

SOUVENIR HISTORY
OF
CARTAGENA DE INDIAS
WITH COMPLIMENTS
OF
CHAMMBER OF COMMERCE



1925



SERIE B
TOMO V

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

(*South America*)

THE Republic of Colombia, with its great riches, its undeveloped resources, and its opportunities for commercial development, is rapidly becoming known to the investing public.

COLOMBIA is the third largest State in South America, covering an area equal to that of France, Spain, and the British Isles, having a population of some 6,500,000 people, a very healthy climate, and good ports upon both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

COLOMBIA is the World's largest producer of the higher grade of coffee, platinum, emeralds, and the largest producer of precious metals in South America.

COLOMBIA is the World's second largest exporter of bananas, and according to the geological survey made by the United States, it is the largest prospective oilfield in the world.

COLOMBIA has the lowest taxation and the smallest external debt of any South American State.

COLOMBIA has a stable Government, a gold currency, and since the opening of the Panama Canal ten years ago, has quadrupled its foreign trade.

COLOMBIA is a country with a steadily increasing export trade in natural products and raw material, and offers

a good market for all classes of manufactured goods and machinery. Most part importations are from United States of America, England, France and Germany.

The accompanying illustrations convey some idea of the present state of development, and the enormous possibilities of the country. Many of the chief towns are equipped with modern utility works, such as Electric Light, Electric Tramways, Waterworks, Telephones, Hospitals, Theatres, Libraries, etc., and are connected by Telegraph, Wireless, Aeroplane Mail and Passenger Service.

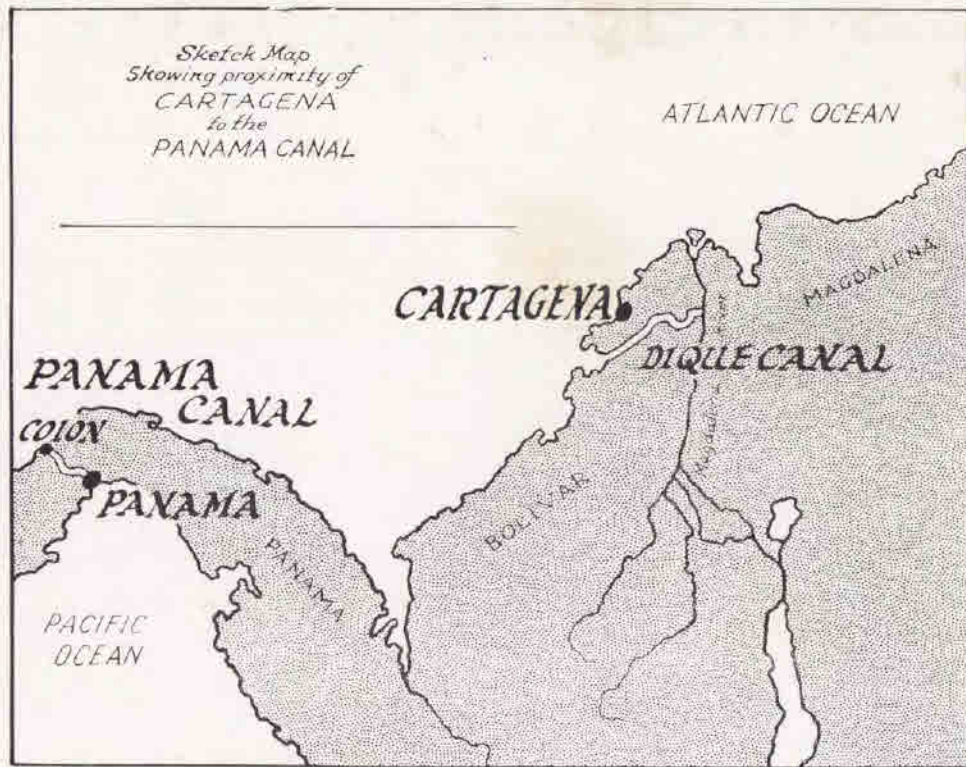
The country abounds with tropical produce. It has extensive pastures for countless herds of cattle. Is full of vegetable and mineral wealth, practically untouched owing to the inadequacy of transport facilities.

The building of the many projected Railways will bring added prosperity to the country, and especially to the Port of Cartagena.

CARTAGENA is the capital of the Departament of Bolivar, one of the principal Departaments of the Republic, and has the largest and best harbour in the country: in fact, this harbour is one of the best in the world. Cartagena is connected with the Magdalena River by Railway and by a natural canal, called the Dique, which is now being dredged so that the largest river boats carrying the trade of the country, can come direct to the wharves of Cartagena.

The City of Cartagena is one of the oldest in South America, and of great historical interest.

The population has of recent years so greatly increased that the Municipal authorities have set aside certain of their revenues for the purpose of guaranteeing the interest upon the capital necessary to increase their present inadequate water supply, and to instal an up-to-date electric lighting and power system estimated to cost £ 450,000.



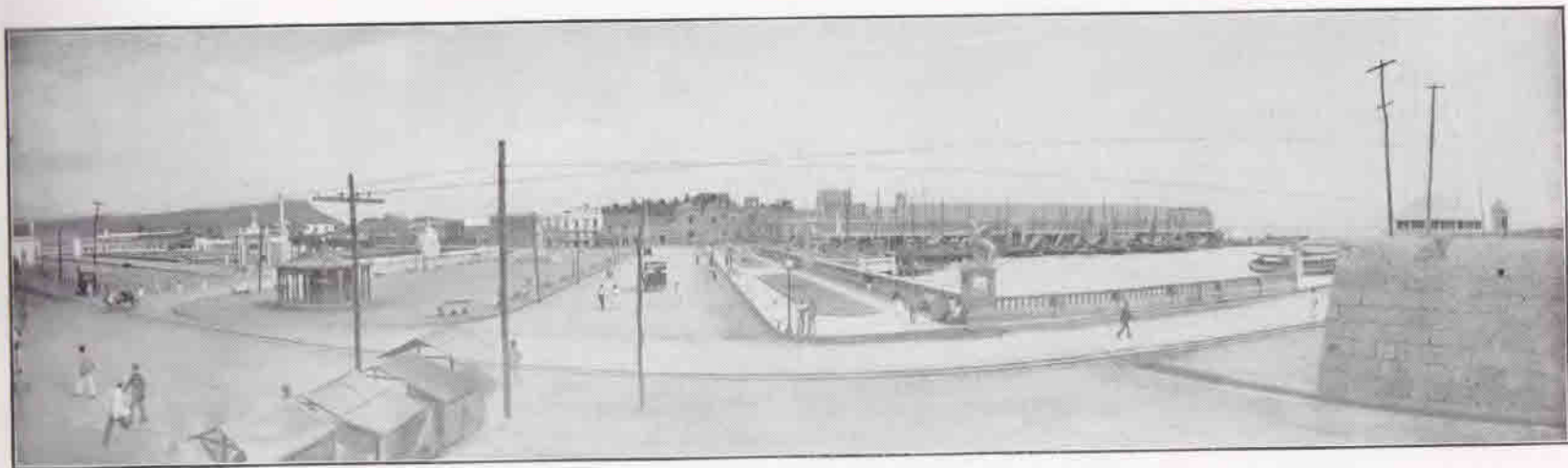
The proximity of Cartagena to the Panama Canal will be noted. It is expected that many lines will make Cartagena a port of call when adequate supplies of water exist.

CARTAGENA DE INDIAS

1501 to 1520.—The territory of Cartagena was discovered by Rodrigo Galvan de Bastidas in the year 1501 or 1502. Bastidas passed through Santa Marta in 1501. The Spaniards attempted to settle in this territory in 1504, the expedition being commanded by Cristobal Guerra and Juan de la Cosa, but were driven away by the Calamar Indians. After 1520 it was again attempted by Alonso de Ojeda and Gregorio Hernández de Oviedo, but they were attacked by the Indians and only two of the party escaped, including Ojeda. In the same year Diego de Nicuesa landed with a party and killed a number of Indians, but had to retire.

The Spaniards found an Indian town in the same place where Cartagena is located to-day. This town was called in the Indian language *Calamar* which means *crab*. This name, perhaps, was given to the country on account of its geographical form which more or less seems to be that of an enormous crab.

The Lieutenant Governor of Santa Marta, named Don Pedro de Heredia requested permission from the King of Spain to conquer the new territory. Towards the close of 1532 he sailed from Spain with one galleon and caravel (three masted schooner) and another small ship and one hundred men. He arrived at Santo Domingo, then a Spanish Island, where he was joined by one more caravel with reinforcements of men and horses. He also provisioned his ships with meats, etc., and then set sail for Cartagena. After resting his men and horses a few days they started inland toward what is now known as Calamar on the bank of the Magdalena River. This river had been discovered by Rodrigo de Bastidas on Holy Thursday 1501. They had several encounters with the Calamar Indians who contested the ground fiercely, even the women taking part, but as they had no horses and were armed only with spears and arrows, they were easily defeated about 300 of them being



CARTAGENA—Market Harbour, taken from the walls of the City.

killed. Don Pedro de Heredia himself was wounded. The Spaniards returned to what is known as Cartagena and the city was founded on January 20th., 1533. Some historians stated that the city was founded on June 1st., 1533, but this date seems to be wrong, because it is stated that a religious Mass was held by the Spaniards on January 15th of the same year.

The Bay of Cartagena may be considered as divided in four zones:

1st.—Southern Zone—Between the castles of San Fernando and San José and the towns of Caño de Loro and Maparapa. The bottom of this zone is formed by shoals. Its entries are: Boca-Chica (small-mouth) for ships of any size; the channel of "Varadero" between Barú island and Barú key; and the channel of El Estero which connects the Bay of Cartagena with the Bay of Barbacoas.

2nd.—Central Zone called "La Caldera" situated between the towns of Caño de Loro and Maparapa and fortresses of Castillo Grande and Manzanillo. Towards the West of this zone is situated the channel of Boca-Grande (big-mouth) which in the past was opened and which now is closed by a breakwater constructed by the Spanish Engineer Don Antonio de Arévalo who commenced this work on November 11th., 1771. This breakwater costs \$ 1,500,000.

3rd.—Outer Bay between the above mentioned for-

tresses and the point of "La Machina" and fort "Pastelillo" towards the North.

4th.—Bahia de las Animas the inner harbor, between "La Machina" and the walls of the city.

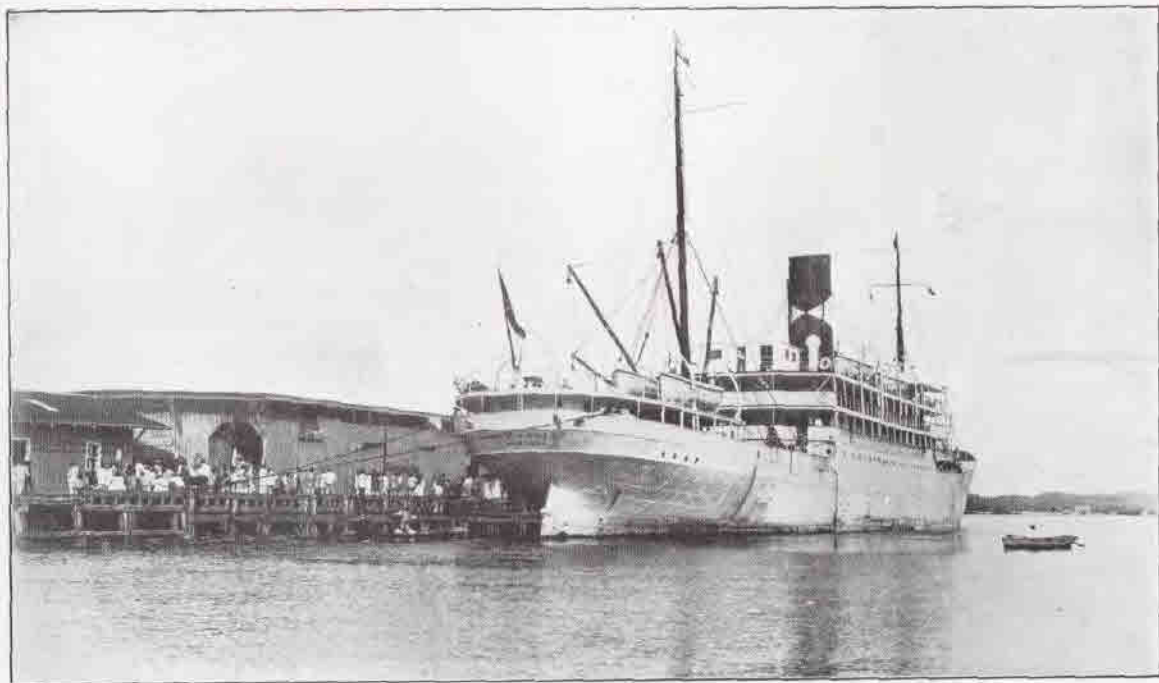
It is stated by foreign geographers that the Bay of Cartagena is one of the largest and best protected in the world. Its waters staying calm even under the most unfavorable atmospherical conditions.

The climate of Cartagena is warm but refreshed by the sea breeze. The temperature is from 20.0 to 30.0 Centigrade.

Its geographical position is 10.0 26' 07" lat. North 1.0 29' 01" Meridian of Bogotá.

1534.—A strong stockade was built of timber; all houses were built of bamboo with thatched roofs. The manner of making these bamboo houses has never been changed in the five hundred years elapsed since we get the first history of this country and is still used by the poorest people.

The bamboo grows in large clusters, often growing to a length of fifty feet and five inches in diameter. These are cut and those averaging above three inches are stuck into the ground, in the form of the house planned, very rarely containing more than two rooms. They are tied together with a vine that is much stronger than rope of the



CARTAGENA—Customs Warehouses and Wharves for Transatlantic Steamers.

same size, and poles to brace them tied in at about three to four feet apart run entirely around the structure. At the corners a large bamboo or a solid piece of small tree is planted. Then a mixture of mud, with fine straw or dry grass and cow-dung is plastered in the walls until all is smooth; it is then whitewashed, and one would hardly know it from a cement building. The doors were usually made of boards, and the hinges of several rings of the same vine.

The roof is made by tying poles lengthwise as described in the walls at a distance of about twenty inches apart, then palm leaves are fastened on these poles overlapping so they form a roof about six to eight inches in thickness. As there is no cold weather, the people never suffer from the cold, and the house is always well ventilated as the space between the roof and the top of the side-walls is usually open about three inches or more where the poles supporting the roof rest.

Ninety five per cent of these houses have no floor, other than the ground. Some who are able to afford it put in a cement floor.

1538.—The first stone construction was introduced, beginning with a Cathedral and a Hospital for the poor. The Cathedral was completed in 1640 but was not occupied until 1646.

1544.—Cartagena experienced its first sacking which was done by the French headed by Captain Robert Baal. On July 27th, while the Governor the Officials, and prominent people were attending the wedding of a sister of the Governor to Captain Mosquera, Baal entered through Boca-Grande guided by a pilot who out of revenge for being punished by the Governor of Cartagena by public whipping informed the French of the riches here. This same pilot during the raid killed the Governor whose name was Don Alonso Vejines. Baal carried away more than 200,000 ducats.

1551.—Cartagena was destroyed by fire: all the houses were burned excepting that of Don Pedro de Heredia, which was made of stone and mortar.

1558.—As a result of the first sacking by Captain Baal this year an order was received from Spain to build two small forts for the defense of Boca-Grande. One was called "San Matias" situated on an isolated rock just North of the entrance, and the other one on a reef at the north point of the island "Carex" known now as "Tierra Bomba." About this time another fort was started and called "La Caleta" on a point known as "Pastelillo," for interior defense, which was the only one put into good condition. This fort was completed in 1567.



CARTAGENA—Cathedral Square showing Municipal Buildings.

©Academia Colombiana de Historia

1559.—The Convent of Santo Domingo was first founded and built of lumber.

1560.—Cartagena was sacked the second time in April by a French squadron composed of seven ships, commanded by Don Juan and Martin Cote who had just raided Santa Marta. They entered with 100 men-at-arms through Boca-Grande after a very little resistance, as it is believed that the forts at Boca-Grande were not completed or not equipped with artillery. Another party landed on the beach and they got by the defenses back of the Santo Domingo church, while Cote entered the city from another side. They were met, however, with stiff resistance by the Spaniards within the city. Some historians state there were about 300 Frenchmen killed. The Spaniards being outnumbered, they had to submit. These pirates returned in 1561 but were driven away.

1565.—In the month of July a pirate by the name of John de Acle entered the Bay through Boca-Grande with 11 ships and sent a Portuguese man ashore with a message to the effect that they were merchants and wanted to trade, but the Governor, suspecting they were pirates, refused. The ships coasted around Boca-Grande and, after eight days, sailed away. From information learned at a later date it was known that this pirate was really John Hawkins.

1568.—In this year, in the month of July, John Hawkins returned again, and asked the Governor for permission to land and trade merchandise. His fleet was composed of seven ships. Upon being refused he captured a Spanish ship, "Miñon," of a little more than 300 tons displacement, and then began bombarding the city and the fortress "La Caleta" (Pastelillo), the guns of the latter compelling him to withdraw.

Francis Drake was in command of a small 60 tons ship called "Judith" in this attack. He was a cousin of Admiral Hawkins.

1570.—The building of the present Santo Domingo church of stone and mortar, was begun, the former being of boards, and built in 1559.

1575.—The San Francisco church was founded. The ruins of this church still stand, with the front wall in fairly good condition. It is located near the public market, opposite the main gate of the city wall.

The building to the right with the large portals and the second story overhanging the side-walk, formerly was the convent of the Franciscan Order.

The smaller building at the left with the sign *Teatro Variedades* was the Vera-Cruz Chapel.

It was at this place that the people gathered on No-



CARTAGENA—Plaza de las Coches. The Building on the left is the Alcaldes Office.

vember 11th, 1811 and then marched to the Government Palace to proclaim their independence from Spain.

1586.—On Ash-Wednesday of this year Cartagena was captured and sacked by Admiral Sir Francis Drake who sailed from England in June 1585 and raided Spanish ships and towns on the coast of Spain, seizing one Spanish ship. At the Canary Islands and La Palma he was driven away losing two ships at the latter; captured Cape-Verde with great loss of life to the residents, but secured no ransom though capturing two ships. At Bayonne he did some damage on the outskirts.

Arriving at the Spanish Island of Santo Domingo he drove the Spaniard about six miles inland, destroyed the fortifications, and burned nearly the entire town, excepting the street of Las Damas which he hold for ransom of 25,000 ducats gold. He carried away nearly everything of value including artillery that was in good condition. It is estimated that the entire booty amounted to 500,000 ducats. He also destroyed ten or twelve Spanish ships that were in the harbor.

Four ships escaped from Santo Domingo and arrived at Cartagena several days before Drake. Assistance was asked from Mompós and Tolú for the defense of Cartagena. The defenders consisted of 600 Spaniards, 70 of whom were mounted on horses, and 500 Indians armed with bows and arrows.

The streets were barricaded and at night a heavy chain was drawn from the fortress "La Caleta" to "La Machina" in order to block the inner harbor, and prevent the enemy from coming up to the town with their ships. The Indians were hidden in the swamp around the present steamship docks and the warehouse of the Tropical Oil Company. All non-combatants were sent out toward Turbaco.

Early in the morning of February 9th and without any resistance from Fort San Matias, twenty-five ships came in through Boca-Grande flying the "Jolly-Roger." A few of these came up to the fortress of "La Caleta," which fired several volleys, without inflicting any damage, to which the ships replied. The remainder of the fleet began landing men about where the Cartagena refinery property is now located.

About 300 Spanish infantrymen were intrenched in this vicinity, along with 80 cavalry troopers, who, after exchanging a few volleys with muskets were forced to retire; this action enabled Drake's men to completely rout the Indian allies.

Drake landed about 1,000 men.

Two Spanish galleys, which were alongside of the fortress "La Caleta" attempted to put out to sea, presumably to block the entrance to the harbor. The explosion of a powder magazine on one of them, named the "Ocasión," however, caused the defenders to abandon the attempt.



CARTAGENA—Roman Street, the principal business street
in the City.

The Governor and all the defenders retired from the city and left in the direction of Turbaco while Drake took possession of the town. He notified the Spaniards that those wishing to return to the city might do so, but without arms. The Governor, Bishop and a few other prominent citizens finally returned, as Drake threatened to destroy the city and had commenced doing so in some sections.

Drake asked a ransom of 400,000 ducats. This sum was not available, however, and he finally let it go at 110,000, which was paid in 200 silver bars, he giving a receipt for same. Of this ransom 3,000 ducats were obtained from the Convent of San Francisco. In addition to this several individual ransoms were obtained. These together with the valuables, including eight guns, which Drake carried away easily amounted to 400,000 ducats. After remaining in Cartagena about fifty-three days Drake sailed for Havana. He died January 9th 1597 near Porto Bello, and was buried at sea.

1596.—Hospital and chapel of San Juan de Dios was started. The hospital portion is now occupied by Mainero y Trucco and the chapel by the Bank of Cartagena.

1603.—San Pedro Claver church was founded. This church supposed to be one of the best monuments of Cartagena can be proclaimed, as per authoritative opinions on the subject, the first architectonic jewel of Colombia. It was founded by the Jesuits under Royal Order of Philip II

dated October 25, 1603, and named San Ignacio after its completion a few years later. In 1767 in virtue of the Pragmatic by Charles III, the Jesuits were exiled from Spanish-America and from 1768 the name San Ignacio was given up and replaced by San Juan de Dios up to 1889 when it was restored and named SAN PEDRO CLAVER, whose miraculous remains it keeps. This saint was born at Verdú, Spain, in 1580. Arrived at Cartagena in 1610. For more than 40 years his apostolical life was heartily dedicated to the conversion and care of the slaves brought from Africa, nursing them with absolute unselfishness, love and charity, to the extreme of proclaiming himself "Slave of the Slaves." He died in this city in the convent of his name on September 8, 1654.

1607.—Convent of Santa Teresa was founded. The building has been reconstructed and is now occupied as Police quarters.

1608.—Convent of Santa Cruz de La Popa was founded. It still stands on the high hill outside of the city. Part of it is used today for a sea-coast lookout; the other part is under repairs. The Convent of San Diego was also constructed in 1608. This is now being used as a state prison.

1610.—The Holy Office of the Inquisition was established by order of Philippe II King of Spain, son of the Emperor Charles V. The building for the Tribunal, with



Main entrance to the Public Market.

©Academia Colombiana de Historia

now occupied by the municipal Theatre and Palace of Justice.

1640.—The channel of Boca-Grande was closed by sinking large boxes of heavy timber and laden with stone. Shortly afterwards however, it was observed that the tide had opened a channel which kept increasing in width. Another attempt was made to close this channel in 1740, but an opening nearly 650 yards wide was made by the action of the tide again. This entrance was finally closed in 1788. When Boca-Grande was ordered closed Fort San Matias, which was located at the entrance, was abandoned.

1657.—After 27 years work the fortress of San Felipe de Barajas was completed, its cost amounting to \$ 11,000,000.

For constructing the fortresses as well as the walls, the Spaniards made a cement of crushed coral, mixed with sand that carried a large amount of silica. The Castle of San Felipe was also built with this, and the buildings still standing, as well as the ruins of San Felipe, show where time and erosion have worn away the bricks used in the construction, leaving the cement intact. Historians differ in their opinions as to where the stone came from for these structures, some claiming they were carried by the Spanish ships from the Islands of San Andrés, a distance of about 600 miles, while others claim they came from the Canary Islands. Still others claimed this stone was known only in

Flanders, but this has been proven in error. That the making of cement was known to the Spaniards is proven by the walls, and the quality of same is also well demonstrated. Coral when burned produces a beautiful white lime, and it is well known they used coral in the composition, but how they burned it in with the sand is a mystery. It is certain that either the Spaniards or their Indian slaves possessed the knowledge of making cement at least five hundred years ago.

1684.—A sea storm partly destroyed the fortifications of Santa Catalina, near Santa Clara church.

1691.—The ramparts were completed between bastions of San Pablo and San Andres.

1695.—Cartagena was sacked the fourth time by a Frenchman, Captain Jean Baptiste Ducasse (called Bornese) who established himself in slave trading in Hayti in 1678. He entered the harbor through Boca-Chica and took the city by surprise. It is not known how or where he made his landing, nor has the amount of booty obtained ever been ascertained.

1697.—After one month's siege (from April 8th to May 8th) Cartagena was taken and sacked the fifth time. Jean Bernard Desjeannes, Baron of Pointis, in the service of King Luis XIV of France, who had sailed from Brest in the early part of this year, arrived in Hayti on March 6th, where he was joined by Jean Baptiste Ducasse, the



CARTAGENA—Lagoon of Getsemane, showing the outer wall of the City on the left. In the centre is the Fort of San Felipe, and on the extreme right La Popa Hill, with ruins of old Monastery sacked by Morgan.

Governor of Petti-Goave, and Morgan the pirate, with twelve buccaneer ships, commanded this expedition. They entered the harbor through Boca-Chica by battering down forts San Luis and Santiago, landed their men and captured the city. They then attacked the fort on the hill outside the city (La Popa castle) and battered it down. The only fort that made a strong resistance to their entry was that of Boca-Chica, which drove the men-at-arms of Baron de Pointis away several times. Finally some of the defenders of this fort claimed quarter and delivered the fort to Pointis. The commander, however, Don Sancho Jimeno, presented himself unarmed before the Baron and stated that he had not claimed quarter as some cowardly men, upon this Pointis took off his own sword and gave it to the Spanish commander, as a demonstration of his admiration and then freed Don Sancho.

Pointis carried away 80 brass cannon, two bells and considerable gold and silver jewelry, compelling the owners themselves to cart it to the pier. It is estimated that the raid netted 10,000,000 (whether ducats or what is not stated). The most precious treasure was the sepulchre of San Agustin, which was made of silver and weighed 8,000 ounces. This had been years in the making and was only used once each year in commemoration of the burial of Christ. This casket was afterwards returned to Cartagena by King Luis XIV, with a silver palm. Both the casket

and palm were beaten into coin in 1815 while the city was besieged by a Spanish Fleet commanded by General Morillo.

1726.—Rear-Admiral Rosier (English) battered the fortifications and the entrance to Boca-Chica but retired without landing.

1740.—Admiral Vernon arrived with three gun-boats and began landing his men on the beach of Boca-Grande but was driven back. He fired about 300 cannon balls into the city and sailed away.

1741.—On March 15th Admiral Vernon arrived again with a fleet composed of 100 ships divided into three squadrons commanded by Admirals Vernon, Ogle, and Lestoc. There were 10 ships each carrying 80 guns, 5 of 70 guns, 10 of 60 guns, one of 50 guns and over 90 other ships of different classes. In all he had over 12,000 men and 9,000 soldiers commanded by General Wentworth. Sailing from Port-Royal, Jamaica, he entered the harbor through Boca-Chica. On April 6th he took and demolished the fortifications at the mouth of the harbor and proceeded inward. He also demolished the forts of Castillo Grande, Manzanillo, San José, and Pastelillo, and attacked San Felipe at which point he was driven back but not before considerable damage had been done to the ramparts. This fort was again attacked on April 19th and while Vernon was occupied fighting the fortifications at the entrance of Boca-Chica, warships started out from the inner harbor with the



CARTAGENA—Part of the City walls known as "Las Bovedas"; the walls at this point are over 80 feet in width. In the time of the Spaniards the archways were used as prisons, and the top of the walls as parade grounds. The building in the background is the Hospital of Santa Clara.

four Spanish purpose of blocking the channel of Castillo Grande. Three of the ships were successfully scuttled but owing to the lack of life boats, the Spaniards were unable to scuttle the fourth, the "Galicia."

On April 11th, two Spanish merchant ships were sunk in the opening left by the "Galicia" and the channel was closed, though one of the scuttled merchant ships did not settle to the bottom but remained partly afloat. Vernon discovered this and at once proceeded to tow the partly floating ship out to sea and thereby opened the channel for the passage of his ships. He captured one large Spanish warship and destroyed six others besides several small vessels. It is believed that sickness and trouble between himself and General Wentworth influenced him to give up his attempt to capture the city and on May 20th he sailed from Cartagena.

He lost seven Colonels, three Lieutenant-Colonels, fourteen Captains, eighteen Lieutenants, two Sub-Lieutenants and more than three-fourths of his men. At this siege he was accompanied by Lawrence Washington, a half-brother of George Washington.

Vernon was so confident of taking Cartagena, that he brought with him from England a brass medal which had on the obverse side the image of the Spanish Commander of Cartagena, Don Blas de Lezo, kneeling down before Vernon surrendering his sword, and with the inscription:

"The Spanish pride pulled down by Admiral Vernon" and on the reverse, a city and six ships with the inscription: "Who took Portobelo with six ships only." Some samples of this medal are now in the National Museum of Bogotá and also in possession of private individuals in Cartagena.

1742.—The fortifying of "Pastelillo" was begun after having been demolished by Admiral Vernon in 1741.

1744.—The removal of the loose stone from fort Castillo Grande, which had also been demolished by Vernon, was begun.

1750—A powder magazine was built in Castillo Grande.

1751—Fort San José, demolished by Vernon, was under reconstruction.

1753.—On March 12th the building of San Fernando at Boca-Chica was begun.

1754.—Forts S. Fernando and S. José were completed, each having fifty-four guns. The former cost \$ 402,401.00 and contained fifty-seven vaults. The latter had seven vaults and a large cistern, with fourteen cannon facing the entrance to the harbor.

Late this year some British war ships appeared and attacked the fortifications at Boca-Chica, San Fernando, San Felipe, and Santo Domingo, but they were driven off. This was the last actual battle experienced by Cartagena with a foreign foe.



CARTAGENA—Cabrero Lagoon. On the right is the Espriella Cotton Factory.

1760.—The bastion of Fort San Fernando was rebuilt, the greater portion having been destroyed in 1754.

The bastions of Santa Clara and Santa Catalina were repaired and a roof was placed on San Lucas fort.

1761.—A sea storm partly destroyed the ramparts of Ballestas and the bastion of La Cruz.

1762-1764.—All the batteries were increased and additional walls were built. Some writers claim the entire cost of this work was \$ 59,000,000.00. At this time the walls consisted of twenty-seven ramparts. Starting from the main gate of the city (Puerta del Reloj) they were as follows:

AROUND THE CITY:

San Pedro Apostol, 15 cannon; San Pablo, 12 cannon; San Andrés, built in 1634, 13 cannon; San Pedro, Martir, 12 cannon; San Lucas-Santa Catalina, 12 cannon; Santa Clara, re-built in 1793 with spaces for placing mortars; La Merced, commenced in 1734 and completed in 1736 with 24 cannons; Ballestas, begun in 1729 and completed in 1736 with seven cannon; Santo Domingo, near Santo Domingo church, the strongest fortress with 23 cannon; Santiago with 21 cannon; San Javier, 26 guns; San Ignace of Loyola, 18 cannons, and San Juan Bautista, 12 cannon.

OUTSIDE THE CITY:

Chambacú, 10 guns; Santa Lucia, 9 cannon; Media Luna or San Francisco de Asissi, 21 cannon; Santa Teresa, 3 cannon; San José, 12 cannon; San Lorenzo, 15 cannon; Santa Isabel, 9 cannon; Baranoa with 7 cannon, and Palo Alto, today known as "La Tenaza," with four guns. Toward Cabrero there was another fortress called "Revillon" which was equipped with three cannon and defended by a moat and draw-bridge.

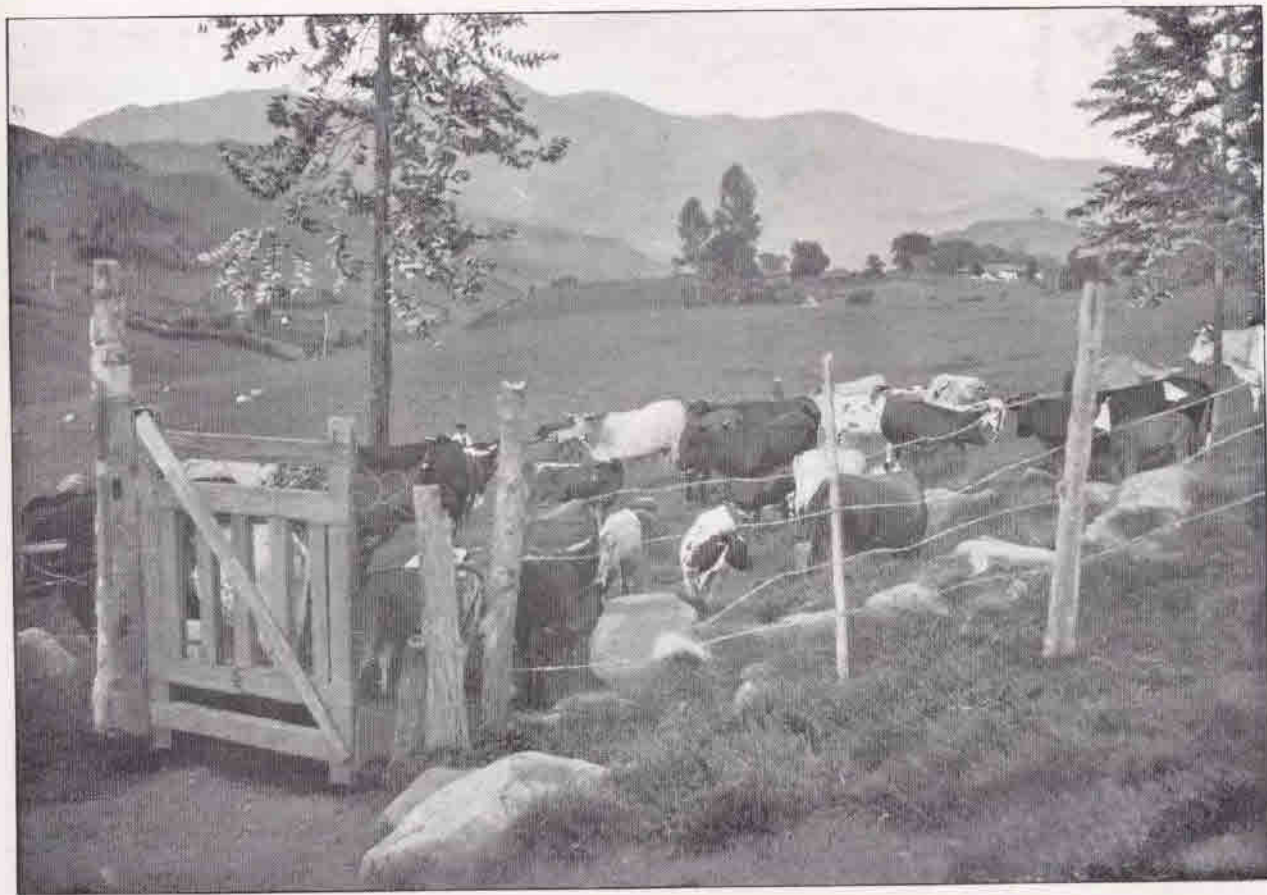
In all there were 196 guns inside and 94 outside the walls.

1779.—The portal today called "La Mina" was constructed to communicate the rampart of Santa Catalina with the fort of Palo Alto, now called "La Tenaza." This portal is located near the jail known as "Las Bóvedas," which was built in 1789, at a cost amounting to \$ 1,750,000.00.

1788.—The channel of Boca-Grande was finally closed.

1811.—On November 11th, the Proclamation of Independence from Spain was read at once the people proceeded to destroy the Tribunal of the Inquisition. Final Independence was won in 1821.

1815.—Cartagena was attacked and captured, after much resistance, by a Spanish fleet commanded by General Morillo who, when occupying the city found its inhabitants dying of starvation. During the latter part of this year



Cattle on an estate in the Sinu District.

and early in 1816 many of the leaders of the independence movement were shot by the Spaniards. There are many tablets on residences and buildings in the city commemorating these patriots.

1824.—The final victory from Spain was won.

About four years later it was agreed to form the separate republics known as Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador.

1827.—The University of Cartagena was founded.

1831.—Simón Bolívar's funeral.

1833.—Cartagena was threatened by a French Squadron, because the Mayor had imprisoned the French Consul, named M. Alphonse Barrot, for making fun of the new government.

1836.—On account of business troubles there was a quarrel in the then Department of Panama, between the British Pro-Consul Joseph Rushell and the Colombian merchant Don Justo Paredes. Rushell wounded Paredes with a rapier and was, therefore, sentenced by the Colombian judges to six years in jail.

Lord Palmerston considered this judgement unjust and requested the Colombian Government to pay an indemnification of one thousand pounds to Rushell and other things. These demands were considered unjust by the Colombian cabinet and refused. Lord Palmerston then sent a squa-

dron commanded by Commodore J. S. Peyton to siege Cartagena. The Colombian Government under such pressure, paid \$ 5,000.00 to Rushell and the squadron sailed.

1882.—On January 1st, the lighthouse was completed. It was first located on the tower of La Merced church and afterwards transferred to the iron tower on the ramparts of Santo Domingo.

1898.—On July 14th four Italian warships commanded by Admiral Candiani entered the port under the guise of a friendly visit. After several days in port he advised the government that the object of his arrival was to claim immediate payment of \$ 300,000.00 to an Italian merchant named Cerrutti and that in case of refusal the city would be bombarded. The Colombian government found itself forced to submit and paid Cerrutti the amount requested. After a considerable loss of life by sickness Admiral Candiani sailed away.

The above facts do not constitute all the historical happenings in and around Cartagena, as there were several minor sieges and internal disturbances but they do contain the salient facts of interest, and thus ends the history of Cartagena the Heroic (Cartagena la Heroica), with all its trials and tribulations, to give way to the story of Cartagena fighting for the commercial supremacy of the Caribbean.



BIBLIOTECA
DE
ANTONIO D'OSTA

View of the Tropical Oil Company's Refinery at Barranca Bermeja.

INDUSTRIAL CARTAGENA

Cartagena, the Capital city of the Department of Bolívar, Republic of Colombia, has an estimated population of 60,000. The bay of Cartagena undoubtedly affords the best harbor, not only in Colombia, but on the Caribbean, and compares favorably with any other natural harbor in South America. As a seaport, it ranks second in Colombia, but is rapidly forging ahead. It is connected with the Magdalena River by the "Dique Canal" now being dredged and widened. This work, when completed, will afford direct communication by means of water from Cartagena into the interior for 600 miles.

The city is already the financial center and point of trans-shipment for the rich Sinú and Atrato regions; the former famed for its cattle and the latter for its mineral and agricultural wealth. Practically no exploitation has been carried on in these regions and they present wonderful opportunities for investment in lumber, minerals and agricultural products. Apart from its strategic location, which gives it command of the interior trade, Cartagena has direct marine communication with the United States, Europe and the West Coast of South America, direct cable connection with Europe and the United States and an excellent hydro-plane service twice a week into the interior. There are six

banking institutions in the city, both foreign and national, and exchange is bought and sold on all the financial centers of the world.

Industrially Cartagena has excellent prospects of becoming the leader of Colombia and at the present time there are several soap, shoe and cotton factories located here, ice plants and tanneries. It is also the headquarters for the largest sugar refinery in Colombia and is the location of the main office for a two million five hundred thousand dollar packing plant recently completed about seventy-five miles down the coast. Several large and powerful foreign corporations, more or less permanently established in Colombia, have located their head offices here.

As regards municipal development, contracts were recently awarded for the construction of a first class electric light and power plant and for the construction of a modern water works system. Two years ago a complete telephone system was installed which will compare favorably in servicio with that of any northern city.

Further information regarding commercial and industrial Cartagena can be obtained at the Chamber of Commerce on inquiry.