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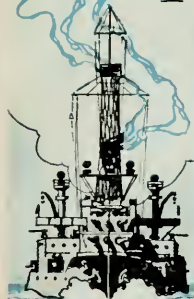


GIBRALTAR

DITTY BOX GUIDE BOOK SERIES

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

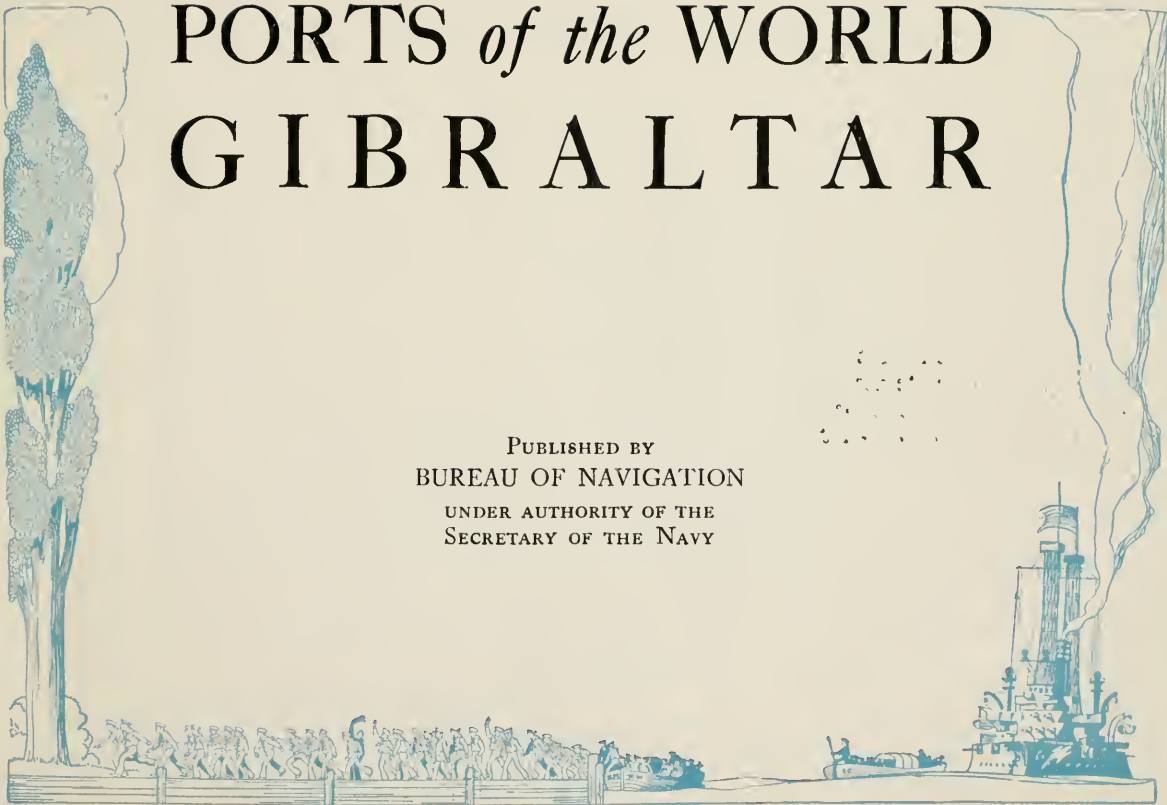
SIXTH — — — DIVISION



PORTS *of the* WORLD GIBRALTAR

PUBLISHED BY
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION
UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

1916



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Foreword



HAT the officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Navy may have the latest available information on the ports of the world, the Bureau of Navigation, Sixth Division, is preparing individual guidebooks on one hundred of these ports. To supplement these guidebooks, illustrated lectures on these same ports are being prepared. In addition to information about each city and its surroundings, certain details of practical interest to the sightseer have been included. However, as traffic schedules, money exchange, etc., are constantly changing, these details should be carefully checked upon arrival in port.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the National Geographic Society for their suggestions, both as to editorial policy and interesting details concerning Gibraltar and its environs.

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Introduction



N THE borderland between Occident and Orient—where East meets West and the civilization of to-day is entwined with the quaint customs and superstitions of a veiled yesterday—there stands a towering mass of gray rock, stern and forbidding, Gibraltar—Key of the Mediterranean—“abode of romance.”

The eyes of seafaring men have turned toward Gibraltar since the earliest days of history, when the earth was believed to be flat, and men sailed their ships in fear and trembling, apprehensive lest they tumble over the edge of the world.

Imaginative ancients, making comparisons, aptly applied the term “Pillars of Hercules” to Gibraltar and the Promontory Abyla, on the Morocco side of the narrow strait.

It was at Gibraltar where the adventurous sailors of ancient Phœnicia furled the sails of their cockleshell ships and anchored for awhile to build silver columns, declaring the straits to be the “limits of navigation.”

And it was at Palos, a few miles west of Gibraltar, where Columbus mobilized his tiny fleet of three ships and set forth with brave hopes, withal swiftly beating heart, on the voyage which was to result in the discovery of a new world.

Since days of old there have been many bitter struggles for possession of Gibraltar, renowned as one of the most important strategic fortresses in the world.

The blood of Moors and Spaniards and French and British was spilled, and great fleets were battered and sunk, and sailors and soldiers rose to immortal fame in the wars which raged through the centuries for the mastery of Gibraltar.

England, largely because of the impetuous daring of Nelson, who secured this important strategic position for his country—but lost his life in the undertaking—has occupied Gibraltar since 1704.

And the story of England's struggle for Gibraltar, the effect its possession has had on Britain's imperial policy and the expansion of her trade, reads like an interesting and absorbing novel.

Tourist travel to the inland places of interest in Gibraltar has been resumed since the signing of the armistice. Travelers are also given an opportunity to make side trips to Spain and to the Barbary States, where Decatur sailed with his warships and terrified into submission the pirates who had been preying on American merchantmen and endeavoring to exact tribute from the American people.

And the following pages tell something of life and customs and people and places in Gibraltar and Morocco and neighboring territories—whose shores are perpetually kissed by the restless blue waters of the Mediterranean, and whose mode of living is a bizarre combination of East and West. Here they meet! And the old, old verse of Kipling's can never, in this day, be applied to this portion of the Mediterranean—

“For East is East and West is West,
And ne'er the twain shall meet.”

GIBRALTAR PAST AND PRESENT



GIBRALTAR is perhaps the greatest natural beacon of navigation. Its rocky promontory juts into the sea at the Atlantic entrance to the Mediterranean.

The Gibraltar peninsula runs almost due north and south, and is about three miles long and three-quarters of a mile across at the widest part. It is connected with the mainland of Spain by a sandy isthmus two miles long. The central part of the isthmus is known as the Neutral Zone, at the southern end of which are gates marking the frontier of the British possessions. The gates at the northern end open upon Spanish territory.

On account of its great strategic value, Gibraltar has undergone many sieges. It has been held in turn by the Moors, the Spanish, and the British. Over the doors of the shop and on street corners are English names, giving the effect of a small British town. Close by, however, are shops of the Oriental type, suggesting the bazaars of Damascus and Cairo.



A typical scene in Waterport Street

The curious mixture of African and East Indian people, thronging the streets and crowding the low doorways of the shops, produce an Oriental atmosphere.

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Gibraltar was the gateway through which the Moors entered Spain from Northern Africa. And after 711 A. D. the Rock was named Jabel-al-Tarik (Hill of Tarik) after the Arab chief Tarikibn Ziad, who built a fortress on the promontory, part of which still exists. The modern name of Gibraltar is derived from the Arabian term, Jabel-al-Tarik. In the fourteenth century it was taken by the King of Castile, but it was soon recaptured by the Moors, and remained in their possession until the latter part of the fifteenth century, shortly before Columbus set forth on his voyage of discovery. A few years later the Duke of Medina Sidonia obtained possession, and it was a number of years before it became a Castillian possession once more. The Spaniards had by this time so strongly fortified it, however, that it easily withstood the Barbary Pirates. Speckel of Strassburg, a German engineer, is responsible for the first heavy and modern fortifications.

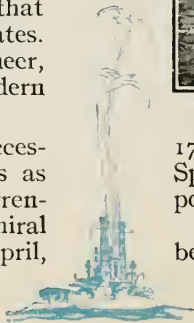
Early in the War of the Spanish Succession, known in the American Colonies as Queen Anne's War, the Spaniards surrendered the fortress to the British Admiral Rooke. From October, 1704, until April,



Entering the Harbor of Gibraltar

1705, it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Spaniards, and in 1713 it became a British possession by the Peace of Utrecht.

During the last 200 years nothing has been omitted by the British to render the for-



GIBRALTAR

tress impregnable. Spain has made many efforts to regain possession of the great stronghold and once offered \$10,000,000 for it.

Trafalgar is a low promontory at the western entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar. On October 21, 1805, Lord Nelson won one of the greatest naval battles of history over the combined fleets of France and Spain, which consisted of 33 ships. Lord Nelson had only 27. The British fleet fell on the rear of the allied fleet, and after a terrible contest, in which the English admiral lost his life, the British completely disorganized the hostile fleet. Eighteen ships were captured and Napoleon's naval power was gone forever.

GIBRALTAR AND THE GREAT WAR



IN the Great War Gibraltar was the base of 41 ships and 9 subchasers of the United States Navy. The U. S. S. *Sacramento* arrived in Gibraltar in 1917 followed by the *Birmingham*, *Chester*, *Nashville*, *Castine*, *Machias*, *Marietta*, and *Paducah*, 6 Coast Guard cutters, 9 yachts, and 5 destroyers.



A near view of Gibraltar

Rear Admiral Niblack, U. S. N., commanded the United States naval forces basing on Gibraltar from November, 1917, to January 10, 1919, relieving Rear Admiral H. B. Wilson, U. S. N., who had been in command since the early part of the war.

The United States naval base was in the British seaplane shed on the waterfront, and

GIBRALTAR

the headquarters were in the Tower Building at His Majesty's dockyard, where the interallied commanders met every morning to arrange the escort of convoys.

The naval base hospital was at Glen Rocky, near the British military hospital. The enlisted men's Y. M. C. A. and restaurant were situated at No. 7 College Lane. There was an average of 315 officers and 4,660 enlisted men attached to the ships and base. Enlisted men attached to the base were billeted in the Windmill Hill Barracks behind the signal station.

Public moving pictures, exhibiting American films, as well as concerts by the flag-ship band, were given in the Alameda (see page 16). The ships' baseball teams played a league championship on the football field near the seaplane shed. Vice Admiral H. S. Grant, R. N., commanding His Majesty's dockyard at Gibraltar, was senior allied officer present.

PLAN OF CITY AND ITS ENVIRONS

The Bay of Gibraltar is in the form of a horseshoe, 7 miles long and 5 miles wide. The harbor is sheltered to the west and south by breakwaters, and by the Rock to

the east. The eastern side of the Rock is an inaccessible cliff, bare of vegetation, forming a series of rugged precipices.

The town of Gibraltar can be roughly divided into two parts—North Town and South Town. North Town is a commercial district, and is by far the more important. It has two parallel streets, Main Street and Irish-Town Street. Back of these on the slope of the hill the houses are built tier on tier. South Town, or Rosia, is strictly a residential district, although it accommodates the Admiralty quarters and stores.

The streets are dark and narrow, but clean. The one business thoroughfare is Main Street, which runs the length of the town. This street includes three former streets—Waterport, Church, and Southport. Europa Main Road begins at Prince Edward's Gate at the northeast corner of the Alameda Gardens (see page 16), extending southward to a large lighthouse at the extremity of the peninsula.

Just outside the south gate is the Trafalgar Cemetery, the resting place of many who fell in Nelson's great battle. The modern cemetery, where our American dead are interred, is situated on the North Front.



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The population of Gibraltar is made up to a great extent of those attached to the military and naval service. The remainder consists of Spaniards and a few orientals. English is spoken throughout the city and the environs.

THE GALLERIES



THE so-called "Galleries" are the great sight of Gibraltar. They consist of a series of passages tunneled through the strata on the northern side of the Rock.

There are no other military excavations in the world that equal these "Galleries," which comprise two ranges or tiers—the upper or Windsor, and the lower or Union. These can be reached from Main Street by Bell Lane (opposite the post office), and by stairs to the artillery barracks.

The Union Galleries are open to the public from sunrise to sunset, but no more than two parties of fifteen each will be taken through the galleries at any time. Persons wishing to visit them must enter their names in the book kept by the Moorish Castle Guard.



The old Moorish Castle

THE MOORISH CASTLE

Above the artillery barracks are the remains of a Moorish Castle built in 742 A. D., the oldest building in Gibraltar. As a part of this castle is used for a prison, it can only be visited by special permit. If a pass is obtainable, however, it is well worth the visitor's attention, as the old harem and state apartments are among the most interesting bits of antiquity in this part of the world.

ALAMEDA GARDENS



THE Alameda Gardens are beautifully situated between the British and Spanish towns. Luxuriant and tropical vegetation produces a horticultural effect which would be hard to surpass. Geraniums 10

feet in height and heliotrope in profusion add beauty to the scene and fill the air with fragrance. Pepper, coffee, and fig trees flourish here also.

A rustic bridge, fantastic floral designs, and a whale jaw arch contribute to the landscape gardening. Toward evening the military band plays here and the gardens become the center of the social activity of Gibraltar.

THE BARRACKS OF GIBRALTAR

The military barracks, naval hospital, and the town of Rosia are south of the Alameda Gardens.

Gibraltar is the scene of many and spacious barracks, among which are the Casemates, Town Range, St. Jago's, and



Picturesque walk in Alameda Gardens

the Moorish Castle. The barracks of Wellington Front, Kings Bastion, and Orange Bastion are no longer occupied by troops, but are used as storehouses. On Gunners' Parade there is a barracks building for



British officers. In the South District are South Barracks, Rosia Barracks, and Europa Barracks.

THE MARKET



On the 17th of April, 1876, the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) laid the corner stone of the present market, which is commodious and well managed. Meat is imported from Galicia, Southern Spain, and Morocco—the better grades from Australia. From Morocco also come immense quantities of poultry and eggs, the former transported in curious cylindrical baskets or tubes of cane work, the ends of which are secured by cord nettings.

THE EXCHANGE AND LIBRARY

Commercial Square is the only commercial building in Gibraltar. It is operated by an exchange committee, elected annually from among the inhabitants; it was founded by voluntary subscriptions in 1817 and was publicly opened in August, 1818. It contains auction rooms, offices, and a commercial



An entertainment in the Center Market

library and reading room, in which travelers (especially those interested in commerce) are always welcome.

THE GARRISON LIBRARY



THE garrison library on Governor's Parade is the finest institution of its kind in any of the English possessions. Founded in 1793 by Colonel Drinkwater, it grew so rapidly and proved itself so valuable that the great English

statesman, William Pitt, financed the erection of the present building, which was completed in 1804. The library contains at the present time nearly 40,000 volumes.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS

The Assembly Rooms, erected in 1884, contain a ballroom, a movable stage for theatrical performances and concerts, a restaurant with necessary offices and kitchen. A rain-water tank of 40,000 gallons capacity surmounts the building. The east wing contains the lodge rooms of the Freemasons of Gibraltar, by whom the enterprise was begun.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

During the war Football Field No. 1 (built on reclaimed ground on the west shore) was in constant use by the American bluejackets:

This has become British property once more, however. On North Front, between Devil's Tower Road and the Race Course, there is a large athletic field used for almost every type of game. Permission to use this field must be obtained through the Governor. Swimming beaches may be found at Rosia on the Atlantic side of the Peninsula.

THEATRE ROYAL

The Theatre Royal has been almost entirely rebuilt and remodeled. It accommodates about 1,000 persons and is one of the chief places of entertainment in Gibraltar.

THE ROCK AND ITS ENVIRONS

A road (lower than the one to Alameda Gardens) skirting the great dry docks, naval station, and barracks, leads to a battery of big guns. A fine view of Africa and the Mediterranean can be obtained near the lighthouse on Europa Point.

As the west side of the Rock descends sheer to the sea, it has been impossible to construct a roadway, and one must pass through the town again in order to reach the north side.

On the road the visitor passes a Jewish cemetery with its flat tombstones. Above



can be seen the openings to the rock galleries, and an occasional gun.

Rounding the point one sees the little fishing village of Genoese in its sheltered cove. Above it are steep rocks formed by cement into a reservoir which contains rain water. The water supply system of Gibraltar, composed of watersheds on the Rock, and tunnels and reservoirs within the Rock itself is a wonderful piece of engineering. The rain water supplied to the town and to ships for drinking purposes is collected on catchment areas in the east and west side of the upper part of the Rock. The quality of the drinking water supplied by these reservoirs is excellent and no chemical or mechanical treatment is found necessary.

THE CAVES

UE to the limestone formation of the Rock, there are many caves—the largest of which is St. Michael's. It is 1,000 feet above sea level, and can be entered only through a small opening. Within is a lofty hall, 250 feet long, 90 feet wide, and 70 feet high. Stalactites produce the impression of a Gothic cathedral.



The Rock from Spanish territory

Leading from this large hall are numerous small caves, in which fossil remains have been found. Great labor and a large amount of money have been expended in

attempting to penetrate all of these caves, but up to the present time many of the minor ones have remained unexplored.

THE MONKEYS



THE monkeys and apes living in caves in the Rock are among the chief diversions of the place. These animals are carefully protected by law; they are fed by the British Army, and are under the protection of an officer. Like the storks in Holland and the ibis in Egypt, they enjoy a complete immunity from molestation. They may be seen on the western face of the Rock, particularly when an east wind is blowing. They live chiefly upon food given them by the soldiers, the sweet roots of the palmetto trees, the products of gardens and orchards of the vicinity and even the pantries of the residences. It is common practice for housekeepers to screen their windows against them.

These apes are of African species. It is uncertain as to how they reached the



The Monkey caves

Spanish side of the Mediterranean, but it is believed that they have inhabited the



Rock for many centuries, taking up their abode here when the peninsula was still connected with the African coast.

EUROPA POINT



UROPA Point (Ancient Leon) forms the southern end of the Rock of Gibraltar, presenting a front running northwest and southeast 600 yards. At the extremity of the point, on a cliff 98 feet high, is Victoria

Tower, 61 feet in height. The light on this tower is visible for 18 miles.

THE HARBOR

The harbor of Gibraltar is protected by three breakwaters, or moles—New or South Mole, North Mole or Old Mole, and Commercial or Detached Mole. Old Mole was constructed in the fourteenth century. The docks of the New Mole are used by the British and foreign navies. The Waterport Wharf is the general landing place for passenger and merchant vessels.

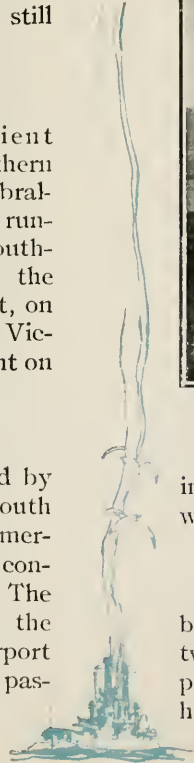


Looking across the Bay from Gibraltar to Algiciras

Gibraltar is a free port. The exports include wool, lead, and copper. Cottons, woollens, and wines are imported.

ALGECIRAS

Northwest of Gibraltar just across the bay is Algiciras. Steamers ply between the two several times a day. The fare is 2½ pesetas (see page 34) round trip, a half hour being required for the run.



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The little Spanish city of Algeciras was brought into the limelight in 1906 through the international conference held there for the consideration of Moroccan affairs. It is believed that the seeds of the Great War were sown in this Algeciras Conference. France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, and the United States were represented. In this conference the control over Morocco desired by Germany went to France. It is said that this decision was largely due to the influence of Great Britain, and that, as a result, the Kaiser swore vengeance against the nation that had brought about the frustration of his plans. Austria was the only nation that supported Germany in the Algeciras Conference.

During the summer season Algeciras is a popular watering place. The principal hotel is the Reina Cristina near the south end of the pier. Rates as recently quoted are 10 and 15 pesetas per day, European plan; dinner, 8 pesetas; luncheon, 5 pesetas;



Dignity in rags

and breakfast, 2 pesetas. There are several restaurants in the principal square.

The train schedule to Madrid, Seville, and Cadiz can be obtained from the hotel in Algeciras, as it is from here that connections with most of the inland points are made.



CADIZ, THE OLDEST TOWN IN SPAIN



FROM Algeiras it is possible to take a train, a motor bus, or one of the daily steamers to Cadiz, the nearest large town in Spain. The train trip occupies 12 hours.

The population of Cadiz to-day is about 67,000. It is the oldest city in Spain—was celebrating its 400th anniversary when Rome was founded. Here Hamilcar and Hannibal, the great Carthaginian generals, equipped their armies for their attempt to overthrow Rome in the days of Fabius Maximus two centuries before the Christian era. It was from here also that many of the mariners who first explored America sailed.

Cadiz enjoyed her greatest era of prosperity immediately after the discovery of America, as she then became the chief port for the New World traffic. Although its importance began to wane when Spain's colonial possessions began to diminish, its commerce reached low-water mark following the destruction of Spanish trade with Cuba and Porto Rico as a result of the Spanish-American War.



A rise in beef

The city is remarkable for its elegance and cleanliness. A famous writer has said that the most fitting description of the port is the word "white" written with a white pencil on blue paper. The houses are covered with frequent coats of whitewash, so that from a distance they seem to be made



of plaster of Paris. Hundreds of little towers, rising above the flat roofed houses, produce the impression of minarets against the oriental skyline.

The principal street of Cadiz is Calle de Duque de Teutan which runs southeast from the Plaza de la Constitucion. Here and on the Calle Columela are the best shops of the city. Cadiz is celebrated for its guitars, castanets, and fans.

The best view of the town and of the ocean is to be had from the Torre del Virgia, a watchtower from which all passing ships are signalled. It is in the center of the town on the Calle Sacramento and may be visited upon application.

THE CAPITAL OF MOROCCO



It is only a short trip of 32 miles by steamer from Gibraltar to Tangier, the Moroccan capital, where one may get a real glimpse of oriental life. Steamers sail from this port on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 11.00 a. m. The larger steamers, such as those of the Royal



Moroccan misery

Mail Line, sail once a week. Arrangements are easily made for a special trip.

Tangier is picturesquely situated on the hilly side of the Bay of Tangier. Here one finds perhaps a more interesting intermingling of European and oriental customs and manners than in any other port in the world.

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The major portion of the population is Mohammedan. Of the remaining, about one-half are Moroccan Jews; the others are chiefly Spaniards. Most of the people seen on the streets are men. Women of the better class never go out except on Fridays, when they visit other women, and on a certain day every year when they go to the mosque.

Tangier is surrounded by an old wall with picturesque gates, and surmounted at intervals by towers. The kasba, or citadel, rises above the city proper.

The narrow, uneven streets in the old part of the town present a vivid scene of oriental life. The noisy crowds reveal a great variety of types. The solemn Moors, stalking along in brilliant burums, yellow slippers, bright turbans or fezes, are elbowed by Jews in black caftans and fezes.

The houses are of the Spanish type with interior courts. The doorway of a Moorish house is protected merely by a curtain; when the owner wishes privacy he leaves a slipper outside as a sign that his curtain must not be raised.

Most of the streets are impassible for wheeled vehicles; mules serve as beasts of



The Fort and Town of Tangier from the Jetty

burden; their approach is heralded by cries of "balek" (look out).

The Main Street of Tangier begins just beyond the Customhouse, winding up the hill to the New Market on the west and to the Socco de Barra (the outer market) on the southeast. It ends at the Square of the Blacksmiths.

The chief sights of Tangier may be seen on Main Street, in the markets, and about the kasba, or citadel. Sunday and Thursday are market days, when groups of interested onlookers crowd about the jugglers

GIBRALTAR

and snake charmers; the ever-present beggars pass through soliciting alms, and above the ordinary noises can be heard the din of the fakirs and the calls of the market men. Indeed, the only place where crowding and tumult cease is at the very center of the market where the patron saint is enthroned in the sanctuary.

Beyond the Great Mosque and the small Socco (inner market) is the Square of the Blacksmiths. The North Gate opens on Marshan Road leading to the kasba or citadel. This was built in the fifteenth century.

Standing on the highest point of the town, the citadel commands a wonderful view of the Bay and the Strait of Gibraltar. Among its fine Moorish buildings are the Palace of the Sultan, a mosque, a prison, the treasury, and a garden. From the eastern gate of the kasba a footpath descends to the town; the view en route is one of the great sights of Tangier.

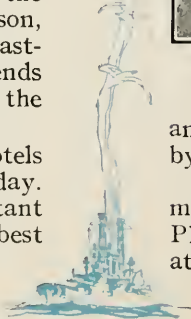
Guides may be secured at all the hotels in Tangier at from 5 to 10 pesetas a day. Besides pointing out the most important places, they will direct travelers to the best cafés and coffeehouses.



Homes and public buildings—Tangier

The Cecil Hotel, the Continental Hotel, and the Pension de France are patronized by the English and Americans.

An excellent bathing beach and commodious bathhouses will be found on the Plaza Grande. Strangers should not attempt to enter mosques or Mohammedan



cemeteries unless authorized to do so. This caution should be strictly observed.

GRANADA AND THE ALHAMBRA



THE trip to Granada and the Alhambra is usually made in about 11 hours from Algeciras or from Malaga by train.

Granada and Granada's jewel, the Alhambra, must be seen to be fully appreciated. Dr. James H. Gore says of this fortified palace-citadel of the Moorish kings of Granada, "With a wealth of profuseness in its resplendent decorations and daring caprices in Moorish and Saracenic architecture, we seem to be transferred to the glories of Bagdad and to behold a realization of the Arabian Nights."

"See Naples and die" has long been a popular saying. "See Spain and understand the accomplishments of the world" might be a fitting expression for the traveler of to-day.

A visit to Granada should, if possible, be preceded by reading a little Spanish history. Irving's "Tales of the Alhambra," or Pres-



The Socco de Barra or Center Market—Tangier

cott's "Ferdinand and Isabella" would not only prove entertaining but would help the reader understand the Moorish and Spanish atmosphere more thoroughly.

In showing travelers through the various halls and courts of the Alhambra, the guides usually make the following tour: Puerta de los Carros, across the Great Square to the modern entrance; Patio of the Fishpond; Court of the Lions; Hall of the Aberceranges; Hall of Tribune; Hall of Two Sis-



GIBRALTAR

ters; Boudoir of the Sultana Lindaraxa, overlooking an orange garden; Moorish Baths; Hall of the Camas; Hall of the Ambassador; Hall of the Palace of the Wailies; Ancient Chapel; Palace of Charles the Fifth. Then the party will cross the great square to the Vela or Watchtower, whence there is a magnificent prospect of the plain of Granada. The "Last Sigh of the Moor" is another interesting feature of the Alhambra.

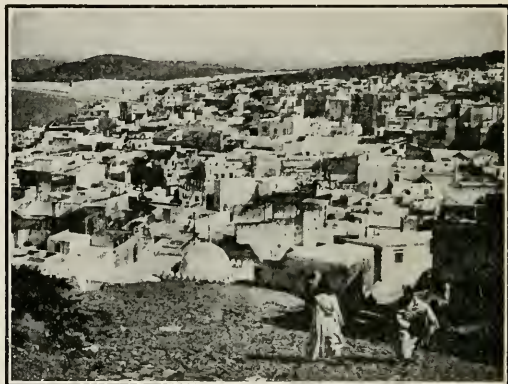
NOTE.—There are 5,000 gypsies living in rock caves at Granada. A gypsy concert may often be arranged at the hotels.

SEVILLE



SEVILLE, located about 80 miles northeast of Cadiz, may be reached by boat or train from Gibraltar via Cadiz in about 12 hours.

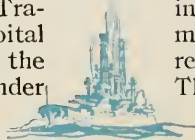
Seville was a place of great importance during the later years of Roman dominion; it was the birthplace of three of Rome's greatest emperors—Hadrian, Trajan, and Theodosius. It became the capital of southern Spain during the time when the Vandals and the Goths held sway. Under



A general view of Tangier

the Arabs, in the eighth century, it reached a population of 400,000. It was one of the first points to which Columbus went seeking Spanish aid for his proposed voyage of discovery, and was one of the first cities to profit commercially by the opening of trade with the new world.

One of the largest and noblest cathedrals in the world is in Seville. It contains the monument to Christopher Columbus, whose remains were brought from Havana in 1899. The magnificent tower was erected by the



GIBRALTAR

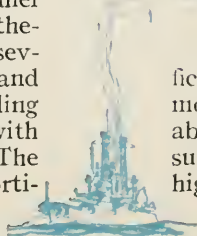
Moors as an observatory and later converted into a bell tower by the Spaniards, who did not know of its real purpose.

Among the many points of interest in this beautiful old city are the Plaza de Torros, the scene of many Spanish bull fights where 12,000 spectators can be accommodated, and the Torre del Oro (Tower of Gold); the Palace of San Telmo and the great tobacco factory employing thousands of girls are also well worth seeing. The Y. M. C. A. is situated at St. Augustine II. The secretary is Pastor Emilio Carreho.

CITY OF MALAGA



HIS important city is situated at the head of Malaga Bay, 60 miles east of Gibraltar, and is built close to the sea at the foot of high mountains. The chief buildings are the Cathedral, Bishop's Palace, several churches, a college of medicine and surgery, and a customhouse. The building most worthy of notice is the cathedral with a spire rising 270 feet above the bay. The picturesque ruins of Malaga's ancient forti-



A glimpse of Granada, Spain, northwest from Generalife

fications and castles, flanked by lofty mountains, can be seen at a distance of about 25 miles. The castle standing on the summit of Monte de Gibralfaro, 555 feet high, may be recognized by its large square

GIBRALTAR

tower and white embattled walls. The cathedral clock tower is also a conspicuous beacon.

Malaga is easily reached from Gibraltar by boat or by rail from Algeciras in about 2½ hours. It is also a point of communication with every part of Spain.

GIBRALTAR'S NEIGHBORING TOWNS



EXCELLENT opportunities to visit Spanish cities and the lesser towns are afforded by sailboat or automobile trips from Gibraltar and Algeciras. Some of these neighboring towns are: Castellar, population

1,450; Jimena, population 9,029; Los Barrios, population 6,581; Sa Rouque, population 10,165; and Tarifa, population 12,522.

MEANS OF TRAVEL

Gibraltar has a good steamship service to the nearby ports. Steamers leave daily for Tangier; there are two daily steamers to Algeciras. There is a railroad from Algeciras to the central Spanish cities. The rail line from Algeciras joins the main line from



The Court of the Myrtles in Alhambra, Granada, Spain

Malaga to Bobadilla. From here there is a railroad to Madrid, Seville, and Cadiz.

From Malaga there is also a branch line to Granada; from Algeciras there is a line to Cadiz and Seville. A great saving can



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be effected by buying kilometer traveling coupons at the Gibraltar booking office.

Before the railroad connections with Cadiz were completed in the seventies, communication between the Rock and interior points was by horseback and by pack trains. Of greater importance than the opening of this road was the opening of the Algeciras-Bobadilla Railway in 1890. Due to these improvements innumerable places in Spain are now within easy reach of the traveler, although horses and donkeys are still used at certain points along the line.

HUNTING IN SPAIN

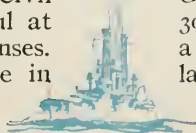


NOT many years ago the vicinity of Gibraltar was open to every sportsman. To-day, however, the hunter is confronted almost everywhere by the sign "Cote" (preserve) or "Acote y Cerrodo" (preserved and enclosed). Licenses to hunt in Spain may be secured from the Civil Governor at Cadiz; the Spanish Consul at Gibraltar can also arrange these licenses. The usual license obtained by people in



Ornamented doorway to the Court of Lions, Alhambra, Granada, Spain

Gibraltar is a second-class license, costing 30 pesetas. It is often necessary to obtain a written permit from the owner of the land on which one wishes to hunt.



The Spanish hunters have always guarded carefully the mountain regions where the ibex, roe deer, and wild bear abound, but the marshes and flooded ground frequented by British sportsmen were often disregarded by them. The best hunting seasons can not always be estimated with accuracy, as they vary with the rainy and dry seasons. As many of the marshes have been closed, the people of Gibraltar find it necessary to look for game at some distance, often in the vicinity of Cadiz. The Gibraltar directory has full details of this subject. It suggests any respectable native of the Rock as a suitable guide for a hunting party. A man of this type will be of great advantage to the sportsman as an interpreter and to furnish necessary information about game laws, etc. Professional guides should be avoided.

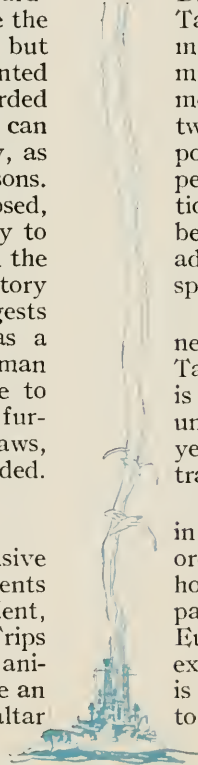
HUNTING IN MOROCCO

Hunting in Morocco is more expensive than in Spain, since hunters must take tents with them. The sport is often excellent, however, and worth added expense. Trips are usually made on horseback with pack animals. "By far the best way to organize an expedition into Morocco," says the Gibraltar

Directory, "is to contract with some one at Tangier to carry out all arrangements at so much a day, including dragoman, cook, muleteers, transport, tents, and camp equipment. The cost of such an expedition for two people should be approximately £2 (two pounds) or \$10.00 a day each. For three people or more, it should be less in proportion, as the same cook and servants could be used in a slightly larger party. It is advisable to take a head 'dragoman' who speaks Moorish and Spanish."

When traveling in Morocco it is always necessary to obtain from the authorities at Tangier a military escort whose presence is a sign to the tribesman that the party is under government protection. Of recent years it has been considered unwise for travelers to go far into the country.

No large game except wild pigs is found in Morocco in the districts accessible to the ordinary traveler. Small game shooting, however, is remarkably good. Barbary partridge (a species closely allied to the European red-legged partridge) is found in extraordinary numbers. A very good plan is to engage a Spanish sportsman at Tangier to accompany the party.



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CENTERS OF INFORMATION

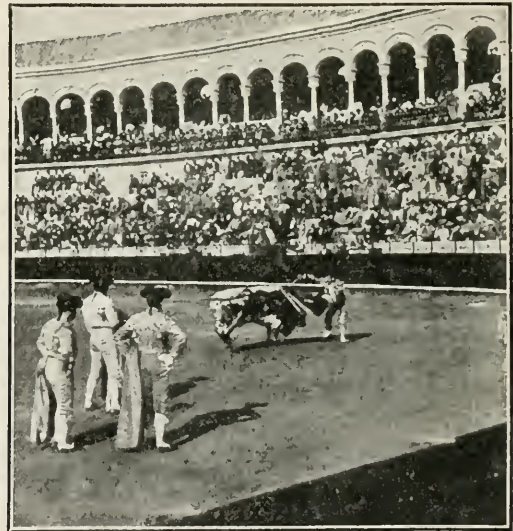


INFORMATION regarding trips or other matters of interest to travelers may be obtained at the automobile offices, south of the river in Algeciras, or from Thomas Cook & Sons, on Main Street, Gibraltar.

Other centers of information in Gibraltar are the Assembly Rooms, the banks, and the American Consulate located on Prince Edward Road. For 6d (six pence) a copy, the monthly official directory may be purchased at Headquarters Office, Governor's Lane, or at A. Beauland's, Main Street.

CABS

Cab stands will be found at Waterport Gate, Commercial Square, and Cathedral Square. It is well to arrange the price with the driver before starting. An omnibus leaves every 15 minutes from Commercial Square to the New Mole Parade. The fare is 2d (two pence), about four cents.



The bull ring at Seville, Spain

HOTELS

The three most important hotels in Gibraltar are the Hotel Bristol, Cathedral Square; Grand Hotel and the Hotel Cecil, Main Street.



RESTAURANTS AND COFFEE HOUSES

The most widely known restaurants are: Café Universal on Church Street, La Victoria on Main Street, the Assembly Rooms at the Alameda, and the Royal Bar, opposite the Exchange.

MONEY



BRITISH currency is legal tender in Gibraltar. Spanish money is often used in the shops, but at the post office and other governmental departments British currency alone is accepted. The following table is prepared as a guide for tourists not familiar with the comparative values of Spanish, English, and American currency:

SPANISH

- 5 centimos piece equals about 1 cent.
- 1 peseta equals about 20 cents.
- 5 peseta piece equals about \$1.

ENGLISH

- 1 penny equals about 2 cents.
- 1 shilling equals about 25 cents.
- 1 pound equals about \$4.86½.

These values, however, fluctuate. Since the war, these coins have been below par.



A forest of columns in the Moorish part of the Cathedral Mosque, Cordova, Spain

In February, 1920, the English pound was worth \$3.69½ and the shilling 18½ cents.

Reliable information in such matters might be obtained at the American Consu-



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late or at either the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Irish-Town Street; Moseley & Co., Main Street; Joseph Ferrary, 245 Main Street; or the Money Exchange Office in Main Street.

POSTAGE

The post office of Gibraltar is on Main Street. Letter postage to America is 5 cents; parcel-post packages are 12 cents for each pound.

CHURCHES

REGULAR services are held in the following churches: The Cathedral (Episcopal), King's Chapel (Episcopal), Windmill Chapel (Roman Catholic), St. Andrews Church (Presbyterian), Wesleyan Church (Methodist).

The Jewish synagogue is on Line Wall, behind Bomb House Lane. The Salvation Army headquarters are on Governor Street.

CLIMATE

Gibraltar enjoys a healthful and temperate climate. The winters are mild and



Pastimes of the gypsies—Spain

delightful. The rainy season usually extends from October until the end of April. During the remaining months rain seldom falls. The average annual rainfall from 1900 to 1918 was 31.40 inches; the highest rainfall was recorded between 1914 and 1915, 57.81 inches; and the lowest was between 1917 and 1918, 20.22 inches.

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MEMORANDUM

These blank pages should be used to note items of interest which you will want to remember

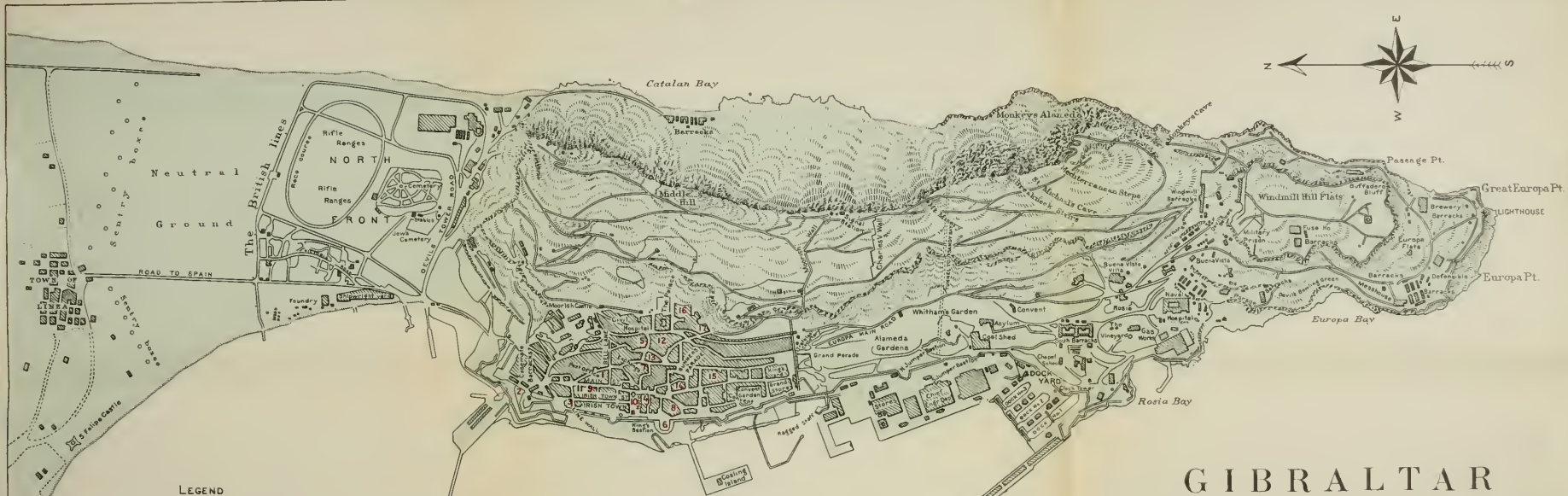
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MEMORANDUM

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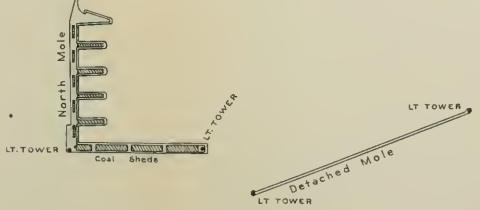
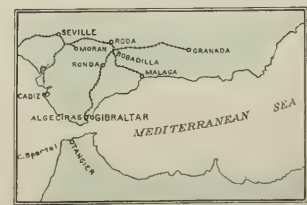
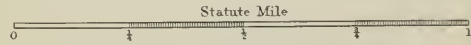




LEGEND

1. Post Office
2. Market
3. Commercial Square
4. Assembly Rooms
5. Royal Theatre
6. King's Bastion
7. Exchange
8. Bristol Hotel
9. Grand Hotel
10. Cecil Hotel
11. Roman Catholic Cathedral
12. Church of England Cathedral
13. King's Chapel
14. Wesleyan Chapel
15. St. Andrew's Church (Presby.)
16. Police Station
17. Garrison Library

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University of California Library

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