Introduction

Melilla occupies the tip of Cap des Trois Fourches, a rocky promontory situated in the Maghreb, in the region of Er Rif, North Africa. Bathed by the Mediterranean, Melilla stretches right across a territory measuring 12.33 km², with a population of 60,000. Known as the city of four cultures, Melilla is home to a large community of Christians, Moslems, Hebrews and Hindus. This cultural melting pot has done much towards enhancing the face and character of the European city, lying 160 km from Almería and 180 km from Málaga. Its past as a military stronghold has left in its wake a considerable heritage of forts, walls and bastions. Moreover, the city’s golden age is reflected in the modernist architecture of the districts built in the early twentieth century.

The climate in Melilla is of the Mediterranean, semiarid kind. The average temperature is 19°. With nearly 3,000 hours of sunshine a year, moderate, warm weather is guaranteed. The few rainy days come in the late winter and early spring.

Melilla may be approached by sea or by air. There are daily trips by boat and ferry from Almería and Málaga, operating mainly at night. Flights are available to and from Madrid, Málaga, Almería and Granada.

The borderline location of Melilla makes it an ideal spot for excursions to Morocco. Visitors are required to take their passports and, if entering the country in a private vehicle, it is compulsory to carry a driving licence, a green card and an international insurance policy.
Melilla’s history commences with the Phoenicians. Attracted by its geographical position, sheltered from the winds and maritime currents, the Phoenicians arrived there in the seventh century B.C. Naming the place Rusadir, they built a trading port at the foot of its rocky headland and, with the arrival of the Romans centuries later, the city would grow into an important hub of communications and come to form part of the province of Mauritania Tingitana.

However, it was the Arabs who boosted activities at the trading port and its bastions. The Moslems made Melilla into a major seaport which traded for seven long centuries with the cities in the southern area of al-Andalus. Once the reconquest had been completed on the peninsula, the attention of the Catholic Sovereigns turned to the north of Africa and, on September 17 1497, expeditionary Pedro de Estopiñán seized the city. Sea trading activities were stepped up with the arrival of the Castilians and Melilla became one of the best-defended military posts in North Africa. As a matter of fact, this period witnessed the commencement of the construction of the chain of forts which now crowns the headland of Melilla la Vieja, or Old Melilla.

The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries will bring periods of unrest to the North African town. At that time, the Spanish
Monarchy’s attention was taken up entirely by the American colonies. Cut off from economic and social developments, Melilla finds itself warding off the constant incursions of the Riffs, who were eager to gain possession of this strategic point in the Mediterranean.

Spain will again set its sights on North Africa at the end of the nineteenth century, with the loss of its last overseas colonies. This interest will be aroused precisely at a time when a number of wars came to an end: in 1862, the year in which the perimeter of the Spanish city is marked out. Three years later, in 1864, Melilla is declared a free port and, at about this time, a sizeable Jewish community settles there.

In 1904, when the Treaty of Algeciras is formalised, Spain is assigned a protectorate in northern Morocco. Melilla then becomes a key point of reference for peninsular interests and the city experiences its greatest moment of glory. Over 90,000 people go to live there while new districts of a modernist flavour start to spring up. Its heyday and prosperity are doused only by the military campaigns of Er Rif.

At the present time, by virtue of the Spanish Constitution, Melilla has the status of an autonomous city, a category which opens up new horizons of progress and modernity. Today, the city’s economy is based on tourism, trade and services. The military population continues to play a fundamental role while new, well-balanced, university facilities have gradually been built. Moreover, in recent years, a trading port and pleasure harbour have been constructed.
Walks round the city

Old Melilla

The fortified enclosures of Old Melilla are the city’s main historical and monumental attraction. From the early sixteenth century to well into the nineteenth, the military erected four defensive blocks. Three of them are set on a limestone rock, somewhat like an island; the other is situated on continental soil. The forts, separated by ditches or channels, are evocative of the epic cities of Malta, Rhodes or Cartagena de Indias, settlements which, in the course of their vast history, have been confronted with bloody sieges and battles.

Old Melilla is the city’s most historical quarter. As time has gone by, its inhabitants have started to speak of it as the village or the citadel. So great is its value that, in 1953, it was declared a historical-artistic site. In the year 2000, it received the Europa Nostra award for the restoration and refurbishment works carried out in its four main areas.

The most modern of the defensive enclosures was erected on the continent. The forts of Grande and Chica, Rosario and Victoria (1) look out from the Alcazaba Hill, the present site of the parador de turismo, or state hotel. The buildings date from the eighteenth century. On June 16 1862, the cannonball which was decisive in the establishment of the present perimeter of the autonomous city was fired from the Victoria fort.

Plaza de los Carros (2) is situated at the foot of the Alcazaba Hill. It was round this square that a nineteenth century city grew up, with districts known as Fuerte de San Carlos (3), Fuerte de San Miguel (4) and Mantelete (5). From the square, one can admire the colossal proportions of the third enclosure, which is reached by the San Fernando tunnel (6), drilled into the tenaille of Falsa Braga. This tunnel leads to the ditch, Foso del Hornabeque (7), which practically makes the rock into an island. The tower, Torre de la Alafia, the barracks and the bastion, Baluarte de San Fernando, may be viewed from this point.

The second enclosure was erected over the Hornabeque ditch. The Victoria tunnel (8) comes out onto a luminous, sunny parade ground, Plaza de Armas (9), on whose sides stand the bastions, Baluarte de San Pedro and Baluarte de San José. Beneath Plaza de Armas, the archaeological remains of the primitive Roman city have been discovered. The highest point of the square, which has recently been renovated, looks down onto the cove known as Galápagos, a beautiful spot lapped by the sea and sheltered by a solid curtain of rocks and stones.

The ditch, Foso de Santiago (10) runs between the first three enclosures and the oldest and largest one. It is reached by the gates, Puerta de Santiago and
Walks round the city

Old Melilla

The fortified enclosures of Old Melilla are the city’s main historical and monumental attraction. From the early sixteenth century to well into the nineteenth, the military erected four defensive blocks. Three of them are set on a limestone rock, somewhat like an island; the other is situated on continental soil. The forts, separated by ditches or channels, are evocative of the epic cities of Malta, Rhodes or Cartagena de Indias, settlements which, in the course of their vast history, have been confronted with bloody sieges and battles.

Old Melilla is the city’s most historical quarter. As time has gone by, its inhabitants have started to speak of it as the village or the citadel. So great is its value that, in 1953, it was declared a historical-artistic site. In the year 2000, it received the Europa Nostra award for the restoration and refurbishment works carried out in its four main areas.

The most modern of the defensive enclosures was erected on the continent. The forts of Grande and Chica, Rosario and Victoria (1) look out from the Alcazaba Hill, the present site of the parador de turismo, or state hotel. The buildings date from the eighteenth century. On June 16 1862, the cannonball which was decisive in the establishment of the present perimeter of the autonomous city was fired from the Victoria fort.

Plaza de los Carros (2) is situated at the foot of the Alcazaba Hill. It was round this square that a nineteenth century city grew up, with districts known as Fuerte de San Carlos (3), Fuerte de San Miguel (4) and Mantelete (5). From the square, one can admire the colossal proportions of the third enclosure, which is reached by the San Fernando tunnel (6), drilled into the tenaille of Falsa Braga. This tunnel leads to the ditch, Foso del Hornabeque (7), which practically makes the rock into an island. The tower, Torre de la Alafia, the barracks and the bastion, Baluarte de San Fernando, may be viewed from this point.

The second enclosure was erected over the Hornabeque ditch. The Victoria tunnel (8) comes out onto a luminous, sunny parade ground, Plaza de Armas (9), on whose sides stand the bastions, Baluarte de San Pedro and Baluarte de San José. Beneath Plaza de Armas, the archaeological remains of the primitive Roman city have been discovered. The highest point of the square, which has recently been renovated, looks down onto the cove known as Galápagos, a beautiful spot lapped by the sea and sheltered by a solid curtain of rocks and stones.

The ditch, Foso de Santiago (10) runs between the first three enclosures and the oldest and largest one. It is reached by the gates, Puerta de Santiago and
Puerta la Marina. The first enclosure was built in the period from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. **Plaza de las Peñuelas** (11), steep and variform, is surrounded by buildings of great historical value. Here are found the wells which quenched the thirst of the inhabitants of Old Melilla right up to the mid-twentieth century. To one side stands the chapel, **Capilla de Santiago** (12), one of the few instances of Gothic architecture on the African continent. Opposite are the warehouses of Las Peñuelas, now taken up by the multimedia exhibition, **Rumbo Melilla**.

Walking up the steps to **Plaza Pedro de Estopiñán** (13), we find the museum, **Museo de la Ciudad**, topped by the tower, Torre de la Vela, and flanked by the battery mounted on the wall, Muralla Real. A tangle of narrow streets leads to the church, **Iglesia de la Concepción** (14), the city’s oldest Christian house of prayer. Construction commenced in 1657. The flat, whitewashed facade boasts a fine frontispiece and a small niche where the image after which the church is named is worshipped. The interior is divided into three naves, lined with chapels designed in the baroque spirit, while the carving of Nuestra Señora de la Victoria, the patron saint of the city, watches over the altar and the high altarpiece.

To the back of the church stands the bastion, **Baluarte de la Concepción** (15), which houses the army museum, **Museo del Ejército**. As we stroll along the street leading to the lighthouse and **Hospital del Rey** (16), we pass the tiny cove, Caleta de Trápana, an attractive, sheltered beach bathed by crystalline waters and bespattered with mounds and rocks.

The lighthouse affords one of the finest views both of the city and of the Mediterranean. Near Hospital del Rey and Plaza de la Parada are the caves, Cuevas del Conventico, an intricate network of galleries running beneath the fortification.
Puerta la Marina. The first enclosure was built in the period from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. **Plaza de las Peñuelas** (11), steep and variform, is surrounded by buildings of great historical value. Here are found the wells which quenched the thirst of the inhabitants of Old Melilla right up to the mid-twentieth century. To one side stands the chapel, **Capilla de Santiago** (12), one of the few instances of Gothic architecture on the African continent. Opposite are the warehouses of Las Peñuelas, now taken up by the multimedia exhibition, **Rumbo Melilla**.

Walking up the steps to **Plaza Pedro de Estopiñán** (13), we find the museum, Museo de la Ciudad, topped by the tower, Torre de la Vela, and flanked by the battery mounted on the wall, Muralla Real. A tangle of narrow streets leads to the church, **Iglesia de la Concepción** (14), the city’s oldest Christian house of prayer. Construction commenced in 1657. The flat, whitewashed facade boasts a fine frontispiece and a small niche where the image after which the church is named is worshipped. The interior is divided into three naves, lined with chapels designed in the baroque spirit, while the carving of Nuestra Señora de la Victoria, the patron saint of the city, watches over the altar and the high altarpiece.

To the back of the church stands the bastion, **Baluarte de la Concepción** (15), which houses the army museum, Museo del Ejército. As we stroll along the street leading to the lighthouse and **Hospital del Rey** (16), we pass the tiny cove, Caleta de Trápana, an attractive, sheltered beach bathed by crystalline waters and bespattered with mounds and rocks.

The lighthouse affords one of the finest views both of the city and of the Mediterranean. Near Hospital del Rey and **Plaza de la Parada** are the caves, **Cuevas del Conventico**, an intricate network of galleries running beneath the fortification.
The new military forts

In the mid-nineteenth century, when the new limits of the city were marked out, three forts were built on Melilla’s periphery. For the purpose of protecting the borderline perimeter, the forts are erected with huge, high walls and new defence systems. All three of them are in the neo-medieval historicist style, thus producing an interesting new architectural current.

To visit the exterior forts, it is necessary to obtain permission at Comandancia Militar (Calle Luis de Sotomayor. ☏ 952 68 44 46).

The Fort of Camellos is situated in the district of Calvo Sotelo. Surrounded by a circular ditch, the building has two towers from which an impressive view of the city may be enjoyed. The Fort of Cabrerizas stands in the district of the same name. Its rhomboid shape is flanked by two hexagonal towers with machicolations featuring parabolic openings.

Lastly, the Fort of Rostrogordo, located in the area of the same name, in the midst of a natural space of great environmental value. Not far from the barracks of the Spanish Legión, Rostrogordo has recently been renovated and made into a combination of camp site and hostel. The building has the shape of an uneven pentagon, with a hexagonal tower at either side. In the centre of the fort is a noteworthy parade ground, with a solid-looking sentry box in each corner. Abdelkrin, the leader of the Riff cause during the African wars of the twenties, was held prisoner in the northern tower of the Fort of Rostrogordo. The Rostrogordo road leads to Melilla’s main military billets and also to the small bay where, on a clear day, the Spanish Chafarina Isles may be surveyed.
The modernist city

The rise in population in the early twentieth century forced town planners to have more districts built. The suburban development, Ensanche Modernista, was designed to meet this need to create new public spaces, arranged in accordance with the guidelines prevailing in the city planning of the start of the century. It was then that the course of the River Oro was diverted and a geometrical centre was built around the present-day Plaza de España (17). The modernist city followed the guidelines of other urban blueprints tried out in cities like Barcelona and Valencia. The Catalanian architect, Enrique Nieto, a pupil of Antonio Gaudí, is to be thanked for some of the most outstanding buildings in the new part of the city, alongside Basque engineer Emilio Alzugaray, who took part in the planning of streets, parks, boulevards and avenues. As a result, Melilla gradually lost its military aspect to make way for the new currents whose beauty and harmony still strike us today.

The main modernist buildings are to be found in Triángulo de Oro (or the Golden Triangle), an area of streets bound by the avenues Reyes Católicos and Juan Carlos I, where the Hernández park is situated, and Plaza de España. In Melilla, there are over 200 modernist buildings. In fact, it is the second city (Barcelona is...
the first) with the greatest number of monuments designed in this style of architecture. One of the most impressive features on all the buildings is to be seen in the original decorations, laden with geometrical and vegetable motifs, appearing again and again on doors, windows, sculptures and relief work.

In Plaza de España, the focal point is Palacio de la Asamblea, an art deco building in the form of a baron’s coronet. The square is also the location of the military casino, Casino Militar, and the Bank of Spain.

Avenida Juan Carlos I (18), Melilla’s main artery, is peppered with modernist constructions. Halfway along the avenue lies Plaza de las Cuatro Culturas (19) and, at the end, Plaza del Comandante Benítez, the starting point of Avenida de los
Palacio de la Asamblea
Palacio de la Asamblea
Reyes Católicos. These blocks of buildings are surrounded by constructions dating back to the early twentieth century, each one different, each one with its own personality.

A list of the most remarkable buildings would include, for instance, **Telegrama del Rif** (20), on the corner of Avenida Cándido Lobera and Calle López Moreno, now the premises of a bank. On its corner, the building boasts an original oval cant, finished off with a polygonal seal. Then comes **Casa de los Cristales** (21), at the intersection of Calle Prim and Calle Abdelkáder. It is a neo-Arab building with an impressive windowed gallery running along the first floor. It is also worth going to Calle Cervantes to see the Chamber of Commerce, **Cámara de Comercio** (22), of which there remains a set of pilasters, decorated with floral designs.
The Melilla of four cultures

Melilla is a mixture of cultures. Here, Christians, Moslems, Jews and Hindus co-exist in perfect harmony. The largest community is made up of the Christians, followed by the Maghrebis. In the main, the Jews and Hindus, less in number, are engaged in the various sectors of local trade. Together, the four cultures have created an open, multifaceted and cosmopolitan city, as may easily be observed in the countenance of the buildings, streets and squares.

The **Church of Sagrado Corazón de Jesús** (23), opposite Plaza de las Cuatro Culturas, is the most representative Christian building. Neogothic in style, the church has a belfry in the centre and a series of baroque chapels in the interior. The religious images on the high altarpiece are to be greatly admired. Other historical places of worship are the church, Iglesia de la Concepción, and the Chapel of Santiago, both situated in the first enclosure of Old Melilla.

Arab mosques are to be found all over the city’s various districts. In the evenings, the chanting of the muezzin can be heard amid the hubbub of the streets and
avenues. The central mosque, **Mezquita Central** (24), is one of the buildings of greatest architectural interest in Melilla. Situated in Calle García Cabrelles, in the district called Polígono, the mosque is the work of modernist architect Enrique Nieto, who took his inspiration from the mosques of Córdoba when designing the windows, horseshoe arches, minarets and cupolas.

The **Or Zaruh Synagogue** (25) is located in the old part of the city, on the side street named after López Moreno. Also designed by Enrique Nieto, the synagogue was completed in 1924. As regards decoration, the series of arcades and the Hebraic symbols are of particular interest.

The **Hindu oratory** (26) is on Avenida de Castelar. To gain admission to all three temples, permission must be obtained from the religious representatives of each community. Furthermore, it is advisable to wear shoes which may easily be removed, while women should take a scarf with which to cover their heads.
Leisure and shows

Gastronomy

The cultural wealth of Melilla is reflected in its rich and varied gastronomy, in a wide range of flavours and aromas of Mediterranean, European and African inspiration. Bars, taverns and restaurants tempt the diner with a cuisine of peninsular, Berber and Hebrew-Sephardic influence. The common factor to all is the custom of serving tapas, available daily in the bars in the centre, along the promenade and the district known as Real. The menu bursts with variety: croquettes, meatballs, flamenquines, prawn balls and broad beans with ham, all washed down with wine or beer at the traditional hours of midday or late evening. Fish is the main raw material used by the restaurants of Melilla, where there is no lack of whitebait, fresh anchovy, squid, sardines and pickled anchovies. Seafood-lovers will enjoy the lobster, the different varieties of prawn and, in particular, the famous king prawns from Mar Chica. As for shellfish, the visitor is recommended to try the mussels and clams. The leading restaurants are situated in the centre and in Barrio del Industrial, just next to the promenade.

Berber cuisine is characterised by bittersweet flavours, lots of spices and bright colours. Kebabs are the mainstay of Maghrebi cuisine, while it is also worth savouring the hariras, the vegetable soups, meat and spices. Other famous dishes include the veal, lamb or fish tayim and couscous, consisting of steamed semolina served with meat and vegetables. Desserts are flavoured with honey, cinnamon and almonds. Visitors should take the opportunity to try the sweet couscous, the fritters, the pasties and the jiringo, a cake made from sweet semolina. Mint tea is the most popular drink at the cafeterias in the centre.

Confectionery forms an important part of Hebrew-Sephardic cuisine. The Jewish community possesses cake shops of great renown in Barrio del Polígono, where the ring-shaped rolls and the biscuits, the almond sweetmeats and monas, the stuffed dates and truffles, should not be missed.
A visit to the museums

The city’s museums are situated in Old Melilla, inside the fortified enclosures. Museo Municipal was built on the battery and parade ground which defended the Gate of Santa Ana in the sixteenth century. Used as a storehouse, a hospital and administrative headquarters, it was finally refurbished as a museum. Spread over three floors, the museum’s rooms take us through prehistory, the Punic-Roman period and the centuries of domination by the Názar Dynasty to the modern, contemporary city. There are also sections displaying paintings, coins, maps and mediaeval ceramics. The third floor provides access to the battery of Muralla Real, where the rudimentary cannons used centuries ago to defend the city are on show.

At the warehouses of Las Peñuelas, there is a permanent exhibition titled Rumbo Melilla. The old premises are now the setting for a multimedia show which tells of the city’s chequered history. The exhibition commences with a series of audio-visual projections, followed by displays of scale models in the mirrored and galleried rooms.

Hospital del Rey was once a military hospital. Nowadays, it houses the municipal archives and library. In the patio, there is a permanent exhibition of maps and charts, while the first floor is used for temporary displays.
Museo del Ejército occupies the premises of a renovated bastion overlooking the Mediterranean Sea. Its centuries-old corridors are now exhibition rooms where objects and tools used in past military campaigns, along with a number of scale models, may be seen. In one of the rooms, there is an exhibition of the uniforms worn by the army corps based in the city. There is also a display of scale models representing Spain’s possessions in North Africa, including the Chafarina Isles and the Alhucemas and Vélez de la Gomera Rocks.

**Museo Municipal.** Plaza Pedro de Estopiñán, s/n. ☏ 952 68 51 05
**Rumbo Melilla.** Plaza de los Aljibes, s/n. ☏ 952 68 07 53
**Hospital del Rey.** Plaza de la Parada, 1. ☏ 952 68 01 44
**Museo del Ejército.** Baluarte de la Concepción, s/n. ☏ 952 68 10 11

**Sports**

Melilla offers a wide range of sports activities, most of which revolve round the waters of the Mediterranean. The nautical sports centre is a haven for yachtsmen, with mooring facilities for up to 349 vessels of between six and 24 m in length. Close at hand are the city’s main diving and sport fishing facilities.

These clubs organise underwater activities just off the African coast. Deep-sea fishing is another of the port’s major tourist attractions. The crystal waters and the beauty of the seabed make this an ideal spot for catching grouper, cod and gilthead, which may weigh up to five kilos.
In the summer, a lively atmosphere fills the nightspots and shopping centre situated in the proximity of the nautical sports centre. Not far from the quay is Melilla’s Gran Casino. During the first fortnight in August, the “Ciudad de Melilla” Nautical Week takes place. The event has been classified in the expert section by the Royal Spanish Sailing Federation. At the same time, the photography competition, “Ciudad de Melilla Nautical Week”, is held, with prizes for the most interesting photographs relating to sailing and the sea.

Those keen on hydro-cycling and water-skiing should make a point of visiting the city’s beach, an arc spanning two kilometres of fine sand bathed by the warm waters of the Mediterranean.

Other sports facilities include the sports pavilion, just by the Cargadero de Mineral Bridge, and the Álvarez Claro Sports Centre, the scene of athletic and swimming events and football matches.
**Fiestas and shopping**

Melilla’s festive calendar commences on January 6 with Epiphany. A few months later, Holy Week draws locals and outsiders alike to watch the processions as they depart from the city’s main churches. In the summertime, various local fiestas are held and, when September comes round, the popular Feria Grande is opened. Then, on September 17, Día de Melilla (Melilla Day) is celebrated. In addition, throughout the year, the Moslem, Hebrew and Hindu communities hold their own traditional fiestas. The Arab Ramadan may be held at any time of the year. According to tradition, just 40 days after the end of the Ramadan, the popular lamb fiesta (Aid-Al-Kebir) should take place. The Hebrew community holds its fiesta of atonement (Yom Kippur) some time in September or October. The Jewish Passover (Pesaj) takes place in March or April. Lastly, the Hindu community holds its New Year fiestas in the spring.

Tax advantages are an excellent reason for buying imported articles. In Melilla, prices are extremely competitive. As it is a free zone, no duties or VAT are charged. Consequently, the central districts are full to brimming with shops and bazaars. The most popular articles are jewellery, clocks and watches, perfume and cosmetics, foodstuffs, drinks and smoker’s items.

There is a good selection of Moroccan handicrafts on sale at the shops in the Mantelete District, not far from the port. Shoppers will be tempted by the leather goods, ceramics and costume jewellery. Melilla’s markets are a frenzy of activity and colour, with stalls selling food, spices and confectionery. At the street markets, held several days a week at different points in the city, clothing, footwear and accessories are sold. Of special interest are the street market in Barrio del Real and the flea market at Polígono, not forgetting the borderline souks in the Chino District or Had.
Useful information

International dialling code: 34

Tourist information

Turespaña tourist information service ☏ 901 300 600
www.tourspain.es

Melilla Tourism Promotion Centre
Cargadero de Mineral. Local 15 ☏ 952 69 64 24
Fax 952 67 89 89
www.melilla500.com
e-mail: turismopacto@teleline.es

Tourist Information Office
Palacio de Exposiciones y Congresos
c/ Pintor Fortuny, 21 ☏ 952 67 54 44
Fax 952 67 96 16

State hotels (Paradores)

Booking Office
c/ Requena, 3. 28013. Madrid ☏ 91 516 66 66
Fax 91 516 66 57
www.parador.es

Parador de Turismo de Melilla
Avda. Cándido Lobera, s/n ☏ 952 68 49 40
Fax 952 68 34 86

Telephone numbers of interest
National police ☏ 091
Local police ☏ 092
Civil guard ☏ 062
Regional hospital ☏ 952 67 00 00

Transport

Trasmediterránea
c/ General Marina, 1 ☏ 902 45 46 45
www.trasmediterranea.es

Air Nostrum
Avda. Cándido Lobera, 2 ☏ 952 68 15 07
Málaga ☏ 95 213 61 46
Almería ☏ 950 23 83 44

Melilla Port Authority
Capitanía del Puerto Deportivo
Explanada de San Lorenzo, s/n ☏ 952 69 10 17

Taxi rank
Avenida Cándido Lobera ☏ 952 68 36 23

Parador
1 Fort Victoria
2 Plaza de los Carros
3 Fort San Carlos
4 Fort San Miguel
5 Mantelete
6 San Fernando tunnel
7 Foso de Hornabeque
8 Victoria tunnel
9 Plaza de Armas
10 Foso de Santiago
11 Plaza de las Peñuelas
12 Chapel, Capilla de Santiago
13 Plaza de Pedro de Estopiñán
14 Church of Concepción
15 Bastion of Concepción
16 Hospital del Rey
17 Plaza de España
18 Avenida de Juan Carlos I
19 Plaza de las Cuatro Culturas
20 Telegrama del Rif
21 Casa de los Cristales
22 Chamber of Commerce
23 Church of Sagrado Corazón de Jesús
24 Mezquita Central
25 Or Zarua Synagogue
26 Hindu Oratory

Tourist information
Parking
State hotel or parador
Hospital
SPANISH TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICES ABROAD

Canada
Toronto. Tourist Office of Spain
2 Bloor Street West Suite 3402
TORONTO, Ontario M4W 3E2
☎️ 1416/961 31 31.  ✉️FAX 1416/961 19 92
e-mail: toronto@tourspain.es
www.tourspain.toronto.on.ca

Great Britain
London. Spanish Tourist Office
22-23, Manchester Square
LONDON W1M 5AP
☎️ 44207/486 80 77.  ✉️FAX 44207/486 80 34
e-mail: londres@tourspain.es
www.uk.tourspain.es
www.tourspain.co.uk

Japan
Tokyo. Tourist Office of Spain
Daini Toranomon Denki Bldg.4f
3-1-10 Toranomon. Minato-Ku
TOKIO-105
☎️ 813/34 32 61 41.  ✉️FAX 813/34 32 61 44
e-mail: tokio@tourspain.es
www.spaintour.com

Russia
Moscow. Spanish Tourist Office
Tverskaya – 16/2 Business Center
“Galeria Aktor” 6th floor
MOSCÚ 103009
☎️ 7095 / 935 83 99.  ✉️FAX 7095 / 935 83 96
e-mail: moscu@tourspain.es
www.tourspain.ru

Singapore
Singapore. Spanish Tourist Office
541Orchard Road. Liat Tower #09-04
238881 SINGAPORE
☎️ 657/37 30 08.  ✉️FAX 657/37 31 73
e-mail: singapore@tourspain.es

United States of America
Los Angeles. Tourist Office of Spain
8833 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 960
BEVERLY HILLS, CAL 90211
☎️ 3123/658 71 95.  ✉️FAX 3123/658 10 61
e-mail: losangeles@tourspain.es

Chicago. Tourist Office of Spain
Water Tower Place, suite 915 East.
845, North Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILL 60-611
☎️ 312/642 19 92.  ✉️FAX 312/642 98 17
e-mail: chicago@tourspain.es

Miami. Tourist Office of Spain
1221 Brickell Avenue
MIAMI, Florida 33131
☎️ 305/358 19 92.  ✉️FAX 305/358 82 23
e-mail: miami@tourspain.es

New York. Tourist Office of Spain
666 Fifth Avenue 35 th floor
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10103
☎️ 212/265 88 22.  ✉️FAX 212/265 88 64
e-mail: nueva@tourspain.es
www.okspain.org

EMBASSIES IN MADRID

Canada: Nuñez de Balboa, 35
☎️ 91 431 43 00.  ✉️FAX 91 431 23 67

Great Britain: Fernando El Santo, 16
☎️ 91 319 02 00.  ✉️FAX 91 308 10 33

Japan: Serrano, 109
☎️ 91 590 76 00.  ✉️FAX 91 590 13 21

Russia: Velazquez, 155
☎️ 91 562 22 64.  ✉️FAX 91 562 97 12

United States of America: Serrano, 75
☎️ 91 587 22 00.  ✉️FAX 91 587 23 03

Text:
Manuel Mateo Pérez
Translation:
Hilary Dyke
Photographs:
Turespaña Picture Library
Graphic design:
Florencio García

Published by:
© Turespaña
Secretaría de Estado de Comercio y Turismo
Ministerio de Economía

Printed by:
Monterreina, S.A.
D.L. M-3048-2002
NIPO: 380-01-045-9
Printed in Spain

First edition