

VICTORIANO DE LA TORRE

CARNET GUANCHE



plan of santa cruz de tenerife

tenerife isle map

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en nombre de Victor-
riano de la Torre al
amigo y camarada
Carlos Miró.

PLANO DE LA CIUDAD DE LAS PALMAS



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Carnet Guanche

Abbreviated Guide of Canary Islands



TRANSLATED BY

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CONTENTS

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND CUSTOMS

Situation	11	tion	24
Climate	12	Mining	25
Nature and relief.	13	Fauna and flora	26
Agriculture and produc-		Historical synthesis	30

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Division	67	Synoptic picture	68
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INFORMATION OF INTEREST FOR TOURIST

Santa Cruz de Tenerife.		Interurbans Communica-	80
Arrival	69	tions	80
Aspect of the City	70	Maritime Communica-	
Principal Feasts	77	tions	80
Travelling Agencies	78	Postal Communications	80
Banks	78	Telephonic Communica-	
Balneario	79	tions	80
Official Centres	79	Telegraphic Communica-	
Aerial Communications	80	tions	80

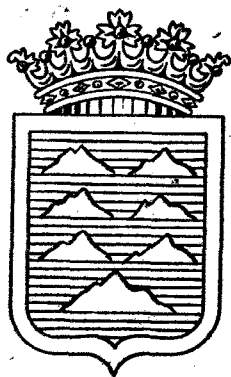
Service Stations	81	amusements	105
Garages	81	Aerial Communications .	105
Hotels	81	Interurbans Communica-	
Boarding-Houses.	82	tions	105
Restaurants	83	Maritime Communica-	
Societies and places of		tions	106
amusements	84	Postal Communications .	106
Taxis (Stops).	85	Telephonic Communica-	
Theatres and Cinemas .	86	tions	106
Las Palmas de G. Canaria.		Telegraphic Communica-	
Aspect of the City	87	tions	106
Principal Feasts	100	Garages and Service Sta-	
Travelling Agencies	102	tions	106
Balnearios	102	Hotels	107
Banks	102	Bording-Houses	108
Libraries	103	Restaurants	109
Official Centres	103	Taxis (Stops).	109
Societies and places of		Theatres and Cinemas .	110

Plan of Santa Cruz de Tenerife Under the first sheet fold.
Tenerife isle map Under the first sheet fold.
Plan of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria. Under the last sheet fold.
Gran Canaria isle map Under the last sheet fold.
Situation of the canarian archipelago. Under the last sheet fold.





CARNET
Guanche
VICTORIANO DE LA TORRE



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Abbreviated Guide of Canary Islands



CANARY ISLANDS

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND CUSTOMS

SITUATION

In the North temperate zone of the Atlantic Ocean, opposite to the Northwest shores of the African Continent, Canary archipiélago stands; its islands close to the Tropic of Cancer; in the direction of Aliseos winds and in the cross where the routes of the three continents join; between 27° 37' and 29° 25' North latitude and 13° 20' and 18° 10' west longitude from Greenwich; an interval of 52 minutes to the meridian of Madrid.

The longest and shortest days are of 14 and 9 hours respectively.

Far from Cadiz 565 miles —1.050 kilometers, approximately— and 65 miles —about 115 kilometers— from Cabo Juby.

Thirteen islands form the archipiélago; an extension of 7,368.50 kilometers; 93 Kms. of which are uninhabited.

Their names, from East to West, are: Lanzarote, surrounded by the islets Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara and Alegranza; Fuerteventura, with its Lobos islet; Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Gomera, La Palma and Hierro. Separated by a narrow canal, named *El Río*, Graciosa island rises to the North of Lanzarote. One mile to the Northwest,

Montaña Clara and Roque del Oeste stand, and a little more of 6 miles from Lanzarote and 45 from Montaña Clara, Algranza is situated. Towards the Northeast of Lanzarote at a distance of 6 miles you may find Roque del Este. Up to the North of Fuerteventura, one mile farther, Lobos island may be seen.

These islands are geographically divided into Eastern, Central and Western Canary. Gran Canaria and Tenerife islands, corresponding to the Central group.

Fuerteventura is the nearest to African shore, Hierro the westernest. In the latter the first meridian was established; longitude then counted towards the East. In 1634 Lewis XIII of France made its acceptance obligatory; and in 1876 was also adopted by the Geographical Society of Madrid. Nowadays some chartographs continue using it.

CLIMATE

Differently to what in happens up to the North, in the Azores islands, where strong winds blow and low temperatures are felt; and not similar to Cabo Verde islands, where down to the South an excessive warm is suffered; in Canarias there are not hard weather oscillations in the course of the seasons, nor during the transition of day and night. The soft climate is of ever lasting Spring. In the central islands you can affirm without hyperbole that you live, because of the mildness of the climate, in a delicious paradise. The pure airs, the agreeable temperature, the transparent sky adorned with the most slight white gauzes and the best caressing breeze, bring to your senses the blue turkish symphony of the Atlantic.

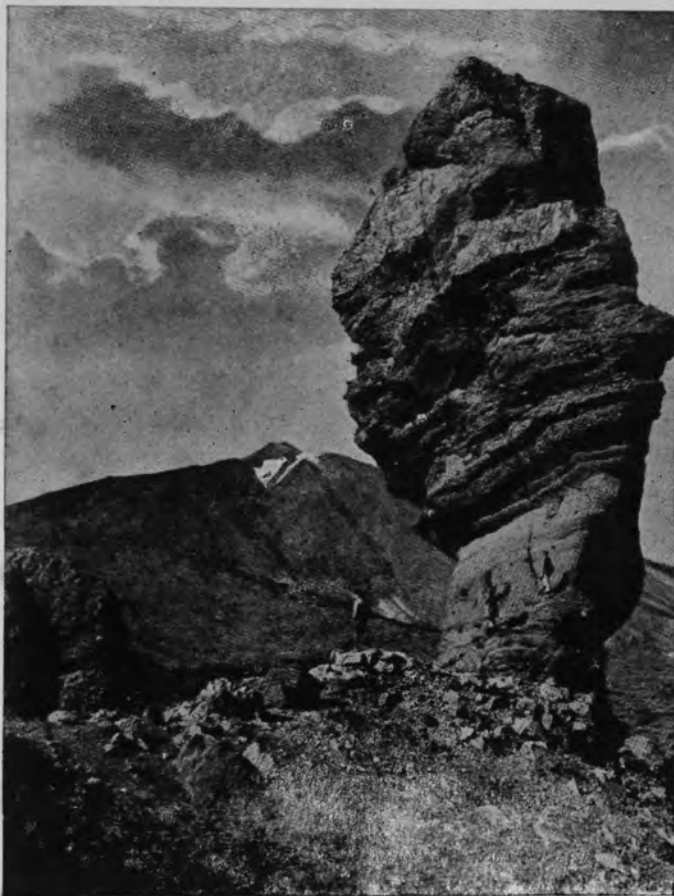


Foto A. BENITEZ

roque, in the círculo de las cañadas
at the background the top of the teide

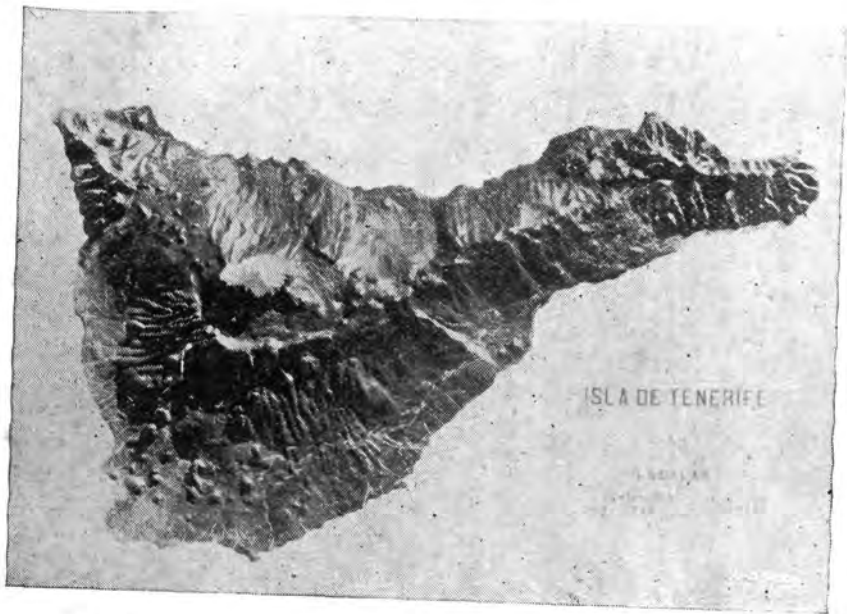


Foto A. BENITEZ

On the shore; the temperature is 18° in Winter and 24° in Summer.

In the Eastern islands the warm is felt more intensely when the dry African winds blow.

The climate in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria is always uniform with the exception of slight oscillations, the same in the maximum and minimum thermometrical zones. The predominant winds are from North to Northwest. Very few and seldom rains in Summer; the maximum pluviometer is in November and December, and then not during long periods.

In Tenerife, the temperature in Summer is not excessively high, only on the months of July and August a remarkable heat is experimented; in Winter, on the contrary, it is pleasant and tempered. Rains are scarcely and seldom felt in Summer, only some drops on April. Days rarely appear wholly covered in the course of the year; you always see the blue sky.

NATURE AND RELIEF

The Geological structure of the Archipiélago is generally hilly, of volcanic origin revealed step by step for the presence of many extinct zones, as a continuation of the Atlas, which from North to South extends with manifestations of igneo type. This last may be perceived by following after an imaginary line the prolongation of the 2.300 Kms. longitude of the mountain range of Northern Africa.

This imaginary line would touch Roque del Este, Tenerife and Hierro.

Supposing than Canary islands were successive fragments from the neighboring shore, the first separated would be the

occidental group, principally Lanzarote and Fuerteventura. Gran Canaria and Hierro would form only one island. Tenerife and Gomera, divided by the narrow arm of sea which from a very recent epoch separates them.

Tenerife island.—El *Pico de Teide* rises in the island of Tenerife, reaching a height of 3704 meters sea-level and rests on a mountaining base of 495 Kms.² surface.

Volcanic eruptions were frequent until XVIII century, some of them preceded by earthquakes, as it happened in 24th December 1704. In three hours were registered more than thirty. Some days later other geological phenomena broke up more than thirty craters. On May 1706, the lava of another eruption, after extending 12 Kms., destroyed the population and the port of *Garachico*. On 1798 another crater opened in the mountain named *Chahorra*, the lava running along during three months. And lastly, after a century of inertia and at the beginning of the present one, on September 1908, other eruptions destroyed many orchards and cultivations in the same region of *Chahorra*, these opening three craters.

Los Azulejos, 2865 meters; *Guajara*, 2500; *Chahorra*, 2475; *Izaña*, where an observatory has been built, and *Portillo*, 2010 meters, are also prominent heights.

The most remarkable points on the island of Tenerife are: from Northeast to South, *Anaya*, which may be seen at a long distance from the open sea; *Antequera*, immediate entrance to the port of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; *Güimar*, a large port; *Abona*, bristed by basalts; the one called *Roja*, with the beautiful beach *Médano*; *Rasca*, on the South, where other wonderful beaches are found; the very well known of *Las Galletas*; and *Los Cristianos*. On the Northwest direction, after passing by the port of *Santiago*, the most occidental, *Punta de*

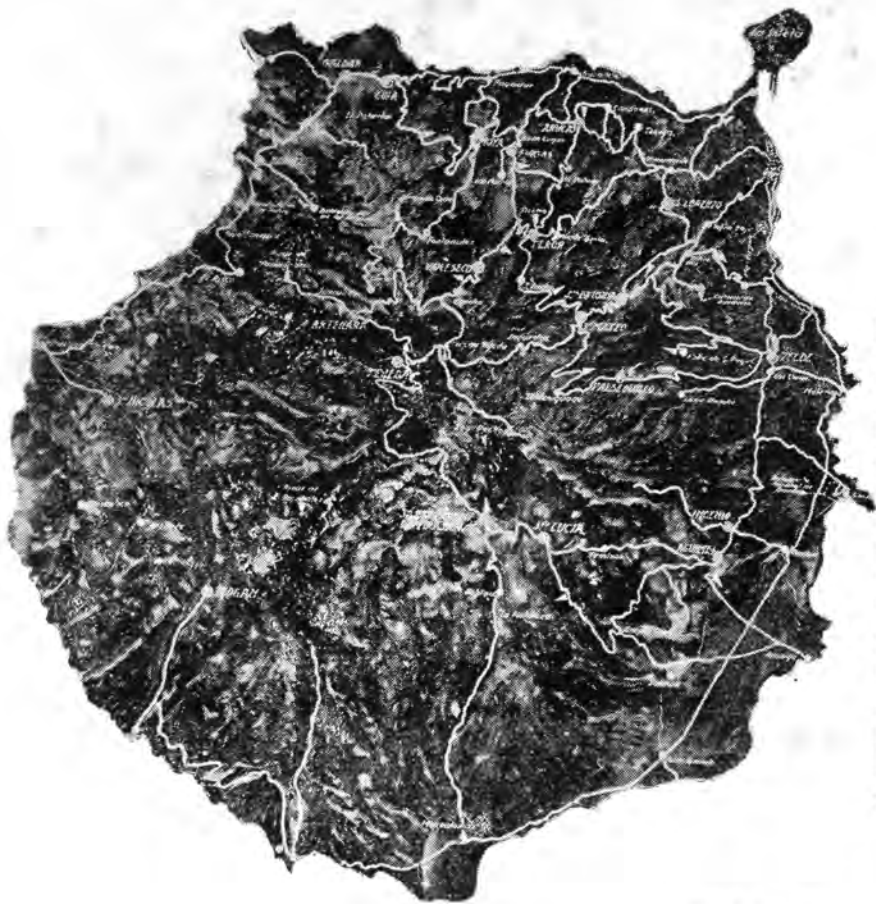


Foto A. BENITEZ

gran canaria
isle
map

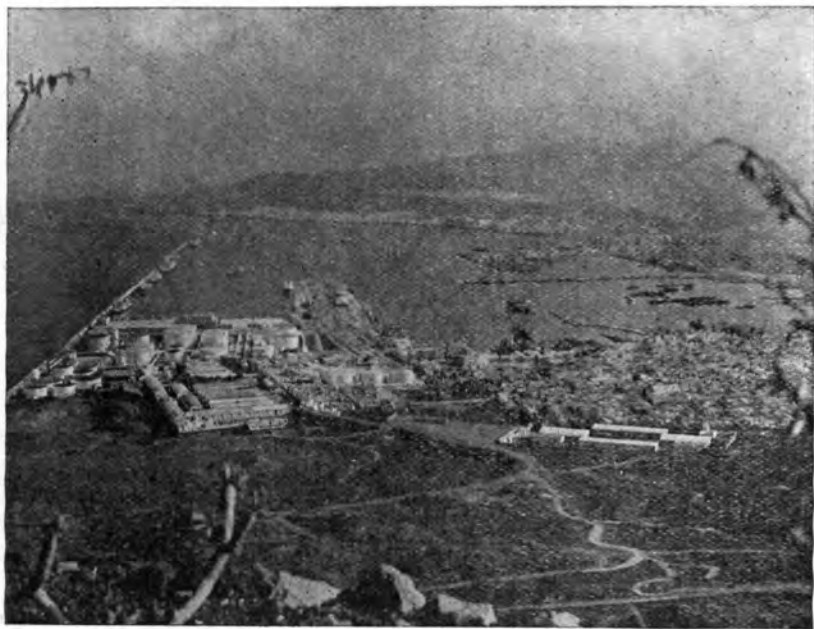


Foto ASCANIO

àerial
view
of
la luz
mole

las palmas
de gran canaria

Teno, and *Buenvista* on the North, with its volcanic choir, and *Bajamar*.

This island forms a triangle, the base on the North and its vertexes pointing to *Teno*, *Anaga* and *La Rasca*.

Gran Canaria.—This island is a large pyramid, the top of which being 2000 meters high. The saw crossing it from North to South, is called *La Cumbre*; the lunar landscape seen from it, has been compared to a «petrified ocean». From the saw a true spider of ravines are spread; the most famous for the current river and the cinematographic landscapes are: *Guiniguada*, *Telde*, *Guayadeque*, *Tirajana*, *Maspalomas*, *Tejeda*, *Agate*, *Moya*, *Azuaje* and *Teror*, which help to keep alive very fertile valleys.

The highest mountains are: *Los Pechos*, 1951 m.; *Pozo de las Nieves*, 1910 m.; *El Nublo*, 1862 m. —«*El Roque del Nublo*» is an inaccessible monolith, 60 m. high—; *Saucillo*, 1850; and *Pan de Azúcar*, 1405 m. At the same point where waters are separated from eastern to western, a magnificent residence for tourism, in an architectonic form and canary ornamentation, has been built.

This island conserves traces of volcanic origin in *Jinámar* mountain and *Caldera de Bandama*; the latter being an explosive crater 200 meters deep and 3000 m. circumference. The lava of this crater covers the fertile lowland of the *Lentiscal* mountain, where recognised wines are reaped.

This island contains a great hidromineral wealth.

Gran Canaria island is almost circular and on the Northeast a volcanic promontory rises baptized by canarian people as «*Isleta*».

The shore offers successive contrasts: Eastern shore is low

and articulated, with open and small bays where the principal anchoring grounds and fishing ports are. The western shore is brave and bluff, without any protection towards the sea. Northern band is also craggy. The beaches are comfortable and vast, with a fine old golden coloured sand protected by mountains and hills.

The most attractive beaches by the city are: *Las Canteras*, *Alcaravaneras* and *La Laja*; *Melenara*, situated 17 Kms. farther on the South; *Gando* —also a vast airport—; *Maspalomas* on the South; *Mogán* on the West, and *Sardina* on the Northwest.

The port of Las Palmas, embracing the incomparable bay La Luz, is one of the most important ports in Europe.

La Palma island.—This island is a magnificent and eloquent proof for those persons thinking that Canary Islands surged from the bottom of the sea. Its geological structure seems to show us no metamorphosis from its origin.

Caldera de Taburiente, also named *Eceró*, is a wonderful work of nature, a large amphitheater between two mountain ranges crossing the island in the direction Northsouth-Southwest, formed by a first order submarine eruption. This immense crater, the most famous in the world, is 948 meters deep and 10 Kms. diameter. In its inside, to make descent easy, two almost vertical steepnesses are, 750 m. and 600 m. respectively, each of them. The walls of *Caldera de Taburiente* offer us great cracks, spurts and ravines, crossing them from up to bottom, in so a capricious way, that leave no plain space.

This *Caldera* (boiler), has been declared National Park, after the official decree dated 6th October 1954.



grape harvest in lanzarote island

Foto BARCELÓ



banana shipment, for exporting

Foto ASCANIO

On the South of the island, in *Fuencaliente*, a volcano appeared in century XVII. Recently, 24th June 1949, some volcanic manifestations occurred in *Duraznero* «Cumbre Vieja» Mountain, which lasted 35 days, with a pause of four, appearing an explosive «peleano» type volcano.

A short true story of this curious phenomenon says that nothing denoted restlessness or foundering in that hot morning of summer, and as any other day, the cattle pastured on the fresh grass while the young shepherd looked confidently at the vast horizon only interrupted by the majestic *Teide*, suspended amongst the clouds, and as background, towards the east, the top of Gran Canaria.

Suddenly the cattle ran frightened, the fearful and astonished shepherd also fled... but, where? if the whole mountain shivered...

The convulsions lasted two hours, two hours that the violent gas took, up and down the «chimney» to break up the «mouth» at 1826 meters altitude.

A dense cloud of steam appeared and remained for ten days. Finally another superior mouth opened, two kilometers high, throwing a vertical column of gases to the sky, and which ended like a parasol, in an immense tuft.

On the following days nobody could expect the fire extinguished, on the contrary, it went up so hardly that even the strong high winds could not break down the firing column. When the gases dragged along the ashes, the steam became red, or black and heavier; thus forming some quite black clouds and which, turning over the ground, produced a sinister noise and speedily burnt trees and razed everything along its way, causing the people of *El Paso* evacuate.

The 8th July, in *El Llano del Banco* —1200 m.—, another crater burst and its lava ran down the mountain like liquid during eighteen days.

The orographic system of the island is divided into two principal parts. One of them composed by regular low mountains going along the Southwest shore and the other following the South direction. On the latter the highest mountains are: *Roque de los Muchachos*, 2354 m.; *Pico de la Cruz*, 2,350 and *Cedro*, 1,941 m. There are also other heights towards the half of this mountain range, as *Monte Cabrito*, 1,967 m. *Los Picos de Tacande*, 1415; and *Borgoyo*, 2,000 m. which tops are nearly always covered with snow.

Numerous gorges make its ground irregular, the principal being named *Las Angustias*. Some bridges cross them to facilitate communication. Most of its shores are covered with very clean sand; only with the exception of Northwest zone, where some hills arise and few wells roughly deep the ground.

La Palma is the first island in the archipelago in cragginess and the second following to Tenerife, in prominences. Its highest top reaches 7724 feet, sea-level.

Forming a smart maritime avenue, the port of Sta. Cruz shows *El Risco de la Concepción*.

Gomera.—Although there are no traces of recent eruptions, this island is also of volcanic characteristics. Its configuration, elliptic, raises from the shore to *Garajonay* tops, 1872 m. altitude; *Guadalupe* rocky mountain range is situated on its east, and *Fortaleza* mountain on the West, 1245 m. The centre is a vast plateau; fertile valleys on its spurs furrowed by deep ravines, originate violent air droughts; *Arinuela* torrent is rather famous.



Fernán BENÍTEZ

spring
in
the
teide

wild
flowering
grass



Foto A. BENITEZ

winter
in
the
teide
road
to
las
cañadas
(2.000 m, high)

Also leafy woods beautify the scenery for even rains are seldom, the ground is artificially well watered, and generally it is covered with rich vegetation.

Its very bluff shores present the points of Punta de Aguato, Mahoma, Los Pesebres, Vejira, Del Valle, San Cristóbal and Los Farallones.

On the North, in a place called *Los Organos*, many basaltic rocks are formed. Plenty of ports and small bays, the most important of which are *San Sebastián* and *Puerto de la Arena*, compose the shore.

Gomera is called the *Portillos* island, because step by step in the outward wall, opens a Portillo of ravines.

Another typical sight is the hardened lava, which tears the island forming erected and isolated rocks.

Hierro.—This island is the westernmost, and smallest, in the Canary archipelago. Its form is that of a clover, the three points: *Restinga*, *Punta del Norte* and *Ochilla*; where the first meridian passed until this convention was refused; then this meridian being substituted by the Greenwich one.

The ground is volcanic. In the middle of the island a vast plateau is surrounded by rapid and mountainous slopes, which become softer to the North. The principal height of this island is *Pico de Mal Paso*, 1745 meters altitude. Deep ravines on the slopes; forestal vegetation is very considerable.

Hierro very bluff shores are surrounded by many disseminated reefs and islets. On the Northwest, *La Estaca* port is situated, which is a prolongation of *Valverde* village.

Fuerteventura Island—It is the largest in extension, following to Tenerife. Its principal orography is the great mas-

siveness where *Betancuria* village is situated and the mountain of the same name raises, 725 m. sea-level. This island from North to South is 23 Kms. wide and 90 Kms. long.

At the foot of this massiveness and between a chain of parallel mountains, 8 Kms.², there is a very fertile arm of land, which with the vast and productive *Tetir* valley —this latter joining *Puerto del Rosario*, capital of the island—, are the grounds for cultivation. Also another vast massiveness in its orography, *Vallebron's* one, with ancient volcanoes. The highest point in the island is *Jandia*, 807 meters altitude, sea-level.

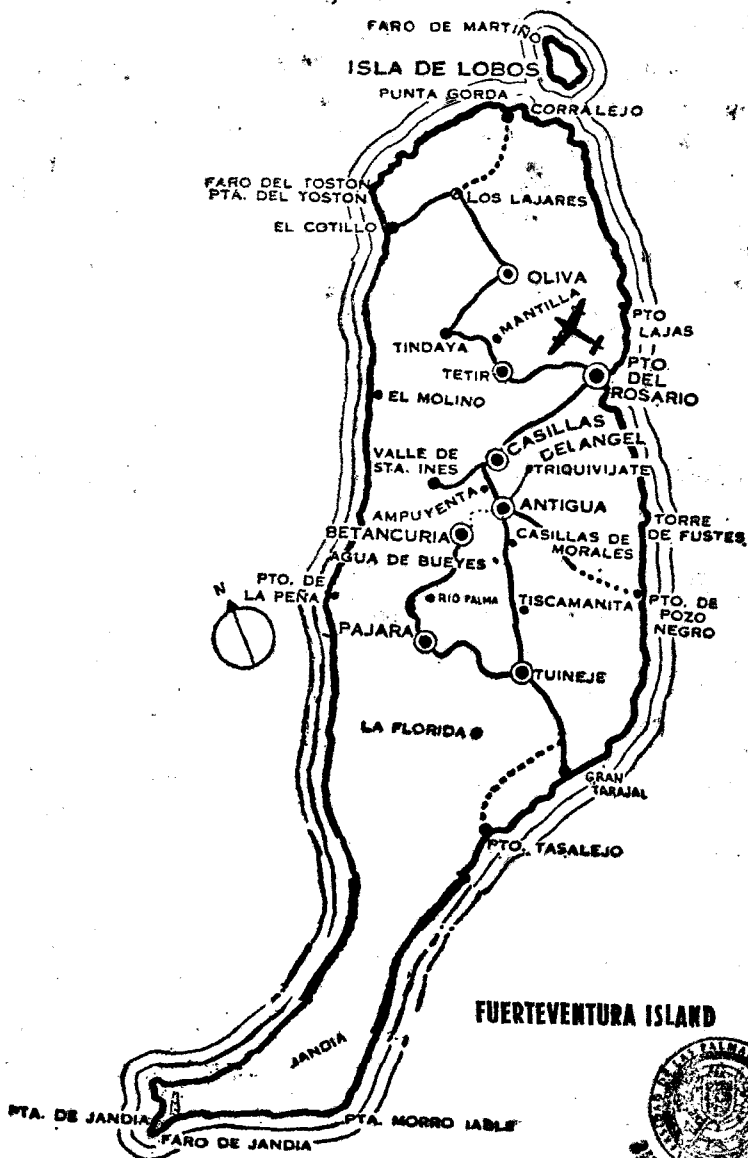
In Fuerteventura, remarkable ravines are also formed; but the characteristics of its ground, the named «malpaises» —modern escoriaceous lavas— and the downs, absorb the rain, so forming no torrents.

This island is continually whiped by Sahara winds, which let not healing the deep wound of its traces; being this the reason why this island has been object of improper qualifications.

The ground of Fuerteventura is as another surface of the earth may be. It will not be leafy, perhaps dry and very desolated, but this island lives by itself, produces and is inhabited by laborious and patriotic citizens whose treasure is the most genuine virtues of our race, and also, a great catholic faith and Christian resignation.

From 1950 this island is under the protection of the Excelentísimo Señor Don Francisco Franco Bahamonde, Jefe del Estado Español.

Lanzarote. — This is the Northernmost of the principal islands; the parallel 29 crosses the middle of the island.



FUERTEVENTURA ISLAND



Its volcanic activity, which lasted till the first half of the century XVIII, covered with lava a vast portion of this island; and still interiorly persists in *Montaña del Fuego*.

Although its sky is always clean and pure its air, there is no forestal vegetation; some cattle are breded on the small hills and also plenty of fowling.

Its shores are formed by lava grounds, where small sand bays, anchoring-grounds and fishing ports, especially on the eastern coast, aternate; these shores are the best defended from the swell of the sea.

Its principal orography is *Haria* massivenes on the North; in the western border raises *Risco de Famara*, inaccessible; being its highest point *Castillejo*, 632 m. altitude, and *Femes* massivenes on the South, usually known as *Ajaches* mountain, the maximum height *Hacha grande*, 561 m.

The scenery is rather plain, with some volcanic tops; offering the particularity that the manifestations of the same correspond to a continued and followed order in dates of eruptions.

An emotioned traveller, his name ignored, has written... "The only flowery and gay that in the island show characters of Canarian brotherhood, is found, as cornered in the oriental coast, in *Puerto de Arrecife*, the capital of "mudéjares" graces, bathed in the marine whiteness, of always green ground, signed by so feminine steps, the splendid marine crypts, its always magnificent gardens, full of tomatoes, vegetables... but immediately, the volcanic bowels of *Lanzarote* are becoming owners of the ground. The man swept by the millenary blows grasps the sand wells and the openings of the hills, covers his seeds with volcanic ashes, and some flowers on the very same *Chumberas* plants, fire; the ground getting split...

ALEGRANZA
CERCA DE ALEGRANZA

LANZAROTE ISLAND



And man disappears; after him the woman whose face keeps hid. On both sides of the road, along where the afraid foreigner walks, the rocky ground breaks its dark skin, similar to an animal being sacrificed. And a great silence is coming on, pressing the traveller's heart. The very same earth flies away. Only the lava stands, a solidified wave of lava. People reach *Montaña de Fuego* (firing mountain); their feet moving on the breathing ground. Digging with a finger would be sufficient in this natural fire-place, to boil an egg.

And in the very same kingdom of fire, into the same volcano, the waters from the sea filter...

The huge ravine rocks cut one another; narrow canyons like naves from demolished cathedrals, deep crevices, cones, craters, valleys, building materials from the Planet abandoned.

Sharp points tearing the sky, in the quiet valleys where wind has taken earth and lava, form odd figures.

Neither a plant, nor a wing, nor a breathing... Only the silence covering everything with its bell of glass; in the meanwhile, the tourist noticing how his heart moves with strong vibrations“.

Ninor Islands.—Some islots, of the same characteristics than *Lanzarote*, are to be appreciated: *Roque del Oeste*, balsatic rocks that keep the attention of the traveller; *Roque del Este*, with its sharp point named *El Campanario*; *Alegranxa*, well-known for its gay light-house; *Graciosa* island, desolated; *Montaña Clara*, very hilly; and *Lobos* (wolves) island, so called because sea wolf fishes (from the skin of which fishes the conquerors got leather for their shoes) live in the waters around.

San Borondon island.—This island never formed the general geological structure of the archipelago; it only existed in the imagination of the ancient people, as a consequence of a visual illusion.

AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTION

Although the ground of these islands is generally rather broken and hilly; there are some plain fertile and cultivated valleys which produce a great variety of crops; protected by its excellent and inalterable climate.

Agriculture is the principal wealth in the economy of Canary islands; once supplied the interior market, spanish provinces and ships coming to its ports, its goods are sent to abroad, principally Europe and America.

One of this mentioned wealths is the banana, which is grown all over the year, and the tomato; both everlasting sources of economy.

Also plenty of potatoes (much appreciated for not being contaminated with «coleopteros» insects), onions, wheat, corn (where «gofio» —a canarian baked flour— is obtained from), barley, rye, chickpeas, peas, lentils (from a very tasty small seed, rich in vitamins), beans, sweet potatoes, large green beans, smooth-podded tares, olives (specially good in *Temisas*), almonds, chestnuts, dates, lupines, and a great variety of vegetables.

All kinds of fruit-trees and also grapes, from which last are obtained the famous Canarian wines; those from *Malvasía Vidueño* and *Norte de Tenerife* are much appreciated.

Wax, honey, salt and some silk, is manufactured as well in these islands. and many industrial plants: sugar-cane, to-



Foto A. BENITEI

Acclimatisation
garden
in
la orotava
tenerife



Oléo de N. MASSIEU

risco de san nicolás
las palmas de gran canaria

bacco, agave, sisal, ricinus, coffee-tree, nopal —from which is obtained the important production of «cochinilla»; nowadays in decadence owing to the vast chemical competence of the «anilina», cotton, flax, and a great variety of aromatic and medicinal plants.

The breeding of cattle and swine is generally succesful; the requine race is very esteemed in *Lanzarote* island; the goat is everywhere; camel, always useful, has been substituted by tractors and is at present only employed for turist attraction, as they take beautiful canarian girls on its hump when pilgrimages performances; also the sheep breded in these islands are much celebrated.

Among the domestic and singing birds, are *El Canario*; which is a bird from these islands, with a very pretty yellow, green or white plumage; they are reproduced in captivity and sing very well.

There are pine groves, cedars, cypresses, ulmus, laurels, beechs an some dragon trees.

Moyor Fishing has been industrialiced, being also sold in ice at the markets. The minor one, gathered out from the waters of the islands, is fresh, abundant and of a very exquisite palate; being common, the cherne, corbina, salmon, sardine, molluses and some crustaceous.

MINING

In *Gran Canaria* island there are rich springs of mining-medicinal waters: those from *Azuaje* and *Berraxales*, of a very similar composition, are acidulous, ferruginous, and thermal; diuretic and stimulant of the hepatic function, pancreatic and intestinal: indicated in the afections of skin, genital femenine

physiol and of arthritic nature. That of the *El Rincón*, in Las Palmas city, sodium-magnesia carbonated, chloric-silicic: indicated in hepatic afections. The one known as *Santa Catalina*, also in the mean town, chloric sodium-magnesia: useful in perturbations of arthritic origin. In *San Roque*, another important spring of carbonated-magnesian waters: good principally for the digestive phisiol and hepatic afections. And *Teror* and *Firgas* acidulous table-waters.

In *Lanzarote* island there are radio-active minerals or susceptible to be used for the obtention of atomic energy. In *Montaña del Fuego*, *Tinecheide* a great number of prospections, about forty-five kilometers of perforations, have been carried out, by this way getting three thousand kilograms of noble metals and radio-active minerals. In the near underground there are important streams of thermo-nuclear energy, and which have allowed, in a trial period of 24 hours the desatilation of 40 m.³ of sea-water, at a temperature of 140° centigrades, using a steam boiler contacting the earth at a depth of 40 centimeters.

In all the archipiélago there are stone blocks for manufacture and flagstone pavement. And black sands of volcanic origin, very useful for agriculture as it is not necessary to water them.

FAUNA AND FLORA

Flowers are beautiful and exotic in all landscapes and regions: Plenty of palm and banana trees; tomatoes and not so frequent, sugar cane and tobacco. Aromatic and medicinal plants grow amongst the grass; magnificent examples of *Pinus Canariensis*, and even older, the beautiful *Drago*.

In the vast plain ground monstrous desert flowers are admired; the curious exemplaries of *Cardones*, of tubular roots,



Foto A. BENITEZ

cactus

flowering



Foto A. BENITEZ

champion messenger
pigeons,
belonging
to pigeon
societies
in canarias



bessu belga canary,
clean yellow colour.
the little bird feels not captive
in the trapezium
of a guanchinesa's
beautiful hand

under a sunny sky, opposing the dryness, looks at the horizon from its gigantic heights. By the other side the quiet oasis, with the pleasant shadow of the palm-trees and its pool of standing and quiet surface, reverting the acuatic plants.

In the heights, the delicate note of the rose or white flower of almond; in the rocky cliffs, nutritious pastures; in the torrents, medicinal *culantrillos* and *helechos*; *vergeles* in hotels and hamlets; wonderful gardens is the cities. Flowers of all countries in constant renovation, predomining *Cactus* in the islands.

The decorative note in canarian human characters is the care to flowers, to beautiful flowers; there are plants in the poorest house and the majestic *Anturio* whose flower lives three months on its stalk, always stand out at the gate of them.

The beauty and colour of these plants is so vast, that it is impossible they are enumerated.

Scientifically, it is very interesting the habituation garden of *La Orotava* in *Tenerife* and the experimentation one in *Las Palmas de Gran Canaria*.

Fauna, after knowing the paradise of the *Flora*, shows us but nothing new. In canary islands there have never been wild animals, nor even small reptiles; the fox, the wild cat or other similar have never dwelled in its mountains. But there is plenty of shooting and other animals created to help human being.

In the first place we have the wild goat, of prominent ubers, which race have not lost the quality of good milk production once domesticated. This is followed by the very famous in this islands sheep; and also abundant and selected cattle. Tos horses in *Lanzarote* island go parallel with those from *Andalucía* in vivacity. There are also good exemplaries

of camels and dromedaries. The herd of swines is well considered likewise. Dogs, very frequent formerly, are now extinguished; being nowadays only bred those for shooting.



As indicated before, plenty of wild rabbits and hares; birds and poultry; also game-cocks and pigeons.

From singing — birds, the *Canario* deserves a special mention: In the ornithological nomenclature its name is *Canario de Canarias* «*Serinus Canarius*», belonging to the *Fringilidos* family. This bird is about thirteen cm. long, very sharp its wings, forking and long tail, conical and thin beak, yellow, green or white, and sometimes dark in portions, and also some odd black ones, feathers. It is known or commonly named in the islands as *Canario del Monte* or *Canario Silvestre*. Its fame has gone far from the country limits, but its race has been foisted everywhere in the world.

This little bird in wild state lives only in Canary, Azores, Madera and Porto Santo islands.

It has been determined as four centuries the time since which this bird was domesticated by civilitation; being later on modified, and so making Linneo and Buffon, failed on determine that the golden-yellow colour of this bird made its real type, not bearing in mind the green colour of the true mother that after its generation has kept this bird unchanged.

The conquerors found this bird already captive in 1404;

Juan de Bethencourt took some of them as a curious present to Castilla Courts, in small hails made with pieces of cane, by the natives in their primitive dwellings. This baron also gave very fine exemplaries of this bird to the queen *Isabel de Baviera*, when definitely retired to Francia.

Nearly by this time this bird appeared in Portugal, brought by the pilots of Enrique el Navegante, as a product of his explorations through the Azores.

The British Isles heard about the canario when the expatriation of the flamingoes, during the spanish occupation, on 1565. But it was imported directly from the country of origin, by the English seamen. At this time the wild canario was introduced in Central Europe through North Italy, to where they went crossing Liorna, Toscana region, and Genova; one of the most important port in the Mediterranean. One of these days a ship from Spain wrecked in the Gulf of Genova her cargo being composed of a great quantity of canarios in wooden boxes, which the crew let fly away. The small birds flew as far as Elba island, where they could have lived and reproduced if the native shooting had not badly extinguished them.

This proves that by that time Italy was already importing and marketing the canario. They exported it to Switzerland, Germany, Holland and Belgium, etc.

The breeding of these birds was so much intensified that its marketing failed for the need of purchasers.

In the XVII century, the canario was well known in Europe; everybody admired and looked for it, but the colour of its feathers had suffered many alterations, as a consequence of mutations. This, that was firstly thought of a phenomenon, and to which has been given a reasonable explanation, caused

Spain, when the yellow canario appeared, lost its sales, for so long forestalled.

Actually the canario from *Atlántidas* Isles has come to less, but these islands is still the nest for its wild reproduction. To conserve and better the race the *Canariocultures* Asociation was undertaken, quite altruist and integrated in its most, by canarian patriotic people.

HISTORICAL SYNTHESIS

The first historical news from the canary archipelago is not definitely known. That which may be settled as beginning is that these islands were visited by some phoenician vessels; the reason for situating the Elysian Fields in them: Alizuth, hebraic word, that communicated to the greeks, becomes *Elisius* «The most recondite Paradise in the earth, breathing the ocean air everywhere».

It is also true that the hebraic people heard from these islands, poets and philosophers also named them «Afortunadas, Felices y Morada de Bienaventurados» —Fortunate, Happy islands, and Dwelling of Successful people.

The arabs called Canary islands *Al Jacir al Kaledat*: Fortunate Islands.

It is in the Conquest period when they are definitely named *Canarias*, doubtlessly because of the noisy conquest of the Canary island, and for the conjunctness of properties that gave them the adjectif of *Grande*, which brought to this island all the attention, and make forget the particular name of the other isles.

Canis, in roman language, means etymologically (dog) from which word comes *Canaria*; name with which Juba,

King of Mauritania, and fairly well grown up in Rome, baptized this island. This king, very fond of sciences and Geography, had a special interest in examining the islands, gathering from the expeditionary records the principal characteristics of every one, to make them different and give them a name. In this island the explorators found plenty of big dogs, from which they took two, as well as a great number of palm-trees and a vast variety of plants and birds.

The existence of dogs was confirmed in 1.403, by the priests Bontier and Le Verrier, accompanying Juan de Bethencourt, and who left written down in their diary «There were in the island some wild dogs, like wolves, although a little smaller». And another historiographer, points out: «former canarian people commonly ate meat of castrated dog and goat-milk.

The name of the rest of the islands, got from Juba's memorials, and gathered for History by the recognized author Plinio, are: Mayor Junonia, Ombrios, Capraria and Nivaria. It is only made mention of six islands, being Grand Canary the only one that has to be pointed out without error, as after the distinction made to the others it may be understood and interpreted after several meanings and is common to every one. These islands, as they were known, took a european denomination: Lanzarote owes its name very probably to the french *Lancelote Malouzel*, who explored it before the Conquest, and built a castle, which ruins were found by Juan de Bethencourt.

Fuerteventura was known as *Herbaria*, for the abundant grass, until the conquerors, seeing the barracks built by the natives as a consequence of their civil wars, gave its actual denomination. The name of Gomera, is owing to being

abundant Almácigo in this island. The Hierro island, was named by the french people *Isla de Fer*, due to the great quantity of iron material. La Palma may be a corruption of *Planaria*, name after which was called by the natives *Echeyde*—hell, in guanche language— and *Isla del Infierno* by the seamen. In a more modern epoch was named *Tenerife*, meaning—Tener-Yfe— snow and high mountain, being this the reason why Juba named it Nivaria.

The natives—If indetermined is the origin of the Canary archipiélago, quite confused is the one of its first citizens. The eminent naturalists that in different epochs have thoroughly investigated the Canary museum—full of craniums, mummies, skeletons, and primitive objects— have not found the brilliant line of the truth concerned. Nevertheless it exist a point of coincidence, and this is why even the characteristics of the race were uniform in the archipiélago, three different types are revealed in the study of the anthropology.

The first proceeds from the european race in the superoir paleolithic epoch and therefore of *dolicocéfalo* craniums, skeletons of admirable proportions; fair hairs—these may be still defined in some mummies— right shoulders, large thorax revealing a high stature and strong complexion. This is the one considered as pure guanche, and which identifies the cromagnon who emigrated through all Europe. The rest of the same may be found in *La Cueva del Castillo*, a province of Santander, dwelled in the chelense period and also in the neolithic and eneolithic, and which sculptoric rebuilding is found in the Historical National Museum of Viena, with the skull discovered in the Grotte des Enfants (Mentón, France) in 1.868, and which subsist in autoctonic families in Canary islands, in the swises from Dalarnas and many other countries of Europe.

Other of the fundamental types disseminated with irregularity through the isles, is also *dolicocéfalo*, of a long face, average complexion, long eyes and dark skin, identified with the most ancient and numerous race and clasified as europe-oides or white, whom the italian philosopher and anthropologist, Joseph Sergi, name euroafrican. This race lived in Europe and asiatic-african mediterranean countries, including canary islands, and being the origin of the *iberos*, *ligures*, etruscans, ancient pelasgians, *bereberes* and *guanches*.

The third race is not very numerous and quite dispersed. From *braquicéfalo* origin, the chins very prominent; being a descendent of black people.

There are also real proofs of crossing of races different to the three mentioned before, which have not surprised us, for if in the Conquest epoch the people from the islands were in the quaternary period, when human life was still purely vegetative, there are reminiscences of an improved civilitation, such as embalments —in rare parallelism with those from Egypt—, ways of government, pasture and something of agriculture.

About how the first citizens came to the island, is something that remains hidid in the most completed Ethnography. Sciences have not yet been able to determine the time human being has been living on the earth, and still more difficult for them to know, on a particular ground.

Should we affirm that the Canary Islands were fragments separated from the african continent, as a result of a catastrophe or geologic evolution, it may be supposed this happened —as in Australia— after the first people have arrived, and so being the culture petrified in the State. The igneous rocks covering the atlantic ocean would exist before human being

appeared, but the bridge sunk after this had inhabited the islands. The quaternary period begins about 2 million years before Christ, but human being did not appear before the present epoch. The much discussed existence of the human being in the tertiary period has no probatory worth, being made a recent demonstration in Nantes, France, that the *Enzolitos* were a caprice from Nature and not a product of human manufacture.

After this conclusion, we can definitely say that human being appears in the quaternary epoch, glacial period, about 250.000 years ago.

But let us leave now the happenings before History. When the first lights from civilization shine, our attention is drawn towards the phoenician nation; belonging to one of the three nomenclatures of the coucasian race, the semitic branch; and whose inhabitants, natives from the Persian Gulf grounded on a narrow arm of land, in the occidental coast of Siria, between Libano and the Mediterranean Sea, by crossing, undoubtedly between The Tigris and Eufrates, the region where the origin of History is to be found: Caldea, Babilonia, Siria and Mesopotamia.

This happened in cetury XXIV before Christ, and towards the century XI, they had reached the top of Europe, grounded on the islot San Sebastian, where they founded Gades —1.100 years b. C.— on the West of the present Cadiz and built a huge temple in Hercules honour.

After the hebrews owned the country of *Canaan*, and causing the dispersion of these people, the phoenicians went to the North of Africa, establishing along the shore, and giving the name *Canarias* to some cities on the down of the

Atlas. In 1.250 they founded their best and beautiful city, near the present Tunez, and which they named the goddess *Car-tago*. This powerful commercial Republic counted 700.000 inhabitants when the capitulation of the Third Punic War. This city suffered a blockade of three years, in which siege every house was converted into a fortress and lastly fired during seventeen days, its ruins being also destroyed. The survivors exiled to the interior, at the same time, like the smoke of the ashes, the phoemician Nation flew away. This was the year 146 before Christ.

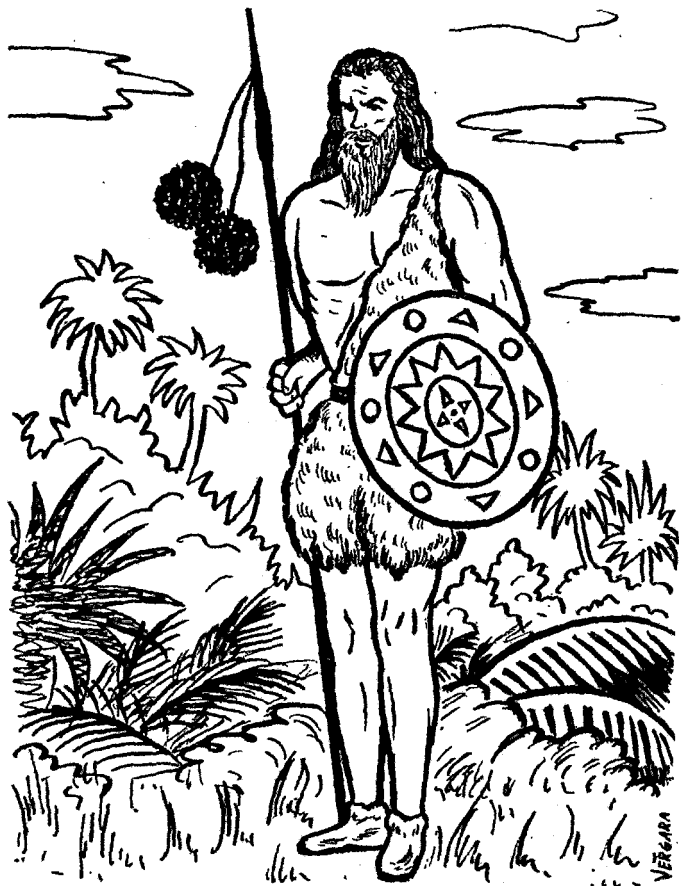
It has been authentically demonstrated that the phomicians were the expert seamen of the ancient times: in the X century they piloted the Salomon's merchant fleet. In the V century with the vessels of the King Necao of Egypt, sailed surrounding Africa from the Red Sea to the mouths of the Nilo. Concerning the Atlantic Ocean, they sailed it to reach the British Coasts; from Scilly and De Cornualles Isles they acquired the tin.

Lastly, we ought to draw our attention towards their maritime importation: on the purple brought to the continent from a *very fertile and sunny isles*, they named *Purpurina*. We have born in mind when speaking about the purple, the production pheomicians from Tiro got from shells, in large quantity in these shores, but not sufficient to supply the Courts of that time.

With this slight exposition, we suspend the ideas between the lines in order the reader may come to an end by himself about who were the real primitive inhabitants of the Canary islands.

Their complexion.—The fact that the guanches lived quite isolated in their purest nitency, conserving their integrity

until century XIV of our era, made seem to these named *beavers of civilization*, they were extraordinary beings. Nothing more natural was to be expected from a race like the caucasian; from all of its branches flowering the most beautiful gifts



Ancient warrior, with his shield and *tabona*.

from nature. The primitive islanders were tall, sparing and of strong complexion as every being created after his willing, in brotherhood with nature; moreover if they are from autoctonic generations: as nowadays families, not contaminated, who practise physical exercises, swimming and other sports.

They were of white skin, fair hair; although in some regions their skin was dark and in others of golden one —the colour of the wheat—, and dark hair. Women, of a extraordinary beauty, had a very thin long hair they combed naturally. Their waist genteel and well shaped; fresh their mouth, showing the wonderful treasure of their very white pearls. And at the back of their eyes, as the quietness of a lake, the contrasted blue of the atlantic was reflected: sweet, dreaming looking; showing alive their intense and faithful loves.

They composed an aesthetic people: dedicating special care to their anatomical beauty. Their favourite pastime was fighting, under noble laws, in which practise they joined strength and skillfulness. They were very skillful in throwing stones and darts. In their spare time they let their natural melancholy appear in beautiful and sensitive songs: *folías*.

Sometimes the tribes met to commemorate together common principal events or festivities, such as the crowning of their Kings, the general Courts of the islands, and the one called *Beñesmen*. This last feast lasted several days, beginning when the summer solstice; commencement of the guanche year; this divided into 29 changes of the moon. The lunar year used by the mohammedans, is the period of twelve synodic revolutions of the moon, and the interval of each conjunction is of 29 days, 12 hours and 44 minutes. (We call the reader's attention on that the primitive calendars, most probably, were also established on the changes of the Moon,

such as the egyptian's for instance, already fixed 4.000 years b. C.).

During the festive periods, hostilities were suspended and any member from other State in war, was respected if he came into the belligerent ground.

The language.—Dictions in every isle generally began with «te», «che» or «gua»; affinity which may be proved by the names that tradition has conserved; the common language contained the dialectical roots of the whole archipiélago. Or better said, the different dialects spoken in the islands, came from a mother language.

Religion.—From the tops of their mountains they adored the Sun —*Magel*— and paid veneration to nature; offering as a sacrifice, milk, fruits, and cheese libations. But a monotheist idea prevailed: one only God, called Alcorac, Achinacac or Abora, in Gran Canaria, Tenerife and La Palma, respectively.

The *faicanes* —priests— were elected by the noblemen of the race. Besides directing the religious performances, made the marriage of the nobles legitimate, attended the counsel of the tribes, and advised the Kings.

The monasteries were built between the rocks. Large caves with buildings joined closely; some of them very remarkable because of their outwalls and rooms. The noblemen's daughters were grown up there, where the *Arimaguadas* —priestesses of the epoch— also live.

These priestesses proceeded from any social category, but chosen amongst the most beautiful and clever ones; in the convent, without any contact with men, were educated for religious performances.

Their very simple performances were to foretell the future by studying the changes of the smoke, to invoke for rain, etc. When dryness times, they came to the beach in full moon nights, and going into the water, they whipped the tops of the waves, making arise silvered bubbles which lately fell, like rain, on the naked amber of their vestal —from the goddess Vesta— virginities. This was an advance of the benefactor clouds that because of their rite were beginning to condense.

Government.—The guanche state was formed, all over the islands, by independant kingdoms; which crown they reached by hereditary line. In the same way the employs in the counsil of Guaires —senate— were holded, having access to this only the noblemen, after hierarchy.

The Tagoror —the Courts— met on a circular plain ground, sitting on some laboured stones covered with leathers. The Faican also attended these meetings but had no vote on the deliberations.

The proclamation of the Guanarteme or Mencey —King of Canary or Tenerife, respectively— was carried out on these circular grounds where the Tagoror met, then attending the whole Royal family, the noblemen, and the common people who surrounded the circle.

The old man in most relationship with the king dead, was the bearer of a humerus belonging to the most ancient king of his race, which was watched and kept in an envelope of chamois leather. He handed it to the present monarch who took it very solemnly on his head and then swore to imitate his ancestor's doings and keep his people happy, oath that was repeated by the noblemen handing one another the bone, after every one touched his shoulder with it.



Whipping the waves ceremony.

The performance finished with the cheering of the people and immediately the feasts began, which were commemorated with balls and big meals in scenarios adorned with palms and laurels and aromatic grass as tapestry. There were also physical exercise exhibitions: skilfulness and agility, climbing of the highest and dangerous rocks, throwing of stones and darts, rising of weights, and individual or bands fighting, called canarian fighting nowadays.

In the big meals the Gofio mixed with butter or palm-honey was abundant; also the fish; rabbit and goat meat boiled in milk, or roasted with butter. Generally the Guanches were not very fond of drinking but on these performances the *tacerquen* —juice from palm-trees— and other spirits never missed.

Society and laws.—Two social spheres constituted the nation: the privileged, composed by the royal members, and the noblemen and common people, formed by those who worked. Nevertheless, there were no slaves and even some employs they considered denigrating like those of butcher and executioner, were held by prisoners.

In case of war or crops the whole State formed one only family. But, with these two exceptions, the tribes maintained separately, not allowing mixtures even for marriages. The noblemen married virgins of a cenobitical life, thus verifying a continued depuration of the race.

Concerning the common people, they married each other after the own willing of the both, with the only authorisation of the bride's father, without any ceremony at all, and the marriage was dissolved when any disagreement appeared.

The Menceyes or Guanartemes, only could marry royal

women. On special cases, when there was no virgin under this conditions, they married their own sisters (as former oriental monarchies did).

As a custom they offered the monarch, faican, guaires or other distinguished persons the firstfruits of the marriage (prelibation rights in the civilized continent).

In some islands some cases of polyandria happened (as in the actual China).

Commonly the family, the father the head of the same, constituted a solid base of discipline and ethics. Children were grown up under the conception of good and bad they learnt after fables and examples. The faults in considering their parents were punished through laws by the state. They were also educated in the art of war from their first years, submitting them to a hard treatment of physical exercises their own father directed: as beginning, he made them avoid the throwing to them of some mud balls, which balls were later on converted into stones and lastly became real war weapons, such as darts and spears. Only knowing this procedure of education, can be imagined the skilfulness, agility, and flexibility of the guanches, which virtues together caused so much astonishment to the european people of the epoch.

Onother virtue that qualified the guanche people was the love to Justice and Order.

For the best knowledge of the lawsuit, there were two kinds of halls or judges administering justice, this depending on the condition of the offender. By this way every person acused was judged by members of his own category; justice was administered with equity and law was adjudged severely. Only the publicly punishments, like whip-

ping and capital penalty, were suffered either by night or day depending on they were noblemen or common people, respectively.

The degrees of penalties were the same in all the islands; comprising from the forfeit to the capital penalty. For instance: The virgins deceived, were kept into prison until the offenders married them. The adulteresses were buried alive. He who spoke to a woman alone along a road, was severely punished. Thieves were punished to the capital penalty, being sticked. There were also killed the assessins and those who falsified contracts. Traitors were buried alive, burnt or stoned. He who killed his enemy facing him was declared a brave-man and was forgiven, but if he did it perfidiously at his back then was condemned to the capital penalty.

Dwelling and clothes.—They dwelled in natural caves, with the exception of the Kings that had vast crypts. The islands all were quite holed with caverns and this was the reason why the natives were so fond of living in these already made buildings, Nature offered them. However the caves were made larger by digging on the walls; sometimes they tried to hole them looking for the open air of the ravines. They also joined some buildings made with stone and mortar, forming the roofs with some wooden long pieces they perfectly joined and covered with mud and straw (as it was done in England, France, Italy, etc. until Century XIII). They kept alight by burning some axes of candlewood.

The *Tamarco* —dress— which comes from «Tamar» (phoemician word) and means palm, was something like a tunic they wore tied to the their waist and which covered half of their body. Women also were a very girded underclothe covering them as far as the end of their legs.

These clothes were used the same by the noblemen and the common people. The only difference was their hair, both man and women let grow if noblemen or cut it out if they were common people.



Primitive Guanche woman.

The tunics were made from leather, worked very skilfully, and so getting very flexible; the joining of its pieces, impossible to be seen, were boiled with nerves of animals, to be later on tinged in red with a composition made from the sap of the «drago», and which intense colour still persists in the mummies found. They also used yellow paint they got from the boiling of a grass, which it is thought they called «gualdra» and which it may be the weld of our times.

Agriculture and arts.—It was forbidden the noblemen any kind of domestic works, but they worked enthusiastically on agriculture. This work was then very hard for the only tools they had to dig the earth were a horn of goat and a stick hardened in the fire. Women helped them by sowing and cutting the ears they after threshed under their feet.

The harvest were kept as common goods; their only own property was the goats and the house they lived. So much laboriousness was thanked by Nature who gave them a great variety of fruit-trees.

Pottery and Ceramic were artisany works. The wheel was not employed, the shape of the objects being formed with their hands, by this way obtaining: vases, pots and cans, plates, dishes, neck rings and other feminine objects; which were polished with pumice-stone and gayed with lineal drawings.

Other diligent doings or professions were those of dyer, fishmonger, dealer on moluscans, leather-dresser, dwelling-builder—specialized in the opening of caves—and manufacturer of juncus screens and palm mats.

The profession of embalmer was said of a despisable and lowly job.

They did not pay much attention to medicine; the care

to their health was concentrated on physical exercises and food, as we may deduce after having seen the integral teeth, without no caries, found in the mummies; by the other hand they suffered from no hereditary illness. The base for their recipes was the old whey of goat-milk, which was used as a laxative.

Their burials.—On their last moments, quite sorrowful, they called their family together and said: *Vaca guare* —I feel am going to die—. They were then carried to the cave they had beforehand chosen, where they were left alone on a bed made with leathers, a vase containing milk at the head of it.

They were differently buried according to the category of the dead: The Menceyes or Guanartemes and noblemen were introduced in biers of savin and carried to their cemetery or caves, situated in the most inaccessible places, which entrance they covered with stones.

The embalmments were carried out by people of different sex —as it happened in Egypt— depending on the dead were men or women. The procedure is not quite known but the perfection on this doing go parallel with that got on the Egyptian mummies.

We only are aware that they prepared a balsam containing amongst other substances, sheep oil, aromatic grass and the sap from the *drágo* —milenary tree—, and which balsam was spread all over the body once it had been desicated, and also introduced through the mouth and nose; leaving it later at the sun. When the corse was dried and dressed with its *tamarco*, they placed its arms either along the body or crossed on it, if man or woman, respectively. Afterwards they were five times tied with some pieces of sheep and goat leather perfectly dried.

Their independence ends.—After the incursion of some errant people and pirates who gradually depopulated the islands and brought the natives the fear and hatred towards the invaders, the first formal expedition was organized by Alphonso IV of Portugal in 1341, integrated by two big vessels crewed by portuguese people and some smaller ones on board of the same people from Castilla (Spain), Florencia and Genova (Italy) came as aggregates.

The expedition landed all the islands, with the exception of Tenerife; made some explorations, gathered some animals, plants, interesting objects, and some native people, etc., and went back to Europe, exciting the aim of the Conquest.

At the end of the same century, the pope Clemente VI declared the Fortunate Isles feudatary kingdom of the Apostolical Chair, and D. Luis de Cerda Sovereign of the same, with the title of Prince of Fortune; bull that was denied by Alphonso XI of Castilla, after considering that the archipelago belonged to the diocese of Morocco, suffragan of the metropolitan of Sevilla.

The Prince concerned, after an unfortunate trial and leaving some of his people captive of the natives, returned to France, without no other willing to take possession of the hypothetical kingdom. And the century XIV elapsed, the brave guanches defending from the incursions of adventurers; some of them so properly organized as those directed by such a Don Gonzalo de Peraza, who with considerable ammunition and horsetroops, pirating, ran over the islands; in Lanzarote pillaging the humble homes of the natives and making these childishly run after their cruel persecution, stole their cattle and captived the King Tiguafaya, his wife and 170 aborigines.

The Conquest.—*Barbaro* is said to any member of the gothic people that in century V desolated the roman Empire and spread nearly all over Europe; rhetorically means: wild, cruel, uncultured, gross, rude. After the investigation carried out on Canarian history, we have discovered nothing supporting that the natives of these islands were wild, nor cruel, nor rude, etc. as far as concerning their somatology they needed no polishing; they seemed «semidioses» — demigods —. They were of good character, even with their conquerors, brave and noble when fighting, magnanimous when forgiving and very considered towards their prisoners, whom they made regain their vigor, before let them go free. This is why we refuse this word some historians have used referring the natives from these islands and which allusions have received from the same pirates, explorers and adventurers, and also from any leader or commander that really deceived, scolded and marketed the guanche people.

In 1402 Monseñor —a tittle of nobless in France— Rubí de Bracamonte, of the French Navy, possessed the faculty of conquering the Furtunated Isles as an honour given for his donations to the war against Portugal, when the Kings of Castilla Juan I and Enrique III; this last governing at this time.

Monseñor transferred the rights on the islands to his nephew, Don Juan de Bethencourt, Cavalier of the King of France Corps, who associated to Gadifer de la Salle, hackster and adventurer of the epoch, undertook the expedition, accompanied by the franciscans Bontier and Le Verrier and a vernacular marriage.

After nine days of sailing, having started off from the port of Sevilla, they were in front of Lanzarote. The first islot they reached was named *Alegranza* as a motive of happiness and

the next one Montaña Clara because there were no clouds on its sky.

Once they had disembarked, Don Juan de Bethencourt pacted with the King Guadarfrá, governing the isle, and offered him to be treated as independent prince. He built a fortress and leaving de Bernaval as Gobernador of the same, went to Fuerteventura.



Don Juan de Bethencourt

In this second isle he disembarked, but had no contact with the natives for a week; after a sedition of the crew, he went the way to Spain; where he payed homage of the islands to Enrique III *El doliente* (the sorrowful), who became his sovereign and whom Bethencourt swore fidelity, being then helped by the King to go back to the islands.

Once in Lanzarote again he had to reduce a sedition protected by his very same Gobernador, and which finished with the giving up of the Monarch and his principals. Guadarfrá was then baptized with the name of Luis.

It is the beginning of the Christianism in the Atlantic

ignored. From the pages of Bontier and Le Verrier's catechism the first rays of religion comes over the isles.

On a second landing on Fuerteventura, they build a castle on the top of a mountain, named Rico Roque, and in other place, they baptized another, Val Tarajal, which was governed by Gadifer de la Salle.

There is a period on which many incursions to Gran Canaria island happened; they went back cudgelled and hurted.

A disagreement between the two conquerors makes them both go again, on different vessels, to the presence of Enrique III, who sent Gadifer de la Salle back to France and Bethencourt to Canarias with some new royal documents, weapons, food, and money.

And once more they are against a sedition directed by Anibal, step-son of Gadifer de la Salle. And once more the good judge of the Kings of the island made themselves and their subjects give up to the conquerors; and the Monarches Güize and Ayoze, are baptized as Luis and Alfonso, becoming christians all the natives.

On this epoch a church is built in the islands, under the advocacy of the Saint Mary of Betencuria, in the place known as Val Tarajal.

Another asalt to Grand Canary island; meanesses and another defeat. This time Juan de Bethencourt had disposed that his fleet were divided: two vessels on the South of Canarias and one by La Palma island.

The first landing was carried out in Arguineguin, being welcomed by the Guanarteme Artemi Semidan, in the meanwhile the best officers of Bethencourt tried to get the natives into a circle. These last ones, far from being frightened, reac-

ted against the formers and a great and furious battle took place which lastly was decided on the part of the islanders, causing many deads, amongst them the brave Monarch and the best european officers. It is then when they called the isle Grand Canary, name that has not been changed until nowadays.

The crew of the third vessel landing on La Palma isle, after three months of hard fighting, decided not to go on with the Conquest. With favourable winds they sailed the way to Gomera.

This isle and *Hierro*, were rather desolated by the pirates and the inhabitants of the same offered no resistance. The conqueror shared the lands amongst his soldiers, who made the natives their slaves.

Don Juan de Bethencourt formed a kingdom —depending on the Castilla crown— composed by the four isles; legislated a way of government, at the head of this his relation Maciot de Bethencourt, who married Guadarfrá's daughter, and sailed to France, going before to Castilla Courts where he obtained the intercession from Enrique III for the foundation of a bishopric in Canarias. This was undertaken under the denomination of San Marcial de Rubicón; bull dispatched by the pope Inocencio VII to the favour of Don Alberto de Las Casas.

The Government of Maciot, was far from being a good one: the sale of slaves increased, even those from the isles submitted, and was in connection with the King of France trying to obtain some troops and vessels. When he transferred the commandement of the isles to the envoy of Castilla, Don Pedro Barba de Campos, went with his wife to the isle of Madera —portugueses' property from 1.419— making a

new cession of Canarias to the Iusitanian infante Don Enrique.

It is then undertaken by Portugal as hers the enterprise of the Conquest; as many times they try the incursion, are defeated by the brave grancanarios. In the town of Galdar their is a very clinging mount named *Silva* and which perpetuates a noble an heroic feat:

A great number of portugueses troops, commanded by



Tenesor Semidán, Guanarteme of Galdar.

Don Diego de Silva, after an unsuccessful incursion were took prisoners by the grancanarios, who always victorious and magnanimus, leaded them down a clinging mount with the consequent fear from the part of the prisoners. The Guanarteme of the isle, Tenesor Semidán, then smiling kindly, offered his arm to the head of the expedition in order his fear went away. They were leaded to a place very near the beach, where they regain their vigor before were let go free on board. Diego de Silva gave to the Guanarteme as

a present, a golded sword, and started off with his fleet, sorrowed and admired.

With trials of asalt and transactions of the isles, the time elapses; until the Catholic Kings organized a numerous expedition, under the commandement of Don Juan Rejón, who helped by the dean of Rubicón Don Juan Bermudez, very skillful in the language and customes of the islanders, disembarked the 24th June 1.478 on the isle of Gran Canaria, and encamped on the limits of the ravine Guinguada, where they built a fortress of solid walls they named the Real of Las Palmas --there the hermitage of Saint Antonio Abad stands nowadays.

Tenesor Semidán, Guanarteme de Gáldar, and Doramas who had usurped the crown of the states of Telde, formed two corps of troops and attacked the Real of Las Palmas, refusing beforehand the mission of Juan Rejón with the arrogant words: «go and say to your Captain that you will have an answer tomorrow».

The fighting was furious and disastrous on the part of the canarian people. Adargoma, Guaire and leader of the troops of Galdar, was taken prisoner, and the brave Doramas retreated.

At the shade of this triumph many buildings were joined to the fortrees and many natives came to its gate asking for being baptized.

But the portugueses that wished not to stop in their aim of conquering all the isles, returned with a fleet, this time composed by seven carvels and a large artillery, and combining with the natives the attack by land in the meanwhile they did it by sea, attacked the Real.

The Spanish people were so brave and skillful when fighting that the crew from every carvel reaching the shores was defeated. The fleet had to retire without being able to take

the wounded soldiers on board and leaving on the isle plenty of deads and spoiled little boats. Concerning the canarians they did not attack the fortress; only slightly contacted the vanguard line.

From these moments the History is confused with hates, arrests, and repairments, without any remarkable feat of war interesting to Conquest. Until the 18th August 1480, on which day Don Pedro de Vera —brave nobleman from Andalusia who as General Captain of the isles, took the commandment for the Conquest— arrives at the Real of Las Palmas; at this time being bishop Don Juan de Frías, a great help to the enterprise through pacific means.



Don Pedro de Vera.

His first war feat was to hostile the hosts on the North carrying out an attack by sea and establishing a bridge-head of troops in Agaete.

By land they went as far as the mountain of Arucas, where the intrepid Doramas had become strong.

Once the two forces faced, Doramas sent a messenger to Pedro de Vera, saying as follows: «Should amongst your effeminate european people be anyone who dared fighting against me, with

the presence of the two sides, the battle could be avoided».

The challenger was accepted by Pedro de Vera, but the hidalgo Juan Flores interposed and found death after a strong hit on the skull.

Soon after, the fighting generalized; Doramas was seriously wounded by Don Pedro de Vera at the same time Don Diego de Hoces hurt him at his back with a spear; the canarian chief then said: «You have not been the one who has killed me but this traitor who has hurt me at my backs»; he died some moments later he was taken prisoner.



Bishop don Juan de Frias.

His head was then put on a spear and taken as a trophy to the barracks. His mutilated body was buried in the mountain today called after his name; being until this moment accompanied by a lot of his warriors who preferred not leaving their heroic Guanarteme although they were taken prisoners.

The very much felt death of Doramas broke the slight cuirass of their independence. By the other hand, the troops of Pedro de Vera were strengthened by centuries of proselytes inured to war who obliged the canarios to hide in inacce-

ssible places. And the bishop Don Juan de Frías introducing his catechesis in the court of the last Guanarteme.

A remarkable day, the 12th February 1483, Tenesor Semidan and his principals were surprised in a cavern where they were celebrating council. Pedro de Vera who came to meet the prisoners near Bañaderos, offered the Guanarteme a wellcome and a horse, but the monarch refused everything and preferred going walking to the Real of Las Palmas.

Tenesor Semidan was baptized in Toledo, named Fernando, his God-parents being the Catholic Kings.

Atis Tirmal.—The next canarian monarchy comes to the beautiful princess Guayarmina and his pretender to marriage Bentejuí, also of regal dignity. Both of them assumed the supreme aim of fighting: The princess representing the resistance; Bentejuí a young and brave leader, who preferred death to give himself up. And cantoned in Tirajana valley, defended by high walls, hoisted the flag of independence on the eminent and sloped Roque de Ansite.

The enterprise to finish the Conquest is reorganized when Guanarteme Tenesor, now named Fernando Guanarteme, comes back to the island dressed at the Spanish fashion—in fine scarlet and silk clothes—, commanding the militia with the help of Maninidra.

In the district of Telde, the submission of the islanders was as easy as a military marching. The presence of a squadron composed by Spaniards and proselytes, secondly helped by two bodies of soldiers under the commandement of Pedro de Vera, was a sufficient motive for the rendition with the exclusion of the faican and some other pure canarian people who preserved from it on the canton of Ansite.

The considerations exposed by Don Fernando to the last bulwark were of no worth. This ex-canarian King was repudiated by his former subjects that lastly offered their subordination to him if he remained amongst them, under these words: *Canarian exists, look at it on these rocks.*

From this moment the resistance is strongly and bravely maintained; stratagems and ambushes get the conquerors confusion; guerrillas make their troops come to less; when the attack of Ajodar the Spaniards retire, leaving 200 of their soldiers dead on the rocks, amongst them their Captain Miguel Mujica.

Things in such a way, Pedro de Vera decides after a supreme effort, to rejoin his troops together and face the final battle. On seeing these prospectations Don Fernando Guanarteme applied for a diplomatic mission and going alone to the fortress, obtained after wise advices, the natives gave up their weapons.

Bentejui and the Faican of Telde signed an honest capitulation in order their people were treated like a free one, guaranteeing at the same time the social situation of the princess. The last guaires and canarian men threw away their magados, darts and tabonas, invoking on their knees the protection of Don Fernando. An the heroic Bentejui and the Faican immortalized the race's honour with the epepee of their death: like one only man after a strong embrace, they trew themselves together from the eminent hieghts of Ansite, the prayer in their lips: *Atis-Tirma!*, sacred theorem that sacrifices everything to honour.

Grand Canary embodied the crown of Castilla the 29th April 1483, Saint Peter Berona's day, from which date this is the Guardian Saint of the isle.

Colon in Canary Islands.—A fortunate happening, the greatest known by any country's history comes to favour the history of Canarias.

The year 1492 elapses and Don Fernando and Doña Isabel's aims become reality: the 2nd January, the National Unity is acquired after the abdication of Boabdil, nazari-ta King, and on the top of the famous Tower La Vela, in the beautiful Granada, the cross of the Cardinal Mendoza is erected, being the banner of the Catholic Kings, hoisted three times.

The sovereigns then pay attention to Colon's projects of finding along the Atlantic a new maritime route to reach the oriental shores of Asia, and the 17th April the named Capitulations of Santa Fe are signed. The 3rd August, from the port of Palos in the small river Tinto (Huelva) they leave on board of three vessels, with 120 men, to look for the other half of the world and add it to the empire of Spain, making the first call on the recent Spanish Isles. Firstly, Gran Canaria, where the fleet anchored in the port of La Isleta, repaired the rudder of *La Pinta* —in the street nowadays known as *Herreria*— changed the lateen sail of *La Niña* for another round one; and Colon commanding the *Santa Maria* surrounded the north of Tenerife and anchored in Gomera in which isle he purveyed; starting off definitely the 11th September from this Spanish territory to join it in a glorious track of thirty days, with the isle of Guanahaní, which was called San Salvador.

From this date and on different sailings Canary Islands and Gomera were always necessary calls in their way to America.

From these isles Colon took to America seeds, plants,

cattle, poultry, etc., that so abundantly have been reproduced; amongst them the sugar cane, one of the principal worths in Las Antillas.

And from this date the canarian archipelago is the brooch that joins the three most prosperous and civilized continents.

The conquest goes on. — Don Alonso Fernández de Lugo, from the nobless of Galicia Kingdom, was the captain designed for the conquest of the isles of La Palma and Tenerife.

The 29th September 1.492, this nobleman disembarked on the occidental shore of La Palma, and on the anchoring-ground of Tacacorte—belonging to the canton of Aridane and governed by the prince Mayantigo—, and little by little he entered the island, without serious resistances and obtaining the submission of the States which he offered freedom to themselves and their properties, if they recognized feudality to the Catholic Kings. It was only left to be conquered the canton of *Eceró*, strong and inexpugnable place, maintained under



Tanausú, valiant palmer prince.

the not less strong willing of the brave prince Tanausú.

Being no way to take these lands by arms, not even with the help of the proselyts, Fernández de Lugo agreed a truce, under agreements of peace with the noble palmero prince, but preparing at the same time an ambush for the day of the meeting. In fact, when the named *barbaro*, unarmed and trustfully went to this meeting, was attacked at his back by the bearers of civilization. By this way was the isle of La Palma incorporated to the crown of Castilla the 3rd September 1.493. And Tanausú that not willing to take any food let himself die with hunger, in order not to be a conquerors' slave, the shackles prisoning his wrists; and thus adding his name to the brighting constelation that in the guanche sky immortalizes the honour and heroism of the race.

The conquest ends.—If Canaria gave the name to the isles, Tenerife generalized the name of the islanders, for the real only guanches were those from the lands of the Teide.

This isle, the only one still to be conquest in the archipelago, was politically divided into nine cantons, governed by their corresponding Menceyes who foreseeing the happenings to come, left at one side their common slight grudges and joined together as one only troops.

Don Alonso Fernández de Lugo disembarked with his troops on the anchoring-ground of Añaza, in the Spring of 1,494, nailing on the earth a wooden cross and baptizing this-ground: «Santa Cruz».

From his contact with the Menceyes he came to the conclusion that he would not be hostilized if his aim was of peace but this not implying any obeisance from the part of the

natives. And the many times he tried the incursion the many times he met a body of islanders' troops that in a correct formation under the commandment of Bencomo and Tinguaro,



Don Alonso Fernández de Lugo baptized the ground invaded: «Santa Cruz»

Mencey and prince respectively from the Kingdom of Taoro, bravely faced him.

Fernández de Lugo fell back to his barracks on the beach to think of a strong attack. By the other side Bencomo retired to his States calling together the Menceyes to prepare the defence.



Bencomo, Mencey of Taoro.

This *tagoror* was attended by eight cantons; the only one not attending this kind of council was that of Güimar, whose Mencey, Anaterve, some days later went to the Spanish Conqueror offering alliance.

Quebehi Bencomo presided the assembly and spoke to his congener people of forming a confederation, he assuming the head of the same and protecting

this enterprise on the part of him with five thousand soldiers from his territories. But being recongized this King of Taoro as the more powerful and being the others afraid this King could become absolute Mencey in the isle, the further States disagreed and then settled that every canton would defend itself when the attack happened.

The first and most bloody and remarkable battle that took place in Tenerife was that of Acentejo, on the North of the isle: The Spanish troops invaded the kingdom of Taoro, entering a tenaille where they were definitely defeated after an envolvent movement directed by the prince Tinguaro. They left many deads and prisoners and rarely saved some captains badly wounded, amongst them Fernández de Lugo, disguised in the clothes of a subordinate.

Bencomo sent the prisoners free after they regained their vigor with abundant food. And Don Alonso decided to summon the conquest, retiring to La Palma.

The fortress of the conquerors was demolished by the guanches, yet respecting the cross nailed near de beach when the disembarkment.

The answer to this defeat was not long expected: the 2nd November of the same year another disembarkment was carried out on the same beach of Añaza by some new troops coming from the peninsula.

Bencomo, helped by other Menceyes, accepted the battle on the open ground. The fighting was also very bloody, being finally, decided after the action of the helping forces composed by the troops of Fernando Guanarteme. The islanders lost a great part of their army and one of their best captains, the heroic Tinguaro. Bencomo had to go away seriously wounded on his guanches' shoulders.

But the Menceyes of Taoro, Tacoronte, Tegueste y Anaya still resisted, becoming strong in the ridge of mountains *Tigaiga*, until in view of the new troops and their coming to less by the pest and hunger, met the Spanish leader on the place known as Realejo Alto, offering their submission to the Catholic Kings and applying for baptism.

The 29th September 1496 the conquest of the archipelago is considered over, being then Fernández de Lugo named governor of Tenerife.

From this date the history of Canary Islands is that of Spain. Which will not be an obstacle for the frequent incursions of pirates and corsairs, being the most bloody the one suffered in La Palma, by Sombreuil «Wooden Foot», who pillaged and burnt the buildings; the ones in Lanzarote by the Turkish people; by the arraez, Calafat; and by the argelians.

The isle of La Palma is once more attacked this time by Sir Francis Drake, who left in the bay one of his best vessels and afterwards suffered another defeat in Las Palmas of Gran Canary, where remarkably distinguished the officers Constantino Cayrasco and Pamochamoso. Later on were the dutches, under the commandment of the leader Van der Does, who disembarked in Las Palmas and invaded the city, plundering it; the inhabitants had to fall back to the open plain ground at the foot of the mountain Lentiscal to regroup themselves and under the commandment of Pamochamoso undertake a counterattack and defeat the enemy. In 1657 Sir Robert Blake came to Tenerife with the aim of appropriating the treasures brought from America by the fleet commanded by the Spanish Admiral Diego de Eguez, but they were repulsed. In 1706 another naval attack by the English Admiral, Genings, with thirteen vessels, is repelled. And once more, after other pirates' incursions to the archipelago, at the end of the XVIII century, comes to Tenerife in 1797, the English Admiral, Horacio Nelson, famous for his naval victories, pretending his appropriation of the frigate «Príncipe de Asturias», anchored in the port; being the attack repulsed and receiving the Admiral a wound in his right arm, which caused its am-

putation. The flags abandoned when their flying away are still kept in Conception's Church, in the city of Tenerife.

CONTEMPORANEAN DATA

Nowadays, the century of sciences, free from myths and legends, glorious epoch of the naked truth; through the clean waters of the Spanish history, in the canarian provinces, a «guanche» background is seen.

The fusion of Spaniards with the natives is an indubitable fact. Race cleared the way to reason. And if the former was an obstacle in time to climb the tops of the progress, the reason of christian life never repulsed the contact with the noble aborigines.

Some unending series of names of ennobled Spaniards and of canarian nobless and royalty, form a compact wood of genealogical trunks, declared by the ascendance of a great part of the present population of the islands. Concerning the society of an inferior sphere, it is known that the Spaniards brought no women with them and those coming were already married. So the military people and other colaborators married in their most the «guanchinesas», of extraordinary beauty. Thus ethnologically we can affirm the existence of innumerable autoctonic families.

In the present canarian people it is appreciated the characteristics features of their ancestors in their natural melancholy; in their altruism and hospitality, always disposed; in their love to independence; in the sobriety of their food; in the care of their anatomic beauty; in the courage of their enterprises; in their sound and strong sports, as «canarian fighting», swimming and football, etc. etc.

The canarian woman is an alive picture, without any li-

tographic shade of colours, of the vestal virginites living cenobitically; born amongst palms, from them she learnt the manorial flexibility, her genteel growing up arising over all the other beauties on the earth.

And from the blue gamut of the atlantic sea, the water paint took her eyes, always sweet and promising of adventures ignored.

From a lace of sun, filtered by the silk ivy, or from the very black blanket of the nights, full of stars, she adorned her exotic face of strong features, of goddess's sculture; on a neck shaped like column of a temple, tremble exciting two rings of gold.

She is very smart in her dressing at the Spanish fashion, or with the parisian hat, or in the airy skirt, embroidered at the international fashion, or in the polychromatic dress of the region; yet it has not been made the panegyric when she uses the canarian echarpe, unique clothes, created only to keep hid her shoulders of amber.

Canarian woman loves with obsession, faithfully, with sacrifice, and she will never forget:

«When a canarian women loves
whom knows how to love her
from so much loving she dies
and died, she loves likewise».

Children like playing in the open air: they are not fond to sweets as nearly all over the world they are, this pointing out the traditional sobriety of their food. And when their puberty: an irreducible willing takes them to swimming and other masculine and completed exercises.

Artisany is another expansion of the canarian people, very typic and especialized in the women; giving good proofs of this the embrodiers of the country, highly worthed in the international markets. The applying to ceilings and ironwork is another magnificent art manifested in the buildings.

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The Canary archipelago constitute two Spanish provinces: *Santa Cruz de Tenerife*, (*Tenerife, La Palma, Gomera and Hierro*) and *Las Palmas (Gran Canaria, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura* islands, and *Alegranxa, Graciosa, Montaña Clara, Isla de Lobos, Roque del Este and Roque del Oeste* islots.

The population of the archipelago, which at the beginning of the present century counted 358.564 inhabitants, has lately increased as follows:

In 1910	444.016 inhabitants	2'4 ‰ increase
» 1920	457.663 »	0'3 ‰ »
» 1930	555.128 »	2'1 ‰ »
» 1940	680.294 »	2'3 ‰ »
» 1950	794.087 »	1'7 ‰ »
» 1960	813.939 »	2'5 ‰ »

The percentage of inhabitants per Km.² in the archipelago, is 112; 124 in Tenerife, and 94 in Las Palmas.

Synoptic picture of the extension and population of the Isles

ISLES	Extensión square km	Statistic Population			Real Population		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Tenerife	1.913'70	163.234	171.764	334.998	157.948	172.723	330.671
Gran Canaria	1.532'50	170.736	177.625	348.361	168.241	176.787	345.028
Fuerteventura	1.784'80	7.290	7.290	14.580	6.937	6.897	13.834
La Palma	663'40	33.380	35.525	68.905	30.451	24.704	55.155
Gomera	361'20	14.946	15.701	30.647	13.998	15.084	29.082
Lanzarote	805'70	15.237	15.498	30.735	15.753	15.767	31.520
Hierro	263'70	4.736	4.468	9.204	4.299	4.350	8.649
Graciosa	27'60						
Alegranza	10'00						
Isla de Lobos	4'50						
Montaña Clara	1'30						
Roque del Oeste	0'03						
Roque del Este	0'06						
TOTALS	7.368'49	409.559	427.871	837.430	397.627	416.312	813.939

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE

Arrival.—When we leave at our backs the last european city, far from our sight the trimillenary «little silver cup», it is a custom on the ships of the Spanish merchant fleet, to play the «pasodoble» *Islas Canarias*, once having passed by the Columns of Hercules. And it is so sensitive the music of the celebrated composer José María Tarrila, and so beautiful his verses and they toch the heart in such a way, that we cannot avoid a pleasant unquietness, nearly always denounced by a tear.

Once in the heart of the atlantic sea, surrounded by one only horizon of water and sky, the way to the 4.º above the Tropic of Cancer, we feel an alive wish to the ignored, as if we travelled towards the far and misterious Occident where the Atlas and Hespero's daughters watched the golden apples. And this is that the archipelago of the Fortunate Isles still is envolveds as in old times, by the magic and misterious darkness of myth and legend.

On this cruiser everything is immensely huge: The vessel, as a gigantic ornith, slides speedly, sailing on the depth of plenty of kilometers, carrying with her in the gracious wings of her white sides the spumy kisses of the curled waves. One only piece of sea, a water mountain of this immensura-

ble ocean, have been a motive for the best pictures. When this view is spread, the contemplation is imposed, the sea calls us confusing our mind and in a moment of inconscience; we lean against the gun-wale.

Something like a batintin invites us to eating, and with sound gay we enter the splendourous room full of looking-glasses and flowers.

And later on, under the roundhouse of multicolour lights, following the compasses of a mysteriously hidid orchester, the dance improvisated by sailing society; the ice of the anonymous breaks, opening the doors to friendship and confidence: Optimism, desbordant gay and laughing, wonderful laughing from the female passangers, that are confused with the singing of the syrens.

In the meanwhile the mate at the helm smokes, thinks, watches and expect the dawn of the day.

After forty four hours from the port of Cadiz, on the rapid mail-ship from Barcelona, we reach the «guanchinesa» bay.

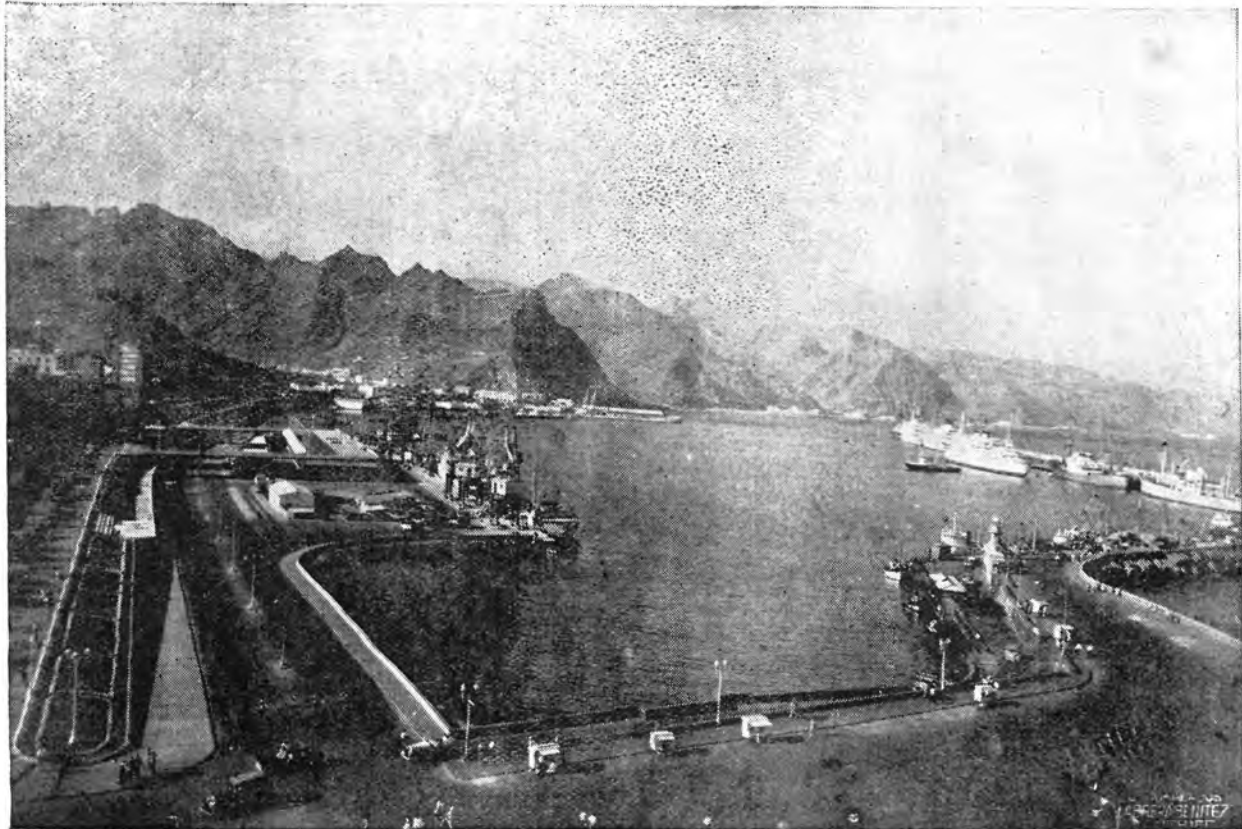
Aspect of the City.—Surrounding the points of Anaga and Antequera, former Mencey Benearo's jurisdiction, we pass by the leafy valley of Igueste and the steep sides of the shore named «Los Organos», finding the first nucleus of the islander city, at the foot of the hills, inhabiting little white houses. Further on are the villages of San Andrés and Maria Jimenez, where an important manufactory of cement and the depots of gasoline of the Spanish Petroleum Co. stand close to the east dock, the deepest in the archipelago.

Arriving then at the outsides of the gill of Tahodio, where the districts of Valleseco and la Alegria stand and where we may find the Nautical club, on the north dock, the Junta



The main city of Tenerife, hidéd amongst exotic gardens

Foto A. BENITEZ



ribera mole (santa cruz de tenerife)

Foto A. BENITEZ

de Obras del Puerto is also found, in a very modern building, and the maritime Arsenal. But the typical features of these districts is to be found on visiting the town, in the former fishermongers' village, with its plenty of fishing conserve manufacturies, between the wonderful picture of the green banana trees, waving the scenary.

Leaving on the left the south dock we reach Ribera Mole, where we may see in all its splendour and magnificence the so much loved city of Tenerife.

Thus we may see, suddenly, as coming from illusion, the city hidid amongst beautiful gardens; on the first planes the vast avenues and modern buildings.

In the large España square, a very high cross arises as a monument to those dead in war, beautified with artistic gardenery and ornamented with worth releafs. From the highest flat to the one getting up in the lift a vast panoramic view is showed; being this a motive to film a short documental of magnific perspective.

This beautiful square is centred, at one side, by the entrance of the port and at the other by the magnificent palaces of the Insular Cabildo and Communications; this last one of a new flat where the offices of Post and Telegraphs are installed.

In the first flat of the Cabildo's building, Turism Offices, General Direction and Insular Board are, giving gratuitous information in every language.

And then, from the same España square, the entrance to the city is iniciated, showing the Triunfo de la Candelaria monument, in Carrara marble, work from the century XXIII,

by the italian sculptor Canova, and which represents the adoration by the guanches to the very saint Virgin.

Candelaria square is a clear showing of the vast category of the commerce in Tenerife and there it rests, on a vertical line, Castillo street, from which the body of the main city starts off.

On this district it is easy to go walking and the foreigners may delight themselves and agree their purchases in the innumerable expositions of the shop-windows, where the most odd novelties and oriental fantasies are shown: Television-sets, radios, portable-radios, machines of every kind for home's comfort and general articles of national and foreign manufacturing, unique artisan works, and in general all the merchandises that a city standing in the joining of severeral continental ways and with the privilege of her Free Port can offer.

Inside the shops the staying is delicious owing to its high standard comfort and the kindness of the clerks, some of them knowing several languages.

Oriental novelties are to be found principally in the bazars, most of them directed by an active indian colony quite solvent and very friendly with the turism. Clothes are from european and american manufacturing, the same regarding jewellery, international perfume, and exclusively of Spanish manufacture, shoes, furniture, hardware, etc. Canarian embroidery is extraordinary, very appreciated in Spain and highly paid abroad. For its practical utility it is much required the plastic from national manufacturing.

Hotels and restaurants are fitted with every comfort and the activities of the same are ruled and deeply watched by the Information and Turism Ministry Delegation.

In bars and beer-shops it is noticed much peninsular influence, although they also sell all kind of foreign drinks without any adulteration. The most recognized wines are those from the country and from Andalucia, specially the «Jerezanos». Those from La Mancha and Levante go parallel with those from the north of the island, of high degrees, with the exception of the wines already bottled which show their origin on their marks.

The beer from tinerfeña production is «C.C.C.» and is considered one of the best in Europe. Coffee is drunk without succedaneum. The milk is a natural one, brought daily to the city by typic and nice countrywomen in their straw hat of wide wings: It is very frequent in the first morning hours, to meet these industrious tinerfeñas with a pyramid of jugs on their heads, maintaining a perfect equilibration while walking.

Cooking is typically canarian, with some andalucian influence. At hotels and restaurants reasonably you may eat choosing from the menú.

As ambient aperitives or with canarian flavour, you have the *cherne sancochado* —very delicious salt-fish similar to the cod— *tollo con mojo* —dried fish and piquant sauce— *papas arrugadas* —boiled, without water, potatoes, only with salt, in a pressure-can— *huevos duros* —quite boiled eggs, and *el pescado sancochado* in particular *la vieja* —fish— very well prepared in the districts by the port. In the country it is very typic to eat *conejo en ajillo*, preceeded by a consomé and accompanied with wines from the country: *Tacoronte, el Sausal, La Victoria*, etc. And it is very easy to leave the city and come back again at a determine hour as there is a regular service of buses; the initial stop in Weyler square.

Sweets, cakes, and bread are especially well made, very select and varied.

The gofio and banana still are foods very common in the modest sphere, both of a very strong nutritive power.

The following visits ought to be made by walking although longer is taken, as walking up and down the city is an amusement for the wonderful gardens everywhere you find. Besides this, along the vast avenues and most sunny places artistic kiosks of drinks offer the magnanimous shade of their terraces and awnings of alive colours, where, sitting in comfortable arm-chairs we enjoy the caress of the breeze. One of the predilect places for the tinerfeños is the Principe square, of very pretty gardens, in which kiosk it is a habit to present them with the choised records, for what they count on a vast number of records.

Archeology Museum.—It is installed in the Insular Palace. The sections of ethnography and anthropology is of a great scientific interest. They have objects, mummies and more than half a thousand craniums of the guanche race. Also can be admired authentic rebuildings of burials.

Painting, Sculpture, and Natural Sciences Museum.—The principal entrance is in Principe square, Jose Murphy street. There are painting-rooms and contemporanean sculpture. Also an interesting collection of weapons and numismatics. In the same buildidg it is installed the Town-hall library, with a vast collection of books and curious magazines.

Insular Palace.—In Jose Antonio avenue, n.º 1, good paintings by Jose de Aguiar can be admired.

Carta Palace.—This building stands in Candelaria squa-

procession
in
a
pilgrimage



Foto A. BENITEZ



Foto A. BENITEZ

wonderful
dragos
of
red
sap



Foto A. BENITEZ

lighted
fountain
in
la
paz
square

santa cruz
de
tenerife

re, from the XVII century with basalt front and canarian yard. It was declared Monument of artistical National interest.

Paso Alto Castle —In San Andres road. On the building has been risen a monument to heroes in 25th July 1797 —Nelson's defeat—. There you can find a Military Museum, plenty of artillery trophies and the cannon named *Tigre* that wounded the English admiral Nelson's right arm, causing later on its amputation. It was also declared National Monument.

Municipal Park «García Sanabria».—It stands between the General Franco Avenue and the street Mendez Nuñez. This beautiful garden encloses six hundred areas of ground, with a great variety of trees and decorative and tropical plants. A zoological zone and an Infentile Garden, with all kind of objects for amusement. From the centre of the avenue a monument to that who was the Capital's mayor, Don Santiago García Sanabria, has been erected.

It is of great importances the clock made with flowers, considered the second in Europe. There is also a miniature Golf ground and a bar in the open air, of beautiful modern lines.

Concepcion's Church.—This is found in the square of the same name. It is the most ancient one in the city, mother Parish. It is from the year 1.500 and was rebuilt in 1.652. In this church it has been conserved the Cross of the Conquest that the leader Fernandez de Lugo took when disembarking on Añaza beaches. And the flags and trophies taken to the great Englishman Horacio Nelson.

San Francisco's Church.—This church is situated in the square of the same name. This is a building from XVIII century, colonial baroque facade.

San Jose's Church.—District of Toscal's Parish, situated in Mendez Nuñez street. There is a statue from el Señor de la Columna, work by the sculptor Mariano Benlliure, and other magnificent ones by modern sculptors.

Nuestra Señora de Africa's Market.—It is situated in San Sebastian street, opposite to General Serrador bridge. Of very modern installation and some reminiscences of colonial architecture, meat of every kind, fruits and vegetables, fishes, etc.

Spanish Petroleum Co. Refinery.—It is situated in the avenue 3 de Mayo. It posses installations with a capacity of distillation for 1.700.000 tons of crude per year. This refinery produces aviation and turism oil, naphtha, gas-oil, diesel-oil and asphalt. Lubricants, parafins, etc. Tanks for more than 200.000 tons of oil.

Sagrada Familia's Infantile Garden.—You can find this garden in the suburbs of the city, South road. It is a model beneficent Institution directing the education of the orphan children, created and fully economically assisted by the Cabildo Insular.

Other interesting places.—The square 25 de Julio, known as Plaza de los Patos, is one of the most beautiful points in the city. Paz square, with its lighted fountain. Weyler square, every day more modern and beautified, with its romantic marble fountain. General Franco Rambla or avenue, plethoric of very beautiful gardens, chalets and manorial mansions. The theatre Guimerá, Town-Hall's property, built at the end of the century XIX, named after the illustrious dramatist born in the city. Las Mimosas Garden and those of

Quisisana, of private property, situated on the higher zone of the residential district of the «hoteles».

PRINCIPAL FEASTS

The principal feasts in Santa Cruz de Tenerife are commemorated in May and last the whole month. They begin the 30th April with a radiophonic publication, Juegos Florales in the honour of the Queen of the Spring, and great popular verbenas. On the first day of the month, it is commemorated a solemn campaign-mass, dedicated to the exaltation of the Cross. And in the evening, in a colouring cavalcade, adorned coachs march, as a showing of the commercial, industrial and artistical life of the isle.

Continually are celebrated nautical, fooball, cannarian fighting, cycling, chess, fishing and shooting competitions; also bull fightings, artificial fires, gysnamtics, athleticism and other festivals. Painting, photography, artesany works, philately, and other expositions. Concerts at Guimerá theatre, by the Chamber Orchestre of Canarias. Provincial competition of bands of musicians. Clasic theatre and Spanish and international ballet.



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Banks

Bilbao	Marina	Tlfs. 2736, 4683
	Pl. Weyler, 13	» 1836
Central	San Francisco, 6	» 1190, 3130
		5572
España	Rambla Pulido, 81	» 5873
	V. y Clavijo, 35	» 3590, 4031
Español de Crédito	Pl. Candelaria, 5	» 2890, 3790
	Rambla Pulido, 50	» 5657
Exterior de España	Valentín Sanz, 9 y 11	» 2490, 1546
	Hispano Americano	Valentín Sanz, 21
		2942

Hispano Americano	Pl. Candelaria, 2	Tlfs. 2802
Santander	San Francisco, 9	» 4480, 5543 5519, 5545
	Rambla Pulido, 87	» 5717
Vitalicio de España	Pilar, 2	» 2008
Vizcaya	José Murphy, 1	» 5593, 3297

Balneario

Residencia Obra Sindical de Educación y Descanso. Carretera San Andrés.

Official Centres

Administraciones de Lotería: Núm. 1, Plaza Candelaria, 4.-
Núm. 2, Valentín Sanz, 19.-Núm. 3, Pl. Candelaria, 10.
Ayuntamiento, Viera y Clavijo, 34, Tlf. 2390.
Bomberos, Parq., Ruiz de Padrón, 5, Tlf. 2349.
Capitanía Gral. Canarias, Pl. Weyler, Tlf. 2593.
Cabildo Insular, Pl. España, Tlf. 2090.
Caja Ahorros y M. Piedad, Pl. Santo Domingo, Tlfs. 4642 y
4643.-P. Galdós, 9, Tlf. 3436.
Cámara de Comercio, Pl. Candelaria, 6, Tlf. 3933.
Cámara Pdad. Urbana, Pl. Candelaria, 6, Tlf. 3323
Cámara Sindical Agraria, 18 Julio, 9, Tlf. 1596.
Casa de Socorro, José Murphy, Tlf. 1502.
Comandancia de Marina, Gral. Franco, 11, Tlf. 2190.
Comisaría de Policía, Pi y Margall, Tlf. 2300.
Deleg. Abastecimientos y Trans. San Francisco, 67, Tlf. 3543.
Deleg. Prov. Estadísticas, José Murphy, 1, Tlf. 3248.
Deleg. Prov. Información y Tur., Pilar, 3, Tlf. 1198.
Deleg. Industria, Méndez Núñez, 42, Tlf. 3906.
Deleg. Prov. Sindicatos, Sabino Betherlot, 4, Tlf. 1440.
Documento Nacional Ident., Callejón 1.º Combate, Tlf. 1096.

F. E. T. y de las J. O. N. S., Robayna, 11, Tlf. 3093.
 Gobierno Civil, Méndez Núñez, Tlf. 3132.
 Gobierno Militar, 25 Julio, 1, Tlf. 1990.
 Guardia Civil, Ballester, Tlf. 3100.
 Hacienda (Delegación), Av. José Antonio, 3, Tlf. 1899.
 Jefatura Prov. Sanidad, Gral. Franco, 17, Tlf. 1790.
 Org. Nacional de Ciegos, Imeldo Serís, 62, Tlf. 1590.
 Policía Armada, Av. 3 de Mayo, Tlf. 3859.
 Policía Municipal, Viera y Clavijo, 34, Tlf. 2390.

Aerial Communications

Aviación y Comercio, Pilar, 3, Tlf. 5890.
 «Iberia», Av. Anaga, Tlfs. 6675 y 7677.

Interurbanas Communications

Transportes Tenerife: Oficinas, Marina, 5, Tlfs. 7175 y 7176
 Estación, Pl. Weyler, Tlf. 1521.

Maritime Communications

Compañía Trasmediterránea, Marina, 3, Tlf. 1390.
 Compañía Trasatlántica, Pilar, 38, Tlf. 2256.
 Naviera Pinillos, S. A., Marina, 13, Tlf. 4380.

Postal Communications

Correos: Plaza de España «Palacio de Comunicaciones».

Telephonic Communications

Cia. Nacional de España: Teobaldo Pówer, Tlf. 03

Telegraphic Communications

Telégrafos: Plaza de España «Palacio de Comunicaciones».
 Transradio Española: Pl. Candelaria, 1, Tlf. 4280.

Service Stations

Autopista	Vía Enlace	Molina Hdez.	Gral. Mola, 9
Benavides	Benavides, 21	Olimpia	Av. Cuba
D. I. S. A.	C. del Señor	Shell	Vía Enlace
Golding y Cía.	Av. Asuncionistas	Vda. de Yánez	R. y Cajal

Garages

Bello Alonso	S. Fco. Javier	Molina Hdez.	Gral. Mola, 7
Brito Rivero	S. Martín, 18	Olimpia	Av. Anaga
Espinosa Barroso	S. F. Javier, 42	Pérez Brito	P. Cáceres, 4
Expósito Expósito	Benavides, 23	Rod. López	C. Grijalba, 4
Farizo Díaz	18 de Julio	Vandewalle	S. Rosalia, 77
Marichal	S. Fco. Javier	Zamorano Pinto	E. Cervantes
Marrero Suárez	2. ^a Uruguay	Zamorano Tais	S. Antonio, 80

Hotels

Anaga	Imeldo Serís, 7	Teléfono, 5030
Camacho	San Francisco, 11	» 2695
Continental	Marina, 5	» 1597
Francia	2. ^a Fielato, 5	» 2951
Mencey	Av. General Franco	» 3994
Orotava	Plaza Candelaria, 1	» 4690

Pino de Oro	J. Naveira	Teléfono, 3490
Ramos	Rambla de Pulido, 93	» 4293
Residencia Príncipe	Pilar, 3	» 5990
San José	Santa Rosa de Lima, 7	» 5794
Santa Cruz	Castillo, 43	» 4113
Tenerife	Marina, 23	» 1957

Boarding-Houses

Acosta Armas, Telesforo.-Dr. Allart, 10	Gorrín Glez., Magdalena.-S. Domingo 15
Arbelo Ramos, Encarnación.-25 Julio 27	Hdez. Armas, José.-S. Fco. 40-Ferrer 17
Brito González, Manuel.-Castillo 29	Hernández Martín, Pedro.-I. Seris 92
Castañeda Pérez, Pablo.-Candelaria 21	Hernández León, Carlos.-P. Iglesia 14
Castilla González, Elisa.-Marina 13	Hdez. Padrón, Eligio.-J. Nazareno 30
astil lo Rodríguez, Juan.-Dr. Allart, 8	Infantes Flandes, Josefa.-Im. Seris 99
Castillo Rodríguez, Pablo.-Dr. Allart, 12	Les Sarrires, Daniel.-Castillo 43-2.º
Castillo Rodríguez, Pablo.-D. Alfonso 13	Letre Vallejo, Elena de.-Marina 143
Damas García, J. Dimas.-E. Calzadilla 14	López C., Purificación.-I. Seris 4
Delgado García, Matías.-I. Seris 103	Lorenzo Martín, Tomás.-Porlier 35
Díaz Vila, Inés.-A. Lugo 49	Martínez Vázquez, Clara.-E. Calzadilla 1
Dorta Robles, José.-San Francisco 47	Medina González, Sotero.-P. Iglesia 4
Fdez. Glez., Candelaria.-J. H. Alfonso 25	Méndez Martín, Juan.-Castillo 74
González Armas, Elías.-Dr. Allart, 32	Mesa Lemus, Antonio.-Galcerán

Mora Trujillo, Francisco.-. Verde 15
 Morales Armas, Pedro.-P. Weyler 13
 Morales Armas, Virgilio.-Estudiante 2
 Nieves Trujillo, María.-Ferrer 7
 Noda Damas, Manuel.-S. Sebastián 21
 Noda Perdomo, Candelaria.-S. Guerra 10
 Núñez González, Lorenzo.-andelaria 1 0
 Núñez Pérez, Manuel.-S. Domingo 25
 Padrón Armas, Erasmo.-ruz Verde 1
 Padrón Gutiérrez, Julio.-A. Guimerá 41
 Pérez Ayala, Juan.-Clavel 11

Pérez Freire, María.-J. Padrón 11
 Pérez García, Domingo.-P. Canseco 57
 Pérez Hernández, Leopoldo.-Miraflores 1
 Quintero Cejas.-Candelaria 18
 Ribot Pou.-2.^a Fielato
 Rivero Delgado.-Castillo 53
 Rodrg. Conc.-Domingo Alfonso 21
 Santana Alonso.-Miraflores 5
 Spragg.-V. Clavijo 36
 Tellado Alfonso.-C. Verde 17
 Trujillo García.-Ca tillo 60

Restaurants

Acosta Expósito I. Madera 6
 Alvarez Méndez M.^a Jiménez
 Baroja Martín San José, 1
 Batista Rodríguez San José 8
 Brito García S. Sebastián 26
 Cera Pozo I. Madera 5
 Cruz Guadarrama Gral. Mola 26
 Domínguez Cámara V. los Pájaros
 Expósito Cruz Miraflores 23

Fariña Alvarez P. Canseco 85
 Fons Moll Gral. Franco 42
 García Santos P. María J.
 González García V. Hervás 2
 Jiménez Prieto La Salle 32
 Krawietz Adelantado 1
 Martín Alvarez Miraflores 44
 Medina Rodríguez Serrano 2
 Mesa Lemes Miraflores 86

Morales Fernández S. Fco. Paula 2
 Negrín Morales P. San Telmo 9
 Negrín Morales Candelaria 13
 Noda Chinea Candelaria 23
 Núñez González Candelaria 12
 Padrón Amalia Candelaria 14
 París Abadía A. Romero 2
 Pérez Pérez Miraflores 17
 Quintero González Bufadero
 Quintero Otero Miraflores 17
 Quintero Pérez Gral. Mola 132

Faustino Pérez Gral. Mola 132
 Rivero León Marina 81
 Rodríguez Glez. Car. S. Andrés
 Rodríguez Hdez. P. Canseco 79
 Santana Alonso S. José 8
 Silverio Gómez 6.^a Uruguay 2
 Suárez Sosa Dr. Allart 23
 Torres Torres Car. S. Andrés
 Trenkel S. Francisco 11
 Trujillo T. S. Sebastián 34

Societies and places of amusements

Casino de Tenerife.-Pl. de Candelaria 11,
 Tlf. 2590.
 Club Náutico de Tenerife.-Carretera de
 San Andrés, Tlf. 3790.
 Círculo de Bellas Artes.-Castillo 47, Telé-
 fono 2649.
 Círculo de Amistad XII de Enero.-Ruiz de
 Padrón, Tlf. 4990.

Círculo Mercantil.-Pl. Candelaria 6, Telé-
 fono 1283.
 Tropicana «Sala de Fiestas».-Pl. Patriotis-
 mo.
 Bella Nápoli «Sala de Fiestas».-José Mur-
 phy 1.
 Mirador «Vista Bella» Sala de Fiestas.-La
 Cuesta, Tlf. 1004.

Dancing Copacabana.-Av. A. Romero 2
 Dancing Riga.-V. de los Pájaros, Tlf. 1059.
 Dancing «Rosaleda».-Vuelta de los Pájaros, Tlf. 1026.
 Masa Coral Tinerfeña.-Ruiz de Padrón 18, Tlf. 5390.
 Club de Golf de Tenerife.-El Peñón.-Takoronte, a 15 kms. de la Capital.
 Super Golf Miniatura.-Parque Municipal García Sanabria.
 Estadio «Heliodoro Rodríguez López».-San Sebastián.

Balneario.-Carretera de San Andrés.
 Parques Zoológicos.-En el Parque Municipal García Sanabria y en la Cuesta, a seis kms. de la Capital.
 Bolera Americana.-Ramón y Cajal 3
 Palacio de los Deportes.-Ramón y Cajal 3.
 Tiro Nacional de España.-Ram. General Franco 23.
 Sociedad de Tiro de Pichón.-La Mesa.-Carretera de los Campitos.
 Plaza de Toros.-Ram. Gral. Franco.

Taxis (Stops)

A. Guimerá	Tlfs. 1009	Mencey	Tlfs. 2019
Alameda Muelle	» 4013	Méndez Núñez	» 2354
Av. Asuncionistas	» 1004	Mercado	» 2673
Barriada Victoria	» 4030	Pi y Margall	» 6125
Barrio La Salud	» 4010	Pilar	» 1016
Gral. O'Donell	» 1006	Plaza España	» 1054 y 1056
La Equis	» 1051	Plaza I. Madera	» 1035
Marina	» 1055 y 1925	Plaza La Iglesia	» 2860

Plaza Patriotismo Tlf. 1002
Plaza Weyler » 1012
Ram. Gral. Franco » 1010

Salamanca
Serrano

Tlf. 1041
» 3061

Teatros and Cinemas

Teatro Baudet Gral. Mola 10
» Guimerá Pl. I. Madera
» S. Martín San Martín
Cine Avenida Pescadores
» B. Aires B. Aires
» Costa Sur Bda. G.^a Escámez
» Crespo B. La Salud
» La Paz Pl. de la Paz
» Numancia Numancia
» Moderno San Sebastián
» P. Recreativo Pl. Patriotismo

Cine Price
» Rambla
» Rex
» Royal Victoria
» S. Sebastián
» Tenerife
» Toscal
» Victor

Cinema Victoria
Ideal Cinema

Salamanca
R. Gral. Franco
Méndez Núñez
La Rosa 8
S. Sebastián
Gral. Mola
La Rosa
Av. Asuncionistas
Pl. La Paz
S. Fco. Javier



south tower of the cathedral of las palmas de gran canaria

Foto ASCANIO

LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA

Aspect of the City.—Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, of eternal Spring, very pure transparent sky; archipelago's pearl, the cosmopolite city of the senorial palm, in which gardens of wild beauty the cactus opens its flowers; that of La Luz Bay, polyglot port of obliged call, opening its doors to Orient and being the sun her first daily visitor.

The goddess city yawns, quietly takes off the darkness and bathes in the morning dew.

And thus naked, at the lights from the day, she looks herself, in all her beauty and perfection, this great city of 182.000 inhabitants is sitting above the sea-sides, on a long arm of land of 12 kilometers, from La Luz mole to La Hoya de La Plata, in San Cristobal.

And from La Luz mole, marching towards the sea her protector arm of 2'5 km. —3.500 lineal berthing meters—, it is announced her internationality in the multicolours flags of the vessels anchored.

Her situation is found between 28° 8' 18" North longitude and 15° 25' 19" West latitude, taken advantage of the protection the predominant winds from the first and fourth quadrant offers La Isleta mountain.

For this reason, with the exception of the very few days South winds blow, it may be said that the port offers an extraordinary protection and even on these very few days of meridional winds, no danger risk the vessels berthed at the moles.

Very frequent, two or three days in the month, ships berthing sum a total of 130.000 Tons., figures these to take under consideration and that allows getting a very clear idea of the capacity of the port.

The moles are more than 4.000 m. long and offer optimum depths to every kind of ships. In Generalísimo mole the percentage of depth is from 17 to 18 m. It is to bear in mind that huge English Liners over 80.000 tons., are only in want of 13 m. depth. In La Luz mole the percentage of depth is of about ten meters, oscillating from a minimum of more than seven to a maximum of eight.

The annual movement of ships at La Luz mole reaches the figure of thirty millions tons.; a total of about ten thousand ships from more than thirty different nationalities, which gives an idea of the international character of the isle.

Behind the port you find La Isleta mountain, after which named was formerly called the port until this name was substituted by the present one because of a little light that coming from the Risco de Guanaríeme descended to the hermitage nowadays called Rosario's church, and later on, surrounding the mountain, went farther the limit of the causeway, losing itself in the sea. And also changed its name the image under which avocation the church was built, being thence named Nuestra Señora de la Luz. This image is a beautiful sculpture, master work from the grancañario Lujan Perez.

La Isleta is of a strong canarian character: its urbane body is uniform; most of the buildings of two and three flats, although there are modern houses, but the typic building in La Isleta is of only one flat, with a beautiful yard centred by the rooms. In the yard the sun enters but filtered through the silk flowers, so there is a slight shade between light and darkness. The fernfilix, hanging from a metallic thread in a cascade, are two meters high and make think of another geological epochs; and on the ground, in a sybaritical distribution, infinity of pots with oxotic plants, that could be named canarias, predominating the cactus and anturio, this latter the most beautiful hall-plant for the alive colours of its leaves.

There the roncote lives, fishermonger who, until the Puerto de La Luz had the present high life, lived in San Lazaro, San Nicolas and San Roque suburbs. This fisherman, dedicated to high coasting fishing, is of a sharpened face tanned by the breazes; very brave; gay and floklorical people that during the fishing epochs in the african coasts prepare a music work and its writing to be sung every year on El Pino's pilgrimage.

In la Isleta, rum of 60 degrees is drunk, and roasted cuttle-fish eaten; it is played envite and sanga — cards— and it is presumed of their courage, and it is an honour to belong to the harbour.

Tradition has inspired the following poem from the celebrated singer Mari Sánchez born in the very popular district «El Refugio» of La Luz mole which song is sung by every canarian woman:

From La Isleta and the Refugio
and Muelle Grande,
are the most brave men
¡God bless them!

Following La Isleta you may find the very famous beach of Las Canteras, of double shell, embraced by the mountains. A small causeway, visible when low sea, makes waters arrive quietly the fine sands of old golden colour.

The balnearios are opened the whole year and the canvas tents are set daily. From the comfortable hammock with visor the swimmers enjoy the scenery of the mountains in the isle that like stairs finish at the back-ground with the majestic one of Galdar. On clear days you also can admire the top of the Teide, as suspended amongst the clouds. And the sun-sets are wonderful, of varied mixture of colours.

A vast maritime avenue, at one of its sides the desert plants, surrounds this beach, and along that you reach the popular district of Guanarteme which initiates the ascendent curve that makes the city a big one.

On what formerly were sand-deserts, cement and iron at the limits of the asphalt, modern architectonical huge buildings have been erected. Brave spires from the heart of industry reach the sky they cover with smoke. It is an incessant walking of activities directed by a traffic in both directions: factories of conserve, tobacco in free competence; La Fosforera Canariense —Canarian factory of matches—, destilleries and spirits factories; vases manufacturing; electromechanic; cabinet-work. ceramic; stone filters; fruit conserves and products of food; and finally, every kind of industry, with the most modern machinery which go parallel with the strong economy of the isle.

This industrialized part or district go as far as the poetic Santa Catalina Park. The many trees there give shade whom sit in the comfortable arm-chairs at the open air bars. Every-

thing is ready, being this an initiation to the aperitive or fresh drink. There are bars, restaurants, sweet-shops, fresh drinking shops, hotels, bazars, hair-dresser's, Bank branches, tobacconists, etc. This, only in the beautiful Park, for these shops are multiplied in the joining streets. The rectangular base rests in Comandante Franco square, where all shipping agencies, Turism offices and taxis and buses stops are. There is also a miniature golf-ground, much crowded. Further on, Santa Catalina Mole that forming a tenaille with that, of La Luz, embraces another little mole for fishing boats and more to the South, the vast Base Naval of the Navy.

And here finishes La Luz mole zone and begins Alcaravaneras one. This is a popular beach, very clean and of fine sand, on the East South. There you may find a balneario-residence, Educación y Descanso's property, with a good bar-restaurant service. From this beach starts in straight line to Las Palmas mole, a maritime avenue, product of a brave project happily under execution.

This part of the city is getting bigger and feeding with modern buildings, industrialized buildings and commerce in general. It is also here the Insular Stadium, with capacity for more than twenty thousand spectators. The mean arteries of the city are the streets: Leon y Castillo, Pio XII, Paseo de Chil and Tomás Morales. A great quantity of chalets, every one the most sober and smart, have given this district the name of CIUDAD JARDIN —city of gardens—. And effectively, we can admire a unity, a beautiful garden in the most ample sense of the sentence, full of swimming tanks, and bird-cages, where no noise is heard, and no human presence is noticed. However it is inhabited by a lucky society.

A frontier hill has been converted into a garden, with a

beautiful ducks and coloured fish, pond and on the best place rises the monument to Leon y Castillo, initiator of the increasing of La Luz Mole. Opposite it is situated Julio Navarro swimming-pond, where frequent swimming competences are carried out and is academy of national champions. More to the sea-side, the superb and huge Doramas Park, with the vivary of plants, fountains and fish-ponds. And the symbolic Pueblo Canario, whose scheme was made by the painter Nestor de la Torre, with permanent painting showing, artesany, plants and birds; a typic bodegon and folklorical unities. Close to, Santa Catalina Hotel, one of the best in Europe, with private swimming-pond and golf ground. It is rather interesting to know that an underground tepid stream, goes under this ground and until short ago a thermal Centre was there established.

Going along Leon y Castillo street, where every day a new house is built, we find the «Campo España», canodromo and «Canarian Fighting» circus. And arterwards a crowded zone follows, where some feast-halls are installed and at once, as an open aim of progress, once more the modern city show us large streets, like Tomas Morales Avenue, a monolith on its midst and a garden with the monument of the eminent canarian poet; the square of the engineer Leon y Castillo where the huge building of the Civil Government of the province rises, barracks of the Gubernative Police; and also the Marine Military Commandership where the admiral dwells.

The more we go on, the more, like a film, the city affects us: The wide Bravo Murillo street, with the interurbane buses stations, where there are more than one hundred buses, and another Cooperative of minibuses or modern cars of seats for nine, in a constant activity of communications



Foto VIDELATOVA

installations in las canteras beach
help children to grow alive magnificent



Foto A. BENITEZ

romantic
square
of
weyler

santa
cruz
de
tenerife

through the whole isle. Cabildo Insular Palace. San Telmo Park, odd and huge in its flora and ornamentation, where the residential palace of the Military Government of the province, stands. The building of the Gran Hotel Parque, of first category. And the new Ciudad del Mar avenue.

From San Telmo Park we go to Triana street, the emporium, with its adjacent streets and the parallel Viera y Clavijo. Triana street is as typic and popular as Sierpe one in Sevilla, and tradition tells us that its name is due to the founders of this street being in their most from the andaluza city.

Very close to, you see San Bernardo square, one of the most shaded street in the city, with wonderful eucaliptus-trees, where the Circulo Mercantil —a very honourable club— is installed.

And going on, Generalisimo Franco Avenue, with its stairs full of palm-trees and which are a way to San Nicolas risk. Along this avenue are concentrated all the Official Departments, in new buildings: Post Offices and Telegraph, Delegation of Finance, Sindical Centre, Foresight National Institute, General Delegation of Work, Spanish Institute of Immigration, Labour Mutuality, etc.

Soon later, Cairasco square will surprise us, for its nice trees, the monuments to Cairasco and Colon, the Literary Gabinet, the ancient church San Francisco and two good Hotels.

Muro street, where the Jefatura de Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las J.O.N.S. is installed, will lead us by one side to Hurtado de Mendoza square and by the other to Verdugo bridge. Such a square is one of the most typic one in the city, increased its beauty because of a recent urbane

rebuilding and conserving wonderful laurel, palm and acacia-trees. It was a custom to consult the climate in a curious column of hewing stone; something like a spherical ball with a barometer and thermometer.

Verdugo bridge corns are adorned with four marble sculptures, symbolizing the Seasons of the Year. From its balustrade can be admired the magnificent scenery of the central range of mountains in the isle, at which feet San Roque valley spreads. This bridge was built on Guiniguada gill, on the left side of which the first Conqueror's encampment was set, and which was called El Real de Las Palmas. On the heights of the both sides, amongst the risks, San Roque, San Nicolás, San Antonio and San Francisco zones stand; and more towards the South San José, every day more modern and inhabited.

And here the ancient city finishes, at Guiniguada's sea-sides, closed by a wall. Nowadays this part of the city is joined to the modern one by a wide car-road, at both sides of the same extensive banana-trees, and San Cristobal district, formed by a population of fishermongers. This is also an important industrial zone. And there stand the stadium «Martin Freire» with an olympic swimming-pond; the Cabildo Insular, Experimental Agricultural Farm and a great number of Teaching Centres.

When across the bridge we step the gill, we find Santa Ana square, with artistical amphoras and dogs in bronze. There the cathedral stands on a disappeared former one; its present form exteriorly obeys to a neoclassic from the end of the century XVIII and beginning of the XIX, being its building-up not yet finished. Interiorly there are five naves, a large choir and some absides. It is to be admired the elegance

of its columns holding a slight ceiling manufactured with volcanic stone named «mal país». It is also very interesting a very beautiful board painted in oil which represents our Saint Virgen with her Child, from the Spanish-Flemish School —end of century XV—; a portapaz, attributed to the eminent Italian artist, from century XVI, Benvenuto Cellini; a magnificent collection of laboured silver of canarian subjects; other interesting pieces of silver from the peruan-mexican school, a writing from Santa Teresa de Jesús; a portrait of Verdugo bishop attributed to Goya.

Opposite the cathedral the Town-Halls are, of a solid and smart architecture, similar to the Town-Hall of Cadiz, which province sent the plans. This building began being built the year 1842, six months later, the former was set on fire. Its decoration is ionic, being remarkable the luxurious meeting-hall, with ceiling in the form of arches and artasanned with mouldings gilded on the fire and white background. In the library there are more than 200.000 books.

On its facing part there is a remarkable relief showing the shield of the city and marble sculptures symbolizing Arts, Commerce, Industry and Navigation.

A vast stone stairs will show you the way to the building through three central gates.

Amongst the principal buildings of the mentioned square is to be named the Episcopal Palace, from the end of century XV.

The district of Vegueta, is the zone inhabited from the ancient times and still conserves the foundational urbane nucleus, adapted to the configuration of its primitive summons, predominating the buildings in a Spanish colonial style, its

balconies and grates artistically carved, from century XVII.

It is also of indubitable beauty and eminently canarian, Santo Domingo de Guzman square, and in its church magnificent retablos from the new colonial baroque and religious images of real worth are kept, as the image of Cristo Predicador, and Ntra. Sra. de los Dolores, works from the eximious canarian artist, Jose Lujan Perez.

In Colon street you will find the Colombine Museum, with plenty of interesting things, and in Doctor Chil street, the Canarian Museum, inaugurated the month of May 1.888 which together with that from Santa Cruz de Tenerife, are the most important in the world for their great collection of craniums and mummies from the aborigine race. It is also there a copious and very important public library.

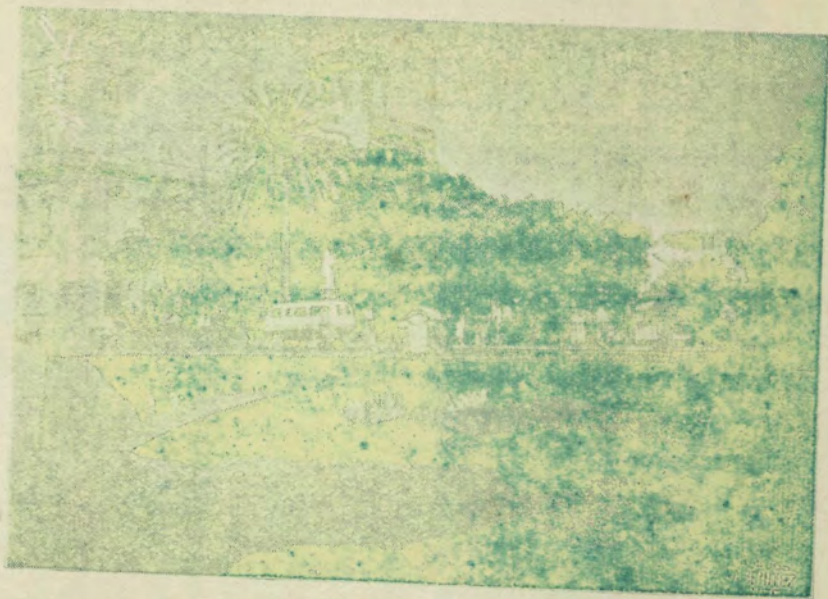
In Stagno square, the mouth of the Guinguada gill, «Pérez Galdós» theatre stands, where you may admire the appled, rich balusters and the work from the painter Nestor de la Torre: «Foyer de Saint-Saenz».

It is still left to be mentioned the very modern district of Escaleritas and Schamann, built on the higher part of the city, specially those of La Luz Bay.

This recent urbane nucleus comprises a crowded population of thirty thousand inhabitants. Its construction is of uniform blocks of houses, eight flats every one, and every flat with three bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen and lavatory. Also there are some private buildings, plenty of them of one only flat and ad joining gardens.

It is rather interesting to visit Schamann's church, called Nuestra Señora de los Dolores's; very modern construction, of beautiful lines and gardening, matching with the style.

verdugo
bridge,
on the
guiniguada
gill



Ensa VIDELAYONA



Foto VIDELATOVA

cathedral

las palmas
de
gran canaria



Foto VIDELATOVA

episcopal
residence
and the stairs
of santa ana
square

las palmas
de gran canaria

From the curve giving entrance to Don Benito square some photos of La Luz Port may be filmed, like the ones illustrating this information.

Complementary data.—Walking along the city is easy and comfortable. During the active hours, the *guaguas* —buses—, that make the whole urbane service, start off from the initial station, every minute.

Line, 1.—Trajectory: from Las Palmas Market to Ingeniero Manuel Becerra square. Along the Maritime Avenue when going to and along Triana when coming back.

Line, 2.—From the end of General Franco Avenue at the foot of San Nicolas hill, as far as Ingeniero Manuel Becerra square, crossing Ciudad Jardin and the Maritime Avenue of Las Canteras.

Line, 3.—From Cairasco square as far as Ingeniero Manuel Becerra square, crossing Schamann and Escaleritas districts.

Other guaguas make the service to San Cristobal, San Jose and San Roque, starting from and returning to Las Palmas Market square.

There is also another regular service of guaguas between La Luz Mole and Guanarteme, Tamaraceite and Tinocas, with initial stop in Secretario Artilles street, from the rear of Santa Catalina Park.

The guaguas are comfortable, most of them are modern ones imported from England. The price of the ticket is the same for every transit and at «Horas Obreras» —the time when people go to work— this price is a little lower.

There is also a good service of taxis; stops at every pla-

ce in the city, very modern cars seats for seven. Another «Turism» service, the drivers all duly dressing in the same way.

The urbane police, on motor-cycles, regulates the traffic under the most perfect organization: semaphores and other signs ruled in the International Code.

At shopping and walking hours the whole activity of the city is concentrated on the zones of *Triana* —Las Palmas— or *Juan Rejon* —La Luz Mole—; the two most important nucleus of the commercial life, very crowded places and quite full of shops, lighted advertisements, the most modern architectural drawings, and attractive showings at the show-windows.

Cinemas play two performances daily, from 7'30 to 10 and from 10'30 to 1 in the night. The rooms are large and comfortable, with a modern system of air-refrigerators. The cinemas by the districts, play a two films continued performance. And at every performance, every cinema, a national or foreign documentary of actuality, the Spanish NODO.

Bars and restaurants, common amusements in rich capital of provinces, are furnished comfortably, being for this reason very pleasant to stay indoors. Wines, coñacs and other spirits are there of a very good quality.

Very often these same spirits are not sold in bottles but in large decanters with a capacity for many litres. These decanters are brought from *Levante*, *Tenerife* and *Lanzarote's* cellars and sold by merchants.

A canarian aperitif is a glass of rum or coñac and a bit of *carajaca* —fried pig liver in pricking sauce— *tollo con mojo* —dried fish and pricking sauce— *vuelta y vira* —fried calf or pig—, and also Roman cuttlefish. In some typical res-

taurants, generally by the port zone, *caldito de pescado* – fish sauce – with radishes and *gofio* (wheat-flour).

The beer made in Las Palmas is sold in bottles. The beer from Tenerife is one of the most famous of Europe.

Coffee is served quite concentrated by modern electric machines. Milk is sold to the consumer in glass-bottles. Nowadays, milk in powder is also consumed. Candy-shop is rather good; the cakes made with flour, fruits and natural juices. Pig-meat cakes are typical on Christmas.

Fruits are rich and tasty, the *papayo* being used for candy manufacturing. Not many vegetables are there in Canary Islands, however it is possible to find some good very expensive ones. The main foods are: *gofio*, *cherne sancochado* and bananas for dessert.

On holidays the *canarian puchero* is cooked, which is a different dish to the andalusian *puchero*; with many vegetables, garlicks, spices, a corn cone, and a big piece of cheese.

As the climate of Canary Islands is not hard at all, canarian women wear drill or thin wollen dresses. When summer begins many white clothes are seen; the water-proof is scarcely used in Canary Islands.

In the lyrical evening parties, receptions, etc., men use the «smoking», and ladies wear quite a canarian shawl. In civil representations, the «frac».

PRINCIPAL FEASTS

Holy Week: Of splendour feasts, one of the best, the *mantilla* procession, which is celebrated on Good Friday morning.

29th April: Commemoration the incorporation of *Gran Canaria* to Castilla's crown. This day is celebrated a solemn civic-religious procession to the «Conquest banner», Exposition of flowers, fruits, birds, etc., canary fighting, literary controversies, concert, typical dances, etc.

Corpus Christi: In this day the streets are adorned with flowers, forming artistic carpets to be stepped by the solemn procession of the *Santisimo*.

25th July: This is the Apostle James's feast, Celestial Patron of Spain. In San Bartolomé de Tirajana, an interior village in the island, solemn feasts and a typical pilgrimage is celebrated the feast-day's eve. This date is also commemorated in Galdar, a typical city that was capital of the Canary aborigenes.

6, 7 and 8th September: Nuestra Señora del Pino's festivity, Patroness of Canary. This great feast is celebrated in Teror village, sanctuary of the miraculous Virgin. Teror is the Mariana village that lights with the torch of a very alive faith the already devout region of Gran Canaria. The solemn feasts begin with the arriving of peregrines that come from all the villages of the island, the greater part of them paying a promise and all kneeled down the Saint Virgin's blessed feet, to whom they exhorted during all the year in their afflictions, and picking up the balsam of her infinite mercy.

On the 7th day, at sunset, the sacred image, that already

lights her best dresses and rings, is carried in a portable silver throne, to the centre of the *basilica* church. This moment at which the elevated Patroness appears in the church in front of the crowd, is the most beautiful moment that anybody can imagine. The Virgin of Pino is received with noisy applauses, flattering handkerchiefs and hurrahs. Afterwards the fervent people will get backwards and let the way free to the typic pilgrimage for their presenting to the Virgin all sort of products from the isle.

The caravan, most fine and artistic; not only for the presence of the beautiful canary girls, of insuperable beauty, adorned with the typical things of their regions, placed on the coachs with flowers, or on the back of the camels, in the incomparable picture of the sky and Great Canary. To this beautiful marching, all the villagers of the isle go with fable and granps; the shepherds, of typical clothes leading their select sheep; the great variety of the exuberant orchands; the good cheese from the top of the mountain; the bunch of bananas; the silver industry from the bottom of the seas; the most graceful of the trees, fruit, etc. etc. All at the Virgen's feet, like a symbol of love and a voluntary offering. The following day the solemn procession which is preceded by the authority and escorted by the army, that with their *banner* and *musicians*; offer to our Mother the honours to a General Captain.

Eleventh September: In St. Nicolas, pintoresque small village from Guia of Great Canary; people celebrate a pretty feast which name is the *Charco*. The village and its visitors move in pilgrimage to the limit of the sea. The mayor commands a *cannon* shooting and people go into the *Charco*, fishing the *anguilas* and *lisas* in abundance, that during

all the year have been accumulated in the Charco that becomes something like a nursely.

12th October: In the Capital of Las Palmas, people celebrate, as a traditional commemoration, the called *Fiesta de la Naval*, in the Puerto de la Luz; they organise a picturesque pilgrimage, consacrated to the Virgen and a typical maritime procession.

OTHER INFORMATIONS

Travelling Agencies

Canarias Expres. León y Castillo, 287.	Telf. 17200
Cías. Hamburguesas. Albareda, 47.	» 32800
Cooperativa Prod. Taxistas. León y Castillo, 356.	» 15068
Viajes Aliados. Canteras, 35	» 33116
Viajes Blandy. Muelle Santa Catalina.	» 33098
Viajes Cyrasa. Triana, 140	» 18267
Viajes I. C. A. B., S. A. Albareda, 10.	» 31816
Viajes Marsans. León y Castillo, 14.	» 15398
Viajes Metropol. Tanausú, 29	» 32911
Viajes Solimar. Albareda, 23	» 32461
Viajes Universal. Malteses, 2	» 21043
Viajes Wagons-Lits. León y Castillo, s/n.	» 15447

Balnearios

Playa de Las Canteras y Playa de Las Alcaravaneras.

Banks

Bilbao	Triana, 93	Telf. 20700
	Albareda, 83	» 32908
Caja Insular de Ahorros	Triana, 91	» 17161
Canarias	F. Guanarteme, 2	» 32900
	Triana, 100	» 17803

Central	Triana, 95	Telf. 21300
	Gral. Vives, 23	» 32281
	Juan Rejón, 19	» 33349
Del Comercio	F. Guararteme, 41	» 40710
España	León y Castillo, 4	» 16960
Español de Crédito	León y Castillo, 541	» 33206
	Triana, 140	» 17805
	Juan Rejón, 23	» 32644
Exterior de España	V. y Clavijo, 33	» 18000
	N. Estévez, 2	» 32422
	León y Castillo, 430	» 33421
Hispano Americano	Gral. P. de Rivera, 4	» 32506
	Pl. Hurtado de Mendoza	» 15700
	Triana, 91	» 17065
Popular Español	V. y Clavijo, 15	» 17400
	Gral. Vives, 37	» 31725
Santander	Triana, 134	» 16965
	Gral. P. de Rivera, 10	» 32545
	Juan Rejón, 5	» 32544
Vitalicio de España	Gral. Franco, 31	» 17000
Vizcaya	Triana, 103	» 16401
	Gral. P. de Rivera, 1	» 32800

Libraries

Municipal	Pl. Santa Ana
Museo Canario	Dr. Verneau, 2
Gabinete Literario	Pl. Cairasco, 1
Archivo Histórico Provincial	Colón, 1

Official Centres

Admón. Puerto Franco	Pque. Santa Catalina	Telf. 32118
Arbitrios Insulares	Muelle Santa Catalina	» 32122

Audiencia Territorial	Dr. Chil, 1	Telf. 15353
Auxilio Social (Admón.)	P. Galdós, 16	» 17680
Ayuntamiento	Pl. de Santa Ana	» 16002
Bomberos-Parque	Pl. Tomás Morales	» 16000
Cabildo Insular	Bravo Murillo, 25	» 15105
Cámara Oficial Comercio	Buenos Aires, 5	» 15712
Cám. Of. Pdad. Urbana	Buenos Aires, 6	» 15549
Cámara Oficial S. Agraria	Pas. T. Morales, 13	» 16514
Capitanía del Puerto	Muelle Santa Catalina	» 32051
Casa de Colón	Colón, 1	
Casa de Socorro	Pas. T. Morales	» 15159
	Albareda, 198	» 31873
Comisaría de Guerra	León y Castillo, 81	» 16226
Cruz Roja Española	León y Castillo, 263	» 15951
Dirección Gral. Turismo	Pl. Cte. Franco	» 32023
F.E.T. y de las J.O.N.S.	Muro, 4	» 15402
Gobierno Civil	Pl. de la Feria	» 17904
Gobierno Militar	Parque San Telmo	» 15603
Guardia Civil	Agustín Millares, 16	» 15756
	Cuartel Arenales	» 40715
Hacienda-Delegación	Bravo Murillo, 11	» 15515
Jefatura Prov. de Sanidad	Alfonso XIII, 7	» 17900
Junta Prov. de Turismo	Parque Santa Catalina	» 31837
Ministerio Inf. y Turismo	Constantino, 9	» 15063
Obispado	Pl. de Santa Ana	
Org. Nacional de Ciegos	Colón, 8	» 15658
Policía Armada	Canalejas, 66	» 25566
Policía-Cuerpo General	Pl. de la Feria	» 15817
Policía Municipal	Pl. Tomás Morales	» 19100
Radio Atlántico	General Franco, 50	» 18902
Radio Las Palmas	Triana, 134	» 15381
Unión Eléctrica Canarias	Pl. San Bernardo, 2	» 19900

Societies and places of amusements

Agrup. Fotográfica Canaria	Galileo, 4
Alianza Francesa	Buenos Aires, 23
Aero Club	Triana, 140
Automóvil Club	Triana, 140
Círculo Mercantil	Pl. San Bernardo, 4
British Club	León y Castillo, 344
Club Natación Metropole	León y Castillo, 336
Club Palas	Playa de Las Canteras
Club Pesquero Canario	Paseo Chil, 3
Club Pesca de Caña	Francisco Gourié, 11
Gabinete Literario	Plaza de Cairasco
Golf Club de Las Palmas	Pamochamoso, 28
Pesca Submarina	Plaza Santa Ana, 4
Real Club Náutico	Muelle Santa Catalina
Sociedad de Cazadores	Torres, 11
Sociedad Filarmónica	Plaza de Stagno
Tenis Club	Alfonso Muset
Tiro de Pichón	Jínámar
Victoria, Real Club	Playa de las Canteras

Aerial Communications

Aviación y Comercio	L. y Castillo, 261	Telf. 18489
Iberia	Bravo Murillo, 8	» 15635

Interurbans Comuncations

Autobuses Interurbanos	Bravo Murillo, 3	Telf. 20707
Transportes ligeros Tafira	Fuentes, 9	» 17359
» » S. Mateo	Juan de Qnesada 13	» 20181
» » Arucas	Bravo Murillo, 17	» 19205
» » Telde	Trasera Catedral	
» » Teror	Colmenares, 14	» 19485

Maritime Communications

Cía. Carbonera	Muelle Sta. Catalina Tlf.	33406
Cía. Transmediterránea	Muelle Sta. Catalina »	32279
Cía. Trasatlántica	Muro, 3 »	15823
Naviera Pinillos-J. Bordes	Triana, 138 »	15400

Postal Communications

Correos	General Franco, 9 »	16536
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Telephonic Communications

Compañía Telf. Nacional	D. J. Navarro »	03
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Telegraphic Communications

Italcable	Portugal, 96 »	40349
Telégrafos	General Franco »	16933
Transradio	L. y Castillo, 537 »	32400

Garages and Service Stations

Acosta.-Tomás Morales 130	Galván.-29 de Abril
Alcaravaneras.-Al. Calderón 4	Goya.-Antúnez 2
Astoria.-Fdo. Guanarteme 64	Guanarteme.-Almeida 16
Austin.-Gral. Franco 40	Khuner.-Perdomo 8
Bosch Millares.-P. Vergara y Guater.	Lavado Mecánico. - Sargento Llagas 28
Central Exprés.-L. y Cillo. 295	Los Martínez de E.-Escobar 57
Citroen.-L. y Castillo 332	Machín de Engel.-Schamann
Diesel.-Fdo. Guanarteme 153	M. ^a del T. Suárez.-Rocha 3
D. Industrial.-T. Morales	Mobil Oil.-L. y Castillo 309
D. Industrial.-P. Alvear-J. M. Durán.	Montesa.-L. y Castillo 15
D. Castellano-La Naval 77-79	Morales.-Gral. Franco 40
El Encanto.-B. Murillo 17	París.-Perojo 43
Exprés.-Cebrián 66	Pefiate.-Navarro 7 y 9
	Pérez Pérez.-Quesada 17

Peugeot.-Perojo 43	San José.-San José 47
Renault.-Falcón 5	Texaco.-P. Ntra. Sra. del Pino
Río del.-Bethencourt 28	Vegueta.-Ventura Ramírez 12
Rodríguez.-Gral. Franco 11	Ventura.-Pérez del Toro 37
Rodríguez Ventura. - Molino	Vespa.-L. y Castillo 201
de Viento 15	Wiot.-Pseo. de San José 36

Hotels

Santa Catalina	Lujo	Parque Doramas	Telf. 16806
Metropol	Prim. A	L. y Castillo 340	» 15900
Gran Hotel Parque	Prim. A	Parque San Telmo	» 16100
Gran Canaria	Prim. A	Canteras 44	» 31421
Las Vegas	Prim. B	Los Mnez. Escobar	» 33474
Atlántico	Sgda.	Dr. G. Castrillo 20	» 19405
Madrid	Sgda.	Pl. Cairasco 3	» 17107
Cairasco	Sgda.	Alameda de Colón	» 19805
Playa	Sgda.	Playa Canteras	» 31749
Monopol	Sgda.	Remedios I	» 17706
Bahía	Tcra.	Pte. Alvear-N. Torre	» 41900
Central	Tcra.	Parq. Sta. Catalina	» 31763
Lincoln	Tcra.	Triana 29	» 18308
Balneario Guayarmina	Sgda.	Agaete <i>L. Berrazales</i>	» 09
Parador N. Turismo	Prim. B.	Cruz Tejeda (36 k.)	» 4
Santa Brígida	Prim. A.	Monte Coello-Tafira	» 117
Lentiscal	Sgda.	Carr. Tafira 60	» 39
Los Frailes	Sgda.	Tafira Alta	» 6
Residencia Caleta		Fco. González Díaz	» 18458
» Plaza		Luis Morote 18	» 32503
» Océano		Sagasta 50	» 31504
» Monte-Res		Montevideo 57	» 41300
» Los Angeles		Montevideo 3 y 5	» 40999
» Medina		P. Morales 25	» 33603

Residencia Medina	Albareda 68	Telf. 33278
» Triana	Triana 62 y 64	» 18602
» Torres	Salvador Cuyás 21	»
» Mar Azul	Canteras 77	» 32651
» París	Jaime Balmes 4	» 18400

Boarding-Houses

Hostal Roma	La Naval 77 y 79	» 31634
Luz	P. Guayarina 69	» 33805
Apartamentos 55	Eusebio Navarro 53	» 18058
Pensión Begoña	Portugal 68	
Hostal Comodoro	L. y Castillo 66	» 18402
Pinito del Oro	Canteras 63	» 32795
Chira	Jerónimo Falcón 6	» 18304
Juma	Fuerteventura 4	» 32891
Hostal Sidemar	Alfredo L. Jones 43	
Las Canteras	Sagasta 104	» 32198
Ciudad Jardín	L. y Castillo 257	» 15842
Hostal Veracruz	Albareda 106	» 31563
Hostal Londres	L. y Castillo 12	
Duque	Ripoche 14	
Lydia	Dgo. J. Navarro 32	
Rex	Artemi Semidán 18	
El Castillo	Alfredo L. Jones 29	» 33997
Sol y Mar	Dr. Grau Bassas 13	» 31420
Alcaravaneras	Alfredo Calderón 4	» 32500
Beyruth	Juan Rejón 35	» 33205
Pacífico	Sargento Llagas 10	» 32616
Lis	Rafael Almeida 13	» 32562
Regina	Ripoche 9	» 31679
Iberia	Ripoche 10	» 32858
España	Dgo. J. Navarro 32	» 15080

Victoria	P. Guayarmina 52	Telf. 32380
Islas Canarias	Buenos Aires 38	» 16329
Continental	Buenos Aires-49	» 20766
Las Palmas	Dgo. J. Navarro 28	» 18404

Apartments:

Luxor.-Suárez Naranjo 3	Las Palmeras. Pl. Emilio Ley
Los Dragos.-Also. Quesada 10	Villa Edén.-Escaleritas
Santa Mónica.-Pseo. Chil 79	Bonny.-Juan Rejón 97
Florida.-Pseo. Chil 77	Doreste.-Maestro Valle 15
Farylaga.-Las Canteras 54	Torre del Viento.-Playa de la
Sta. Catalina.-L. y Castillo 337	Laja 23
Castro.-Pseo. Las Canteras	Macías.-Pi y Margall
Reyna.-Fuerteventura 12	Robledano.-Grau Bassas 38

Restaurants

Club 31.-Parque San Telmo	Las Cuevas.-Canteras 17
Brasilia.-Bravo Murillo 5	Chipén.-Canteras 1
Villa Edén.-Escaleritas	Goro.-Alonso Alvarado 10
Bodegón.-Plueblo Canario	El Guanche.-Pq. Sta. Catalina
Casino.-Malteses 2	Hostería del Mar.-Sagasta 103
Casa Arroyo.-Pcio. Morales 45	Juan Pérez.-Pcio. Morales 25
Casa Galicia.-Canteras 11	Pino de Oro.-Canteras 68
Casa Valenciana.-Sagasta 114	Veramar.-Pelayo 2
Costa Bella.-Canteras 3	El Lazo.-San Cristóbal.

Taxis (Stops)

Barcelona	Tlf. 40036	Pl. de la Feria	15675
Escaleritas	20128	F. González Díaz	20033
Muelle Las Palmas	15095	Plazoleta Farray	31920
Plaza Cairasco	18373	Pq. Santa Catalina	33245
Bravo Murillo	15249	Pedro Infinito	20006
Calvo Sotelo	15960	Luis Morote	31939

Luis Morote	31998	Zaragoza (Schamann)	20176
Canteras	31859	Obispo Codina	20671
Castillo (Puerto)	31646	Gago Coutinho	15752
Ex. Muelle Grande	32363	Matías Padrón	15613
San Bernardo	15143	Viera y Clavijo	15431
Hotel Santa Catalina	20033	Plaza Santa Ana	15767
Hotel Santa Catalina	15030	Trasera Catedral	15960.
Pso. Tomás Morales	15645	Ferreras	31490
Pl. San Bernardo	20036	León y Joven	17256
Ingeniero M. Becerra	41847	Muelle Las Palmas	15095

Theatres and Cinemas

Teatro Pérez Galdós. Lentini 1

Teatro Hermanos Millares, Ferreras 1

Teatro Cine del Puerto, Albareda 1

Cine Astoria, Fernando Guanarteme 40

- » Avellaneda, Herrería 13
- » Avenida, General Franco 18
- » Bahía, Secretario Artiles 83
- » Cairasco, San Justo 1
- » Capitol, Paseo Tomás Morales
- » Carvajal, Carvajal 46
- » Colón, Pamochamoso, 45
- » Cuyás, Viera y Clavijo 11
- » Doramas, Castillejos 45
- » Goya, Ingeniero M. Becerra
- » La Luz, Benartemi 66
- » Plaza, Plaza de Don Benito (Schamann)
- » Rialto, Presidente Alvear 68
- » Rex, Eusebio Navarro 79
- » Royal, León y Castillo 42
- » San Cristóbal, Puntilla 103

Cine San Roque, Real de San Roque 7

- » Sol, Gerona 2 (Schamann)
- » Torrecine, Dr. Ventura Ramírez 16
- » Triana, Triana, 62
- » Vegueta, Padre José de Sosa 22
- » Victoria, Princesa Guayarmina 56



plan of las palmas de gran canaria
gran canaria isle map
situation of the canarian archipelago

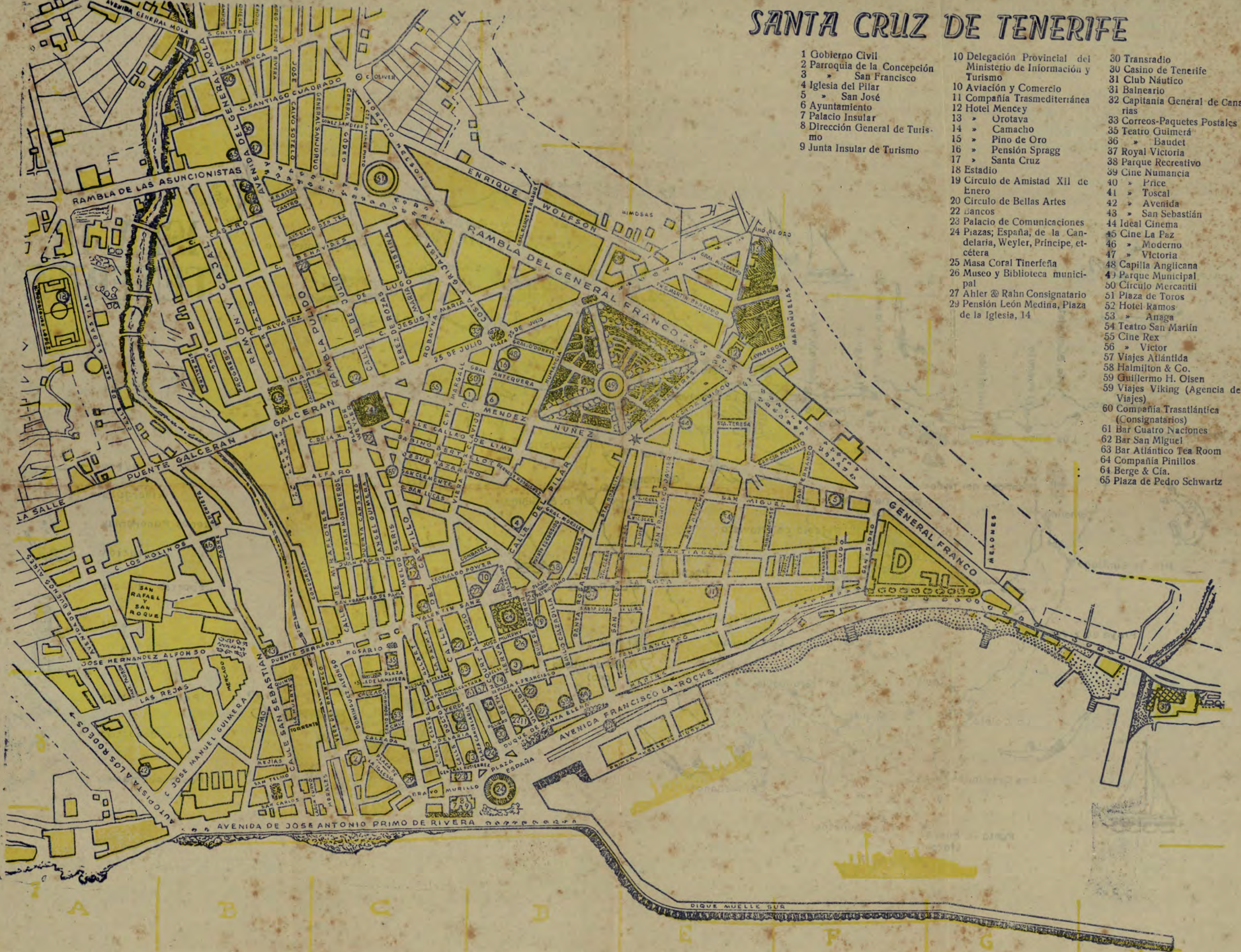
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- Golf**
- Tenis**
- Pesca de altura**
- Pesca deportiva**
- Pesca submarina**



SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE



- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 Gobierno Civil | 10 Delegación Provincial del Ministerio de Información y Turismo | 30 Transradio |
| 2 Parroquia de la Concepción | 10 Aviación y Comercio | 30 Casino de Tenerife |
| 3 » San Francisco | 11 Compañía Trasmediterránea | 31 Club Náutico |
| 4 Iglesia del Pilar | 12 Hotel Mencey | 31 Balneario |
| 5 » San José | 13 » Orotava | 32 Capitanía General de Canarias |
| 6 Ayuntamiento | 14 » Camacho | 33 Correos-Paquetes Postales |
| 7 Palacio Insular | 15 » Pino de Oro | 35 Teatro Guimerá |
| 8 Dirección General de Turismo | 16 » Pensión Spragg | 36 » Baudet |
| 9 Junta Insular de Turismo | 17 » Santa Cruz | 37 Royal Victoria |
| | 18 Estadio | 38 Parque Recreativo |
| | 19 Círculo de Amistad XII de Enero | 39 Cine Numancia |
| | 20 Círculo de Bellas Artes | 40 » Price |
| | 22 Bancos | 41 » Toscal |
| | 23 Palacio de Comunicaciones | 42 » Avenida |
| | 24 Piazas; España, de la Candelaria, Weyler, Príncipe, etcétera | 43 » San Sebastián |
| | 25 Masa Coral Tinerfeña | 44 Ideal Cinema |
| | 26 Museo y Biblioteca municipal | 45 Cine La Paz |
| | 27 Ahler & Rahn Consignatario | 46 » Moderno |
| | 29 Pensión León Medina, Plaza de la Iglesia, 14 | 47 » Victoria |
| | | 48 Capilla Anglicana |
| | | 49 Parque Municipal |
| | | 50 Círculo Mercantil |
| | | 51 Plaza de Toros |
| | | 52 Hotel Ramos |
| | | 53 » Anaga |
| | | 54 Teatro San Martín |
| | | 55 Cine Rex |
| | | 56 » Victor |
| | | 57 Viajes Atlántida |
| | | 58 Haimilton & Co. |
| | | 59 Guillermo H. Olsen |
| | | 59 Viajes Viking (Agencia de Viajes) |
| | | 60 Compañía Trasatlántica (Consignatarios) |
| | | 61 Bar Cuatro Naciones |
| | | 62 Bar San Miguel |
| | | 63 Bar Atlántico Tea Room |
| | | 64 Compañía Pinillos |
| | | 64 Berge & Cía. |
| | | 65 Plaza de Pedro Schwartz |

enjoy

the beach

reading

the

carnet guanche

price: 60 ptas.



Mr. Roberto Canales