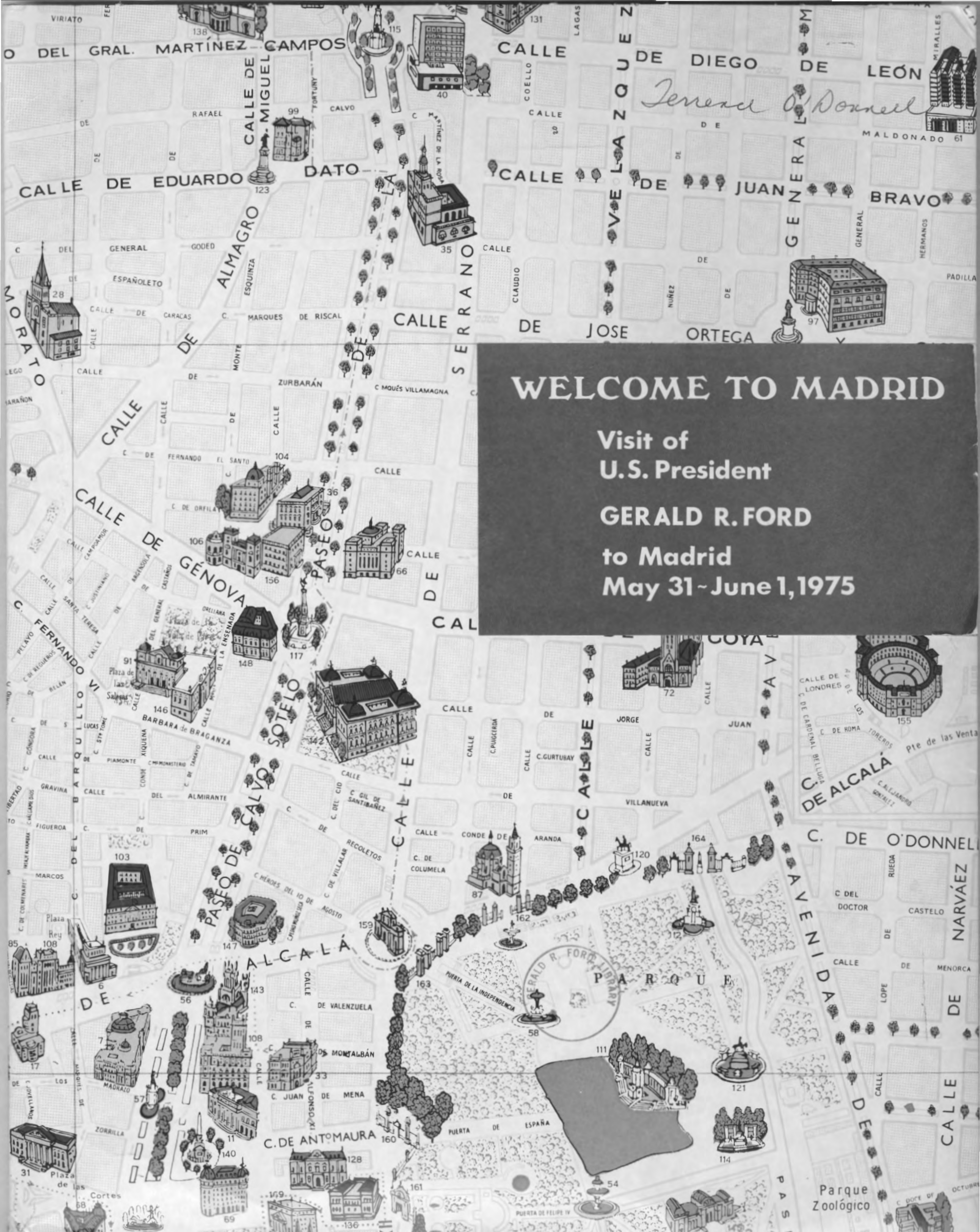


The original documents are located in Box 10, folder “5/28 - 6/3/75 European Trip (5)” of the Betty Ford White House Papers, 1973-1977 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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**Visit of
U.S. President
GERALD R. FORD
to Madrid
May 31-June 1, 1975**

Visit of U.S. President

GERALD R. FORD

to Madrid

May 31 ~ June 1, 1975

**GENERAL INFORMATION
FOR
VISITORS TO MADRID**



U.S. EMBASSY MADRID SPAIN

U.S. EMBASSY MADRID SPAIN

**GENERAL INFORMATION
FOR
VISITORS TO MADRID**



U.S. EMBASSY MADRID SPAIN

KEY PHONE NUMBERS, MEDICAL INFORMATION

KEY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

American Embassy - 276-3600/276-3400

Ambassador Stabler - Emb. Ext. 200, Home: 276-3600 or WHCA
Minister Eaton - Emb. Ext. 201, Home: 225-7331 or WHCA

Hotel Los Galgos - 262-6600

State Dept. Control Room - Rm. 605 Emb. Ext. 316 or thru
WH Switchboard 232-8435
State Dept. Admin. Office- Rm. 606 Emb. Ext. 317 or "

White House Advance Off. - Rm. 608 WH Switchboard 232-8435

Military Aide's Office - Rm. 604 " " "

Moncloa Palace - Call WH Switchboard 232-8435 and ask for your party

Plaza Hotel - Plaza de Espana 2 - 247 1200

Press Office N18 WH Switchboard 232-8435

Torrejon Air Base Switchboard 205-7777
Comand Post 205-6608

MEDICAL INFORMATION

FOR EMERGENCIES ONLY - Extension 717, Hotel Los Galgos

Torrejon Base Hospital - Emergency 205-6116

Ambulance Service (Spanish Red Cross) 419-9481

British American Hospital Tel: 234 6700 (24 hour emergency service)
Calle de Juan XXIII 1
(Ciudad Universitaria)

MISCELLANEOUS

Police	091
Taxi (day & night)	754-0900
Telephone Info	003
Correct Time	093

WHERE TO EAT

RESTAURANTS

FIVE FORKS - VERY EXPENSIVE - \$25 (est.) per person

EL BODEGON - Continental menu
Castellana, 51. Tel: 410 0006

Excellent food - near Embassy.
More reasonable than other
restaurants in this category.

HORCHER'S - International food
Alfonso XII, 6. Tel: 222 0731

One of the best restaurants in
Madrid. Coat and tie required.

JOCKEY CLUB
Amador de los Rios, 6
Tel: 419 1003

Good food. Not too far from
Embassy.

O'XEITO
Castellana, 57. Tel: 419 8387

Seafood restaurant. Near Embassy.

PUERTA DE MOROS
Don Pedro, 10. Tel: 265 3035

Spanish cuisine in 17th century
palace - very elegant. Food
varies from good to so-so.

FOUR FORKS - EXPENSIVE - \$15 - \$20 (est.) per person

ALCALDE
Jorge Juan, 10. Tel: 276 3359

Basque food. Atmosphere is great.
Food is delicious.

HOLLYWOOD
Magallanes, 1. Tel: 448 9165

American food and drinks. More
reasonable than other restaurants
in this group. Popular with the
young crowd. Near USIS Cultural
Center.

HORNO DE SANTA TERESA
Santa Teresa, 12. Tel: 419 0245

Spanish and continental food.

RISCAL
Marques de Riscal, 11
Tel: 4197580

Spanish cuisine. Paella is
specialty. Not too far from
Embassy.

RESTAURANTS Cont'd.

THREE FORKS - MODERATE \$10 - \$15 (est.) per person

- | | |
|---|--|
| EL CHARRO
San Leandro, 3. Tel: 247 5439 | Good Mexican food, Very near Plaza Hotel. Go early as there very few tables. |
| BOTIN'S
Cuchilleros, 17. Tel: 266 4217 | Madrid's oldest restaurant and a MUST for every visitor to Madrid. Reservations a necessity. Roast baby lamb and suckling pig are the specialties. |
| EL COSACO
Alfonso VI, 4. Tel: 265 3548 | Great Russian food and very reasonable prices. |
| LA MARMITE
Plaza de San Amaro, 8.
Tel: 279 3018 | An excellent French restaurant. |
| LAS RESES
Orfila, 3. Tel: 419 3315 | Specialty steaks & meat dishes. Not too far from Embassy. |
| SINAI
Jose Antonio, 29. 2nd floor
Tel: 231 8252 | Kosher food. |
| VIHARA
Plaza de Santa Barbara, 8.
Tel: 419 0745 | If you like Indian curries, this is the place. |
| <u>TWO FORKS</u> - Reasonable - \$10 (est.) per person and less | |
| ARARAD
Costa Rica, 15 bis
Tel: 457 7326 | Excellent Armenian food. |
| CASA PACO
Puerta Cerrada, 11.
Tel: 266 3166 | Good steaks. |

RESTAURANTS Cont'd

LA PANOCHE
Mexico, 9. Tel: 256 5900

Murcian-type food. Not too far
from Embassy.

ONE FORK - Reasonable - \$5 to \$10 (est.) per person

EL PORTAL
Olivar, 3. Tel: 239 0739

Asturian specialties. Best lamb
in town. Also Fabada is delicious.

SALVADOR
Barbieri, 12. Tel: 221 4524

Good Spanish food - Basque
specialties.

FLAMENCO

Shows begin at 11 or 11:30 p.m. and keep going until at least
3:00 a.m. First drink includes cover charge.

CAFE DE CHINITAS - Also serves
Torija, 7. dinner
Tel: 247 5011

Expensive - approx. \$25 per person
for dinner and show.

CORRAL DE LA MORERIA - Also
Moreria, 17. serves dinner
Tel: 265 8446

Runs a little cheaper than the
Cafe De Chinitas.

EL DUENDE - no meals
Senores de Luzon, 3
Tel: 248 5248

Where no dinner is served, first
drink will be approximately \$7 or
\$8 with additional drinks less.

LA ZAMBRA - no meals
Ruiz de Alarcon, 7
Tel: 222 2777

Same as above

NOTE: The estimated prices quoted are for complete dinners,
including wine.

CONVERSION TABLES

The exchange rate fluctuates daily - currently it varies from 55 to 56 pesetas to one US dollar. Conversion rates as follows are based on 1 US dollar to 55 pesetas.

DOLLARS TO PESETAS

\$ 1	=	55
\$ 5	=	275
\$ 10	=	550
\$ 15	=	825
\$ 20	=	1100
\$ 25	=	1375
\$ 30	=	1650
\$ 35	=	1925
\$ 40	=	2200
\$ 45	=	2475
\$ 50	=	2750
\$ 75	=	4125
\$ 100	=	5500

PESETAS TO DOLLARS

5	= \$ 0.09
10	= 0.18
25	= 0.45
50	= 0.91
75	= 1.36
100	= 1.82
150	= 2.73
200	= 3.64
300	= 5.45
500	= 9.09
1000	= 18.18
2000	= 36.36
3000	= 54.55
4000	= 72.73
5000	= 90.91
5500	= 100.00

WHAT TO DO AND WHERE TO SHOP

PLACES OF INTEREST

- PLAZA MAYOR** Stamp and coin market, both professional and amateur.
- FLEA MARKET** "EL RASTRO" - Ribera de Curtidores. Big market open on Sundays from 10:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Weekdays the shops are open 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.
- CASA DE CAMPO** A very large park with a first-class amusement section, with restaurants galore, a nice zoo where the animals live in complete freedom. There is also a lake with rowboats, train ride, and cafeterias.
- RETIRO PARK** The Retiro is the largest and one of the most beautiful of Madrid's parks. Located at Plaza de la Independencia. There is a large artificial lake where rowboats can be hired; a rose garden, and two buildings known as the Palacio de Velazquez and Palacio de Cristal where art exhibitions are sometimes held.

MUSEUMS

Open from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on Sundays and 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. weekdays.

THE PRADO, Paseo del Prado. Madrid's main museum. Most famous for its collection of Spanish painters: Greco, Goya, Velazquez. Also good collection of early Flemish (H. Mesch, et al). All the above except some of the Goyas are on the 2nd floor.

BELLAS ARTES, Alcalá, 13. Fairly small; also for Goya, Zurbaran, the Spanish classics.

ROYAL PALACE AND THE ROYAL ARMOURY (Ask for the Palacio Real). Inside the palace only with guided tours. (They have English speaking guides.) The Armoury is across the courtyard, and you can wander through. They sell miniature replicas of knights if anyone is shopping for boys.

SHOPPING

Most shops are open from 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and from 4:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Some establishments in hotel lobbies are open at night until 8:30 or 9:00 p.m.

SHOPPING (Cont'd)

SUEDE

EL ANTILOPE - LLEDO HERMANOS - Paseo de las Delicias, 31-2

FERLU - Princesa, 82

LEATHER GOODS

A. PARRIEGO - Nunez de Balboa, 94. Shoes

BRAVO - Avda. Jose Antonio, 31 and Serrano, 42. Shoes

LOEWE - Serrano, 26 and Avda. Jose Antonio, 8. Boutique, leather goods, jewelry. Very expensive.

ORLAN - Serrano, 28.

BOUTIQUES

CELSE GARCIA - Serrano, 32. Fairly expensive.

DON CARLOS - Serrano, 94. Moderately expensive.

FANCY - Serrano, 98. Very expensive.

FEMME - Serrano, 3. Fairly expensive.

GARRUNCHO - Velazquez, 22. Expensive.

RANGO - Carrera de San Jeronimo, 19. Expensive.

ST. LAURENT - Serrano, 100. Very expensive.

TED LAPIDUS - Serrano, 53. Very expensive.

MALLORCA PEARLS

ALEIXANDRE - Montera corner Avda. Jose Antonio. Also leather goods.

ESE (Gift Shop) - Juan Hurtado de Mendoza, 5. Tel: 250-3884.

HOTEL CASTELLANA (lobby) - Paseo de la Castellana, 55

MALLORCA - Mesoneros Romanos, 3.

SHOPPING (Cont'd)

SPANISH HANDICRAFT

ARTESANIA ESPANOLA - Floridablanca, 1 (near American Express).

GALARIAS FIESTAS - Serrano, 19.

DEPARTMENT STORES - (Open from 9:30 to 1:30 and 4:30 to 8:00)

CELSO GARCIA - Serrano, 52.

EL CORTE INGLES - Preciados, 3 - Goya, 76 - Raimundo Fdez. Villaverde, 7
(Generalisimo), and Princesa corner Alberto Aguilera.

GALERIAS PRECIADOS - Preciados, 28-30 and Arapiles, 10-12.

SEARS - Serrano, 47-49.

WOOLWORTH - Juan Hurdado de Mendoza, 4.

BEAUTY PARLORS

CLOD DAO, Hotel Los Galgos - Claudio Coello, 139 (across from Embassy).

ELIZABETH ARDEN - Plaza de la Independencia, 4. Exclusive. For
appointment call 276-6400.

JEUNESSE - Maldonado, 13 (near Embassy). Tel: 276-8765.

what's doing in MADRID

MAY 26 - JUNE 1 1975

EVENTS OF THIS WEEK
SEE AT PAGE 9 AND 10

AMERICAN VISITORS BUREAU Shipping - Service

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FROMMER, etc.

OFFICIAL AGENCY
MAJORICA PEARLS
and
LLADRÓ PORCELAIN

HOURS

9:30 to 1:30 mornings — 4:30 to 8 pm. afternoons
(open daily except Sundays & holidays)

SERRANO, 19



EXCURSIONS FROM MADRID

Book through your Hotel desk clerk or travel agent

AVILA, 70 miles
Walled in medieval town with beautiful Cathedral and Convent of Santa Teresa.

SEGOVIA, 55 miles
With famous Roman Aqueduct and beautiful Alcazar where Columbus was received by Isabel la Católica.
LA GRANJA, Palace with famous collection of tapestries. Beautiful Park.

ESCORIAL, 28 miles
Eighth wonder of the world. Monastery and Palace built by Felipe II, Royal Family Pantheon.
VALLEY OF THE FALLEN
Impressive monument carved out of sheer rock with cross 450 feet high.

MADRID
Sightseeing tours in the morning and afternoon.
Nightclub tours.

TOLEDO, 45 miles,
capital of Spain until 16th century. You see "there Greco's house with large collection of his paintings. The Alcazar famous from heroic siege during Spanish Civil War.

ARANJUEZ, 40 miles.
18th century Royal Palace



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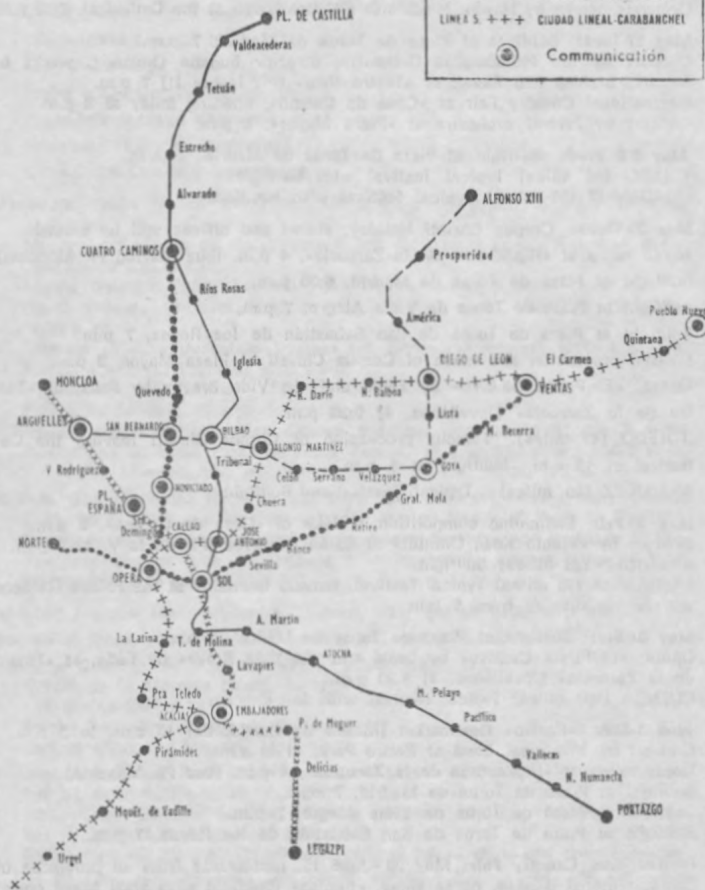
36 VELAZQUEZ STREET. MADRID-1

Phone: 226 36 47 or 226 30 14

Branches at: BARCELONA-SEVILLA-VALENCIA-VIGO
TORREMOLINOS-LOGROÑO-LA CORUÑA-TANGIER

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LÍNEA 2	VENTAS-CUATRO CAMINOS
LÍNEA 3	OPERA-NORTE
LÍNEA 4	MONCLOA-LEGAZPI
LÍNEA 5	ARGÜELLES-DIAGO DE LEÓN
LÍNEA 6	CIUDAD LINEAL-CARABANCHA
	⊙ Comunicación



This week's attractions for visitors to Madrid

May 26-Mon: Bullfight at Plaza de Toros de Madrid, 7 p.m.

Concert by Municipal Band at Plaza Mayor, 8 p.m.

TOLEDO (44 miles) Concert by the Philadelphia Orchestra, director Eugene Ormandy, works by Haydn, Hindemith and Beethoven at the Cathedral, 7:30 p.m.

May 27-Tues: Bullfight at Plaza de Toros de Madrid, 7 p.m.

Concert by the Philadelphia Orchestra, director Eugene Ormandy, works by Mozart, Brahms and Ravel, at «Teatro Real» (Pl. Isabel II) 7 p.m.

International Country Fair at «Casa de Campo», opening today at 8 p.m.

Concert by juvenil orchestra at «Plaza Mayor», 8 p.m.

May 28-Wed: Bullfight at Plaza de Toros de Madrid, 7 p.m.

TOLEDO (44 miles) Typical festival with bullfight.

GUADAMUR (55 miles) Typical festival with novilladas.

May 29-Thurs: Corpus Christi Holiday, stores and offices will be closed.

Horse races at «Hipódromo de la Zarzuela», 4 p.m. (bus leaving Pl. Moncloa).

Bullfight at Plaza de Toros de Madrid, 6:30 p.m.

Bullfight at Plaza de Toros de Vista Alegre, 7 p.m.

Bullfight at Plaza de Toros de San Sebastián de los Reyes, 7 p.m.

Solemn procession and mass of Corpus Christi at Plaza Mayor, 8 p.m.

Opera, «El Pirata Cautivo» by Esplá and «La Vida Breve» by Falla, at «Teatro de la Zarzuela» (Jovellanos, 4) 9:30 p.m.

TOLEDO (44 miles). Famous procession of Corpus Christi leaving the Cathedral at 10 a.m., bullfight at 6 p.m.

ARANJUEZ (28 miles) Typical Festival and Bullfight

May 30-Fri: Swimming competition at lake of «Casa de Campo», 8 p.m.

Concert by «Viento Koan Quintet» at Salón Cisneros (Pl. de la Villa) 8 p.m.

ARANJUEZ (28 miles) Bullfight.

LA GRANJA (50 miles) Typical festival, famous fountains at the Palace Gardens will be on display from 5 p.m.

May 31-Sat: Bullfight at Plaza de Toros de Madrid, 7 p.m.

Opera: «El Pirata Cautivo» by Esplá and «La Vida Breve» by Falla, at «Teatro de la Zarzuela» (Jovellanos, 4) 9:30 p.m.

CUENCA (100 miles) Typical festival with folk-dances.

June 1-Sun: «Rastro» flea-market (Ribera de Curtidores) 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Concert by Municipal Band at Retiro Park, 11:45 a.m.

Horse races at «Hipódromo de la Zarzuela», 4 p.m. (bus Pl. Moncloa).

Bullfight at Plaza de Toros de Madrid, 7 p.m.

Bullfight at Plaza de Toros de Vista Alegre, 7 p.m.

Bullfight at Plaza de Toros de San Sebastián de los Reyes, 7 p.m.

International Country Fair: May 28-June 15, restaurants from all provinces of Spain, regional dances, horse show, «tientas» (bullfight with small brave cows) and many other attractions.

The American Visitors Bureau is not responsible for changes made in this program after publication date

Art Galleries:

Biosca (calle Génova, 11).

Cano (Paseo del Prado, 26).

Celini (calle Bárbara Braganza, 8).

Cisne (calle Eduardo Dato, 17).

Edaf (calle Jorge Juan, 30).

Heller (calle Claudio Coello, 13).

Juana Mordo (calle Villanueva, 7).

Kreislser Dos (calle Hermosilla, 8).

Skira (calle Ortega y Gasset, 23).

Museums: Prado (Paseo del Prado) 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sundays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Modern Art (Paseo de Calvo Sotelo, 20) 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 5 p.m.-9 p.m., Sundays 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

Lázaro Galdiano (calle Serrano, 122) 9:15 a.m.-1:45 p.m.

Royal Palace, 10 a.m.-12:45 p.m., 3:30-5:45 p.m., Sundays 10 a.m.-12:45 p.m.

Convent of «Las Descalzas Reales» (Pl. Descalzas Reales) 10:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m., Monday to Thursday also 4-6 p.m.

«Museo de las Carrozas» (Campo del Moro) 10 a.m.-12:45 p.m., 3:30-5:45 p.m. Sundays 10 a.m.-1:30 p.m.

Railway Museum (calle San Cosme and San Damián) 10 a.m.-1:30 p.m.

Bullfighting Museum (Plaza de Toros Ventas) 10 a.m.-1:10 p.m., 3:30-7 p.m.

Waxworks Museum (Pl. de Colón) 9:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m., 4-9 p.m.

Movies: The FilMOTECA National will show four different movies daily 4-6-8-30 p.m., most films are in their original version (many of them in English). Entrance each performance 40 Pts., Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays 50 Pts. The new elegant Cine Duplex-Sala 1 is located in General Oras, N.º 57 (metro Diego de León).

Jai-a-lai: Frontón Madrid (Doctor Cortezo, 10) games daily 5 p.m.

Greyhound races (Avda. Animas) 6:30 p.m. except Wednesday.

Flamenco Dancing: Arco de Cuchilleros (Cuchilleros, 17).

Corral de la Morería (Morería, 17).

Las Brujas (Norte, 15).

Torres Bermejas (Mesonero Romanos, 15).

Zambra (Ruiz de Alarcón, 7).

Various: Amusement Park (Subway station «Batán» or Bus 33, leaving Pl. Isabel II), open 9:30 a.m. to 19:30 p.m.

Zoo «Casa Campo» (subway station «Batán», or bus, leaving Pl. Isabel II), open 4 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

Safari Park «El Rincón» (35 miles), entrance 250,— ptas. car, open everyday.

Safari Park «El Quexigal» (35 miles), entrance 250,— ptas. per car, open everyday except Monday.

RESTAURANTS

INTERNATIONAL CUISINE:

Club 31. Alcalá 58.
Commodore. Serrano, 145.
El Bodegón. Castellana, 51.
El Fogón. Hotel Wellington.
Horcher. Alfonso XII, 6.
Jockey. Amador de los Ríos, 6.
José Luis. Rafael Salgado, 11.
La Fragua. Ortega y Gasset, 6.
Las Lanzas. Espalter, 8.
Nuevo Valentin. Concha Espina, 8.
O'Pazo. Reina Mercedes, 6.
Pessoa. Luchana, 12.
Puerta de Moros. Don Pedro, 10.
Sky Room. Hotel Plaza.

SPECIALTY SEAFOOD:

Hogar Gallego. Morenas, 3.
Korynto. Preciados, 46.
La Trainera. Lagasca, 60.
O'Xeito. Castellana, 55.

ORIENTAL:

Sakura. Apolonio Morales, 1.
Sulú. Generalísimo, 58.
Vihara. Plaza Santa Bárbara, 8.
Yangt-Ze. Félix Boix, 5.



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Dining Room Service
and Food to take out

IN MADRID

TYPICAL SPANISH:

Alcalde. Jorge Juan, 10.
Casa Botín. Cuchilleros, 17.
Casa Paco. P. Cerrada, 11.
El Callejón. Ternera, 6.
El Puchero. Larra, 18.
El Púlpito. Plaza Mayor, 8.
La Barraca. Reina, 29.
La Gran Tasca. Ballesta, 1.
Mesón Corregidor. Plaza Mayor, 8.
Mesón San Javier. Conde, 3.
Senado. Torija, 7.
Siete Picos. Infantas, 30.
Sixto. Cervantes, 28.
Valentin. San Alberto, 3.

FRENCH:

Le Bristoquet. Conde, 4.

GERMAN:

Edelweis. Jovellanos, 7.

ITALIAN:

La Trattoria. Alamiño, 8.

KOSHER:

Sinaí. José Antonio, 29.

MOROCCAN:

Al Mounia. Recoletos, 5.

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CONDE DEL VALLE DE SUCHIL, 20
TELEFONO 447 50 42
MADRID - 15
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Villa Magna. Castellana, 22.

Castellana. Castellana, 57.
Eurobuilding. Padre Damián, 23.
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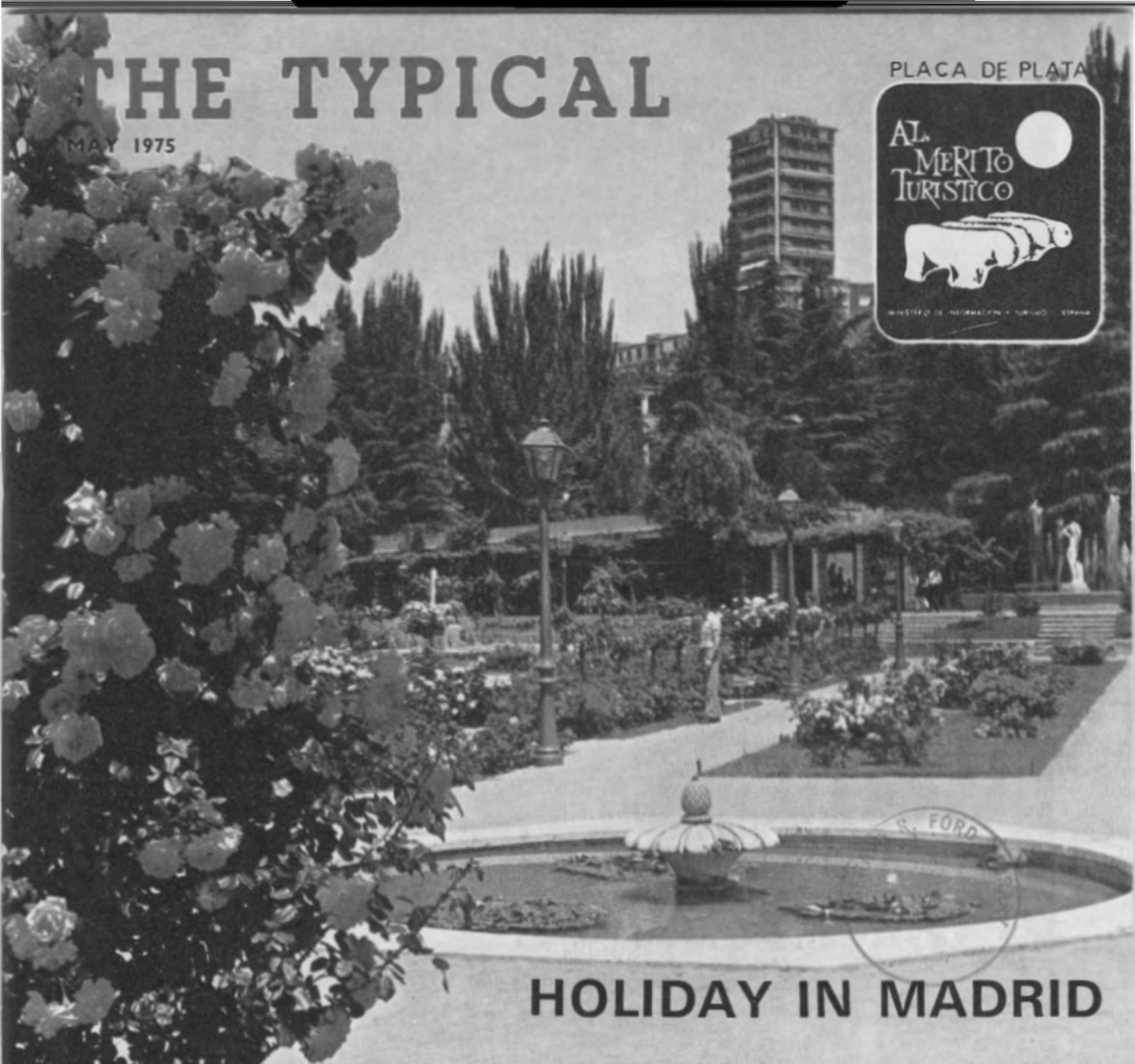
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Franc French (new)	13,48
Sterling Pound	132,14
Franc Swiss	21,96
Franc Belgian (100)	159,77
German Mark	23,61
Italian Liras (100)	8,88
Dutch Guilda	23,17
Danish Crown	10,17
Swedish Crown	14,14
Austrian Shillings (100)	332,53
Colombian Peso	1,83
Mexican Peso	4,27
Uruguayan Peso	0,03
Venezuelan Bolívar	12,71
Portugueses Escudos (100)	227,62
Brazilian Cruzeiro	7,53
Yens (100)	19,12

K. L. M. (Dutch). Avenida José Antonio, 59. 2478100.
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Colombia. Fortuny, 36; 4198241.
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Mónaco. Velázquez, 31; 2252947.
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Paraguay. Castelló, 30; 2763186.
Perú. General Mola, 36; 2258722.
Portugal. Pinar, 1; 2617800.
United Arab Republic. Miguel Angel, 23; 4199458.
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7 p.m. Holiday schedule: Departure from Madrid at 8 a.m. Departure from La Granja at 7 p.m.

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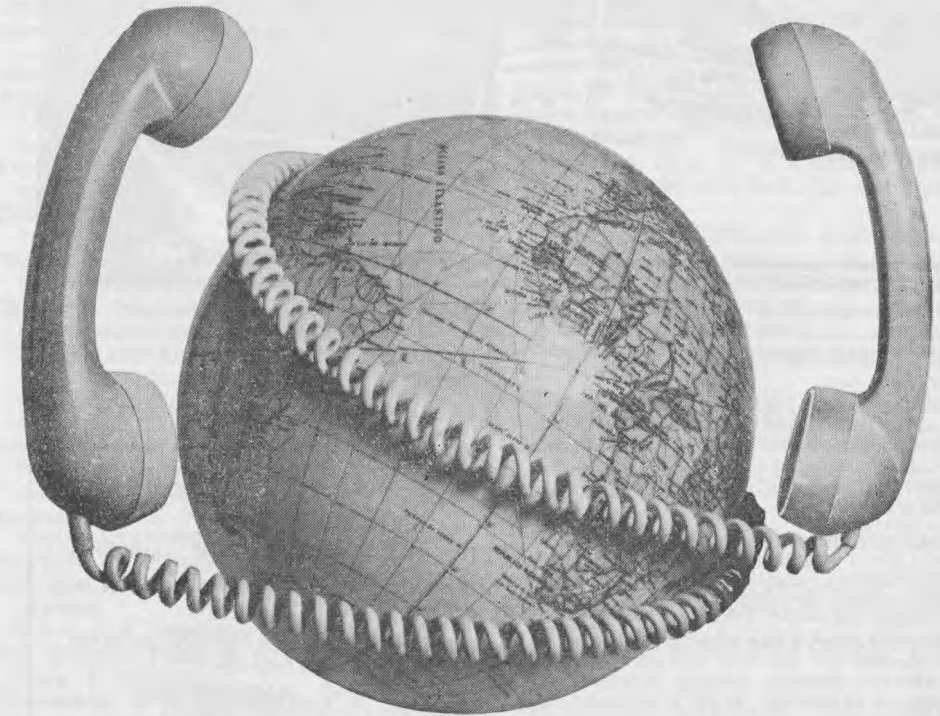
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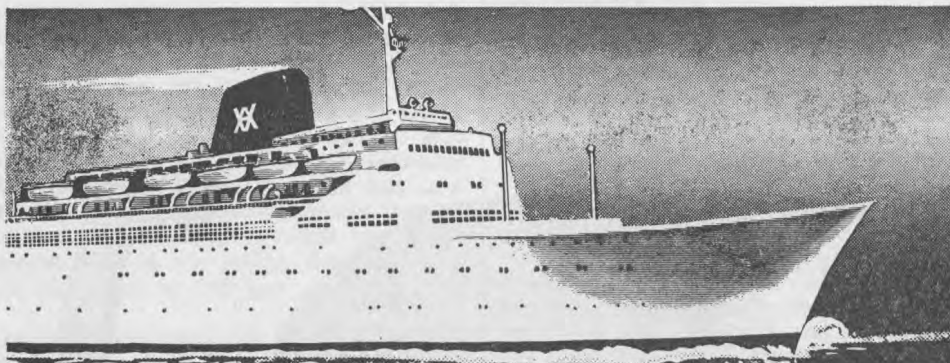
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Del 1 al 17 de julio

Itinerario: BILBAO - DUNDEE (Edimburgo) - HELLESYLT - GEIRANGER FIORD - HELLESYLT - TRONDHEIM - HAMMERFEST - CABO NORTE (SKARVAAG) - SVARTISSEN FIORD - BERGEN - HAMBURGO (Berlin) - BILBAO.

● XXIX CRUCERO A LAS CAPITALES NORDICAS (Crucero 435)

Del 4 al 22 de agosto

Itinerario: BILBAO - EL HAVRE - GÖTEBURGO - COPENHAGUE - ESTOCOLMO - LENINGRADO (Moscú) - GDYNIA (Danzig) - BRUNSBUITEL - CANAL DE KIEL - HAMBURGO (Berlin) - EL HAVRE - BILBAO.

● XV CRUCERO A EGIPTO Y TIERRA SANTA (Crucero 430)

Del 1 al 14 de julio

Itinerario: BARCELONA - ALEJANDRIA (El Cairo, Luxor) - BEIRUT (Baalbeck, Damasco) - HAIFA (Tierra Santa) - BARCELONA.

● XVI CRUCERO DE VERANO AL MEDITERRANEO (Crucero 434)

Del 26 de julio al 6 de agosto

Itinerario: BARCELONA - TUNES - PIREO (Atenas) - ESTAMBUL - MALTA - BARCELONA.

● XII CRUCERO AL MAR NEGRO (Crucero 437)

Del 20 de agosto al 5 de septiembre

Itinerario: BARCELONA - CAPRI - ESTAMBUL - VARNIA - ODESA - CONSTANZA (Bucarest) - BOSFORO - PIREO (Atenas) - DELOS - MYKONOS - BARCELONA.

● VI CRUCERO A ITALIA (Crucero 421)

(Año Santo a Roma)

Del 1 al 8 de abril

Itinerario: BARCELONA - PORTO EMPEDOCLE (Agrigento) - SIRACUSA - NAPOLES (Pompeya, Capri) - LIVORNO (Firencia, Pisa) - BARCELONA.

● XXVIII CRUCERO A LOS PAISES NORDICOS (Crucero 433)

Del 18 de julio al 4 de agosto

Itinerario: BILBAO - ZEEBRUGGE - LENINGRADO (Moscú) - HELSINKI - ESTOCOLMO - COPENHAGUE - CANAL DE KIEL - HAMBURGO (Berlin) - BILBAO.

● XXX CRUCERO AL MAR BALTICO (Crucero 438)

Del 23 de agosto al 8 de septiembre

Itinerario: BILBAO - HAMBURGO (Berlin) - HELSINKI - LENINGRADO (Moscú) - COPENHAGUE - CANAL DE KIEL - AMSTERDAM - ZEEBRUGGE - BILBAO.

● XIII CRUCERO A VENECIA Y YUGOSLAVIA (Crucero 432)

Del 15 al 26 de julio

Itinerario: BARCELONA - CORFU - DUBROVNIK - SPLIT - VENECIA - MALTA - BARCELONA.

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Del 7 al 20 de agosto

Itinerario: BARCELONA - GENOVA - PIREO (Atenas) - VOLOS (Meteora) - MONTE ATHOS - THASOS - PATMOS - ANTALYA - ALANYA - RODAS - GENOVA - BARCELONA.

● XVI CRUCERO A EGIPTO Y MEDITERRANEO ORIENTAL (Crucero 439)

Del 6 al 19 de septiembre

Itinerario: BARCELONA - ALEJANDRIA (El Cairo) - BEIRUT (Baalbeck, Damasco) - RODAS - CAPRI - BARCELONA.

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Paseo Calvo Sotelo, 20. Telephone: 226 49 42.
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THE NAVAL MUSEUM (Museo Naval).

Model ships, navigator's charts (including the famous map used by Juan de la Cosa) and nautical instruments.

Montalbán, 2. Telephone: 221 04 19.
 Open from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Closed on Mondays.

ARMY MUSEUM (Museo del Ejército).

An important collection of war trophies.
 Méndez Núñez, 1. Telephone: 221 67 10.
 Open from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., except Mondays.

THE PRADO MUSEUM (Museo del Prado).

One of the world's foremost art galleries, this museum is housed in a magnificent eighteenth-century building. It contains paintings by the Spanish painters of the twelfth to eighteenth centuries, such as El Greco, Velázquez, Zurbarán, Ribera, Murillo, and Goya; by the Italian masters, such as Fray Angélico, Raphael and those of the Venetian school; Early Flemish artists as Bosco, Rubens, and Van Dyck; and masterpieces of the German, Dutch and English schools. There is also classic sculpture, which includes the famous "Dama de Elche", and fine collections of coins, enamelware and gold and silver work. Restaurant.

Paseo del Prado. Telephone: 239 80 23.
 Open from November to January from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. From February to May and during the month of October from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. From June to the 20th of September from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Open on Sundays and holidays from 10 to 2 p.m.

ETHNOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM

This museum contains a wide variety of artefacts of primitive cultures, in addition to other objects of ethnological interest.

Alfonso XII, 68; Paseo de Atocha, 11. Telephone 239 59 95.

Open from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

PANTHEON OF ILUSTRIOUS MEN

Monuments to famous political figures. It includes works by Plácido Zuloaga, Benlliure, etcétera.

Julián Gayarre, 3. Telephone: 248 87 40.
 Open from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

19TH CENTURY NATIONAL MUSEUM

An extensive collection of Spanish paintings and outstanding sculptures of the 18th century.

Calvo Sotelo, 20. Open from 10:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HOME OF LOPE DE VEGA (Casa-Museo de Lope de Vega).

The home and garden of the famous Spanish playwright.

Cervantes, 11.
 Open weekdays from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

MUSEO MONASTERIO DE LAS DESCALZAS REALES.

This convent was founded in the 16th century and possesses a magnificent collection of paintings, sculptures and tapestries.

Plaza de las Descalzas Reales.
 Open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Open on Saturdays and Sundays from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

A grand collection of relics and artefacts from the Prehistoric, Ancient and Middle Ages. The museum also contains coins and ceramics from every period.

Serrano, 13.
 Open from 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

MUSEO DE AMERICA.

Relics of Latin American civilizations.
 Ciudad Universitaria.
 Open everyday except Monday from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM

Displays of all kinds of objects related to the history of Madrid.
 Fuencarral, 78. Presently undergoing renovation.

ROYAL PALACE (Palacio Real).

Two centuries of history are reflected in this palace, which is considered to be one of the best in Europe. It contains magnificent porcelain, tapestries, furniture, armour and paintings.

Plaza de Oriente (Entrance in the Plaza de la Armeria).

Open in summer from 10 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6:15 p.m.; and in winter from 10 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. to 5:45 p.m. Sundays and holidays open only from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

MUSEO DE LA REAL ACADEMIA DE LA HISTORIA.

A wide variety of Iberian, Visigothic and Arab antiquities. It also contains an interesting collection of paintings and portraits by Goya

MUSEO LAZARO GALDIANO.

This is Madrid's newest museum. It contains thirty rooms with hundreds of paintings from the Spanish, Early Flemish, Italian, French and English schools of art. There are also fine collections of jewels, ceramics, enamelware, coins, gold and silver work, ivory, sculpture and furniture.

Open from 9:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m.

Serrano, 122.

MUSEO CERRALBO.

An extensive collection of objects of artistic as well as historic interest.

Ventura Rodríguez, 17.

Open from 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., except Tuesdays and holidays.

MUSEO DE LA ACADEMIA DE BELLAS ARTES DE SAN FERNANDO.

Collections of Spanish paintings of every period.

Alcalá, 13.

Open from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

INSTITUTO DE VALENCIA DE DON JUAN.

Ceramics and other kinds of objects.

Fortuny, 24.

Open from 12 p.m. to 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, from 12 to 2 p.m. only.

CARRIAGE MUSEUM (Museo de Carruajes).

An original collection of antique horse-drawn carriages and harnesses.

Open in winter from 10 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6:15 p.m.

Sundays and holidays from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. only

ZULOAGA STUDY

The studio conserves the furniture and possessions of the great painter, and paintings and sketches of his last period.

Plaza de Gabriel Miró, 7. Telephone 265 17 40.

Open from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., every day except Tuesday.

Closed from August 1st to October 1st.

MUSEO MONASTERIO DE LA ENCARNACION.

There are works from the beginning of the 17th century, in a mystic and spiritual atmosphere. Plaza de la Encarnación. Telephone 247 05 10.

Open from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays and holidays, open only from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

ROYAL ARMOURY (Real Armeria).

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Plaza de Armas del Palacio Real. Telephone: 248 74 04.

Open the same time as the Royal Palace.

MUSEO ROMANTICO.

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San Mateo, 13. Telephone 223 09 07.

Open weekdays from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Holidays, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed from August 1st to September 15th.

MUSEO DE REPRODUCCIONES ARTISTICAS.

This has a complete collection of models of the most famous classic and renaissance works.

Ciudad Universitaria, Museo de América building. Tel. 244 14 47.

Open from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Closed from August 1st to September 1st.

RAILROAD MUSEUM (Museo del Ferrocarril).

San Cosme y San Damián, 1. Tel. 467 34 91.

Open from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE MUSEUM (Museo de Ciencias Naturales).

Zoological, Geological, Palaeontological and Entomological collections.

Paseo de la Castellana, 84. Tel. 261 86 07.

Open from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Sundays and holidays, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. only.

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THE ROYAL FACTORY OF TAPESTRIES (Real Fábrica de Tapices).

There are sketches of the tapestries designed by Goya, Bayeu, etc. The rooms which contain the looms can also be visited.

Fuenterriabla, 2. Tel. 251 34 00.

Open from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. Saturdays from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed from the 1st of August to the 26th.

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p.m. The Palace is closed four days prior to the visit of any chief of state.

BULLFIGHTING MUSEUM (Museo Taurino).

This houses a complete history of bullfighting represented in paintings, prints and models.

Plaza de toros de las Ventas (Patio de caballos). Tel. 255 18 57.

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The Spanish Mint which also contains a collection of bank notes and coins and medals dating from early Greece to modern times.

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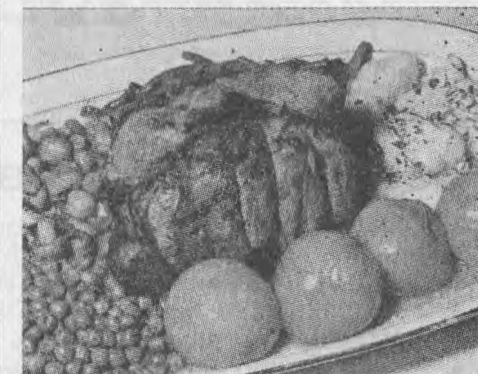
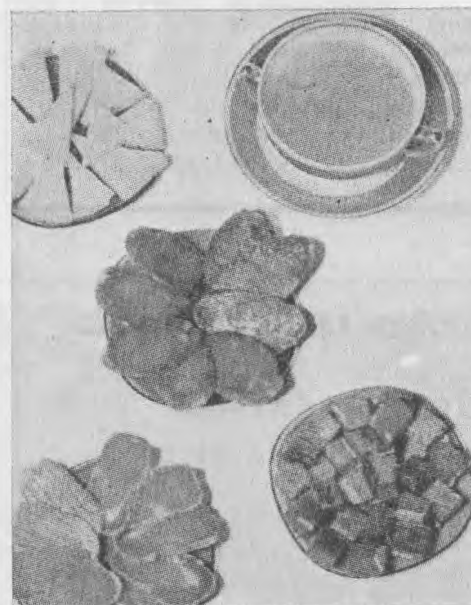
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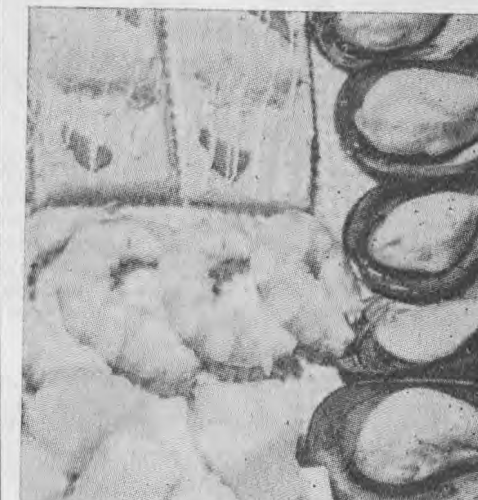
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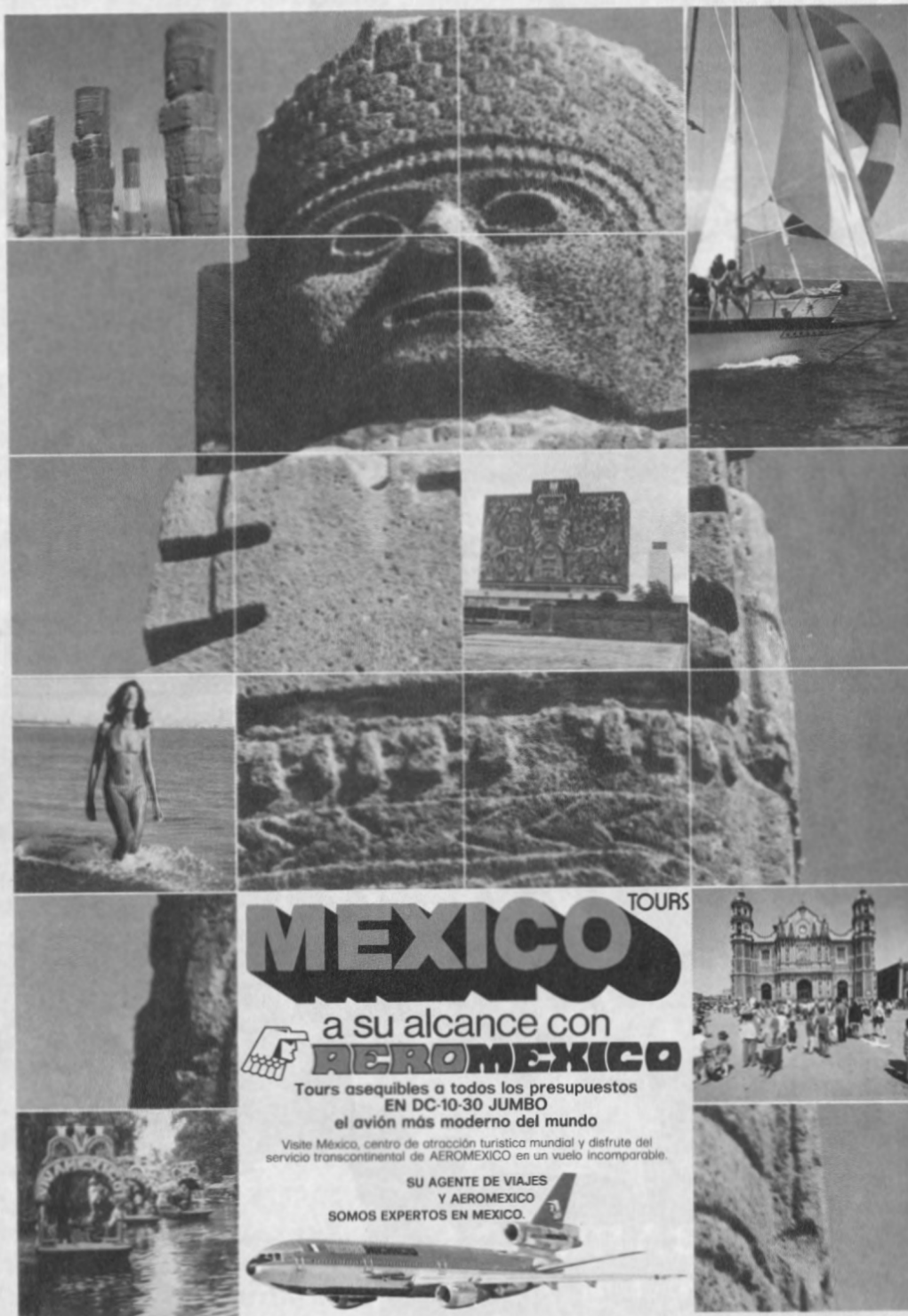


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Sitting-
 room
 of
 Alfon-
 so XIII

MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF ROYAL CLOTHES AND MEMORABILIA OF PAST EPOCHS

*(Special assistance has been donated generously by D. Angel
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The historical panorama exhibited in these rooms integrates the gradual development of the Spanish monarchy from the Catholic Kings to the present times.

The throne of the Catholic Kings, Isabel I of Castille and Fernando II of Aragón, has been reconstructed in the first room. Tribute is thusly paid to these Monarchs who were responsible for incorporating Aranjuez into the Kingdom of that time. Isabel and Fernando came to Aranjuez on various occasions and their special predilection for the town is indicated on the shield located above the entranceway.

But perhaps the principal attraction in this room is the huge, magnificent tapestry dating

back to the sixteenth century and belonging to the famous, historical collection of Ciro. The tapestry is woven with gold, silver, silk and wool threads. The dais of the throne is covered with leather skins of the same period as the tapestry and on each of them is depicted the coat of arms of the Catholic Kings.

Is a small room of the right, the figures of Isabel and Fernando are on display, dressed in the attire of their period, and alongside them are represented two archers.

The Flemish tapestry on the wall behind the figures dates back to the sixteenth century and is one of the priceless series belonging to the National Patrimony.

Adjoining the main room is a smaller office, which evokes the age of Felipe II, and is decorated with paintings and furniture belonging to that monarch.

ROOM OF THE AUSTRIAN DYNASTY

This room contains six cabinets. The first brings to mind the melancholy existence of Doña Juana, Queen of Spain (1504-1517) and that of her husband, Felipe the Handsome (1504-1506). The second showcase is reserved for memorabilia of King Carlos I of Spain and the 5th Emperor of Germany (1517-1556) and his beautiful and elegant wife, the Empress Isabel.

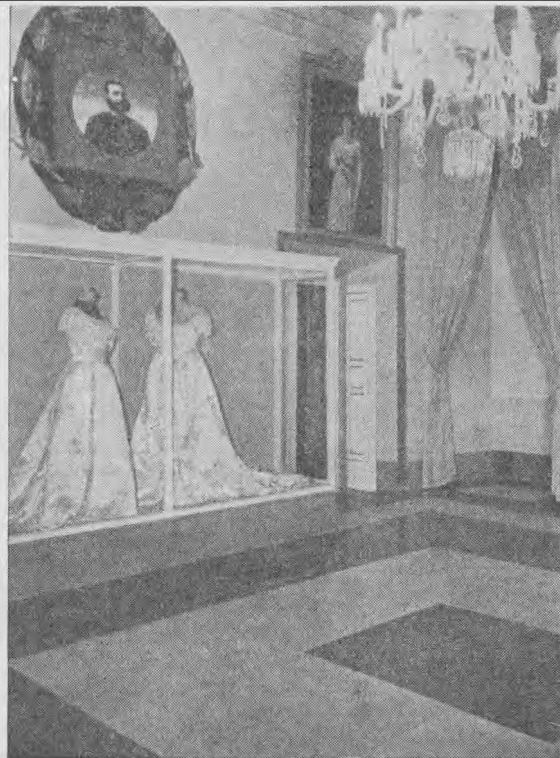
The third showcase is dedicated to Felipe II (1556-1598) and his first wife María Tudor. Their reign represented one of the high points in Spanish history. In honor of the battle of San Quentin, the magnificent palace of El Escorial was constructed in the province of Castille.

The fourth case presents the figures of Felipe III (1598-1621) and his wife Margarita of Austria.

The fifth case possesses the models of Felipe V (1621-1665) and his wife Mariana of Austria.

Finally, the sixth and last showcase is dedicated to the figures of Carlos II (1665-1700) and his wife María Ana Neubourg, representing the reign of the last Hapsburg king and the end of the Austrian house.

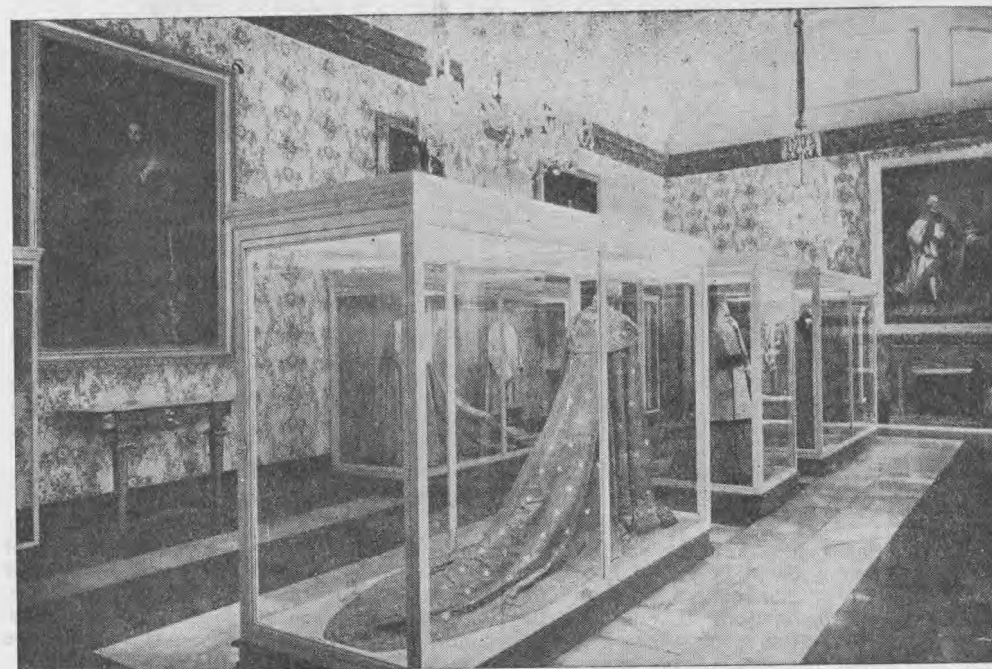
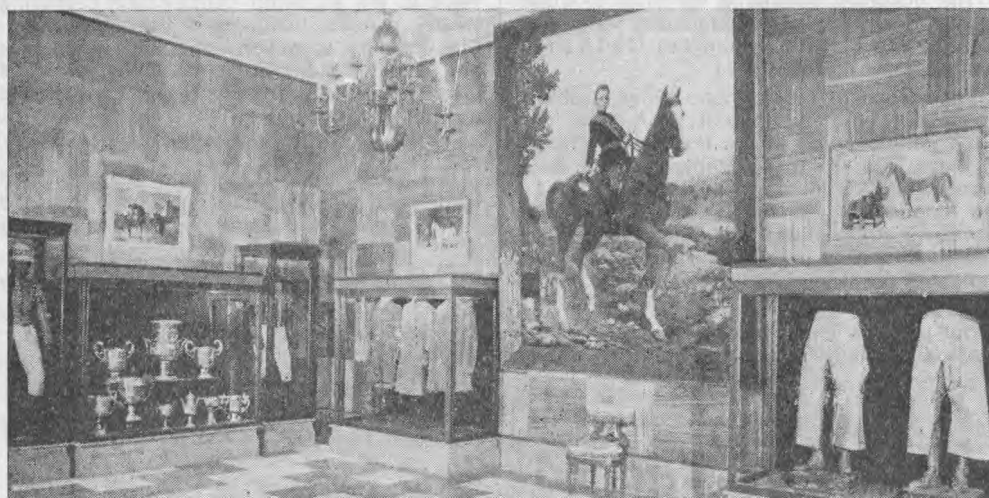
The paintings in this room were chosen to harmonize with the corresponding historical location and time. There are two portraits, of Felipe III and his wife Margarita, by Bartolomé González; two large paintings depicting the



Sitting-room of Alfonso XII

military battles and painted by Lucas Jordán; four sixteenth century paintings representing the military campaigns of King Carlos I; two portraits of gentlemen belonging to the Spanish and Flemish schools; and anonymous portrait of the Prince of decidedly Spanish school; and another anonymous portrait of Juan de Austria as a child.

Room of the sports trophies



Room of the royal mantles of the court

ROOMS OF THE BOURBON DYNASTY

The first room features various eighteenth century tapestries belonging to the Royal Factory of Santa Bárbara, the most outstanding of which are "View of the Puerta de Alcalá and the Fountain of Cibeles in Madrid" (designed by Castillo) and another entitled "Card Game" (designed by Francisco Bayeu, brother-in-law of Goya). In the showcase are a variety of military uniforms of the eighteenth century as well.

The second room offers the visitor reproductions of the clothes worn by Felipe V (1701-1724 = 1724-1746) and his wife Isabel of Farnesio. The Duke of Anjou brings about a new house of royalty in Spain.

In this same room, another showcase exhibits reproductions of the clothes worn by Fernando VI (1746-1759) and his wife Bárbara of Braganza, who died in Aranjuez. Behind the showcase is a marvelous portrait of Felipe V, dressed in black with the classic but uncomfortable white ruffled collar called "golilla".

The third room is dedicated to the clothes worn during the reign of Carlos III (1759-1788) and his wife María Amalia de Sajonia. Carlos III, third child of Felipe V, and very European in his thinking, proved to be an effective and intelligent ruler.

The fourth room honors Carlos IV (1788-1808) and his wife María Luisa de Parma, founders of Aranjuez's Casita de Labrador (Farmer's Cottage). The portraits of these two monarchs done by Rafael Mengs, hang in the room.

The fifth room contains authentic costumes worn by King Fernando VII (1808 = 1814-1833) and his fourth wife, María Cristina de Borbón; a pastel drawing of Fernando VII by Vicente López and an oval portrait of the monarch in a general's uniform, of anonymous authorship.

This room features six more paintings: "Fernando VII, as Prince", by A. Carnicero; "The Infant María Francisca de Asís" possibly by Esteve; "The Infant D. Carlos"; by and anonymous artist; "A Taurine Scene", by Escosura; "Women at the Fountain", by Luis Jiménez Aranda; and "The Governing Queen", by Valentín Carderera. The huge throne of Fernando VII is conserved here as well.

In the sixth room, the central showcase houses the clothes of Isabel II (1833-1868) and her husband D. Francisco de Asís.

Three oval canvasses represent Isabel II, Alfonso XII as Prince and D. Francisco de Asís, all the work of Casado del Alisal, who was also the author of the painted sketch of Isabel II.



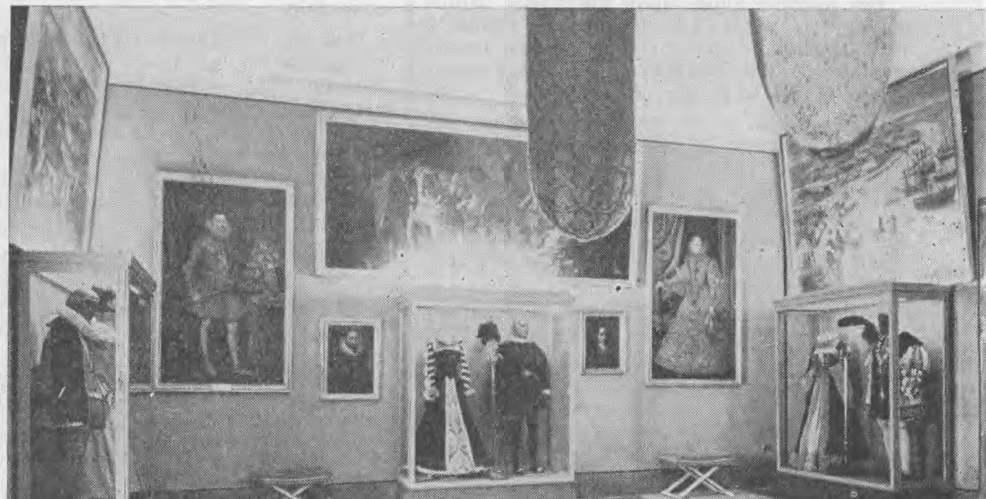
Room
of the
fans

The room also contains five miniature paintings of Queen Isabel II by Leopoldo López, Sergio García, E. Zamacois, J. Laguna and A. Gómez, two paintings of D. Francisco de Asís and D. F. de Paula, by artists L. López and J. Laguna respectively; an anonymous portrait of Isabel as a child; "View of a masked ball in El Escorial with costumes from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries", painted in 1851 and signed by D. Gallego; "Isabel II and the Infant Isabel", a copy by Winterhalter of the original painting in Madrid's Royal Palace; an anonymous painting of the Infant Doña María Cristina de Borbón; oval portraits of the wedding of Doña Isabel II and D. Francisco de Asís; the "Convent Interior" by L. Ferrant; the "Unknown Lady" by Bonnington; the Romantic Lady" of anony-

mous authorship; and anonymous portraits of D. Francisco de Asís parents. The rest of the room is decorated with Isabelline furniture, a clavichord piano, porcelain figurines, Imperial clocks, elaborate wallpaper, an Isabelline rug and a typical Granja lamp.

ROOM OF THE QUEEN'S MANTLE

The seventh room. In the center of the room, the Royal Mantle of the Spanish queens, dating back to the beginning of the nineteenth century, is exhibited. It is of rich red velvet embroidered with silver and gold threads, to form the images of lions and castles and the coats of arms of the different Spanish provinces. The mantle is bordered with ermine.



Room
of the
Austrian
Dynasty

BULLFIGHTS FOR MAY (in Madrid)

Día 8.—Gabriel Puerta, Sebastián Cortés y Pedro Somolinos.

Día 10.—José Ibáñez, Sebastián Cortés y Manuel Ruiz (Manili).

Día 11.—Dámaso Gómez, Sánchez Bejarano y Miguel Márquez, y los rejoneadores Angel Peralta y José Samuel Lupí.

Día 12.—Rafael Gil (Rafaelillo), Julián García y Juan Martínez.

Día 13.—Miguel Márquez, Eloy Cavazos y José Luis Galloso.

Día 14.—Antonio Chenel (Antoñete), Manolo Cortés y Dámaso González.

Día 15.—Dos toros de rejones para Alvaro Domecq y Manuel Vidrié, y seis de lidia ordinaria, José Fuentes, Santiago López y Paco Bautista.

Día 16.—Manolo Cortés, Dámaso González y Antonio José Galán.

Día 17.—Curro Romero y Rafael de Paula, que actuarán mano a mano.

Día 18.—El rejoneador Fermín Bohórquez, Eloy Cavazos, Curro Vázquez y Julio Robles.

Día 19.—Angel Teruel, Julio Robles y Roberto Domínguez.

Día 20.—Palomo Linares, Francisco Rivera (Paquirri) y el mejicano Manolo Arruza.

Día 21.—Ruiz Miguel, El Niño de la Capea y Paco Alcalde.

Día 22.—Paco Camino, Angel Teruel y José María Manzanares.

Día 23.—Sebastián Palomo Linares, Francisco Rivera (Paquirri) y El Niño de la Capea.

Día 24.—Miguel Mateo (Miguelín), Paquirri y Paco Alcalde.

Día 25.—Francisco Ruiz Miguel y Antonio José Galán, que actuarán mano a mano.

Día 26.—Paco Camino, Ruiz Miguel y Rafael de Paula.

Día 27.—Angel Teruel, José Mari Manzanares y El Niño de la Capea.

Día 28.—José Fuentes, Palomo Linares y Antonio José Galán.

Día 29.—Moreno Pidal, Dámaso Gómez, José Ruiz (Calatraveño) y Julián García.

Día 31.—Curro Romero, José Mari Manzanares y Paco Alcalde.

Día 1 de junio.—Moreno Silva, José Manuel Tinín, Roberto Domínguez y Rafael Ponzo.



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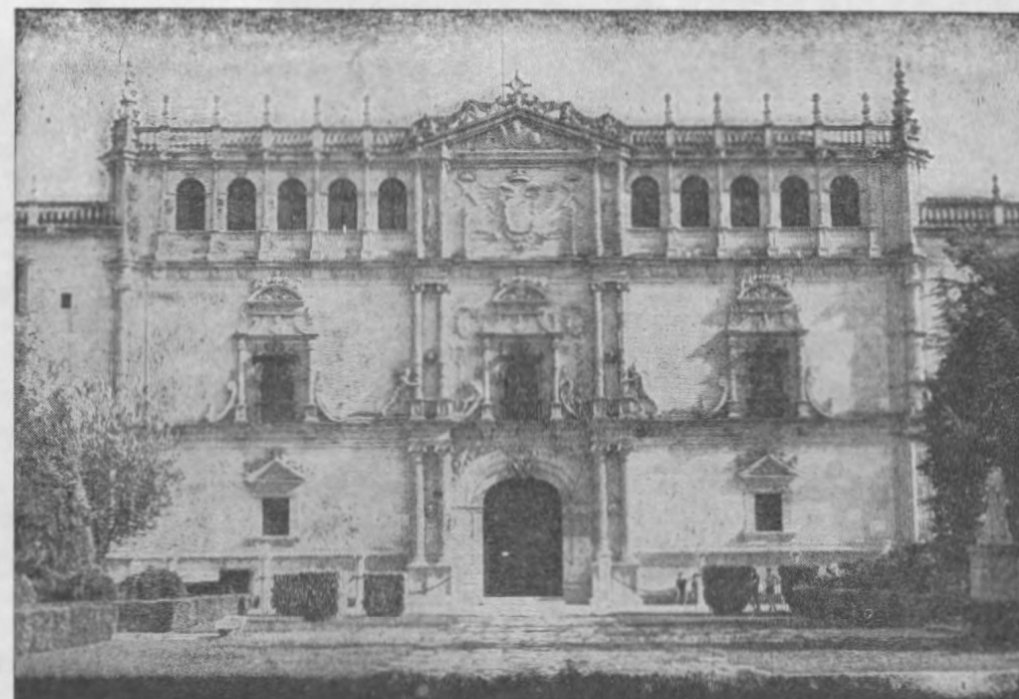
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SIDERAL. Casado del Alisal, 14. Teléfono 264 71 20.
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ALCALA DE HENARES



Thirty kilometres from Madrid, it has a great cultural tradition, based on the foundation of the University by Cardinal Cisneros in 1495. This is a monument of extreme beauty, where the paranyph and Pallo of Saint Tomas de Villanueva protrude. There is also the Cisneros Colegio Mayor and the Magistral church, inside which is the tomb of Cardinal Cisneros, under whose guidance the famous "Biblia Poliglota Complutense" was printed in 1517. In the square of José Antonio we

find the Archbishop's Palace, a work by Berruguete and Covarrubias, amongst others, combining different styles in a harmonic way.

The memory of Cervantes, the great creator of Don Quijote, remains alive in the church of Santa María la Mayor, where the font where the writer was christened is still preserved, and the house where he lived, with furniture and goods well preserved from that age.

La Hostería de Pedraza «Pintor Zuloaga»

Not far to the north of Madrid, and just off the National Highway (N. 1) to Burgos, is the ancient village of Pedraza de la Sierra, set in the Province of Segovia.

Throughout the centuries, Pedraza has played its part in Spain's history. From well before the birth of Christ and the Roman occupation the town was the centre for the Palendón and Arévaco tribes, the latter deriving its name from the nearby River Aréva; today, the Eresma. The Arévacos were the first inhabitants of the region, which at that time had as its capital, the town of Numancia.

After the Romans, Pedraza suffered the same fate as the other Spanish territories, passing through the hands of the Godos and the Arabs, eventually forming part of what has become Castile (Land of Castles).

If the archives of the Segovia Province are documents which speak of Pedraza as early as the year 904. The town has always played an important part in Spain's history.

In 1961, on 30th of March, Pedraza was declared a National Monument by the Government of Spain. It has now become a favour-

ite place for many people on their Sunday-drive; many visitors to Spain, however, tend to miss this characteristic village, going to the more popular Segovia, El Escorial, etc. When you visit Pedraza, it is suggested that you see it on foot, for immediately upon entering one is struck by the feeling of quiet, austerity and enchantment.



CUENCA

One of the most interesting places near Madrid is Cuenca, the capital of the province of that name, 165 kilometres away.

The old part is an architectonic marvel, with surprising equilibrium in the Hanging Houses which nestle on different level planes on deep land sections. The most important building is the Cathedral, National Monument, in Norman-Gothic style. It guards various canvases by el Greco, Yáñez de Almedina and Juan de Borgoña. A Dolorosa by Mena, and a Byzantine XIV century diptych, the only one in Spain. The Provincial Archeological Museum is of great interest showing part of the discoveries found in the province, and in the magnificent framework of the Hanging Houses, the Spanish Abstract Art Museum, with valuable collections of paintings and sculptures.

The "hoces" are deep, narrow valleys formed by the rivers on passing the mountain range. The most picturesque are the ones of Júcar and Huécar. The "torcas" are land depressions in the form of an inverted cone, produced by the action of underground waters. But the most impressive, is the Enchanted City, which is a fantastic block of large rocky masses which have been shaped by the rain, snow, wind and underground waters to form figures which answer the names they have been christened with.

The mountainous district of Cuenca is a wide area of lovely spots, contrasts of rock shapes and the green shades of large pine forests. There are suggestive places, for example, the source of the Cuervo river, where the water is scattered about passing from one cornice to another, in fine sprays.



AVILA

1.127 metres high, on the banks of the Adaja river, which is a tributary of the Duero, stands the city of Avila half war-like, half mystic, with a belt of walls which stand intact after almost a thousand years. One's first impression on reaching the city is its monumentality: burliness in its towers and grace in its bell-gables.

The Cathedral, with a certain fortress-like appearance, is integrated in the wall and presents different styles in its construction, ranging from Romanic up to Baroque.

The Basilica of San Vicente, with a very lovely façade and XIV century portal follows in interest. And the church of San Pedro, Romanic; the convent of Santo Thomas, Gothic and that of the Encarnación, the home of Santa Teresa of Jesús for thirty years.

TOLEDO

Stretches its majestic silhouette on the banks of the Tajo river, in a wild landscape that time has pared away, stone by stone.

The Puerta de Bisagra, boasting the Imperial coat of arms of Charles V, welcomes visitors. Behind it, is the fascinating monumental world of Toledo, its intimate corners, its streets and squares, amongst which that of Zocodover, the noisy centre and heart of the town, has its fame. The Cathedral, Primate of Spain, in the purest Spanish Gothic style, which the Archbishop Rodrigo Jiménez de Rada ordered to be built. The Museum of Santa Cruz, at present the Museum of Fine Arts and Archeology. The Alcázar, the synagogues of Santa Maria la Blanca and del Tránsito, the churches of San Juan de los Reyes and Santiago del Arrabal, the Mezquita of Cristo de la Luz, the Museum of Victorio Macho, the hospital of Tavera, the palace of Fuensalida, the Workshop of the Moor and the hermitage of Cristo de la Vega, which one day was to inspire José Zorrilla to write one of his most poetic compositions.

But one cannot talk of Toledo without making special mention of



El Greco, whose most genial work "The Burial of the Count Orgaz" is preserved in the Church of Santo Tomé. El Greco, who lived and

Painted in the Imperial Town, has a museum house, where an important collection of his works are kept.

PARADOR NACIONAL

"VIRREY TOLEDO"

OROPESA (Toledo)

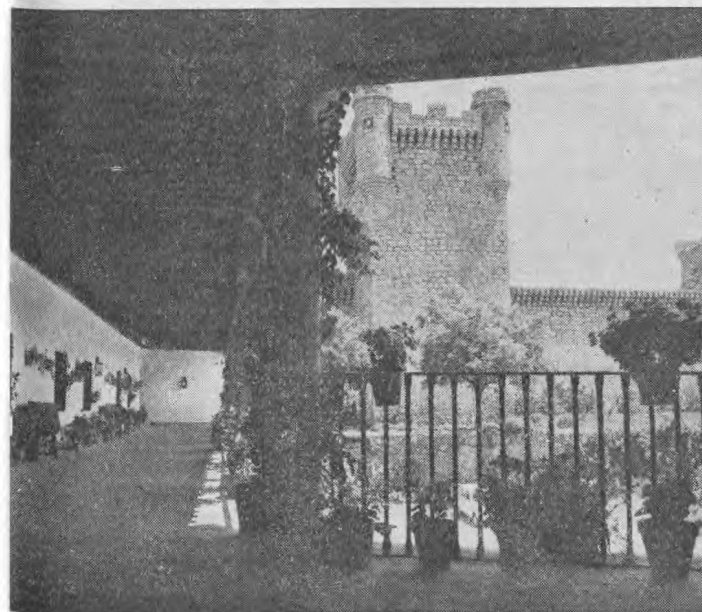
Oropesa is a small village just over 100 miles south-west of Madrid on the national highway to Badajoz. It is strategically set at the eastern foothills of the great Gredos mountain range; and on top of a high hill. The village has a romantic and completely medieval aspect.

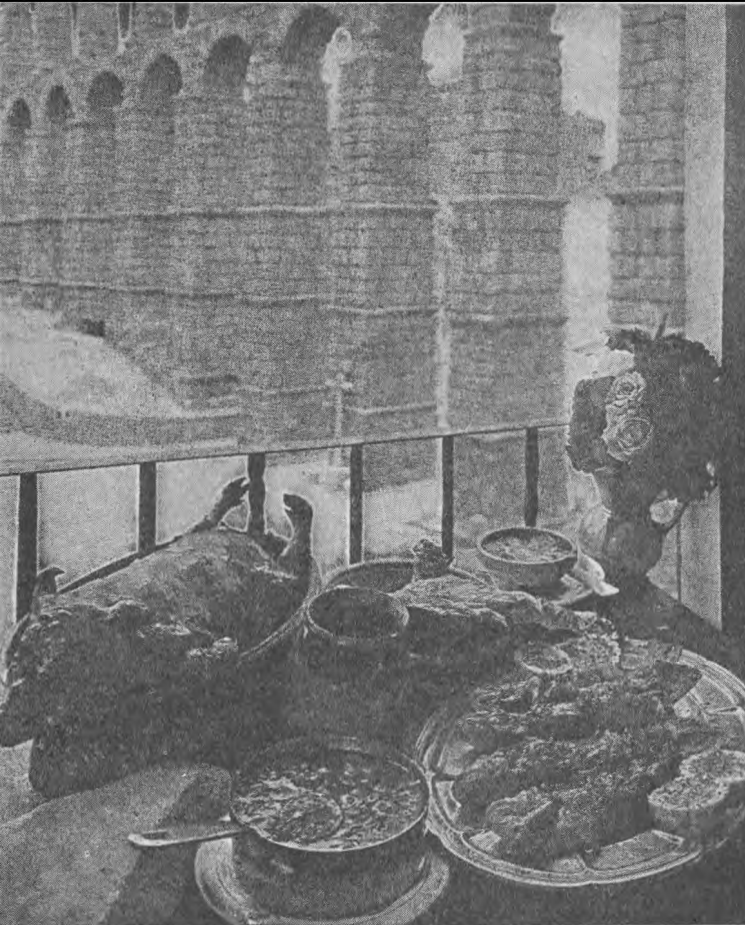
The village of Oropesa itself contains various richly historic buildings. Among them, of note are: the Parish Church, of stone and masonry, with and aisle plan in the form of a Latin Cross.

The new castle is joined to the old castle by a wall of great thickness and surrounded by towers of unequal size and shape. The four walls which principally form the castle, surround a typical fortress-type central courtyard. Of its towers, the strong and elegant Homénaje Tower and the beautifully proportioned square tower rising on the eastern corner, are the most important.

The Oropesa castle was converted into a National Parador (Government Tourist Hotel) in 1930 and redecorated in such a way as to combine the full luxury and comfort of a modern hotel with the decor and atmosphere of centuries past.

In the Parador diningroom, special attention is given to typical dishes of the region; which, although they are extremely varied, are mainly based on game which abound the area. Local, freshly-caught Trout is prepared and presented in many ways; fried with ham, baked, in aspic, marinated, etc. Quail, grouse, hare and rabbit are represented in the typically Toledo "jugged" style; roast suckling pig, roast lamb, large white beans, bread crumbs with fried eggs in typical Extremaduran style, are yet more of the local dishes. World famous are the Mazapans of Toledo eaten on festive occasions, and made from almond meal and sugar.





SEGOVIA

The Eresma and Clamores rivers mark the sharp profile of Segovia, on whose vertex, at the head of the town, the Alcázar offers a perspective which has become famous among the most well known ones in the world. Amongst its monuments, is, of its own right, the Aqueduct.

The 167 granite arches forming the Aqueduct were seemingly built during the second half of the 1 century and since then, without notable deterioration, its structure has been raised to form one of the monuments with the most artistic and archaeological category today existing on earth.

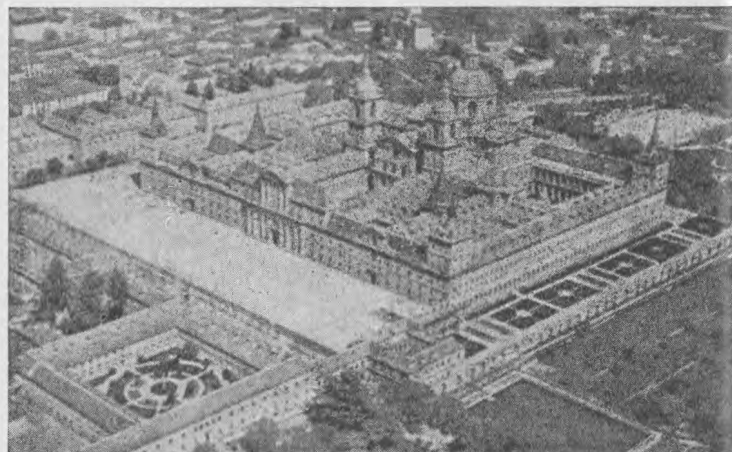
The Cathedral of Segovia was built in the old district of the "Juderías". Constructed in the XVI century, it presents a series of chapels and naves of admirable execution, especially the nave of the Evangelio. The sculpture collections kept in the Cathedral, of Juan de Juni, Gregorio Hernández and Pereira, and the canvases of Benson, amongst other masters, are of great interest.

San Millán, the most important example of the XII Segovian Romanic age should also be visited. Not far from the capital is the Real Sitio de La Granja de San Ildefonso, with a beautiful palace, gardens and monumental fountains.

EL ESCORIAL

Is the most interesting, due to its historic significance and its monumental wealth. The Royal Monastery is reached through pine forests and typical lanes and is one of the most important architectonic works of Spain, due to Juan de Herrera. Known as the "eighth wonder" the Monastery is an impressive rectangular, granite mass, surrounded by leafy forests and rich orchards. The church, the patios, pantheon, library (the second most important one in the world), the rooms of Philip II and all the interior is a museum full of very valuable jewels.

Since the days it was founded it has been enriched with new works of art in later reigns, particularly in times of Philip IV, Charles II, Charles III, Charles IV and Isabel II.



Philip II's chair, is a chair engraved in the rock, from where the Prudent King used to contemplate the progress on the Monastery construction works.

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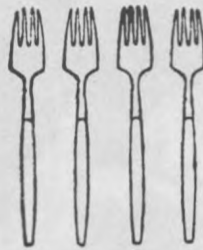


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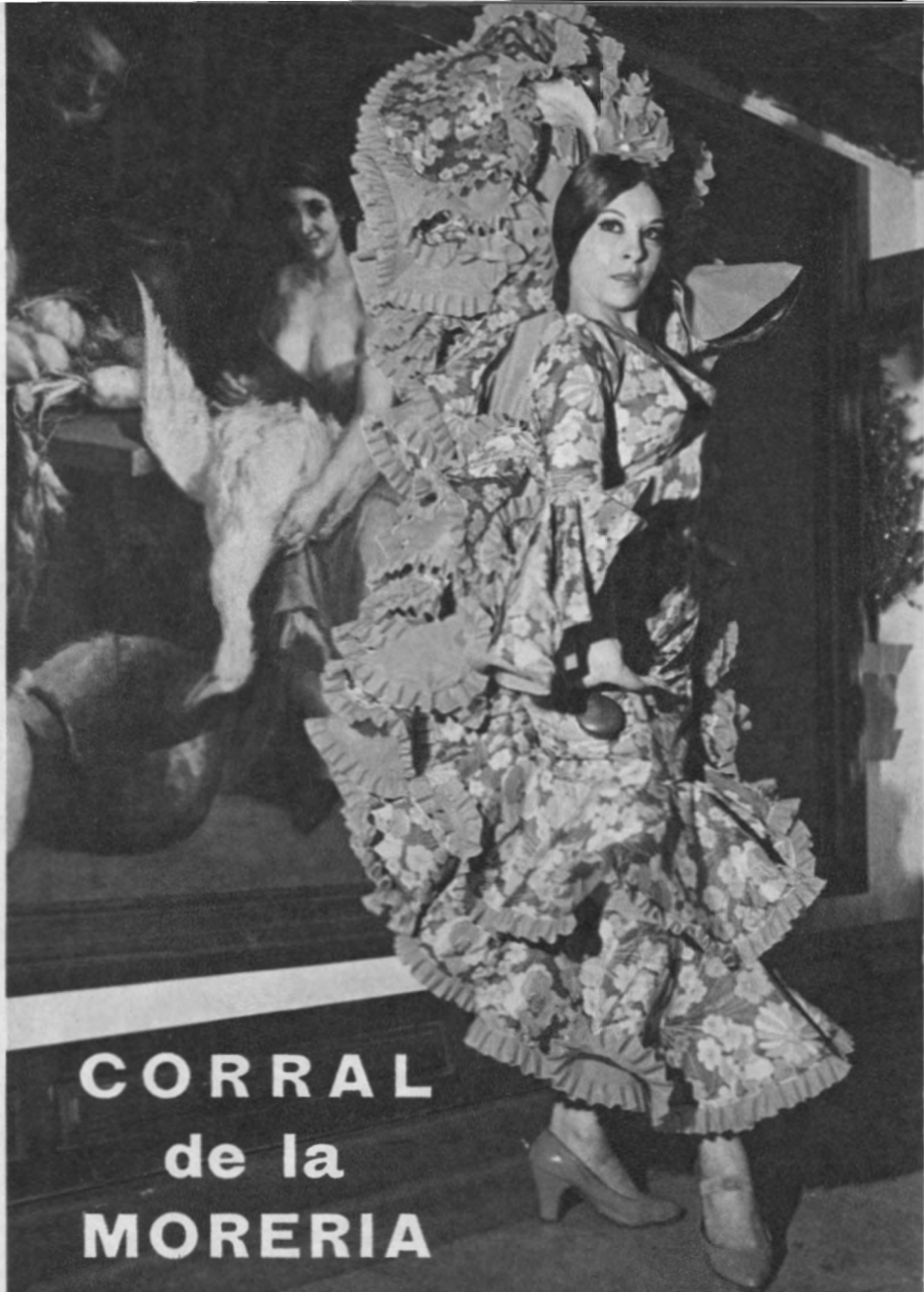
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SHOPPING IN SPAIN



SHOPPING IN SPAIN

SHOPPING IN SPAIN





All Spain is a vast shop-window, before which the tourist halts in surprise at the beauty, quality and variety of the products.

At shopping time, when there arrives that magical moment which is more or less the hour of fantasy, our guest meets with the agreeable surprise of variety. He or she can choose anything, from the attractive typical object to the brilliant regional dress, passing through pottery; from the most elegant model of «haute couture» designed by modistes of international status, to the most delicate perfume or the most exquisite jewel from the hands of a goldsmith.

If you want to know, before visiting this country, what can be bought in Spain, it is well to be aware that in this country the good things have always been «very good», and that at the present time the products of Spain enjoy a well-earned prestige. Both in hand-crafted goods and in those produced in factories, quality and finish are excellent. Not to mention the good taste and elegance of an attractive presentation.

All this is largely due to an informed tradition, to quiet, patient work by Spanish craftsmen, which goes back many centuries and has been steadily purified and perfected in the course of the years.

Shopping in Spain is something like shopping in vast stores — whose roof is the Sun in the shade of Spain's castles, in the varied framework of her landscapes, and beneath the calm gaze of her cathedrals. Shopping in Spain is something different. A real delight.

And now that we are ready to go shopping, what can be bought in Spain? In Spain, as was said before, everything can be bought.

So where shall we start? We shall start with something which delights the ladies.





HAUTE COUTURE

Spanish fashions are once more regaining their old-time prestige. About four centuries ago, they attained a preeminent place at the European courts and among the aristocracy, both for the quality and richness of the cloths and for their sobriety and elegance of line.

Today once again they are recapturing an outstanding place. The models designed by our modistes occupy a prominent place in the pages of daily papers and international reviews. The Spanish fashion parades held abroad win prizes and honours, and once again this is achieved thanks to the elegance of their lines, the quality of the materials, their sobriety and their exquisite stiling.

Spain is a country which draws on its own inspiration, on the richness of its folklore, so different and beautiful, and on the latent splendour of its past. Spanish designers seek their inspiration in the art or the popular element in that past, which they adapt to the circumstances of the present moment. On that account they are in the vanguard of fashion, and also because they are able to look ahead and penetrate into the future with enough imagination to create new and unaccustomed lines.

Madrid and Barcelona are the cities where the great Spanish modistes have set up their houses of *haute couture*, where they create their models for every kind of garments and make use of the most varied components, from knitted textiles, wool and brocades, to the most up-to-date materials such as suède, *napa* (reversed suède) and furs. Suède and napa, especially, have in Spain an enviable degree of quality which is supplemented by a frankly advantageous price. This is confirmed by the fame that has been achieved all over the world by dresses and objects made of *napa* of Spanish suède. The creative imagination of dress designers is not confined to the feminine field alone, but in the stabler and quieter masculine mode it also has a great following. In Spain it is possible to buy a man's made-to-measure suit at a price no higher, or even lower, than a mass-produced suit in any other country.

The quality of Spanish woollen, cotton, linen or silk textiles has a secret, namely the excellent raw materials they are made of. The woollen textile industry has a tradition of centuries behind it. Specifically, it was already one of the most prosperous in Spain, back in the 15th century. The sale and export of wool was protected by the Catholic Sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella, as being one of the best sources of income to the treasury. A representative sample is the fabulous gamut of textiles made in the Catalan region.

Elegance in dress, for both ladies and gentlemen, has its basis and at the same time its necessary complement in the choice of underclothing. In this respect the ample range of Spanish textiles provides real surprises in both quantity and quality. These materials, made up into various garments with art and skill by delicate feminine hands, can satisfy the most varied and demanding tastes.





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THE MODE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND CHILDREN

Side by side with the sobriety and elegance of haute couture, there is also a specifically juvenile fashion, devoid of loudness, and wholly in keeping with the present day. Here there is no question of creations, but simply of a mode for all and within everybody's reach.

Shop windows of the big stores in any large Spanish city provide the visitor with a complete view of that world. Both in these and in the «boutiques», everything is to be found: sizes, measures, materials...

There is also in Spain a children's mode of recognized international prestige. From time to time important fashion parades of models are held, which highlight the imagination and good taste of the Spanish dress designers. The children's mode has been able to combine elegance with simplicity, in other words it has been thought out by and for the child, to enhance the figure and personality of the child, the authentic and permanent protagonist in the environment of family life.

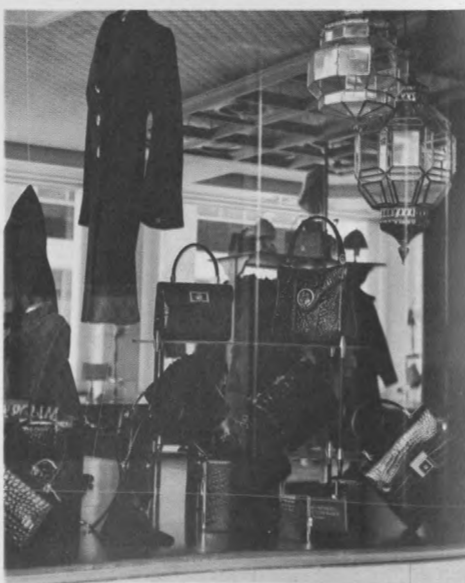
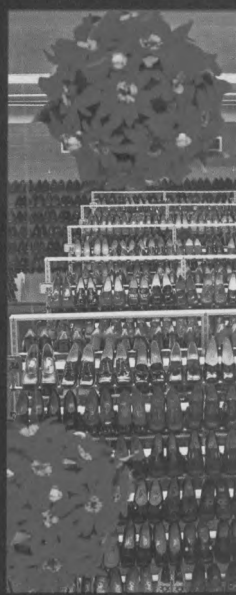
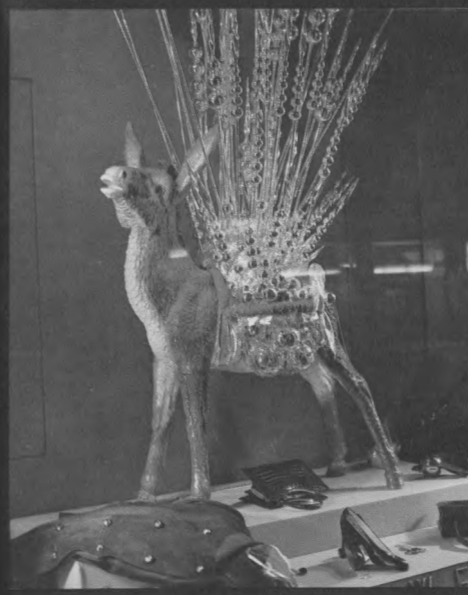
LEATHER AND HIDE

When speaking on this subject, one hardly knows where to start, so great is the profusion of articles whose raw material is leather. But let us be gallant and start with ladies' handbags. These too are available for a wide range of purses, but always within the bounds of good taste and quality.

Already in the canvases of Velázquez the importance and elegance of Spanish leathers is to be seen: from kid to patent leather, from boxcalf to suède or napa.

The wallets, tobacco-pouches and cigar-cases manufactured at Ubrique in Cádiz Province, and in many small places in Spain, are famous. Majorca, Minorca and the east-coast region are the areas that produce most footwear, and Elche, Elda or Inca are names so closely bound up with this industry that they form a guarantee in themselves. But besides boots and shoes, there are other kinds of leather goods such as gloves, overcoats, jackets, etc.

In Spain, too, another kind of skin is to be found, namely the fur of those small animals—mink, chinchilla, etc.—for the killing of which the ladies pay so dear. In a word, as we said before, you can find everything you want in Spain. To prove this, it is enough to look at the tempting shop-windows, which in every Spanish city display their marvellous works in leather and hide.



YOUNG PEOPLE AND CHILDREN

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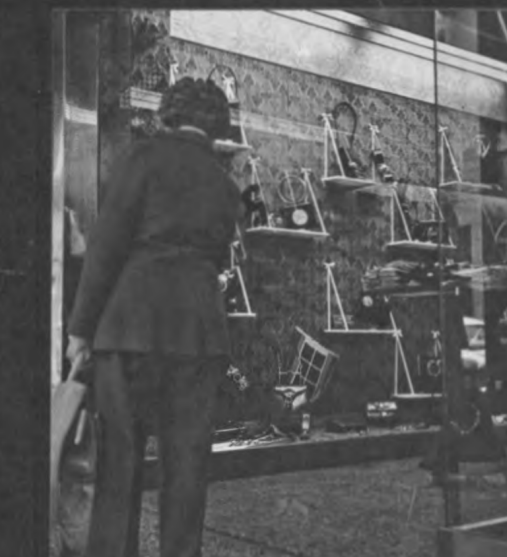
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GOLDSMITHERY, JEWELS AND COSTUME JEWELRY

Jewelry and costume jewelry are something like a kaleidoscope broken open so that ladies may play with its bits and pieces. But the ladies do not dare to play with those little pebbles until they are set. And in Spain, those little coloured stones—diamonds, emeralds, rubies, etc.—, are set perfectly, sometimes forming truly artistic creations. They can take the form of bees, of the points of the compass, of the pointed arch of a gothic cathedral, or any other image conceived by the artist's imagination.

The jewels that adorn the «Lady of Elche» and those in Iberian burial grounds bear witness to the existence of an exceptional, thousand year-old tradition in the art of goldsmithery or craftsmanship which would later be enriched with Egyptian and Greek influences still later to attain a remarkable perfection under the Visigoths and a fresh contribution from the Arabs.

Goldsmithery reached its peak point after the 14th century, and above all, in the two most famous families of goldsmiths: the Arfes and the Becerriles, from whose hands came the most beautiful works of religious goldsmithery—monstrances, tabernacles and «portacas», that can ever have been imagined. The goldsmithery of those times is still alive throughout Spain. In it there becomes visible, in every period and time, the genius of our artists, who do not reject its inspiration, as is shown, for example, by the jewelry created in recent years by Salvador Dalí.

At present Madrid and Valencia are two important centres of Spanish jewelry. But no less is the importance and quality of the popular «filigrees» of Cáceres and Salamanca, the enamels and settings of Catalonia, of the famous silversmithery of Córdoba and Galicia. In general, Spanish jewels, outstanding both for their quality and value and for their interesting price, can be found at any jeweller's shop in any city. The pearls of Manacor in Majorca are famous and so is the delicate work of the Jewellers of Toledo and Murcia. Special mention should be made of the engraved silver trays and the candelabra which are the ideal complement to Spanish furniture.

PERFUMES

All over the carpet which is the Spanish countryside a thousand scents have been spilled. From rock-rose to thyme, from rosemary to oleander, runs an aromatic stream, a river at whose mouth blossom the roses and carnations, jasmin and tuberose, which grow all the year round.

Accordingly Spanish perfumes and beauty products—soaps, eau-de-colognes, creams, etc., have the stamp of authenticity, of spontaneity. They bring together in their essences the natural elements of their place of origin: air, sunshine and the diversity and aroma of the flowers from which they come.





GOLDSMITHERY, JEWELS AND COSTUME JEWELRY

Jewelry and costume jewelry are something like a kaleidoscope broken open so that ladies may play with its bits and pieces. But the ladies do not dare to play with those little pebbles until they are set. And in Spain, those little coloured stones —diamonds, emeralds, rubies, etc.—, are set perfectly, sometimes forming truly artistic creations. They can take the form of bees, of the points of the compass, of the pointed arch of a gothic cathedral, or any other image conceived by the artist's imagination.

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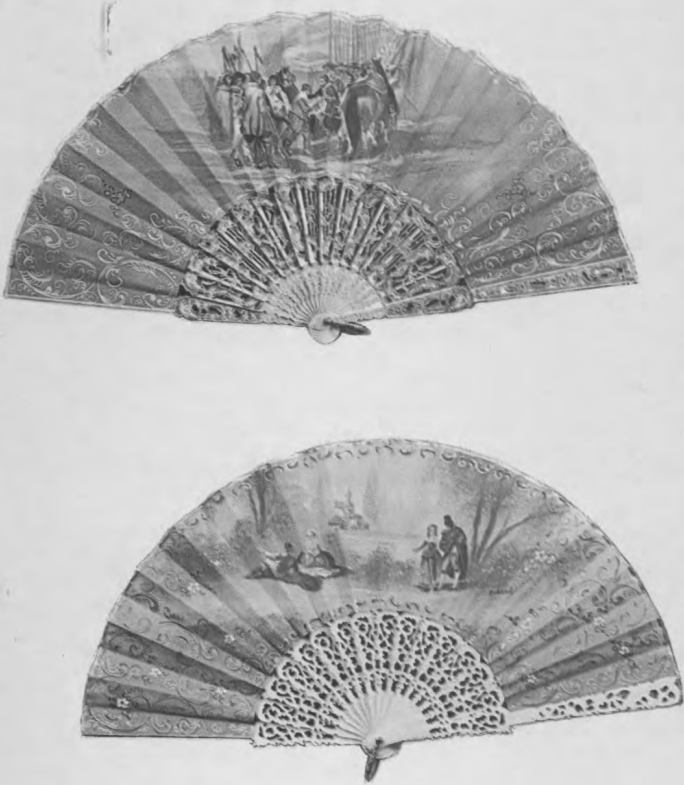
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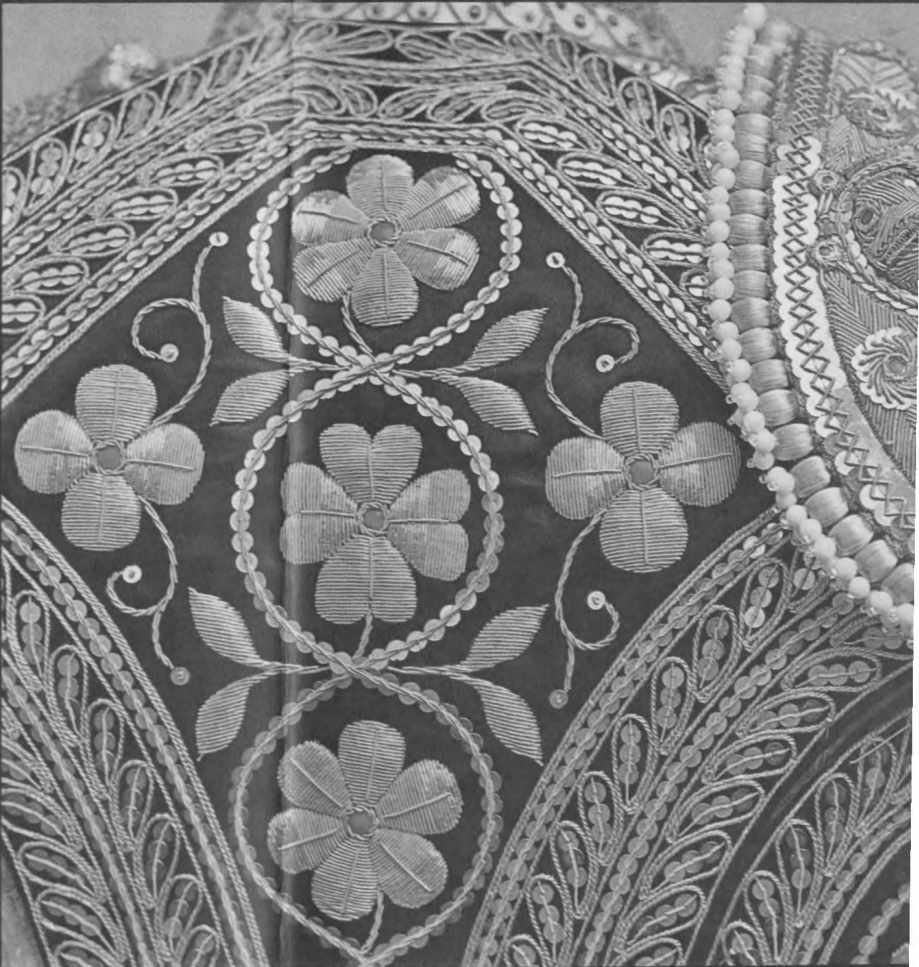
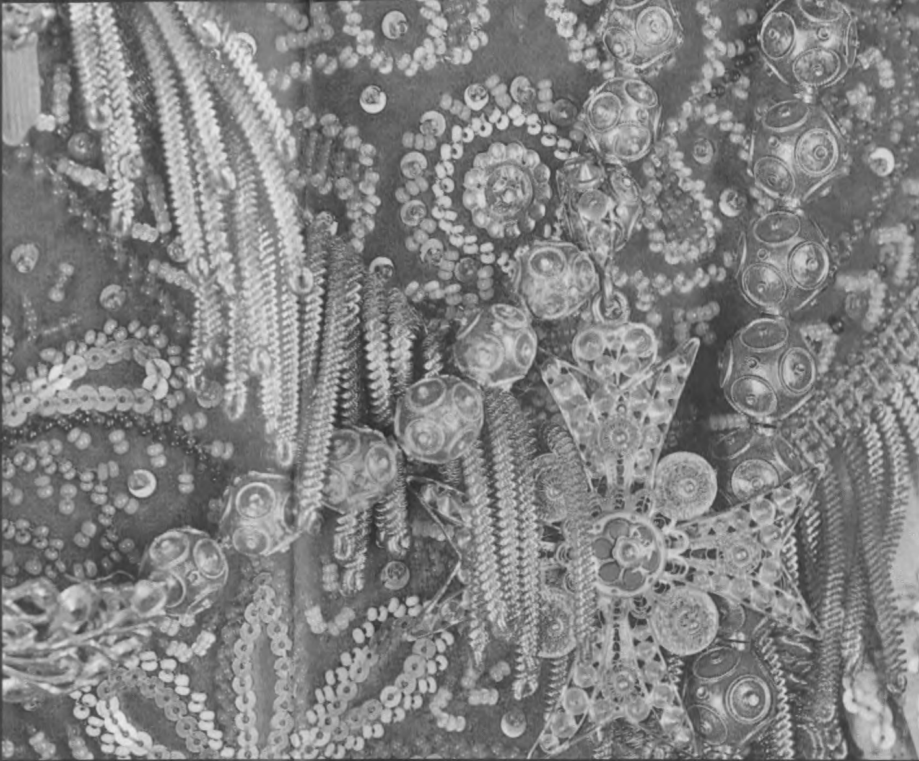




REGIONAL DRESSES

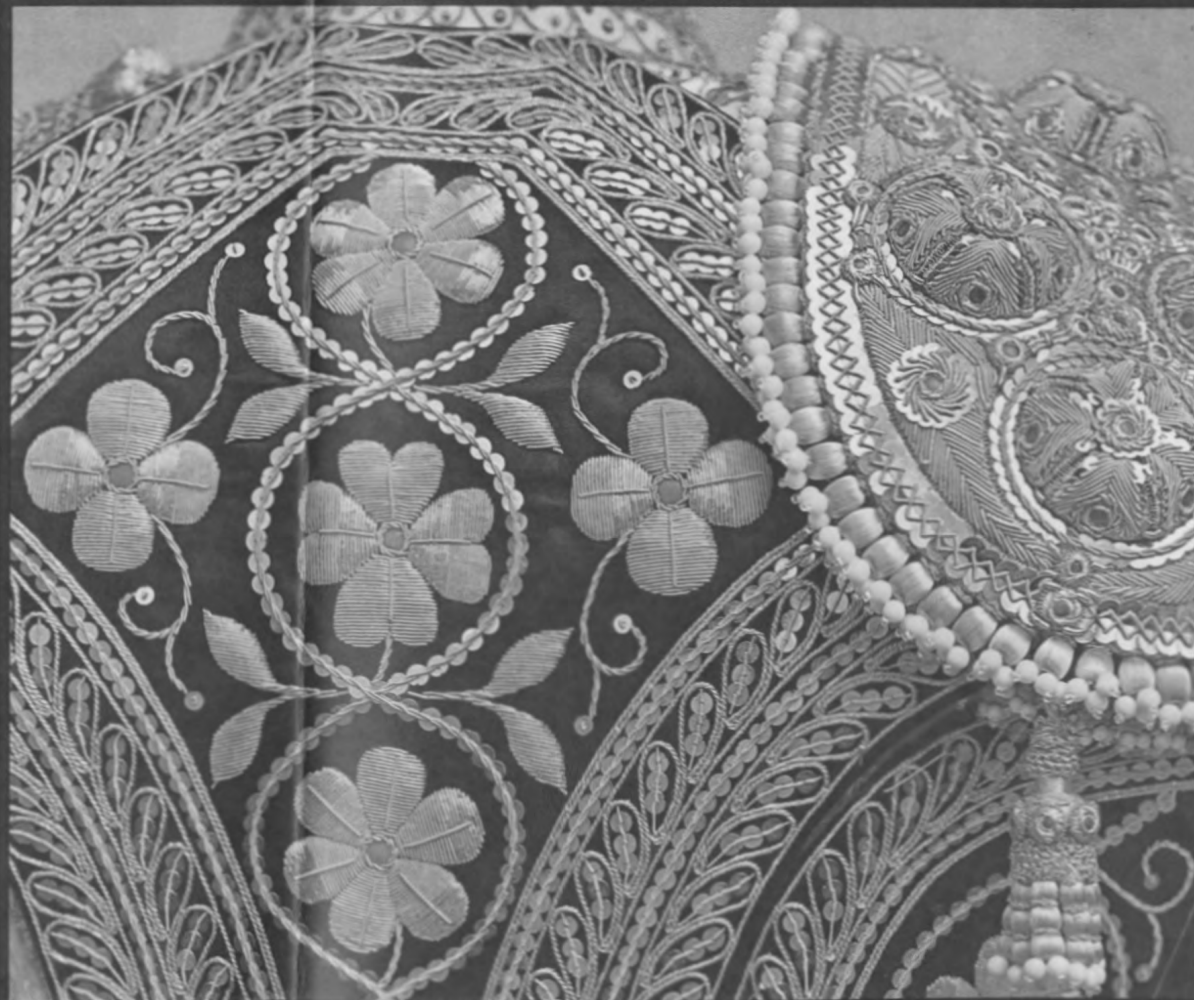
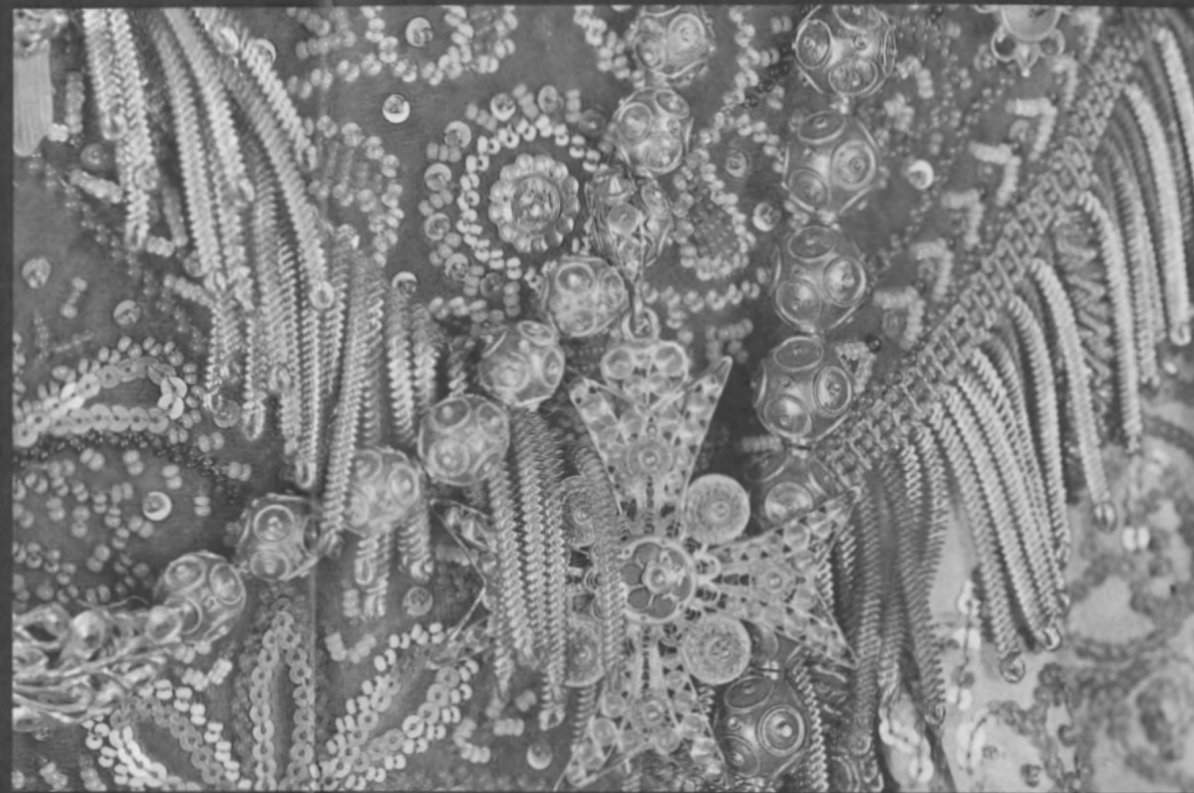
In order to celebrate special events and dates —chiefly during Holy Week— the Spanish woman dresses in solemn attire, covering her head with the aristocratic mantilla or the graceful Manila shawl, and to complete the elegance and beauty of her figure she adorns herself with the high comb and artistic fan which give her a special grace.

Later, during the popular festivities, in which the richness and originality of our folk-customs are displayed, come the regional dresses. Sometimes these are true prodigies of handiwork and reach the level of works of art. To prove it, there are the dresses from Salamanca and Extremadura, all filigree work and silver decorations; those from Valencia, Zamora, the Canary Islands, etc., in their different varieties, but perhaps the one best known to the tourist is that from Andalusia, that light dress which seems made to display all the charm and witchery of dances.





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THINGS UNFORESEEN

There is the simple world of the daily round, a private and personal world with its little unforeseen problems which nevertheless sometimes cause great annoyances. This is the world of practical affairs, of momentary crises.

When one travels to a country—in this case, Spain—, there is no question of bringing the whole range of those things which while useful — sometimes prove unnecessary and are always awkward. For example, in Spain there is really blazing sunshine, but in winter it may rain, though seldom, as anywhere. To safeguard the visitor against that possible nuisance, excellent umbrellas can be found. Side by side with the umbrella, stands the parasol, the bright-coloured, flowery, charming sunshade, which, like an exotic tree in summer, springs up along the Spanish beaches. It can be said that Spain always finds a solution for every unforeseen situation. In all Spanish towns and especially in large cities, there are great modern stores where it is possible to buy anything from a handkerchief, a jersey or a shirt to a raincoat, a suit of clothes, an overcoat, a ready-to-wear dress or a wig made of Spanish hair.





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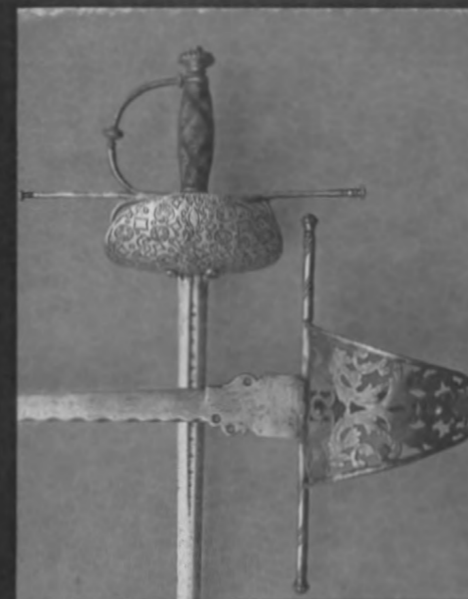
ANTIQUES

A visit to the Spanish antiques markets may bring genuine pleasant surprises. All major cities contain specialized shops which display the most diverse and heterogeneous goods, from simple popular pottery to the most refined works of art.

The Spanish cities with most tradition in antique shops include Madrid, Barcelona and Seville. In Madrid, special emphasis should be laid on the «Rastro», an open-air street market which arises as if by magic on Sundays and holidays around the Plaza del Cascorro. You can buy anything there, —from a signed picture to a gothic panel or a piece of period furniture.

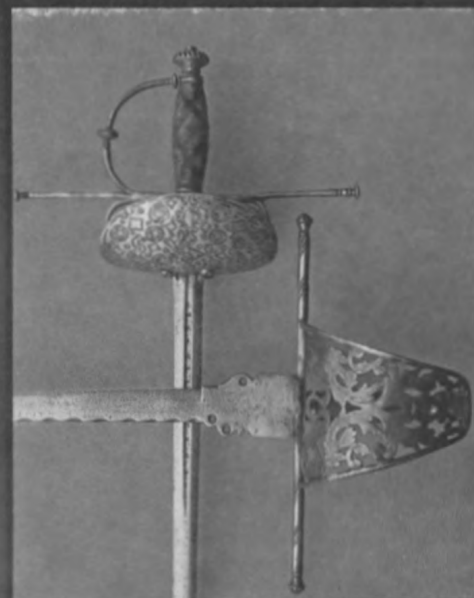
But what will delight you most in the Rastro is its wit and picturesque, its colourfulness and cheery liveliness. To stroll among the crowd, lost amid the passers-by, many of them with nothing to buy or sell, is an experience that you will think back upon with delight, and we recommend you not to miss it. Nor does it matter whether you buy anything or not, though probably the persuasive power of the sellers and the interest of the wares they offer will make you change your mind.

Similar to the Madrid Rastro are Les Encantes in Barcelona and the «Thursdays» at Seville. But quite apart from these markets, you will find, in all Spanish towns, marvellous antique-shops, where you can buy that special object, which you will later proudly show to your friends.





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TOYS

The Spanish toy-makers' imagination has found its highest expression in the creation of models, which get better every year. Spanish toys have an exceptional and well earned fame, for their quality is combined with originality and charm design. Spanish dolls are famous all over the world, both those which are hand-crafted and those made in factories. The Spanish toy industry is continually expanding, and is ready to make the most demanding dream of any child come true. The child from another country, who visits a Spanish toyshop with his or her parents, finds with amazement that the Spanish manufacturer or craftsman has in fact realized a dream. Among the many areas which make toys, the provinces of Alicante and Valencia are outstanding. The dolls of Onil and of Ibi, whose factories have the latest equipment, have won several Spanish and international distinctions. Spain is a country which loves children, all the children in the world, and thinks of them when designing playthings.

HANDICRAFTS

Spanish handicrafts have two characteristic features: exoticism and personality. Both these facts proceed from the remarkable mixture of cultures in the Spanish people. The multiple contributions made to the Spanish culture by the peoples that came to the Iberian Peninsula and the others to which Spaniards went have produced and endless variety of expressions of craftsmanship. Hence few peoples can offer such an extraordinary range of hand-made products as the Spaniards. Anyone who has travelled our roads, or is acquainted with our land and the contribution of Spanish painters to the history of art, will not be surprised at the variety and quality of those other works of art which our craftsmen reproduce and re-create in their workshops, faithful to traditions and techniques that have been kept alive and unchanged throughout the centuries. In Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla, Córdoba, Granada or Valencia, there are still many alleys where the craftsmen, patiently working in their tiny shops, produce objects which are a marvel of originality and good taste. Spanish handicraft, exceedingly rich and varied, is the reflection and product of a tradition. A thing that has been handed down from father to son, and has what we call a traditional style all its own. Back in the Middle Ages, Arab merchants used to export Spanish pottery to Baghdad, but what began as a craft has gradually turned into an industry, though a few «de luxe» craftsmen still remain, and work to order on designs supplied to them by their clients.



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FURNITURE

Spanish furniture has the warmth and charm of the Spaniards themselves. Both what is manufactured today and the genuine old furniture are easily adaptable to any style of decoration. A Castilian table, an Andalusian rocking-chair or a Galician chest can give charm to a modern setting without clashing. The contrast is in no way arbitrary; on the contrary, it fits in perfectly and adds a sober and elegant note to the setting.

All artistic trends find a rich and lively expression in handcrafted furniture. The real beginning of the so-called «Spanish furniture» took place in the 16th century. This is the furniture of severe, clean-cut lines, so highly prized in the world today, the furniture in which panelling prevails, admitting that flood of incredible light in the «Meninas» of Velázquez. But to this permanent source of the Castilian style of chests, whatnots, escritorios, *frailero* armchairs, mule chairs, doors..., every district, every region, adds decorations and enriches it with contributions from their own imagination and special traditions. Gold, ivory, silver, iron, polychrome stucco, leather, velvets, break the original severity and are transformed into that vast family to which has been added the Arabic delicacy of inlaid work and Cordovan and embossed leathers; the sober ironwork of the smiths of Cuenca or Teruel, the lovely stucco work of Iniesta in red and gold, the fantasy of the east-coast region, which lightens its woodwork with an explosion of coloured ornamental motifs; the Mediterranean charm of the Majorcan artificers; the gentle melancholy of the Galician forms; the mystical rigour of the Extremaduran skies; the golden smoothness of olive wood, which rather seems a natural sister to Toledo steel...

In Spain, where nearly fifty thousand craftsmen cultivate this pure and ancient heritage with love, fidelity and creative emotion, unsuspected treasures are to be found by all who delight in furniture, carving or any kind of objects in wood which carry with them beauty, distinction, a touch of aristocracy, a distinctive atmosphere.

Anyone who buys furniture in Spain can do so knowing that besides high quality and reasonable prices, he will have an extraordinarily wide range of forms and materials to choose from, and will not find their style repeated by anyone, if he possesses the minimum artistic sense for selecting and combining, from the much that is offered him, that which will define his own personality to the greatest degree.

Furniture is to be found everywhere, and we are sure that if you look well, you will find what you desire, for Spain is like Alladin's lamp, always ready to make your least desire come true.





FURNITURE

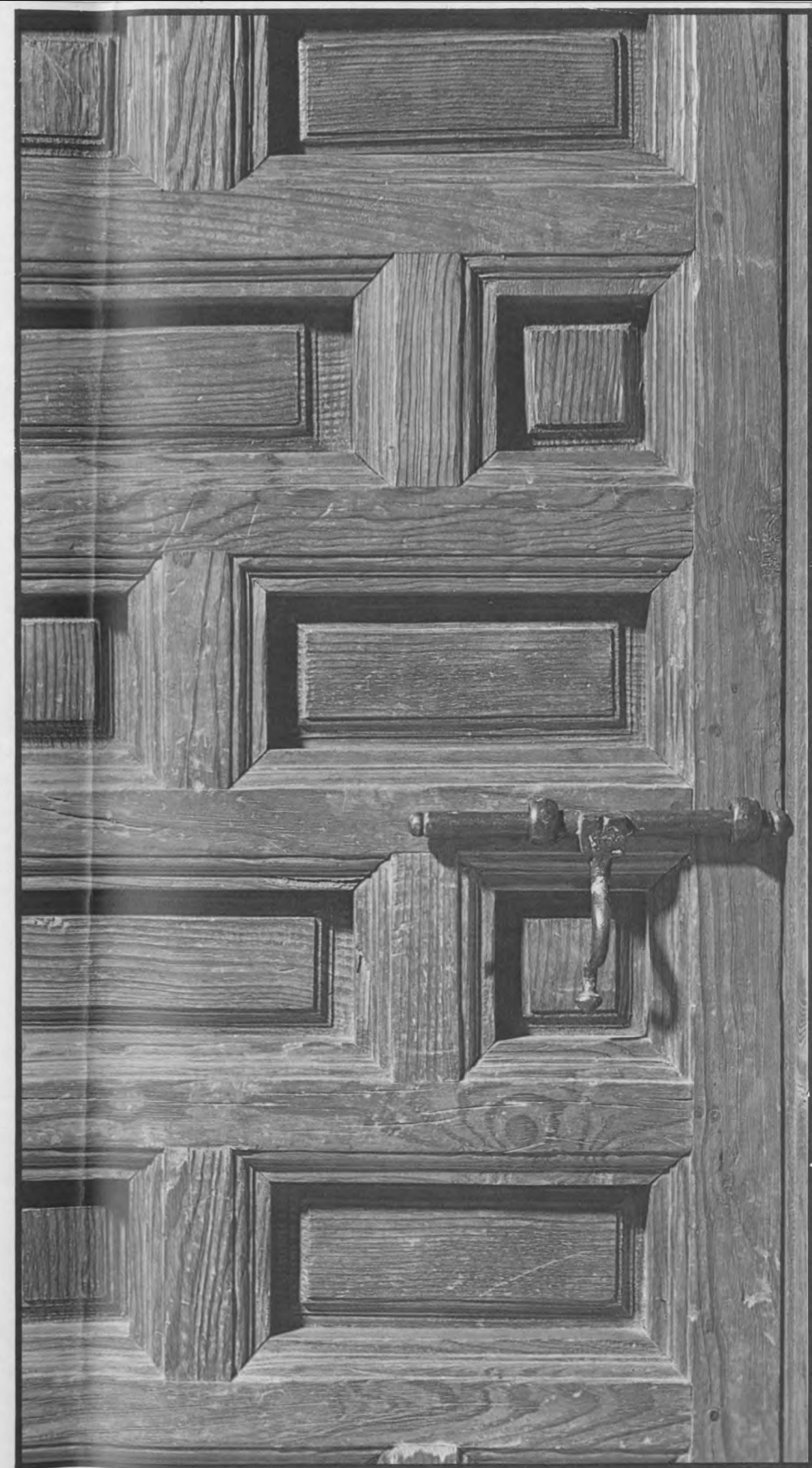
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POTTERY

It is perhaps in pottery that the originality and wealth of form and colour in Spanish handicraft attain their highest peak. The earliest known objects of Spanish pottery date from the 4th century B. C. Since then, the pottery of Spain has been enriched by extremely varied contributions, some imported from Asia Minor, others native to Spain, such as those of the Almerian or the purely Iberian culture. However, it was the Arabs who enhanced the splendour of our pottery with the innovation of the glazing technique.

From the black ceramics of Asturias to the marvellous gilt pottery of Almería, Málaga and Granada, which was later to pass to Manises, the Spanish craftsmen have conserved, renewed and enriched an age-old tradition, which has also benefited from the inspiration of the best Spanish painters and sculptors throughout all ages.

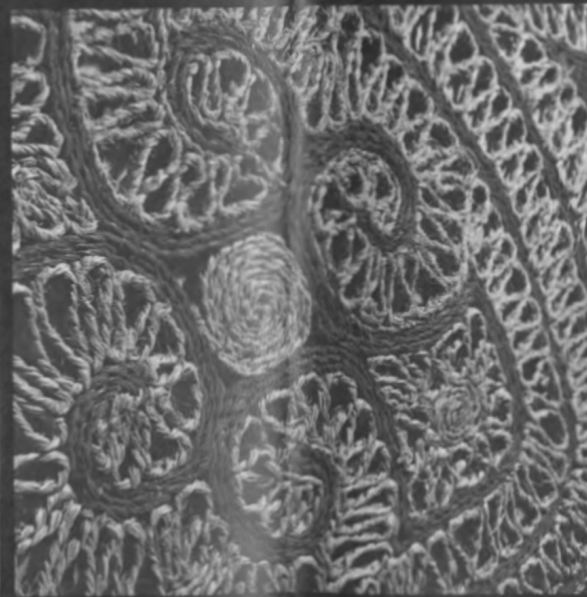
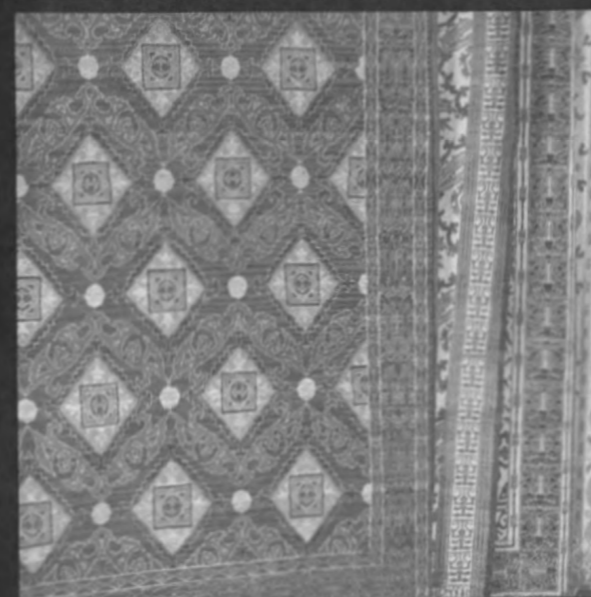
There is hardly a province of Spain which does not possess one or more types of pottery with its own original beauty. The range of colours is boundless: from that of Mijar which is modest, primitive and appealing, to the famous styles of Manises, Talavera de la Reina, Andújar, Sagardelos, Teruel, La Cartuja, Puente del Arzobispo, Alba de Tormes, Seville, Alcora, La Bisbal, Rual, Granada, Majorca, Guadix, La Rambla, Salvatierra, Quert, Mouro and Cuenca.

If you visit Spain in summer, you will become acquainted with a typically Spanish object, namely the *botijo*. Botijos are made almost everywhere in the country, but they reach their most graceful expression in Valencia, Cuenca and Majorca. There are decorative botijos in the shape of cocks, bunches of grapes, or pyramids of oranges and lemons, varnished in bright colours. No less interesting are the fine-drawn, labyrinthine botijos made by the potters of Alba de Tormes in the Salamanca Province.

CARPETS AND TAPESTRIES

Spanish craftsmanship holds the secret of the rich and famous knotted carpets, heirs of the highly prized carpets from Granada and Cuenca, and the popular ones from Mula or Lorca, whose Arab origin is unmistakable. Or those of «punto Artesano», made from esparto grass by the deft hands of craftsmen in Murcia and Jaén.

The best Spanish painters of all periods, and Goya in particular, drew the sketches for the tapestries destined to adorn churches and palaces. The tradition of the Royal Tapestry Factory remains intact, both at its original home and in other manufactories opened by the master craftsmen who worked in them for generations. Tapestries not inferior to those made several centuries ago, can be purchased today in Madrid and other cities of Spain.



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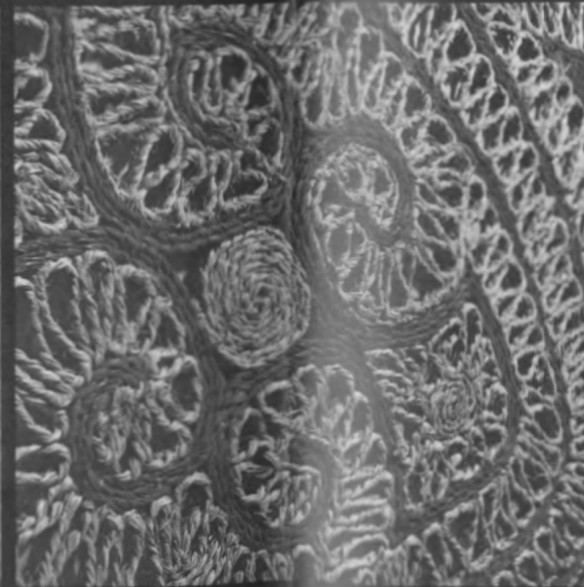
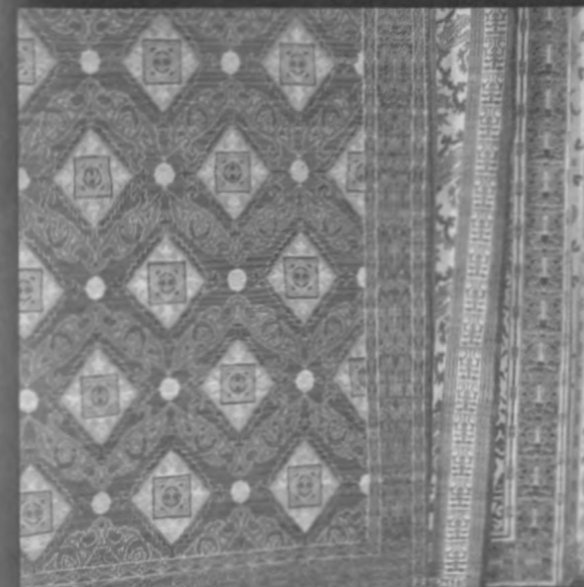
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PESTRIES

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EMBROIDERY AND LACE

Thousand of patient, skilful women's hands turn textiles into marvels of art. Centuries-old looms still weave silk and gold or silver thread, wool, cotton and flax. In these textiles it is possible to discover, alone or in dazzling combinations, the influences of Europe and the East the geometric designs of the Jews, enduring remnants of the ancestral Celtiberian designs, and even imitations of the far-off, exotic oriental cultures. There is hardly a region or district that has not its own style of embroidery, to which it gives its unmistakable personality.

Also famous are the embroideries from Lagartera, Oropesa and Navalcán, those of the Sierra de Béjar, the handiwork of Orotave and the island of La Palma in the Canaries, the «soles» of El Casar in Cáceres...

Renowned as well are the rich, baroque embroideries in velvet and gold from Murcia and Málaga and the Asturian lace made in Luanco, that from Acebo in Extremadura, those from Huércal-Overa in Almería, Monóvar in Alicante, Almagro in La Mancha, Camariñas in Galicia, Vilaflor in Tenerife, Arbós in Catalonia, and the blonde lace mantillas made by the women of Granada beneath the spell of the Alhambra.

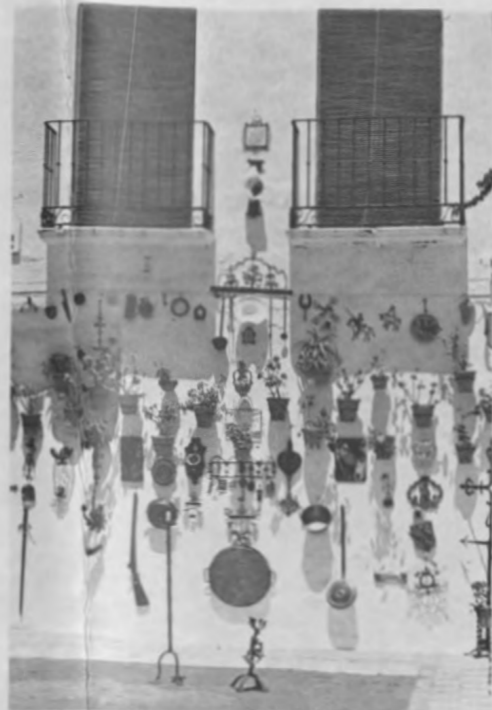
FORGED IRONWORK

Spanish craftsmen work iron as if it were of lace. It seems impossible to achieve what is done by ironsmiths, the heirs of the Iberian forge and the Arab file. From the Catalan and Basque forges there has come forth, since the 10th century, the best and purest wrought ironwork in Europe. All Spain soon became one great forge, in the hands of whose craftsmen iron became as malleable as wax.

The peak moment of Spanish ironwork, whose tradition is still kept up by our smiths of today, occurred in the 16th century, with the insuperable grilles and railings by Andino, Villalpando, Céspedes, Master Bartolomé or the school of Cuenca. In the cathedrals, churches and mansions of Europe and America, there is proof to spare of the richness of form, of imagination, of the fantasy of hammered iron, and the exquisite filigree of a way of working in iron which seemed as delicate as that of the goldsmith. In Granada, Albacete, Cuenca and Toledo, among many other Spanish cities, in the hands of expert craftsmen ironwork still attains the rank of a fine art. With a skill equal to that of the ironworkers, Spanish craftsmen also work in bronze, copper, brass and tin. Candelabra, lamps, braziers, ewers, oil lamps, cooking pots, bells, jars, coffers, tableware and many other decorative articles, reproduce in these metals the inheritance, mixture of cultures, and the originality of the Spanish soul.

IVORY

An art as delicate as goldsmithery is that of ivory-carving, which has been practised from remote antiquity, and with so high a quality that the work of our craftsmen has always been highly esteemed, even in China.



STONE

The craftsmen who work in stone, marble and alabaster bring the technique and delight of goldsmithery to their work. Their work displays such perfection and faithfulness that it is often hard to distinguish whether a capital or a carving has been made today or is a relic of Roman, Romanesque or Gothic art.

GLASS

This is another material in which Spanish craftsmen have achieved a truly artistic level. It is still made in Majorca, a legacy from the Phoenicians. From a skilful, almost magical impulse there arises, apparently cut of nothing, the marvel of an incredibly beautiful jar or cup, in which light seems to dwell, of a lovely vessel or many tiny, delightful objects from the simplest to the most elaborate, in which at times one seems to see marine transparencies.

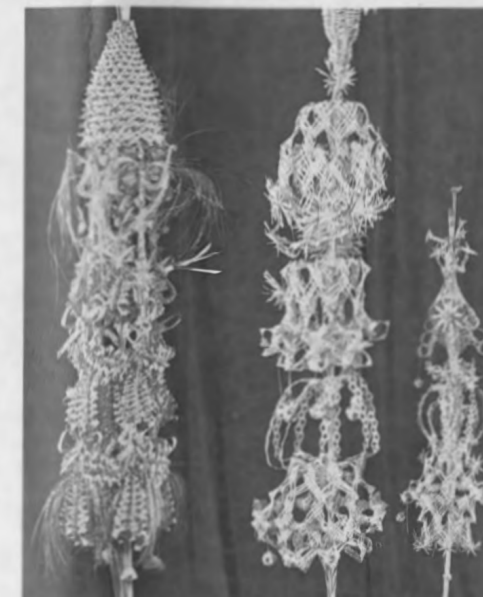
OTHER HANDICRAFTS

Many other valuable skills, such as the making of straw hats, raffia and esparto mats, wickerwork objects or tinsplate, palm, cork or cooperage, artificial flowers, warwork, etc., are cultivated with love and success in Spain.

WEAPONS AND OTHER SPORTING GEAR

The art of the Cantabrians in making weapons, already mentioned by Strabo, achieved unusual perfections in the course of time, especially in Toledo, whose swords were for centuries the most perfect and highly prized in the world. Toledo swords and armour became famous, not only for the mysterious temper of the steel, but also for their beauty when enriched by damascening, repoussé and decoration in noble metals, which created masterpieces of incalculable value. Many of these can be admired today at the Palacio de Oriente in Madrid, which has one of the best collections in the world.

Steel weapons and firearms, both ancient and modern, are produced in Toledo, Vizcaya and Albacete, whose knives and razors are made by the same techniques as centuries ago. Hence we take the liberty of advising the reader that if he wants an accurate, well-made weapon he will find it in Spain. And, of course, with Spanish ammunition. These sporting weapons and ammunition are made at Eibar in the province of Guipúzcoa. All other articles connected with shooting can be found in Spanish gun-shops, from cartridge-belt to boots, from game bag to hat, and if by chance the shooting party should not be very successful, do not worry; you can still find in the same shop a hare, a capercaillie, a wild boar or a bustard already stuffed.



LACE

Skilful women's hands turn textiles into new-old looms still weave silk and gold or cotton and flax. In these textiles it is possible to find in dazzling combinations, the influence of the East, the geometric designs of the Jews, the ancestral Celtiberian designs, and the far-off, exotic oriental cultures. There is a richness of color that has not its own style of embroidery, its unmistakable personality.

Embroideries from Lagartera, Oropesa and the Sierra de Béjar, the handiwork of the women of La Palma in the Canaries, the «soles»

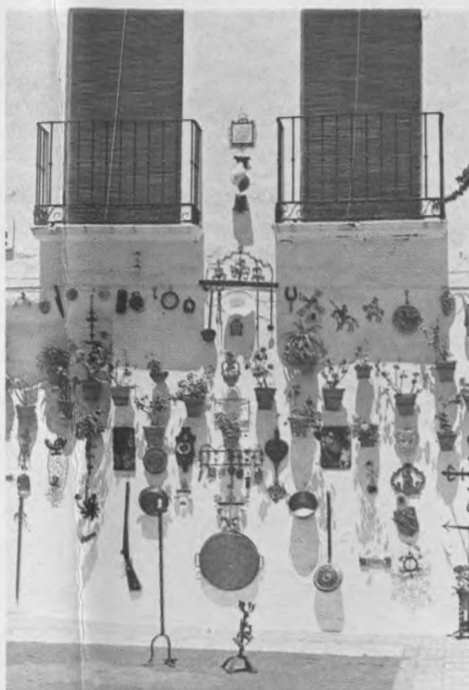
the rich, baroque embroideries in velvet and Málaga and the Asturian lace made in Acebo in Extremadura, those from Huérfano in Alicante, Almagro in La Mancha, Vilaflor in Tenerife, Arbós in Catalonia, the mantillas made by the women of Granada and the Alhambra.

IRONWORK

Work iron as if it were of lace. It seems impossible that is done by ironsmiths, the heirs of the Arab file. From the Catalan and Basque regions forth, since the 10th century, the best ironwork in Europe. All Spain soon became the hands of whose craftsmen iron became

Spanish ironwork, whose tradition is still alive today, occurred in the 16th century, in the grilles and railings by Andino, Villalpando, Bartolomé or the school of Cuenca. In the palaces and mansions of Europe and America, the richness of form, of imagination, of the use of iron, and the exquisite filigree of a way which seemed as delicate as that of the goldsmiths. Cuenca and Toledo, among many others, in the hands of expert craftsmen ironwork is a fine art. With a skill equal to that of the goldsmiths, craftsmen also work in bronze, copper, silver, lamps, braziers, ewers, oil lamps, chests, coffers, tableware and many other decorative objects. In these metals the inheritance, and the originality of the Spanish soul.

Goldsmithery is that of ivory-carving, which comes from remote antiquity, and with so high a reputation of our craftsmen has always been highly valued.



STONE

The craftsmen who work in stone, marble and alabaster bring the technique and delight of goldsmithery to their work. Their work displays such perfection and faithfulness that it is often hard to distinguish whether a capital or a carving has been made today or is a relic of Roman, Romanesque or Gothic art.

GLASS

This is another material in which Spanish craftsmen have achieved a truly artistic level. It is still made in Majorca, a legacy from the Phoenicians. From a skilful, almost magical impulse there arises, apparently cut of nothing, the marvel of an incredibly beautiful jar or cup, in which light seems to dwell, of a lovely vessel or many tiny, delightful objects from the simplest to the most elaborate, in which at times one seems to see marine transparencies.

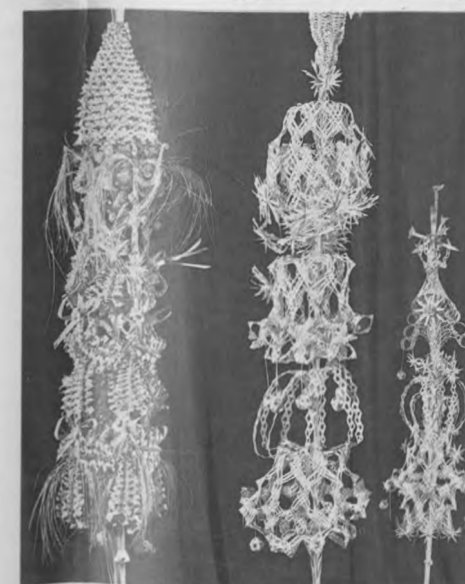
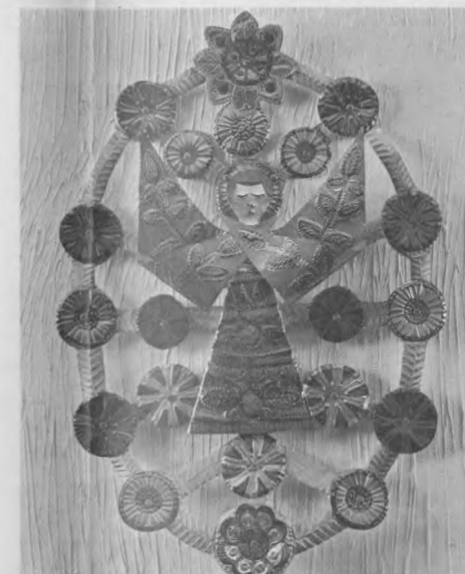
OTHER HANDICRAFTS

Many other valuable skills, such as the making of straw hats, raffia and esparto mats, wickerwork objects or tinsplate, palm, cork or cooperage, artificial flowers, warwork, etc., are cultivated with love and success in Spain.

WEAPONS AND OTHER SPORTING GEAR

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CARDS

It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that in all the five continents people play with Spanish cards. They are made in Vitoria, the capital of the Basque province of Alava, Spanish, French and other types of cards. Collections which are real marvels. Anyone who, on visiting our country, buys a deck of Spanish cards, is a winner. It proves that he has visited Spain and certainly offers advantages.

TOBACCO

Spain is an important tobacco grower, especially in the Canary Islands. The Canary cigars and cigarettes, which with those of the mainland are sold in all Spanish tobacco shops (estancos) and in some authorized bars, are of excellent quality and of great variety. Notable among the Canary products are the magnificent cigars, which enjoy a high reputation on the home market and are exported to numerous countries.

SPANISH FRUIT

As is well known, Spain is a country of marked contrasts. From the boundless ascetic plains of La Mancha without being aware of it we pass to the east-coast orchards of oranges, lemons and almonds, or to the greenish-black of the olive groves in Andalusia, or the legendary Asturian and Galician forests. Hence it is natural enough that when a stranger first treads our soil he is surprised at the variety and quality of its fruits: grapes, oranges, bananas, melons and water-melons, apples and pears... The raisins of Málaga, the dates of Elche — the only palm forest in Europe, — almonds on the Christmas dinner table, walnuts and chestnuts, membrillo (quince jelly) from Puente Genil in Córdoba Province. Stuffed olives from Seville.

WINES AND LIQUEURS

A patrimony beyond price is the vines which give rise to the miraculous birth of some of the best wines in the world. There is a Castilian proverb which runs «Al pan, pan, y al vino, vino», which is the counterpart of the English saying «to call a spade a spade». And Spanish wine, or rather, the Spanish wines, admit of only one description: fabulous.

And Spain is a fabulous country, where colour, savour and aroma have a meaning. Wines are frequently mentioned in Spanish literature beginning with «Don Quijote». And also in painting; it is enough to mention as an example the delicious picture by Velázquez «The Drunkards», in the Prado Gallery. Spanish wine is inimitable. Its quality, aroma and colour are the result of the sunshine and air of Spain.

On the Spanish table there is always wine, hence Spain is a country where gaiety is never lacking. For white wines, those from Jerez (sherry), Moriles, Montilla, etc. Reds, those from Rioja, Valdepeñas, etc. For Sparkling wines, Catalonia. Cognac or brandy is a product of time, it is made in the silence of years and is cared for from generation to generation. And *anis*, an anised liquor, combines all the sweet essences to satisfy a demanding drinker. Finally the Spanish wines and other drinks are so exquisite that it is no wonder Spain is a country that goes to one's head.



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MADRID



spain



Monument to Mariblanca

geographical features

Madrid is a city much favoured by Nature; we would add privileged in many ways. Apart from what Man has done for it since the Middle Ages, physical factors (topography and climate) prevail here and have a benevolent effect on the weather, the conditions of the soil and the skies, the water supplies and the air. Situated on the 40th parallel (the Meseta of New Castile), it occupies the geographical centre of the Iberian Peninsula. The city stands at a height of 2200 feet above sea level, its buildings rooted in the sandy soil of some low hills. It is sufficient to say that the reproduction of its luminous skies gave world fame to the best painter of all times: Velázquez. The beautiful skies of Madrid have since been described as «Velazqueños».

The meteorologists state that Madrid enjoys more cloudless days than almost any other city in Europe. The average atmospheric pressure is 706 mm. The air, with special oxygen,

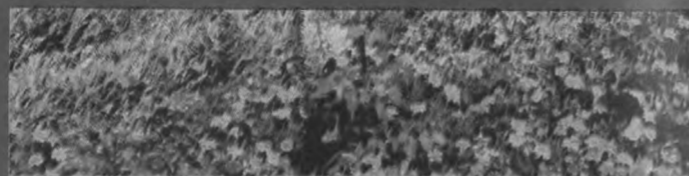
blows down directly from the heights of the pine-clad mountains of the Guadarrama. Spring in Madrid is a season of bright sunshine when the breezes are fragrant with the scent of pine and broom. In autumn, there are those clear blue Velázquez skies and the air is warm.

King Philip II, born in Madrid, made it the capital of Spain in 1606, at a time when «Don Quixote» had already become a familiar figure in the world. Precisely one year previously, its first edition was printed on the presses of Juan de la Cuesta, in the popular street of Atocha. Madrid has its small river, the Manzanares, which contains little water but is spanned by several historic bridges. All the main roads of Spain radiate from the «Kilometre 0» mark.

Madrid has three railroad stations: Chamartín, Atocha and North Station, as well as the South bus station. Another is under study for lines arriving from the Levant. You may reach Madrid by air through the Madrid-Barajas International Airport. Madrid's Puerta del Sol is lively and popular and is the terminus for all the underground railway communications and many of the buses.



Parque del Oeste (Western Park)



Flowers

a few facts about madrid

Over the last ten or fifteen years Madrid has grown by leaps and bounds. The population is now over three millions and a half and the city spreads over an area of 531 square kilometres. There is much of great historical interest and some things that are modern and of undoubted value. The first thing is to become acquainted with the different Madriids - the «Madriles» as they are called. We have the Madrid of the House of Austria, the Madrid of the Bourbon kings, Goya's Madrid, the Madrid of the Prado Museum, the Madrid of the Romantics or Isabelline and the Madrid of Galdós - the great 19th century Spanish Dickens or Balzac. There is the picturesque Madrid of the Rastro (a sort of flea market), bull-fighting Madrid, «Flamenco» Madrid with its singers, dancers and guitarists, the Madrid of antique dealers and artists. And other Madriids which we shall get to know in due course.

Plaza Mayor



medieval madrid - the madrid of fernand and isabella the catholic

14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES. *Puerta del Sol-Calle Mayor-Plaza de la Villa*. There are two buildings in the Plaza de la Villa dating from the Middle Ages: the Casa (house) and the Torre (tower) de los Lujanes (15th century), where King Francis I of France was held prisoner following the Battle of Pavia. The building to the right of it with a Mudejar doorway is the Hemeroteca Municipal, which contains more than 70,000 bound volumes of newspapers printed in the 18th and 19th centuries. It is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Puerta del Sol-Calle Mayor-Calle del Nuncio-Plaza del Marqués de Comillas. Just beyond the Plaza de la Villa, to the right of the Calle Mayor, there is an alley leading up to San Nicolás de los Servitas, the oldest church in Madrid. It has a Moorish style tower which evokes the days of the Arab occupation. There is another interesting church to the left of the Calle Mayor, beyond the Calle del Sacramento and the Calle del Nuncio: the church of San Pedro el Real or el Viejo, the bell-tower of which shows traces of the Mudejar style. Close by is the Plaza del Marqués de Comillas. Formerly known as the Plaza de la Paja, a square that was very important in the Middle Ages. The Moreria, or old Moorish Quarter, spreads between this square, the Plaza de la Cruz Verde, El Alamillo and the Ronda de Segovia, and ends up at the modern Viaduct.

madrid under the hapsburgs the madrid of king philip II and his heirs

16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES, *Puerta del Sol-Plaza Mayor*. The Madrid that evokes the reign of the House of Austria is the first part to have achieved any architectural importance. It is centred round the Plaza Mayor, built by Philip III in 1619. There are nine arched gateways leading into this great square which was the hub of life in Renaissance Madrid. The finest building is the Casa de la Panadería («Bakery»). In the early days bulls were fought on horseback in this square, and tournaments were held on one great occasion when five saints (St. Teresa, St. Ignatius, St. Francis Xavier, St. Isidro and St. Philip Neri) were simultaneously canonized. The square was also the scene of «autos de fe», the public punishments imposed by the Inquisition, and Philip V, Ferdinand VI and Charles IV were each proclaimed King there.

Plaza de Santa Cruz-Calle de Toledo-Plaza de la Villa-Calle del Sacramento. In the Plaza de Santa Cruz, is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was built by Crescendi in 1634. He, along with Juan de Herrera, who built the Segovia Bridge over the Manzanares, was responsible for adding a distinct Spanish note to the early Renaissance formulas compounded in Italy. The Cathedral of San Isidro, in the nearby Calle de Toledo, was originally the Imperial Jesuit College. Madrid Town Hall

is set in the Plaza de la Villa and is the work of Gómez de la Mora. Near it is the Casa de Cisneros, built twenty years after the death of the famous Cardinal Regent of Spain. Just round the corner, in the Calle del Sacramento, is the Palacio de los Vargas, a 16th-century building also called the House of San Isidro, which contains several curious relics. The Capilla del Obispo (Bishop's Chapel), in the Plaza del Marqués de Comillas dates from the same century and contains one of the finest reredoses produced in the Renaissance. Then, rather more out of the way, in the Avenida de la Ciudad de Barcelona, 1, there is the Basilica of Atocha, which is in the process of being rebuilt.

Puerta del Sol-Plaza de las Descalzas Reales-Plaza de Oriente. Turning off the Calle de Arenal to the right, up the Calle de

Arco de Cuchilleros



Neptune Fountain



Madrid at Christmas time



Cibeles Fountain



Puerta de Alcalá



San Martín, the visitor will find the Plaza de las Descalzas. This little square owes its name to the Convent founded there by Doña Juana de Austria, daughter of the Emperor Charles V. The convent in question is now an interesting museum. The Convent of La Encarnación, standing in the Plaza of the same name, is also open to visitors, and was founded by the wife of Philip III. The architect who built the church was Gómez de Mora (1616). The equestrian statue of Philip IV to be seen in the middle of the Plaza de Oriente is quite the finest piece of sculpture in Madrid. It was cast in bronze by the Florentine sculptor Tacca, from a design by Velázquez; it weighs nine tons.

bourbon madrid-the madrid of king charles III and his heirs

17TH CENTURY. *Puerta del Sol-Alcalá-Fuencarral-San Bernardo-Conde Duque-Puente de Toledo.* From the late 17th century until about 1735, the Spanish Imperial or Renaissance style slipped into a period of decadence marked by the appearance of such architects as Churriguera, Ribera, Moradillo and others. Our first Bourbon itinerary is an introduction to Madrid's Baroque architecture, of which the best examples are: the church of San José in the Calle de Alcalá, the portal of the Hospicio in the Calle de Fuencarral, the church of Montserrat in the Calle de San Bernardo, the portal of the Conde Duque Barracks, and a splendid bridge, the Puente de Toledo over the Manzanares. They were all built by Ribera and some of them finished by Moradillo.

Sol-Alcalá. This tour covers the Neo-Classical monuments, built during the reign of Charles III, whose architects were Sabatini, Villanueva and Ventura Rodríguez. The building in the Puerta del Sol which is commonly known as Gobernación (Ministry of the Interior) is an example of this particular style, and was originally built as the Central Post Office. The tower with its famous clock—as popular a feature with the people of Madrid as Big Ben is with Londoners—was added in the 19th century. The imposing building on the left of the entrance to the Calle Alcalá was once the Royal Customs-House and now houses the offices of the Ministry of Finance or Treasury. The next building up this street is the Royal Academy of San Fernando, and a few yards beyond it, the Church of Calatravas. Further down the Calle de Alcalá the visitor comes to the Fountain of Cibeles, the Goddess of Fertility. This sculptural group by Michel provides the subject for some of the most popular picture postcard views of Madrid. Finally there is the Puerta de Alcalá, a monumental, arched gateway built by the architects Sabatini and Michel in honour of Charles III, in 1778. It is today merely a symbol of stone, surrounded in spring by tulips.

Sol-Prado-Jardín Botánico-Retiro. A short distance along the Paseo del Prado there are two lovely fountains known as the Four Seasons and Neptune. The Prado Museum is a little further along on the left. This Neoclassical edifice was built

during the reign of Charles III by Juan de Villanueva, and was originally designed as a Natural Science Museum. Following its completion during the reign of Ferdinand VII it was used as a picture gallery. There is a statue of Goya, by Benlliure, opposite the North front, which is approached up two wide flights of steps crowned by an allegorical group sculpted by Suñol. The façade which gives onto the Paseo del Prado has a central arcade with fourteen arches, decorated with various statues and medallions. There is a statue of Velázquez by Marinas in the gardens in front. And set against the South front there is a statue of Murillo opposite the fine gateway which leads through to the Botanical Gardens.

Steps lead up from the Prado Museum towards the Retiro Park, past the church of Los Jerónimos Reales. This 15th-century monastery was considerably restored during the 19th century. Here, in the Gothic nave, the heir to the Spanish throne has traditionally received his title of Prince of Asturias. The Cason del Buen Retiro and the War Museum, both fragments of the old Buen Retiro Palace, are only a yard or two away, and standing next to them is the Royal Academy of the Spanish Language.

In the Retiro Park, monumental and neoclassic statues of early kings and queens of Spain flank the avenues of tall trees. The Madrid observatory, built by Juan de Villanueva in 1790, is situated on the San Blas hill inside the park itself.

Sol-Plaza de Oriente-San Francisco-Princesa. The Royal Palace is undoubtedly the finest example of Neoclassical architecture to be seen in Madrid. The outside is in Italian style, and the interior very French. The Palace was built over the site of the old Alcázar of the Austrias, destroyed by fire in 1734. The ground-plans were drawn up by Sachetti, although Ventura Rodríguez collaborated considerably in the final work. It is built of Guadarrama granite and Colmenar limestone. On December 1st, 1764, thirty years after the fire, King Charles III took up residence in a section of the Palace for the first time. It is now considered one of the finest palaces in Europe. Visitors may see: the grandiose staircase, its ceilings painted by Giaquinto; the Hall of Halberdiers, hung with fine Flemish tapestries; the Pillared Drawing-Room, with ceilings by Giaquinto and many paintings and works of art; the King's apartments—the three rooms where Charles III first resided: a little drawing-room, the Ante-Chamber and the Gasparini Drawing-Room; the Porcelain Room with decorations and furniture all made of famous Buen Retiro porcelain; the Banquet Hall; the Chapel, designed by Ventura Rodríguez; the private apartments of the late King Alphonso XIII and his Queen, preserved just as they left them; and finally, the throne Room, which has a magnificent ceiling painted by Tiepolo (1764) and two bronze lions originally cast to decorate the old Alcázar. The whole palace abounds with paintings and sculptures, Rococo furniture, and Buen Retiro, Sèvres and Saxony porcelain. The Royal Pharmacy is very interesting, particularly as it has been maintained in its original state. The visitor should also make a point of seeing the Armoury, the Museum of Carriages, the Exhibition of Gothic Tapestries, and the Rooms of Queen María Cristina.

The Cathedral of La Almudena is being built to the left of the



Monument to Cervantes

palace and has a façade in the same neoclassical style as the latter. Following the Calle de Bailén across the Viaduct, which affords some of the finest views to be had from Old Madrid, we come to the Church of San Francisco el Grande. The interior of this church, which has a dome about 105 feet in diameter, was decorated by Goya, his brother-in-law Bayeu, Maella, and other 18th century painters. For some years it was used as a Royal Pantheon. If we return along the Calle de Bailén and across the Plaza de España we find ourselves in the Calle de la Princesa. This street contains two fine buildings designed by Ventura Rodríguez: the Liria Palace, built as residence for the Duke of Alba in 1770, and the Parish Church of San Marcos, just up the Calle de San Leonardo.

madrid of the romantics the reign of isabella II

19TH CENTURY. *Puerta del Sol-Plaza de Isabel II-Plaza de la Marina Española-Puerta de Toledo.* The so-called Romantic or Isabelline architecture of Madrid belongs to the first half of the 18th century. Or, better said, to the thirty years which separate the two civil wars known as «Carlist». Certainly neither the public buildings nor the palaces of this period correspond to

any one style. All the buildings of that period are mainly influenced by previous styles. The Romantic era in Madrid is better expressed in its furniture, decoration, handicrafts, literature, painting and drama. One of the great buildings erected in the early 19th century was the Teatro Real (Royal Theatre), in the Plaza de Oriente. It was completed in time to be opened, by order of Narváez, on the feast day of St. Elizabeth in 1850. All the great opera singers of those days, from Adelina Patti to Gayarre, were heard in this theatre. The old Senate and a Monument to Cánovas, who restored the Bourbon dynasty to the Spanish throne, can be seen in the neighbouring square, the Plaza de la Marina Española. The Puerta de Toledo, in the middle of the square of the same name, and erected for King Ferdinand VII, is a further example of a typical period monument.

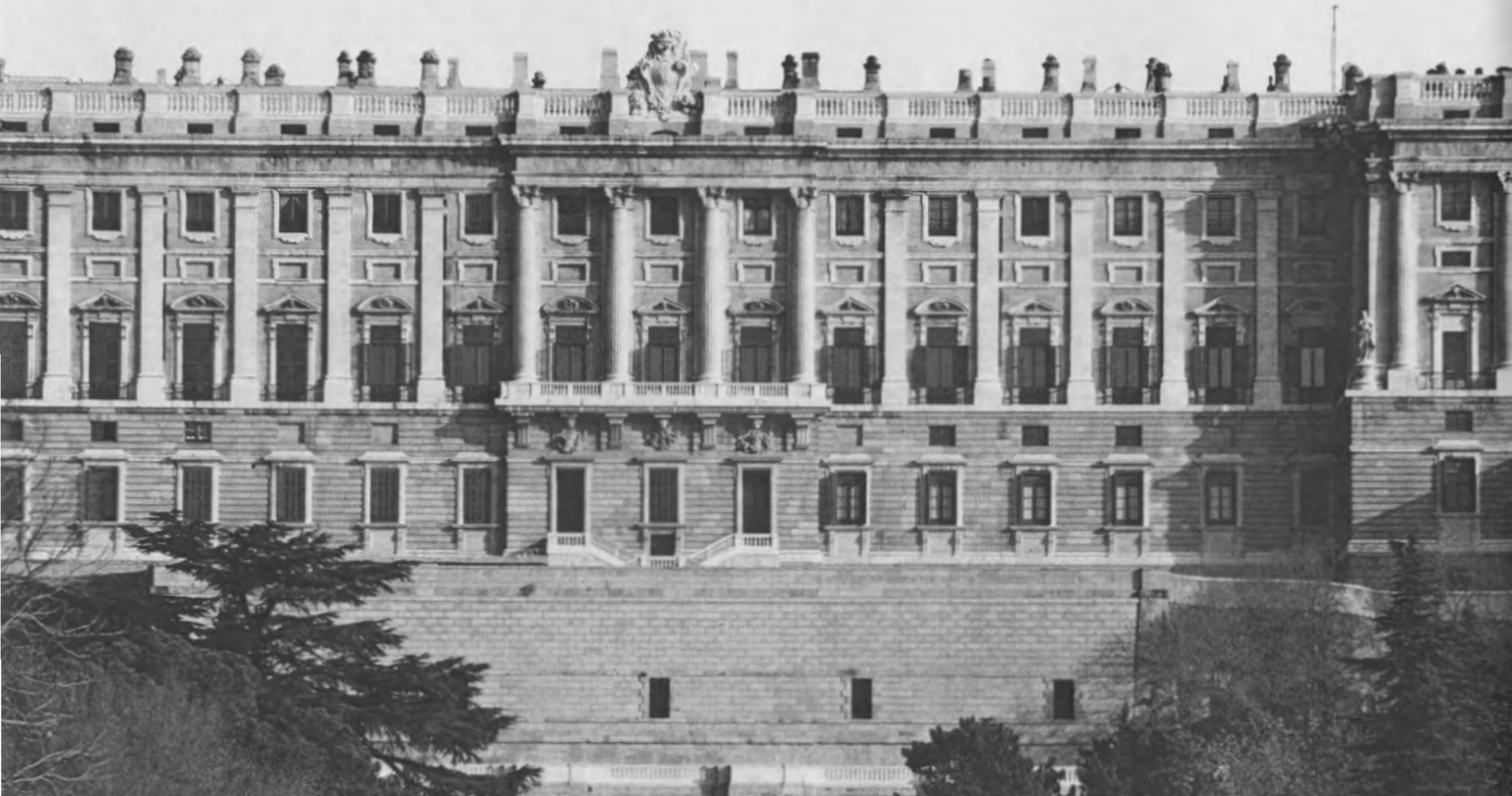
Puerta del Sol-Carrera de San Jerónimo-Felipe IV-Plaza de la Lealtad-Cibeles-Recoletos. Another fine Isabelline building, originally the «Palacio del Congreso» after its opening in 1850, is now called «Las Cortes» (the Spanish Parliament). It is adorned with two large bronze lions which proudly survey the Carrera de San Jerónimo. If we go along the Paseo del Prado we reach the Calle de Felipe IV where the Royal Academy of the Spanish Language is situated. Just off the Paseo del Prado,

on the left side of the Plaza de la Lealtad, there is a Monument to the Heroes of 2 May, the leaders of the Spanish uprising against Bonaparte. Beyond is the Bolsa or Stock Exchange, built in the style of a Greek temple towards the end of the last century. The imposing building on the left corner of the Paseo facing the Cibeles fountain is the Bank of Spain; on the right of the Paseo we have the Ministry of the Navy and the General Post Office buildings. The Banco Hipotecario, in the Paseo de Recoletos was once the mansion of the Marquis of Salamanca, who founded the district which bears his name. This tour ends with the most important building constructed in the days of Queen Isabella II: the Palacio de Bibliotecas y Museos, opened in 1892 to commemorate the fourth centenary of the Discovery of America. It is still, to this day, one of the most magnificent buildings in Madrid. It houses the Archaeological Museum and the National Library.

contemporary madrid madrid over the last fifty years

Atocha-Prado-Alcalá-Avda. de José Antonio-Plaza de España-Moncloa-Ciudad Universitaria-Prolongation of the Castellana. Madrid has undergone countless changes over the last fifty years, not only in the extension of its buildings, but also in its way of life. Prior to the «Gay Twenties» Madrid was a Castilian town both in appearance and in its customs. But, since the 1914-18 war, a luxury architecture began of an uncertain style. During the last twenty years, Madrid has been suffering from a continual growing crisis; we will mention a few buildings to be visited which we consider more representative of the latest styles; the old Ministry of Agriculture in Atocha, the recent Trade Union Headquarters in

Royal Palace



University City



the Paseo del Prado, the Banco Central and Fine Arts Club (Bellas Artes) in the Calle Alcalá, the Telephone Exchange and the Carrión Building in the Avenida de José Antonio, the two highest skyscrapers in Spain, in the Plaza de España, the Neo-Herrera style Air Ministry and the monumental Triumphal Arch in the Plaza de la Moncloa, with accesses to the top terrace from where the Velázquez landscape of the Casa de Campo can be admired. Finally we have the buildings of the University City, begun at the orders of King Alphonso XIII, a fundamental achievement for the capital. There are many large residential areas in Madrid, especially in the garden suburbs of Puerta de Hierro, Parque Florida, La Moraleja and Mirasierra.

food and wine

The morning's round of sight seeing and museum-touring over, the visitor's appetite is whetted for something to eat and drink. Besides the up-to-date restaurants which have every dish under the sun on their menus, there is the very varied Spanish cooking. To begin with Madrid has a few famous old restaurants, some having been in existence for over two hundred years, where the most typical dishes of the Madrid and Castilian cooking can be savoured; typical restaurants where regional dishes can be enjoyed such as «paella valenciana» (rice, coloured with saffron and mixed with different types of shell-fish, chicken and other ingredients), «bacalao a la vizcaina» (cod, tomato, thyme, red pepper, bayleaf, onion, garlic and fried croutons), «pollo a la chilindrón» (chicken fried in oil and garlic and served in a sauce made of onion, pimentoes, tomatoes, slices of ham and various other ingredients), «fabada» (a stew made of excellent haricot beans, Galician ham, pigs' ears, a special kind of black sausage, fresh bacon, smoked bacon and other ingredients), «cochinillo a la segoviana» (sucking pig roasted either in the oven or over a wood-fire and basted with lard and seasoning until the crackling is golden brown) or a «gazpacho» (an Andalusian speciality: cold raw vegetable soup served in summer and best described as a liquid salad). The visitor will also find German, Italian, Swedish, French, and Chinese restaurants, as well as from other countries.

aperitifs

Local custom demands that we should have an aperitif or appetizer before lunch or dinner, and then a coffee afterwards, out of doors when the weather allows, in one of the capital's many cafés and bars. Although only a few of the old-time cafés have survived, one can have an aperitif anywhere. There are certain bars, round the Puerta del Sol, San Jerónimo, Victoria, Cruz, Espoz y Mina, Núñez de Arce, Correo, Tetuán and other little streets in the neighbourhood, which are particularly well-famed for the shell fish they serve with their drinks. The right thing to drink at aperitif-times is a dry wine, a Manzanilla, a light Sherry or a Vermouth. In the basement of No. 12, Avenida de José Antonio, is Perico Chicote's Museum of Drinks, a collection enjoying international renown.

Interior of a restaurant



DO NOT FORGET MADRID'S PARKS
buen retiro park

You may like to go for a stroll after in one of the big parks. The largest and most beautiful of all Madrid's parks is the Retiro. It has 130 hectares of woodland which form a green, tree-clad island in the middle of an asphalt sea. One may enter it through any of the fine gateways. These are located in the Plaza de la Independencia, the Calle de Alcalá, the Calle de O'Donnell, and the Calle de Alfonso XII. White stone figures of the Kings and Queens of Spain peep out from the avenues of lofty trees and thick bushes, and just inside the park there is a large artificial lake where row-boats can be hired. The park also has its rose garden, as well as the Cecilio Rodríguez gardens and many delightful secluded nooks where strollers can enjoy a little privacy. In the middle of the park there are two buildings known as the Palacio de Velázquez and Palacio de Cristal, where art exhibitions are sometimes held.

Lake in the Retiro Park



the botanical gardens

The entrance to the Botanical Gardens is the Glorieta de Murillo right beside the Prado Museum. These gardens, which contain about 30.000 different species of trees and plants from all over the world, were founded by Charles III for the Faculty of Botany. The different sections are divided by magnificent avenues and each tree and plant is labelled with its Latin name and species.

rosales and the parque del oeste

On the Western fringes of Madrid and sloping down towards the river Manzanares there are two extensive parks called Rosales and the Parque del Oeste (West Park). They are an ideal playground for children, with their spacious stretches of lawn, their shady trees and sandy paths. There is a large rose garden at the bottom of the hill, where a rose show is held each spring, with international awards given for the finest blooms.

the sabatini gardens, campo del moro and plaza de españa

Not far from the Royal Palace there are several gardens: the children's playground in the Plaza de Oriente, the enclosed Sabatini Gardens on the northern side of the Palace, which are entered from the Calle de Bailén and have benches and well kept hedges and borders; and the so-called Campo del Moro entered from the Cuesta de la Vega. There are gardens, too, in the Plaza de España, at the end of the Avda. de José Antonio, with many refreshment kiosks in cool places for the summer.

the casa de campo park

The Casa de Campo can be reached by the Puente del Rey, across the Manzanares. It is an extensive state, bought by

Philip II, on the right bank of the river, and reafforested at his orders in 1559. The present park not only has a lot of woodland, but also a large lake where boats can be hired and a municipal swimming pool. There is a large Amusement Park and a Zoo serviced by several bus lines or the Batán metro stop. Both attractions are situated on ample grounds and the Zoo has species of African, Asiatic, European and Australian wildlife. The park area is used as a training ground for various sports and for many years young would-be bullfighters have been coming here to practice their art. Many a famous «matador» has begun his career fighting a basket-work bull's head mounted over a bicycle wheel here in the Casa de Campo. A telpher links the Paseo del Pintor Rosales with the Casa de Campo. The Dehesa de la Villa is another municipal park; it is set among fragrant pine woods and has numerous refreshment stalls.

Opera theatre



Western Park



Zoological garden. Rhinoceros



Zoological garden. Flamingoes



Zoological garden. Giraffes and ostrich



Zoological garden. Tiger

museums

A Unique Museum
THE PRADO

This is one of the foremost art galleries in the world, housed in a magnificent 18th-century building. There are paintings by artists of the Spanish School (12th to 18th centuries) such as El Greco, Velázquez, Ribera, Murillo and Goya; by Italian masters: Fra Angelico, Raphael and artists of the Venetian School; Flemish primitives: Hieronymus Bosch; Rubens and Van Dyck; examples of the English, Dutch and German schools, etc. The museum contains works of classical sculpture and the famous «Dama de Elche». Collections of coins, enamel, gold and silver work. Restaurant. Paseo del Prado. OPEN in winter from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; in summer from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and on Sundays and holidays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Tel. 2398023.

Art of a Period
SPANISH MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART

Present-day paintings and sculptures by Spanish and foreign artists. Comprises several sections. Temporarily closed. University City. Av. Juan de Herrera, s/n.

LOPE DE VEGA'S HOUSE

A skilful reconstruction of what the house and garden of this great Spanish dramatist looked like when he lived there. Calle Cervantes, 11. Open from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. except Mondays. Tel. 2228825. Closed: July 15th to September 15th.

ROMANTIC MUSEUM

An evocative collection of furniture and paintings dating from the last thirty years of the 19th century. San Mateo, 13. OPEN on week-days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Sundays and holidays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. CLOSED from August 1st to September 15th, Tel. 2230904.

THE CONVENT OF LAS DESCALZAS REALES

A 16th-century building containing a magnificent collection of paintings, sculpture and tapestries. Plaza de las Descalzas Reales. OPEN on Mondays. Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., and on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays from 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. only. Tel. 2220687.

History in Spain and abroad
ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

Collections of relics and remains from the Prehistoric, Ancient and Mediaeval periods. Coins and a complete collection of ceramics from every period. Serrano, 13. OPEN from 9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Tel. 2756374. The Altamira Cave reproductions can be seen from 4 p.m., to 8 p.m. except on Sundays.

THE «AMERICAS» MUSEUM

Exhibits of the civilizations of Spanish America. Ciudad Universitaria. OPEN from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., except Mondays. Tel. 2439437.

THE MUNICIPAL MUSEUM

All sorts of objects related to the history of Madrid. Fuencarral, 78. Being renovated. Tel. 2225732.

THE ROYAL PALACE

Two centuries of history are reflected in this Palace, one of the finest in all Europe. It contains magnificent porcelain, tapestries, furniture, armour and paintings. Plaza de Oriente (Entrance in the Plaza de la Armería). OPEN in summer from 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6.15 p.m., and in winter, from 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 3.30 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. Open on Sundays and holidays from 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Tel. 2487404.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF HISTORY MUSEUM

A varied collection of Iberian, Visigothic and Moorish relics. An interesting collection of paintings, including some Goya portraits.

Special Collections

THE LAZARO GALDIANO MUSEUM

The most recent museum to be opened in Madrid. There are 30 rooms containing hundreds of Spanish, early Flemish, Italian, French and English paintings. There are also collections of jewels, pottery, enamel work, coins, gold and silver work, ivory, sculpture and furniture. Serrano, 122. OPEN from 9.15 a.m. to 1.45 p.m. Tel. 2616084.

CASON DEL BUEN RETIRO

Spanish 19th century art, mainly painting and sculpture. Calle Felipe IV. Hours: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Tel. 2309114.

THE CERRALBO MUSEUM

A highly varied assortment of objects of both historical and artistic interest. Ventura Rodríguez, 17. OPEN, except on Tuesdays and month of August, from 9. a.m. to 2 p.m. Tel. 2473646.

THE SAN FERNANDO FINE ARTS ACADEMY MUSEUM

Spanish paintings from every period. Calle de Alcalá, 13. OPEN from 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., and from 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Closed on Wednesdays. Sundays and holidays from 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Tel. 2320424.

THE VALENCIA DE DON JUAN INSTITUTE

Ceramics and other objects. Fortuny, 43. By permission. Tel. 4198774.

1. La Dama de Baza
2. Painting by Picasso
3. Velázquez Hall. Prado Museum
4. Goya Hall. Prado Museum

CARRIAGE MUSEUM

A curious collection of old horse-drawn carriages and harness. Royal Palace. OPEN in winter from 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 3.30 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. and in summer from 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. Open on Sundays and holidays from 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

THE RAILWAY MUSEUM

This Museum contains interesting models and documents concerning the history of railways. San Cosme y San Damián, 1 (Palace of the Duque de Fernán Núñez). OPEN from 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. daily, including Sundays and holidays. Tel. 4673491.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE MUSEUM

Zoological, Geological, Palaeontological and Entomological collections. Paseo de la Castellana, 84. OPEN from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Open on Sundays and holidays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Tel. 2618607.

THE ETHNOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM

Many varied relics from primitive civilizations as well as other objects of ethnological interest. Paseo de Atocha, 11. OPEN from 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Closed during August. Tel 2395995.

The Art of Warfare
WAR MUSEUM

An interesting collection of war trophies. Méndez Núñez, 1. OPEN from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., except on Mondays. Tel 2216710.

NAVAL MUSEUM

Model ships, charts — including the famous map used by Juan de la Cosa — and many nautical instruments. Montalbán, 2. OPEN from 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., except on Mondays. Tel. 2210419.

THE ROYAL ARMOURY

A magnificent collection of old weapons and armour. Visited jointly with the Royal Palace.

Decorative Arts and Reproductions

THE MUSEUM OF ART REPRODUCTIONS

A complete collection of copies of many of the most famous works of art produced during classical and Renaissance times. Ciudad Universitaria. Edificio Museo de América. OPEN from 10 a.m. to 4. p.m.; Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Closed on Sundays, holidays and August. Tel. 2441444.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF DECORATIVE ART

62 rooms. displaying ceramics, furniture and other forms of decorative folk-art from all the regions of Spain. Montalbán, 12. OPEN from 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., except Mondays. Closed throughout August. Tel. 2213440.

Museums of Famous Painters

THE «ERMITA DE SAN ANTONIO» GOYA

The church contains brilliant frescoes painted by Goya; these are amongst the most outstanding work produced by Spanish artists. Paseo de la Florida. OPEN: in winter, 11 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays: 11 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. In summer: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays: 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Closed on Wednesdays. Tel. 2477921.

SOROLLA'S STUDIO AND MUSEUM

Many oil-paintings and sketches by this famous painter. General Martínez Campos. 34. OPEN from 10 a.m. to 2. p.m., except on Mondays. Tel. 4101584.

COLON WAX MUSEUM

A representation of historic and contemporary Spain through 300 perfectly-reproduced wax figures. History, the world of painting, literature, art, music, warfare and sports — all superbly set. The worlds of childish fantasy and terror. Magnificent wardrobes in an incredibly realistic atmosphere. Twenty-eight light and sound settings. Magic Show. Paseo de Calvo Sotelo, 41. Tel. 4192282. Hours; 10.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Specialized Museums

BULLFIGHTING MUSEUM

The complete history of bullfighting in paintings, engravings and models. Las Ventas Bullring. OPEN from 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. in winter and 7 p.m. in summer.

SPANISH THEATRE MUSEUM

A waxworks collection representing famous actors and actresses, as well as old scenery and costumes. Calle de la Beneficencia, 16. Permission to visit required. Tel. 2240566.

DEBOD TEMPLE

Egyptian temple from Nubia, 4th century B.C. open; 10 p.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays 10 p.m. to 3 p.m.

The majority of these Museums are closed on January 1st, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, November 1st and Christmas Day.







other gardens in the city

In addition to such gardens, parks and tree-lined avenues as the Prado, Recoletos, and the Castellana, there are gardens for children to play in to be found in every district. They include the garden of Arquitecto Ribera in the Calle de Fuencarral, Jardín de Eva Perón in the Calle de Francisco Silvela, the Plaza de la Villa de París in the Calle del General Castaños, the Fuente del Berro, and several others.

shopping

The afternoon is a good time, especially for tourists visiting Madrid, to have a look round the big stores and saunter down the main streets in the shopping centre. They can also hunt around for something special to remind them of their stay in Madrid. In addition to the Avda. de José Antonio which is the main artery of commercial Madrid, there are other streets in which the visitor will find even larger or more specialized shops. The Calle de Serrano — probably the smartest street in the city — is well known for its top-class establishments where only the best types of articles are sold.

In Madrid one may also acquire artistic products of rich and varied Spanish handicraft: rugs, tapestries, fans, cloaks, porcelain, ceramic ware, cast iron, wooden statues, objects of gold and silver, among many more; high fashion articles, «ready to wear», perfumes, jewelry and costume jewelry, leather-goods — shoes, handbags, luggage, gloves — antelope and suede, etc. Sporting goods of all kinds — rackets, firearms, boats, etc. — all fulfill two important shopper requirements: superb quality at a moderate price.

CULTURE AND THE ARTS

five academies

Madrid has five great academies: the Academy of the Spanish Language (Calle de Felipe IV), History (León 21), Exact Science (Valverde, 22), Medicine (Arrieta, 12) and the San Fernando Fine Arts Academy (Alcalá, 13). There are also Academies of Jurisprudence and the so-called «Ciencias Morales y Políticas» (Academy of Moral and Political Sciences). The Associations of Writers and Artists (Leganitos, 10); of Painters and Sculptors (Infantas, 30); and the Economic Association of Friends of the Countryside (Plaza de la Villa) organize interesting cultural and artistic events.

the university city

The buildings of the University City are scattered over an old estate known as La Moncloa, to the West of Madrid. All the Faculties and Colleges are housed in modern, functional-style buildings, surrounded by gardens and avenues. There are also several Residential Colleges and sports grounds of every type.

the supreme council for scientific research and the national historic archives

The Supreme Council for Scientific Research is at 117 Calle de Serrano and includes all the different cultural institutes for which it acts as the co-ordinating centre. The modern buildings contain large lecture halls which are used for international conferences, libraries for each speciality, and residences in which the research workers live.

the four most important public libraries

Although there are something like a hundred libraries in Madrid, the visitor who is not looking for some special information, but the kind which can easily be obtained by private inquiries, should be satisfied if he gets round to seeing the four most important ones. First of all there is the National Library, Paseo de Calvo Sotelo (formerly called Recoletos) 20. It is open every day from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. and is situated on the first floor of the Library and Museum Building. It is considered to be the best library in Spain, and contains about two million volumes, twenty-one thousand of which are manuscripts, two thousand five hundred incunabuli, and forty-six thousand particular rare books. There are also many books from the Golden Age of Spanish literature — the 16th century.

The second most important library is the Biblioteca Municipal, at number 78, Calle de Fuencarral. There are about a hundred and twenty thousand books in the library, many of them very rare. More than four thousand of them are devoted to Madrid. The Ateneo, at Calle del Prado, 21, also has a good library. It is open from 9 a.m. to one o'clock in the early morning, except on Sundays, when it shuts at 10 p.m.

The fourth of our libraries is the Biblioteca Real, which is located on the ground-floor of the Royal Palace. (It is open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on weekdays). The library contains 250.000 volumes, many in manuscript form, some exceedingly rare and others quite unique. The chief treasures are nevertheless the Books of Hours; there is one particularly fine specimen which belonged to Queen Isabella the Catholic. This library has a rich display of magnificent bindings of all styles and periods.

antiques

Madrid is a good place for buying antiques. There are a number of places where they can be found, although the most popular is probably the Rastro. This is a sort of flea market with its stalls down both sides of the street, and curiosity shops and antique dealers behind. Some of these shops have now become quite large stores and good bargains can sometimes be picked up by connoisseurs. Madrid has one street which is almost entirely devoted to antique dealers' shops: the Calle del Prado. There are also a number of curio shops in the neighbouring Plaza de las Cortes, Carrera de San Jerónimo



Retiro Park



Rose garden in the Western Park



Shopping



Antiquities. The Rastro



National Library



University City

and others. Some of these dealers specialize in paintings, others in woodcarvings, books, china or glassware, ivory, furniture, religious sculpture, etc. In each there is a little of everything.

exhibitions of painting and sculpture and artists' studios

Apart from the galleries of Old Masters or the permanent exhibitions of ancient works of art, there are nearly forty galleries where the works of contemporary painters are exhibited. The most outstanding are: the Dirección General de Bellas Artes, an officially sponsored body for fostering the Fine Arts, with its headquarters in the Palacio de Bibliotecas y Museos, the Ateneo, and the Círculo de Bellas Artes. The names and addresses of leading painters now working in Madrid can be obtained at any of these galleries.

madrid, convention city

Madrid offers magnificent facilities for holding conventions. Notable among them is the Palacio de Congresos y Exposiciones of the Ministry of Information and Tourism, with its up-to-the-minute technical facilities. It has two auditoriums, one with capacity for 2,000 conventioners and the other for 1,000. There are several rooms for smaller gatherings. Several large hotels also have special rooms for conventions.

A STROLL ROUND OLD MADRID BEFORE DINNER

It is essential for anybody who wants to enter into the spirit of Madrid life to have a stroll before dinner. Just as it is the custom to have an aperitif at one of the smart bars or cafés, so one is called upon to go on a pub-crawl through the heart of Madrid from 8 o'clock in the evening until dinner-time, which here means any time from ten till eleven. The thing to ask for is a «chato», a small glass of red or white wine, which is accompanied by «pinchos» or «tapas» — titbits of fried fish, veal, prawns (either plain or fried in batter), fish in oil and vinegar, cheese, mussels or slices of sausage.

The best places to go to are the bullfighters' taverns in the Calle de la Victoria, Espoz y Mina, Cruz, Núñez de Arce and other picturesque little streets called San Ricardo, Cádiz, del Pozo and Alvarez Gato. Another tavern district centres around the Calle de Echegaray and the Travesía de Fernández y González. These streets are all very crowded and gay at this time of the evening. There is another stroll one might take: through the old-world Madrid of Galdós (the Spanish Dickens), along the Calle de Postas, San Cristóbal, and the little streets round the Plaza Mayor. There are a number of taverns in the square itself, and under the steps that lead down to the Arco de Cuchilleros.

night-life

Madrid is quite different from any other European capital after dark. This is mainly because people here do not only go to theatres, cinemas, cabarets, and night-clubs; they also sit in cafés after dinner and have a coffee or a beer, or they may go for a walk to gaze in at the brightly-lit shop windows. All this means that the streets in the centre of Madrid are abustle with people until two or three o'clock in the morning. Nightbirds can take their choice among several smart nightclubs both in the city centre and on the outskirts. They have cosmopolitan floor shows, but there is usually plenty of Spanish dancing to be seen.

if you prefer the theatre...

There are several large cinemas in the centre of Madrid where one can see the latest Spanish and foreign films. Then there are about twenty important theatres, which include official, government-sponsored theatres like the Español and the María Guerrero, where one can often see plays by Calderón, Lope de Vega, and other classical Spanish dramatists, or occasionally a widely acclaimed piece of modern theatre, or a translation of a famous play of universal renown. There are theatres which put on various Spanish comedies and tragedies as well as translations of foreign plays. They are as follows: Lara, Cómicó, Arniches, Arlequín, Goya, Club, Marquina, Beatriz, Bellas Artes, Comedia, Figaro, Infanta Isabel, Reina Victoria and Valle Inclán. The Zarzuela theatre is mainly used for opera, ballet and «zarzuela» (Spanish comic operetta). Other theatres put on reviews varying in quality and in a generally lighter vein: the Alcázar, the Eslava, the Martín, and the Latina. The Calderón and Maravillas theatres are mainly used for displays of folklore.

flamenco

Gypsy dancing and singing, or Andalusian Flamenco, has many supporters in Madrid. In addition to the theatres which specialize in Flamenco, and the cabarets and nightclubs which always have a Flamenco number in their floor-shows, there are certain special clubs where the real connoisseurs go. These include the «Corral de la Morería», «Zambra», «Las Brujas», «Arco de Cuchilleros», «Los Canasteros», «Café de Chinitas», «Torres Bermejas» and a number of others.

discothèques

A great many discothèques frequented by the younger set have recently sprung up in Madrid. Here one may listen to the latest hits of Spain and abroad.



Shops at the Rastro



Representation at a café-theatre



Interior of the Palace of Exhibitions and Congresses



Flamenco show



Discothèques



Flamenco show

the night-watchman, the «sereno»

A picturesque figure in Madrid at night is that important individual, the «sereno», the night watchman. He alone knows all the dark secrets of the city. As soon as you approach the door of your house or hotel, clap your hands and the night watchman with his great bunch of keys and a heavy truncheon will emerge out of the darkness and open your door for you with a polite smile which it is customary to reward with a small tip.

SUNDAY SUNSHINE IN MADRID

There are three places that both tourists and thousands of residents in Madrid often go to in order to assuage their curiosity on fine Sunday mornings: the Rastro, the Stamp Market in the Plaza Mayor, and the second-hand bookstalls on the Cuesta de Moyano.

the rastro

Every big city in the world has its «flea market». Here in Madrid it is called the «Rastro». It is a very picturesque place, and every kind of article can be bought there, including the oddest of odds and ends. The Rastro is divided into two parts: antiques, and second-hand goods. The observant buyer may pick up a good painting, a Gothic statue or a piece of period furniture. Another may find the household utensil he needs or a bullfighter's second-hand «suit of lights». A Sunday morning spent in the Rastro is quite a unique experience, both entertaining and quaint. Few come away empty-handed for there is always something that catches one's fancy among all the unwanted jumble.

the stamp market in the plaza mayor

Every Sunday from around eleven o'clock until about one, the Stamp Market throbs with life under the arcades of the Plaza Mayor. Stamps from all over the world change hands, while schoolboys rub shoulders with experts in search of bargains. Indeed there are many who have turned this innocent pastime into a large-scale international gamble.

what to see on sunday afternoons

There are three types of entertainment available on Sunday afternoons. The most popular is the bullfight, held either in the Plaza Monumental de las Ventas, or in the smaller ring at Vista Alegre. The season begins in early spring and goes on until mid-autumn. Bullfights call for good weather and have to be cancelled when it is bad. The second kind of entertainment on a Sunday afternoon is provided by the football matches which are played in either of the big stadiums. Thirdly, we have horse racing at the Hipódromo de la Zarzuela near the Puerta de Hierro.



The Rastro



The Rastro



Cape bullfighting

golf, horse racing, tennis, pigeon shooting and jarama car track

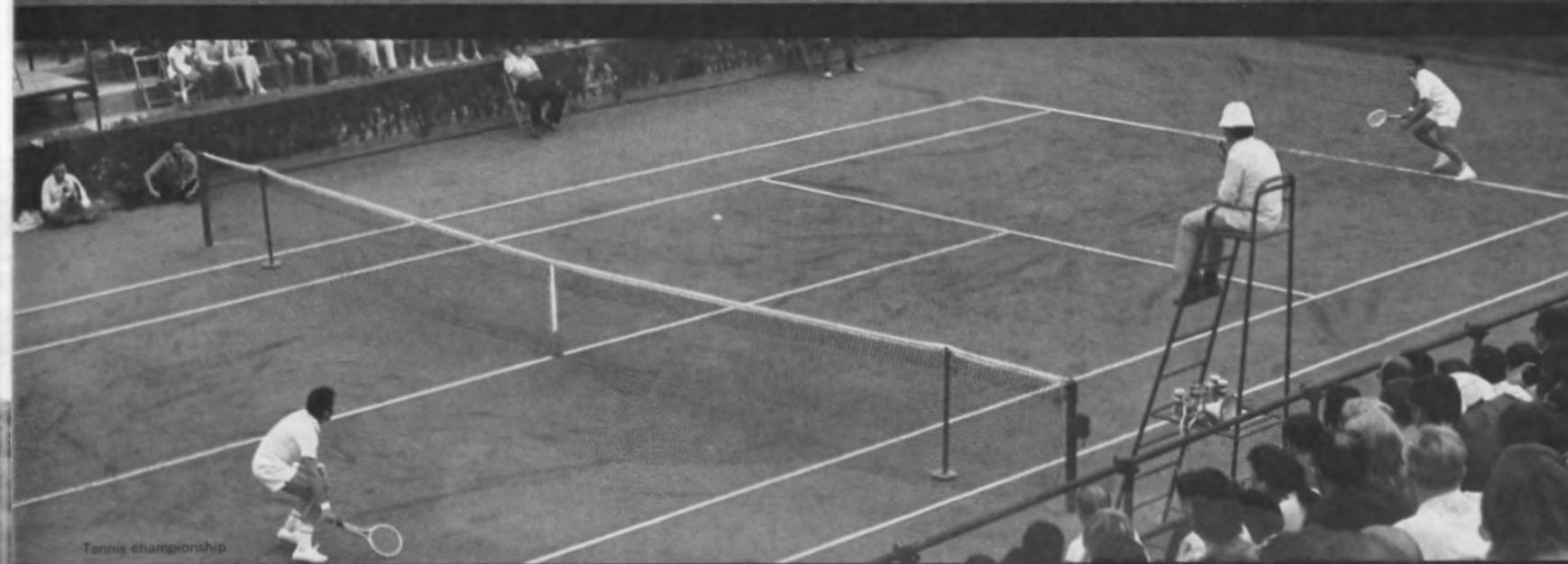
Madrid is one of the capitals better equipped for those who favour golf. It has five courses located in lovely countryside and, excellently conditioned. Perhaps special mention should be made of the Club Real de Puerta de Hierro (where polo is likewise practiced), a 36-hole course located 4 km from Madrid on the Carretera de La Coruña, and the Real Sociedad Hípica Española Club de Campo, a 27-hole course 4 km from Madrid on the Carretera de Castilla. Both have played host to the most important international championships. Other courses are the Centro Deportivo del Aire «Mariano Barberán», a 9-hole course 10 km from Madrid on the Carretera de Extremadura, the Real Automóvil Club de España, with 18 holes, near San

Sebastián de los Reyes and the Club de Golf Herrería, with 18 holes, located in San Lorenzo de El Escorial, the Sports Club Las Lomas, the Bosque in Boadilla del Monte, the Nuevo Club de Golf of Madrid in Las Matas, with an 18-hole course, and the Club de Golf of Somosaguas with a 9-hole course. Horseback riding is widely practiced in Spain. The Hipódromo de La Zarzuela is the scene of many international competitions. Jumping contests are held on the grounds of the Club de Campo and are attended by the most renowned international specialists. There are also many riding academies where, for a moderate fee, amateurs may enjoy a ride on horseback. Likewise, tennis fans will find fine courts to practice this sport in Madrid. For those who prefer pigeon shooting, the Club de Campo, where international competitions are held, offers its superb facilities. Car racing is suitably accommodated at the Jarama track where clocked trials are held for the World Championship.

Royal Golf Club Puerta de Hierro



The Zarzuela turf



Tennis championship





Skiing. Navacerrada



Automobile racing. Jarama course



Skiing. Navacerrada

hunting and fishing

Madrid is a first-rate hunting center for its splendid location near many major sporting areas. Red partridge is the most abundant species within the category of small game, especially in the region of La Mancha. As for big game, mention should be made of the Gredos National Preserve in the Province of Avila, where, with the proper permit, one may hunt capra hispanica, a beautiful and highly prized trophy.

Also found near Madrid, in the province of Ciudad Real, is the Tablas de Daimiel National Preserve, a superb center for hunting water fowl: geese, duck, mud hen, widgeon, among other species, are found in this picturesque spot.

In the environs of Madrid there are numerous rivers ideal for fishing. The most abundant species are common trout, pike, black bass, royal carp and bowfin. The major trout streams are

the Lozoya, Jarama, Manzanares, Alberche, Tormes, Júcar, Tajo, Eresma and Estena, where there are numerous preserves. Pike may be found in the Tajo, and the most abundant catch of bowfin is to be had in the Henares, Tajo, Fresnedas and Tajuña Rivers. There are also many fishing lakes, such as Burguillo — trout and black bass — Gasset — pike — Alarcón — bowfin and black bass — and Entrepeñas — pike, black bass and royal carp.

accommodation

Madrid has a hotel network providing total accommodation for 51,785 guests in 11 hotels of 5 stars, 25 of 4 stars, 40 of 3 stars, 27 of 2 stars and 28 of 1 star. In other types of lodging there are 117 apartments with accommodation for 337. Number of camping sites: three.

Open air terraces along the Recoletos Promenade



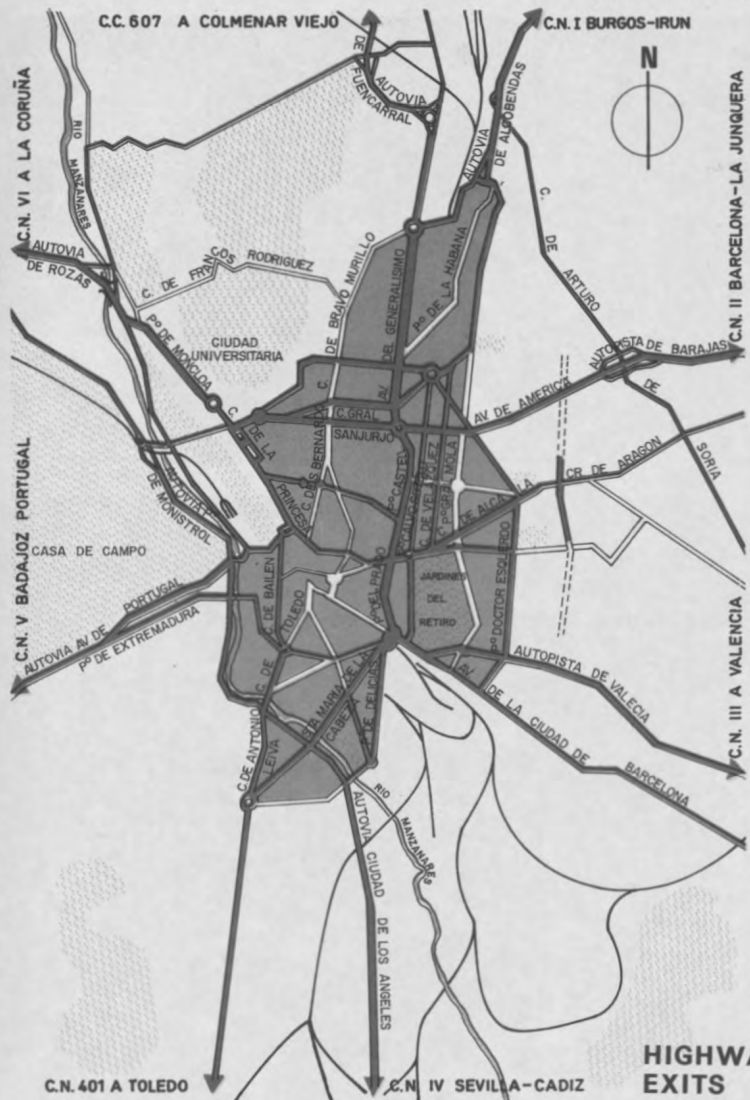
Aspects of the Gran Via

University «Tunas» (folklore singing group)





Fountain of the Temple of Debod



useful addresses:

INFORMATION OFFICES

Information Offices of the Ministry of Information and Tourism

Torre de Madrid	241 23 25
	248 97 02
Medinaceli, 2	Information: 221 12 68
	Switchboard: 222 28 30
Barajas Airport	205 42 22

Oficina Municipal de Información

(Municipal Information Bureau). Plaza Mayor, 3
(10 a. m. to 1.00 p. m. and 4 p. m. to 7 p. m.,
except Saturday afternoons)

222 22 16

Centro de Iniciativas

(«Sevilla» Underground Station)
(10 a. m. to 1.30 p. m. and 4 p. m. to 7 p. m.)

232 00 33

Renfe (Spanish Railways). Alcalá, 44
(9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 4 p. m. to 6 p. m.)
(24-hour telephone information service)

247 74 00
247 84 00

Airlines-Iberia Terminus

Plaza de Cánovas del Castillo, 4
Barajas Airport Official weather forecast: 222 11 65
Flight information: 205 43 72
231 44 36

Real Automóvil Club (Royal Automobile Club)
General Sanjurjo, 10

257 60 05

Real Aereo Club (Royal Aero Club)
Carrera de San Jerónimo, 19
(9.30 a. m. to 1.30 p. m. and 5 p. m. to 9 p. m.,
except Saturdays)

222 96 21

Real Moto Club de España
(Royal Motorcycle Club). Orfila, 10
(6 p. m. to 10 p. m.)

Dirección General de Seguridad
(National Security Headquarters).
Passport Department. Puerta del Sol
(10 a. m. to 1.30 p. m. and 5 p. m. to 9 p. m.)

Post Office and Telegraph Office
Plaza de la Cibeles
(9 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 5 p. m. to 9 p. m.)
(24-hour telegraph service)

Telegrams by Telephone
Inquiries: 241 81 00
241 80 00
254 28 00

Taxis

Lost Property Office (Oficina de Objetos Perdidos)
Plaza de Chamberí, 4. and District Municipal Offices

Tele-Ruta (Report on highway conditions) 250 50 05

Weather Information for Spain 244 11 01

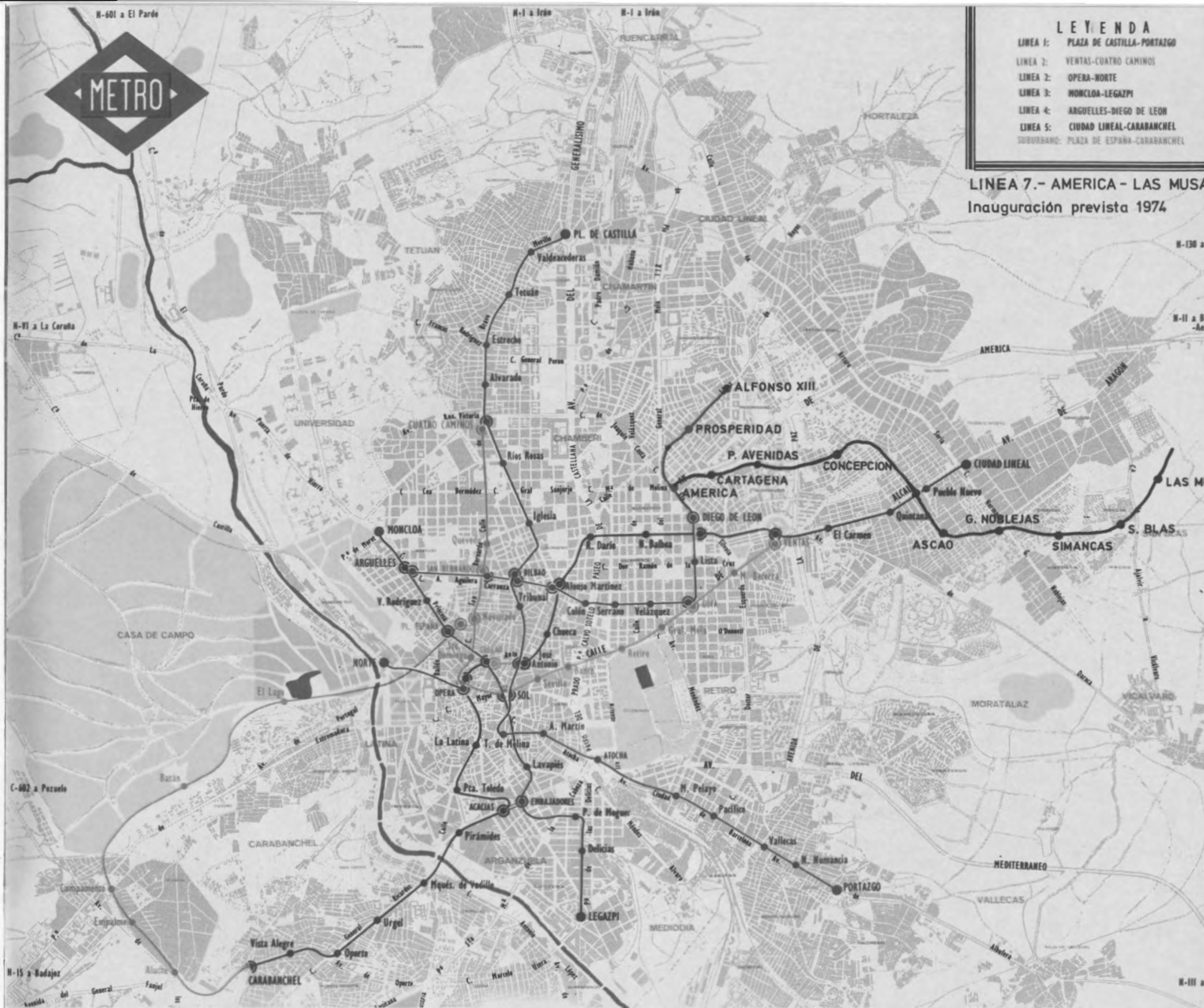
Estación Sur de Autobuses

(South Bus Station). Canarias, 17

EMERGENCY CALLS:

First Aid (Accidents). Don Ramón de la Cruz, 93 256 02 00

Police 091



LEYENDA

LINEA 1: PLAZA DE CASTILLA-PORTAZGO
LINEA 2: VENTAS-CUATRO CAMINOS
LINEA 3: OPERA-NORTE
LINEA 4: MONCLOA-LEGAZPI
LINEA 5: ARGÜELLES-DIEGO DE LEÓN
LINEA 6: CIUDAD LINEAL-CARABANHEL
SUBURBANO: PLAZA DE ESPAÑA-CARABANHEL

LINEA 7.- AMERICA - LAS MUSAS
Inauguración prevista 1974

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Execution. Propaganda and Tourist Information Service

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DIRECCION GENERAL DE ORDENACION DEL TURISMO





MINISTERIO DE INFORMACION Y TURISMO
DIRECCION GENERAL DE ORDENACION DEL TURISMO

the monuments of madrid and environs



spain

THE MONUMENTS OF MADRID AND ENVIRONS

madrid, capital of spain

Madrid, capital of Spain, is also the capital of friendliness and good-feeling. Its atmosphere, its animation and its joy of living are contagious. It is difficult for anyone, Spaniard or foreigner, who spends any length of time in the city, to say goodbye to it. It is as though he had become enmeshed in the subtle and invisible threads of its charm. Nor is it necessary to go to any particular part of the city in search of all this—it is everywhere. It is in the streets, in the gardens, in the typical corners—in sum, in the very atmosphere of the city itself.

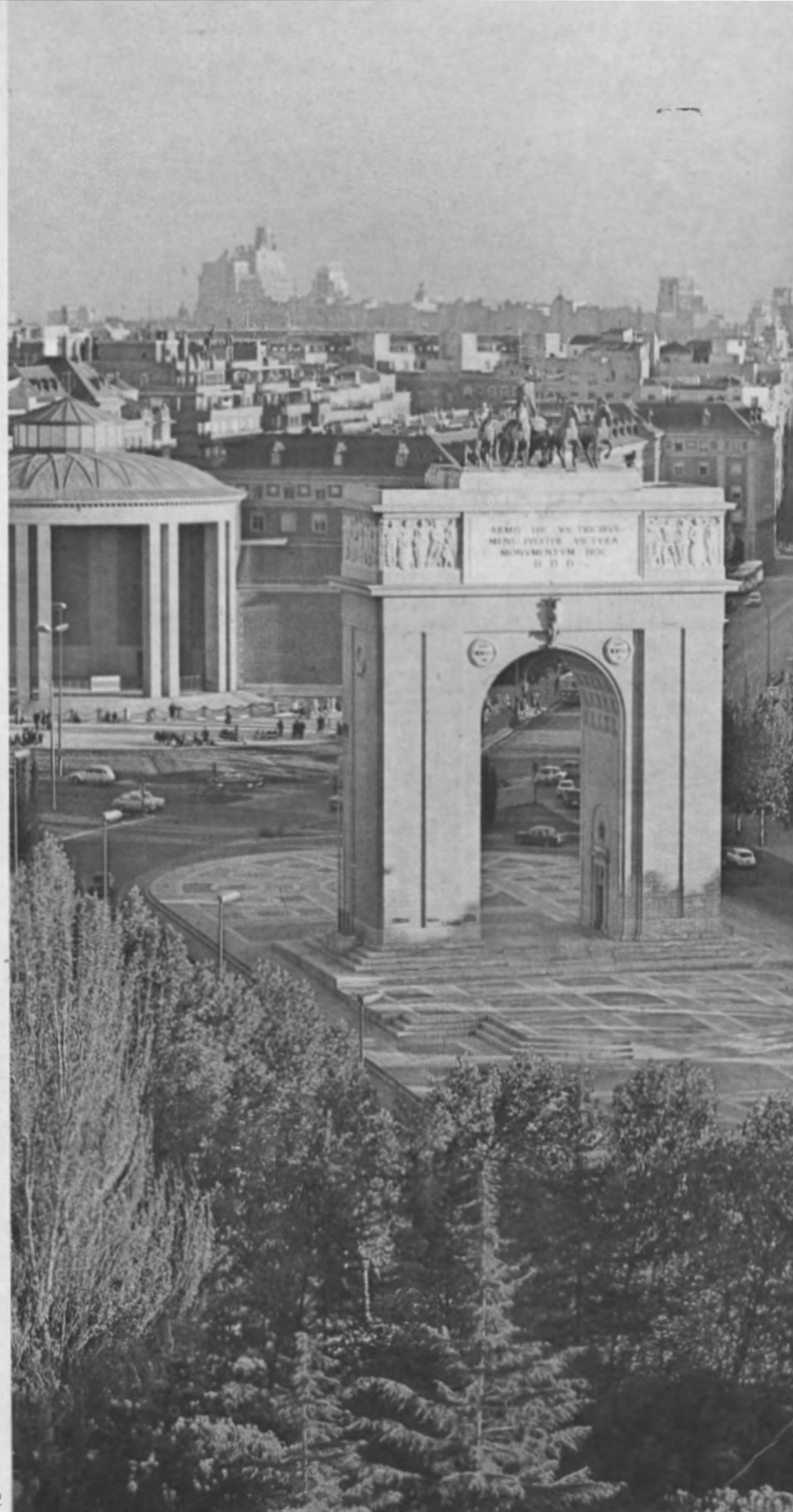
Its strength and its personality make Madrid an unforgettable city and its abundant tourist attractions—atmosphere, art, history—are complemented by an extraordinary assortment of nearby cities of great monumental wealth and historical interest, most of them only 60 miles at most from the Puerta del Sol. Among them is Toledo—the crucible of culture—which represents all that is unchanging. Segovia, dominated by its aqueduct, is the soul of the classical. Avila, walled and withdrawn, has warlike overtones. Cuenca is mountainous and highly unusual. Ciudad Real and Guadalajara represent all that is simple and true and, finally, Soria is nostalgic and intimate.

But Madrid has, in addition, not far away, towns of deep significance in the history of the country and of such great architectural importance as El Escorial, Aranjuez and Alcalá de Henares, each of which, in itself, is a lesson in art and an agreeable experience.

Madrid, the geographical center of the Iberian Peninsula, is one of the capitals of Europe offering the most clear days each year. The average barometric pressure is 706 mm., the first-class mountain water is abundant and the air, with a special oxygen content, comes from the Guadarrama Range. The Madrid spring has an unshadowed sun and the air is scented with pine and flowers. In autumn the skies are clear with the light made famous by Velázquez and the air is mild and gentle.

In recent years the city has grown a great deal. It is now a capital of over 3,500,000 people with an area of 320 square miles within the municipal limits. Side by side with buildings of undoubted historic interest are others, modern ones, of equal value. The city contains a number of urban centers, some with very definitive and defined differences of their own, and others the occasional personal characteristic. There is the Madrid of the House of Austria or the Felipes, that of the Bourbons or the Carlos; there is also the Madrid of Goya, and that of the Prado Museum. There is romantic Madrid, the Isabeline. There is the Madrid of Galdós (the Balzac and the Dickens of Spain). And there is the picturesque Madrid of the Rastro, of the bullfighters, of the Flamenco dancers, of the antique dealers, of the artists.

All Madrid is within the grasp of the visitor, at his finger-tips. You may choose the Madrid you prefer in accord with your tastes and likings. The starting point is the Puerta del Sol, the hub of the city, where all points meet. From here all itineraries begin and you may choose the one you most prefer.



monumental madrid

Medieval Madrid, around the Plaza Mayor, to offer. In the Plaza de la Villa are the 15th-century buildings, where Francis I of France won the Battle of Pavia. To the right is the Hemeroteca, a building in the Toledan style with a Mudéjar entrance. After



UMENTS RID IRONS

tal of spain

Spain, is also the capital of friendliness and where, its animation and its joy of living are felt for anyone, Spaniard or foreigner, who comes in the city, to say goodbye to it. It is as if you are meshed in the subtle and invisible threads of the city—necessary to go to any particular part of the city—it is everywhere. It is in the streets, in the corners—in sum, in the very atmosphere of the city.

Personality make Madrid an unforgettable city. Its attractions—atmosphere, art, history—are an extraordinary assortment of nearby cities of which and historical interest, most of them only a few miles from the Puerta del Sol. Among them is Toledo—which represents all that is unchanging. Its aqueduct, is the soul of the classical. Toledo, has warlike overtones. Cuenca is mountainous. Ciudad Real and Guadalajara represent the modern, and, finally, Soria is nostalgic and intimate. In addition, not far away, towns of deep significance—the country and of such great architectural interest, Aranjuez and Alcalá de Henares, each of them in art and an agreeable experience.

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Madrid has grown a great deal. It is now a capital city with an area of 320 square miles within which are by side with buildings of undoubted historical value, modern ones, of equal value. The city has many centers, some with very definitive and their own, and others the occasional personal interest. There is the Madrid of the House of Austria or the Carlos; there is also the Madrid of the Prado Museum. There is romantic Madrid, the Madrid of Galdós (the Balzac and the Dostoevsky) and there is the picturesque Madrid of the Rastro, the Flamenco dancers, of the antique dealers,

the grasp of the visitor, at his finger-tips. You can grasp it if you prefer in accord with your tastes and interests. It is the Puerta del Sol, the hub of the city, from here all itineraries begin and you may prefer.



monumental madrid

Medieval Madrid, around the Plaza Mayor, has interesting buildings to offer. In the Plaza de la Villa are the 15th-century Casa and Torre de los Lujanes, where Francis I of France was held prisoner after the Battle of Pavia. To the right is the Hemeroteca Municipal, in the Toledan style with a Mudéjar entrance. After the Plaza de la Villa are

the church of San Nicolás de los Servitas, the oldest in Madrid, and that of San Pedro el Real, or Viejo, a church founded by Alfonso XI, with a Mudéjar tower. A few strides farther on is the Plaza del Marqués de Comillas, of great importance in medieval Madrid. Between this Plaza, that of Cruz Verde, the Alamillo, and the Ronda de Segovia lie the remains of the Morería—or Moorish—district, which is still set off by the modern viaduct.



The Madrid of the House of Austria began to have architectural meaning with the works of Juan Bautista de Toledo and Juan de Herrera, who gave a Spanish form to the esthetic standards of the Italian Renaissance; they gave us the Descalzas Reales, the Segovia Bridge, the Casa de Cisneros, and the Capilla del Obispo. The more monumental Madrid of Gómez de la Mora and Juan Bautista Crescendi has left us the Plaza Mayor and the Casa de la Panadería, the Encarnación Convent, the Cárcel de la Corte (now the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), the Casa de la Villa, the Buen Retiro Palace, the Los Consejos Palace (today the Headquarters of the Captain General), and others. There is, also, the Baroque Madrid of Churriguera and his followers and of Pedro de Ribera and his contemporary, Francisco Moradillo. Among the principal works which have been preserved are the portal of the ancient Hospicio on Calle Fuencarral, today the Municipal Museum and Library, the churches of Monserrat, Sacramento and San Andrés, the Puente de Toledo, the church of Santa Bárbara, and the portal of the Conde-Duque Barracks.

The Bourbon and Neo-Classic Madrid was the work of three architects, Sabatini, Ventura Rodríguez, Juan de Villanueva, and some others, and sculptors who completed the work they designed. Among the outstanding works are the Palacio de Oriente, dominating the magnificent gardens of the Casa de Campo, the Prado Museum, the Ministerio de la Gobernación in the Puerta del Sol, the Real Aduana, the Ministry of the Treasury, the Astronomical Observatory, the Botanical Gardens, the Cibeles Fountain and those of Apollo and Neptune, the Puerta de Alcalá —next to the lovely Retiro Park— the monumental gates to the park itself, and the church of San Francisco el Grande.

Among the modern works worthy of note are the University City, one of the largest in Europe, the Victory Arch, by the Parque del Oeste, the Moncloa Palace, the Nuevos Ministerios, the Palacio de los Deportes, and the sky-scrapers around the Plaza de España.

From the cultural aspect, Madrid has 30 museums. The most modern and important, after that great universal art gallery the Prado, are the Modern Art, the Lázaro Galdiano, the Sorolla, the Academia de San Fernando, and the Romantic. Also of importance are the Natural History Museum, the Archeological, that of the Army, the Museum of America, and the Ethnological.

The principal cultural centers, in addition to the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, are the Reales Academias —the Royal Academies—, the National Library, and the very popular Ateneo de Madrid, which has the finest library of 19th-century works.

the parks and gardens of madrid

The Buen Retiro Park

The capital of Spain has admirable parks and gardens. The main one, for its size and extent, is the Retiro. It is a green and wooded island of 325 acres. The principal entrances are through four monumental gates situated, respectively, on the Plaza de la Independencia and the streets of O'Donnell, Alcalá and Alfonso XII. Along the main avenues, lined with great trees and shrubs, are the statues of Spanish kings. Of importance are the great pool, where rowing may be practiced, the Rose Gardens and the gardens of Cecilio Rodríguez. There are shaded nooks of great beauty which are particularly popular with young lovers. In the center of the park are the Cristal and Velázquez palaces, in which are held exhibitions of art and handicrafts. There are, also, important monuments, among them those of Alfonso XII, Martínez Campos, Cajal, Galdós, Victorio Macho, and others of less importance. In summer, the temperatures in the Retiro are delightful. There are free evening concerts by the Municipal Band and two cabarets for dining and dancing.

1. Royal Palace
2. Arco de Triunfo
3. Madrid in the year 1750
4. Cibeles fountain
5. Neptune fountain
6. Temple of Debod
7. Rose garden in the Retiro Park
8. Cafeteria terrace
9. Monument to Alfonso XII



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The Botanical Garden

The Botanical Garden is entered from the Glorieta de Murillo, near the Prado. Founded by Carlos III, it has some 30,000 species from all over the world. In the cultivated plots, which are crossed by beautiful avenues, each tree, each plant and each shrub is marked with a plaque which gives its scientific name and the family to which it belongs. Beside the Castilian pine or the oak from the Pyrenees may be found the Australian eucalyptus, the Nordic fir or the tropical ceiba.

The Rosales and the Parque del Oeste

On the western boundary of Madrid, sloping down to the course of the Manzanares, are two important parks, the Rosaleda and the Oeste. These are two great areas with meadows, trees and safe paths for the children. Near the park, the Paseo de Rosales offers refreshment stands with tables and chairs looking out over the meadows which run down to the river. In the lower part there is a great rose garden where, each spring, there are international exhibitions of these flowers.

The Sabatini Gardens, the Campo del Moro and the Plaza de España

Near the Royal Palace are a number of parks: the children's park of the Plaza de Oriente, the Sabatini Park to the north of the Palace, with an entrance from Calle Batlén and completely fenced in, with many benches and beautifully cared for, the one known as the Campo del Moro, with an entrance from the Calle Mayor as it drops to the Manzanares by the Cuesta de la Vega, and the Plaza de España, with its sky-scrapers, at the end of the Avenida de José Antonio. They all have many refreshment stands in shady spots. Children are usually playing around the statues of Don Quijote and Sancho Panza, two equestrian figures which form part of the Cervantes Monument.

The Casa de Campo Park

Across the Manzanares by the Puente del Rey is the great park of the Casa de Campo. It is an extensive area on the right bank of the river acquired by Felipe II and reforested by his orders in 1559. His idea was to develop a great park and small game preserve near the ancient Alcázar. Today, in addition to the woods, which are very dense in some parts, there are a large lake for pleasure boats and a municipal pool. In addition, there is a modern amusement park with all the customary attractions and a Zoological Park. Many sports are practiced in the park, and for many years now there has been a bullring—without bulls—where young aspirants practice their skills. Many famous bullfighters began their careers practicing with a basket-work "bull" in the Casa de Campo. During the annual San Isidro festivals the Venta del Batán, set in the midst of the park, is famous and heavily-visited; here they exhibit the bulls which will be fought in the San Isidro fights. There is a cable-car from the Paseo de Rosales to the Casa de Campo.

The Dehesa de la Villa is another municipal park with splendid pine groves and many snacks-bars where lunch may be had.

Other City Gardens

In addition to the parks and gardens mentioned and the paseos and boulevards with garden areas such as the Prado, Recoletos, the Castellana, and others, there are a number of children's parks in all the districts of the city. Among them are the Arquitecto Ribera, in Fuencarral, the Eva Perón, in Francisco Silvela, the one in the Plaza de la Villa de París, in Calle del General Castaños, the very beautiful one of Fuente del Berro, the one in the grounds of the Cuartel de la Montaña, with the Egyptian temple of Debod, and others of less importance.



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10. Fountain. Rose garden. Parque del Oeste (West Park)
11. Fountain.
12. Velázquez Hall. Prado Museum
13. Goya Hall. Prado Museum
14. Museum of Modern Art

the museums

Madrid has a great many museums displaying the works of the greatest masters, not only of Spanish painting, but those with universal reputations. In addition to these museums dedicated to painting, must be added those specializing in sculpture, archeology, sciences, etc.

The Prado Museum

One of the world's great art galleries, it is installed in a splendid 18th-century building. It displays Spanish paintings from the 12th to the 18th centuries: El Greco, Velázquez, Ribera, Murillo and Goya. Italian painters represented are: Fray Angélico, Rafael and the Venetian school. Among the Flemish primitives are: Bosco, Van Eyck, Van der Weyden, Memling, Patinir. There are examples of the German, Dutch and English schools. There is, also, classical sculpture. Coin collections, enamels and gold-work are on display. There is a restaurant. It is on the Paseo del Prado. Hours: November, December and January, from 10 to 5; February, March, April, May and October, from 10 to 5:30; June, July and August to the 20th of September, from 10 to 6; Sundays and holidays, from 10 to 2. Closed on January 1st, Good Friday, November 1st, and December 25th. Tel. 239 80 23.

The Spanish Museum of Contemporary Art

There are notable works of painting and sculpture from the past century by Spanish artists, and modern-day works of the same kind by both Spanish and foreign artists. Avda. Juan de Herrera s/n. Closed during period of installation.

The Lope de Vega House

A perfect reconstruction of the house of the great playwright, it is at Cervantes, 11. Hours: 11 to 2, except Mondays. It is closed from July 15th to September 17th. Telephone 222 88 25.

Romantic Museum

This is an evocative collection of furnishings and paintings from the second

third of the 19th century. It is at San Mateo, 11 to 6. On Holidays, 10 to 2. Tel. 223 0

Convent of the Descalzas Reales

Founded in the 16th century, it has a collection of carvings and tapestries. It is at the Plaza de San Mateo, 11. Hours: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 4 to 6. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, morning.

The Archeological Museum

There are collections of prehistoric objects from the Bronze Age and earlier, as well as a complete collection of items from all periods. The famous Danos. Hours: 9:30 to 1:30. Telephone 275 63 7

This museum has an exact reproduction of the paintings from Santillana del Mar, Santander.

The Museum of America

Here are relics from the Spanish-American War. It is at Fuencarral, 78. Hours: Daily, 10 to 2, including holidays.

The Municipal Museum

There are all kinds of artistic items collected from all over the city. It is at Fuencarral, 78 (undergoing modification).

The Royal Palace

Two centuries of history are reflected in the collections. There are porcelains, tapestries, paintings. It is on the Plaza de Oriente. Hours: Summer, 10 to 12:45 and 3:30 to 5:45. Sundays and Holidays, 10 to 2.

Museum of the Royal Academy

There is a varied collection of Iberian art and an interesting collection of paintings from the 16th and 17th centuries.



the museums

Madrid has a great many museums displaying the works of the greatest masters, not only of Spanish painting, but those with universal reputations. In addition to these museums dedicated to painting, must be added those specializing in sculpture, archeology, sciences, etc.

The Prado Museum

One of the world's great art galleries, it is installed in a splendid 18th-century building. It displays Spanish paintings from the 12th to the 18th centuries: El Greco, Velázquez, Ribera, Murillo and Goya. Italian painters represented are: Fray Angélico, Rafael and the Venetian school. Among the Flemish primitives are: Bosco, Van Eyck, Van der Weyden, Memling, Patinir. There are examples of the German, Dutch and English schools. There is, also, classical sculpture. Coin collections, enamels and gold-work are on display. There is a restaurant. It is on the Paseo del Prado. Hours: November, December and January, from 10 to 5; February, March, April, May and October, from 10 to 5:30; June, July and August to the 20th of September, from 10 to 6; Sundays and holidays, from 10 to 2. Closed on January 1st, Good Friday, November 1st, and December 25th. Tel. 239 80 23.

The Spanish Museum of Contemporary Art

There are notable works of painting and sculpture from the past century by Spanish artists, and modern-day works of the same kind by both Spanish and foreign artists. Avda. Juan de Herrera s/n. Closed during period of installation.

The Lope de Vega House

A perfect reconstruction of the house of the great playwright, it is at Cervantes, 11. Hours: 11 to 2, except Mondays. It is closed from July 15th to September 17th. Telephone 222 88 25.

Romantic Museum

This is an evocative collection of furnishings and paintings from the second

third of the 19th century. It is at San Mateo, 13. Hours: on working days, 11 to 6. On Holidays, 10 to 2. Tel. 223 09 07.

Convent of the Descalzas Reales

Founded in the 16th century, it has a magnificent collection of paintings, carvings and tapestries. It is at the Plaza de las Descalzas Reales. Hours: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday from 10:30 to 1:30 and from 4 to 6. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, mornings only. Tel. 222 06 87.

The Archeological Museum

There are collections of prehistoric objects and others from the Middle Ages and earlier, as well as a complete collection of numismatic and ceramic items from all periods. The famous Dama de Elche. It is at Serrano, 13. Hours: 9:30 to 1:30. Telephone 275 63 74.

This museum has an exact reproduction of the Altamira Caves and their paintings from Santillana del Mar, Santander. Hours: 9 to 1:30 and 4 to 8.

The Museum of America

Here are relics from the Spanish-American civilizations. It is in the University City. Hours: Daily, 10 to 2, including Sundays. Tel. 243 94 37.

The Municipal Museum

There are all kinds of artistic items connected with the history of Madrid. It is at Fuencarral, 78 (undergoing modifications). Tel. 222 57 32.

The Royal Palace

Two centuries of history are reflected in this palace, which is one of the finest in Europe. There are porcelains, tapestries, furnishings, armor, and paintings. It is on the Plaza de Oriente (entrance through the Plaza de la Armería). Hours: Summer, 10 to 12:45 and 4 to 6:15. Winter, 10 to 12:45 and 3:30 to 5:45. Sundays and Holidays, 10 to 1:30. Tel. 248 74 04.

Museum of the Royal Academy of History

There is a varied collection of Iberian, Visigoth and Moorish antiquities and an interesting collection of paintings and, also, portraits by Goya. It is



at León, 21. Hours: 10:30 to 12:30. Closed Sundays and Holidays, it can be visited with a pass from the National Library. Tel. 227 23 23.

The Lázaro Galdiano Museum

This is the newest museum in Madrid. There are 30 salons with hundreds of Spanish paintings, Flemish primitives, examples from the Italian, French and English schools, etc. There are collections of jewels, ceramics, enamel-work, coins, gold-work, marbles, carvings and furniture. It is at Serrano, 122. Hours: 9:15 to 1:45. Tel. 261 60 84.

The Cerralbo Museum

It preserves a highly varied collection of objects of both artistic and historical interest. It is at Ventura Rodríguez, 17. Hours: 9 to 2. It is closed Tuesdays and during the month of August. Tel. 247 36 46.

Museum of the San Fernando Academy of Fine Arts

There are collections of Spanish paintings from every period. It is at Alcalá, 13. Hours: 10 to 1:30 and 4 to 6:30. Sundays and Holidays it is open in the mornings and is closed Wednesdays. Tel. 232 04 24.

Valencia de Don Juan Institute

There are collections of ceramics and other objects. It is at Fortuny, 43. Permission is needed to visit it. Tel. 419 87 74.

The Carriage Museum

This is an original collection of old horse-drawn coaches and harness. It is part of the Royal Palace. Hours: Winter, 10 to 12:45 and 3:30 to 5:45. Summer, 10 to 12:45 and 4 to 6:15. Sundays and Holidays, 10 to 1:30.

Railway Museum

It has interesting models and documents of the history of the railways. It is at San Cosme and San Damián, 1. (The palace of the Duque of Fernán Núñez). Hours: 10 to 1:30, including Sundays and Holidays. Closed on Mondays. Tel. 467 34 91.

The Natural Science Museum

There are Geological, Zoological, Paleontological, and Entomological collections. It is at Paseo de la Castellana, 84. Hours: 10 to 2 and 3 to 6:30. Sundays and Holidays, 10 to 2. Tels. 261 86 07 and 261 86 00.

The Ethnological and Anthropological Museum

It preserves a great variety of objects from the primitive cultures as well as items of ethnological interest. It is at Alfonso XIII, 68. Hours: 10 to 1:30. Closed during August. Tel. 239 59 95.

The Museum of the Army

There are important collections of martial trophies. It is at Méndez Núñez, 1. Hours: 10 to 2, except Mondays. Tel. 221 67 10.

The Naval Museum

There are models of ships, navigation charts —among them, the famous chart of Juan de la Cosa— and nautical instruments. It is at Montalbán, 2. Hours: 10:30 to 1:30, except Mondays. Tel. 221 04 19.

The Royal Armory

There is a magnificent collection of arms and armor. It is seen together with the Royal Palace.

The Museum of Artistic Reproductions

There is a complete collection of casts of the most famous works of antiquity and the Renaissance. It is in the University City, in the same building as the Museum of the Americas. Hours: 10 to 4. Saturdays, 10 to 1:30. Closed Sundays and Holidays. Telephone 244 14 47.

The National Museum of Decorative Arts

There are 62 salons with ceramics, furniture and other popular decorative elements from all the regions of Spain. It is at Montalbán, 12. Hours: 10 to 1:30, except Mondays. Closed during August. Tel. 221 34 40. (Undergoing modifications.)

San Antonio Hermitage

The friezes which cover the cupola and the vault are a brilliant work of Goya's and are one of the fundamental elements in Spanish painting. It is on the Paseo de la Florida. Hours: Winter, 11 to 1:30 and 3 to 8; Sundays, 11 to 1:30. Summer, 10 to 1 and 4 to 7. Closed Wednesdays. Tel. 247 79 21.

The Sorolla Studio and Museum

There have been preserved a number of paintings and sketches of the famous painter. It is at General Martínez Campos, 37. Hours: 10 to 2, except Mondays. Tel. 410 15 84.

The Zuloaga Studio

There are furnishings and fixtures and paintings and sketches from the artist's last period. Plaza de Gabriel Miró, 7. Hours: 10 to 2, except Tuesdays. Closed from August 1st to October 1st.

The Bullfight Museum

Here is set forth the complete history of the bullfight in paintings, prints and models. It is at the Las Ventas bullring. Hours: 10:30 to 1 and 3:30 to 6:30. In winter it closes at 6 and in summer at 7.

The Museum of the Spanish Theater

There are busts and figures of famous actors as well as sets and costumes. It is at Calle de la Beneficencia, 16. Permission is needed to visit it. Tel. 224 05 66.

Most museums are closed on January 1st, Holy Thursday and Good Friday, November 1st, and December 25th.

Antiques Galleries

Madrid is a good place for searching for and finding what the specialists call antiques. There are a number of important areas. One of them is the Rastro. There, not only in the side-walk stands, but in the big stores as well, antiques are to be found by those who know what to look for. The street which is a "must" for the antiquarian is the Calle del Prado. Other shops are to be found in the Plaza de las Cortes, the Carrera de San Jerónimo and others: there are shops

specializing in paintings, carvings, books, porcelains and crystal, in marble, furniture, and all kinds of items. In addition, although they are specialists, all the shops tend to have a little bit of everything.

Art galleries

In addition to those galleries dedicated to permanent displays of ancient art or antiquities, there are in Madrid some 40 galleries in which modern works are periodically on display. Outstanding are the salons of the Dirección General de Bellas Artes (Palacio de Bibliotecas y Museos), the Ateneo de Madrid and the Circulo de Bellas Artes. At the exhibition rooms themselves it is possible to learn the addresses of the studios of the leading painters and sculptors of Madrid.

Madrid, city of conventions

Madrid has magnificent installations for meetings and conventions. Above all, stands the Palacio de Congresos y Exposiciones of the Ministerio de Información y Turismo, equipped with the most modern technical devices, and with two auditoriums, one for 2,000 people and another for 1,000. There are, also, rooms for smaller groups. A number of big hotels have salons especially equipped for meetings.

madrid at night

It must be said at the start that Madrid at night is different from the other European capitals. In Madrid, night-life is not limited just to those who go out to the theater, films, cabarets, or other spectacles, but also, especially in summer, it includes all those others who go out into the streets after dinner for a coffee or a beer or simply to stroll the central streets looking at the well-lit shop windows.



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For those who are interested there are elegant cabarets, both in the center of the city and in the outskirts, which offer international spectacles, although there is a preponderance of Spanish dancing.

Madrid, also, has great motion-picture houses in the center of the city in which are shown the most recent Spanish and foreign films.

There are a score of legitimate theaters worthy of attention. Among them are the official theaters, the Español and the María Guerrero, which frequently present works of Lope and Calderón and other classical Spanish playwrights as well as an occasional highly-praised modern work and translations of the great world-wide successes. The Zarzuela is dedicated to seasons of opera, ballet and light opera. There are other theaters which present quality comedies and dramas, both Spanish and in translation, they are: the Lara, the Cómico, the Arniches, the Arlequín, the Goya, the Club, the Marquina, the Beatriz, the Bellas Artes, the Comedia, the Fígaro, the Infanta Isabel, the Reina Victoria and the Valle-Inclán. Others dedicate themselves to reviews of a comic and frivolous nature: the Alcázar, the Eslava, the Martín and the Latina. The Calderón and Maravillas usually present folklore spectacles.

Gypsy and Flamenco singing and dancing are popular in Madrid. In addition to the theaters which specialize in this field and the night-clubs and cabarets where this entertainment is always presented, there are other places specially designed for the Flamenco fans, such as the Corral de la Morería, the Zambra, Las Brujas, Arco de Cuchilleros, Los Canasteros, Torres Bermejas, and a number of others.

Recently a great many discotheques have opened in Madrid which are very popular with the younger people and where the latest recording hits, both Spanish and foreign, may be heard.



15. Antique store. Madrid
16. Ballet. Festivals of Spain
17. Opera Festival
18. Flamenco show
19. Theatre. Festivals of Spain
20. Antonio's Ballet. Festivals of Spain
21. Interior of a restaurant
22. University Tuna (singing group)
23. Flamenco
24. Night club
25. Neptune Fountain
26. Library. Monastery of the Escorial



el escorial

The Guadarrama Range, just 30 miles from Madrid, is a spot for rest and recreation for the inhabitants. The mountains and valleys are towns and villages with excellent scenery.

Of these, San Lorenzo de El Escorial is the most important for its historic significance and its monumental architecture. In Florida in the center of the town is a lovely park made with cafeterías, hotels and the El Palacio Nacional. By steep, narrow typical streets, one comes to the Monastery of El Escorial, one of the most important architectural works of the 16th century.

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The Guadarrama Range, just 30 miles from the capital, is an ideal spot for rest and recreation for the inhabitants of Madrid. In its hills and valleys are towns and villages with excellent climate and beautiful scenery.

Of these, San Lorenzo de El Escorial is the most interesting for its historic significance and its monumental wealth. The Calle de la Florida in the center of the town is a lovely, tree-bordered promenade with cafeterías, hotels and the El Parque gardens. From here, by steep, narrow typical streets, one comes to the Real Monasterio, one of the most important architectural works in Spain, built by Juan



de Herrera. Known as the "Eighth Marvel", the Monastery is an impressive granite mass, rectangular in shape and surrounded by leafy woods and rich gardens. The church, the patios, the pantheon, the library—the second in importance in the world—the chambers of Felipe II, and the whole interior make up a museum which safeguards collections of great value.

valle de los caídos (valley of the fallen)

A few miles from el Escorial, in a wild valley of the Guadarrama Range, in the Risco de la Nava, is the Santa Cruz del Valle de los Caídos monument with the unmistakable silhouette of its granite cross, 500 feet high and 150 across the arms. The base of the cross is decorated with eight figures of Evangelists and Virtues in colossal size. A crypt has been carved from the rock of the hill, 850 feet in length, which has been decorated with sculptures and tapestries. The mosaic-covered cupola, 135 feet in height, is the setting for the High Altar. On the opposite side of the hill is a great rectangular patio formed by the Hospedería, the Centro de Estudios Sociales and the Monastery, which is occupied by a community of Benedictine monks.

There is a monumental Way of the Cross running up the steep sides of the valley. Flanking the entrance to the valley are the "Juanelos", four monolithic columns carved in the 16th century for a never-finished work conceived by Juanelo Turriano, watch-maker to Carlos V.

imperial toledo

Toledo, like a jewel in which are set the most beautiful gems, a historic diamond, the well-spring of spirituality, raises its majestic silhouette on the banks of the Tajo in a rustic setting which time has slowly carved out stone by stone.

After some forty miles the highway from Madrid cuts through pine woods and olive groves in which may be seen the occasional shape of a summer home. The Puerta de Bisagra, with the Imperial escutcheon of Carlos V, welcomes the visitor. Behind it lies the fascinating, monumental world of Toledo, its intimate corners, its streets and plazas, among which is that of Zocodover, the heart of the city and the center of activity. And before the astonished eyes of the visitor the lovely buildings begin to appear. The Cathedral, Primate of Spain, in the purest Spanish Gothic, ordered built by Archbishop Rodrigo Ximénez de Rada. The Santa Cruz Museum, now the Museum of Fine Arts and Archeology. The Alcázar, the Santa María la Blanca and the Tránsito synagogues, the churches of San Juan de los Reyes and Santiago del Arrabal, the Cristo de la Luz mosque, the Victorio Macho Museum, the Hospital de Tavera, the Palace of Fuensalida, the Taller del Moro, and the Cristo de la Vega Hermitage, which once inspired José Zorrilla to one of his most poetic compositions.

But it is impossible to speak of Toledo without making special mention of El Greco, whose most brilliant work, "The Burial of the Conde de Orgaz", is preserved in the Santo Tomás church. El Greco, who lived and painted in the Imperial City, has here a museum housing an important collection of his works.

To enter totally into the spirit of Toledo one must know its most hidden corners, wander through its narrowest alleys and gaze out over the Tajo and let one's sight be lost in the wide horizons. And so until nightfall. Then a stroll through Toledo reaches sublime limits, with the mysterious echoing of your own footsteps, the gentle murmur of the water and the winds and the strange shapes of the old stones which the clear moonlight models according to its whim. Toledo enters the heart and can never be forgotten.



28



31



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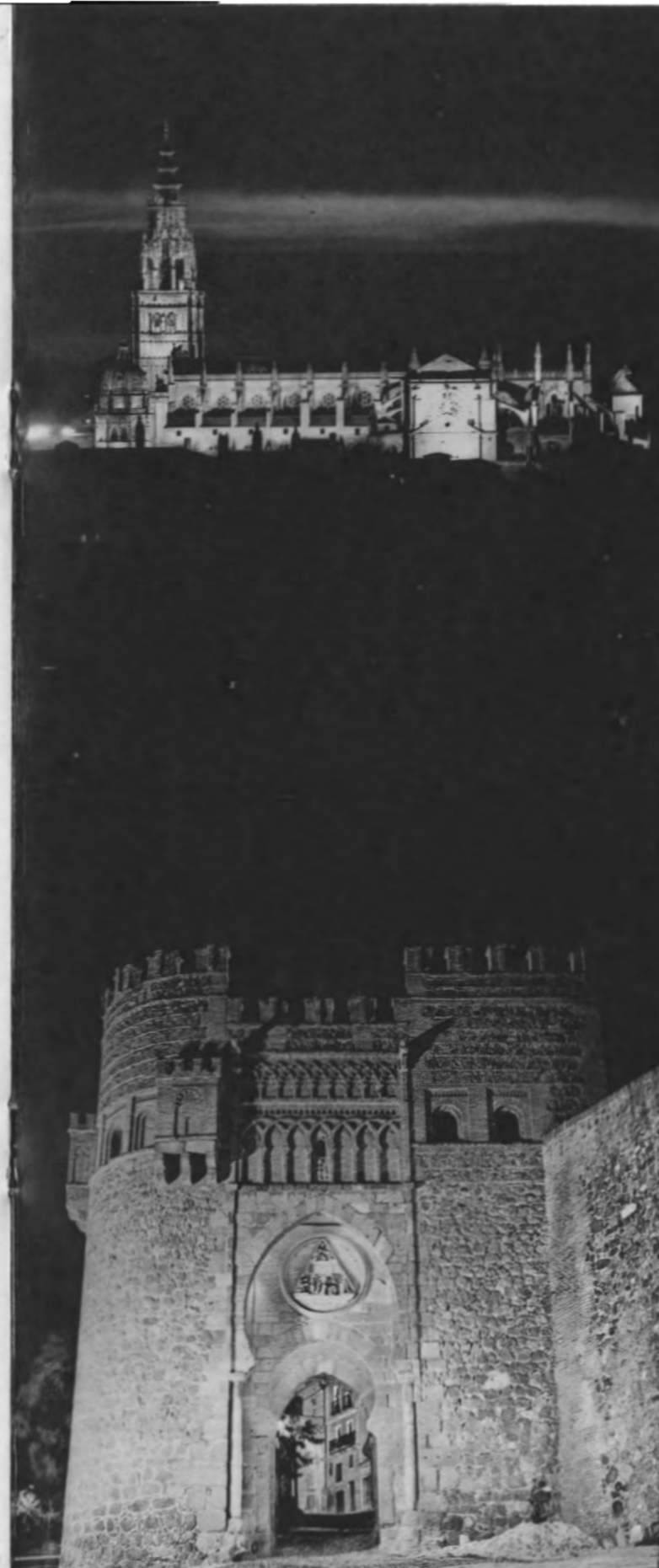
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32

segovia

The Eresma and Clamores Rivers point to the sharp profile of Segovia, at whose tip, in the prow of the city, stands the Alcázar, offering one of the most famous sights in the world. Behind it the city squeezes into its typical buildings; it has lovely, hidden corners and magnificent monuments, among which, stands out, in its own right, the most impressive monument of its kind, the Acqueduct.

The 167 granite arches which make up the Acqueduct appear to have been raised in the 1st century and, since then, without any notable deterioration, they have formed one of the greatest artistic and archeological monuments on earth.

The Cathedral of Segovia, known as the "Great Lady" of Spanish cathedrals because of the beauty and elegance of its lines, is in the Juderías district. Built in the 16th century, it offers a series of admirable chapels and naves, outstanding among the latter being that of the Evangelio. The collections of sculpture are most interesting, including works by Juan de Juni, Hernández and Pereira, and there are paintings by Benson and others.

San Millán must be visited as well; it is the most important example of Segovian Romanesque from the 12th century. Among other monuments and worth while places are the churches of San Esteban, the Vera Cruz and San Justo, the Parral Monastery the convent of the Carmelitas Descalzas, the palaces of the Marqués de Lozoya, the Marqués del Arco, and the Episcopal, the Casa de los Picos and the walls of the city. In addition, Segovia has scenes of great natural beauty, pine groves which rest the eyes and scent the atmosphere, as in Valsain, and high hills set against a sky of the deepest blue. Not far from the city is the Real Sitio de la Granja de San Ildefonso, a Royal Palace, with gardens and monumental fountains.

27. Patio of the Evangelists. Monastery of the Escorial
28. Cathedral. Toledo
29. Puerta del Sol. Toledo
30. Partial view. Toledo
31. Tomb in the Chapel of the Condestable. Cathedral
32. Alcazar. Segovia
33. Royal Palace of the Granja de San Ildefonso. Segovia
34. Cathedral. Avila
35. Church of San Pedro. Avila
36. Walls. Avila.



33

avila

At 3,720 feet above sea level, on the banks of the Adaja, which flows into the Duero, lies Avila, half warrior, half mystic, with a girdle of walls which have remained intact for nearly a thousand years. The first impression of the city is that of its monumental quality, strength in its towers and grace in its gables. History is carved into every stone, history which goes back to the most ancient times and which has seen the passage of many different peoples. In the present day Avila has grown beyond its walls, has leaped over them in its need to expand. However, within the walls are still the most characteristic monuments.



34



35

The Cathedral, with something of the appearance of a fortress, is set into the walls and shows styles ranging from the Romanesque to the Baroque. From without, the eye is caught by the massive walls and the Apóstoles and a strong, battlemented tower. The interior is of great interest and grandeur, interesting tombs, such as that of Alonso "el Tostado", and a magnificent monstrance by Juan de Juni. Of interest is the Basílica of San Vicente with a lovely portal from the 14th century. Also of interest are the Church of San Pedro, Romanesque, the gothic convent of Santo Tomé, Encarnación, home of Santa Teresa de Jesús for 30 years, and the monuments which make this fantastic city a museum of its history. From the Paseo of El Rastro there is a view of the Am...





32

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avila

At 3,720 feet above sea level, on the banks of the Adaja, which flows into the Duero, lies Avila, half warrior, half mystic, with a girdle of walls which have remained intact for nearly a thousand years. The first impression of the city is that of its monumental quality, strength in its towers and grace in its gables. History is carved into every stone, history which goes back to the most ancient times and which has seen the passage of many different peoples. In the present day Avila has grown beyond its walls, has leaped over them in its need to expand. However, within the walls are still the most characteristic monuments.

The Cathedral, with something of the appearance of a fortress, is set into the walls and shows styles ranging from the Romanesque to the Baroque. From without, the eye is caught by the Puerta de los Apóstoles and a strong, battlemented tower. The interior offers peace and grandeur, interesting tombs, such as that of Alonso de Madrigal, "el Tostado", and a magnificent monstrance by Juan de Arfe. Next in interest is the Basilica of San Vicente with a lovely façade and a portal from the 14th century. Also of interest are the church of San Pedro, Romanesque, the gothic convent of Santo Tomás, that of the Encarnación, home of Santa Teresa de Jesús for 30 years, and many other monuments which make this fantastic city a museum of inestimable value. From the Paseo of El Rastro there is a view of the Amblés Valley.



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cuenca

One of the most interesting places in the country around Madrid is Cuenca, capital of the province of the same name, 100 miles away. Cuenca which has been officially declared to be a "picturesque setting", offers two districts which differ widely from one another: the old part, on a rocky ridge between the Júcar and Huécar Rivers, and a modern Cuenca with the Avenida de José Antonio and Calle de la División as its main streets, and beautiful landscaped areas such as the San Julián and Santa Ana parks.

The old section is an architectural marvel with the surprising Casas Colgadas—Hanging Houses—which balance precariously at different levels over deep ravines. The most important building is the Cathedral, a National Monument, which was begun in Normal Gothic. It has various paintings by El Greco, Yáñez de Almedina and Juan de Borgoña. There is a "Dolorosa" by Mena and a Byzantine dyptich from the 14th century which is unique in Spain. The Provincial Archeological Museum is of great interest for the collections of remains found in the province; the Museum of Spanish Abstract Art, set in the magnificent frame of the Casas Colgadas, presents valuable collections of painting and sculpture by the outstanding abstract artists of the country. It is beautifully lighted.

The scenery of Cuenca has some pleasant surprises to offer. The "hoces" are deep narrow valleys formed by the rivers cutting through the range. The most picturesque are those of the Júcar and the Huécar. The "torcas" are depressions in the ground in the shape of inverted cones which are produced by the action of underground water. But most impressive of all is the Ciudad Encantada—the Enchanted City—declared of National Interest, a fantastic complex of great rocky masses which have been carved by the rain, the snow, the wind, and the subterranean waters into shapes which resemble the names which have been given them: The Man's Faces, City Streets, the Roman Bridge, the Seal, the Bobsled, the Sea of Stone, the Ogive Arch, the Tank, the Elephant, and many others spread over the 12 square miles of the region.

The Cuenca Range is a wide area of marvellous scenery in which the distorted, time-shaped rocks are contrasted with the green of the pine forests. There are spots as suggestive as the source of the Cuervo River where the water flails itself into slender trickles as it passes from one water-shed to the other. Nearby is the Mayor de Hosquillo Experimental Game Park where are to be found, in a period of acclimatization, stag, deer, bear, and mountain sheep which will later be set free to form one of the most important game preserves in the Central Zone.

ciudad real

In the open land of the Guadiana and Jabalón Rivers, Ciudad Real is the center of the La Mancha region, a dry, austere plain broken once in a while by a timid stand of pines of the white, peaceful outline of a windmill. La Mancha, the setting for the knightly wanderings of Don Quixote, begins in Puerto Lápice, near the capital.

Ciudad Real is a provincial capital with a strong personality which, in recent years, has begun to move toward a brilliant future. It is a city with beautiful landscaped plazas such as the Generalísimo or the Pilar and the Gasset Park. The Cathedral, with its peculiar Gothic style, was built in 1531 under the patronage of Santa María del Prado. The most important temple in Ciudad Real is the church of San Pedro, from the 14th and 15th centuries, with beautiful Byzantine decorations on the façade. In the interior is the lovely tomb of Don Fernando de Coca, one of the most perfect funerary sculptures in the country. Also of interest, as the oldest temple in the city, is the church of Santiago. And the capital of the Puerta de Toledo, an Arab inheritance, must not be overlooked, nor the statue of Miguel de Cervantes, with which Ciudad Real honors the genius of La Mancha.

The surroundings are not without their charm and at times, a certain pathetic quality which artists have carefully sought out, although the same characteristics are not found throughout the

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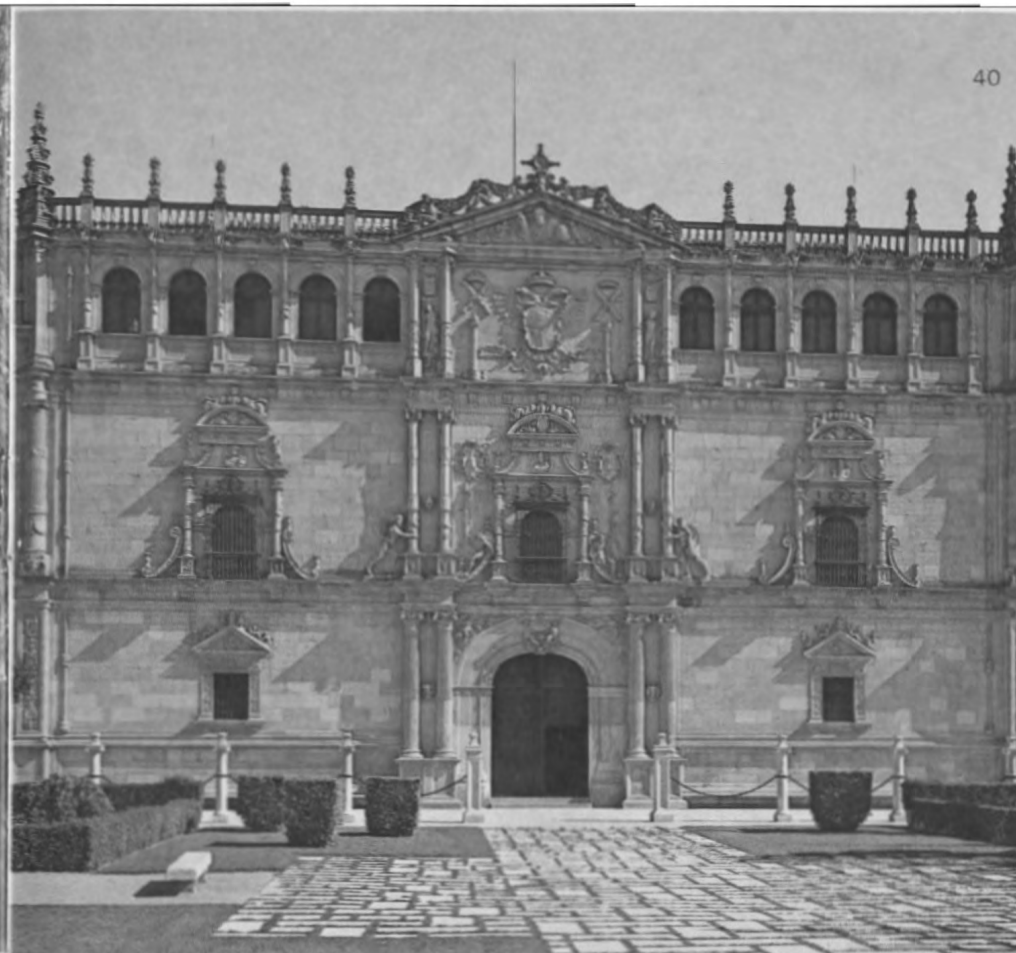
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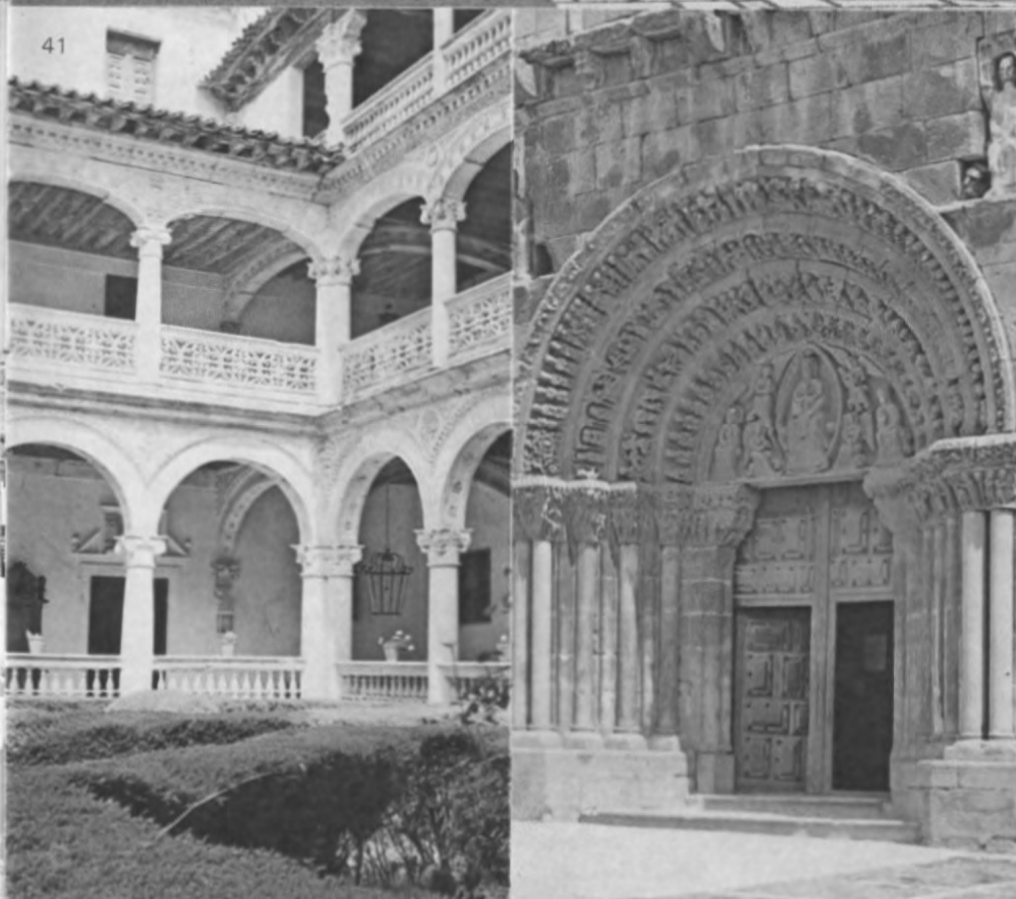
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Soria, on the banks of the Duero, capital of the same name, is a city with great monuments. It is an ample plain across which the river finds its way. This is an esthetically pleasing land. "Silver white roads and the river poplars", that is how do, who deeply loved Soria and sang its beauty.

Its monumental wealth is extraordinary. The churches are Santo Domingo, Romanesque of the 12th century, and San Juan de Rabaneja, the cloister of San Juan de Duero, an architectural masterpiece of the Templars, and that of the cathedral of San Juan de Duero, in the 16th century over an ancient Roman temple. The cloister, the beautiful Plateresque porticoes. The palaces of the Condes de Gómara and the 16th century, are interesting Renaissance buildings. The view of Soria to be complete must include Numancia, 5 miles from Soria, on a hill of purely Castilian country-side.

guadalajara

Following the course of the Henares River, Guadalajara, 34 miles from Madrid. Guadalajara meaning "river of stones"—is a city in the Alcarria region, with beautiful scenery for hunting and fishing.

The Palacio del Infantado is the outstanding monument in the capital. It was built under the supervision of the Duke of Infantado in the 15th century by order of the Duke, Don Juan de Infantado and is Gothic-Mudéjar in style. The tile-work in the interior decorations are in exquisite taste. Santa María de la Fuente, from the 15th century, resting tombs: those of the Alborno family, Alonso Yáñez de Mendoza. The church of Santa María de la Fuente, built by Archbishop Bartolomé de Caceres in the 16th century, has the tomb of the convent of Santo Domingo and has the tomb of Don Juan de Mendoza and Doña Juana de Valencia. The Churrigueresque altar, the Instituto, an ancient building with a Plateresque portal in the chapel of the 16th-century chapel of Doctor Luis de Lugo. The sights in a visit to the monumental aspects of the province. The closest provincial capital to Madrid and compared with two cities are excellent.

sigüenza

On the left bank of the Henares River, 7 miles from Guadalajara, Sigüenza is in the province of Guadalajara, with a definite character of its own, and complete unity. From its Alcázar at the top of the Henares, its houses, palaces, convents and the valley. The jewel of Sigüenza is the Alcázar of the 12th century. In the interior, in the Alcázar, the Doncel, Don Martín Vázquez de Arce, the most beautiful achievements of Spanish architecture. The Museum are a collection of tapestries and other important monuments are the parish church of San Vicente, the Casa del Doncel, Nuestra Señora and the hermitage of Humilladero. Sigüenza is a National Artistic Monument. Not far away another National Artistic Monument.

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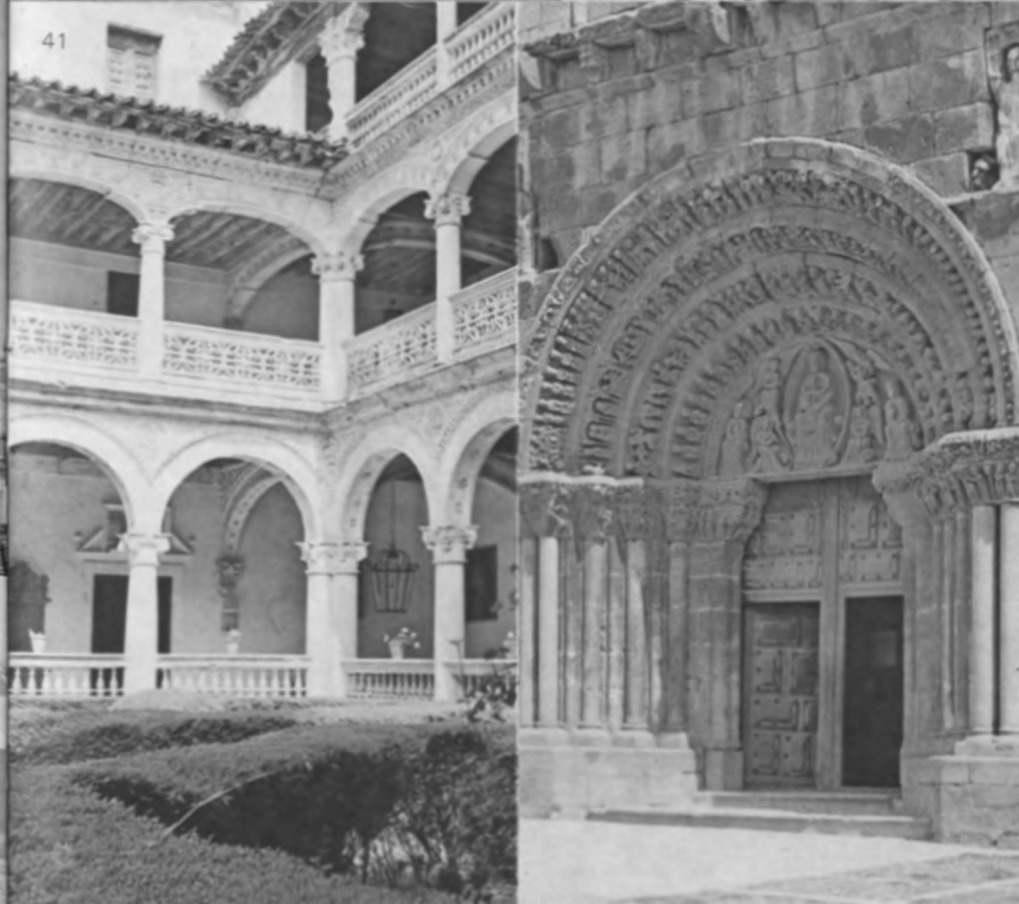
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aranjuez: palaces, gardens and fountains

In the rich meadow formed by the Tajo and Jarama Rivers, 28 miles from Madrid, lies the city of Aranjuez, known as the "oasis of Castile".

The two most important architectural works are the Royal Palace, the former residence of the kings of the House of Bourbon, and the Casita del Labrador, a tiny palace richly decorated in porcelain and with a famous collection of clocks. Around these buildings are a series of gardens with murmuring cascades, monumental fountains and placid pools set among rich and varied shrubs and trees. In the Príncipe Garden there is a great number of pheasant. The whole complex, which was celebrated by Maestro Rodrigo in his "Aranjuez Concerto", is indescribably beautiful, especially in the golden days of autumn when there is a symphony of grays, greens, gold, and purple. Aranjuez, a modern, well laid-out city, with typical restaurants on the banks of the Tajo where the specialties are the local asparagus and strawberries, is quite literally decorated with palaces, gardens and fountains.

alcalá de henares

Alcalá de Henares, just 18 miles from Madrid, is a truly pleasant surprise to the visitor. It has a great cultural tradition based on the foundation of its university by Cardinal Cisneros in 1496. From the monumental aspect outstanding are the Colegio Mayor Cisneros and the Magistral Church, in whose interior is the tomb of Cisneros, under whose direction the famous "Polyglot Bible" was printed in 1517. In the Plaza de José Antonio is the Archbishop's Palace, the work of Berruguete and Covarrubias, among others, in which a number of different styles have been brought together in harmony.

The memory of Cervantes, the creator of Don Quixote, still lives in the church of Santa María la Mayor, where the fount in which he was baptized has been preserved, and the house where he lived has well-preserved furnishings and effects of the period.

hunting and fishing

Madrid has a great hunting tradition as, generally speaking, does all of New Castile. There are a great many private preserves in the provinces of Toledo, Ciudad Real, Cuenca, and Guadalajara. The most important and highly-prized game hunted in them is the red partridge, which is found in abundance and is the delight of the sportsman.

The Cotos National Preserve, belonging to the Dirección General de Promoción del Turismo, is of great importance. In the impressive setting of the Gredos Range, 102 miles from Madrid, the Preserve offers to the hunter the beautiful and difficult trophy which is the "Capra Hispánica", whose slender figure flickers among the crags of the range. Here, also, is found the Gredos National Tourist Inn which offers comfortable lodgings and is the starting point for hunts and excursions. In the province of Ciudad Real, formed by the permanently flooded lands at the juncture of the Guadiana and Cigüela Rivers, is the Tablas de Daimiel National Preserve, belonging to the Servicio de Pesca Continental, Caza y Parques Nacionales. The Preserve, in a setting of reed-covered lands between vineyards and olive groves, is a famous meeting-place for water fowl. Royal geese, ducks, coot, brown and common "porrones", "solbones", and widgeon, among other species, are found in Las Tablas. Hunting in these preserves requires, in addition to the ordinary hunting license, a special permit from the organizations to which they belong.

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winter and mountain sports

Skiing is one more attraction of winter in Madrid. Just 30 miles from the capital and joined to it by highway and train is the Guadarrama Range, with the Navacerrada winter resort. A sky that is constantly clear adds to the attraction of the sun and snow in a setting of great beauty, with views of the Peñalara peak—at 8,148 feet the highest—the Mujer Muerta, Siete Picos, La Maliciosa, Abantos, and the valleys of Lozoya and Valsain.

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Two other centers which will be first-class resorts are under development at the Cotos Pass and in the Gredos Range. Cotos, just over 4 miles from Navacerrada on the El Paular highway—where there is a beautiful monastery—has magnificent natural conditions for skiing with heights of 5,610 to 7,864 feet and descents of 2,057. From Cotos the ascent to the Peñalara Lagoon is a pleasant summer excursion and the site of a swimming meet which is a classic of the summer season. The scenery, dominated by Peñalara and the Risco de los Claveles, is very beautiful. Some 60 miles from Madrid, in the far northwestern part of the Guadarrama Range, is La Pinilla, with magnificent natural ski-runs, which in the near future will be converted into an excellent winter resort.

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the reservoirs: water sports

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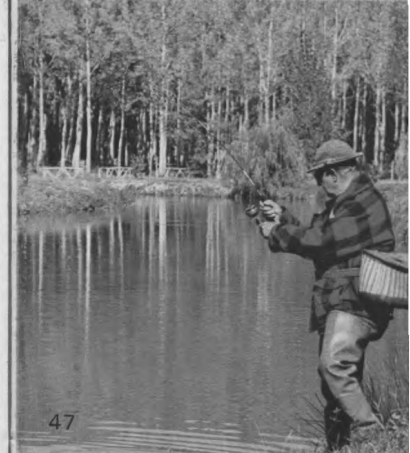
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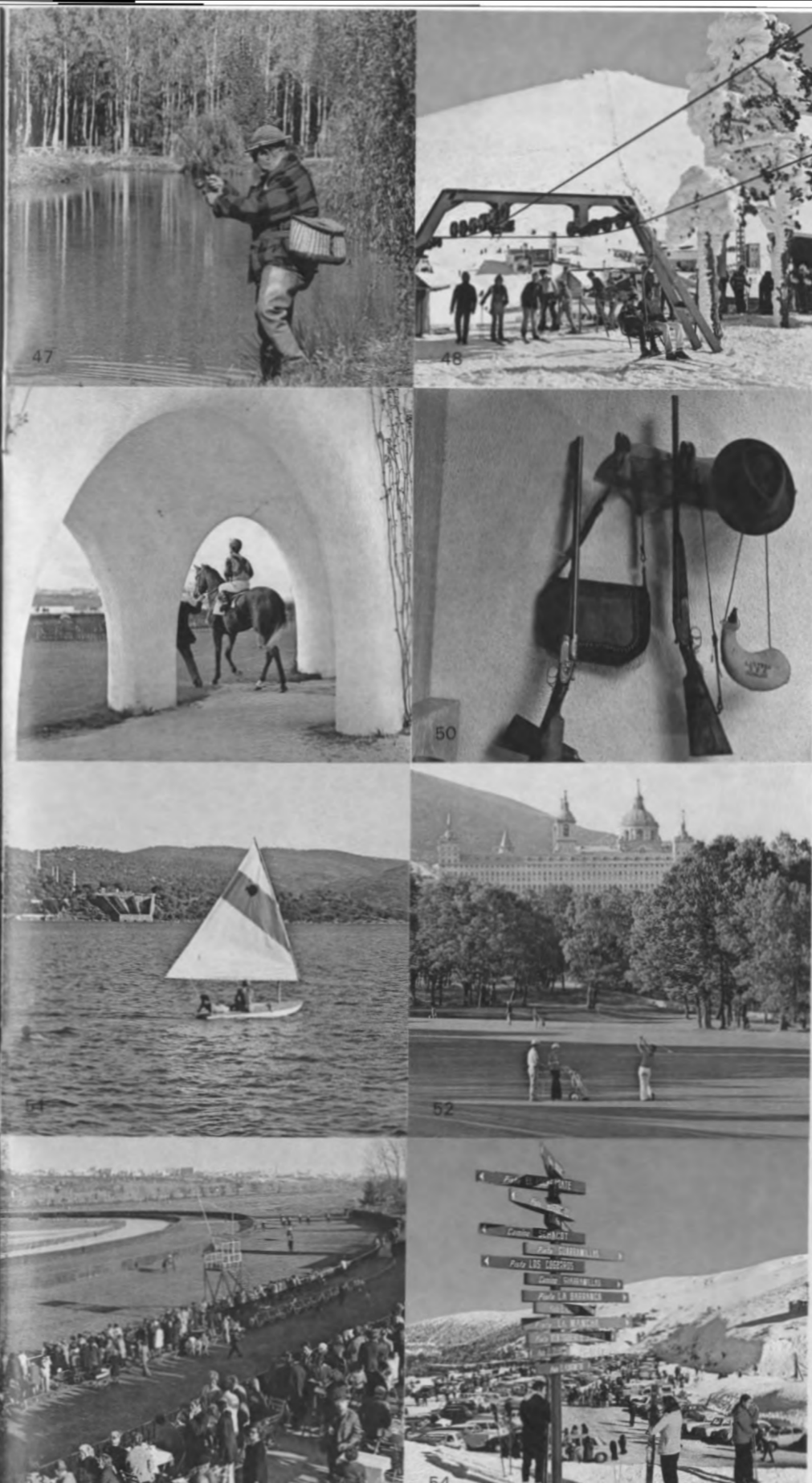
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Within a short distance of Madrid are a number of reservoirs with unbeatable conditions for water sports. Water-skiing, motor-boating, sailing, and rowing find an excellent setting in the San Juan, Burguillo, Entrepeñas, Buendia, Bolarque, and Alarcón reservoirs. It is as if the sea, a calm sea surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, were just a few miles from the capital of Spain.

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a Navigation School and there are complete residential services. A little further on, following the course of the Alberche River, is the Burguillo reservoir, another site noted for its scenery and sports activities. Here, too, there are pine groves, coves, and the installations needed by the tourist. In the province of Segovia is the Los Angeles de San Rafael complex which has magnificent facilities for water sports.

The second area of reservoirs is reached by National Highway II to Guadalajara, from where Highway 320 leads to Sacedón. This town lies between the Entrepeñas and Buendía reservoirs, the first to the north and the second to the south. They are joined together by a tunnel which carries the water from one to the other. Buendía, the larger of the two, has an area of 23,433 acres and is 30 miles long and offers fabulous possibilities for all water sports against the marvellous background of the Buendía and Altamira mountains with heights up to 3,960 feet. Here, too, are residential developments, hotel facilities and a splendid nautical club, which welcomes all boating fans. The same thing can be said of the Entrepeñas reservoir with identical natural beauty and the same possibilities for water sports. The same road leads to Cuenca and from there, via Highway 420, one can reach National Highway III where the National Tourist Inn Marqués de Villena, in addition to offering fine hotel accommodations, is the starting point for a visit to the Alarcón reservoir on the course of the Júcar River; with an area of 17,230 acres and a length of 28 miles it is, too, an excellent natural setting for water sports, although its possibilities are still under development with residential areas being laid-out, sports facilities being built, etc.

This is the last of the reservoirs in the general area of Madrid, a complex of picturesque scenery, quiet, clean waters and natural beaches which give the inhabitants of Madrid the chance to practice all water sports.

golf and riding

In Madrid there are five golf courses where the many fans gather to practice their favorite sport. They are all excellent, but perhaps the outstanding course is that of the Real Club de la Puerta de Hierro with 36 holes and just 2 1/2 miles from the capital by way of the highway to La Coruña. Of equal note is that of the Real Sociedad Hípica Española Club de Campo with 27 holes and, again, just 2 1/2 miles from the city on the highway to Castilla. Both have been the scene of important international competitions. Other courses are those of the Mariano Barberán Centro Deportivo del Aire with 9 holes and 6 miles from Madrid on the highway to Extremadura, that of the Real Automóvil Club de España with 18 holes at San Sebastián de los Reyes, and that of the Club de Golf Herrería with 18 holes in San Lorenzo de El Escorial.

Riding is very popular in the capital of Spain. The Zarzuela race-track, beside the La Coruña highway, is the meeting place every Sunday during the spring and fall seasons for the many fans who jam its fine stands. This is the setting for races of the greatest international interest which count towards the European jockey championship or the "Fregenti". The jumping competitions in the Club de Campo are held in a splendid setting and attract the finest jumpers from all over the world. These competitions, so highly popular in Spain, are also held in the capitals around Madrid, generally in connection with the main festivals. There is, also, a number of stables where horses can be rented at a reasonable price.

other sports

In addition to the sports set forth, Madrid offers facilities for the practice of any other sport, from the most traditional, such as football or track and field, to some which are a true novelty on our country, such as ice-skating. Auto-racing, too, is practiced on a fine track which is the scene of international races.

Tennis, which has become very popular in Spain, is widely played in Madrid and there are a great number of courts and schools run by true experts at the game. Swimming, not only in open-air pools in

summer, but in indoor pools in winter, is very popular. Boxing, basketball, volleyball, jai-alai, etc., all count on first-class facilities, some of which form true sports complexes which are comfortable and can handle large numbers of fans.

craftsmanship

In Madrid can be found the most typical, handcrafted articles from all of Spain spread out in colorful displays in the shops specializing in items of this kind. Indeed, the combination of quality, variety, presentation, and modest prices makes it difficult to refrain from buying.

The most important centers for craftsmanship in the Madrid area are found in Toledo, Cuenca and Ciudad Real. In Toledo one can admire the exquisite quality of the damascene and gold work; the ceramics of Talavera, Illescas and Numancia de la Sagra have a great tradition, as do the fine embroideries of Lagartera, Oropesa and Torrijos. Cuenca has highly personalized ceramics of its own, and forged iron work as well. The manufacture of knotted rugs and guitars is of first importance in Casasimarro; the latter are artistically made and have a fine sound quality. The province of Ciudad Real produces the Almagro bobbin laces which are distributed throughout Spain.

shopping

Shopping in Madrid means, especially for the visitor, entering a magnificent world of the lights of the great stores and the luxury shops which offer the marvellous spectacle of their windows filled with every variety of article. The center of Madrid is full of such places, particularly the Avenida de José Antonio, the popular Gran Vía, where any product may be found, either national or from the

37. Hanging houses. Cuenca
38. Hoces del Júcar. Cuenca
39. Criptana countryside. Ciudad Real
40. University. Alcalá de Henares
41. Monastery of Lupiana. Guadalajara
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49. Zarzuela horse racing track
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56. Game and gastronomy
57. Bullfight

farthest lands. Other important shopping centers in Madrid are the Calle de Serrano, which has the most elegant shops, particularly for high fashion, and the Avenida del Generalísimo.

cuisine

Madrid, in addition to modern restaurants which serve all the principal dishes of the international cuisine, has many typical restaurants which set before their clients the tastiest specialties of traditional Spanish cooking, from the paella of Valencia to an Asturian fabada or a typical Andalusian gazpacho. Madrid has, also, its own particular cuisine with dishes as well-known as the famous cocido Madrileño, made of chick-peas, potatoes, meat, sausage, and condiments. Tripe Madrid-style is another specialty of the capital of Spain; it is prepared from white wine, cognac, pepper, onion, sausage, ham and spice. Also highly popular are roast suckling-pig, the typical "sopa a lo tío Lucas", and the asparagus and strawberries from Aranjuez.

The most characteristic dishes of the area around Madrid, often very similar to one another, have the roast as a common denominator, as is typical of the whole Central Zone. Thus we have the roast suckling-pig from Segovia and Arévalo (Avila), the roast lamb of Avila and Segovia and the oven-baked lamb from Cuenca. Then there are dishes typical of each place, such as stuffed partridge and hare "cazadora" from Toledo; the "tiznao", codfish "manchega" and quail from Piedrabuena in Ciudad Real; gazpacho "manchego", a la "morteruelo", lamb stew and oven-cooked trout in Cuenca; stew made from kid, trout "molinera" and crab in Guadalajara; veal from the Valle de Amblés, sopa castellana and beans from El Barco in Avila, trout and beans from La Granja in Segovia, and the hams and sausages of Soria.

As desserts, in addition to the strawberries from Aranjuez, mention must be made of the very famous marzipan from Toledo, a sweet with an ancient history and a delicious flavor, the custards from Madrid and the honey from Alcarria in Guadalajara, and the pastry and candied egg yolks from Almazán in Soria.

Wine is completely indispensable to a good menu and it must be carefully chosen according to the meal which is being eaten. The important white wines are those from Horcajo de Santiago and Mota del Cuervo in Cuenca and from Nieva in Segovia; important clarets are the ones from Arévalo in Avila, Motilla del Palancar in Cuenca and Arganda in Madrid; the important red wines are Valdepeñas in Ciudad Real, Méntrida in Toledo, Yepes in Toledo, and from Cebros and Montefrío in Avila.

fiestas

During the second half of May Madrid celebrates its traditional fiesta of San Isidro, one of the most important in Spain for its brilliance and color. It coincides with the typical verbenas and festivals which are organized on the San Isidro meadow and in which the people of Madrid sing, dance and amuse themselves beside the hermitage of their Patron Saint. At the same time in the city there are operas, ballets, concerts, great bullfights in the Ventas ring, international sports competitions, and exhibitions of all the different branches of art and culture.

In the area around Madrid the most important fiestas, which have been declared of Tourist Interest, are the Holy Week and Religious Music Week in Cuenca and the Corpus Christi in Toledo.

The procession of the Corpus Christi in Toledo is exceptionally solemn in character. Leaving the Cathedral by the Llana Portal it moves through streets which have been carpeted with thyme and sweet marjoram. Various religious groups in brilliant uniforms take part amidst the fervour of the spectators.

Of great interest in Cuenca, coinciding with Holy Week, is the Religious Music Week. The program includes the works of the most famous composers interpreted by soloists and groups of the highest quality. But its main feature is the premiere each year of a new



religious work which has been commissioned from a distinguished composer. The functions are held in three magnificent settings: the church of San Miguel, over the Hoz del Júcar, the church of San Pedro, which dominates the same spot, and the Romanesque Arc church.

Other festivals of Tourist Interest are celebrated in Almonacid, Marquesado in Cuenca from February 1st to 3rd, in Atienza, Guadalajara in May, in Camuñas in Toledo, the Corpus Christi festival, in Consuegra in Toledo during October, in Mora, Toledo, the last Sunday of April, in Zamarramala, Segovia, the first Sunday in February, in Soria, Thursday following 23rd of June, in Huesca, festival of medieval theatre in June, and Candelaria in Avila, in September, pilgrimage to the Virgen de Chilla.

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National Tourist Inns and Highway Inns

In Toledo there are two National Tourist Inns; the Conde de Orgaz in the capital, with 4 stars and accommodations for 43, and the Virrey Toledo in Oropesa, with 3 stars and accommodations for 50. In Alarcón, in the province of Cuenca, is the Marqués de Villena National Tourist Inn, with 3 stars and accommodations for 21. In Avila there is the Raimundo de Borgoña National Tourist Inn, with 3 stars and accommodations for 53, and in the province there are two others: the Gredos National Tourist Inn, with 3 stars and accommodations for 68, in the mountains of the same name, and—next to Navacerrada—the Madrigal de las Altas Torres National Tourist Inn, with 2 stars and accommodations for 15. Finally, Soria has the Antonio Machado National Tourist Inn, with 3 stars and accommodations for 27.

The network of state-operated facilities is completed by the Highway Inns at Manzanares, Ciudad Real, with 2 stars and accommodations for 48, at Villacastín, Segovia, with 2 stars and accommodations for 25, and at Santa María de Huerta, Soria, with 4 stars and accommodations for 78.

In Alcalá de Henares there is the Hostería del Estudiante located at the rear facade of the University, with a 4-forks rating. And in the typical town of Pedriza, in Segovia, there is the Pintor Zuloaga Hostería, also with a 4-forks rating.

Useful Addresses

MADRID. Tourist Information Offices: Medinaceli, 2. Tel. 221 12 68.—Municipal Information Office: Plaza Mayor, 3. Tel. 222 22 16.—RENFE (Spanish National Railways): Alcalá, 44. Tel. 247 74 00.—Airlines: Iberia Terminal. Plaza Cánovas del Castillo, 4. Tel. 231 83 26.—Barajas Airport: Tel. 222 11 65.—Royal Automobile Club: General Sanjurjo, 10. Tel. 257 60 05. Royal Aero Club: Carrera de San Jerónimo, 19. Tel. 222 23 62.—Royal Motor Club of Spain: Orfila, 10. Tel. 419 27 38.—Direction General of Security: Puerta del Sol.—Post and Telegraph: Plaza de la Cibeles.—Telegrams by telephone: Tel. 241 81 100.—First Aid: Don Ramón de la Cruz, 93. Tel. 256 02 00.—Police: Tel. 091.—Telruta (Highway information): Tel. 250 50 05.

TOLEDO. Provincial Delegation of Información y Turismo: Plaza de Zocodover, 11. Tel. 22 14 00.—Tourist Information Office: Puerta de Bisagra. Tel. 22 08 43.—Post and Telegraph: Calle de la Plata, 1. Tels. 21 36 11 and 21 39 33.—Telephone Office: Calle de la Plata, 18. Tel. 004.—Taxis: Cuesta del Alcázar. Tel. 21 23 96.

CIUDAD REAL. Provincial Delegation of Información y Turismo: Plaza del Generalísimo, 23. Tel. 21 29 25.—Tourist Information Office: Calle Toledo, 27. Tel. 21 28 00.—Post and Telegraph: Calle Toledo, 32. Tels. 21 13 78 and 21 26 43.—RENFE (Spanish National Railways): Paloma, 26. Tel. 21 17 34.—Police: Avenida del Imperio. Tel. 21 11 64.—First Aid: Audiencia, 8. Tel. 21 10 84.—Taxis: Plaza del Generalísimo. Tel. 21 30 40.

CUENCA. Provincial Delegation of Información y Turismo: Dalmacio García Izcarra, 4. Tel. 21 16 47.—Tourist Information Office: Calderón de la Barca, 28. Tel. 21 11 21.—Civil Government: Juan Correcher, 2. Tel. 21 21 40.—Passports and Police: Hermanos Valdés, 4. Tel. 21 20 16.—Post and Telegraph: Parque de San Julián, 18. Tel. 21 20 39.—Telephones: Cervantes, 2.—First Aid: Doctor Chirino, 4. Tel. 21 19 52.

GUADALAJARA. Provincial Delegation of Información y Turismo: Travesía de Beladiez, 1. Tel. 21 16 30.—Post and Telegraph: Teniente Figueroa, 5. Tel. 21 14 93.—RENFE (Spanish National Railways): San Juan de Dios, 5. Tel. 21 13 85.—Police: Fernández Iparraguirre, 6. Tel. 21 13 26.—First Aid: Plaza de José Antonio, 1. Tel. 21 24 41.—Taxis: Teniente Figueroa, 1. Tel. 21 22 45.

AVILA. Provincial Delegation of Información y Turismo: Alfonso de Montalvo, 2. Tel. 21 14 30.—Tourist Information Office: Plaza de la Catedral, 4. Tel. 21 13 87.—Post and Telegraph: Plaza de la Catedral. Tel. 21 13 54.—RENFE (Spanish National Railways): Tel. 21 13 13.—Police: Avenida de José Antonio, 1. Tel. 21 13 86.—Taxis: Plaza de Santa Teresa. Tel. 21 19 59.

SEGOVIA. Provincial Delegation of Información y Turismo: Plaza de San Facundo, 1. Tel. 1792.—Tourist Information Office: Plaza del General Franco, 8. Tel. 1602.—Post and Telegraph: Plaza de San Facundo, 21.—RENFE (Spanish National Railways): Tels. 15/63 and 1541.—Police: Tel. 2087.—First Aid: San Agustín, 13. Tel. 3495, and Arias Dávila, 3. Tel. 2427.—Taxis: Plaza del General Franco. Tel. 3062, and Azoguejo. Tel. 3063.

SORIA. Provincial Delegation of Información y Turismo: Alfonso VIII, 1. Tels. 21 17 79 and 21 33 77.—Tourist Information Office: Plaza de Ramón y Cajal, 2. Tel. 21 20 52.—Post and Telegraph: Paseo del General Yagüe, 4. Tels. 21 17 36 and 21 13 31.—Telephones: Plaza de San Clemente. Tel. 004.—RENFE (Spanish National Railways): Plaza del Olivo, 5. Tel. 21 14 50.—First Aid: Nicolás Rabal, 7. Tel. 21 20 30.



Map showing highway exits



Photographs ● M. Arnaiz, Carvajal, Ciganovic, Domínguez García, E. Domínguez Ramírez, Domínguez Ramos, A. Lax, Archivo Mas, Martín Sánchez, Onieva, Pestana, L. Sansón, S.O.F., Verdugo, E. de la Vega, Villanueva.

Realization ● Section of Propaganda and Tourist Information.

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7 Chiridon
3-11
MAY 31, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR MONCLOA PALACE GUESTS

BEGINNING AT 6:00 A.M. SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1975, UNTIL DEPARTURE FROM THE PALACE, COFFEE, JUICE AND ROLLS WILL BE AVAILABLE IN THE FIRST FLOOR DINING ROOM. BREAKFAST WILL BE SERVED ABOARD THE AIRCRAFT.

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**GENERAL INFORMATION
FOR
VISITORS TO MADRID**



U. S. EMBASSY MADRID SPAIN

HOTEL ASSIGNMENTS

KEY PHONE NUMBERS, MEDICAL INFORMATION

HOTEL SERVICES, MONEY EXCHANGE, CONVERSION RATES, ETC.

CHURCHES

WHAT TO DO AND WHERE TO SHOP

WHERE TO EAT

RESTAURANTSFIVE FORKS - VERY EXPENSIVE - \$25 (est.) per person

EL BODEGON - Continental menu
Castellana, 51. Tel: 410 0006

Excellent food - near Embassy.
More reasonable than other
restaurants in this category.

HORCHER'S - International food
Alfonso XII, 6. Tel: 222 0731

One of the best restaurants in
Madrid. Coat and tie required.

JOCKEY CLUB
Amador de los Rios, 6
Tel: 419 1003

Good food. Not too far from
Embassy.

O'XEITO
Castellana, 57. Tel: 419 8387

Seafood restaurant. Near Embassy.

PUERTA DE MOROS
Don Pedro, 10. Tel: 265 3035

Spanish cuisine in 17th century
palace - very elegant. Food
varies from good to so-so.

FOUR FORKS - EXPENSIVE - \$15 - \$20 (est.) per person

ALCALDE
Jorge Juan, 10. Tel: 276 3359

Basque food. Atmosphere is great.
Food is delicious.

HOLLYWOOD
Magallanes, 1. Tel: 448 9165

American food and drinks. More
reasonable than other restaurants
in this group. Popular with the
young crowd. Near USIS Cultural
Center.

HORNO DE SANTA TERESA
Santa Teresa, 12. Tel: 419 0245

Spanish and continental food.

RISCAL
Marques de Riscal, 11
Tel: 4197580

Spanish cuisine. Paella is
specialty. Not too far from
Embassy.



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CHURCHES

WHAT TO DO AND WHERE TO SHOP

RESTAURANTS Cont'd.

THREE FORKS - MODERATE \$10 - \$15 (est.) per person

EL CHARRO
San Leandro, 3. Tel: 247 5439

Good Mesican food, Very near Plaza Hotel. Go early as there very few tables.

BOTIN'S
Cuchilleros, 17. Tel: 266 4217

Madrid's oldest restaurant and a MUST for every visitor to Madrid. Reservations a necessity. Roast baby lamb and suckling pig are the specialties.

EL COSACO
Alfonso VI, 4. Tel: 265 3548

Great Russian food and very reasonable prices.

LA MARMITE
Plaza de San Amaro, 8.
Tel: 279 3018

An excellent French restaurant.

LAS RESES
Orfila, 3. Tel: 419 3315

Specialty steaks & meat dishes. Not too far from Embassy.

SINAI
Jose Antonio, 29. 2nd floor
Tel: 231 8252

Kosher food.

VIHARA
Plaza de Santa Barbara, 8.
Tel: 419 0745

If you like Indian curries, this is the place.

TWO FORKS - Reasonable - \$10 (est.) per person and less

ARARAD
Costa Rica, 15 bis
Tel: 457 7326

Excellent Armenian food.

CASA PACO
Puerta Cerrada, 11.
Tel: 266 3166

Good steaks.

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CHURCHES

WHAT TO DO AND WHERE TO SHOP

RESTAURANTS Cont'd

LA PANOGCHA
Mexico, 9. Tel: 256 5900

Murcian-type food. Not too far from Embassy.

ONE FORK - Reasonable - \$5 to \$10 (est.) per person

EL PORTAL
Olivar, 3. Tel: 239 0739

Asturian specialties. Best lamb in town. Also Fabada is delicious.

SALVADOR
Barbieri, 12. Tel: 221 4524

Good Spanish food - Basque specialties.

FLAMENCO

Shows begin at 11 or 11:30 p.m. and keep going until at least 3:00 a.m. First drink includes cover charge.

CAFE DE CHINITAS - Also serves
Torija, 7. dinner
Tel: 247 5011

Expensive - approx. \$25 per person
for dinner and show.

CORRAL DE LA MORERIA - Also
Moreria, 17. serves dinner
Tel: 265 8446

Runs a little cheaper than the
Cafe De Chinitas.

EL DUENDE - no meals
Senores de Luzon, 3
Tel: 248 5248

Where no dinner is served, first drink will be approximately \$7 or \$8 with additional drinks less.

LA ZAMBRA - no meals
Ruiz de Alarcon, 7
Tel: 222 2777

Same as above

NOTE: The estimated prices quoted are for complete dinners, including wine.

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PLACES OF INTEREST

- PLAZA MAYOR Stamp and coin market, both professional and amateur.
- FLEA MARKET "EL RASTRO" - Ribera de Curtidores. Big market open on Sundays from 10:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Weekdays the shops are open 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.
- CASA DE CAMPO A very large park with a first-class amusement section, with restaurants galore, a nice zoo where the animals live in complete freedom. There is also a lake with rowboats, train ride, and cafeterias.
- RETIRO PARK The Retiro is the largest and one of the most beautiful of Madrid's parks. Located at Plaza de la Independencia. There is a large artificial lake where rowboats can be hired; a rose garden, and two buildings known as the Palacio de Velazquez and Palacio de Cristal where art exhibitions are sometimes held.

MUSEUMS

Open from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on Sundays and 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. weekdays.

THE PRADO, Paseo del Prado. Madrid's main museum. Most famous for its collection of Spanish painters: Greco, Goya, Velazquez. Also good collection of early Flemish (H. Desch, et al). All the above except some of the Goyas are on the 2nd floor.

BELLAS ARTES, Alcala, 13. Fairly small; also for Goya, Zurbaran, the Spanish classics.

ROYAL PALACE AND THE ROYAL ARMOURY (Ask for the Palacio Real). Inside the palace only with guided tours. (They have English speaking guides.) The Armoury is across the courtyard, and you can wander through. They sell miniature replicas of knights if anyone is shopping for boys.

SHOPPING

Most shops are open from 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and from 4:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Some establishments in hotel lobbies are open at night until 8:30 or 9:00 p.m.

HOTEL ASSIGNMENTS

KEY PHONE NUMBERS, MEDICAL INFORMATION

HOTEL SERVICES, MONEY EXCHANGE, CONVERSION RATES, ETC.

CHURCHES

SHOPPING (Cont'd)

SUEDE

EL ANTILOPE - LLEDO HERMANOS - Paseo de las Delicias, 31-2

FERLU - Princesa, 82

LEATHER GOODS

A. PARRIEGO - Nunez de Balboa, 94. Shoes

BRAVO - Avda. Jose Antonio, 31 and Serrano, 42. Shoes

LOEWE - Serrano, 26 and Avda. Jose Antonio, 8. Boutique, leather goods, jewelry. Very expensive.

ORLAN - Serrano, 28.

BOUTIQUES

CELSE GARCIA - Serrano, 32. Fairly expensive.

DON CARLOS - Serrano, 94. Moderately expensive.

FANCY - Serrano, 98. Very expensive.

FEMME - Serrano, 3. Fairly expensive.

GARRUNCHO - Velazquez, 22. Expensive.

RANGO - Carrera de San Jeronimo, 19. Expensive.

ST. LAURENT - Serrano, 100. Very expensive.

TED LAPIDUS - Serrano, 53. Very expensive.

MALLORCA PEARLS

ALEIXANDRE - Montera corner Avda. Jose Antonio. Also leather goods.

ESE (Gift Shop) - Juan Hurtado de Mendoza, 5. Tel: 250-3884.

HOTEL CASTELLANA (lobby) - Paseo de la Castellana, 55

MALLORCA - Mesoneros Romanos, 3.

HOTEL ASSIGNMENTS

KEY PHONE NUMBERS, MEDICAL INFORMATION

HOTEL SERVICES, MONEY EXCHANGE, CONVERSION RATES, ETC.

CHURCHES

SHOPPING (Cont'd)

SPANISH HANDICRAFT

ARTESANIA ESPANOLA - Floridablanca, 1 (near American Express).

GALARIAS FIESTAS - Serrano, 19.

DEPARTMENT STORES - (Open from 9:30 to 1:30 and 4:30 to 8:00)

CELSO GARCIA - Serrano, 52.

EL CORTE INGLES - Preciados, 3 - Goya, 76 - Raimundo Fdez. Villaverde, 79
(Generalísimo), and Princesa corner Alberto Aguilera.

GALERIAS PRECIADOS - Preciados, 28-30 and Arapiles, 10-12.

SEARS - Serrano, 47-49.

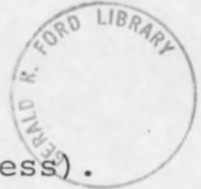
WOOLWORTH - Juan Hurdado de Mendoza, 4.

BEAUTY PARLORS

CLOD DAO, Hotel Los Galgos - Claudio Coello, 139 (across from Embassy).

ELIZABETH ARDEN - Plaza de la Independencia, 4. Exclusive. For
appointment call 276-6400.

JEUNESSE - Maldonado, 13 (near Embassy). Tel: 276-8765.



HOTEL ASSIGNMENTS

KEY PHONE NUMBERS, MEDICAL INFORMATION

HOTEL SERVICES, MONEY EXCHANGE, CONVERSION RATES, ETC.

CHURCHES

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

CATHOLIC

Parrish of St. Francis of Borja
Father Regueira (English confession)
Serrano, 104 (right across from Embassy)
Tel: 275 0973

Masses - 7:00 am, 7:30 am, 8:00 am, 8:30 am, 9:00 am, 9:30 am, 10:30 am,
12:00 pm, 1:15 pm daily. Evenings 8:00 pm and 9:00 pm.

Dominicos del Santo Domingo
Claudio Coello - near Los Galgos hotel
Tel: 261 4999

Masses daily 7:30 am and 8:00 am, evening 8:00 pm. Sundays 7:30 am,
11:30 am, 12:30 pm, 1:30 pm and 8:00 pm.

Convent Chapel
Father Raymond Sullivant (American)
Alfonso XIII, 165 (apprx. 15 minutes drive from Embassy)
Tel: 233 2032 mornings, 234 5344 afternoons
Confession before and during Masses
Masses: 10:30 am and 12:30 pm on Sunday.

U.S. Air Force Chapel
Torrejon Air Base
Chaplain: Father Arthur J. Jakobiak
Tel: 205 6111
Masses - 10:00 am and 12:30 pm Sunday, and 6:00 pm Saturday.

PROTESTANT

Southern Baptist
Reverend Foster
Hernandez de Tejada, 4 - Tel: 407 4347
Services at 11:00 am Sundays

Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints
Mr. Raymond Barnes
Guzman el Bueno, 135
Tel: 253 9120 - Home Phone: 458 2634
English services 2:00 pm and 5:00 pm on Sundays; Spanish services at
10:30 am, 11:30 am, 5:00 pm and 7:00 pm.

HOTEL ASSIGNMENTS

KEY PHONE NUMBERS, MEDICAL INFORMATION

HOTEL SERVICES, MONEY EXCHANGE, CONVERSION RATES, ETC.

HOTEL LOS GALGOS
Claudio Coello, 139
Telephone: 262-6600

Reception Desk - Dial 1
Porter - Dial 2
Room Service - Dial 3 (Breakfast served from 3:00 - 11:00 am. In Spain continental breakfast is included with room. NOTE: INDIVIDUALS ARE ENCOURAGED TO BREAKFAST IN THE RESTAURANT DUE TO MINIMAL ROOM SERVICE STAFF.)
Ladies Beauty Shop - Dial 5 (Located in basement)
Barber Shop - Dial 6 (Located in basement)
Laundry-Valet - Dial 9 (Daily service from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm. No service on Sunday. VERY EXPENSIVE.)
Operator - Dial 9
Outside Line - Dial 0

Cafeteria in basement open from 8:00 a.m. - 12 midnight. Hours of the restaurant (also in basement) are: Breakfast - 6:30 am - 11:00 am; Lunch - 1:00 pm - 4 pm; Dinner 8:30 pm - 12:00 midnight.

Military Aide's Office	Room 604
State Dept. Control Room	" 605
State Dept. Admin. Office	" 606
White House Advance Office	" 608

The above rooms can be dialed from the hotel house phones.

VISITOR'S ROOM - Room 618

There will be a 24-hour check cashing and accommodation exchange facility located in Room 618 from 8:30 am Saturday until 8:30 am Sunday. Liquor, cigarettes and a limited number of toilet articles will be available for purchase.

HOTEL ASSIGNMENTS

KEY PHONE NUMBERS, MEDICAL INFORMATION

CONVERSION TABLES

The exchange rate fluctuates daily - currently it varies from 55 to 56 pesetas to one US dollar. Conversion rates as follows are based on 1 US dollar to 55 pesetas.

DOLLARS TO PESETAS

\$ 1	=	55
\$ 5	=	275
\$ 10	=	550
\$ 15	=	825
\$ 20	=	1100
\$ 25	=	1375
\$ 30	=	1650
\$ 35	=	1925
\$ 40	=	2200
\$ 45	=	2475
\$ 50	=	2750
\$ 75	=	4125
\$ 100	=	5500



PESETAS TO DOLLARS

5	= \$	0.09
10	=	0.18
25	=	0.45
50	=	0.91
75	=	1.36
100	=	1.82
150	=	2.73
200	=	3.64
300	=	5.45
500	=	9.09
1000	=	18.18
2000	=	36.36
3000	=	54.55
4000	=	72.73
5000	=	90.91
5500	=	100.00

HOTEL ASSIGNMENTS

KEY PHONE NUMBERS, MEDICAL INFORMATION

CHURCHES (Cont'd)

Episcopal Anglican

Church of St. George

Rev. Basil Nay

Nunez de Balboa, 43

Tel: 276 5109

Services at 8:15 am and 10:00 am Sunday.

Eurobuilding Interdenominational

Dr. Thomas Goslin

Malaga, 6

Tel: 254 2427

Services at 11:00 am Sunday.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE

Balmes, 3

Services daily 7:45 am and 7:00 pm, Saturdays 9:30 am and 6:00 pm.

Sundays at 9:00 am and 7:00 pm.

HOTEL ASSIGNMENTS

KEY PHONE NUMBERS, MEDICAL INFORMATION

KEY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

American Embassy - 276-3600/276-3400

Ambassador Stabler - Emb. Ext. 200, Home: 276-3600 or WHCA
Minister Eaton - Emb. Ext. 201, Home: 225-7331 or WHCA

Hotel Los Galgos - 262-6600

State Dept. Control Room - Rm. 605 Emb. Ext. 316 or thru
WH Switchboard 232-8435

State Dept. Admin. Office- Rm. 606 Emb. Ext. 317 or "

White House Advance Off. - Rm. 608 WH Switchboard 232-8435

Military Aide's Office - Rm. 604 " " "

Moncloa Palace - Call WH Switchboard 232-8435 and ask for your party

Plaza Hotel - Plaza de Espana 2 - 247 1200

Press Office N18 WH Switchboard 232-8435

Torrejon Air Base Switchboard 205-7777
Comand Post 205-6608

MEDICAL INFORMATION

FOR EMERGENCIES ONLY - Extension 717, Hotel Los Galgos

Torrejon Base Hospital - Emergency 205-6116

Ambulance Service (Spanish Red Cross) 419-9481

British American Hospital Tel: 234 6700 (24 hour emergency service)
Calle de Juan XXIII 1
(Ciudad Universitaria)

MISCELLANEOUS

Police	091
Taxi (day & night)	754-0900
Telephone Info	003
Correct Time	093

HOTEL ASSIGNMENTS

MONCLOA PALACE

President and Mrs. FORD	Floor 2, Presidential Suite
BAUTISTA, A.	Floor 2, Room 1
CAVANEY, Byron M. Jr.	Floor 3, Room 8
CHIRDON, Nancy	Floor 3, Room 11
GOMPERT, David C.	Floor 1, Room 5A
HARTMANN, Robert T.	Floor 2, Room 4
KISSINGER, Henry A.	Floor 1, Room 6
LUKASH, William M.	Floor 2, Room 2
NESSEN, Ron	Floor 3, Room 9
O'DONNELL, Terrence	Floor 3, Room 8
RUMSFELD, Mr. and Mrs. Donald	Floor 2, Room 3
SARDO, Americo	Floor 3, Room 8
SCOWCROFT, B.	Floor 1, Room 5
YATES, Mrs. Nellie	Floor 3, Room 12

HOTEL LOS GALGOS

ADAMS, General	Room 536
ADAMS, Alvin	" 621
ALFARO, Lewis	" 303
ARAIZA, Abel	" 648
BARBIAN, Paul	" 622
BARRETT, R.	" 726
BEFFEL, Ed.	" 455
BODDICKER, A.	" 719
BRENTON, George W.	" 501
BROWN, Charles R.	" 705
CANTRELL, J.	" 533
CARROLL, Richard A.	" 705
CLIFT, Dennis	" 704
COLLINS, Mac	" 647
EILTS, H.	" 103
FRIEDMAN, Milton	" 703
GOLDWYN, Mr.	" 550
GRAYBILL, Thomas	" 529
HARTMAN, Arthur A.	" 403
HARWIG, W.	" 722
HERVAS, A.	" 619
HOWARD, Patricia K.	" 630
HUNT, Leamon Ray	" 603
INGERSOLL, Fred	" 649
JACKSON, Ron	" 653
KEISER, R.	" 627
KENNERLY, David	" 706
KOLLMORGEN, L.	" 725
LAKE, Fred	" 611
LEVERING, M.	" 626
LUTHER, Homer	" 610
LUZANLA, E.	" 714

HOTEL LOS GALGOS (Cont'd)

MEINKING, Nancy	Room 713
MELROSE, Joe	" 607
MERSON, J.	" 716
MORTON, J.	" 718
OLDENBURG, Herb	" 646
QUINLAN, J.	" 624
RUWE, Ms.	" 616
SAUNDEPS, Brenda	" 654
SAUNDERS, Harold H.	" 723
SONNENFELDT, Helmut	" 503
STAHL, Norm	" 655
THOMSEN, Ronald	" 542
VICK, C.	" 728
WALSH, Jim	" 614
WEIDENFELD, S. (Ms)	" 712
WILLIAMS, B. (Ms)	" 623
WILLIAMS, Charles	" 613

HOTEL PLAZA

BENSON, Paul	Room 717
GERRARD, Constance	" S-15
GREENER, William	" S-28
HUSSEN, John	" S-29
NOEL, Arnold	" 103
PATON, David	" 108
ROSENBURGER, Eric	" S-14
SCHUMACHER, Karl	" S-6
ZOOK, Ray	" 815

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 31, 1975

Dear Mrs. Ford,

RE: Visit of Generalissimo and Mrs. Franco at
Moncloa Palace on June 1, 1975

The following items are attached for your and the
President's review and information:

1. Scenario
2. Diagram of Floor Plan
3. Background Information about Moncloa Palace
4. Suggested Talking Points
5. Biographical Information

Thank you.

Nancy R.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT OF
GENERALISSIMO AND MRS. FRANCO

Moncloa Palace

June 1, 1975

8:25 a. m.



Sequence of
Events:

8:22 a. m.

You and Mrs. Ford will be escorted from the Residence Quarters via staircase to the Entrance Room where you will await the arrival of Generalissimo and Mrs. Franco.

8:25 a. m.

Generalissimo and Mrs. Franco arrive at Moncloa Palace. You and Mrs. Ford will proceed outside the entrance of Moncloa Palace and greet Generalissimo and Mrs. Franco.

NOTE: Press pool coverage of arrival.

You and Mrs. Ford will escort Generalissimo inside Moncloa Palace. You will escort Generalissimo into the Library. Mrs. Ford will escort Mrs. Franco into the Salon de Cafe.

NOTE: Coffee and juice will be served.

You will have a brief visit with Generalissimo. Secretary Kissinger will enter the Library through the Gallery entrance door and will join you and Generalissimo for a brief closing discussion.

8:40 a. m.

Mrs. Ford will escort Mrs. Franco to the Vestibule where you, Generalissimo and Secretary Kissinger will join them.

You and Mrs. Ford, Generalissimo and Mrs. Franco, and Secretary Kissinger will proceed to motorcade for departure en route Barajas Airport.

NOTES:

- There will be interpreters.
- Suggested talking points and background information are attached.
- Diagram is attached.

Nancy Ruwe



WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
DOC	Moncloa Palace floor plan (1 page)	5/28-6/3/75	B

File Location:

Betty Ford Papers, Box 10, Folder: 7/26/75-8/4/75 - European Trip (5)

RESTRICTION CODES

JJO 7/02/18

- (A) Closed by applicable Executive order governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

MONCLOA PALACE

Located next to the campus of the University of Madrid, Moncloa Palace is one of the most picturesque residences on the city's outskirts. Moncloa Palace is surrounded by trees and hills, faces recreation park Casa de Campo and has a clear view of the Guadarrama mountain range. During the Civil War of 1936-39, the Palace was completely destroyed because it formed part of the front lines and was continually attacked and occupied in the battles in that part of Madrid. A new building was constructed between 1946-53 near the old site but on a higher location.

The interior of Moncloa Palace was decorated predominantly in the Neo-classical and Imperial styles and displays antique (rococo) furniture, tapestries, clocks, chandeliers, and china -- all furnished by the Patrimonio Nacional. The Palace also includes all the modern conveniences and is utilized as the official residence for important personalities and Chiefs of State who visit Spain.

Salon de Columnas (Gala Dining Room)

This room has an interesting recent history. Until 1970, it constituted an uncovered patio, surrounded on three sides by columns and rooms and on the fourth side completely open to the Terrace. In 1970, the Spanish Government enclosed this patio in order to provide a larger dining room for State and Gala occasions. It is now completely surrounded by columns and arches (four arches on two sides and five arches on the other two sides) hence giving it its name as the "Hall of Columns".

This room is particularly noted for its splendid chandelier, of gilded bronze and cut crystal which has 36 light and 36 female figurines, each under a gilded arch. The room is also noteworthy for its beautiful white and gold ceiling, for the excellent view of the Guadarama Mountains across the Terrace outside, and for two Neoclassic statues of Muses, sculpted in 1806 by a French sculptor, Emile Michel.

Salon de Cafe

Salon de Cafe is also know as the Salon de Tapices, or Tapestry Room, because of the various tapestries containing reproductions of Goya paintings which are in the room. Aside from the tapestries, this room is noted for two beautiful porcelain vases and its Empire style furniture.

Library

This room is also know as the Despacho or office. Of particular interest are its excellent chandelier, the fine office table, and several paintings of the Palace (18th Century) located at Aranjuez, near Toledo.

TALKING POINTS FOR MRS. FORD WHEN MEETING WITH MRS. FRANCO

A. Grandchildren and Great-grandchildren

One of Mrs. Franco's consuming interests is her family. She has one daughter, 6 grandchildren (four girls and two boys) and 2 great-grandchildren. She stays in close touch with all of them and they are frequent visitors to the Pardo Palace. Family events, such as weddings and baptisms, have been major social happenings at the Pardo Palace. Mrs. Ford may wish to inquire about the six grandchildren, their present activities and their interests. Four of the six are roughly in the same age group as Mrs. Ford's own children. Mrs. Franco's two eldest granddaughters are now married and each has an infant daughter, the youngest of the two born two months ago. Mrs. Franco is understandably proud of her young great-granddaughters and Mrs. Ford may care to ask about them.

B. Travel

While Mrs. Franco never travels outside of Spain, she is a frequent traveller within the country to rest, take care of personal business, and quite frequently to represent Generalissimo Franco on ceremonial occasions. Since Mrs. Ford has previously visited Spain, she may wish to compare her experiences and impressions as a foreign visitor with Mrs. Franco.

C. Philanthropic and Charitable Works

Much of Mrs. Franco's travels and time are devoted to the promotion of philanthropies and charitable causes. She devotes considerable time and attention to her role as National Patroness (Chairman) of the Spanish Red Cross and gives considerable attention to the work of the Francisco Franco Foundation and the Carmen Polo Foundation, rehabilitation centers for the physically handicapped and socially disadvantaged. Mrs. Franco lends her name and support to numerous other similar private organizations, orphanages and rest homes throughout Spain. Given her own interest in aiding retarded children and in other charities, Mrs. Ford may wish to take note of Mrs. Franco's efforts in behalf of Spain's disadvantaged and ask her to discuss her activities. Because of increased longevity and the changing family structure, the care of the aged has become a concern in Spain just as in the U. S. Mrs. Franco has shown a special interest in care of the aged and provision of rest homes and would be interested in any discussion of what is being done in the U. S.



UNCLASSIFIED

BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

Francisco FRANCO Bahamonde

(PHONETIC: Frahn-SEES-coh FRAHN-coh)

POSITION: Chief of State

Generalissimo Francisco Franco has maintained complete control over Spain for over 35 years. Franco is constitutionally empowered to remain Chief of State for life, and he is expected to do so for the foreseeable future. He also holds the positions of Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and Chief of the National Movement.

The son of a naval officer, Francisco Paulino Hermenegildo Teodulo Franco Bahamonde was born on 4 December 1892, in El Ferrol, La Coruna Province. He entered the Toledo Infantry Academy in 1907 and was commissioned a second lieutenant 3 years later. Taking part in several engagements in North Africa (1912-26), he earned a reputation as a capable officer, was wounded (1916), and won successive promotions. In 1926 his promotion to brigadier general, at the age of 33, made him possibly the youngest soldier in Europe to attain that rank since Bonaparte. That same year Franco attended the French Ecole Superieure de Guerre (army staff college) for a short interval, studying under Marshal Henri-Philippe Petain, who was to remain his good friend.

General Franco is a cautious, self-controlled and stubborn man, with an unwavering faith in his own destiny and in the wisdom of his policies for Spain. Serious in disposition, he lives simply and has a reputation for being scrupulously honest. In his dealings with others, he can be cold or affable as the occasion demands.

Franco has written little of enduring value. This did not, however, stop him from registering in February 1964 as a member of the General Society of Spanish Authors, under the pen name of Jaime de Andrade, on the strength of two works: "Diary of a Battalion" (1922) and the screenplay for the film "Raza" (Race), shot in 1940.

UNCLASSIFIED

The general does not speak English and he has never visited the United States.

Franco, now 82, remains physically active and devotes a great deal of time to playing golf and participating in fairly strenuous hunting and fishing expeditions. He also likes to paint for relaxation, seascapes being his favorite subject. One of his more successful works is a self-portrait in the uniform of an admiral, an interesting piece of wish-fulfillment, for he had originally opted for a naval career.

Franco lives a simple life, does not drink or smoke, enjoys fishing and hunting, and is an amateur painter. A devout Catholic, he has the reputation of being personally scrupulously honest. He does not speak English. Franco has been married since 1923 to the former Carmen Polo y Martinez Valdes, a similarly cold-appearing person who is said to have considerable influence over the Generalissimo. Their daughter Carmen (Marquesa de Villaverde) is married to a prominent Madrid cardiologist who holds various important government posts including that of Inspector of Embassies. Franco is said to be extremely fond of his six grandchildren and three great grandchildren.



May 30, 1973

UNCLASSIFIED

BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

Carmen Polo de FRANCO

(PHONETIC: CAHR-men POH-loh day FRAHN-coh)

POSITION: Wife of General Franco .

General Franco was married in 1923 to the former Carmen Polo y Martinez Valdes, the daughter of a wealthy Asturian merchant. Their only child, a daughter called Carmencita (Maria del Carmen Franco y Polo), is married to prominent Madrid cardiologist, Dr. Cristobal Martinez Bordiu Ortega y Bascaran, Marques de Villaverde. The Francos have six grandchildren. Sometimes appreciatively referred to as "La Generalissima," Mrs. Franco reputedly has enjoyed full partnership with her husband and has had more influence on his decisions than Spanish tradition encourages. In recent years Mrs. Franco has substituted for her husband in public functions. Some of the family financial interests are in her name, e.g. real estate. Mrs. Franco devotes a great deal of her time to charity and willingly lends her name and presence to fund drives supporting such institutions as hospitals, homes for the aged and orphanages. Both attend mass several times a week. Mrs. Franco follows closely the affairs of her six grandchildren and three great grandchildren, all of whom are frequent visitors to Pardo Palace. While she travels frequently within Spain; she rarely travels outside the country and has never visited the United States.



May 30, 1975

UNCLASSIFIED

AMERICAN EMBASSY
MADRID

AIDS TO SHOPPING - AMERICAN SIZES - ENGLISH SIZES - EUROPEAN SIZES

SIZES OF LADIES' WEAR

<u>BLOUSES</u>			<u>DRESSES</u>			<u>SHOES**</u>		
<u>U.S.</u>	<u>British</u>	<u>EUR.</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>British</u>	<u>EUR.</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>British</u>	<u>EUR.</u>
10	32	40	-	32	38	4	2 1/2	34
12	34	42	10	34	40	4 1/2	3	34 1/2
14	36	44	12	36	42	5	3 1/2	35
16	38	46	14	38	44	5 1/2	4	35 1/2
18	40	48	16	40	46	6	4 1/2	36
20	42	50	18	42	48	6 1/2	5	36 1/2
			20	44	50	7	5 1/2	37
						7 1/2	6	37 1/2
						8	6 1/2	38
						8 1/2	7	38 1/2
						9	7 1/2	39

SIZES OF MEN'S WEAR

<u>SUITS AND OVERCOATS</u>			<u>SHIRTS</u>					
<u>U.S.</u>	<u>British</u>	<u>EUR.</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>British</u>	<u>EUR.</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>British</u>	<u>EUR.</u>
36		44	14		35	6 1/2	6	39
38		46	14 1/4		36	7 1/2	7	40
40		48	14 1/2		37	8	7 1/2	40 1/2
42		50	15		38	8 1/2	8	41
44		52	15 1/4		39	9 1/2	9	42
46		54	15 3/4		40	10 1/2	10	43
			16		41	11	10 1/2	44 1/2
			16 1/2		42	12	11 1/2	45
			17		43	12 1/2	12	45 1/2
			17 1/4		44			
			17 3/4		45			
			18		46			
			18 1/4		47			

The sizes of SOCKS are international

SHIRTS

<u>U.S.</u>	<u>British</u>	<u>EUR.</u>
6 7/8	6 3/4	55
7	6 7/8	56
7 1/8	7	57
7 1/4	7 1/8	58
7 3/8	7 1/4	59
7 1/2	7 3/4	60
7 5/8	7 1/2	61

**Half sizes for shoes are not always available.

PER:DKMenke:lr
May 7, 1975

PALACE de la MONCLOA

ROOM SERVICE - If you have any requests for food or service, please contact the operator through the house telephone.

MEALS - All guests at the Moncloa Palace will be served by the household staff. An American buffet luncheon will be served simultaneously with the working luncheon in the smaller dining room adjacent to the Sala de Columnas. Any guests of the Moncloa Palace not attending the State Dinner at the Royal Palace will be served in the Palace. Breakfast will be served by the Palace staff in the small dining room at a time appropriate to the schedule.

TRANSPORTATION - Vehicles may be obtained by contacting the State Department Control Officer at the Moncloa Palace who can be reached through the White House Office (WHCA drop).



MADRID PRESIDENTIAL VISIT

TRANSPORTATION

There are a limited number of motor pool cars available for use by members of the Presidential Party. All requests for the use of a vehicle should be made to the motor pool dispatch office located on the ground floor of the Hotel Los Galgos (Extension 613) or by phoning Embassy extensions 458 or 459.

Persons requesting transportation should give the dispatcher their name and location/destination and time required. The dispatcher will then give the requesting party the vehicle control number which will be in the lower right-hand corner of the windshield.

For parties requiring transportation from the Moncloa Palace, a limited number of vehicles will be stationed at the Palace itself. Requests should be made to the State Department Control Officer through the White House Advance Office at the Palace.

Due to the limited number of available vehicles, all users of vehicles are requested to release the driver within 30 minutes of arrival at destination.



WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES
AVAILABLE FOR MEMBERS OF OFFICIAL PARTY
WHILE IN MADRID 31 MAY - 1 JUNE

The White House Communications Agency will provide the following communications services for the Presidential party while in Madrid.

1. Telephone Service: Telephone service will be provided to all working offices of the official party while in Madrid. Residence or quarters service will be provided to key personnel in their quarters during their stay in Madrid. The WHCA operator will assist you in placing your calls as necessary. To reach the Madrid WHCA Switchboard from an outside or local number, dial 232-8435 and ask the operator for desired service. To reach the Madrid WHCA operator from a Los Galgos Hotel house phone, dial 501, 529, or 609.
2. Secure Teletype Service: The WHCA Communications Center is manned 24 hours a day and will provide direct Madrid/White House secure teletype service for all members of the official party. The Communications Center is located in Room 608 of the American Embassy. WHCA will provide pick-up and delivery of all messages. For pick-up service of outgoing messages ask the Signal Operator to connect you with the Communications Center.
3. Secure Voice Communications: Secure voice communications are provided by WHCA in Room 608 of the American Embassy, Madrid. This service is available 24 hours a day; however, it will be necessary to place the call from the Embassy.
4. Radio Service: The Staff Radio Net will be in operation during the official party's stay in Madrid. If you require a radio and have not had one issued, call the Signal Operator and place your requirement.
5. Page Boy Service: Page boy service WILL be available while in Madrid.

CAUTION: Be security conscious. Do not discuss any CLASSIFIED information on telephones or in areas that are not known to be free of listening devices.