

had made, and the
 drew off his troops
 where they might

Correa, the Grand
 who was as sage
 aring in the field,
 pleting the tran-
 he quiet adminis-
 been on a pious
 He arrived most
 his counsels, for
 he king had more

f the king for the
 he then gravely
 he king was pur-
 atry of little ulti-
 did not destroy
 d the army. To
 ate the field, but
 ned their strong-
 and. He advised,
 he Moorish king,
 city of immense
 was well supplied
 rongly garrisoned
 ordova, a general
 f Aben Alhamar.
 n, but the reason-
 ed his reason or
 fore the walls of
 ege until he was
 ge was carried on
 tempests. Aben
 ve the place; he
 king after his late
 ared it would be
 a mau of ardent
 Taking a sudden
 istian camp, and
 mando. "Behold
 la. Resistance I
 unanimity and

good faith, to put myself under your protection and acknowl-
 edge myself your vassal." So saying, he knelt and kissed the
 king's hand in token of homage.

"King Fernando," say the old chroniclers, "was not to be
 outdone in generosity. He raised his late enemy from the
 earth, embraced him as a friend, and left him in the sovereignty
 of his dominions; the good king, however, was as politic as he
 was generous. He received Aben Alhamar as a vassal; con-
 ditioned for the delivery of Jaen into his hands; for the yearly
 payment of one-half of his revenues; for his attendance at the
 cortes as one of the nobles of the empire, and his aiding Castile
 in war with a certain number of horsemen."

In compliance with these conditions, Jaen was given up to
 the Christian king, who entered it in triumph about the end of
 February.¹ His first care was to repair in grand procession,
 bearing the holy cross, to the principal mosque, which was
 purified and sanctified by the Bishop of Cordova, and erected
 into a cathedral and dedicated to the most holy Virgin Mary.

He remained some time in Jaen, giving repose to his troops,
 regulating the affairs of this important place, disposing of
 houses and estates among his warriors who had most distin-
 guished themselves, and amply rewarding the priests and monks
 who had aided him with their prayers.

As to Aben Alhamar, he returned to Granada, relieved from
 apprehension of impending ruin to his kingdom, but deeply
 humiliated at having to come under the yoke of vassalage.
 He consoled himself by prosecuting the arts of peace, improv-
 ing the condition of his people, building hospitals, founding
 institutions of learning, and beautifying his capital with those
 magnificent edifices which remain the admiration of posterity;
 for now it was that he commenced to build the Alhambra.

NOTE. — There is some dispute among historians as to the duration of the siege
 and the date of the surrender of Jaen. Some make the siege endure eight months,
 from August into the middle of April. The authentic Agapida adopts the opinion
 of the author of *Notas para la Vida del Santo Rey*, etc., who makes the siege begin
 on the 31st December and end about the 26th February.

¹ *Notas para la Vida del Santo Rey*, p. 562.