
Juan Domingo Zaporito

Tide Mill

Juan Domingo Saporito, rich and noble man from Genoa lived in the prosperous Cádiz by the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th. Taking advantage of the natural resources of San Fernando, he decided to build a canal communicating Sancti Petri tube with the land he owned to make possible the goods carried by boats and feluccas to get to his own dock. This Tide Mill is an industrial landmark of three centuries ago and an emblem for San Fernando. Nowadays, it is used as a museum.



Cayetano de Hostos

Cortes Theatre

Cayetano de Hostos worked in the Marine but he was also a decorator, restorer and, above, all, a theatrical actor during the first third of the 20th century. In 1906, he took part in a festival organised by the Tiro Nacional in the Cortes theatre. He became the stage director of the comical and lyrical company of the Círculo de Artes y Oficios. He participated in a great number of plays as an actor such as “De corazón a corazón”, “Primavera”, “El mocito”.

In 1918, he wrote the lyrics for “Canción de Zoraida” written by the pianist and composer José del Río y Maestre. It was thought to be performed for the first time in Cortes theatre.

His career was long and his last play came in 1933 with the zarzuelas “Molino de viento and “El puñao de rosas”. He died in 1942.

Horario de Visitas

- **Observatorio de Marina:** Cecilio Pujazón Street s/n (access through Plaza de las Marinas) Guided visits every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:30. Previous booking required in visitas@roa.es or turismo@sanfernando.es
- **Museo Naval:** Escaño Street Visit times.
From Tuesday to Friday: 10.00 to 14.00.
Saturdays: 10.30 to 14.00.
Sundays and bank holidays: closed.
- **Panteón de Marinos Ilustres:** Almirante Baturone Avenue, s/n (next to Escuela de Suboficiales) Phone number: [956 944 226](tel:956944226)/7 Visits from Tuesdays to Saturdays at 10.30 and 12.00. Previous booking required in turismo@sanfernando.es
- **Centro Interpretación de Camarón:** Juan de Vargas Square. From October to June: Tuesdays to Saturdays from 11:30 to 13:30 and from 17:00 to 20:00. Sundays and bank holidays from 11:00 to 14:00. From July to September: Tuesdays to Saturdays from 11:00 to 14:00 and from 19:00 to 22:00. Sundays and bank holidays from 11:00 to 14:00. The place will only open in the morning on January the 5th and 24th and 31st December. It will be closed on the 1st and 6th January, Eastern Friday, May the 1st and December the 25th.
- **Molino de Mareas:** Manuel de la Puente Square, s/n Phone number: [697 813 568](tel:697813568) . For visits, email to cadizcienciadivertida@gmail.com
- **Cortes Theater.** Cortes Street, s/n Phone number: [956 595 831](tel:956595831) (Theater) [956 944 226](tel:956944226) (Tourism). Group visits with previous booking through: www.realteatrodelascortes.com

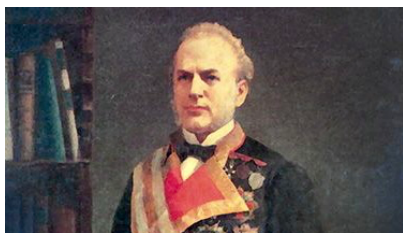
The visit can take around 3 hours on foot.

The most universal La Isla.



Miguel Lobo y Malagamba

Museo Naval - Panteón Marinos Ilustres – Town Hall



San Fernando (Cádiz), 26.XI.1821 – Paris (Francia), 5.IV.1876. Co- admiral of the Armada and polygraph.

He was son of Manuel Lobo y Campo, brigadier of the Armada, knight of the Order of Alcántara and director of the Naval College of Marine Guards and of Juana Malagamba Guarderas, of a very important Andalusian family he was son attracted by the life at sea. He was a man of great culture and learning who spoke several language. Along his life, he became a brave marine, politician, publicist and historian, arqueological collector and polygraph author of a good number of Works in which we can underline his Historia general de las antiguas colonias hispanoamericanas.

He left his extraordinary library to his natal city. It consisted of 3.289 volumes, and was given to the Town Hall with the condition that this should be at hand for citizens of San Fernando, was given his own name and became the basis on which a huge library would be created something that her widow together with teh Corporation made true when His Majesty Alfonso XII came to the city to inaugurate it on the 29th October 1879. The King himself ordered that many more volumes of his own library were donated to this and, after this, many more volumes were donated by neighbours of the city. He was buried in the cemetery of San Fernando, waiting for the required time to come for his later burial in the Panteón de Marinos Ilustres.

Camarón de la Isla

Museo de Camarón

He was born in San Fernando, province of Cádiz, in 1952, José Monje Cruz was the seventh of eight sons. He was known as “Camarón” because of his uncle who gave him that nickname. He was considered to be a child prodigy as he sang called everyone’s attention. He worked all through Andalucía, and specially in Cádiz and in the Taberna Gitana in Málaga, and took part in one of the most important events in the world of flamenco, the Festival of Mairena. It was in Madrid where he met [Paco de Lucía](#), with whom he worked together during a long period of his professional career recording up to eight records between 1968 and 1977. In fact, the first of these was his first LP, “Al verte las flores lloran”, in 1968, a recording with which he showed the style of his first works in which he tried to follow the path of of the tradition of classical flamenco.

However, his lively soul and his friendship with the young flamenco cantaores of the time made him look for new horizons for his art. Precisely, it was in 1979 when he carried out his first recording without Paco de Lucía, La leyenda del tiempo, his key work to understand hi particular creative universe. The LP, the first recorded with [Tomatito](#) as his guitarist, became a revolution int he world of flamenco.



Jorge Juan Santacilia

Observatorio de Marina

Jorge Juan Santacilia was born in Novelda on January the 5th 1713 in the cradle of a noble family. He asked for his admission in the Royal Company o Marine Guards that was founded in Cádiz in 1717. After waiting for six months for a vacant, finally he was ordered marine guard by the beginning of 1730. Along his life, he took part in many scientific expeditions. In 1753, Jorge Juan, together with Godin, created the Gaditanian Observatorio Astronómico, thought as an independent institution placed next to the Academy for the training of the cadets.

His knowledge and dedication were a great contribution for the development of science in Spain and because of this, he gathered a great reputation all over the world as few Spanish scientists have achieved. His interdisciplinary scientific career, and his activity as a mathematician, engineer, astronomer or geodesist have made him a referent in our Enlightenment.

