whose environs are very agreeable. This day's journey, of eight leagues, was over a plain, producing corn, flax, hemp, beans, and saffron: we saw a great number of eagles; these birds fly exceeding high, and float upon the air in a circular motion, hardly stirring their wings.

May 25. We passed over two high mountains, and dined at a venta, no more than three leagues distant from Loxa, but which had notwithstanding required seven hours to perform them in. We afterwards passed over another mountain, having a distant prospect of the city of Antequera; and, after four leagues journey, entered into the kingdom of Andalusia, and put up for the night at the village of Alamea, having traversed a forest of
green

green-oaks. Large lizards, of the kind before mentioned, were very numerous, and the roads were covered with locusts, grasshoppers, crickets, and the beetle, known by the name of tumble-dung; this insect is very common in America. In the eighth volume of the History of Animated Nature, p. 137, is the following account of it, which is true in every respect.

“ That beetle which the Americans call tumble-dung, particularly demands our attention; it is all over of a dusky black, rounder than those animals are generally found to be, and stronger, though not much larger than the common black beetle, that if one of them be put under a brass candlestick, it will cause it to move backwards and forwards, as if it were by an invisible hand, to the admiration of those who are not accustomed to the sight; but this strength is given it for much more useful purposes than those of exciting human curiosity, for there is no creature more laborious, either in seeking subsistence, or in providing a proper retreat for its young: they are endowed with sagacity to discover subsistence by their excellent smell, which directs them to excrements just fallen from man or beast, on which they instantly drop, and fall un-animously to work in forming round balls or pellets thereof, in the middle of which they lay an egg. These pellets they convey three feet deep into the earth, where they lie till the proper season, when the eggs are hatched, and burst their nests, and the insects find their way out of the earth. They work with indefatigable industry in rolling these globular pellets to the place where they are to be buried: this they are to perform

“perform with the tail foremost, by raising up their hinder part, and shoving along the ball with their hind-feet.” The largest I saw was about the size of a walnut. These beetles quit their labour if any others come to their assistance, from whence is derived the Spanish proverb, “*La ayuda del escarabajo, que dexa la carga quando le ayudan:*” the assistance of the beetle, which leaves its work when it is assisted*.

May 26. After travelling four leagues among olive-trees and green oaks, we dined at the village of Herrera, and at ten at night arrived at the city of Ecija, having passed the river Xenil over a stone bridge of three arches. During these last four leagues I observed nothing remarkable, except ten eagles flying circularly, and near each other: and that a few small stone crosses were placed on the sides of the road, to mark the spots where travellers had been murdered, but the ancient dates on these crosses quieted our apprehensions of meeting with the same fate.

Y una cruz el parage determina
De la tragica muerte repentina,
En alguna inscripcion muy mal grabada,
De las lluvias y el sol medio borrada. Observ. Ruffico.

“And a cross shows the place of the tragical sudden death, with a badly engraven inscription, half worn out by the sun and the rains.”

* *Scarabeus Pilularis*, Linn. Syst. Nat. 550. This is not the only species which employs itself in forming balls of dung.

May

May 27. I remained all this day at Ecija : this city is situated on the river Xenil, over which is a stone bridge of ten small arches. Near it is the *Alameda*, which was planted three years ago with young poplars : there are five stone columns, three at one end of this walk, and two at the other ; on the tops are placed the statues in marble of the present king of Spain, the prince and princess of Asturias, Don Lewis, and my Lord St. Paul (*El Señor San Pablo*) all most execrably done.

Before the door of the fye where I resided, is an enormous gilt statue of Saint Christopher the Giant, probably by the same ingenious hand as the others. The theatre was lately built, and is of wood ; it contains three rows of boxes, fifteen in each row : the boxes are ornamented with balustrades, and the first row is sustained by fifteen wooden pillars ; underneath are benches, elevated gradually above each other : the seats in the pit are all appropriated to particular persons, who lock them up after the performance, and reserve the key. Here are six parish churches, twelve convents of friars, eight nunneries, and six hospitals. I waited on the marquis de Quintana, who accompanied me to see a cock-fight : the cocks had been procured from England ; the battle and the betting were also after the English custom. The marquis de Peñafior possesses the most conspicuous house in this city ; it is very large, and contains fountains in almost every room of the ground-floor, rendering them very cool and refreshing in this climate, which is called the frying-pan of Spain. The chief square is large, and is surrounded by porticos.

May 28. Travelling three leagues on a plain, among corn-fields, olive-trees, and vines, the road bordered with hedges, aloës, and myrtle, we dined at the village of Carlotta, which was built at the king's expence, in the year 1769, and granted to German and Italian families, rent-free. All along this road are a number of small new-built houses, environed by cypress-trees, likewise inhabited by Germans, who make part of the colony, to the number of thirty thousand, procured from the Palatinate of the Rhine, for peopling the Sierra Morena, which is a chain of mountains separating Andalusia from New Castile, at least eighty leagues long, but of unequal breadth, and called *Morena*, from its brown colour. The inn in this village is kept by an Italian, and is the best I ever met with on the road in Spain. Arising from our *siesta*, we proceeded over hills, on a stony road, and passed over a brick bridge of five arches: on a church steeple I observed young storks in their nests. We afterwards descended a mountain, and passing the river Guadalquivir over a stone bridge of sixteen arches, immediately entered into the city of Cordova: we paid toll for the passage over this bridge, on the side of which is placed a bad statue of the angel Raphael, holding a shield, with this inscription: "*Yo te juro por Jesu Xpo, que soi Raphael angel, aqui Dios tiene puesto por guarda de esta ciud.*" "I swear to thee by Jesus Christ, that I am Raphael the angel, whom God has placed as a guard to this city:" and in a square, near the end of the bridge, is a gilt statue of the same guard, perched on the top of a high marble column.

The

The weather was intensely hot this day, so that I was glad to remain within doors at the inn. The distance from Granada to Cordova is thirty-one leagues. I here dismissed my guard (not *Angel Raphael*), and never after had occasion for any other.

Cordova gave birth to the two Senecas, and to Lucan the poet.

Duosque Senecas, unicumque Lucanum

Facunda loquitur Corduba.

MART.

And during the time of the Moorish empire, Avicenna and Averroes were likewise born here.

The great square is large and regular, and is surrounded by porticos. The bishop's palace is situated on the side of the river, and his gardens are open to the public. The cathedral was built by Abderamo, king of the Moors, in the year 787, and still retains the name of *Mesquita*; it is an *unique* in its kind; it is very large, the roof is flat and low, without any tower, though the Spaniards have built one near it: there are four or five Arabic inscriptions over the doors. The roof is sustained by a very great number of columns, placed in such an irregular manner, that I spent half a day in endeavouring to form some kind of a plan so as to be able to count them, but without any satisfactory success; however, I am certain, that their number surpasses five hundred and ninety; and in the cloisters, without the church, are upwards of forty more: these columns are each of a single piece, some of marble, some of jasper, of granite, of porphyry,

of alabaster, of *verde antico*, &c. their height from the base to the capital is ten feet, and their diameter one and a half; the capitals much resemble those of the columns in the Alhambra at Granada, and had formerly been gilt, as the remains of the gilding are still to be seen on many of them*: in various places the pavement has been so much raised as to cover the bases, so that the columns appear to grow out of the soil, much in the manner of those of the Doge's palace in Venice. Some of those in this church are plain, others are fluted, with one third of the fluting filled-up, and others are fluted spirally. Some descriptions reckon twenty-nine naves, others nineteen, but the whole is such a scene of confusion, as renders it very difficult to be described so as to give any tolerable idea of this church. In an Italian essay on architecture, printed at Rome in 1768, is a short description of it, at the end of which the author says, "The Christians, in order to build a chapel in the middle of the church, have taken away a great number of those pillars, which has partly spoiled the singular beauty of that forest of columns." This author says it was a temple of Janus before the time of the Moors; which is very probable, by reason of some of the columns having Corinthian capitals. The square before this church is very beautiful, being planted with eighty large orange-trees: in the midst is a pond, full of tench, and on each side is a fountain which continually plays; these are environed with cypresses and palm-trees.

* In the plate of the Alhambra, the last column represents one of those which are in this church.

Cordova is the greatest market for horses in all Spain; it is here that the so justly celebrated and beautiful Andalusian horses are to be seen, which it is death to export: they are all long-tailed and entire, very few geldings being found in Spain. Mares are only kept for breeding, and for treading out the corn: these are allowed to be exported. One would imagine Adonis's horse to have been an Andalusian one, from Shakespeare's description,

Round-hoof, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long;
Broad breast, full eyes, small head, and nostril wide,
High crest, short ears, strait legs, and passing strong,
Thin mane, thick tail, broad buttock, tender hide.

They are fed with wheat-straw, which is preferable to hay, by reason of its juicy delicacy: sometimes barley is given to them. The mules and horses I made use of in travelling, were never during the journey suffered to lie down in the stable, but were tied with their heads close to the manger, so that they could sleep only standing: the bells which are tied about their heads and necks are never taken off; they make an exceeding disagreeable noise, but I never could prevail on any of the drivers to quit them; they are, however, useful in apprising chaises mutually of each other's approach in narrow roads, where there is not always room for two carriages to pass.

This city is the most agreeable of any in Spain for a place of residence: here are about thirty noble families, who alternately spend

spend the evenings at each other's houses. The night after my arrival I was at El Conde de Gabia's *tertulia*, where I had the pleasure of becoming at once acquainted with all these families: they live with great splendor; I never saw such magnificent equipages in any other part of Spain: here are fourteen or fifteen coaches, chariots, or phaetons, which were lately made in London, and as many more which were procured from Paris. I had an opportunity of seeing all these drawn by four and six beautiful long-tailed prancing stone-horses, as it was at that time Whitsuntide fair; the footmen were all in gold and silver laced liveries. One of the four evenings I remained in Cordova was spent at the house of the Marchioness de Villafeca: we were first entertained with a concert, and afterwards with a ball; the English country-dances consisted of near thirty couples: the refreshments were first chocolate, and afterwards lemonade, ice-creams, cakes, and various sorts of wines and *liqueurs*. The saloon we danced in is very large, hung with crimson damask, and enriched with several of the St. Ildefonso looking-glasses; the ceiling is of white stucco, with gilt foliage: the whole of these elegant decorations are executed in the French taste. There was much more freedom among the company than I ever observed at any assembly in England, and none of that obstinate shyness and reserve, which are so disagreeably peculiar to the English nation *in general*. We parted between two and three in the morning, and the next evening the Conde de Gabia gave a like entertainment at his house, to the same company, which was repeated on the evening following at another nobleman's house.

I observed

I observed that a great part of the furniture of these houses was English, such as mahogany chairs and tables, Wilton carpets, &c. I saw likewise three English hunters, which are the property of a nobleman here.

On the second of June I left this city, charmed with the politeness and sociableness of the gentry who inhabit it, and returned to Ecija, on the same road I came.

I observed several fields where cotton was growing: this plant is sown in March and April, and had just begun to appear above ground; it grows to about a yard in height, its flowers are yellow, with small red spots; from the midst of these issue balls like chestnuts, and of the size of a common nut; they burst in a triangle in September, and show their seed wrapt up in the cotton. Fifty pounds weight of the seed produces no more than eight pounds of cotton.

I here discharged my servant Baptiste, giving him ten pounds to defray his expences on his return to Lisbon, and the next day I continued my journey towards Malaga. We dined at a venta, and passed the night in the village of Cazeriche, nestling among the straw, after having travelled six leagues among olive-trees and corn-fields, through a violent rain which lasted the whole day, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

June

June 4. Passing over a woody heath, we re-entered the kingdom of Granada, and met two large wolves, which ran away as soon as they saw the chaise; these were the only wolves we found in Spain, as these animals are seldom seen by day: shortly after the chaise overset when I was in it, the axle-tree was broken, which prevented our proceeding, so that I left the chaise on the road to the care of my servant, the caleffero went to an adjacent village to procure wherewith to repair the damage, and I rode on horseback alone to Antequera, which was two leagues off. This city is situated on an eminence, and possesses the ruins of a Moorish castle: it contains four parish churches, eleven convents of monks, eight of nuns, and several hospitals. I have a concise Spanish account of this city, which says, that it is dominated by Mercury and Mars, from whose influences it participates in love of letters and of arms; how justly I cannot pretend to say. Its district produces wheat, barley, rye, beans, kidney-beans, vetches, *garbanzos* (which are a kind of pease), lentils, oil, and wine; pears, apples, pomegranates, quinces, melons, water-melons, nuts, plums, cherries, apricots, figs, *brebas* (which are early figs, for they come twice a year in Spain); the vegetables are, fallads, coleworts, pepper, of that kind known in England by the name of red or Guinea pepper, garlick, parsnips, purslain, *berengenas* (which are a kind of pumpkin), gourds, turnips, radishes, endive, cucumbers, and *tomates*; these last are a sort of apple of a scarlet colour, and of a very tart flavour; they grow likewise in the southern parts of

Italy

Italy and France, where they are called *marignani* and *pommes d'amour**; but no oranges or lemons are produced here, as the climate is too cold in winter.

The inn is kept by a Frenchman, and is a pretty good one. The chaise arrived the next day at noon: I set out immediately, and travelling five leagues over high, barren, and craggy mountains, arrived at a venta, where I remained all night.

June 6. We dined at another venta †, and in the evening arrived at Malaga, having travelled seven leagues this day, and crossed a small and shallow river at least a dozen times: the road is good, and is bordered with very large aloës, Indian figs, and pomegranate hedges, intermixed with shrubs, such as rosemary, sage, *geranium*, thyme, &c. In the morning we passed near the town of Arola, adjacent to which is a ruined Moorish castle on a hill, and in the evening we went by an aqueduct, which had formerly consisted of fifty-five low arches, but the last eleven are broken. I this day observed a very great number of the beautiful birds, which the Spaniards call *avelucos*: they are found in no other part of Europe, excepting in Granada and Andalusia, but

* Lycoperficon. Solanum. Wolves-peach.

† Over the door of this venta is inscribed,

Vamos entrando
 Vamos bebiendo
 Vamos pagando
 Vamos faliendo.

are to be met with in the East Indies, where they are called bee-eaters. In the second volume of Brookes's Natural History is the following account of these birds : " The bee-eater is of the
" size of a black-bird, and has a black bill, thick at the base,
" bending downwards, and near two inches long; the eyes are
" of a fine red, and there is a black streak on each side of the
" head, which begins at the corner of the mouth, and runs be-
" yond the eyes : the base of the upper chap, and under the
" chin, are covered with bright pale blue feathers; the chin is
" yellow, but the upper part of the back of the head is of a
" dusky yellow, as well as the back and wings, only these last
" are shaded pretty strongly with green, the tips of the quill-
" feathers are brown, the breast and belly green, and the under-
" part near the vent of a pale yellow mixed with green; the
" outermost feathers of the tail are variegated with green and
" yellow, and the two middlemost feathers are half an inch
" longer than the rest, and terminate in sharpish points of a
" brown colour; the legs are black, and extremely short, the
" feet have three claws forwards, and one backwards; the
" tongue is slender, and rough towards the end, where it is
" jagged."

To this description I add, that I engaged a peasant to get one of these birds alive for me, as shooting them would have spoiled the plumage, accordingly he brought me a cock, hen, nest, and eggs; I could not distinguish the cock from the hen, as their colours, shapes, and sizes were exactly alike; that which I supposed

posed to be the hen, was, at the time the nest was taken, sitting on her eggs, which were six in number; her eyes were quite closed, she seemed in a stupefied, and almost lifeless state, and I was informed that she sits on her eggs without intermission till they are hatched, being, during the time of incubation, fed by the cock: the eggs are of the size of those of a black-bird, and are totally white: these birds build their nests in holes in the banks of rivers; the holes are horizontal, and penetrate a yard or more into the earth. They feed on bees, wasps, and the like insects: they fly in flocks of twelve or fourteen, and make a whistling kind of noise; when flying they balance themselves with their wings extended and almost motionless; at such times, when the sun shines, their plumage is very brilliant. An officer at Gibraltar was afterwards so kind as to present me with one of these birds stuffed, which I yet preserve. The Museum belonging to the Royal Society in London, likewise possesses one of them*.

But to return to Malaga, I first paid my respects to John Marsh, esq. his majesty's consul, and then having delivered my introductory letters, took a view of the city, which is situated at the foot of a high mountain, and was built by the Phenicians, eight hundred years before the vulgar æra: it is well fortified. The port is rendered safe and commodious by a mole near half

* In the second volume of Albin's History of Birds, is a coloured print of this bird. *Merops Apia* after Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 182.

a mile in length. The cathedral is a modern building, of white stone, and one of the handsomest and neatest in Spain. There are twelve or fourteen English merchants established here with their families; they trade chiefly in wine and salt. The only good picture in this city is in the possession of Timothy Power, esq. it represents the Virgin Mary and Child, St. John and St. Anne, whole lengths, and the figures are somewhat less than the life. I esteem it to be one of Raphael's best paintings. I had the honour of dining at the house of the marquis del Bado: the guests were all served in plate, and several pages were in waiting with fly-flaps, to prevent those troublesome insects from settling on the dishes. Mr. Power was so obliging as to give me an invitation to spend a few days at his country-house; accordingly his beautiful lady, and another *señora*, mounted their *burros*, or jack asses, attended by Mr. Power, the consul, two other gentlemen, and myself, on horseback, and rode four leagues to the village of Alhaurin, on a road over mountains impassable for carriages, through a very fertile country, beautified with the most romantic prospects, and with hedges of aloës, holly, and briar. His house is furnished in the English taste, and his garden produces gooseberries, blackberries, currants, &c. from plants procured from England; and these were the only plants of the kind I met with in Spain. We remained here four days, and were entertained with great hospitality and politeness, which rendered those days some of the most agreeable I had passed in that kingdom. Before we returned to Malaga, we made a little excursion to Cartama, which is about a league and a half distant from

from Alhaurin : it is a small village, where, in the year 1750, a temple was discovered about thirty feet under ground, with the remains of a stair-case : a marble hand, which represents a left hand, two feet and a half long, holding a kind of trumpet, eighteen inches long ; the veins on the back of the hand, and the creases of the knuckles, are accurately expressed ; the whole weighs about fifty pounds : ten very large white marble statues, though without heads or arms ; eleven inscriptions on marble ; a few medals ; and a column of a single piece of reddish marble, twenty-four feet in height, and six in diameter. The hand was sent to Madrid, where it is now in the king's palace : the remnants of the statues were stuck in the ground at the corners of the streets, where they yet serve as posts to keep carriages from the houses ; the column was erected on a pedestal before a church, and a cross placed on it ; and, in 1756, the excavation was ordered to be discontinued, and the entrance closed. The temple was a square of about forty yards, and contains two other columns similar to that above mentioned ; these were suffered to remain where they lay. On a very high hill, near this village, are the ruins of a Moorish castle. I procured a plan of the temple, and a copy of the eleven inscriptions : they are now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries in London.

On my return to Malaga, I discharged the chaise which had brought me from Madrid, as I could have no farther use for it, because the roads from Malaga to Gibraltar, whither I intended to go, are impracticable for wheel carriages, so that there are no
others

other means of going to Gibraltar but by sea, or on horseback. I agreed with a Spanish officer, who subsists by letting out horses, that he should furnish me with two horses, one for my servant, and one to carry the baggage, himself accompanying me on horseback, in his uniform, armed with pistols and a sabre, and procure a man to lead the baggage-horse on foot. We were to travel to Gibraltar by way of Ronda, in four days, and to rest one day between. I was to maintain him and his man.

Accordingly I set out on the 19th of June, at four in the morning, chusing to go by way of Ronda, because I had a desire to see that city, though this road is considerably longer and worse than that by Munda, on whose plains Pompey was defeated by Cæsar, of which battle a copious account is given in the thirteenth volume of the Universal History, and copied in Mr. James's History of Gibraltar. The distance from Malaga to Gibraltar, by the way I went, is twenty-three leagues, or about ninety-two miles. We dined at the venta where I had before been, at four leagues from Malaga, and in five hours we travelled two leagues farther, which brought us to Casabonela, a village situated on the top of a mountain, and commanding a fine prospect of the sea. The inn here consisted of a single room, which served us for a kitchen and bed-chamber, so that our valorous Don Fernando and his man, with myself, my servant, the host, hostess, three children, and some foot-travellers, all slept on the straw together, with our cloaths on, which was very convenient, for, in the morning, having shaken off the straw, and put on our hats, we were ready dressed.

June 20. At four this morning we remounted, and after riding, or rather walking our horses during five hours and a half, in which time we had advanced only two leagues, we arrived safe at the village of Burgo, having passed over many steep and dangerous precipices, the road sometimes being carried over the edges of mountains not a yard wide, where the least false step would have hurled us to inevitable destruction : in these places I chose to walk, driving my horse before me, not daring to hold the bridle, lest, if the horse fell, he should pull me after him, indeed the beasts appeared to be as sensible of their danger as we were, carefully selecting places between the loose stones to procure a firm footing ; it was admirable to observe how sure-footed the baggage-horse was, though loaded on each side with a trunk of two hundred weight, and on the top of all a basket with provisions, and kitchen utensils. These deserts are only inhabited by vultures, eagles, wolves, and goats, which last animals clamber up the steepest places, and leap and run on the edges of rocks in an astonishing manner. At Burgo is a ruined Moorish castle.

After our *siesta*, we in seven hours proceeded three leagues farther to Ronda, travelling on the same kind of road : the vallies between the mountains producing green oaks and *alme-
cinas*, or lote-trees, intermixed with cork-trees. The green oak resembles the common oak in its size, wood, and acorns, but the leaves are different, being somewhat like those of holly : they are firm and prickly ; the upper-side of a deep green, the
under-