













many buildings linked to America, these are the result of the Discover of America and the fact that Cádi: dominated the trade with America from the end of the seventeenth century. At that time. Sanlifcar de

the shores of two continents.

Cádiz

foreign merchants linked to American trade used to meet. Hercules columns The coasts to the extreme south

Routes

Cádiz is the oldest city in the West. Three thousand years of

history. Seafaring, open to the sea and the city where the first

Spanish Constitution, called La Pepa, was proclaimed in 1812.

And in the province, encircled by both the Mediterranean Sea

and the Atlantic Ocean, dotted with fishing villages and holiday resorts, white inland villages and wide areas of vines. Cádiz has

a neninsular character, which does not impede it from being the

capital of a land of frontiers that, from the rocky heights of the

mountains, drops into the sea, where the Straits of Gibraltar joir

style, almost all the property linked

(seventeenth century); the Casa de

Inc Corleges (14): the Cosp de

las Custro Torres an example of

a typical Cárliz etyle construction:

the house of Tavira (31), with its

elevated watchtower, and the

house of Estopiñán, as well as

the Casa de la Camorra, where

to the docks or officers of the

fleet: the Casa del Almirante

watch over the point of union of the Mediterranean and Atjantic, mythical landscapes of past divilisations, the Columns of Hercules are the most western limits of the known world. The coast of Cádiz with its function as a port of Lower Andalucía. its strategic position and its products. became a potent magnet that attracted successive settlers. The indigenous settlers date back to prehistoric times, the Phoenician and Punic colonies, the Roman towns, all mixing and superposing to weave a powerful cultural substratum. The shores of the Ocean were the favourite places of the settlers who established

trade, nautical and fishing activities, around the Bay of Cádiz, a

centuries). Cádiz had as many as 160 of these elevated tower to snot the arrival of the shins coming from America. Out of the religious buildings, the Santo Domingo convent (5) and the Rosario church (19) are worth mentioning (seventeenth and eighteenth centuries), the image of the Virgin Mary from this church was the Patroness of the city and of the traffic with America the monumental Cathedral (12)

splendid sarcophagus, a little statue of Melkart, and other vestiges of its Semitic settlers Heading south, just before you reach Tarifa, the Roman presence is evident in the Roman town of Bolonia, Baelo Claudia with its fish preserves industry. The city walls are preserved in good condition so are its streets, the for im with its temples, market basilica, theatre and fish salting factory, which was famous throughou the Empire, Leaving the Roman remains for a moment, the site of Los Algarbes, in Tarifa, on the road to Punta Paloma, has a hypogaeum necropolis dating hank to the Conner Age. This mute. ends at the Roman town of Carteia in San Roque, a commercial colony of the Straits of Gibralta

times. The many objects that have been found from

Phoenician, Punic and Roman

Along the beaches of Cádiz

La Victoria beach is one of the

where baths, a theatre, a forum

with temples and market have

sands the city of Cádiz offers, its conditions have made it the mos popular beach in the city and the favourite with the local people. It stretches along the centre of is also know as the Urrutia beach. Cádiz, occupying the western par of the isthmus the city is situated on. The Cortadura fort, whose weetern enur extende onto the sands of the beach to form the of Cádiz southern limits of this beach. To the north, the limits are marked by the low rocks of the headland in a dispersed way. The Victoria beach stretches between these limits in a straight line along 2,500 metres, with an average width of 185 metres at low tide due to the regeneration work that has been carried out. The back





Paco Alba or Carlos Cano. The San Sebastián (36) and Santa Catalina (37) castles flank this beach, opposite the University of Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales (the ancient hospital of Mora) of the Cádiz Campus, Recently it has been

times are testimonies of its mnortance. The Museum of Cádiz (22) has some first class exhibits like iewels and fumishings the James Road film that was made here: Die another day and also Captain Alatriste. The local

neanle consider it to be one of the most emblematic places in their town and consequently it is mentioned in the words of many Carnival songs. The Santa María del Mar beach is the most norther of the beaches open to the west of the municipality of Cádiz. It stretches along 400 metres 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 calls Condesa Villafuente Bermeia, The hark of the hearth is made up of an embankment which provides access to the Paseo de Amilicar Barca which runs along it. It is an urban beach. artificially supported by breakwaters and sand deposits.

El Chato beach. This beach is situated between the Plava Cortadura and the Plays de Composite 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 together with the Chato beach.

Roman route along the coast

The incompration of Cárliz (Garles to the Roman Empire began in 206 BC when the city agreed to he allies of Rome, involved at that



time in the Punic wars. Cádiz was a Roman city whose economic

Cádiz













Geography and history

The legend says that the mythica Hercules separated Europe and Africa and that is how the straits of Gibraltar came into being. The city of Cádiz forms part of that mythology, the oldest city in Europe, with three thousand years of history on its back. Situated on a peninsula, it was founded around



called it Gadir. The Carthaginians came later followed by the Romans. it was always a prosperous place. The Romans and the Visigoths also left their marks and then from 711 it was Moorish territory, until King Alfoneo tenth the Wise took the city back during the second half of the thirteenth century making it part of the Kingdom of Castile, This province

contributed notably to the discovery and colonisation of America during the fifteenth century, Christopher Columbus and other illustrious seafarers used the ports of Cádiz to sail to the New Continent, The eighteenth century was the Golden Are of Cádiz when overseas trade was virtually monopolised from Cádiz.

giving the place a cosmopolitan

character, new ideas penetrated resulting in a literal and democratic opening in the form of the Constitution of 1812. A seafaring city full of light. Cádiz has a nogulation of around 140 000 inhabitants. The city walls of the Puertas de Tierra, clearly separate the modern part of the city from the old part, with its narrow streets, small plazas and

very typical places. like the Viña suburb, the old fishing quarter, the Mentidero or Santa María suburbs, cradles of flamenco: the Plaza de San Juan de Dios or the El Pópulo suburb, the ancient Medieval town

The average annual temperature is 18° C with 2,846 hours of sur



From the Torre de Tavira (31), the highest tower in the city, you can see an amazing landscape: the city of Cádiz is like an island. From any of its streets or from a walk round the city walls you can see the bright blue sea. With 3000 years of antiquity the Phoenician Gadir. looking out towards the Atlantic Ocean, had its Golden Age during the eighteenth century, when it became a metropolis of the American continent and trade went backward and forward to America. This left its mark on the architecture that has a definite colonial air about it. The old part of town, which you enter through the Puerta de la Tierra. has many bastions and impressive buildings of elegant architecture. Cádiz is an endless mixture of alleways, beaches, sea walls, mansion houses, plazas, markets, museums and gardens. All this mixture

can be seen from the port beyond the magnificent white stone facade of the Cathedral (12) flanked by two towers, with its dome of golden tiles that reflects the light of Cádiz.

The Caleta beach, situated opposite the historic part of town. is surrounded by a fishing suburb and from here you can see the

Santa Catalina (37) and the San Sebastián castles (36), History has left its mark on the town: the remains of the Roman theatre (9), the walled part of the city (1), its urban planning which is intricate and maze-like, houses painted in bright colours, eighteenth century castles; the Hospital de Mujeres (33), a baroque iewel; the Santa Cueva Oratorio (18), a neoclassical

huilding enriched with paintings by Gova: the San Feline de Neri Oratorio (29), where the first Spanish constitution was proclaimed, popularly called La Pepa, Los Mora palace (20), La Casa del Almirante (7), or la Casa de las Cadenas (14), are good examples of the city's prosperity during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Falla Theatre (28), headquarters of the famous Cádiz carnival, is in neomudeiar style and dates back to 1909, when it was built over the site of an ancient wooden theatre. The Museum of Cádiz (22) was opened in 1970 and integrated the traditional museums of Fine Arts and Archaeology that dated back to 1847 and 1887 respectively The present installations were opened in 1990 and comprise 17 halls, which display the most representative exhibits of the Museum

Festivals and traditions



The history of the carnival in Cádiz dates back to the seventeenth century. A colourful show that came into being in the second half of the nineteenth century when the first carnival groups began singing their special songs in the streets and plazas. during Carnival. The profane camival ambience was probibited

in 1937, it was around 1950 when the first typical festival in Cádiz came into being, later in 1977 it became the carnival in its own right once again, splendid and free with the streets as its stage. The carnival groups are the most characteristic of the carnival (choirs

"comparsas" and "chirigotas" groups as well as the quartets) the words of their songs are both funny and clever, they tell us about the most relevant events in relation to the city and also Spanish current affairs. The street is the protagonist of the Carnival: in the Viña suburb you can come across carnival groups and the most original fancy dress

that adds music and colour to the Cádiz nights. The Carnival hedins on Friday with the official opening speech or pregón, on the same day

> the carnival Goddess is chosen. before this many activities have already been celebrated like cooking competitions, official carnival group contest, carnival parade for the children. The choirs offer their carnival songs from the floats in the Plaza del Mercado, which is bubbling with people, sounds and contagious fun, Cádiz opens its doors to

visitors and offers them a colourful festival and a cordial welcome part of the local hospitality.



Gastronomy

and crafts

nrawns from Sanlúcar de Barrameda, Not forgetting the home-made cheeses, cooked meats and meats from the mountain villages. There is delicious confectionery with its clear Moorish influences as well as cakes from the convents. Desserts like tooing de cielo, the alfajores from

Medina Sidonia, nougat and churros from Cádiz, as well as the famous pestiños, exquisite Christmas cakes typical all over the province.

shellfish restaurants, taverns and chiringuito type beach bars provide the apportunity for you to try this varied cuisine and its excellent sherry wines: finos.

cane and esparto grass in



Barrameda, situated at the estuary of the river Guadalquivir, became a fundamental communication centre that controlled the navigation from the port of Seville, Cádiz and the Puerto de Santa María hecam 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

(eighteenth century), paid for with

funds from overseas, the church

of Carmen (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

factor in the political evolution of

Latin America. We have to add to

this list the wealth of civil architecture

in Cárliz hamoue style, almost all.

(seventeenth and eighteenth

The numerous restaurants, bars,

amontillados, olorosos, manzanillas, not forgetting the brandies made in the province, which give this land its special character. There are many varied arts and crafts from Cádiz. The top leather industry in Andalucía has its centre in Ubrique, together with the neighbouring villages of Prado del Rev and Villamartin. The woven blankets and ponchos from Grazalema are also well known; wickenwork as well as work in

Medina Sidonia, Setenil, Bornos and Veier or country style hoots made in Alcalá de los Gazules and Esnera





of Huelva and Seville. In el Puerto de Santa María on the road to el Portal, the protohistoric town of Castillo de Doña Blanca is being excavated (third and fourth centuries BC) uncovering impressive ruins. The objects that have been found at this site are on display in the museum and are related to the neighbouring Gadir, the actual city of Cádiz, which was the commercial emporium of the West in ancient - the stage for several films. like



importance was only surpassed by Rome in the Empire and by Padua, The Roman theatre, erected by the initiative of Balbo el Menor, was opened during one of Julius Caesar's visits to Cádiz (around 45 BC) possibly the largest construction of its kind in Roman Snain and the only one that has hellenistic characteristics. It has a diameter of 120 metres and a height of 30 metres in its origina structure, with seating for 25,000 spectators. Although at present in a period of archaeological recovery. the Roman Theatre can be visited you can see part of the tiers and the stage and the subterranean gallery, perfectly preserved, with

its lighting and vomitoriums.

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