

The provincial towns of Cádiz have many buildings linked to America, these are the result of the Discovery of America and the fact that Cádiz dominated the trade with America from the end of the seventeenth century. At that time, Sanlúcar de

to the docks or officers of the fleet: the Casa de Almirante (seventeenth century); the **Casa de las Cadeneras (14)**; the Casa de las Torres, an example of a typical Cádiz style construction; the **house of Tavira (31)**, with its elevated watchtower, and the house of Estuñán, as well as the Casa de la Cámara, where foreign merchants linked to

road to Punta Paloma, has a hypogeum necropolis dating back to the Copper Ages. This route ends at the Roman town of Carla, in San Roque, a theatre, a General Hospital, the remains of a Roman baths, a commercial complex, a temple with temples and market have been excavated.

Along the

and occupies areas between the old sea walls of the old part of the city and the western stone area opposite the opening of the caño Cotozillero Villanueva Bermejo. The basis of the study is the review of an emblematic building that provides access to the Paseo de Aníbal Barcia which runs along it, it is an urban beach, artistically supported by breakwaters and sand deposits.



American trade used to meet,

## Hercules columns

The coasts to the extreme south over the point of union of the Mediterranean and Atlantic, mythical

Along the beaches of Cádiz

La Victoria beach is one of the sands the city of Cádiz offers, its conditions have made it the most popular beach in the city and the

El Chuto beach, This beach is situated between the Playa Cortadura and the Playa de Composito with access is by the former, The Anegada beach is in its original natural state, it is an uneven beach on two levels and it forms part of a military zone restricted access, This beach,

Barrameda, situated at the estuary of the river Guadalquivir, became a fundamental commercial centre that controlled the navigation from the port of Seville, Cádiz and the Puerto de Santa María became commercial emporiums of the eighteenth century when they centralised traffic with America in the Bay of Cádiz. The fruit and reflection of this activity can be seen today in the commercial houses, fortifications and religious constructions. In the eighteenth century, Cádiz, capital of the Atlantic ports, acquired a physical appearance

of Castles and bastions (seventeenth and eighteenth centuries) that totally encircle the city and gave it an aerial view of Watchtowers (seventeenth and eighteenth centuries), Cádiz had as many as 160 of these elevated tower to spot the arrival of the ships coming from America. Out of the religious buildings, the **Santo Domingo convent (8)** and the **Rosario church (19)**

trade, naval and fishing activities. The most important centre was around the Bay of Cádiz, a complementary centre of the Tartessian world to the provinces

sea wall of the paseo marítimo promenade, which runs round the whole stretch of this straight, open, urban beach.

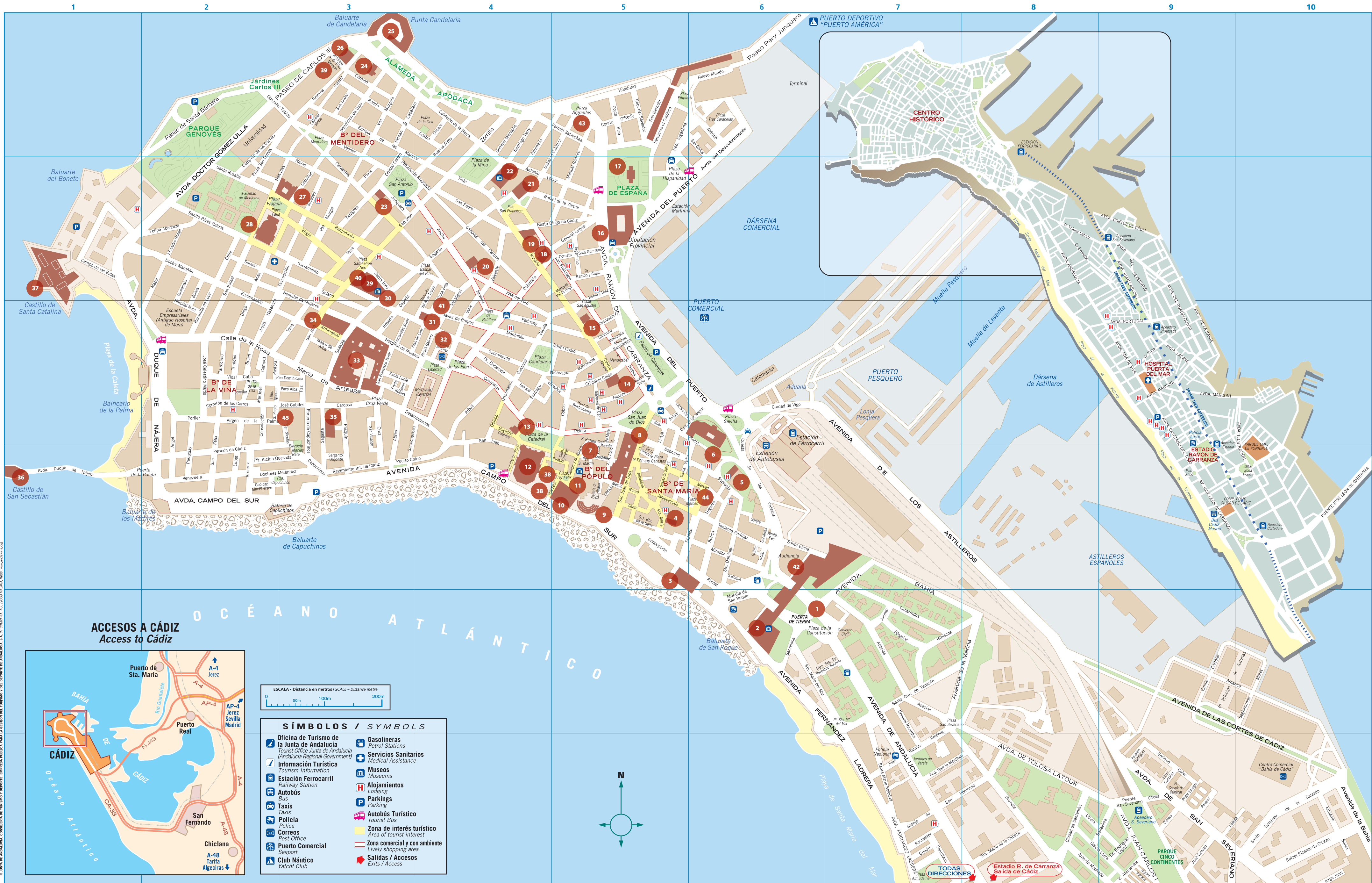
It has been awarded a blue flag in the first campaign for clean sea water in 1987 and every year. **La Caleta** is a beach situated in the very centre of the historic centre of the city of Cádiz. It used to be a natural harbour

time in the Punic wars, Cádiz was a Roman city whose economic importance was only surpassed by Rome in the Empire and by Padua, the Roman theatre, erected

and eighteenth centuries), from the image of the Virgin Mary from this church was the Patroness of the city and of the traffic with America, the monumental **Catedral** (21) (eighteenth century), paid for with the sale of the church of **San Felipe Neri** (22), the church of **Carmona** (24), an example of Iberian American colonial style and the **San Felipe Neri Oratorio** (29), where the Liberal Constitution of 1812 was proclaimed, a determining moment in the evolution of Latin America. We have to add to this list the wealth of old architecture in Cádiz baroque style, almost all



# Cádiz



- 1 Murallas de Puertas de Tierra
- 2 Museo Litográfico
- 3 Casa de Iberoamérica (Antigua Cárcel Real)
- 4 Iglesia de Santa María
- 5 Iglesia de Santo Domingo
- 6 Palacio de Congresos (Antigua Fábrica de Tabacos)
- 7 Casa del Almirante
- 8 Ayuntamiento
- 9 Teatro Romano
- 10 Iglesia de Santa Cruz
- 11 Museo Catedralicio
- 12 Catedral
- 13 Iglesia de Santiago
- 14 Casa de las Cadenas
- 15 Iglesia de San Agustín
- 16 Diputación Provincial
- 17 Plaza de España. Monumento a las Cortes
- 18 Oratorio de la Santa Cueva
- 19 Iglesia del Rosario
- 20 Casa de Mora
- 21 Iglesia Convento de San Francisco
- 22 Museo Provincial de Arqueología y Bellas Artes
- 23 Iglesia de San Antonio
- 24 Iglesia del Carmen
- 25 Baluarte de la Candelaria
- 26 Antiguo Gobierno Militar. Centro Cultural Reina Sofía
- 27 Casa de las Viudas
- 28 Gran Teatro Falla
- 29 Oratorio San Felipe Neri
- 30 Museo de las Cortes de Cádiz
- 31 Torre Tavira
- 32 Yacimiento Romano. Factoría de Salazones
- 33 Hospital de Mujeres
- 34 Iglesia de San Lorenzo
- 35 Iglesia de la Pastora
- 36 Castillo de San Sebastián
- 37 Castillo de Santa Catalina
- 38 Casa del Obispo. Yacimiento Arqueológico
- 39 ECCO. Espacio de Creación Contemporánea
- 40 Centro de Interpretación de la Constitución
- 41 Yacimiento arqueológico Gadir - Teatro de títeres Tía Norica
- 42 Museo del Títere
- 43 Teatro Central Lechera
- 44 Centro Municipal de Flamenco La Merced
- 45 Iglesia Nuestra Señora de la Palma