

gentlemen and ladies the same styles as in the north.

I have referred to architecture generally, but there are in several public buildings, and, above all, in the churches of the country, examples of an architecture, which in classic lines of beauty reproduce in detail much of what one sees in the architecture of mediæval Europe.

Of these may be mentioned the ancient cemetery of Guanahuaquata, enclosing a square burying-ground, with a covered court looking on it from three sides; while the walls of the court have the surface of cut stone divided into tiers of sarcophagi, one above the other to the height of ten feet, with inscriptions much after the style of the old Roman tombs. Beneath are crude catacombs, wherein are mummies and the bones of thousands piled in vaults.

The old governor's palace, now a State prison, in Guanahuaquata, is a typical old Spanish structure. Built square with heavy stone, with outer walls smooth and white, it has finely-worked frieze under the cornice at the top of the wall. The roof of cement is flat and has a bulwark, some five feet high, of the extended wall, all around. It is the scene of one of the most glorious fights for liberty in the Revolution of 1817.

The Castillo de Chapultepec, in many ways the most interesting spot in Mexico, stands on the volcanic rock pushed up in the plain at the head of the Paseo, or promenade. First the rock fortress of the Aztecs, it became after the Conquest the site of a hunting-castle for the viceroys; a chapel later in the eighteenth century; then a prison; while in 1785, the Count Bernardo de Galvez began the erection of a large fortified castle, completed at a cost of \$300,000. This was in 1842 converted into the Military School. The castle rock was captured in 1847 by a United States army, and Maximilian, during his brief reign, renovated it in Pompeian style, and

it became his favorite residence. To-day it is a military school in part, and, in summer, apartments are occupied by the President. It forms, as now seen, an irregular rectangle from two to four stories high, and consists of several buildings in Tuscan and Pompeian style, having a façade on the east and south sides, with arcades and porches supported by Corinthian pillars. The roofs, as usual, are flat, and all serve as promenades. The American Public Health Association was received by the President at Chapultepec, and entertained *al fresco* by tables set on the pleasant promenades of the arcades. The view of the Valley of Mexico from Chapultepec has been praised by every traveller, and, speaking for myself, I would say that the Valley of Mexico, whether seen from Chapultepec or the Hill of Tezcozincó, with the two volcanoes, Popocatepetl and Ixtacewatl, to the east with their snow-clad peaks, forms the most unique, and perhaps grandest view in the world.

One word may be said about the churches. Cortes won Mexico, as he believed, for the Cross, and by the Cross; and on the site of the Aztec temple, which in 1520 smoked with human victims, a church arose in 1524. Mexico is a land of churches. At the shrine of Guadalupe, three miles from the city, are alone five churches of various styles of architecture.

I shall, however, only refer to the architecture of the great cathedral. The church begun on the great square in 1524 saw many changes before reaching its present perfection. Its present foundations were begun in 1573, and mostly completed in 1656, and dedicated in 1667, costing \$1,752,000. Its towers are 203 feet high, and were finished in 1791. Nearly \$2,000,000 of precious stones, gold and silver were given in ornaments. Its style of architecture illustrates Victor Hugo's remarks regarding the history of almost all the great cathedrals.