



CASTLES
IN
SPAIN

Cover Picture, Alcázar (Segovia).

CASTLES IN SPAIN

DIRECCION GENERAL DE RELACIONES CULTURALES



ASOCIACION ESPAÑOLA DE AMIGOS DE LOS CASTILLOS

CASTLES IN SPAIN

THE HISTORY OF THE CASTLES OF SPAIN



ONLY one of the European languages spoken in the world is a gentilitial language, and that is Castilian.

The world speaks of "Castles in Spain" to signify visionary projects or day dreams. Actually, there were 10,000 castles in Spain. At the present time 2,000 of them are left, 500 of which are in a fairly good state of preservation.

The sole object of this exhibition is to show some of these 500 castles to the public outside Spain.

SPAIN, LAND OF CASTLES

SPAIN, a geographical bridge between two continents and a gateway at one end of the Mediterranean, was crossed in the course of the centuries by nearly all the peoples which made history in antiquity and the centuries of the Middle Ages. In most cases, the passage of these civilizations was marked by bloodshed. Resistance to invaders has been one of the constant factors in Spanish history. It is, therefore, not astonishing that this country's soil should be one might almost say, sown with remains of fortresses and military works of all periods, in extremely varied styles, constructed by peoples possessing the most diverse cultures.

The two thousand works of military architecture of which specimens are shown in this exhibition undoubtedly constitute the most stirring and evocative part of the immense legacy of monuments that the Spaniards of our generation have received. Castles are the most representative symbol of the Spanish character. It is not for nothing that Castile begot the nation's unity or that the language of Spain is called Castilian.

In all countries castles are usually a logical consequence of geography and history; but in Spain, where the geographical structure of the land is in itself a series of natural barriers and strongholds, each successive wave of history left a new crop of castles on the nation's soil.

Each of those crops of castles, produced by the are the most representative symbol of the Spanish characters or chains of fortresses, which, in many cases, either made use of, or altered, or reinforced previous structures in such a way that at the present time their remains form exemplary collections of successive techniques of fortification.

Celts, Iberians and Phoenicians, Carthaginians and Romans wove the fundamental network of the geography of Spanish fortification. The Barbarians profited by that legacy, but added hardly anything of their own. From the 8th century onward, we find the Moslems introducing into Spain a technique of military architecture which, albeit following the trends of Mesopotamian civilization, has nuances and characteristics of its own, so strongly marked as to constitute a school which we may quite rightly call Hispano-Moslem, as being the work of Spanish Moslems.

Specimens of this architecture of the 9th and 10th centuries are the oldest models of European mediaeval fortresses. They were built of stone at a time when in the rest of Europe the technique of fortification still kept to the kind of wooden works depicted in the Bayeux tapestry. In the Christian kingdoms that were born as the Reconquest proceeded, Moslem works were put to use and, in some cases, copied. On the other hand, from the 11th century onward, when Spain was ahead of countries as Bordejé has rightly pointed out, the influence of the Crusades was felt in her military architecture. For, the Reconquest of Spain was also a Crusade and the military Orders of Templars and Hospitallers took part in it. They brought experience acquired in Palestine and Syria and gave birth to a new trend of influence of the Byzantine and Moslem technique, so that the two branches, or the two arms, of the same trunk closed in Spain, even though each one of them bore the imprint of the different human community that brought it here.

This crossing of influences, added to the existence of masses of Christian population (Mozarabs) in the Moslem kingdoms and of numerous Moslem groups (Mudejars) in the Christian ones, and to the

fact that, on either side, those aliens were often employed in building, makes it difficult in many cases to be sure about the origin of some Spanish military works.

Since Spanish castles were built for war, military features are much more prominent in them than those of civil residential palaces. They were nearly always set on rocky heights or bare hills; their moats were dry, and to fill them with water "*aljibes*", or rain-water cisterns, had to be resorted to. These are castles for soldiers; robustness and sobriety are their dominant features. Hence their harsh, wild, angular look. Their silhouettes stand out amid the Spanish sierras and give the Spanish landscape an unmistakable individuality.

The characteristic elements of these castles were detached towers called "*albarranas*", towers with pentagonal ground plans and entrances and bridges in defilement or in double angle. These are all details imported from the East, which only appeared at a later date in other European countries.

Afterwards, as from the 13th century, when the Reconquest was very far advanced, the feudal phenomenon arose in several regions of Spain and brought with it castles of its own kind in Catalonia and the East Coast districts, where Algerian pirates made frequent incursions. This stage coincided with the peak period of Gothic, which style is clearly apparent in the building and decoration of the parts set aside as living quarters.

In the 14th and 15th centuries a new style of fortress sprang up, particularly in Castile. This may be considered characteristic of the time of the Trastámara dynasty and has a quadrangular plan, with a tall keep in one angle and cylindrical towers at the other three, enclosing a parade or courtyard.

These castles were geometrically shaped and looked more like palaces; but they were extremely strong, with their thick walls pierced by few openings on the outside. Their main tower even though not of the same shape as the type of French "*dongeon*" or the Anglo-Norman keep, fulfil the same function as these as dominating defensive works and last defensive redoubts.

In the 16th century, when the Reconquest was ended, castle building was wholly paralyzed. The Catholic King and Queen had put a stop to feudalism, which had begun under the last Trastámaras, by razing towers to the ground and demolishing the walls of many fortresses. This destruction, however, was far from being as thorough as that accomplished by Cromwell in England. During the reigns of Charles the Fifth and Philip II, a small number of fortified palaces were built with a view to the use of firearms in defence and with very thick walls. These are transition strongholds, between the old techniques of fortification and the new ones that were soon to be developed. The castle of La Calahorra (Province of Granada), that of Las Navas del Marqués (Province of Avila), and that of Villaviciosa de Odón (Province of Madrid) are outstanding examples of this style.

The Spanish wars in Flanders furnished an occasion to develop a new style of fortress adapted to the use of firearms. The treatise on fortification written by the Spaniard Antonio de Cepeda y Adrada, Gobernador of Tholluys, was published in Brussels in 1669. In it we see the new technique of bastioned fortification in full development. There are still standing in Spain some magnificent examples of works of this period, which well deserve to be studied and preserved.

The austere, military character of Spanish castles and their emplacement on high and ungetatable ground, which made them inconvenient as places of residence, rendered them useless once the Reconquest was ended. They soon ceased to be inhabited. In some cases, the reform of mortmain and, in others, the reducing of castle-owners' resources led to the state of neglect in which most of them have reached us.

Ever since the beginning of the 20th century there have been art and monument loving individuals and associations that have drawn attention to the castles and proposed to preserve and restore them. The work carried out at Manzanares el Real, Guadamur, Almodóvar del Río, and La Perelada, to mention only a few instances, was the outcome of this movement. In the second quarter of the present century—perhaps in consequence of the political instability of those times—this actions was paralyzed. In 1949, the Head of the State issued a Decree assuring official protection to castles and ordering the getting out of and inventory or general catalogue of Spanish military monuments.

Following the publication of that Decree, the Preservation of Monuments Division of the Fine Arts Department has started work in the last few years, on the preservation of more than one hundred monuments. The criterion adopted is, in principle, one of pure preservation; the aim is to arrest or prevent ruin. Only a very few cases where the circumstances of the building and its environment make it advisable, has partial restoration been undertaken.

The work done up to now, despite limited financial resources, has made many castles safe. It warrants hopes of a better and brilliant future for those noble monuments, the special characteristics of which, mentioned above, make them rank very high in the cultural treasure of mankind. Parallely with this constructive work, the authorities concerned undertake research and classification—a serious scientific study of Spanish military architecture involving the tracing of plans and the formation of photographic and historical files for each monument. This work is hard and necessarily slow; but it is indispensable to scientific knowledge of the subject.

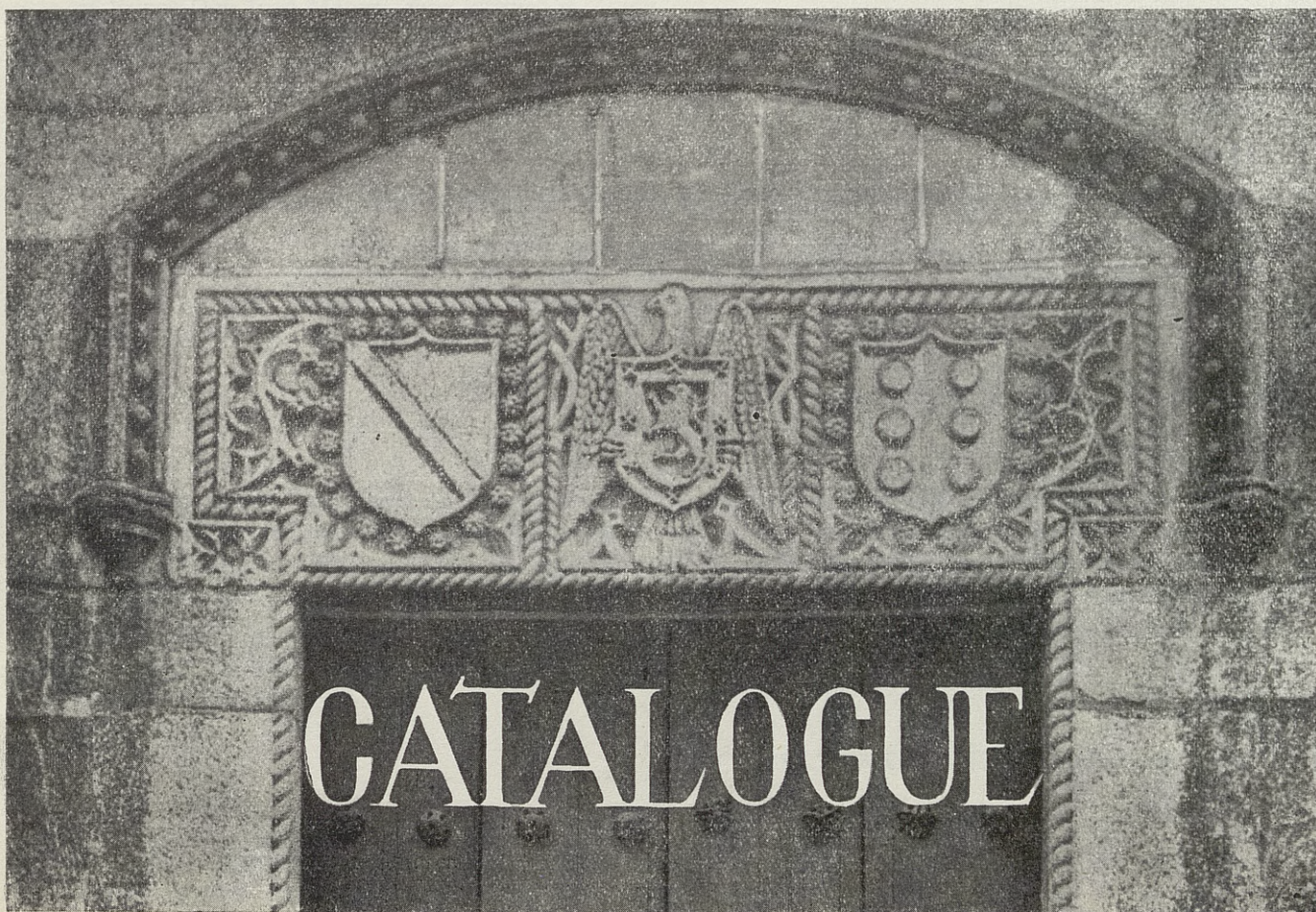
By a happy coincidence, in 1952 the Spanish Association of Friends of Castles was constituted. It already has several hundred members, many of whom are leading personalities and all of whom love their country's military monuments and for the last five years have devoted themselves with extraordinary enthusiasm and unselfishness to making them known, defending them, and preserving them.

The excellent cultural work so far done has helped to create an atmosphere of good will and admiration among the Spanish people with regard to their country's castles, as is proved by the success of the lectures, excursions, and exhibitions that have been held.

At the same time, several official bodies have restored castles for certain definite purposes, such as tourists' road houses ("*Paradores*"), youth hostels and schools, and others. They have thus effectively co-operated in the activities just set forth.

On presenting this exhibition in different countries we may state that it takes place at a time when there exists in Spain an atmosphere compounded of the highest interest in, and the greatest activity on behalf of, these monuments. It is, therefore, the most favourable occasion for all those inside Spain and more especially for those outside this country—particularly in nations more closely in sympathy with ours because they are in community of culture and language with it—when gazing at these pictures, to feel their minds stirred and their hearts touched by the evocation of the age-long epic to which these venerable ruins are the most expressive witnesses.

Germán VALENTIN-GAMAZO.



CATALOGUE

The order adopted in the Catalogue roughly
corresponds to the advance of the Reconquest.

1

MAP OF THE CASTLES OF SPAIN

On this map are shown all the castles, walls, fortresses, and towers existing in Spain and known to the National Art Trust and the Fine Arts Department of the Ministry of National Education.

2

ALARCON CASTLE (Province of Cuenca)

DIORAMA

A fortified system unique in Europe. It retains its essential features, with its three *enceintes* and its walls running down to the river Júcar, with its high towers and gates commanded by pentagonal corner towers.

Taken from the Arabs in 1184, it became the property of the Military Order of Santiago and, later, of Prince Don Juan Manuel, who fortified it.

Situation on the Map, L-16.

3

OLITE CASTLE (Navarre)

MODEL

A veritable royal palace of Navarre, in rich and elegant military architecture; the plan is irregular; it includes many towers, the most important of which are the "Four Winds" (with four gazeboes), the "Three Crowns" (octagonal, with three bodies separated by battlements and machicolations), and the watch tower (the "*Atalaya*"), with a sort of round minaret.

Situation on the Map, D-17.

4

FRIAS CASTLE (Province of Burgos)

DIORAMA

A 14th-century castle built on a rocky massif. The main tower stands on a huge rock at one of the corners. Its quadrangular *enceinte* is preserved almost complete and in it there are to be admired three beautiful arched two-light windows. Its only accessible façade is defended by strong corner towers flanked by a square tower in which the gate opens. A deep moat, dug in the rock, helps to isolate the structure and make it impregnable. It belonged to the Constable of Castile and, in the 16th century, was constituted the capital of a feud of the Duchy which bears its name.

Situation on the Map, D-14.

5

MOMBELTRAN CASTLE (Province of Avila)

DIORAMA

A simple but admirable mountain stronghold built for Don Beltrán de la Cueva to whom the domain of this place and others in the Sierra was granted in 1464 by King Henry IV of Castile.

Don Beltrán had this castle built; but there are certain details in it which make one think that it was not completed until the 16th century, at which period at least the present outer gateway was added. The plan is strictly square; each of the corner towers is crested with machicolations. The south-west tower stands out by its larger proportions and serves as a keep. A parapet surrounds the building, in the middle of which there was an inner courtyard leading into the offices of the castle. This castle is now in ruins.

Situation on the Map, J-10.

6

MORELLA CASTLE (Province of Castellon)

DIORAMA

A real mediaeval fortified "burg". The plan is irregular. It was absolutely impregnable by reason of its position on a high rocky plateau. It has two *enceintes*. The outer one runs down to the village walls, which it joins. Built in 1358 and still intact throughout their whole length of 2,315 metres, these walls are flanked by fourteen strong square or polygonal towers in which four gates open. Some of these gates, for instance St. Matthew's and St. Michael's, are very noteworthy.

Situation on the Map, I-20.

7

PENAFIEL CASTLE (Province of Valladolid)

DIORAMA

A unique castle in its kind by reason of its original structure and its planning as a great mountain stronghold. It is one of the masterpieces of Spanish and European military architecture. Furthermore, it is in an excellent state of preservation.

Its origin dates back to this times when Count García Fernández of Castile re-peopled the town in 1014. In the early 14th century, on the instructions and with the help of King Sancho IV, Prince don Juan Manuel built a new castle on this site. This was razed to the ground by order of Juan Manuel, who erected the present castle in 1466. The plan is adapted to the site. The castle's shape resembles that of a ship. It is 210 metres long and 23 wide and has twelve towers on each side, besides those at the ends and those which command the gateway. Towards the middle of it an imposing Great Tower, 34 metres high, rises and divides two unequal oblong courtyards. The whole building is made of magnificent ash-lars, with very thick, high walls ornamented with salients and dummy machicolations on the corner towers and turrets, and emblazonments on the great central tower.

Situation on the Map, G-12.

8-9

CASTRO URDIALES CASTLE (Province of Santander)

Of Roman origin. At that period there must have been fortifications on the rock to the north-east of the town, where there is an interesting church. The castle is very simple and is used as a lighthouse.

Situation on the Map, B-14.

10

POTES CASTLE (Province of Santander)

This military tower is a massive four-storey structure which was once topped by a crenellated walk. The modillions supporting this can still be seen.

Situation on the Map, C-11.

11

BURGOS

Santa Maria arch was one of the two fortified monumental gates of the city. It was erected in 1536 on the site of an 11th century tower. This arch is flanked by six crenellated turrets. At the present time it houses the artistic and historical museum of the city.

Situation on the Map, E-13.

12

CLAVIJO CASTLE (Province of Logroño)

This castle stands at an altitude of more than one thousand metres above sea level on a rock overlooking the Iregua valley. It is associated with the famous Battle of Clavijo. Only one crenellated wall, which defended the castle on the most accessible side of the rock, is preserved with its turrets and tower.

It dates back to before the 11th century, for Count Fernán González suffered imprisonment in it as a captive of the Count of Navarre in the year 960.

Situation on the Map, E-15.

13

GORMAZ CASTLE (Province of Soria)

An Arab fortress erected in the 10th century. Built of massive ashlar. A great *enceinte* of more than one kilometre's deployment with ten-metre high walls is flanked by twenty-four towers. It rises on the rocks which crown the long hill. The actual castle, with its towers, offices, and cisterns is situated on the north side. The southern part is formed by a large fortified enclosure. It is entered by a horse-shoe-arch gateway.

This is one of the most important Arab fortresses in Spain, the others being the kasbahs of Almeria and Malaga.

Situation on the Map, G-14.

14

OSMA CASTLE (Province of Soria)

This very old castle of pre-Roman origin, with 13th century buildings erected over other and earlier ones stands in the town of Osma, at the top of a limestone hill which commands the town above the Ucerro valley.

Situation on the Map, G-14.

15

XAVIER CASTLE (Navarre)

This large residential castle in which St. Francis Xavier was born rises in the Eibar valley on a small height between two chains of mountains, on the bank of the river Aragon.

Situation on the Map, D-18.

16

OLITE CASTLE (Navarre)

(See description under No. 3)

Situation on the Map, D-17.

17-18

VALENCIA DE DON JUAN CASTLE (Province of Leon)

This castle stands on the bank of the river Esla, whose waters, through continual erosion, have carried away half the *enceinte*. The present building was erected towards the middle of the 15th century by don Pedro Vázquez de Acuña when the County of that name was conferred upon him. One part of the former structure, which was a very ancient one, was put to use in this work. There is an *enceinte* with very beautiful and original towers, each one of them with three charming turrets rising to the level of the sentry walks. Around the preserved part of the castle there is a great wall with towers and curtains, guarded by a moat.

Situation on the Map, E-9.

19

AMPUDIA CASTLE (Province of Palencia)

A gothic castle, built of good ashlar, flanked by strong square towers of large proportions, the main one being situated to the north-west.

The main body is intact. It is surrounded by an outer *enceinte* with numerous round towers, behind a moat which is crossed by a bridge. The latter communicates with a gate commanded by bartizans and machicolations. This bridge gives access to the courtyard onto which the still existing halls open.

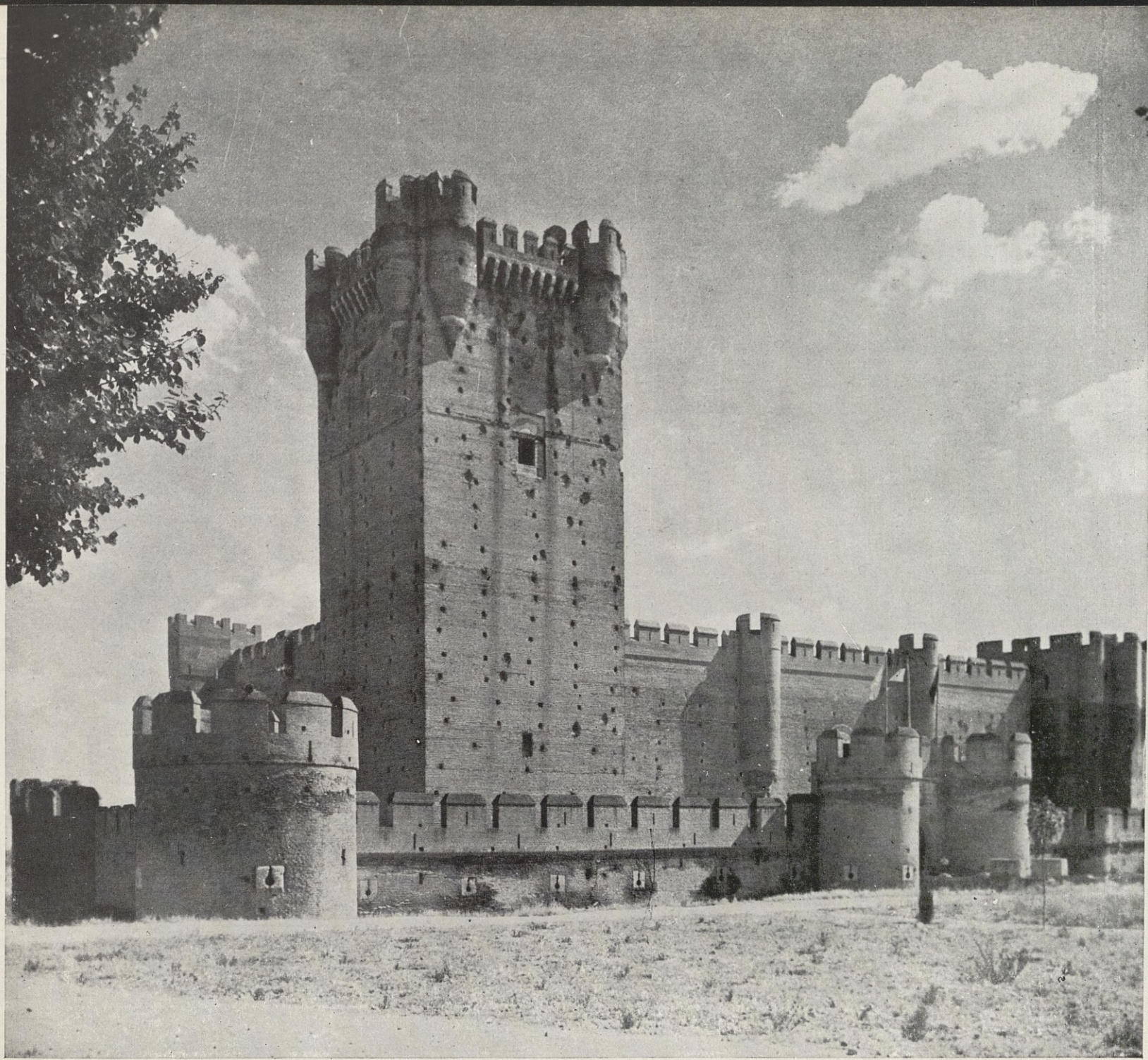
Situation on the Map, F-II.

20

PUEBLA DE SANABRIA CASTLE (Province of Zamora)

A large fortress standing on the edge of a bluff on a river bank. A military stronghold surrounded by walls.

Situation on the Map, E-7.



La Mota Castle (No. 24).

21-22

VILLALONSO CASTLE (Province Zamora)

A castle planned on the square and built of ashlar, with corner towers and bartizans on the ramparts, except on that of the salient which is occupied by the keep, still standing strong and intact.

Situation on the Map, G-10.

23

FUENSALDAÑA CASTLE (Province of Valladolid)

A castle on a plain, of square plan, erected at the end of the 15th century. The beautiful tower rises on one side. The castle has three storeys and dungeons. The entrance gateway stands several metres above ground level and was reached by a drawbridge which rested on a small tower with a spiral staircase inside it. This can still be seen on the parade.

The tower is rectangular and has four cylindrical corner towers and two others standing out half-way up, one in the middle of each of the longer sides. It is very beautiful owing to its harmonious proportions. The *enceinte* is still intact.

Situation on the Map, G-11.

24-25-26

LA MOTA CASTLE (Province of Valladolid)

The very name of this castle (*mota*, meaning mound) denotes its distant origins, which, in certain details, are linked to the history and situation of Medina del Campo, where it stands. It might be traced back to a Roman citadel which was certainly erected to watch the roads and communications of this part of the central *meseta*. The present structure evidences its Moslem origin. Several parts dating from that time are preserved, having been respected in all the successive restorations, from that of the late 12th century attributed to Alfonso VIII to those carried out in 1440 by order of King John II of Aragon and in 1479 by Ferdinand and Isabella. It has been reconstructed.

Situation on the Map, G-10.

27

PEÑAFIEL CASTLE (Province of Valladolid)

(See description under No. 7.)

Situation on the Map, G-12.

28

PORTILLO CASTLE (Province of Valladolid)

Built in the 14th century. A remarkable specimen of a palace-castle of the Trastámara period. Don Alvaro de Luna was held a prisoner in this stronghold. It is now the property of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Valladolid.

Situation on the Map, G-11.

29-30-31

SIMANCAS CASTLE (Province of Valladolid)

A Moorish castle until the 10th century, when it was taken by Alfonso III. It was reconstructed in the 13th century. The outer *enceinte* of walls and semi-cylindrical towers still stands.

Very rich archives are kept in this castle. It has recently been subjected to a very careful reconstruction to enable research workers to consult the archives with the greatest possible ease.

Situation on the Map, G-II.

32

TIEDRA CASTLE (Province of Valladolid)

This fortress once communicated with La Mota Castle.

Situation on the Map, G-IO.

33

TORRELOBATON CASTLE (Province of Valladolid)

This castle is built on the site of an older fortress. It has a single *enceinte* with high walls. On three angles of the walls there are wide but slender semi-circular towers. The rest, the main body or Great Tower, has three storeys and is over forty metres high. It ends in eight bartizans. This is the noblest military monument of all Castile.

Situation on the Map, G-IO.

34

TRIGUEROS DEL VALLE CASTLE (Province of Valladolid)

This stern castle of the 14th and 15th centuries stands in a hollow. This situation would seem to be explained by the fact that the castle formed part of a defensive line with other neighbouring fortifications. It has two *enceintes*: the outer one built very low and the inner one, higher, with the main tower in one of its walls. There is a large cistern in the middle of the parade.

This castle belonged to the noble families of Robres and Guevara, whose coats-of-arms are emblazoned on the walls.

Situation on the Map, F-II.

35

CASTELNOVO CASTLE (Province of Segovia)

A four-square castle with six towers, built of a curious mixture of masonry and bricks. It is attributed to Abd-er-Rahman II and subsequently belonged to the Kings of Aragon. Ferdinand and Isabella frequently used it as a place of residence.

Situation on the Map, U-7.

36-37

COCA CASTLE (Segovia)

Castle erected in the 15th century by don Alfonso de Fonseca, Archbishop of Seville. The general plan is rectangular, with polygonal towers and a large square tower in one corner. All of them are provided with a multitude of bartizans, machicolations and pyramids. The castle has an escarp, a moat, a barrier, lists, and a main body. It is built of brick. The galleries and the great inside parade have disappeared, but pieces of the tower and turret rooms with delicate stucco work, arabesques, and Koranic legends, still remain. This is a gem of mudejar architecture.

Situation on the Map, H-11.

38

PEDRAZA CASTLE (Province of Segovia)

Pedraza castle stands on a high mound, over the remains of a Moslem fortress. The structure is in the shape of a polygon with an *enceinte* of walls and two round towers. The entrance gateway, in the ogival style, is flanked by two huge bartizans. Above it is emblazoned the coat-of-arms of the Duke of Frias who restored this castle about 1430, the date of this gateway on which can still be seen the groove of the portcullis which closed it in the event of an assault. There is also a curious wooden door studded with pointed nails.

Situation on the Map, H-13.

39-40-41

ALCAZAR OF SEGOVIA

Sites resembling a ship's bows, of forming spurs between two valleys or rivers, like that of the Alcazar, have never been overlooked by men raising fortifications. The Alcazar is the work of the Kings of Castile after the reconquest of Segovia in the 11th century. John II rebuilt and altered it, detaching the old keep and erecting a new tower which, by its elegance and noble proportions, is the queen of all the towers of Castile.

The Alcazar and city of Segovia were the favourite residence of Henry IV. It was here that Isabella the Catholic was proclaimed. In 1862, the Alcazar was destroyed by a devouring fire. It is now wholly restored.

Situation on the Map, G-II.

42

TUREGANO CASTLE (Province of Segovia)

This monument may be called a veritable "archaeological puzzle" because of the complication and confusion of its remarkable elements. Its main body is formed by a beautiful Romanesque church of the 12th century, which is strongly fortified and in which there are traces of Frankish military architecture as seen in Palestine. This church, which is preserved in its entirety, was provided at a later date with three round towers and a powerful set of large rectangular towers built in the 15th century. An *enceinte* with round towers, in which the only outer gateway of the fortress opens, flanked by turrets and defended by machicolations, surrounds the church. Finally, the whole of these works is surrounded

by a long continuous line of fortifications with square towers and walls which appear to be older than the rest because of their plan and the features of their construction.

Situation on the Map, H-12.

43-44-45-46-47

AVILA

This is the most important fortified town in Europe, with elements that are unique in their kind, such as the battlemented, loopholed, and machicolated apse of the cathedral and the large gateways of the Alcazar and St. Vincent. The surrounding wall has a total length of 2,526 metres and comprises 88 towers and 9 gates and posterns. The Alcazar formerly stood in the south-east angle. Nothing remains of it but the large towers standing beside the Alcazar Gate.

The building of Avila in A. D. 1090 is attributed to Count Raymond of Burgundy, son-in-law of King Alfonso VI, who undertook to rebuild and repopulate the city and its neighbourhood. The walls were built on the site of the former ones, of a very remote origin.

Situation on the Map, I-11.

48

AREVALO CASTLE (Province of Avila)

It is known that the original castle of Arevalo, built at the meeting of the river Adaja and Arevalillo, already existed in the 12th century. It stood at the highest point of the line of fortifications which surrounded the borough of Arevalo.

It is built of white limestone. The main tower and secondary towers joined by the wall are still standing.

Situation on the Map, H-11.

49

MOMBELTRAN CASTLE (Province of Avila)

(See description under No. 5.)

Situation on the Map, J-10.

50

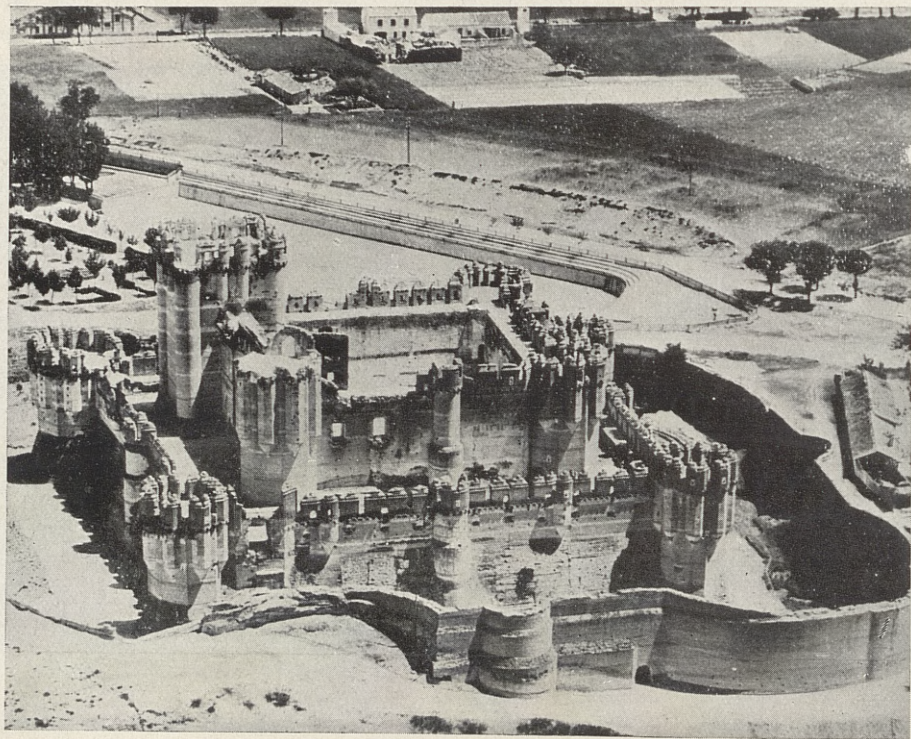
LAS NAVAS DEL MARQUES CASTLE (Province of Avila)

Las Navas is a rare and remarkable specimen of a nobleman's residence of the Spanish Renaissance, still influenced by the military feudal style. Stones and other architectural fragments, apparently brought from Merida, are encrusted in its walls. The central courtyard with its double gallery, the finest part of the palace, is remarkable for its elegant and harmonious, though severe, classical design.

Situation on the Map, J-12.



Avila (No. 43).



Coca Castle (No. 36).

51-52

VILLAVICIOSA DE ODON CASTLE (Province of Madrid)

This castle probably dates from the closing years of the 15th century. It may have been purely a nobleman's residence, to judge from the structure of its main tower. Two towers with solid bartizans, one of them now without battlements, give character to this structure, which stands at about 30 kilometres from the border of the Province of Avila near the foothills of the Sierra de Gredos.

Situation on the Map, J-12.

53

ATIENZA CASTLE (Province of Guadalajara)

This castle rests on a natural fortress formed by rocks. The audacious keep with its high bartizan rises on these rocks, which form two natural structures: the upper castle with its tower and cisterns, and the lower one, or sentry walk, extending westward in a wall large stretches of which still exist. The town comprised three walled enclosures joined to the castle. Certain parts of it are still standing—gateways and many detached semi-cylindrical towers; to the south, the main tower and, to the north, the gate leading onto the parade which is flanked by two towers now half in ruins.

Situation on the Map, H-15.

54

BRIHUEGA CASTLE (Province of Guadalajara)

This stronghold had imposing walls, of which certain fragments and superb gates are still preserved.

Situation on the Map, I-15.

55

JADRAQUE CASTLE (Province of Guadalajara)

This castle is set on a steep bluff which forms a magnificent natural defence. Its plan is a parallelogram with towers at three angles and three others in the middle of the curtains. Inside the enclosure, to the south, there was a spacious parade with an outer gateway.

Situation on the Map, I-14.

56-57

MOLINA DE ARAGON CASTLE (Province of Guadalajara)

The fortified ensemble of this castle is one of the most important and beautiful ones in Spain. The original Moslem structure is preserved, as repaired and enlarged in the 13th century. The main body is of a slightly irregular rectangular plan. Four of its towers are still standing. They are very slender and have gothic windows and low ribbed vaulting; and they command the whole structure. A barrier or barbican closely surrounds this part of the fortress, which was enlarged at a later date by the addition of a huge wall with moats, ratches, towers, and redans, with three skilfully combined gateways to ensure communications. Crowning this imposing system, the beautiful octagonal Aragon Tower rises in an *enceinte* of its own, formerly joined to the castle by a covered walk which has now disappeared. There are still in existence some remains of the old walled town that formed a complement to this powerful fortified system. Among them, we must point out the "Goats" and "Hogalobos" gates.

Situation on the Map, I-17.

58-59

PIOZ CASTLE (Province of Guadalajara)

A very ancient castle, the origins of which go back to the earliest days of the Roman domination.

Situation on the Map, J-14.

60

SIGUENZA CASTLE (Province of Guadalajara)

This alcazar, raised on some Roman fortifications, was once an Arab kasbah flanked by several towers.

It still retains its original rectangular plan. It was reconquered by the Christians in the 11th century and the Bishop of Sigüenza took possession of it in the name of Alfonso VII in 1124. Despite the ravages of time and others, it retains the essential parts of its structure. The Cisneros Gate has original features which must be noticed.

Situation on the Map, H-15.

61-62-63

TORIJA CASTLE (Province of Guadajara)

The ruins still subsisting on the edge of the Alcarria plateau are those of a stronghold reconstructed in the 16th century. The trace and layout of the castle, with its detached defensive tower, are characteristic of that period. At the present time, only one half of the tower with slender turrets set beside the square enceinte retains its full height. The small corner towers are half-ruined.

Towards the middle of the 15th century this was a much coveted stronghold during the war between Castile and Navarre.

Situation on the Map, I-14.

64

BUITRAGO CASTLE (Province of Madrid)

This castle, of Moslem origin, was intended to defend the Sierra pass and the roads to Madrid and the Tagus. With the body of the town it forms a whole of remarkable architectural worth. Its admirable situation at the foot of the Carpetana hills, on the Lozoya, explains that this site should have been considered an important strategic position ever since ancient times.

The castle, whose origins may be placed towards the end of the Arab domination, rises at the eastern end of the south curtain of the wall. This *enceinte* is irregular, for, on three sides it has high curtains with beautiful towers, whereas on the front, which overhangs the bed of the river, it is low and has neither semi-cylindrical nor flanking towers. The structure of the castle is very plain and rough.

Situation on the Map, H-13.

PINTO TOWER (Province of Madrid)

Main tower of the castle of the Dukes of Arevalo, granted in 1476 to Rodrigo de Mendoza.

Situation on the Map, K-13.

MANZANARES EL REAL CASTLE (Province of Madrid)

There are two castles at Manzanares el Real: the one called *Plaza de Armas* (Parade), which was the actual castle of the Marquess of Santillana; and the "New Castle", built by his son, the first Duke of El Infantado, at the end of the 15th century, but never finished. Of the original fortress there still remains a vast perimeter surrounded by towers and walls. As to the "New Castle" —the unfinished one— it is probably one of the masterpieces of late Middle-Age military architecture. It is attributed to the architect Juan Guas, who embellished it with admirable mudejar-gothic adornments among which is the sumptuous gallery, unique in its kind.

Situation on the Map, N-14.

SAN MARTIN DE VALDEIGLESIAS CASTLE (Province of Madrid)

Set on the western spurs of the Sierra de Gredos, this castle once belonged to the abbey whose runins are seen in the nearby mountains. It has been very carefully restored by the family which now owns it, and looks very beautiful with its quadrangular tower reinforced by two semi-cylindrical ones, and its entrance gateway defended by a crenellated tower on either side.

Situation on the Map, J-11.

ALARCON CASTLE (Province of Cuenca)

(See description under No. 2.)

Situation on the Map, L-16.

BELMONTE CASTLE (Province of Cuenca)

This castle was built in 1456 by don Juan Pacheco, Lood of Belmonte. Its plan is a regular hexagon. Three of its six faces are plain and the other three have re-entering angles, so that the plan is really a nine-sided polygon. Six strong towers flank its high walls, the battlements of which have now disappeared, and sustain the massive rectangular main tower. The castle can still show a courtyard and luxurious halls, with honeycombed ceilings and beautiful window and fireplace decorations. The outer *enceinte* or barrier follows the hexagonal plan, with three gateways opening between large towers with battlements rising in steps.

Situation on the Map, L-15.

74

ALMONACID CASTLE (Province of Toledo)

A very important stronghold from the military standpoint, situated as it is on the crest of the mountains north of the village of Almonacid.

Situation on the Map, L-12.

75

BARCIENCE CASTLE (Province of Toledo)

This was built towards the middle of the 14th century. It has a massive Great Tower decorated with the monumental heraldic lion of its first owners.

Situation on the Map, K-12.

76

GUADAMUR CASTLE (Province of Toledo)

This castle was built in the middle of the 15th century by don Pedro López de Ayala, favourite of John II who raised him to the dignity of Count of Fuensalida in 1444. This castle has a quadrangular plan and retains the trace of its moat with escarps and counterscarps. Its main body is defended by six towers and redans, crested with beautiful crenellated turrets. The keep ends in six circular turrets resting on round cornices. It was restored by the Count of Asalto at the end of last century and is preserved by its present owners, the Marquess and Marchioness of Campoó.

Situation on the Map, L-12.

77-78

MALPICA CASTLE (Province of Toledo)

Set on the bank of the Tagus, this palace-castle was reconstructed by the Marquess and Marchioness of Malpica in recent times.

Situation on the Map, L-11.

79

MAQUEDA CASTLE (Province of Toledo)

Of ancient origin, as the Roman remains found in it attest, this castle was rebuilt by Almanzor, one of whose strongest positions it constituted. The mudejar walls with their Watch Tower are attributed to this Arab caliph.

The castle was reconquered by Alfonso VI. King Alfonso VII entrusted it to the Order of Calatrava. Henry I took up his residence in it. The Catholic King and Queen gave it as a fief to the Duke of Maqueda.

Situation on the Map, K-11.



Alburquerque Castle (No. 92).

80-81

MONTALBAN CASTLE (Province of Toledo)

This huge and mighty castle rises on a rocky height with narrow edges and overhangs a deep gorge which runs into the nearby river Tagus. It was originally a Visigothic stronghold and was subsequently enlarged by the Arabs. It became Christian after the reconquest of Toledo, when it was occupied by the Knights Templar.

The most striking event in its history was the siege it endured when King John II and his favourite Alvaro de Luna, pursued by the sovereign's cousin Henry, took refuge within it.

Its high surrounding walls and monumental towers with ogival arcades, together with the other walls, whose stones are profusely carved, still retain a certain grandeur.

Situation on the Map, L-11.

82-83

OROPESA CASTLE (Province of Toledo)

A castle erected in the 15th century on the foundations of a former one whose keep, albeit mutilated, still stands. It comprises a vast *enceinte*, in the principal part of which rises the slender keep with its bartizans and machicolated walls. The front is flanked by other towers crested with elliptical turrets which act as cavaliers.

This castle now houses a road house ("*Parador*") of the Spanish State Tourism Department.

Situation on the Map, K-10.

84

GATE OF THE SUN ("*Puerta del Sol*"), Toledo.

This genre of Toledo gates dates back to the end of the 12th century. It is a masterpiece of mudejar architecture. Nothing could be more elegant than the two entrance arches, one of them ogival on pillars and the other, a horseshoe arch. There are three inner arches, a circular tower with projecting dormers, and a square one with embrasures. A series of small arches and battlements runs from one to the other.

Situation on the Map, L-12.

85

SAN SERVANDO CASTLE (Province of Toledo)

This castle sprang from a Roman position set up to cover and defend the Roman Bridge of Alcántara. It was used by the Arabs for the same purpose until after the conquest of Toledo by King Alfonso VI and, later, a fortified monastery of the Order of Sahagun was established in it. In subsequent periods the castle was several times attacked and reduced to ruins both in the Moslem irruptions of the 12th century and in the assaults, struggles, and rebellions which constantly took place in Toledo and which resulted in the castle's being abandoned first by the Order of Sahagun and later by the Templars to whom Alfonso VII had subsequently granted it. 1380, Archbishop Pedro Tenorio ordered it to be rebuilt.

Situation on the Map, L-12.

86

SAN SILVESTRE CASTLE (Toledo)

This national monument, standing near Maqueda, is one of Toledo's chief castles.

Situation on the Map, K-11.

87-88-89

SESEÑA CASTLE (Province of Toledo)

A roughly-built castle standing on a height some way out of the village of Seseña. It has a large tower with four semi-circular turrets at the angles. This tower rises on one of the walls of the *enceinte*, which also has angle turrets. The Arab baths of this castle are also interesting (photo No. 87).

Situation on the Map, K-13.

90

LAS GUADALERZAS CASTLE (Province of Toledo)

An Arab castle of the kind that were called watch, or hillock, castles. It stands on a high mound and its plan is quadrangular. The Knights of Calatrava used it as a hospital. It is in a good state of preservation.

Situation on the Map, L-12.

91

CIUDAD RODRIGO CASTLE (Province of Salamanca)

Of Roman origin. The feudal castle inside the walls belongs to the time of Henry II of Castile. At the present time it houses the Regional Museum and a Tourism "*Parador*".

Situation on the Map, I-7.

92

ALBURQUERQUE CASTLE (Province of Badajoz)

A superb castle built in 1354 by order of Alfonso Sánchez, a son of King Dennis of Portugal. It stands on a high base of rocks commanding the whole neighbourhood, which is all rough and broken ground. The approach is guarded by several walls and by a winding fortified passage, which made the castle inaccessible from the north. On the two sides of this frontage the wall is prolonged by others furnished with towers, which surround the town and cover a vast extension of ground.

The beautiful Great Tower and monumental ogival bridge are remarkable. The bridge is crossed by another drawbridge intended to cut communications between the barbican and the Great Tower.

The castle has recently been conscientiously restored.

Situation on the Map, M-6.

MEDELLIN CASTLE (Province of Badajoz)

The original castle stood on top of a hill above the Guadiana and was of Roman origin. It was later reconstructed by the Arabs. This is one of the largest and most complete fortresses in Extremadura. Its gothic look attests the date of its erection: the last third of the 14th century.

It possesses a strong *enceinte* with an outer barrier. Both the *enceinte* and the barrier are divided by a transverse wall flanked at both ends by square towers. A large circular tower, higher than the others, forms the keep.

Situation on the Map, N-8.

CACERES

An important Roman fortified town. Parts of the surrounding walls still stand, as also a magnificent ensemble of fortified houses, some of which have beautiful and very solid towers.

Situation on the Map, M-7.

GUADALUPE CASTLE (Province of Caceres)

A feudal castle with great crenellated walls, towers, barbicans, and other means of defence. It is now a monastery in the keeping of the Franciscan Order. The chapel contains the shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe.

Situation on the Map, M-9.

ARGUIJUELAS DE ABAJO CASTLE (Province of Caceres)

Late-gothic castle, of the end of the 15th century. It was built by Francisco de Ovando.

Situation on the Map, M-7.

JARANDILLA CASTLE (Province of Cáceres)

A work of the 12th century. Built on the north side of the town, it was once a Templar stronghold.

Situation on the Map, K-9.

TRUJILLO CASTLE (Province of Caceres).

This stronghold, which was at different times Arab and Christian, stands on a hillock and possesses stretches of wall and high towers of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. The castle can still show two structures. The older and more regular of them has salient towers and ramparts, with an Arab cistern in its parade and a chapel of Our Lady of Victory, Patroness of the town, in the Great Tower.

Situation on the Map, M-8.

ZAFRA CASTLE (Province of Badajoz)

Three different periods can be distinguished in the structure, corresponding to the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. These parts are in the Arab, Gothic, and Renaissance styles, respectively. The lower part

of the inside gallery is in the Doric style and the upper part, in the Ionic. The castle has roofs in the shape of mudejar domes, stucco friezes, and niches containing statues. The plan is rectangular and it is flanked by semi-cylindrical towers. The courtyard is surrounded by a covered gallery resting on arches and is very noteworthy.

Situation on the Map, I-17.

101

ALFAJARIM CASTLE (Province of Saragossa)

Until the introduction of firearms this old castle was impregnable by virtue of its high position. It has defensive works and large subterranean chambers. It was built by the Moorish king of Saragossa Ben-Aljefe. The history of this castle is associated with that of the most powerful city in the old Kingdom of Aragon.

Situation on the Map, F-19.

102

CALATAYUD CASTLE (Province of Saragossa)

There are still in existence five castles of Arab origin and the walls linking them to one another. The chief one, known as the "Parade", stands on top of a mound and still retains the skeletons of its walls and octagonal and square towers. The winding wall joins the other castles, known as "The Blunted Tower" (*Torre Mocha*), "The Rock Castle", "Doña Martina's Castle", and "The Clock Tower". On the ruins of the Rock Castle the shrine of Our Lady of the Rock now stands.

Situation on the Map, G-17.

103

AGER CASTLE (Province of Lerida)

This is one of the most interesting specimens of its kind of monastery stronghold. Walled *encintes* and crenellated towers can still be seen.

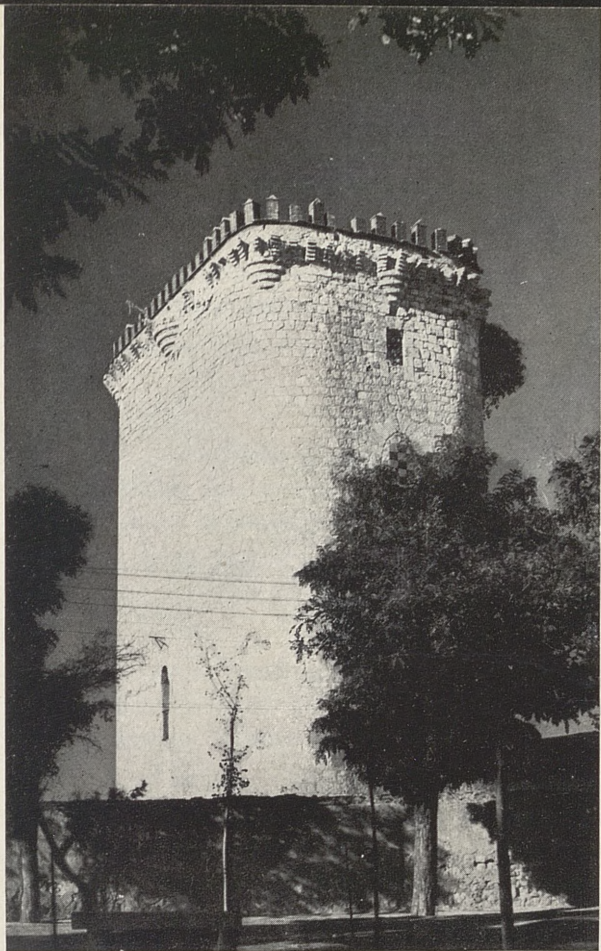
Situation on the Map, E-22.

104

LERIDA CASTLE

A Moorish castle with a gothic gallery and eight strong square towers. The main façade faces west behind a drawbridge. Two of this castle's façades were destroyed by a terrible explosion in the middle of the year 1812.

Situation on the Map, F-22.



Pinto Tower (No. 65).

Manzanares el Real Castle (No. 66).





Castelnovo Castle (No. 36).



Ciudad Rodrigo Castle (No. 91.)

105-106

TARRAGONA

Roman walls formed the defences of the city of Tarragona, with a great system of ramparts, towers, small vaulted forts, a moat, and a covered way. The "Queen's Fort" on an escarp commanding the Mediterranean is interesting.

Situation on the Map, H-23.

107

TAMARIT CASTLE (Province of Tarragona)

This palace-castle, which was inhabited by the Counts of Barcelona and the Kings of Aragon, has a remarkable Romanesque church of the 11th century and an interesting courtyard. Several defensive towers stand in its neighbourhood.

Situation on the Map, H-23.

108

MONTBLANCH CASTLE (Province of Tarragona)

This castle, whose grandeur has faded, still retains its 14th-century walls, towers, and counterforts. The "Five-Cornered Tower", with its base resting on the mound, its narrow pedestal, and its crown of battlements, is interesting.

Situation on the Map, H-23.

109-110

ALBARRACIN CASTLE (Province of Teruel)

The slanting town of Albarracin clings to the side of a ravine above the river Guadalaviar, which guards it. At the back, a gothic wall joins a tower which plays the part of a keep. The town and castle belonged to the Arabs at the end of the 10th century and to their overlord Ben Razin, from whom they take their name.

Situation on the Map, J-18.

111-112

MONZON DE CINCA CASTLE (Province of Huesca)

On a steep clayey hill, commanding the bed of the Cinca from its 130 metres altitude, this castle of Roman origin, which afterwards became an Arab fortress, rises. The Christians rebuilt it and it still retained some military value in the 18th and 19th centuries. The larger part of the present walls date from that time, as well as their crowning batteries. These walls join the remains of other interesting structures, such as the Great Tower, the Templars' church, and several gothic towers.

Situation on the Map, J-21.

113

POBLET (Province of Tarragona)

This monastery, the burial place of the Aragonese kings, is enclosed within a double line of walls; the inner one comprises a splendid gate and towers surrounded by strong battlements of the 13th and 14th centuries. The outer perimeter measures about 600 metres. The walls, twelve metres high,

comprime 12 towers, octagonal or square, except one which is hexagonal. The greater part of the fortifications of this monastery were put up by King Peter IV. It is at present inhabited by a community of Cistercian monks.

Situation on the Map, G-23.

114

BELLVER CASTLE (Palma, Majorca)

This unique specimen in Spain of a circular castle rises on a hill overlooking Palma Bay, amid a pinewood.

Three strong towers and three bartizans stand out in its *enceinte*. A high, massive tower placed in advance of the fortifications serves as a keep; it is joined to the main body by a slender arched bridge of ogival shape. This tower has a strong, widened base surrounded by a great moat.

The castle has a very beautiful circular tower with a gothic Gallery.

The whole castle is surrounded by a moat and a defensive wall.

It was built in the early years of the 14th century.

Situation on the Map, D-24.

115-116

ALMANSA CASTLE (Province of Albacete)

The site and structure of this castle invest it with considerable value and importance. Its site must have served as a fortress in remote antiquity, even though the present structure is wholly of the Christian era —probably of the 14th century. Its interest and value reside in the dressing of the natural rocks which form its base and make it impregnable. This is a huge, colossal work, astonishing in its grandeur. On the plateau thus formed, the castle was built around its central keep, which rises to an incredible height and is bordered on one side by a double *enceinte*, at the end of which there is a door, masked and protected by a separate building with towers. Almansa was reconquered by James II of Aragón, from whose time onward the present fortress must have been rebuilt. It has recently been strengthened at the request of the Town Council.

Situation on the Map, D-10.

117

CARAVACA CASTLE (Province of Murcia)

A 15th-century castle. Its main tower is called "La Chacona", and within its enclosure stands the famous baroque shrine of the Most Holy Cross.

Situation on the Map, P-17.

118

LORCA CASTLE (Province of Murcia)

This is a 14th-century castle of a remarkably solid structure. The tower has three vaulted storeys and extremely thick walls. To the west of it there is another, lower, tower called "The Spur Tower" which has ribbed vaulting resting on animal-shaped supports.

Situation on the Map, R-16.

119

MONTEAGUDO CASTLE (Province of Murcia)

This is an authentically Moslem castle set on an isolated conical hill wholly covered by its three *enceintes* rising in steps, with great, massive towers very close to one another, which clearly prove its origin. Several lines of fortifications climb from the foot of the hill and wind up its sides, reaching the top where the totally impregnable main body of the fortress stands, with its towers and walls, halls, and underground cisterns. Many poetic legends have been woven round this castle. From "The Moorish Queen's Balcony" the eye ranges over wide prospects, right to the Province of Alicante.

This castle goes back to the early days of the Cordova Caliphate. It was the key of the Murcian strategic system, with the great Byzantine-Arab citadel of Los Castillejos at its feet. The history of this monument comprises as many sacrifices as vicissitudes.

Situation on the Map, G-16.

120

MULA CASTLE (Province of Murcia)

A large 16th-century castle with a vaulted *enceinte* in good condition.

Situation on the Map, Q-18.

121

BENISANO CASTLE (Province of Valencia)

A remarkable alcazar of vast perimeter with elegant vaulted two-light windows. It has towers, some square and some polygonal, flanked by walls, and a large moat with a drawbridge, now blind. These are still in existence some gothic fireplaces and lobular two-light windows.

Situation on the Map, L-20.

122-123

SAGUNTO CASTLE (Province of Valencia)

One of the Spanish castles with the largest *enceintes*. Its irregular perimeter has more than 2 kilometres' deployment.

Sagunto was an Iberian town which earned fame by its resistance to the siege laid to it by Hannibal in the year 219 B. C., when the Saguntines perished by burning their town and throwing themselves into the flames rather than surrender to the enemy.

At the western end, on the highest part of the fortress, there is an Arab tower standing alone in advance of the walls.

Situation on the Map, L-20.

124

SAX CASTLE (Province of Valencia)

This is a picturesque rock-castle rising audaciously on the pointed top of an inaccessible crag. Two interesting towers subsist: the Great Tower built over a cave and a detached Arab-built one in advance of the walls, which commands the Vinapolo.

Situation on the Map, O-19.

125

CUARTE TOWERS (Valencia)

Erected by Pedro Bofill between 1441 and 1460. They are cylindrical outside the wall and canted inside. They formed one of the gates of the city.

Situation on the Map, L-20.

126

SERRANO TOWERS (Valencia)

Built between 1391 and 1398, the work of Master Pedro Valaguer. A gem of gothic art. They both served as a defensive gateway and as a triumphal arch.

Situation on the Map, I-20.

127-128

ALICANTE

Alicante was built by the Carthaginians and, later, fortified by the Romans, who turned the place into an impregnable stronghold. The Arabs also devoted their effort to it and added new defensive fortifications and an underground passage joining it to the town. In the reign of Philip II the fortifications underwent alterations and were developed on a wider scale and improved. The wall is more than 1,600 metres long.

Situation on the Map, P-20.

129

VILLENA CASTLE (Province of Alicante)

Erected over a former Arab fortress which was itself constructed over a Roman one. It has a striking three-storey Great Tower with walls three metres thick.

Situation on the Map, O-19.

130

ALCAUDETE CASTLE (Province of Jaen)

Of Roman origin. Taken by the Arabs in A. D. 918. Alfonso VI conquered it at the end of the 11th century.

Situation on the Map, R-12.



Jarandilla Castle (No. 97).

BAÑOS DE LA ENCINA CASTLE (Province of Jaen)

A 10th century Arab stronghold. It is oblong in shape and has a deployment of 400 metres, following the lines of the height on whose slopes the village spreads. Its high wall is flanked by fifteen square towers from which the Great Tower stands out at the northern end. This is a typical Arab "kasbah".

Situation on the Map, P-13.

132-133

CANENA CASTLE (Province of Jaen)

A fortified palace with massive walls over two metres thick faced with large ashlars. The plan is square and of vast dimensions. Two towers with loopholes but no battlements are striking by reason of their height. The principal courtyard, which is square and more than 10 metres a side, is surrounded by galleries with six arches on each side resting on pillars. The decoration is simple and some of the stucco work on doors and in friezes is in excellent artistic taste.

Situation on the Map, Q-13.

134-135

SANTA CATALINA CASTLE (Province of Jaen)

This castle, of Saracen origin, stands on a high hill commanding the road to the town. Arab and Christian architectural styles mingle in its structure, as often happened in the medieval period.

Situation on the Map, P-18.

136-137

ALMODOVAR DEL RIO CASTLE (Province of Cordova)

A fine fortress of the Caliphate period, standing on a rock above the Guadalquivir. Its high curtains are flanked by beautiful square towers, except one of them which may be of Christian origin. The Great Tower is twenty metres high and the whole castle is surrounded by a large moat. Historical personages were imprisoned in it and it was granted by King Philip IV to the Order of Santiago. Its present owners, the Count and Countess of Torralba, had it intelligently reconstructed at the beginning of the present century.

Situation on the Map, Q-10.

138-139-140

CORDOVA

The old capital of the Arab kingdom, surrounded by an 8-kilometre wall flanked by 132 towers, with 13 gates, among which the "Malmuerte" ("Tragic Death") (138) in the *Campo de la Merced* stands out. This tower, of octagonal plan, is solid in the lower part and hollow in the upper, which for a large vaulted hall with several loopholes the outside. It was begun in 1406.

The Arabs' mosque is now the cathedral (Nos. 139-140). It stands on the site of the Romans' temple of Janus. In 785, artists from Persia began to work at its embellishment. Successive emirs had it enlarged and enriched, until it became one of the chief monuments of the Arab empire.

Situation on the Map, Q-10.

141-142-143-144

ALCAZABA AND ALHAMBRA OF GRANADA

Erected in the 9th century as a kasbah, it subsequently formed part of the city's fortifications. The Nazrite kings who ruled Granada at the beginning of the 13th century improved the palatial alcazar and reinforced the kasbah. They built its strongest tower (the Watch Tower) and enclosed it within a massive wall with three towers. One of the latter, the Great Tower, is square and the others are rectangular.

The dynasties which afterwards inhabited the Alhambra strove to increase the magnificence of this palace, but not its defences.

Situation on the Map, S-13.

145

SALOBREÑA CASTLE (Province of Malaga)

This was one of the chief fortresses on the westward stretch of the Granada coast, owing to its size, its ashlar structure, and its solid foundations in a steep rock overhanging the sea and commanding the harbour.

Situation on the Map, T-13.

146

FUENGIROLA CASTLE (Province of Malaga)

At two and a half kilometres' distance from the Calaburras lighthouse. The castle stands on the top of a mountain which wholly commands the beach.

Situation on the Map, U-11.

147-148-149

ALCAZABA OF MALAGA

This is a capital fortress of military architecture which with the Gibralfaro castle (photo No. 147) forms one of the chief fortified systems of Europe. It has three *enceintes*, the latest two of which have recently been restored.

Situation on the Map, T-11.

150-151

ALCALA de GUADAIRA CASTLE (Province of Seville)

An Arab and Christian fortress standing on a hill on the bank of the Guadaira. It was taken by King Ferdinand III the Saint in 1246 prior to the conquest of Seville. It was enlarged and widely altered in the 15th century by don Rodrigo Ponce de León, Marquess of Cadiz. It comprises three large *enceintes* furnished with towers, the tallest of which is a solid detached tower in advance of the *enceinte*, which served as a keep. There still subsist some of the original parts of the earthen structure, with some good ashlar elements and a few vestiges of decorations.

Situation on the Map, S-8.

152-153

CARMONA

The Arabs lavished care on this town, and turned its alcazars into luxurious residences which rivalled those at Seville. Its Arab brickwork double door, on which the remains of the fine machicolation that defended it can still be seen, is an interesting feature.

Situation on the Map, R-9.

154-155-156-157

ALCAZAR AND DON FADRIQUE'S TOWER (Seville)

The Alcazar, or palace-castle, formed the hub of the city's defences. It was erected by the Arabs as a fortified residence for their king Abd-el Aziz in 1182, although the Seville kasbah dated very much further back. At the present time it retains all wealth of its florid ornamentation.

Don Fadrique's Tower has a square plan and gothic windows.

Situation on the Map, R-8.

158

THE GOLD TOWER (Seville)

Built by the Arabs in 1120, it formed part of a fortified *enceinte* surrounding the Alcazar. Originally it had only narrow loopholes in the upper storey. The present windows and balconies were constructed in the 18th century and in the course of the restoration carried out in 1900.

Situation on the Map, R-8.

159

SAN MARCOS CASTLE (Province of Cadiz)

An old fortification at Puerto de Santa Maria.

Situation on the Map, U-7.

160-161

ARACENA CASTLE (Province of Huelva)

This Almohade castle, a model of Arab architecture, still retains its strong towers and thick walls. The façade on the parade is gothic. This may be an old mosque, judging by the Arab arches which

support the roof. To-day it is a Christian church dedicated to Our Lady of Sorrows, Patroness of the town.

Situation on the Map, Q-7.

162

NIEBLA CASTLE (Province of Huelva)

The Niebla kasbah, a work of the 9th century, built over Roman remains on the bank of the river Tinto, is one of the most extensive Arab structures. The *enceinte* is entered by four gateways, some of which—the northern one, for instance—are really interesting.

Situation on the Map, R-6.

163

SAN JOSE CASTLE (Lanzarote, Canary Islands)

A late-16th century fortress. The classic type of baroque fortification. The plan is square, with a small salient or rampart.

Situation on the Map, U-5.

164

PUERTO DE GARACHICO CASTLE (Teneriffe, Canary Islands)

A 16th century castle with marked characteristics of early baroque fortification work adapted to the use of artillery. A remarkable number of coats-of-arms are emblazoned over the entrance.

Situation on the Map, V-3.

165

LA LUZ CASTLE (Gran Canary)

A castle of the period of transition from medieval to Renaissance fortification. It probably belongs to the beginning of the 16th century.

Situation on the Map, V-3.

PLANS SECTION

166

GELIDA CASTLE (Province of Barcelona)

General plan.

Perspective.

Situation on the Map, G-24.



Atienza Castle (No. 53).

167

POBLA DE CLARAMUNT CASTLE (Province of Barcelona)

General plan.
Section.
Perspective.

Situation on the Map, G-24.

168

ROCA DEL VALLES CASTLE (Province of Barcelona)

General plan.
Details.

Situation on the Map, G-25.

169

BARCELONA

Fortifications of the city.

Situation on the Map, G-25.

170

BESORA CASTLE (Province of Gerona)

Ground floor.
First floor.
Section.
Present façade.
Study of the reconstruction.

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Alphabetical list of castles, fortresses, towers, fortified *enceintes*, etc., and map showing their geographical situations, drawn by the Division for the Defence of the Nation's Art Treasures, of the Fine Arts Department, under the direction of Mr. Germán Valentín-Gamazo, Chief Architect.

Alphabetical list of castles, with
names, locations, and maps
showing their geographical situation.
Drawn by the Institute for the History
of the Kingdom of Castile, of the
Royal Academy of Sciences and Letters
of the Kingdom of Castile.
Chief Architect.

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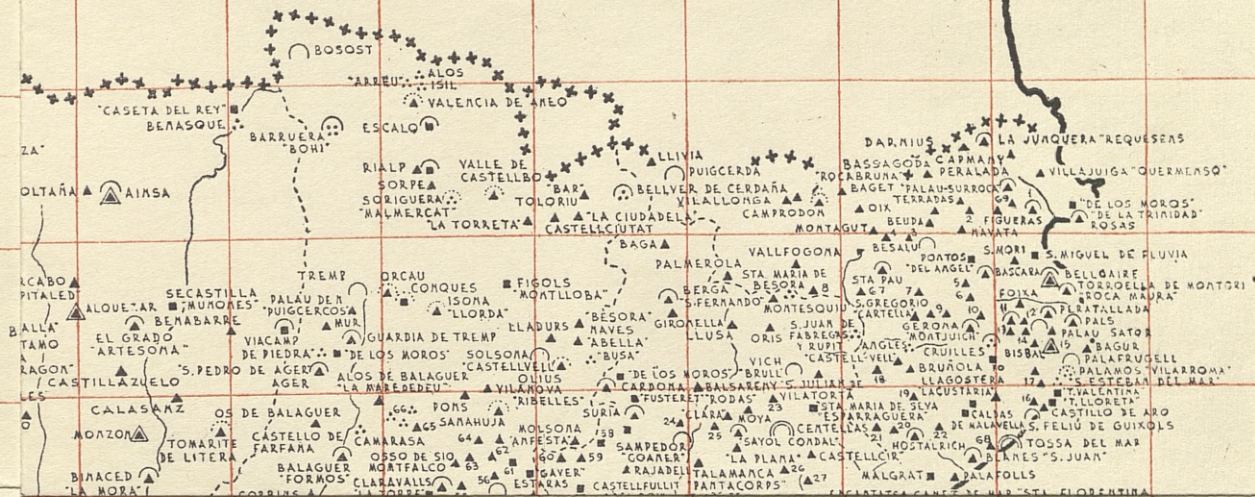
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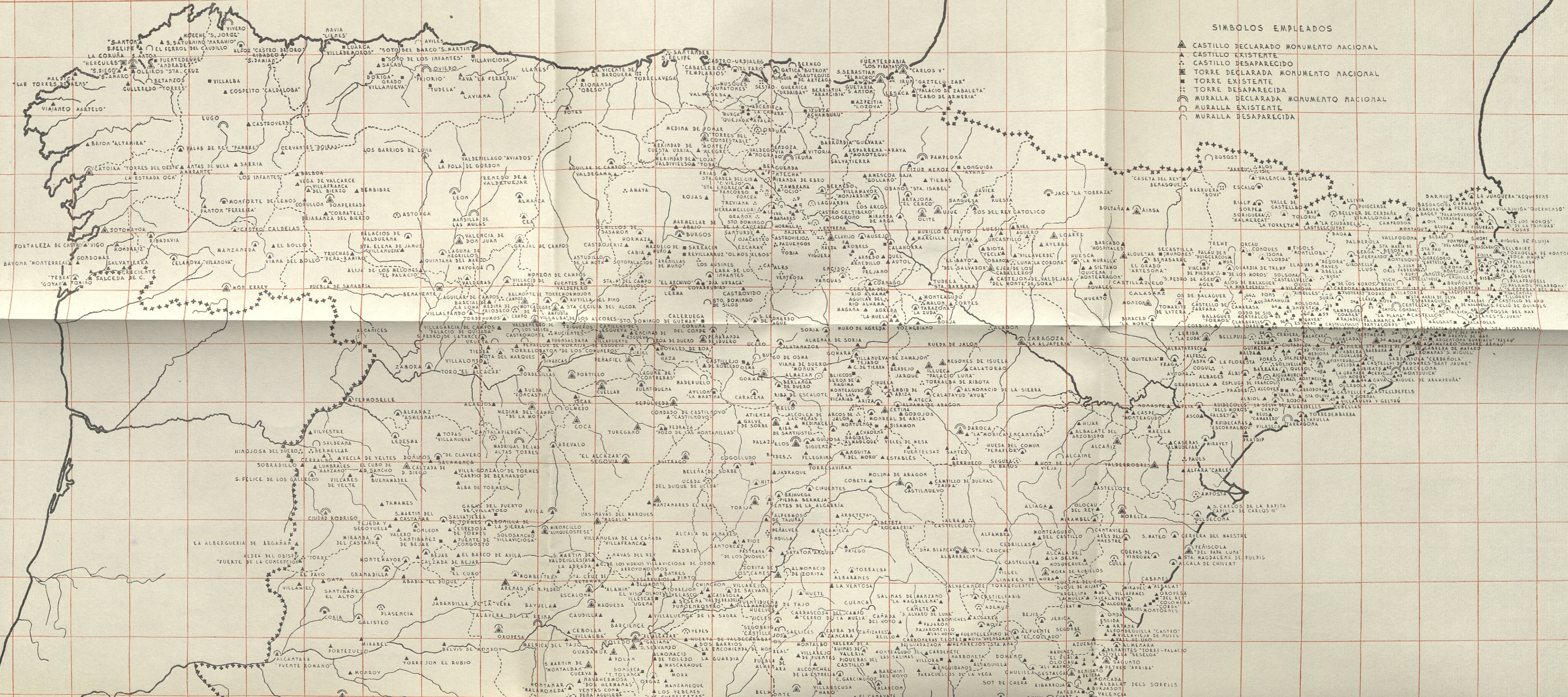
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