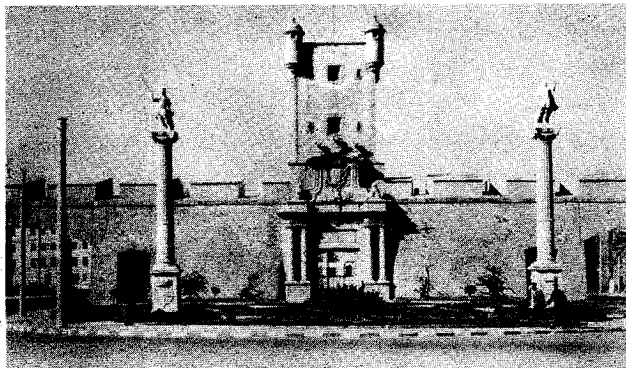
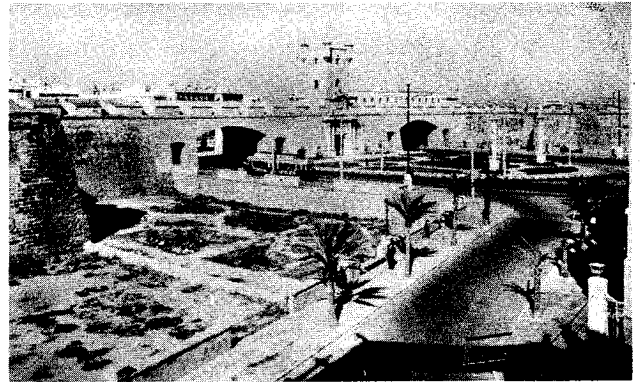
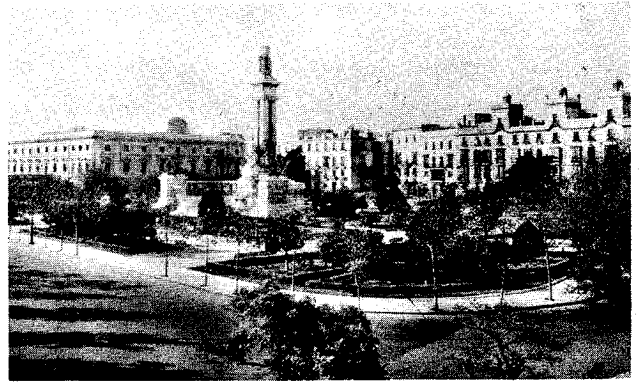
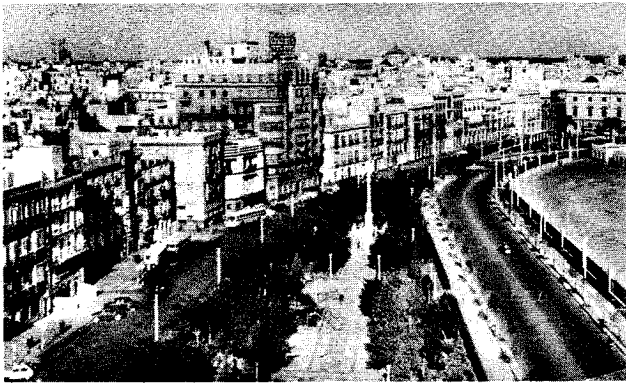
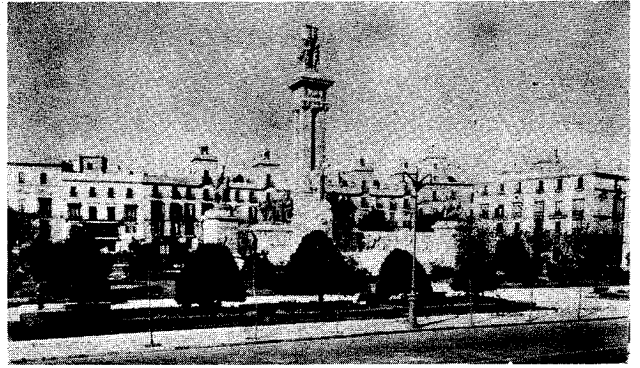


# *ROTA*



*SEVILLE*  
*JEREZ*  
*CADIZ*

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## ROTA, SPAIN

Rota, a small Spanish coastal town on the northwestern side of the Bay of Cadiz in the region of Andalusia, is the site of an American-Spanish Naval Base, and is a good starting point for visits to the larger Andalusian cities of Cadiz, Jerez, and Seville.

This brochure will list the facilities available at the Naval Station in Rota. It will also describe Andalusia and three of its major cities.

If any of the information given has been superseded or outdated, inform the PIO Office on the attached form.

Due to its size and lack of recreational facilities, the town of Rota is out of bounds for personnel from transient fleet units.

### U. S. NAVAL STATION, ROTA, SPAIN

**GENERAL INFORMATION:** The Naval Base of Rota (Spanish title as used in U.S.-Spanish Base Agreement) is a joint American-Spanish base over which flies the Spanish flag. Groundwork for the mutual defense agreements and base construction program was laid by Admiral Forrest B. Sherman in discussions with Generalissimo Franco in 1951. Agreements signed in 1953 by the U.S. and Spanish governments provide for an initial ten-year lease on the base sites, subject to two five-year extensions. Major components of the base include U.S. Naval Station, with naval air facilities and port area; U.S. Navy Fuel Depot and terminal stowage; POL Pier, port terminus serving a multi-product pipe line system to Air Force Bases in the Spanish interior; and the U.S. Naval Magazine. The harbor and air field are joint-use facilities for U.S. and Spanish forces.

Although the U.S. activities at Rota are under U.S. control, the area encompassing the Naval Base is under the command of a Spanish Admiral ("Jefe de la Base Naval de Rota") and certain areas of the base are strictly for Spanish use. The Spanish consider the U.S. Naval Activities here as tenants and guests.



SPECIAL SERVICES FACILITIES

—Archery:

Location: *Golf Driving Range*  
Hours of operation: 1000 to Sunset  
7 days a week

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—Badminton:

Location: *Nav Sta Gym and Outside Basketball & Volleyball Courts*  
Hours of operation: 1000 to 2200

---

—Barracks recreations rooms:

Location: *Recreation rooms are located on the Lower Deck of each Barracks*  
Hours of operation: 1300 to 2200  
7 days a week

---

—Baseball:

Location: *Nav Sta Diamonds*  
Hours of operation: 1000 to Sunset  
7 days a week

---

—Basketball:

Location: *Nav Sta Gym & Outside Courts*  
Hours of operation: 1000 to 2200  
7 days a week

---

—Beach:

Location: *East of Housing, adjacent to the Fuentebravia Beach*  
Hours of operation: 1000 to sunset during Summer months

---

—Bowling:

Location: *Nav Sta Bowling Alley (In Gimnasium)*  
Hours of operation: 1000 to 1700-1800 to 2200  
7 days a week. Secured on Fridays from 1000 to 1600 for Fiel Day.

---

—Boxing:

Location: *Nav Sta Gymnasium*  
Hours of operation: As per arranged schedule

—Camping:

Location: *Camp Columbus*  
Hours of operation: 7 days a week

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—Camp Columbus:

Location: *Between Housing Area & Administrative Section of Base*  
Hours of operation: 7 days a week during Sum.

---

—Commissary "Carry Out" Service:

Location: *Commissary*  
Hours of operation: Hours of Commissary operation  
Charges: 5 ct. for each order carried out

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—Cricket:

Location: *Between EM Club and CPO Club*  
Hours of operation: As Scheduled. by Athletic Officer

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—Croquet:

Location: *Recreation and Picnic Areas*  
Hours of operation: Determined by individual Request.

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—Chess Club:

Location: *Nav Sta Hotel «Buena Vista»*  
Hours of operation: Determined by club activity  
Charges: See Calendar of Events & Plan of the Day for Notices

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—Chief Petty Officers' Club:

Location: *At the South end of Flor St.*  
Hours of operation: 1200 to 2400  
Sat. & Fri. 1200 to 0200

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—Enlisted Mens' Club:

Location: *Between the Nav. Sta. Gym. & CPO Club*  
Hours of operation: 1300 to 0100

**—Golf Driving Range:**

Location: *Adjacent to Golf Course*

Hours of operation: 1000 to 2000  
7 days a week

Charges: 1 bucket of balls for 25 ct.

---

**—Golf Professional Instruction:**

Location: *Golf Course*

Hours of operation: By arrangements with Special Services  
Officers or Golf Professional

Charges: 10 lessons for \$ 8.00

---

**—Go - Karts:**

Location: *Go-Kart Race Track (Adjacent to Hobby Shop)*

Hours of operation: 7 days a week, with racing on Satur-  
days and Sundays at 1430

Charges: 10 ct. a ride

---

**—Gymnasium:**

Location: *Nav Sta Gymnasium Building*

Hours of operation: 1000 to 2300  
7 days a week. Secured Fridays  
until 1900.

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**—Hobbycraft:**

Location: *Nav Sta Hobby Shop*

Hours of operation: 1000 to 2200  
7 days a week

Charges: Determined by Project cost

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**—Horseback Riding:**

Location: *Nav Sta Stables - Railroad Crossing Near the  
Puerto de Sta. Maria Gate*

Hours of operation: 1000 to 2000  
Charges: 50 ct. an hour for riding. Boarding of privately-  
owned horses: \$ 15.00 & \$ 20.00 per month

---

**—La Playa Players: (Little Theater):**

Location: *Nav Sta Chapel Educational Wing*

Hours of operation: Determined by individual  
needs

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**—Library:**

Location: *Nav Sta Library (Between Chapel &  
Swimming Pool)*

Hours of operation: 0830 to 2200  
7 days a week

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**—Movies:**

Location: *Nav Sta Theater*

Hours of operation: 1430-1800-2030  
Three Shows daily, At 1430, 1800  
and 2030

---

**—Ponycart Rides and Rental:**

Location: *Nav Sta Stables*

Hours of operation: As required by individual request thru  
Special Services Officer. 7 days a week

Charges: 10 ct. a ride or hourly rental rate of \$ 2.00

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**—Publications Distribution Service:**

Location: *Special Services Staff*

Hours of operation: Per requirements of requests

Charges: \$ 2.00 per each 1500 copies distributed

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**—Rifle Range:**

Location: *Picnic Area*

Hours of operation: Scheduled thru Nav Sta  
Armory

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**—School of Dance:**

Location: *David Farragut School in Housing Area*

Hours of operation: Scheduled by Dance School Director

Charges: Determined by individual or group.

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**—Officers' Club:**

Location: *Adjacent to the Bog*

Hours of operation: Normally open from 1030  
to 2400

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**—Party & Picnic Service:**

Location: *At Hotel, Stables and Beach Picnic Areas*

Hours of operation: As determined by individual request.

Charges: Determined by individual request.

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**—Photographic Service:**

Location: *Commercial Shop-Rota*

Hours of operation: By arrangement thru Special Services  
Officer

Charges: Prices quoted on request

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**—Skeet Range:**

Location: *300 Yards North of Stable Area*

Hours of operation: Three days a week-1730 to sunset

Charges: \$ 1.00 per Round (Line)

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**—Equipment rental:**

Location: *Gear Locker Room*

Hours of operation: Gear Locker Hours

Charges: As determined by individual requests

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**Fishing:**

Location: *Commercial Fishing Boats in Rota & Puerto de Santa María*  
Hours of operation: By arrangements with Spec. Serv. Off.  
Charges: Cost determined by the individual boat owners as per requests.

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**Flying Club:**

Location: *Sanlúcar de Barrameda*  
Hours of operation: Determined by Club activ.  
See Calendar of Events and Plan of the Day for Notices

---

**Football:**

Location: *Nav Sta Football Field*  
Hours of operation: 1000 to sunset

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**Gear Locker:**

Location: *Nav Sta Gymnasium*  
Hours of operation: 0830 to 1900  
7 days a week

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**Golf:**

Location: *Nav Sta Golf Course*  
Hours of operation: 1000 to 2000  
Charges: Club rental - 25 ct.  
Green Fees - 50 ct.

---

**Soccer Field:**

Location: *Adjacent to Golf Driving Range*  
Hours of operation: 1000 to sunset  
7 days a weeks

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**Softball:**

Location: *Picnic, School & Recreation Areas*  
Hours of operation: 1000 to sunset

---

**Special Services Hotel "Buena Vista":**

Location: *Flor Street, Near the Port Area*  
Hours of operation: 24 hours a Day  
7 days a week  
Charges: Determined by individual request

---

**Square Dance:**

Location: *Nav Sta Chapel - Educational Wing*  
Hours of operation: As per scheduled Club activities  
See Calendar of Events and Plan of the Day for Notices

---

**Steam Baths:**

Location: *Nav Sta Gymnasium*  
Hours of operation: 0900 to 2200  
7 days a week

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**Swimming:**

Location: *Nav Sta Pool & Beach*  
Hours of operation: 1200 to 1900 during  
Summer Months

---

**Tennis:**

Location: *Three Courts Available:*  
1 *Adjacent to Barracks*  
2 *Adjacent to Bog*  
Hours of operation: 1000 to sunset

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**Theater:**

Location: *Nav Sta Theater*  
Hours of operation: 0830 to 2200 daily  
3 Movies daily

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**Track:**

Location: *Nav Sta Track at High School Campus*  
Hours of operation: By scheduled activity

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**Volleyball:**

Location: *Nav Sta Gymnasium (Indoor and Outdoor Courts)*  
Hours of operation: Indoors: 1000 to 2200  
Outdoors: 1000 to sunset

---

**Travel Agency (Lanzani):**

Location: *Nav Sta Air Terminal*  
Hours of operation: Monday thru Sat. 1000 - 1800  
Sundays . . . . . 1000 - 1200  
Charges: Determined by individual requests

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**Weight Lifting:**

Location: *Nav Sta Gymnasium*  
Hours of operation: 1000 to 2200

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**Youth Activities:**

Location: *Camp Columbus*  
Hours of operation: As determined by group  
or individual request.

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**(Schedule) BUS TOURS AND TRIPS (Schedule)**

D A Y	GYM	JEREZ		SEVILLA		GIBRALTAR		GYM
	Depart	Arrive	Depart	Arrive	Depart	Arrive	Depart	Arrive
Monday . . . . .	0930			1230	1530			1730
Tuesday . . . . .	0930	1000	1230					1250
Wednesday . . . . .	0930			1230	1530			1730
Thursday . . . . .	0930	1000	1230					1250
Friday . . . . .	1800					2130	2140	0100
" . . . . .	1830			2030	2040			2230
Saturday . . . . .	0730					1130	1800	2130
" . . . . .	0930			1230	1730			2000
Sunday . . . . .	0730					1130	1800	2130
" . . . . .	1000			1230	1730			2000

**ROUND TRIP TICKET PRICES:** Jerez (Bodega Tour) -.50 c,  
Sevilla \$ 1.00, Gibraltar \$ 2.00

Tickets for all trips are on sale in the Nav Sta Gym (Spec. Serv. Transportation Office, telephone 2349). Special group tours and trips by bus may be arranged with the Special Serv. Officer, Ext. 2164.

**OTHER SPEC. SERV. TRANSPORTATION SERVICES**

Rota Liberty Bus	Driver Training
Wrécker Service	Chauffeur Service
Housing School Bus	Moving Service

Call Extension 2349 for complete information  
AND, FOR ALL YOUR TRAVEL NEEDS . . .  
CALL OR VISIT THE LANZANI TRAVEL AGENCY, Located in the AIR  
TERMINAL, Ext. 2229.

**TRUCK RENTAL**

PERSONNEL MAY ARRANGE TO RENT A PICKUP OR STAKE TRUCK BY  
CALLING EXT. 2349. TRUCK RENTAL RATES ARE: \$ 3.50 PER DAY, PLUS  
50c PER MILE. ALL TRUCK RENTALS ARE "WITH DRIVER".

**BUS RENTALS**

- | <u>Buses</u>  | <u>Rental Rates</u> |
|---|---------------------|
| (2) For short trips . . .                                     | \$ 3.00 per hour    |
| (1) 37 passenger Mercedes Touring bus<br>for long trips . . . | 10 ct. per mile.    |

Arrangements for bus rentals are made  
by calling Extension 2349

A base shuttle bus operates on an hourly schedule from the waterfront area to and from the recreational areas of the base.

Local commercial transportation is extremely limited and unreliable except within the city limits of Cadiz, Jerez and Seville. Taxi and bus service from Rota to adjoining towns is practically non-existent and return trips from taxi from the cities are very expensive.

**BASE TAXI SERVICE**

Personnel may engage a base taxi by calling the Spec. Serv. Transportation Dispatcher at Ext. 2349. Rates are: 25c for each one way trip between any two points on the Station (e. g., Housing to Navy Exchange Area, Housing to Theater, Barracks to Beach, etc.); and for «off Station» destinations, 60c per hour, plus 3c per mile. This service is in operation 7 day a week, from 0700 to 2300.

**CAR RENTALS**

Reservations for rental cars (Peugeot 7-passenger station wagons) may be made in person at the Spec. Serv. Transportation Office, in the Nav Sta Gym, or by calling 2349. The reservation is not considered confirmed, however, until the person desiring to rent the car has signed the reservation card for same. Rental rates are as follows:

- Per hour: \$ .60 plus 3c per mile
- Per day: \$ 3.50 plus 3c per mile
- Per week: \$ 20.00 plus 3c per mile

Cars are rented for «in Spain» destinations only. Personnel keeping cars out over night will pay the chauffeur 172 Pts. for his room and board. There are no «self drive» rentals.

**BICYCLE RENTALS**

10c an hour, or \$ 100 per day. Bikes may be rented from 0830 each day, and must be returned to the Gym before sunset.

A Naval Station taxi service is maintained for station officers and officers from visiting ships during the following hours:

0830-2400 Monday through Friday  
0830-0200 Saturday  
0830-2400 Sunday

Call the transportation dispatcher - extension 2034.

Busses shuttle between Rota and Cadiz and Jerez approximately every half hour. A bus schedule will be available upon arrival in Rota.

CHURCHES: The Chaplain's Office, located in the Chapel at the corner of Third Avenue and "E" Street is prepared to assist visiting ships with arrangements for religious services and can provide limited religious supplies and materials. One Protestant and one Catholic Chaplain are available for counselling and to assist with arrangements for orphan's parties, etc., aboard ships.

MEDICAL: The Naval Station Hospital is equipped to provide the following services: Consultation service, including laboratory, X-Ray and pharmacy services, and hospitalization. Ambulance transportation and air evacuation can be provided units of the fleet to the limit of the department's capability.

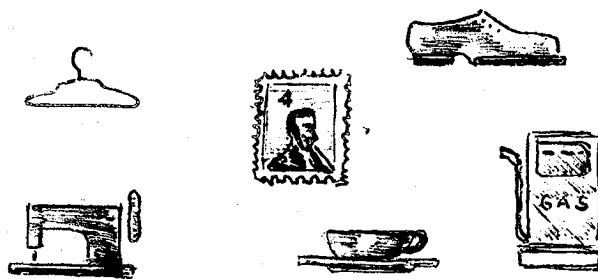
Sick call is held 0830-0930 every day and 1600-1700 Monday through Friday.

The Dental Clinic is located in the Station Hospital. Services provided are operative treatment, oral surgery and prosthodontic treatment.

Dental sick call is held daily from 0830 to 0930. Only emergency treatment will be provided personnel of ships who have an assigned dental guard ship. All personnel of those ships not having an assigned dental guard, who are in need of essential dental care, will have a representative of their ship arrange for necessary appointments by contacting the Dental Clinic as far in advance as possible.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES: The following services are available to visiting fleet units:

Navy Exchange (Retail Store, Barber Shop and Cobbler Shop)  
Commissary Store  
Dry Cleaning and Laundry  
Tailor Shop  
Small Stores  
Air Terminal Restaurant  
Peseta Sales  
Post Office  
Gas Station  
Spanish Souvenir and Gift Shop



All facilities are centrally located in the Administrative/Supply section of the base.



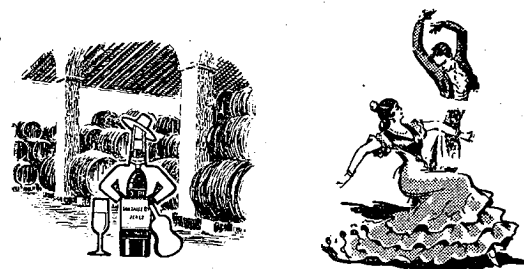
## ANDALUSIA

Andalusia is the fabulous land that armchair tourists mistake for Spain. If you believe the travel posters, every girl is called Carmen, wears a carnation in her hair, spends her days swooning over a matador bloodying up a bull and her nights swooning over guitar serenades wafted to her window through the heavy perfume of orange blossoms. Somewhere in the background a fountain plays seductively into a flower-bordered pool, and the Alhambra looms against the sky. All this accompanied by castanets, a fan, and an embroidered shawl. The more cultured may add a hooded penitent or one of Murillo's little beggars. And, to tell the truth, Andalusia is pretty much like that.

The astonishing thing is that, in spite of a century of blatant advertising, in spite of the comic opera decor and atrocious gewgaws Andalusia has inspired, the southernmost province of Spain holds her ground. So familiar, it is still mysterious. So banal, it remains curiously original. Seen one hundred times and yet once more, it is well worth another journey.

If you're satisfied to have a look at Seville's cathedral and the Cordoba Mezquita and Granada Generalife, you'll find roads reasonably good--as Spanish roads go. Hotels are comfortable and surprisingly cheap--as Spanish hotels go. You'll have sherry and serenades; you can buy a black lace mantilla and trim Spanish shoes for a few pesetas. All the beautiful Spanish postcards you've ever seen will come to life for you.

But there is so much to see in Andalusia--so much too much for the hurried visitor's stay of a few days. To know and fully understand Andalusia would take a lifetime. For Andalusia has everthing. There is the glamor of candlelight upon gold brocade, the hooded black barefoot figures of marching penitents and the sudden wailing lament of impromptu flamenco saetas sung as the Easter Week processions pass through the darkened streets of the large towns. There is the comfort and sophistication of great seaside hotels, of fortress towns half as old as time and vast tawny sierras where eagles wheel towards the unclouded sun. Andalusia is fierce, virile, beautiful, pagan--never dull.



## SEVILLE

Seville, a town of about 450,000 inhabitants, is the spiritual capital and the most famous city of Andalusia, the essence of this beautiful region. The center of activity is the Calle de las Sierpes, a narrow street closed to traffic, bordered by shops and the principal clubs. In summer awnings are stretched across this and adjoining streets. The other streets, often winding and narrow, are bordered by houses painted in lively colors; large and luxuriously ornamented patios are attached to the beautiful homes. Seville, then, is a city to delight the eye; but it is also a city where other senses are

enjoyably indulged. The smells and the sounds of Seville--the fish, wine, and flowers--the uproar of crowds hurrying to a bullfight, a flamenco melody--all combine to give Seville its magical quality, its romantic atmosphere, and its deservedly fine reputation as a tourist's heaven.

The history of Seville, from its foundation until the 13th century, was summed up in the verses engraved on the Jerez Gate, today demolished: "Hercules built me; Julius Caesar surrounded me with walls and high towers; and the Holy King (Ferdinand III) took me with the aid of Carci Perez de Vargas."

Seville is the ancient Hispalis which the Phoenicians, the Greeks, the Carthaginians, the Romans, then the Vandals and the Sueves conquered successively. Capital of a Visigoth Kingdom in 461, it was taken by the Moors in 712 and became, in the 10th century, the rival of Cordova. In 1146 began the domination of the Almohades, a Berber tribe under whom the majority of the Muslim edifices subsisting in Seville were built. In 1211, Seville saw the gathering of the considerable Moorish army which was defeated and dispersed at Las Navas de Tolosa (July 16, 1212).

On November 19, 1248, King Ferdinand III entered Seville; he installed a substantial Christian colony here, which immediately made it a powerful town, and its importance, from a commercial point of view, grew during the following reigns. Towards the end of the 13th century Seville was the capital of Alphonso the Wise. Its most brilliant period was after the discovery of America, and at the time of Philip II, from 1560 to 1600.

In 1808, Seville revolted against the French invaders, but was occupied and held by Marshal Soult until August, 1812. In 1823, the Sevillans took part in the Constitutional movement. They saw established in their town the Cortes (parliament) which, driven from Madrid by the Absolutist movement and the approach of the army under the Duke of Angouleme, forced them to leave and settle at Cadiz. In 1834, Seville, revolting against the Royal Statute, proclaimed the Constitution of 1812. In 1834, it rose against the Government of the Regent Espartero. It resisted the siege by Van Halem and Espartero, who bombarded it vainly for two days. The return of Queen Maria Cristina to Madrid, and her new accession to the Regency brought the siege to an end. Espartero sought refuge in England.

Seville is the 4th town of Spain and the metropolis of the South. The ceramic, oil-refining and metallurgical industries flourish here. The busy port, greatly improved by the dredging of the Tablada River (1926) is used by deep sea cargoes (commerce of wood and lead). The southern approaches of the town were transformed at the time of the Spanish-American Exhibition (1929) of which many splendid buildings, gardens and recreation grounds still exist.

Seville was the birthplace of the painters Murillo (1618-1687) and Velasquez (1599-1660), and the writer Mateo Aleman (1547-1614).

Interesting sights in Seville are the majestic Cathedral, (the largest in Spain) began in 1402 and completed around 1500, and the ancient Moorish royal palace and fortress.

Seville has numerous religious edifices, many of them of great interest and all displaying works of art. These should be visited as time permits. Most of Seville's history is contained in the Cathedral and the Alcazar, and these two sights should not be missed. The Provincial Museum, with important works by Murillo, Torrigiano and El Greco, is one of Spain's major art galleries, and also should be seen.

## JEREZ

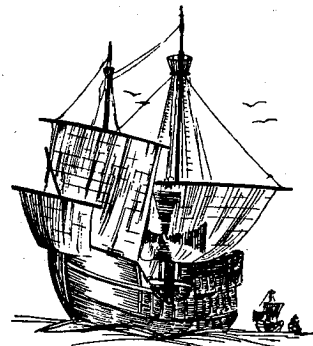
Jerez de la Frontera, a town of 107,770 inhabitants, is a pleasant settlement of vineyards and Renaissance buildings, with many beautiful churches built around the minarets of earlier Moorish mosques, the present tokens of the Mohammedan victory at Guadalete twelve and a half centuries ago. Jerez is a dispenser of the warm hospitality characteristic of great wine producing regions. It boasts a certain elegance of manner and a distinguished way of life. Jerez is justly proud of its famous heady wine and also of its canto hondo singers, those improvisers who give vent to their restrained, tragic passion in subtle modulations.

A visit to the bodegas of Gonzales Byass is an exciting experience even if you do not care for sherry, for there you will see casks signed by visiting notables--royalty, writers, bullfighters, musicians--and perhaps taste a few drops from the 1850 cask. If you do, you will not like it. It is almost like vinegar. But a drop or two in your ordinary 14-year-old wine will make it taste like nectar.

Most tourists enjoy this prosperous little city, the sole home of one of the world's really great wines.

The Ceret of the Visigoths owed its importance above all to the Arabs of the Cordova Califate, who made it a frontier fortress against Norman invaders. Captured and recaptured in the 13th century by Alfonso the Wise, who repopulated it with knights of his own army (1264), the town defended itself nobly during the 14th century against several Muslim attacks and won many privileges. The population remained very devout (as can be seen from the number of religious buildings) and conservative in spirit. Since the 18th century it has owed its fortune to the export of the local wines known all over the world (sherry), which represent an annual value of 35 million pesetas. The bodegas (cellars and warehouses) of the main firms are to be found in former monasteries and convents, or form whole districts, the architectural style being typically Andalusian.

Interesting sights are the Colegiata, a thirteenth century Gothic church, the Consistorial, a palatial museum, and the Palace of Pedro Aladro.



## CADIZ

Cadiz is a city of about 114,000 inhabitants which occupies a rock surrounded on all sides by the sea with the exception of the narrow isthmus joining it to the town of San Fernando. Cadiz is one of the most delightful towns in Andalusia, as much for its elegant houses and its clean, well kept streets as for its exceptionally mild climate.

Once across the narrow isthmus into the city, it is immediately seen why Cadiz is called "the little cup of silver," for the atmosphere sparkles with a radiant sort of dust, brilliant as mica. The city is African in appearance, with palm trees, white houses, cupolas, and street stalls piled with oranges. But its most striking features are churches in their green gardens and the silvery harbor.

This admirable landlocked haven has made Cadiz a typical busy, brawling southern port. The picturesque warren of its narrow back streets is noisy each night with singing and the sound of hands clapping out the unmistakable beat of flamenco dancing.

The town is surrounded by almost three miles of seventeenth century walls (partly demolished on the port side), the foot of which is washed by the sea, except at the head of the little bay of La Caleta. It has two gates, the Land Gate on the isthmus and the Caleta Gate. On their pediments are the arms of the city, Hercules overcoming two lions.

More than 3000 years ago, the Phoenicians were commanded by an oracle to found a settlement beyond the Pillars of Hercules, and it was only after two fruitless attempts that they managed to assemble the foundations of a city and temple on this rock, in 1100 B.C.

The Phoenician city later became Gades, the Julia Augusta Gaditana of the Romans, whence the name Gaditans, which is still given to the inhabitants of Cadiz. Destroyed in the time of the Goths, the city then fell into the hands of the Moors after the final defeat of the Guadalete (711 A.D.). In 1013 the Normans laid all this part of the coast to waste. In 1262 King Alfonso the Wise succeeded in taking possession of Cadiz and immediately set about repopulating it. Its first Christian inhabitants came from the country which is today the province of Santander.

After the discovery of America, the commercial importance of Cadiz increased considerably. In 1596 the English took the town by storm and plundered it. They returned thirty years later but were compelled to withdraw. In 1797 the English fleet, led by Nelson, bombarded the town for two days, though without doing much damage.

In 1805, a French squadron, under Admiral Villeneuve, and a Spanish squadron under the orders of Admiral Gravina lay at anchor in the bay. The English fleet of Admiral Nelson was maneuvering in the Strait. Villeneuve resolved to enter into combat with him and persuaded Gravina to join him. The encounter took place in the waters off Cape Trafalgar. Although Nelson was killed, and the English fleet was seriously outmanned, the British won the day and Cadiz saw the few ships which escaped disaster return to shelter under its walls.



During the War of Independence it became the seat of the insurrectionary Junta. The Cortes were assembled by the Junta and drew up the Constitution of March, 1812 here. This was abolished by Ferdinand VII in 1814 and never ceased to be reclaimed by the liberals of Spain and the two Sicilies. Cadiz remained the stronghold of the liberal party. In 1820, the Constitution was again proclaimed here, and in 1823, Ferdinand VII was brought to Cadiz by the liberals as a prisoner. The French rescued him for the government in

Madrid, however, and they subdued the area, bringing it back under the control of the Madrid government.

Cadiz has many points of interest, all of which are worth a visit. The ancient cathedral, completely destroyed during the English raid in 1596, was rebuilt in Renaissance style. The new Cathedral, built in the eighteenth century, is in Greco-Roman style, and contains distinguished statuary, as well as the tomb of the great Spanish composer, Manuel De Falla. The Church of Santa Catalina contains, at the high altar, some of Murillo's finest work. The Church of Santa Cueva contains work by Goya and El Greco. Other churches in Cadiz are in the possession of works by the Spanish masters.

The Academy of Fine Arts (open daily) displays works by Moro, Rubens, Murillo, Zurbaran, Van Eyck, Coello, Ribera and many contemporary painters and sculptors. The Archaeological Museum contains the remains of Phoenician sarcophagi, a collection of jewelry, and many other objects of historical interest. The Castillo de San Sebastian, to the west of Cap Cronico, is one of the most interesting spots to visit in Cadiz.

Cadiz has three beaches--the Victoria, at the entrance to the town, with fine sand, cabins and a pool; Santa Maria del Mar, and La Palma. During the months of July and August there are many fetes and sporting events. The famous processions of Holy Week are accompanied by bullfights and folklore displays, and the festival of the Corpus Christi is a fascinating spectacle.

There are a number of other small towns in this area which may be worth visiting if time permits. A short distance from Cadiz is the town of Chiclana de la Frontera. It has a population of 18,000, and is very picturesque with its whitewashed houses and its gypsy colony. Sonil, a small port at the head of the Salado has the ruins of the Torre de Guzman and the remains of a fortified palace. Tarifax, a town of 15,000, shows its long-standing ties with the civilization of the Moors, and is the location of the southernmost point of Europe, marked by the lighthouse of the Isle de las Palomas.

### HOTEL, RESTAURANT, AND SHOPPING GUIDE

#### SEVILLE

<u>HOTEL</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Alfonso XIII	San Fernando 2	250 rooms, luxurious, immense, dignified, excellent restaurant
*Madrid	Memendez Peleyo 2	117 rooms, well decorated
Cristina	Almirante Lobo, 4	124 rooms, cabaret
Colon	Canalejas, 1	270 rooms, plain
Inglaterra	Pl. de San Fernando	118 rooms, good with excellent food
*La Rabida	24 Castelar	54 rooms
Biarritz	3 Martin Villa	76 rooms
*Francia	7 Mendez Nunez	50 rooms

<u>RESTAURANT</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
La Parilla	Almirante Lobo, 4	Andalusian food and atmosphere
Los Copales	Sierpes, 102	Excellent food
Casa de la Viuda	Albareda, 1	
@Hosteria Del Prado	Pl. San Sebastian	
Venta Nueva Antequera	Dos Hermanos	

### SHOPPING

Seville is an excellent city in which to shop. Leather goods, particularly gloves, are good bargains here. The best stores are in the quarter around the Calle de las Sierpes. Recommended shops are:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Estrella y Armasto	Calle Sierpes 23	Leather goods
Miguel Sanchez Garcia	Calle Murillo 5 y 7	Leather goods
Peribe	Plaza del Pan 5	Leather goods
Viuda de Antonio Galy	Sierpes 39	Gloves
Eisa	Avenida Espana 2	Haute Couture

### JEREZ

<u>HOTEL</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
*Los Cisnes	Jose Antonio 25	54 rooms, excellent location, the best food in the city
Nuevo	Mayo 23	
Comercio	3 Dona Blanca	

<u>RESTAURANT</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Fornos	Primo de Rivera 45	
San Diego	Gravina 2	
El Bosque	Carr. de Seville	

CADIZ

<u>HOTEL</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Atlantico	Parque Genoves	89 rooms, garden, terrace, fine view
*Francia y Paris	Calvo Sotelo	52 rooms
*Roma	Carranza 12	52 rooms

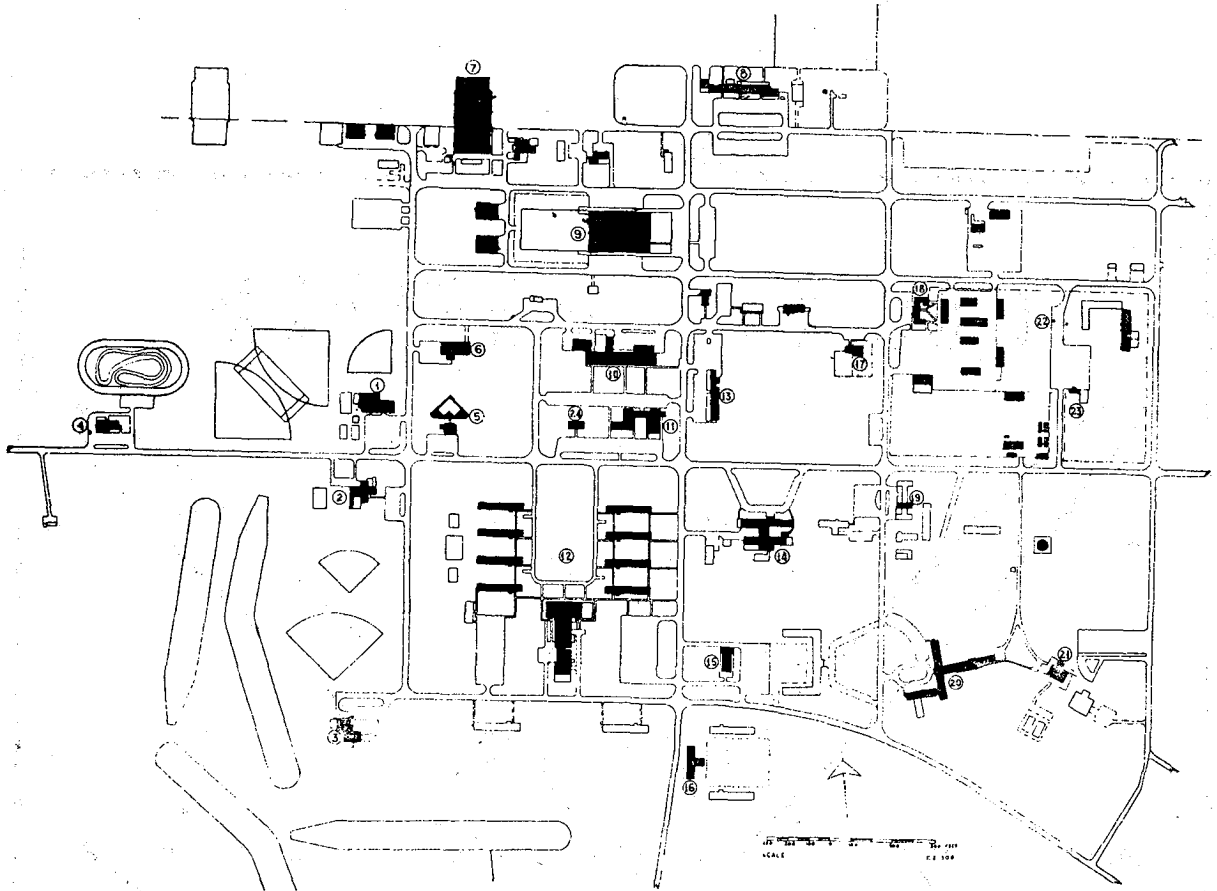
<u>RESTAURANT</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
*El Telescopio	4 Zorilla	Good seafood, fine view
*El Sardinero	San Juan de Dios 4	Good food, expensive
San Francisco		Good food, reasonable
*El Antecoto	22 Alameda de Apodaca	On the waterfront, ex- cellent seafood, expensive
*Comedor Vasco	12 Duque de Tetuan	

\*Diner's Club Card honored  
@American Express Credit Card honored



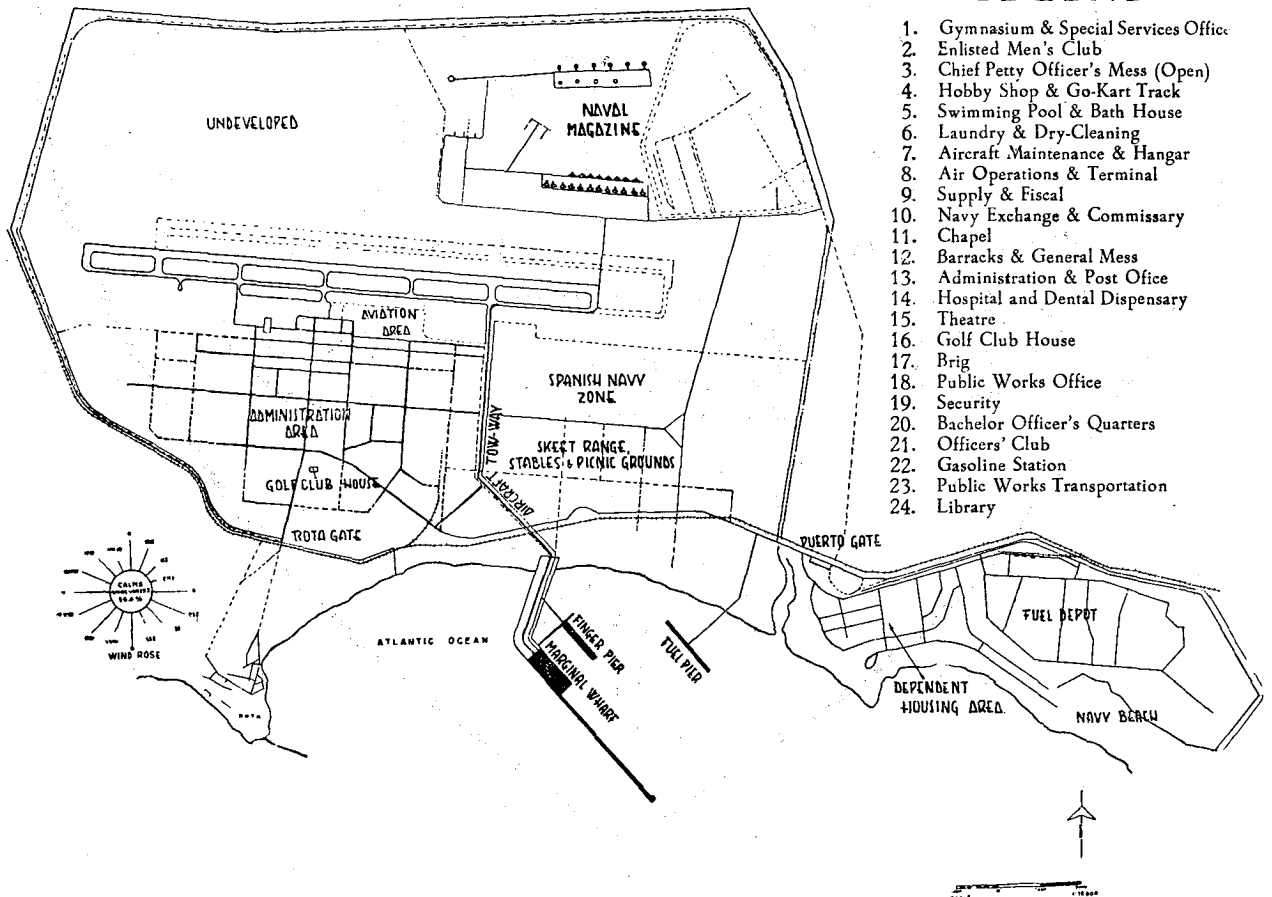


# N. S. ROTA-SPAIN



## LEGEND

1. Gymnasium & Special Services Office
2. Enlisted Men's Club
3. Chief Petty Officer's Mess (Open)
4. Hobby Shop & Go-Kart Track
5. Swimming Pool & Bath House
6. Laundry & Dry-Cleaning
7. Aircraft Maintenance & Hangar
8. Air Operations & Terminal
9. Supply & Fiscal
10. Navy Exchange & Commissary
11. Chapel
12. Barracks & General Mess
13. Administration & Post Office
14. Hospital and Dental Dispensary
15. Theatre
16. Golf Club House
17. Brig
18. Public Works Office
19. Security
20. Bachelor Officer's Quarters
21. Officers' Club
22. Gasoline Station
23. Public Works Transportation
24. Library



**USS SPRINGFIELD**

