

O'Shea, H. G.
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O'SHEA'S
GUIDE TO SPAIN
AND PORTUGAL

EDITED BY JOHN LOMAS



EIGHTH EDITION

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MDCCCLXXXIX

GERONA. See BARCELONA—Routes.

GIBRALTAR.

English seaport and fortress; lat. 36° 6' 30" N.; long. 5° 21' 12" W. Greenwich. Population about 20,000, exclusive of the garrison. With the garrison, about 25,000.

Routes and Conveyances.—From  London, 1151 m. By the boats of the Hall line, weekly; fare, £8, 1st. cl.; calling at Vigo or Lisbon and Cadiz. Agents in Gibraltar: S. Peacock and Co., Irish Town. Or, better, by the first-class steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; Head Offices, 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C. Agents in Gibraltar: Smith, Imossi, and Co., Irish Town. Time, 5 days (Wednesday to Monday); fares, 1st cl., £9; children three years and under ten, £4:10s.; 2d cl., and passengers' servants, £5:10s. Horses, £10; dogs, £2. Leave Gravesend every Thursday about 1 p.m. A special train from the Liverpool Street Station of the Great Eastern Railway to Tilbury (L. T. S.), from whence passengers are taken on board by the Company's river steamers. A surgeon on board. Divine service on Sundays. These steamers do not now touch at Vigo, but proceed direct to Gibraltar, where they remain for 6 to 12 hours, then leave for Malta, etc. Also by the steamers of Messrs. MacAndrews and Co., by the Spanish line of Señores Saenz y Compañía, and by many other irregular sailings, for which see advertisements.

From *Liverpool*. By the Cunard line, weekly; fares, £8 and £5. Agents in Gibraltar: M. H. Bland and Co., Irish Town. Also by Burns and MacIver's steamers (same agents) and the Moss line. Agents: Smith, Imossi, and Co., Irish Town.

From *Glasgow*. By the Anchor line,

every 10 days. Agents at Gibraltar: Henderson and Co., Waterport Street.

From *Havre*. By Ligne Peninsulaire. With first-class lines to Gibraltar the traveller should pause before committing himself to second-class boats.

Description of Sea-Passage.—By this mode of reaching Spain, a good deal of trouble and expense is avoided, and, if undertaken in fair weather, the voyage is, on the whole, very pleasant. Two days after leaving the port we enter 'Biscay's troubled waters.' The first land made is the N.W. coast of Spain, Cape Finisterre, after Cape Ortegal. The coast of Portugal is now descried, and, wind and weather permitting, we pass within a few cable-lengths of Cape St. Vincent. A bold, rocky headland gives the Cape a very picturesque appearance, enhanced by the deep red colour contrasting with the green of the sea. A huge mass of rock, detached in front of the headland, adds to the tableau, the background of which is formed by the noble range of the Montchique mountains. A lighthouse with a rotary light rises on one side, and a romantic monastery on the cliff. Cape St. Vincent was the Roman 'Mons Sacer,' a name which a neighbouring Portuguese hamlet (Sagres) has preserved, which was reformed in 1416, by Prince Henry of Portugal. The Arabs called the convent Henisata-l-gorab, the Church of the Crow, from the religious tradition of some crows who watched the body of St. Vincent, who was put to death at Valencia in 304, but removed here during the Moorish invasion. This cape is particularly interesting, in connection with the battle fought Feb. 14, 1797, between the Spanish fleet, under Don José Cordova, and Admirals Jervis and Nelson, in

which fifteen small English defeated, after one day's hard fighting, twenty-seven large Spanish ships, among which was 'La Sta. Trinidad,' of 136 guns, four of the largest falling into Jervis's hands.

The steamer rounds the cape and steers S. E. Cadiz and the low flat shores of Andalusia are left westward, and now we enter the *Straits of Gibraltar*. Pass off Cape Trafalgar; in front project Tarifa and the yellow plains of the Salado, famous for the victory won by the Christians over the Infidel. A small block of white buildings and a lighthouse are all that attract the eye on land, but here is the precise site of the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805. Our readers are too well acquainted with the facts of this Waterloo of the seas, that we should venture to recall them to their minds.

The *Straits*, the Arab 'Gate of the Narrow Passage' (Bab-*ez-zakak*), 'el estrecho,' are about 12 leagues from Cape Spartel to Ceuta, and from this Cape of Trafalgar to Europe Point, in Spain. The narrowest point is at Tarifa, about 12 m. A constant current sets in from the Atlantic at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. per hour. Across to the right rise the low hills of Africa, Tangier being almost visible to the naked eye. Geologists, who in their conjectures go so far as to admit the possibility of America and Europe once forming one vast continent, find it an easy matter to connect Europe with Africa by a supposed isthmus, which must, they say, have existed about this point. They prove this by the variations of soundings, by the Phœnician tradition of a canal which was *cut* between the two continents, and over which a bridge was built, the canal gradually widening; and by urging that the geological composition of several rocks and headlands (that of Gibraltar included) on the Spanish portion, belong exclusively to the N. African for

mation, differing in this and other respects from the surrounding Spanish continent, etc. Now we soon run close in under Spanish land, Sura being seen away on the hill-top, and the fort and lighthouse of Tarifa (see *Cadiz*) close to us. Gradually steering westward, we enter into stiller waters; and before us rises majestically, grand, all-mighty, bristling with 2000 cannon, the grey rock on which proudly waves the red flag of England. Algeciras is on our left, San Roque a little to the W., and the glorious range of Spanish hills in the distant background. Upon the right the long line of the African coast, charmingly diversified, reaches away as far as the shadowy Apes' Hill, which towers above where Ceuta lies, while the hitherto bare Spanish shores put on an unwonted beauty of shape and greenness. For boat fares at Gibraltar see p. 153.

From Malaga.—By land, riding either by Casarabonela, 6 leagues; El Burgo, 2; Ronda, 3 = 11; whence by route described *Granada*, or a shorter way, and one we can recommend, as follows:—



	Leagues.
Malaga to Churriana	1
Torremolinos	1
Arroyo de la Miel	1
Benalmedina	1
Fuengirola	1
Marbella (long)	4
Venta de Quiñones	1
Venta Casasol	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Estepona	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Venta de la Torre	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Venta de la Sabinilla	$\frac{1}{2}$
Venta de Rio Guadaro	$\frac{3}{4}$
San Roque	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Gibraltar	1
	20 $\frac{1}{4}$

Horses are found at Mirallas (Malaga). The journey is paid *to* and *back*, horses and men. One guide is sufficient when there are no ladies or considerable luggage in the case (luggage can be mostly sent by sea to Gibraltar, and addressed to the hotel). Guides may be obtained at the Hotel de Roma, etc., who speak English, and understand French; charge, 40r. a

day, meals and bed included, exclusive of his horse. Side-chairs can be procured for ladies, and are less fatiguing, but not quite so safe. There is a short cut by Coin, Monda, Ojen, to Marbella, and then following the same route, but it is not so pleasant as the one recommended, the only attraction being the site of the battle of Monda, where, on March 17, A.C. 47, Julius Cæsar routed the sons of Pompey, and thus obtained the mastery of the world. The journey can be performed in two days, sleeping at Marbella. (We rode it in 2½ days, leaving Malaga at 2.30 P.M., and driving as far as Arroyo de la Miel, where we rode the horses sent beforehand, and arrived at La Fuengirola at 7 P.M.)

Fuengirola.—*Inn*: Posada del Salvador; clean beds, and no need for zoological researches—trust to the gazpacho and rice. This small village and castle stand most picturesquely on a crag. As one approaches it the heights of Sierra Blanca are descried to the right, and to the left roll the quiet blue waves of the Mediterranean, with the sandy beach glimmering in the distance, and studded with isolated watch-towers, mostly of Moorish style, dating from the troubled times of constant surprises, inroads, and rebellions, characteristic of the protracted war between the Crescent and the Cross. Fuengirola was the Sual of the Romans, and Sohail of the Moors, so called because from its neighbouring hill the star Sohail, the Canopus, is the only point in Spain from which it can be seen. Ibn-Al-Káthib says it was the object of constant landings of Christians, and that its inhabitants were a bad sort of people.

Leave Fuengirola at 6 A.M., glancing, as you pass, on the Castillo de Calahorra (Kalat-Horreàh) and the wild Monte and Puerto de Mijas, reach Castillo de Caña del Moral, 8.30, and Casa Fuerte or Castillo del Moro at 10 A.M. Observe this, and a little beyond the Torre de los Ladrones, which is doorless, and entered by means of ladders. These are each and all associated with traditions, mostly tales of war, bold deeds, and scenes of bloodshed. The scenery is wild, the paths now and then precipitous. Sierra de Marbella rises on the right, pregnant with rich iron-mines, which are worked by Malaga enterprise.

Marbella (where dine) is charmingly situated amidst orange-gardens; pop. 8000. Ibn-Al-Káthib and Idrisi praise Marballah for its unrivalled grapes and figs, but call it a tent of strife, where blood was shed constantly by the enemies of Islâm, as it was peopled by true believers, whence its other figurative name of 'the Land of Predication in the sacred months,' etc. The views from its Alameda are extensive; the white walls of Tangier glitter on the opposite shore,

and the rock of Gibraltar rises in the distance. On beholding the sea from this spot, Isabella is said to have exclaimed, in rapture with the scene, 'Qué mar bella!' whence the name *Marbella* has been erroneously derived by some. Hotel accommodation in this rapidly increasing town—increasing with the development of the vast mineral wealth of the district—leaves much to be desired, but the Fonda de Sandalio Chicote is fair. H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Dn. M. Calzado. The climate is delicious and wholesome, the air more genial and moist than at Malaga, and when the communications between Gibraltar and Malaga become more practicable, this will deservedly become a favourite medical station. The town has a good port, and rapidly increasing trade. The 4 leagues from Fuengirola to Marbella appear much longer than the 5 leagues between this and Estepona, an anomaly frequent on Spanish roads. To right extends the thickly planted *posesion* of Marshal Concha, Marqués del Duero, near the unwholesome ague-stricken hamlet of San Pedro Alcantara. Observe the sugar-canes how luxuriantly they grow and thrive in this climate—the best thermometer to consult. There is excellent shooting between this and Estepona, which is mostly a preserve of the Marshal's. Ford the Guadalmanza twice, pass by a Torre of same name, and turning to right by Venta de la Tia, Estepona will be reached at 7 P.M., shortly after crossing the Rio Verde.

Estepona.—9316 inhab. N.E. of Sierra Bermeja; seaport—the Esthebbunah of the Moors, but of earlier foundation (Cilniana of the Romans), as, according to the history of this city written by Abn Bekr-el-Idrisi Alfaraabi, and what Ibn-Al-Káthib states, it contained in their time ruins of several monuments. The castle was built by the Romans, and there are some ruins of an ancient aqueduct of Salduba at Las Bovedas. The best inn is that of the Alcalde (dear; without ordinary meat to offer the hungry traveller). Estepona, a small, clean town, supplies Gibraltar with fruit and vegetables. Its sierra and that of Casares abound with cabras montesas, roebucks, etc.

Leave next morning at 9, or, what is better, at 7, so as to reach Gibraltar early. (There is a road from Estepona to Ronda, which lies 7 leagues across a hilly district, and to N.W. another to Gaucin.) Castillo de las Sabinillas will be reached at 11 A.M. Ford the Guadiaro (Fluvius Barbesulæ), if not swollen by rain. There is a ferry-boat, a few yards farther, from which passengers are landed on men's shoulders. Fares, 4 cuarteres each party, and same for each horse. Riders may save an hour by avoiding San Roque. *San Roque.*—Province of Cadiz

8,434 inhab. Macre's hotel, an English inn, small, but comfortable; another in Calle de la Plata. This smuggling population and most indifferent town is so called from a former hermitage dedicated to San Roque (y su perro). It is the *cabeza de partido* of the Campamento, which cross, and proceed through the lines to Gibraltar. At the gates, passports, luggage, etc., are strictly examined.

From *Malaga* and *Cadiz*. By the steamers of Messrs. John Hall and Co., weekly, in about 8 hrs.; fares, 1st cl., £1; 2d cl., 12s. The French Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, trading between Gibraltar and Oran weekly, call at Malaga. The excellent steamers of the Spanish Segovia Cuadra line may be taken weekly, from or to Algeciras, from whence small ferry boats across to Gibraltar. The steamers of Messrs. Haynes run about three times per week in 10 hrs.; fares, 18s. and 10s. For other less regular steam communications see announcements upon the walls and in papers.

From and to *Tangier*, etc. See *Tangier*.

It may be said generally that there are steamers constantly plying between this and the principal ports of the United Kingdom, France, coasts of Spain, Malta, Egypt, etc.

Between *Gibraltar* and *Algeciras*.—In summer (1st April to 30th September) steamers leave Gibraltar for Algeciras at 9 and 10.30 A.M., and 5 P.M. on Sundays; leaving Algeciras for Gibraltar at 7 and 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. On week-days the hours are 9 A.M., 12 noon, and 5 P.M. to Algeciras; 7 and 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Gibraltar. In winter (1st October to end of March), Sundays, to Algeciras, 9 and 10.30 A.M. and 4 P.M.; from Algeciras, 7 and 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. The remainder of the week 9 A.M., 12 noon, and 4 P.M. from Gibraltar, and 7 and 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. from Algeciras. Fares, 1st cl., 5 rvn.; 2d cl., 3 rvn.



CHART OF GIBRALTAR.

Scale, 1 inch to the mile (English).

Hotels.—1. Royal Hotel in the main street; 14s. a-day without extras.

2. Europa Hotel on the New Mole Parade. Both these hotels are fairly comfortable and well managed, but their charges are too high.

3. The King's Arms, close to the Royal Hotel; excellent attendance and cuisine; good wines; charges reasonable.

Regulations.—Strict regulations concerning foreigners and British subjects are observed here, and martial

law rules on the rock. No foreigner can reside without his consul or a householder becoming his security. Permits of residence are granted by the police-magistrate for ten, fifteen, and twenty days; military officers can introduce a stranger for thirty days. The gates are shut at sunset, and 5 to 15 min. after the evening-gun has been fired.

Hours of gun-fire (minimum time), when the gates are opened and closed. *Opened in the morning*, Jan., 6.15 to 6.10; Feb., 6.10 to 5.40; March, 5.40 to 5; April, 5 to 4.15; May, 4.15 to 3.45; June, 3.45 to 3.50; July, 3.50 to 4.10; Aug., 4.10 to 4.40; Sept., 4.40 to 5.5; Oct., 5.5 to 5.30; Nov., 5.30 to 6; Dec., 6 to 6.15.

Evening Gun.—Jan., 5.35 to 6; Feb., 6.5 to 6.30; March, 6.35 to 6.55; April, 7 to 7.20; May, 7.25 to 7.50; June, 7.55 to 8; July, 8 to 7.40; Aug., 7.35 to 7.5; Sept., 6.55 to 6.20; Oct., 6.10 to 5.40; Nov., 5.35 to 5.20; Dec., 5.20 to 5.35.

The second evening gun is fired at half-past 9 o'clock throughout the year. *N.B.*—These tables are most useful to those riding into the country, as the gates are afterwards shut for the night.

Post Office, Main Street; the general overland mail and Algeciras estafette are received and despatched daily.

All letters for Spain must be prepaid by British postage stamps. Letters for England go in a sealed bag *via* Madrid. The mail is despatched at 9 A.M., reaching London on the fifth day, Paris on the fourth day, and Madrid on the third day. A letter, therefore, posted in Gibraltar early on Monday morning is delivered in London on Friday night, or in the provinces on Saturday morning. Letters from London are despatched twice daily, but the evening mail waits for the early despatch of the following morning, and both are delivered together in Gibraltar on the evening of the fifth

day. Letters for the United States, West Indies, the States of South America, Canada, etc., are sent in the London closed bag, unless some other route is specially named on the envelope.

Correspondence for Malta, Egypt, and the East, with Australia and New Zealand, is forwarded weekly.

The postal rates are:—For Spain and Tangier, 1d. for a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; 2d. for 1 oz. Newspapers, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 2 oz. and every additional 2 oz. For countries within the Postal Union, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; 5d. for 1 oz. Newspapers, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 2 oz. and for every additional 2 oz.

Telegraph.—Telegrams to England *via* France or Bilbao (but route must be specified), 4 pesetas 70 cts. for 10 words; 9 pesetas 40 cts. for 20 words, with a ground tax of 5 words.

Carriages, Cabs, etc.—For fares by distance see tariff supplied. By time: 1s. 6d. per hour for one or two persons, with 9d. for every additional half-hour; each additional passenger to pay an extra 6d. per hour. Horses, 2 dols. per day; 1 dol. for the afternoon. Good hired carriages of all descriptions can be had, from heavy clarences to jaunting-cars and hansoms. Avoid the Spanish calesa, fit only to crack one's bones to pieces. From hotel to port 2s. is the customary charge.

Boats, Tariff.

	<i>s. d.</i>
To Bay and back, not exceeding half an hour	2 6
Every extra half-hour	1 0
To Ragged Staff Stairs	2 6
New Mole	2 6
If more than two persons, for each	1 0

General Description.—This famous fortress (the Calpe of the ancients) is situated on the W. side of a lofty promontory or rock, which projects into the sea in a southerly direction, some 3 miles, being one-half to three quar-

ters of a mile in width. The town lies on the western slopes of the rocky mountain, the highest portions of which (1430 ft.), though apparently naked, are, on closer survey, found to be clothed with African vegetation. What, however, is most remarkable is, that this rock, outwardly so harmless in appearance, is all undermined and tunnelled with wonderful ingenuity and at enormous expense, and now and then, behind a palmito, or between two prickly pears, the yawning mouth of a cannon will just peep out, like a bulldog at bay. The E. and S. sides are very rugged, and almost perpendicular, and their being fortified is quite a display of defiance, as they are totally inaccessible. Its northern side, fronting the narrow isthmus which connects it with Spain, is precipitous, and not less accessible; yet perhaps the only one by which an army could begin the assault. The circumference is 6 miles, the length, N. to S., about 3.

The W. side, facing the sea, is apparently the weakest, and the portion to right of Ragged Staff Stairs, and all about Jumper's Battery, was certainly not as strongly fortified as the rest before the new works were begun, and here the English landed under Admiral Rooke. One of the extreme ends of the rock, facing the sea, is Europa Point, where a lighthouse and batteries have been erected; the other, on the opposite extremity, is called Punta de España. The *neutral ground* is the strip of land dividing the rock from the mainland, the portion belonging to England being all undermined; it could also be instantly submerged. A little beyond is the Campo de Gibraltar, and the lines (lineas) where the Spanish sentry, the burnt-up, black-eyed, thin, ill-fed, but picturesque child of the sun mounts lazily guard side by side with the fair-haired, blue-eyed, and prosaic

son of fog and rain. The precipitous sides of the grey limestone rock are verdant in spring and autumn, and the scattered orchards produce excellent fruit; in summer they become tawny and bare. There is, at that season of the year, a want of circulation of air, which, added to the extreme heat, scorching Levanter, and absence of trees, makes Gibraltar next to intolerable. The rock, moreover, rising behind the town, reflects the heat, and checks the currents of air.

The highest point of the rock is called the *Signal*, or *El Hacho*. From it the panorama is unrivalled. The eye, from this eagle's eyrie, sweeps over two seas, two quarters of the world, and what four hundred years ago constituted five kingdoms—viz., Granada, Seville, etc. Beyond the straits looms the mysterious *verdant* (not *arid*) Africa, with its kingdoms of Fez, Mequinez, Morocco, and its ports of Tangier and Ceuta—the Abyla of the Phœnicians.

When first seen from the sea, the great rock bursts suddenly into the blue air, a height of 1430 ft., rising, as it were, from under the waves, as the land about it is all flat, low, and does not appear linked to it; it rises like a monstrous monolith, a fragment of some shattered world dropped here by chance, and not ill-compared, by a foreign writer, to a gigantic granite sphinx, whose shoulders, groins, and croup would lie towards Spain, with the long, broad, loose, flowing, and undulating outlines, like those of a lion asleep, and whose head, somewhat truncated, is turned towards Africa, as if with a dreamy and steadfast deep attention. Towards the W., in the distance, we can descry the high summits of the arid Cuervo, the hills of Ojen and Sonorra; to N. the range of the Sierra de Ronda; and towards the E., following the wide outline of land formed by the Mediter-

ranean, all the creeks, miniature harbours, and promontories of the indented coast, the small town of Estepona, part of Marbella, farther on the hazy peaks of Sierra Bermeja, and finally, blending with the luminous skies, the snowy heights of Alpujarras and Sierra Nevada. At our feet lies the now almost imperceptible town of Gibraltar, and yonder, in the bay, the three-deckers at anchor, which look like so many playthings, or miniature ships, whilst, sweeping across the quiet blue sheet of sunlit water, the eye rests pleasantly on the terraced gay-looking Algeciras, and to the right San Roque and its cork-tree forest.

The Fortifications.—Apply for permit at the military secretary's office, Gunner's Lane. A master-gunner conducts the visitor. Ladies, and parties who dread fatigue, are provided with donkeys. The defences of the rock are wonderfully contrived; the result of constant and close investigation of every nook and corner liable to surprise. In the course of this visit we pass first the Moorish castle (which is not shown), one of the earliest Moorish works in Spain, having been erected, according to the Arabic inscription over the S. gate, in 725, by Abu Abul Hajez. The Torre del Homenage, which is riddled with shot-marks, is picturesque, with a fine circular arch.

The Galleries.—Near this are the 'galleries,' excavated along the N. front, and in tiers. These contain thirty-seven guns of different calibre, some mounted on stocks, in order to change the level when required. The smoke when the guns are fired issues freely, causing no serious inconvenience to the gunners, save when strong easterly winds prevail. Visit the Cornwallis and St. George's Hall, the latter of which is 50 ft. by 35 ft. The engineering of these tunnelled galleries, the distribution of the guns, the lighting up, the deposits for shot and

powder, are admirable, though exceeding, perhaps, all the strict requirements; it is 'le luxe et la coquetterie de l'imprenable.'

Signal Tower.—Upon leaving the galleries visitors should ascend to the Signal Tower, along zigzag roads. On the way they are likely to meet, or rather descry in the distance, some of the advanced guard of the marauding monkeys, the tenants of the rock, who, as first occupants of the soil, have been always respected both by Spaniards and English. The bravest come down from the tops at night-fall, and lurk about the orchards in search of fruit and stray chickens; others, more prudent, keep to the palmitos and prickly pear, which they carry with them to discuss on the rocks. At the Signal Tower telescopes and refreshments are provided. From this point (the view from which has been already described) proceed to the stalactite Cave of St. Michael, which presents a fine sight when illuminated. The ruins of the O'Hara Tower, or Folly, may next be seen, situated on the S. point of the rock, and which was built by that officer to watch the movements of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz, and destroyed by lightning soon after its completion. The view it affords of the S. district is very fine and extensive. Then return by the geranium-planted avenues and narrow lanes into the city. Those who interest themselves in military defences may visit, in the lower portion of the rock, the Devil's Tongue Battery, close to Land Port, then following the sea or line wall to King's Bastion, afterwards by the gate and walls built by Charles V., passing on to South Port, Victoria Battery, and Orange Bastion, to the gardens. On their right are the Ragged Staff Stairs and Jumper's Battery. Ascend Scud Hill, as far as Windmill Hill. Visit the Naval Hospital, South Barracks, Pavilion, etc.

The City is most uninteresting and dull. It consists of uniform white-washed huge barracks, and low, flat-roofed, and darkly-painted houses, mostly made of bricks, plaster, and wood, after an Italian, or rather no style. The streets are narrow and winding; the principal one is Waterport Street, which is lined with very indifferent shops, where prices are higher than in England. English comforts, however, can be procured, including excellent tea, ales, cigars, English medicines, firearms, saddlery, etc.

The *Alameda* is the pride of Gibraltar, and is truly charming, being laid out in the English style, and abounding in beautiful geraniums and bowers. It commands fine views of the straits and coast of Africa. At the entrance is the drilling-ground, where the regimental bands play in the evening. The monuments to the Duke of Wellington and General Elliot are mean and tasteless. The *Alameda* then becomes the fashionable lounge, and the spectacle presented by the close contrast of populations of extreme points of Europe is quite novel and curious. The London bonnet and Mrs. Brown's hats are seen side by side with the mantilla de tiro; blue eyes and rosy complexions next melting black eyes and olive-dark *cutis*. The different mien, toilette, language, and walk are all striking. Théophile Gauthier thus describes the effect produced on his humorous mind by this scene:—'Je ne puis exprimer la sensation désagréable que j'éprouvai à la vue de la première Anglaise que je rencontrai, un chapeau à voile vert sur la tête, marchant comme un grenadier de la garde, au moyen de grands pieds chaussés de grands brodequins. Ce n'était pas qu'elle fut laide, au contraire, mais j'étais accoutumé à la pureté de race, à la finesse du cheval arabe, à la grâce

exquise de démarche, à la mignounerie et à la gentillesse andalouses, et cette figure rectiligne, au regard étonné, à la physionomie morte, aux gestes anguleux, avec, sa tenue exacte et méthodique, son parfum de 'cant,' et son absence de tout naturel, me produisit un effet comiquement sinistre. Il me sembla que j'étais mis tout-à-coup en présence du spectre de la civilisation, mon ennemie mortelle.'

There are no buildings of particular interest. The governor's house is indifferent, the synagogues poorly decorated, the English and Spanish churches not worth visiting. Religious toleration rules side by side with liberty of commerce. There are two bishops, one Protestant and the other Catholic.

Tourists should not neglect, *en passant*, to visit the several markets, if possible early in the morning; not for the nicknacks, mouldering bedsteads, worm-eaten chairs and tables which are sold, but on account of the types and dress of the motley crowd. Moors, Turks, Greeks, Jews, the Spanish smuggler, the Catalan sailor, the red coat of the English private, all mingle together, bawling, disputing, bargaining, and cheating in their different tongues, ways, and gestures. The fish-market is another sight not to be omitted. The fish is excellent and varied. There is always a good supply of fruit from Spain and Morocco; the Tangerine oranges are exquisite.

The *Bay of Gibraltar* is spacious, and sheltered from the most dangerous winds. It is formed by two headlands—Europa Point on the rock, and Cabrita in Spain. Two moles have been constructed for the protection of ships; the old one, offering none but to small craft, projects from the N. end of the town, 1100 ft. into the sea. Along the new mole, which is 1½ m. more to the S., and extends 700 ft.

outwards, line-of-battle ships can easily be moored. The greatest length of the bay N. to S. is 8 m.; the width E. to W. of 5 m., and the depth in the centre exceeds 100 fathoms, the tide rising some 4 ft.; the anchorage is good, the bay being exposed only to S.W. There is a good deal of trade at Gibraltar, as it is a free port, hampered with but few restrictions.

The value of British products exported to Gibraltar amounts to about £660,000. The revenue collected in the town amounts to from £30,000 to £40,000, which is sufficient to defray the public civil expenditure. But since a more liberal system has been introduced by Spanish ministers of finance, the exports of British products have declined.

History.—When the Phœnicians (see Cadiz), in their bold and distant naval expeditions, arrived thus far, they considered this to be the end of the world, and called it Alube, or (according to many) Calpe or Calph, a 'caved mountain.' Here they erected one of the two Pillars of Hercules, the other being that of Abyla, Abel (Ceuta), which rises on the African coast some 2200 ft. high. Tarik, the one-eyed Berber invader, attacked and took the place, April 30, 711, and to commemorate his first victory called it after his own name, 'Ghebal-Tarik.' It was recovered by Guzman el Bueno in 1309, but surrendered to the Moors some years after. Another Guzman in 1462 dispossessed the Infidel, who never recovered it after that time. During the war of succession, in 1704, when the garrison consisted of only eighty men, Sir George Rooke, by a sudden attack, surprised and obtained an easy possession of it. Since that time, and notwithstanding repeated efforts made by Spain and France, and a siege which lasted four years, England has main-

tained this fortress at a lavish expenditure of gold. Of late years there has been some idle talk about restoring Gibraltar to Spain, and, not better founded, offers of compensation from the Spanish Government. Gibraltar is a thorn in the side of every Spaniard, just as the possession of Dover by the French would be one to every Englishman. In the eyes of some Spanish patriots and statesmen it is a 'Carthago delenda est,' and they have endeavoured to show that it would be for the interest of England to give up this stronghold. Pamphlets, squibs, and leaders have been launched on the subject, armed with Armstrong arguments, and with no better success than D'Artois' floating batteries before the rock.

In England Mr. Bright, who was the first to open the discussion, declared in Parliament that in his opinion Gibraltar ought to be given back, and he drew especial attention to the expenses* incurred by England, which are upwards of £200,000 annually in time of peace (5000 men), exclusive of material—the total outlay having been fifty millions sterling upon its defences. Burke held a different opinion of its importance, and referred to it 'as a post of power, a post of superiority, of connection, of commerce; one which makes us invaluable to our friends, and dreadful to our enemies.' Its importance has increased as a coal depôt since the propagation of steam. It affords also a convenient and secure station for the outfit and repair of British ships of war and merchantmen. There are stores and water-cisterns which would supply a garrison of 150,000 men during two years.

Climate.—Here the Levanter, the 'tyrant of Gibraltar,' rules with more power and intensity than elsewhere,

* According to the last army estimates, Gibraltar figures for 4980 men, at a cost of £206,260.

the town lying open to its influence. Its prevalence lasts sometimes for six weeks, and even two months. It is peculiarly fatal to children, and to advanced stages of phthisis, nervous constitutions, and generally where debility prevails. The W. wind is also termed the 'Liberator.' There is an epidemic malady, called 'Gibraltar fever,' which breaks out in the autumn, but its visitation is at rare intervals. According to local military doctors, one of the causes of pulmonary diseases frequent among the garrison is to be ascribed to 'the peculiar nature of a soldier's life, which is not favourable, when compared to that of a civilian, to the enjoyment of any exemption from chest diseases, which a warm climate may be calculated to afford.' Thus the soldiers, after drinking and amusing themselves in the town, which is warm and sheltered, hasten, when the retreat is sounded at nightfall, to their barracks, which are situated on the higher and more airy parts of the rock. The extreme change of temperature then occasions diseases erroneously attributed to the climate. The rate of mortality has been steadily decreasing of late years. Thus while in 1862 it was 31.40 per 1000, in 1884 it was only 19 per 1000.

Money at Gibraltar.—By an order in Council of May 2, 1881, the following currency has been settled:—

Gold pieces.—100 pesetas; 50 pesetas; 25 pesetas; 10 pesetas; 5 pesetas (commonly called dollars); with the doblon de Isabel, value 25 pesetas; the 4 escudo, or 2 dollar piece; and the 2 escudo, or gold dollar piece.

Silver.—5 pesetas; 2 pesetas; 1 peseta; 50 centimos; 20 centimos; with the 2 escudo, or peso duro; the 1 escudo, or half-dollar; and 3 reals of plate, or $\frac{1}{4}$ dollar.

Bronze.—10 centimos; 5 centimos; 2 centimos; 1 centimo.

Calculations are also made in reals de vellon, 20 of which are equal to a dollar of 5 pesetas; and in an imaginary coin called real de plate, 12 of which are taken as being equal to a dollar of 5 pesetas. The following table gives a useful expression of current values:—1 dollar = 5 pesetas = 12 reals de plate = 20 reals de vellon (rvn.) = 48 pence = 192 farthings = 500 centimos.

Though not legal tender, all Spanish and British coins are taken in ordinary transactions. £1 is reckoned as equal to 25 pesetas; 4 shillings as equal to 5 pesetas; 1 shilling as 125 centimos (1' 25 pesetas); and one penny as 10 centimos.

Bankers.—Messrs. Archbold, Johnston and Power, Irish Town.

Consuls.—*France*, M. de Trobriand. *Morocco*, Hadj Said Guesus, Waterport Street. *Germany*, F. Schott, Esq. *Spain*, E. Mediano de Blasco. *United States*, H. J. Sprague.

Doctors.—Patron, Market Street; Triay, Turnbull's Lane.

Baths.—Market Street.

Bookseller and Stationer.—Beanland, Church Street.

Morocco, etc., fancy articles.—Benoiel, Gunner's Lane.

Wines and Cigars.—Saccone, Market Street.

Amusements.—Theatre Royal, Tennis, Polo, Cricket and Rowing Clubs. The *Garrison Library*, 45,000 vols. Visitors admitted upon introduction. Adjoining is the *Pavilion*, with bar, smoking, billiard, card and dressing rooms. Several good Clubs and Philharmonic Societies, to which admission upon introduction is readily obtained. The bands play on the Alameda on Mondays and Thursdays, at 9 P.M. in the summer, and 4 P.M. in the winter.

Hunting Club.—The Calpe Hunt Club was founded by Admiral Fleming in 1814, who brought here a pack of hounds, which became the property of the club. There is a secretary, to whom apply for admittance. The sport is good, and there are excellent covers. A good hack can be hired for the day for 2 dollars. The best meets are now: 2d Venta, Pine Wood, Malaga road, Duke of Kent's farm. There is likewise some shooting, woodcocks especially, in the cork-wood, and cabras montesas, partridges, and wildfowl are found in the vicinity of Estepona and the convent de la Almorayma, 14 m.

Excursions.—*To Carteya.*—An early Carthaginian city; remains of an amphitheatre, and two miles' circuit of walls; some very interesting coins are often dug up, and sold to visitors. *To Jimena.*—Curious grottoes and ruins of a picturesquely-situated Moorish castle. *Excursion to Tarifa.* (See Cadiz.) To the convent of Almoraima 14½ m. by

San Roque, and 13½ m. by the straight road, and 4 m. on to the Castle of Castellar, owned by the Duke of Medina-Celi. At San Pedro Alcantara, an extensive estate recently bought by Marshal Concha, the sugar-cane is being cultivated on a very large scale. The town is unwholesome; parts of the grounds abound with game. *Algeciras.* A special steamer plies daily between Gibraltar and Algeciras. In a boat, with favourable wind and oar, about 3 to 4 hrs. going and returning, which can be done for 30r. (vellon) per head, for a small party (see pp. 93, 152).

Distances to the most frequented points.

	Miles.
Waterport Gate to Lines	1½
" Campo	3½
" San Roque	6
" First river called	
Guadarranque	5½
" Ximena	24
" Tarifa by the land	24
" Los Barrios	12
" Algeciras, by the beach	10
" Algeciras, across the bay	5½
" Carteya	5

For Tangiers, etc., see Morocco.