bly most Madrid. The healthiness of the place and its convewith the nient distance from the capital combined with the stern eror had and solitary character of the region, so congenial to his emain at taste, to give it the preference over other spots which provided might have found more favor with persons of a differe erected ent nature. Encompassed by rude and rocky hills, Philip's which sometimes soar to the gigantic elevation of the royal mountains, it seemed to be shut out completely from ous house the world. The vegetation was of a thin and stunted m to the growth, seldom spreading out into the luxuriant foliage dominant of the lower regions; and the winds swept down from er, a part the neighboring sierra with the violence of a hurricane. for him-Yet the air was salubrious, and the soil was nourished l to have by springs of the purest water. To add to its recomthe sacred mendations, a quarry, close at hand, of excellent stone hat inconsomewhat resembling granite in appearance, readily out by the supplied the materials for building,—a circumstance, the threeconsidering the vastness of the work, of no little importance.

The architect who furnished the plans, and on whom the king relied for superintending their execution, was Juan Bautista de Toledo. He was born in Spain, and, early discovering uncommon talents for his profession, was sent to Italy. Here he studied the principles of his art, under the great masters who were then filling their native land with those monuments of genius that furnished the best study to the artist. Toledo imbibed their spirit, and under their tuition acquired that simple, indeed severe, taste which formed a contrast to the prevalent tone of Spanish architecture, but which, happily, found favor with his royal patron.

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