This trail aims to give you a taster of the history of Gibraltar’s streets and the events and activities that have led them to be known as they are today.

Street names in Gibraltar became official in the 1870s, when street signs (in English) were first erected by the police. Up until then, streets had no official name and were therefore referred to either by their function or relevance, after some landmark or building on the street, or after an important property owner in the street.

Even after the streets were officially named, their traditional Spanish names continued being used by locals. People arriving in Gibraltar were finding this confusing, so in 1890, Rodolfo Bandury, the Deputy Librarian at the Garrison Library, compiled a list of the official English street names alongside their more common Spanish equivalent. This list is a valuable resource in recovering old place names, however, the process of street naming is in many ways an intangible part of heritage and evolves as community life progresses, places often having multiple names.

**Extra street information:**

**Tuckey’s Lane:** It obtained its name from an 18th century property owner who owned a building in the corner of Main Street. In Spanish it is known as ‘Callejon del Jarro’ meaning beer mug on account of there being a wine merchant in that street.

**College Lane:** In the 18th century this lane was known as ‘Jenkins’ Lane’, after the Naval Vicuella who had his house here, and was renamed College in the 19th century because there was a school here. It was called ‘Callejon de Risso’ in Spanish.

**Giro’s Passage:** In Spanish times it was known as ‘Callejuela de Zurita’.

**Main Street:** Gibraltar’s main thoroughfare. Was once three separate streets; ‘Waterport Street’ also known as ‘Calle Real’, ‘Church Street’ and ‘Southport Street’.

**Lynch’s Lane:** Commemorates Peter Lynch, an 18th century merchant, a member of one of the two important Irish Catholic families who had business houses in both Gibraltar and Cadiz. The other family was Butler.

**Turnbull’s Lane:** Takes its name from a prominent local merchant and his son, both named John Turnbull. Turnbull, and others, broke the siege cordon and brought supplies for the starving garrison during the Great Siege 1779-83. Also known as ‘Tras de los Cuartos’ (‘behind the rooms’), the true origin of which is uncertain.

**Engineer Lane:** Received its name because the Commander of the Royals Engineers had his residence on this street.

**Bell Lane:** Known originally as ‘Callejon de Fonseca’. Bell could have been named after Mr. James Bell who was appointed Police Magistrates in 1859. Establishments with the sign ‘Belle’ were an indication of a red light bordello.

The suggested trail will take about 1.5 hours. Although most of the route is on flat ground, there are a few steps and some fairly steep hills.

Once you reach the Cathedral of St. Mary the Crowned on the trail, you have the choice of continuing on Main Street, or taking a right down Bomb House Lane. The first option takes you up past the Garrison Library, and into the historic old town. The second option is shorter, and takes you down to the Line Wall Curtain defenses.

If you are feeling adventurous, you can take one route, then back track and take the other.

The following are short descriptions for the main stops on the trail. More detailed information can be found on the red street signs at each stop.
1. **Crutchett’s Ramp** - **La Calera**
   This ramp was named after John Crutchett, who obtained a monopoly to burn lime for the civilian population. He had three lime kilns at the top of the lane, next to his large house and garden. Ill-health plagued him and his wife. As a result, his house, the grounds and the lime kilns were sold by Court Order in 1776 to pay off debts. The popular name for the lane is ‘La Calera’, the Spanish name for a lime kiln.

2. **Castle Street** - **Calle Comedia**
   Castle Street, a main access point for Gibraltar’s old town, has been a focus for civilian life for centuries. Also known as ‘Calle de la Cuesta’.

3. **Cornwall’s Parade** - **Plaza de la Verdura**
   ‘Cornwall’s Parade’ or ‘Plaza de la Verdura’ was known for the vegetable market situated here in the 18th century. Cornwall’s may also be a variation of Cornwallis, Gibraltar’s Governor in the 1760’s.

4. **Governor’s Street** - **Calle Cordoneros**
   Governor’s Street was also known as ‘Calle Cordoneros’. This was where the shops carrying the traditional dress of the Penitentes of the Roman Catholic Brotherhood could be bought. The Penitentes wore their outfits in public during Holy Week.

5. **Boschetti’s Steps** - **Escalera Del Tio Pepe**
   Giovanni (John) Boschetti, a Milanese architect and engineer, arrived in Gibraltar in 1784. He built the Victualling Yard, Water Tanks for the Royal Navy and the Civil Hospital. His building style was widely adopted for Gibraltar civil architecture. In later life he was a wealthy landowner and notable philanthropist. The origin of the popular name for the lane, ‘Escalara del Tio Pepe’ (‘Joe’s Steps’), is unknown.

6. **New Passage** - **Calle Peligro**
   Notorious for the number of brothels in the area, this narrow lane was known as Danger Street ‘Calle Peligro’. The brothels were closed down in 1922 by the then Governor Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. The street was renamed ‘New Street’ because it had been given a new lease of life.

7. **City Mill Lane** - **Whirligig Lane**
   Today known as City Mill Lane. The Whirligig was an instrument of punishment reserved for women. This consisted of a round cage which the offender was put in and spun around. This was situated at the bottom of City Mill Lane.

8. **Line Wall Road** - **Lover’s Lane**
   As from the second half of the 19th century, this section of Line Wall Road was also known as ‘Lover’s Lane’.

9. **Library Ramp** - **El Balali**
   Library Ramp was known popularly as El Balali, which was a corruption of the name “Ball Alley”. The popular name recalls the Victorian racquets court, which was situated in part of the former Garrison Library estate on the south side of the ramp.

10. **Town Range** - **Calle Cuarteles**
    This 18th century range of barracks, built in the 1740’s, was named The Town Range to distinguish it from the South Barracks Range. The name of the barracks was then assumed by the street, and stuck despite attempts to rename it. It was known popularly as ‘Calle Cuarteles’ (‘Barracks Street’) as there were barracks on the street and at either end, at Governor’s Parade and Hargraves Parade.

11. **Flat Bastion Road** - **La Cuesta Mr. Bourne**
    In 1830, a blacksmith named Mr. Bourne owned a forge in this area. Mr Bourne is pronounced locally as ‘Mr Von’.