The Pope Family’s Grand Tour

ANSWER KEY - Episode 6, Madrid, Spain, 1888

BONUS MARKS

Answer to the Bonus question from Episode 5:

At the end of Episode 5, Theodate and her family set off by overnight train from Madrid to the southern city of Seville. There is a special symbol that is associated with Seville that appears all over the city - on flags, streetlamps, monuments, even manhole covers.

The symbol takes the form of a rebus, which is a type of puzzle, where words are formed by combining letters and pictures.

Here, the letters No and Do surround an object that looks like the numeral 8, but is, in fact, a picture of a skein of wool.

The story behind the symbol dates back to the time of King Alfonso X the Wise, who faced a challenge from his younger son, Sancho in 1282. Sancho wanted to be named the heir to the throne, in place of the infant sons of his dead brother. Seville was one of the few cities who remained loyal to Alfonso, providing him with shelter and support, and vowing to support him in case of attack.

In recognition of this loyalty, Alfonso uttered the words: “No me ha dejado,” which translates as “She (the city of Seville), has not deserted me.”

In Spanish, the word for a skein of wool is madeja, pronounced ma-de-ha. Putting the pieces together, one can read the symbol as “No-madeja-Do,” which sounds similar to Alfonso’s comment about Seville.

Hercules:

Hercules, (known in Greek mythology as Herakles) was the mythical founder of both Cadiz and Seville. The son of Zeus, a god, and Alkmene, a mortal woman, he was a
strong and courageous hero. Zeus’s wife, Hera, became jealous of Hercules, and tricked him into killing his own children. As punishment, Hercules was required to submit himself to King Eurystheus, who in turn set him a series of 12, seemingly impossible tasks.

The 12 labors are depicted in a limestone mosaic, dating from the 3rd century, that was found in 1917 at Lliria, near Valencia in Spain. The mosaic is on display in the National Museum of Archaeology in Madrid.

Once Hercules had completed all 12 labors, his punishment was complete, and he was promised that he would be made immortal upon his death.
The Matador's costume

All participants in a Spanish bullfight wear elaborate and symbolic clothing, and there is a whole vocabulary and ritual associated with each participant’s costume. The matador wears a traje de luces or ‘suit of lights’, so-named because of the sequins and gold or silver threads that embellish the silk fabric of the outfit. There are many elements to a traditional traje de luces; some of the key pieces include:

- **Montera** the hat
- **Chaquetilla** a jacket, heavily embellished with ornaments, called alamares
- **Hombreras** shoulder patches
- **Capote de brega** the cape used in the ring, traditionally this will be fuschia on the side that faces the bull, and yellow on the other. There is a shorter, more decorative cape called a
- **Capote de paseo**, used during the parade at the start of the event. This can often be the most expensive element of the whole outfit.

The jacket and trousers of the traje de luces are normally in the same color and, while one often thinks of matadors wearing red, other colors are seen, including blue, white, pink and brown.

The toreador depicted by Mary Cassatt in her painting Offering the Panal to the Bullfighter wears a deep blue chaquetilla, with a red capote de paseo.

In Edouard Manet’s Toreadors, 1862-63, at Hill-Stead Museum, the bullfighters wear long capes in a variety of colors. The figure standing on the left, with his montera in hand, wears a red chaquetilla, and a green cape.
A similar view of this scene, a work in pencil and watercolor also from 1862-63, does not reflect such vibrant colors for either the green or the yellow capes. Is it possible that Manet decided to incorporate different colors in this painting, for added interest?

![Image of Matador and painting](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

**Castanets:**
The word castanet comes from the Spanish word for chestnut, “castaina”, although the actual castanet resembles a pair of concave clam shells, (not actual chestnuts), fastened together with a string that the user will wrap around their thumb.

![Diagram of Castanets](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

This musical instrument is traditionally made from either a hard wood (such as oak, ebony or rosewood), or from a synthetic material made from layers of paper or cloth, impregnated with resin and treated to pressure and heat. The synthetic material is both cheaper and more environmentally-conscious than hardwoods, which often come from equatorial rain forests.

The choice of material is important, as there is an impact on the tone and sound quality of a pair of castanets. Examples of novelty and decorative materials that are not recommended for castanets include crystal, marble, gold and silver.

You can find instructions for making your own pair of castanets at home, using simple materials such as bottle caps, paper plates, and jam jar lids.

**Patio de los Naranjos:**

Sometimes, it pays to take notice of your surroundings, looking all around, up and down, and you may find a delightful surprise, or a hidden treasure. The entryway to the Patio de los Naranjos in Seville is one place that will reward the observant visitor, because there are some special items suspended from the rafters, including an elephant tusk, a large horse’s bridle, baton, and the replica of a Nile crocodile.

The story behind these items dates back to Alfonso X the Wise (the same man who provided Seville with its special symbol No8Do), and an unsuccessful application by the Sultan of Egypt for his daughter’s hand in marriage in 1260. The Sultan sent a range of presents, including luxurious fabrics, an elephant tusk, a crocodile, and a giraffe. Alfonso politely declined the Sultan’s marriage proposal, but kept the gifts, so as not to offend the Sultan. The crocodile spent the rest of its life living in a pond in the gardens of the Alcazar, the Royal Palace adjacent to the Cathedral. After its death, the embalmed body of the crocodile was hung in the rafters, along with the elephant tusk, a bridle, and a baton. Popular legend has that these four items have a special significance:

Elephant tusk = Strength/ Bridle = Temperance/ Baton = Justice/ Crocodile = Prudence

The remains of the embalmed crocodile were replaced with a carved wooden replica in the 16th century.

**Marmalade:**

A young, orphaned bear (originally named Pastuso, after his uncle) arrived in London from his native Peru, having stowed away on a lifeboat for the long voyage across the Atlantic. His only possessions were an old, red bush hat, and a small suitcase with a jar of marmalade stowed inside. Around his neck was a hand-written label, that read “Please look after this bear.” Mr. and Mrs. Brown saw the bear, and welcomed him into their home in London. They decided to name him after the railway
station where they had found him, and that is how Paddington Bear got his name. Paddington is a very polite and well-meaning bear, although he often gets into “sticky” situations. Fortunately, things always turn out alright for him in the end!

Michael Bond, who first brought the character of Paddington Bear to life in 1958, published a series of children’s stories sharing the life and adventures of Paddington Bear. The Paddington books have sold more than thirty-five million copies worldwide, and have been translated into over forty different languages, including Latin, “Ursus nomine Paddington.”

“They dined on mince, and slices of quince; that they ate with a runcible spoon”

Edward Lear (1812 - 1888) was an British poet and painter, who started his career as a zoological illustrator before switching to landscape painting, but also wrote short, funny poems as a hobby. He published a record of his decade’s worth of world travels as “The Illustrated Travels of a Landscape Painter,” as well as several volumes of poetry, including “A Book of Nonsense” in 1846. Although respected during his lifetime for his travel books and his paintings of birds, Lear is now best remembered for his humorous poems, including “The Owl and the Pussycat” and for being the creator of the form and meter of the modern limerick:

“There was an Old Man with a beard, Who said, "It is just as I feared!— Two Owls and a Hen, four Larks and a Wren, Have all built their nests in my beard."

Lear invented the nonsense word “runcible”, and seemed to enjoy the sound of the word, as he used it several times in his poems, as an adjective associated with a cat, a wall, a hat, and a goose.

Although he did not provide a clear definition, he kindly provided an illustration, which appears to show a long-handled ladle, to his description of “The Dolomphious Duck, who caught Spotted Frogs for her dinner with a Runcible Spoon”

More recently, people have started referring to a spork, being a spoon with the tines of a fork, as a ‘runcible’ spoon, although this doesn’t align with Lear’s drawing.
Two other famous explorers took marmalade with them on trips to extreme locations, in 1910 and 1953, respectively.

Captain Robert Falcon Scott led an expedition to the Antarctic from 1910-1913, named after their ship, the Terra Nova. A number of their supplies and materials were recovered by a team from the Antarctic Heritage Trust in 2008. Almost 11,000 objects were collected, for documentation and conservation, including a tin of marmalade, in its original paper wrapper. The items have all now been returned to the renovated hut at Cape Evans, Antarctica.

On May 29, 1953, the 29,035' summit of Mount Everest was reached for the first time by Sir Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing Norgay. The provisions for the expedition party included jars of marmalade.

As a BONUS - the preferred meal of James Bond, Agent 007 is actually breakfast (not a dry Martini). When he was stationed in London, it was always the same: a choice of strawberry jam, heather honey or Seville marmalade, toast and butter, together with a boiled egg and two strong cups of coffee.

Early Voyages of Exploration:

Christopher Columbus set sail on August 3, 1492 with 86 sailors and three ships: la Santa Clara (Niña), la Pinta and la Santa Gallega (Santa Maria). The first two were a type known as a caravel, very small (between 50 - 70 feet long), with limited shelter. The crew had to sleep on deck, and only the captain had a cabin. The benefits of the caravel came from their rounded bottom, shallow draught and flexible rigging options, which made them highly maneuverable. The larger Santa Maria, a 110 ton cargo ship known as a nau, ran aground on Christmas Day, 1492, and had to be abandoned.

For his second voyage, which set sail from Cadiz on September 24, 1493, Columbus was able to command a larger fleet of 17 ships and about 1,200 men. The ships brought European livestock, including horses, sheep and cattle, along with settlers. The explorer was still of the opinion that he had sailed around the world to China, thinking that the
island of Cuba was Cathay, a region in the north of China, and that the island
Hispaniola (now home to the Dominican Republic and Haiti) was, in fact, the Biblical
land of Sheba.

Ferdinand Magellan (c. 1480 - 1521) was a Portuguese explorer who set out with a
fleet of five ships in 1519, with the aim of reaching the spice islands of the South Pacific,
notably Molucca. Although Magellan initially approached the King of Portugal for
support of his voyage to the west, he was refused patronage. He ended up renouncing
his Portuguese citizenship and instead approached Carlos I (the grandson of King
Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, who had sponsored the voyages of Christopher
Columbus).

As Magellan was now sailing under the flag of Spain, he needed to avoid waters that
were controlled by Portugal, meaning that he sailed west across the Atlantic Ocean,
rather than south and east, around the tip to Africa. The voyage included the discovery
of a navigable passage between the southern tip of South America and the islands of
Tierra del Fuego - the passage was named the Magellan Strait in his honor. In addition,
Magellan became the first Westerner to cross the Pacific Ocean.

The five ships in the Moluccan fleet were the
Trinidad, San Antonio, Conception, Victoria and
Santiago. Over the course of the three-year
expedition, several tragedies occurred; the Santiago
was shipwrecked, the San Antonio deserted, and
turned back to Spain; Magellan was killed by a
poison arrow on the island of Cebu, in the
Philippines. Eventually, the only ship to return to
Spain was the Victoria, landing in September, 1522.
It was laden down with spices, but only 18 members
of the original expedition remained.

Back in the late 1490s, Christopher Columbus remained convinced that he had sailed all
the way to Asia. It was proven otherwise until 1501-02, when voyages taken by the Italian-
born navigator, Amerigo Vespucci (1454 - 1512), showed that Brazil and the West Indies
were separate land masses, known collectively as the New World. The continents of
North and South America were named in his honor in 1507. One year later, Vespucci was
named as Chief Navigator to the House of Trade in Seville.
A detail from the Martin Waldseemüller map of 1507, showing part of South America, with the word “America” used for the first time.

**Bonus Question for Episode 6:**

The route from Madrid to Seville crosses a plateau region of central Spain known as ‘La Mancha’ - the word is thought to derive from the Arabic al-mansha, meaning “the dry land” or “wilderness”. The area is semi-arid, but fertile, and important agricultural products include wine, saffron, cereals, and sheep; Manchego cheese is made from sheep’s milk.

There is a famous literary character who is closely associated with La Mancha, first appearing in publication in 1605. Can you name him?

Here are some clues:

- The title character has been depicted by many famous artists, including (from left to right) Paul Gustave Doré (1863), Pablo Picasso (1955), and Salvador Dali (1946)

- The novel has provided inspiration for ballets, operas, orchestral works and musical theatre, including “The Man from La Mancha”

- Mrs. Ada Pope purchased a four-volume set of the 1887 printing of the novel, and the books are in the First Library at the Hill-Stead Museum. She wrote the name of her daughter, Theodate Pope, inside each book.
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Bonus question - no peeking!
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