SANTIAGO DE CUBA

Guide

Free | English

Santiago de Cuba
The Cuban archipelago extends 110,922 sq. km. (69,326 sq. miles) over the main island and more than 4,000 keys and small rocky islands. Cuba is 1,200 km. long (750 miles), it has 15 provinces and 169 municipalities, including the Special Municipality of Isla de la Juventud (The Isle of Youth).

Its kind nature and warm climate turn it into an ideal place for swimming and diving. Cuba, the biggest island in the Caribbean, welcomes you to enjoy all its attractions.

**NATIONAL HOLIDAYS**

January 1st: Anniversary of the Triumph of the Revolution.
May 1st: Workers Day
July 26th: Day of National Rebelliousness.
October 10th: Beginning of the Independence War.

**NATIONAL SYMBOLS**

- The Flag
- Coat of Arms
- National Anthem
- National Bird
- National Flower
- National Tree
Santiago de Cuba, the second most important city in the country, boasts the title of Ciudad Héroe (Hero City) and the Golden Apple Award, which is given by the International Association of Tourist Press.

Ever since the visitors arrive in the city—the last one founded by Diego Velázquez, the first Spanish governor in Cuba—, they will notice a place with its own rhythm and its natural and human warmth that distinguishes it from other regions of the country. Its people, cheerful and hospitable, as a result of a 500-year-old ethnic amalgam, turn it into a historical, musical, and bright city.

In fact, the city is the most Caribbean Cuban city, not only due to its geographic position, but also its origins, a mixture of Spaniards, Africans, aboriginal peoples, and the French, as well as Haitians, Jamaicans, Guadeloupian, and Martiniquais.

Every year, the Festival del Caribe (Caribbean Festival) or Fiesta del Fuego (Fire Festival) is held in this city, a bright and colorful festivity that aim to celebrate and share culture and identities with the rest of the Caribbean peoples beyond their differences.
In the name of His Majesty King Don Fernando, who owned these lands and all they contain, whom God saves for many years, I found the ‘villa’ of Santiago”, said Diego Velázquez de Cuéllar on the 25th of July, 1515. The then main powers ecclesiastical, military, and political were agglutinated around the central square.

As a result of the copper deposit exploitation, the village of Santiago del Prado was founded. There, the worship of the Virgen de la Caridad del Cobre (Virgin of the Copper) came up, who became the patron saint of Cuba during the independence wars.

Since 1791, floods of French colonists started to arrive in the city running away from the Haitian revolution. They settled in the city and on the mountains, where they founded a coffee empire by the sweat of thousands of African and black native people.

Many of the main revolutionary fighters during the independence wars, such as Antonio Maceo, Flor Crombet and Guillermón Moncada, were from Santiago, which also was the theater of countless battles.

In Lomas de San Juan took place the last battle between Americans and Cubans, on one side, and Spaniards, on the other side. In turn, its bay was the scene of the last naval battle, whose remains constitute a monument.

On May 20th, 1902, the Republic was established, but it was frowned upon by the Cuban people, because some laws allowed the USA government to interfere in our internal affairs, which restricted our independence. Nevertheless, the city started to develop gradually. It was electrified; the first streetcar lines came up and works like the aqueduct were carried out.

However, certain ills kept on afflicting our society due to the monoproductive nature of the economy focused on sugar, which caused long seasons of unemployment. A general malaise increased and materialized among the young people who grew up under the thumb of needs.

Consequently, a group of revolutionaries led by Fidel Castro attacked the Moncada and Carlos Manuel de Céspedes barracks on July 26th, 1953, events that constituted the beginning of a new stage of struggles which culminated in the triumph on January 1st, 1959.

Santiago —whose warmth, hospitality, traditions, and customs, can be appreciated by the visitors— had an important role while these struggles.
Santiago was settled at the back of the bay with the same name, in an undulating valley surrounded by a natural amphitheater-shaped mountain range. That’s why, ever since, landscape and city are closely related.

The colonial Santiago developed around the old founding center. Buildings with wide balconies and high props were predominant in this area. Their roofs were covered with Spanish and French tiles, the latter ones introduced into the city architectural styles while the floods of French immigrants from the then Saint-Domingue, present-day Haiti.

The city were soon fortified in 1538, when the first small fort, today known as Balcón de Velázquez, were put up. Between 1638 and 1700 the Castillo San Pedro de la Roca fortress was built, which constituted a defense system at the gate of the bay together with La Estrella and La Santa Catalina forts. During the 18th century, this system is expanded all along the coastline with the construction of El Sardinero, Juraguá, Juraguasito, and Someruelos forts.

During the 19th century, the city spreading-out resulted in a wide network of streets, alleys, narrow streets, and “escalinatas” [a kind of street with steps], from which the visitors can gaze at the bay and the surrounding natural scenery due to their topographical adjustment and twisty shape.
The constant attacks and hounding by pirates and corsairs were the main reason for the construction of a defense system. The chosen site was excellent: a plot of land on the right side of the bay gate. On there was erected the Castillo San Pedro de la Roca (the Morro of Santiago) fortress, the “guardian” of the city. It was declared World Heritage by UNESCO on December 6th of 1997, being considered the greatest exponent of the Renaissance military engineering in the Caribbean.

VISTA ALEGRE, A JEWEL OF ARCHITECTURE

The city kept on spreading out the outskirts in the 20th century. Thus, residential neighborhoods came up with wide urban spaces, among them Vista Alegre, which stands out because of its beautiful and huge stately homes. This is one the most elegant suburbs of Santiago, with more than 100 years of culture and history related to the local bourgeoisie development. Its cultural symbol is the Vista Alegre Theater, a marvelous wooden building, extinct at the end of Gerardo Machado’s regime.
The Santiago people’s passion for music dates back to colonial times. At the early 16th century, Presbyter Miguel de Velázquez used to invite the neighbors to listen to the celestial music coming from the cathedral chapel, which was used as a conservatory by Esteban Salas at the second half of the 18th century.

Since then, music coming from Spain and Africa mixed; vihuelas and guitars combined with drums and rattles to create new sounds and rhythms, typical of cultural mixtures.

Though the verified existence of son dates back to the end of the 19th century, it is said that the first son ever performed was La Ma Teodora late the 16th century, and it was the starting point of a long musical evolution in the eastern Cuba countryside.

Over the years this rhythm would spread out nationwide and become the most representative one of our identity and culture.

The trova is also the result of cultural mixtures. Thus, in the middle of the 19th century this rhythm came up; its forerunner was Pepe Sánchez.

The “trovador” [a trova singer and poet] take his guitar and sing to woman, the motherland, love... The lyrics are often more important than the melody itself, though inseparable.

The main exponents of this genre are the aforementioned Pepe Sánchez and Sindo Garay, whose tunes are enjoyed, followed, and performed by excellent new and famous musicians.
The arrival of the French between 1791 and 1804 affected the Santiago people’s life. Their influence was remarkable in fashion, furniture, and architecture, which turned Santiago into a more modern city.

Their impact on the economy was also considerable. They developed trade infrastructures wherever they settled, mainly downtown, close to the port.

They contributed to the plantation economy by creating coffee empires, which affected the Santiago people’s customs, like drinking coffee.

The Tivoli neighborhood, named this way after a kind of coffee; the Gallo street, whose name, “rooster”, was the symbol of a French cafeteria; the Tumba Francesa, an eight-generations group, pride of Santiago culture, and the First Coffee Plantations Archeological Park are all today eloquent witnesses of the French presence in this city, which enriches our own culture.
Santiago de Cuba wouldn’t be complete without mentioning Santiago del Prado, today El Cobre, a little town whose nearby copper sources were exploited for more than 480 years.

Here came up the worship to the Virgen de la Caridad, which was first sighted in the Nipe bay. The virgin image is located in the sanctuary and basilica church, and it became the patron saint of the country.

This town is also symbol of rebelliousness and the struggles for freedom, since its slaves were declared free in 1800 by royal charter. Its surrounding landscape; the Monument to the Cimarrón (fugitive slave), within the Slave Route; the Nadal bridge, an engineering work of the 19th century that joins the Plaza Cebreco with the Plaza Nueva, and the Monument to the Miner, as a homage to those who operated the copper extraction, are among other places of interest here.

Notable figures from this little town are the generals Flor Crombet and the brothers Cebreco, and the poet Luisa Pérez de Zambrana.

El Cobre is also a remarkable center of African deities worship and magical-religious rituals.

There are important artistic groups, like Voces del Milagro, awarded the Premio Cubadisco 2011, and The Steel Band del Cobre, with a wide repertoire, from classical music to light music, which enriches our cultural amalgam.
Santiago de Cuba Carnival, synthesis of our people’s identity, is the most deep-rooted and traditional one nationwide. This festivity originated in the Fiestas de Mamarrachos, which were celebrated early the 17th century, and over the years turned into the today massive merrymaking, on July 21st and 27th.

It became the ideal slot so that the Africans, and later their descendants, could express their religious faith, customs, and use the mighty drum.

While this festivity, display of enthusiasm and jubilation are the main features. In 1915, in the neighborhood of Tivolí, was introduced the “corneta china” or “suona” (a type of Chinese little trumpet) by the “comparsa” (musical group) Los Colombianos, which constituted a milestone in its history. From that time on, the high-pitched sound of this wind instrument proved to be the conga special ingredient.
It is impossible to talk about Santiago de Cuba without mentioning, alongside its carnivals and trova, its rum, symbol of Caribbean culture, which makes Cuba a privileged country in this region.

In its stills were produced famous rums such as Bacardí, Jacas, and Albuere, among others. Santiago is proud of the Bacardí universality, closely related to our patriot Don Emilio Bacardí’s literary, historiographical, and museological works.

Cuban fine rum started to be manufactured in 1862, due to the development of a new distillation technology that converted the then too strong and crude-tasted rum into a delicate and aromatic one.

Outside the country, it is not possible to get that blending, since its climatic conditions and the characteristics of its waters are essentially important.

Another one of its secrets is the stability of its process, which guarantees to manufacture rums with the same quality of those of 1862.

Last but not least, our rums are aged naturally in white oak barrels, which create unique flavors and bouquets.
In front of this Caribbean city coastline, the Spanish Armada submerged remains stay since 1898, while the final naval battle against the USA Navy.

The Vizcaya, Cristóbal Colón, and Almirante Oquendo battleships, as well as the Furor and Plutón destroyers wrecks —together with the American Merrimac ship, intentionally sunken to block the escape of the Spanish boats— are underwater.

After 117 years of that unequal and bloody battle, which marked the end of an era, these ships defy time and constitute a historical legacy for our country.
LEADER IN MANY THINGS

Here... the first Spanish governor, Diego Velázquez de Cuéllar, lived, passed away, and was buried.
Here... we have the first Cuban professor: Miguel Velázquez.
Here... was founded the first official museum in Cuba: Emilio Bacardí Moreau.
Here... the only one Egyptian mummy in existence in Cuba, which forms part of the Emilio Bacardí provincial museum collection, was brought by Emilio Bacardí himself and Elvira Cape in 1911.
Here... we have the first female painter: Baldomera Fuentes Segura, one of the most important Cuban artist of the 19th century.
Here... we have the oldest plastic artwork in the country: Santo Ecce Homo, which is exhibited as part of the Museo Arquidiocesano collection.
Here... El Derecho de Nacer, the first Cuban radio serial, and one of the first ones worldwide, was written by Félix B. Caignet, who was born in Santiago.
Here... Fidel Castro delivered his first speech to the people on January 2nd, 1959, just one day after the triumph of the Revolution.
Here... we have the first Monument to Che Guevara and his Comrades built in Cuba: the Bosque de los Héroes (the Heroes’ Forest).
Here... the first Diccionario Escolar Ilustrado (Illustrated School Dictionary) was written by professors and experts of the Centro de Lingüística Aplicada (Center of Applied Linguistics) of Santiago, in 1998.

THE CITY AND ITS TITLES

“MUY NOBLE Y MUY LEAL” (Very Noble and Loyal) was the first title given to Santiago by royal charter on February 14th, 1712, awarded to its people because of their courageous behavior.

“HOSPITALARIA DE LAS AMÉRICAS” (Americas Hospitable City) was the second title given to the city, on May 1822, by the immigrants from the ancient Saint-Domingue (Haiti), for offering them harbor and unconditional support late the 18th and early 19th centuries.

By royal command, on March, 1874, it was awarded the “FIEL CIUDAD” (Faithful City) title, for its fidelity to the Crown in different times.

Santiago de Cuba was given the “MUNICIPIO BENEMÉRITO DE LAS AMÉRICAS” (Americas Meritorious Municipality) while the 1st Ibero-Latin American-Filipino Congress, held in Madrid, in 1955.

“MANZANA DE ORO”. This award (Golden Apple) was given by the World Federation of Travel Journalists and Writers (FIJET), as an homage for its exceptional conditions as a tourist destination. Santiago constitutes one of the most outstanding tourist focus nationwide, with a magnificent hotel infrastructure and all kinds of beach, mountain, and city facilities.

The fifth and last titles, “CIUDAD HÉROE DE LA REPÚBLICA DE CUBA” (Hero City of The Republic of Cuba) and “ORDEN ANTONIO MACEO” (Antonio Maceo Order), was given to Santiago on January 1st, 1984, for its decisive role while struggles for the total independence and for being “REBELDE AYER, HOSPITALARIA HOY Y HEROICA SIEMPRE” (yesterday rebel, today hospitable, heroic forever and ever).
ANTONIO MACEO GRAJALÉS (1845-1896). “El Titán de Bronce” [The Bronze Titan]. Symbol of courage and bravery. Member of a rebel family, he became Lieutenant General of the Liberating Army. His qualities as a military strategist and the strength of his patriotic and political ideals turned him into an admirable and respected hero. He was the most war-wounded “mambí” General on the battlefield.

ANTONIO BRAVO CORREOSO (1863-1922). Lawyer. He was the second mayor of Santiago de Cuba. Distinguished by his patriotic, political, and juridical sense, and for defending the rights of the most underprivileged social groups (women, children, elderly people), he was very fond of art and culture.

EMILIO BACARDÍ MOREAU (1844-1922). “Hijo Predilecto de Santiago de Cuba” [Santiago de Cuba Favorite Son]. This patriot was an industrialist, writer, journalist, historian, politician, and sponsor, but, first and foremost, a pride and real Cuban. His human, moral, and patriotic values gave him an incomparable blazon, and so revered by his contemporaries.

FRANK PAÍS GARCÍA (1934-1957). Primary school teacher. Chief of the 26 de Julio revolutionary movement in the ancient province of Oriente. As a national leader, he also carried out an extraordinarily praiseworthy organizational work; as a result, he was considered as one of the major figures of the clandestine struggle.

José María Heredia y Heredia (1803-1839). Poet, journalist, dramatist, and lawyer. He is considered the first romantic poet in America. Oda al Niágara, En el teocalli de Cholula and El himno del desterrado are among his worthy works.

José “Pepe” Sánchez (1856-1918). Trovador (trova player and poet). Father of Cuban trova and founder of the Latin American bolero as a musical genre. A tailor by profession, he didn’t have any musical education, but his extraordinary talent was remarkable on an admirable guitar performance. He founded and led the famous Quinteto de Trovadores Santiagueros group.

Félix Benjamín Caignet Salomón (1892-1976). The most humane of Cuban authors. Writer. One of the most tireless figures of the Cuban Radio, he wrote the most famous radio serial in the entire continent: El derecho de nacer. Besides, he composed important traditional trova tunes, such as Te odio, Frutas del Caney and Quiero besarte, among others.

Vilma Espín Guillóis (1930-2007). Heroín of the Republic of Cuba. She was an active participant in the clandestine struggle in the cities and on the Sierra Maestra mountains. After the Revolution triumph, she founded and led the Federación de Mujeres Cubanas (Cuban Women Federation).

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Antonio Ferrer Cabello (1913-2006). Painter. His work has been nationally and universally acknowledged. He founded the Sociedad Cultural Galería, which revolutionized Santiago plastic arts and culture during the 1950 decade.
IMPORTANT FIGURES, ARTISTS AND WRITERS AND POPULAR FIGURES

JOSE SOLER PUIG
(1916-1996). Writer. Important Cuban novelist who got prestige for his first novel, Bertillón 166, cardinal work of Revolution time, which established him as a great fiction creator.

ALBERTO LESCAY MERENCIO

EDUARDO RIVERO WALKER
(1936-2012). Dancer and choreographer. General and artistic director of the Teatro de la Danza del Caribe Company. From his childhood he got Caribbean culture influences by his Havanese relatives that lived in San Isidro, a neighborhood of this city and by his grandmother, who used to sing him Jamaican songs. In 1988, he founded the aforementioned Teatro de la Danza del Caribe Company, whose popular choreographies were also created by this notable artist.

LUIS CARBONELL
(1923-2014). The “acuarelista” of the Caribbean poetry. Connoisseur of local customs and holder of an exceptional gift for mixing word, music, and gesture, he mixed music and declamation by his incomparable talent and matchless rhythmic sense, and, thus, he gave an upturn in the stage and monologue arts. He was a member of the Instituto Cubano de la Música (Cuban Institute of Music).

YAYO, EL CAPERO MAYOR DE LOS CARNAVALES SANTIAGUEROS. GERARDO DEL RÍO GÓMEZ

EL BENNY. JUAN MANUEL VILLY CARBONELL
(1962). The “reincarnation” of Benny Moré. He gets dressed, speaks, and drinks like him; he wears his hat and his baton. But, above all, he sings like him, the “Bárbaro del Ritmo”.

BERTHA, LA PREGONERA. BERTHA LIDIA HECHAVARRÍA
(1930). Always dressed with colorful big robes, full skirts, and bias; she is always walking down streets crying relievers, wearing bracelets, necklaces, and a turban.

BERNARDO, EL SABROSO. RADAMÉS ALBERTO HEREDIA CLAVIJO
(1949-2013). Nicknamed as “Pipo el sabroso” by the baseball fans, he is a personality of Santiago sport, tireless and charismatic worker of Guillermón Moncada stadium.

EL DIABLO ROJO. EMILIO BENÁVIDES PUENTES
URBAN HISTORICAL CENTER OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

Declared National Monument on October 10th of 1978, its current boundaries correspond with those of the city in the late 19th century. It preserves the most important exponents of Santiago colonial architecture, as well as other interesting buildings of the republican era.

DIEGO VELÁZQUEZ MUSEUM-HOUSE

Next to the Parque Céspedes, it was given the status of being the oldest standing house in Cuba, built between 1516 and 1530. It's linked to Diego Velázquez, who was appointed “adelantado” (first governor) by the Spanish Crown to head the conquest and colonization of the island. Today, its rooms exhibit furniture and household goods from the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

OLD CITY HALL

It was inaugurated in 1950, according to Francisco Prat Puig’s adaptations of some old plans dating back to the 18th century for the Governor’s Palace, never carried out. To this fact is due the strong historicist air of the so-called Santiago de Cuba City Hall. A true symbol of the city, it is known by most Cubans as the place from which Fidel Castro addressed for the first time to the people, on January 1st of 1959, day of the triumph of the Revolution. Today it houses the Municipal Assembly of the People’s Power.

METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL

It’s the primatial cathedral of Cuba. Its current shape responds to the reforms introduced by architect Carlos Segrera in 1922. By then the height of the towers was increased and the old pediment of the main entrance was topped with a big archangel. It is the see of the fourth Diocese of America.
LOMA DE SAN JUAN

This is the place where the last battle while the Spanish-Cuban American War was fought, and whose most violent actions were recorded on June and July of 1898. There, statues of soldiers of the three contending parties were erected. Trenches dug by Spanish troops are still preserved, as well as a small defensive lookout post. The park has some structures: one of them representing the American soldier in full uniform and with armament of that time; another one simulating the "mambi" (Cuban fighter) soldier. It is also built a monument to the courage and honor of the Spanish soldier.

PLAZA DOLORES

It is one of the most popular areas of the Historical Center. At the center stands, on a high pedestal of Carrara marble, a full-length statue of the independence fighter Francisco Vicente Aguilera, born in Bayamo city. Nearby houses from the colonial times host some restaurants, as well as the Taberna de Dolores. The most remarkable building, the old Dolores church, has been turned into a beautiful concert hall.

CALLEJÓN DEL CARMEN PROJECT

The Calle del Carmen (Carmen Street) is one of the many alleys that make up, together with the rest of the road system, the urban network that characterizes the historical city of Santiago de Cuba. Divided into four blocks, and very close to Las Enramadas street, it sets off an open public space of significance.
PLAZA DE MARTE
This is one of the most popular places in the city, and it is located on one of the highest and densely populated points of Santiago. It has 5,000 square meters in area, where some streets, like Enramadas, converge. There are two pergolas both north and south sides of the park. Six gardens surrounding the approaches and exits blend with the internal open spaces. At the very center of the park rises up a Column of Liberty, topped with a Phrygian cap and guarded by four huge bronze canyons.

RUM MUSEUM
It is located on the corner of San Basilio and San Félix streets. Information about Cuban sugar industry and the emergence of eau-de-vie and rum as its byproducts is given in its rooms. There is also an area of aging barrels, with a variety of labels and bottles of rum displayed, from old brands already discontinued, like Matusalén or Caribbean Club, to those still remaining, like Ron Santiago or Caney.

CIUDAD ESCOLAR
Turned into the 26 de Julio School City on January 28th of 1959, it has a building functioning as an interesting 10-room historical museum. It specially recreates the actions of July 26th, 1953. The Former barracks is part of the 26 de Julio Monumental Complex, together with the law courthouse, the Escuela Normal [primary school], the Saturnino Lora Provincial Hospital and the Abel Santamaría Provincial Park.
ANTONIO MACEO REVOLUTION SQUARE

It consists in two monumental complexes by prestigious local artists. The first one is the equestrian statue of General Lieutenant Antonio Maceo, a prominent Cuban independence fighter against the Spanish colonial regime, made by sculptor Alberto Lezcay. Escorting the Hero are twenty-three huge steel machetes, work of the plastic artist Guarionex Ferrer. Under the monument is a modern holographic museum on the life and work of the so-called Titán de Bronce.

SANTA IFIGENIA CEMETERY

It has an area of 133 000 square meters and is considered a jewel of funerary art in Cuba. It was opened in 1868 and is now a National Monument. It is the place keeping the remains of a large number of heroes of the wars of independence, as well as those that lead to the triumph on January 1st of 1959. There, near the entrance, is the mausoleum that holds the remains of Jose Martí, the National Hero, rendered permanently honor guard, whose relief has become a discrete but solemn ceremony.
LA GRAN PIEDRA (THE BIG ROCK)
This is a rock of about 75,000 tons, located 1,234 meters above sea level, at the peak of La Gran Piedra, to the southeast of Santiago de Cuba city. In its surroundings there is a vast mass of ruins from coffee plantations founded by French-Haitian settlers since 1791, recognized by UNESCO as World Heritage. A tourist village is there.

BACONAO PARK
Natural park of 800 square kilometers, it is an UNESCO World Biosphere Reserve. Its area keeps interesting museums, recreational sites, historic monuments and curiosities such as the so-called Valley of Prehistory and an aquarium-dolphinarium.

TRIPS
Santiago de Cuba is one of the most peculiar places in the Cuban geography and history. The attractions of its capital city, its environment and the hospitality of its people will leave a beautiful impression on visitors.

CITY TOUR IN SANTIAGO
It is the best opportunity to get to know the second largest city in the country. It includes a tour down the main streets and avenues, visiting the main local attractions.

HISTORY, SEA AND RELIGION
It includes an air-conditioning vehicle and a tourist guide; a walk through the main streets of Santiago de Cuba and its attractions such as Vista Alegre, the Revolution Square, and the ancient Moncada barracks. Visit to Loma de San Juan, the Caney rum little bar (a drink included), the Castillo San Pedro de la Roca del Morro fortress, World Heritage, and the Virgen de la Caridad del Cobre sanctuary, patron saint of Cuba. Sailing on boat for lunch in Cayo Granma, consisting on typical fish and seafood. Stay at the Parque Céspedes downtown. Return to the hotel.

TRIP TO LA GRAN PIEDRA + BACONAO
It consists on a visit to the ancient ruins of coffee plantations, founded by the French coming from Haiti, also declared World Heritage. It includes the ascent to La Gran Piedra viewpoint to enjoy the Cuban landscape.
NATURE AND RELIGION
IN SANTIAGO
Departure from the hotels to La Gran Piedra; a short visit to World Heritage coffee plantations and ascent to La Gran Piedra. Visit to the Minor Basilica of the Virgen de la Caridad del Cobre. Lunch at a local restaurant.

LA GRAN PIEDRA, VALLE
OF PREHISTORY AND
EL PORVENIR FARM
Air-conditioning bus. Departure for La Gran Piedra viewpoint and transfer to the Valley of Prehistory for a tour. Transfer to El Porvenir Farm leisure center to enjoy a lunch consisting on local food and a bath in the pool.

EL COBRE TOUR
Departure for the Minor Basilica of the Virgen de la Caridad del Cobre. It includes a panoramic tour down Santiago de Cuba city, the village and the outdoor copper mines and the Monument to the Cimarrón (the runaway slave), which marks the Slave Route in the Caribbean, set by UNESCO.

TROPICANA
SANTIAGO SHOW
Departure from the hotels for Tropicana Santiago Cabaret. The tour includes the enjoyment of the Trip to the Caribbean show and a cocktail. Duration: 3 hours.

TRIP TO
EL SALTÓN
Visit to the main mountain chain in the country, the scene of the guerrilla struggle led by Fidel Castro and other commanders of the Revolution.

LA MENSURA ADVENTURE
Visit to the La Mensura National Park, a paradise nestled in the mountains to the east of Cuba, characterized by beautiful landscapes and rich flora and fauna greatly preserved.

LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS
TOUR
A legend in the raising of fighting cocks and excellent quality breed horses.

SEAMANSHIP
Santiago de Cuba has 73 wrecks underwater at the entrance of the bay and along the coastline, including those of the Admiral Cervera’s fleet. Its coral reef shows a high degree of conservation, enjoyable for the clarity of its seabeds, due to the transparence of the Caribbean Sea and the state’s strict regulations for their protection. It has a bag bay and the necessary technical and professional infrastructure to ensure the safety and healthy distraction for diving lovers.

TOUR DOWN
THE COAST
Departure from Santiago de Cuba International Marina for a sail down the beautiful bay. Tour by unique sites of Santiago coast, as the fortress of San Pedro de la Roca del Morro.

CAYO DAMAS
SEAFARI
Departure from Sierra Mar hotel for Cayo Damas on board a boat allowing visitors to see the beautiful underwater world (snorkeling time). While in the cay, enjoying of a lunch, some water sports and beach sport games.

SANTIAGO TOUR
Departure from the hotel on board a boat to Santiago. The cruise allows the enjoyment of local charms and time for snorkeling. Enjoying good Cuban music and drinks. Arriving at the city, enjoying of a delicious menu in a restaurant. Return by road with a short stop downtown. Boat: Toa yacht.

SIERRA MAR
SANTIAGO DE CUBA
Departure from Sierra Mar hotel aboard a catamaran along the southeastern coastline, with snorkeling time at Oquendo or Vizcaya wrecks. Arrival in Santiago de Cuba bay and docking at the International Marina. Lunch at Punta Gorda restaurant. Return to the hotel with a city tour downtown included.

SANTIAGO SEAFARI
Departure from Carisol Corales hotels aboard the Toa yacht to Santiago International Marina to appreciate the natural values of the southeastern coastline. It includes snorkeling time in front of Daiquirí or Justici. Lunch at Punta Gorda restaurant. Docking at the International Marina. Return to the hotel by road.

SNORKELING TOUR TO
ENSENADA NIMA NIMA
Departure from Santiago International Marina. Sailing down the Caribbean Sea along the western coast of Sierra Maestra National Park up to the coral reef where tourists will enjoy...

SNORKELING TOUR TO JUSTICI
Departure from Santiago International Marina. Sailing down the Caribbean Sea along the eastern coast of Sierra Maestra National Park up to the coral reef, where tourists will enjoy some snorkeling time. Stay at El Cayo restaurant. Return to the marina. Minimum: 8 people.

SNORKELING TOUR TO EL MORRILLO
Visit to the most beautiful place on the eastern coast of Sierra Maestra National Park, where the green mountains and the blue of our sea perfectly combine resulting in calm clear water and lush highly colorful vegetation. This, together with the colorful fishes inhabiting dock place and the fresh sea air, turn this trip into an excellent opportunity to make a dream comes true.

DIVING
SANCTIAGO DE CUBA INTERNATIONAL MARINA DIVING CENTER
Calle 1ra s/n, Reparto Punta Gorda, Santiago de Cuba.
Tel: (53 22) 691446.
Twelve kilometers from the hotel facilities.
Technical Qualification: ACUC Operation capacity of:
5 tourists / divers daily.
Vessels: taxi boats.
Compressor: KAP-5 BAUER.
Rental of equipment; oxygen equipment and hyperbaric chamber available at Santiago de Cuba Military Hospital, 10 minutes from the Marina.
Day and night diving offers, as well as shipwreck diving, together with Resort, Open Water and Advanced courses.
The diving area is characterized by high mount-like elevations separated by narrow buckets. These appear covered by beautiful invertebrate fossils forming caves and tunnels which are home to fish, crustaceans, and mollusks, all in a narrow marine platform falling to the reef on a gentle slope to 35 meters deep, which precisely marks the line of a sharp vertical wall at more than 1000 meters. On different points of these diving sites are vessels belonging to the Spanish Admiral Cervera’s fleet, sunk during the Spanish-Cuban American War, more than 100 years ago. It includes: ship, tank, lead belt and instructor.

DIVING COURSES
Resort. Scubadiving.
Open Water.
Advanced Rescue.
It includes: ship, tank and lead belt.

SPECIALTIES
First Aid, Caves, Night, Deep, Guidance, Shipwreck Diving, Archaeology and Stream.
Diving. Courses include the entire equipment.

CUBANACÁN CITY HOTELS
Melia Santiago de Cuba hotel ****
Tel: (53 22) 687070
Versalles hotel ***
Tel: (53 22) 691016
Casa Granda hotel ****
Tel: (53 22) 653021-24

GAVIOTA CITY HOTELS
Villa Gaviota Santiago de Cuba ****
Tel: (53 22) 641370

ISLAZUL CITY HOTELS
Aldaba San Juan hotel ***
Tel: (53 22) 687200
Aldaba Las Américas hotel ***
Tel: (53 22) 642011
Islaazul Balcón del Caribe hotel ***
Tel: (53 22) 691011 / 691506
Masnatura Gran Piedra hotel**
Tel: (53 22) 686147
Aldaba Libertad hotel **
Tel: (53 22) 651586 / 651589

BEACH HOTELS
Solarenas Costa Morena hotel ***
Tel: (53 22) 356126-27

E HOTELS
San Basilio hotel ****
Tel: (53 22) 651687
Imperial ****
Email: comercial@casagran.
cubanacan.tur.cu

SANTIAGO INTERNATIONAL MARINA
Toa Yacht
Deep sea fishing.
Species:
Marlin, dorado, dickey, sierra, tuna and others.
Distance to fishing zone:
1 to 4 miles.
Hours: daytime
Fishing gear included. Natural or artificial bait, crew and free bar.

FISHING

Pesca de la Aguja Jacobo.

BRISAS SIERRA MAR HOTEL ****
Carretera Guamá, km. 60
Tel: (53 22) 329110

Islaazul Rancho Club hotel **
Tel: (53 22) 632002
La Cecilia **
Tel: (53 22) 692899
Aldaba Rex hotel ***
Tel: (53 22) 687233 / 687092

MARINAS

Santiago de Cuba
International Marina
Marlin Santiago de Cuba.
Location: 190 59´02´´N-750 56´ 02´´W.
Ensenada de Gaspar, Santiago bay.
Calle 1ra s/n. Reparto Punta Gorda.
Radio frequency: VHF 16 and 19.
Dock Depth: 4 to 6 meters.
Depth at anchorage area: more than 9.
Number of berths: 30.
Mediterranean.
Anchorage capacity: Up to 15 yachts.
Reservation:
Tel: (53 22) 691446 / 686314
Fax: (53 22) 686108.
administracion@marlin.scu.tur.cu
comercial@marlin.scu.tur.cu.
Water, electricity, fuel, naval hardware,
shipchandler, repairs, communications, crew hire, reservations, car rentals, and yacht club and bar, customs,
immigration, health and medical services.

Prices:
Docks: 0.40 CUC x length foot up to 30 Days
0.35 CUC x length foot from 30 to 60 Days
0.30 CUC x length foot from 60 to 120 Days
0.25 CUC x length foot x more than 120 Days
Anchorage: 0.25 CUC x length foot x Day, without any other service.
Water, electricity, fuel and shipchandler by client’s request.
All offers, except covers, include specialized bilingual guide and air-conditioning transportation. Trips can be purchased at the hotels and the city sales offices and outlets.

**CUBANACÁN TRAVELS**
Central Office.
Calle M y Avenida de Las Américas.
Tel: (53 22) 642202 / 641517
Meliá Santiago hotel
Tel: (53 22) 641606 / 687095
Las Américas hotel
Tel: (53 22) 643143
Casagranda hotel
Tel: (53 22) 687127

**CUBATUR**
Central Office.
Avenida Victoriano Garzón.
Tel: (53 22) 6427037 / 641554
Meliá Santiago hotel
Tel: (53 22) 687279
Las Américas hotel
Tel: (53 22) 643143

**CUBAMAR**
Jagüey e/ Padre Pico y Corona.
Tel: (53 22) 642476
Santiago Souvenir
Meliá Santiago hotel
Tel: (53 22) 687070
Las Américas
Las Américas hotel
Tel: (53 22) 643143
San Juan
San Juan hotel
Tel: (53 22) 642480
Costa Morena
Costa Morena hotel
Tel: (53 22) 687127
Los Corales
Los Corales hotel
Tel: (53 22) 356111
Carisol
Carisol hotel
Tel: (53 22) 356110

**ECOTUR**
General Lacret (San Pedro) No. 701 esq. a Heredia.
Tel: (53 22) 6427037 / 641554
Parque Céspedes office
Tel: (53 22) 687096
Las Américas
Las Américas hotel
Tel: (53 22) 687070
Primor
Enramadas 302 e/ San Pedro y Santo Tomás
Tel: (53 22) 686172
Enramadas 302 e/ Santo Tomás
Tel: (53 22) 686174

**GAVIOTATOUR**
Vista Alegre Trade Center
Calle 4 esq. a 7.
Tel: (53 22) 687135

**PARADISO**
Heredia esq. a Carnicería.
Tel: (53 22) 6427037 / 654814
Santiago Souvenir
Meliá Santiago hotel
Tel: (53 22) 687070

**MINISTRY OF TOURISM LOCAL OFFICE**
Carretera Central y Avenida Yarayó.
Tel: (53 22) 6253075

**HAVANATUR**
Central Office
Calle 8 No. 54 e/ 1ra. y 3ra.
Reparto Vista Alegre.
Tel: (53 22) 643603 / 641237
Antonio Maceo
International Airport
Tel: (53 22) 691773
Meliá Santiago hotel
Tel: (53 22) 644402

**STORES**

- Enramada
  Meliá Santiago hotel
  Tel: (53 22) 6871 65
- Tivoli
  Meliá Santiago hotel
  Tel: (53 22) 687070
- Santiago Souvenir
  Meliá Santiago hotel
  Tel: (53 22) 687070
- Las Américas
  Las Américas hotel
  Tel: (53 22) 643143
- San Juan
  San Juan hotel
  Tel: (53 22) 642480
- Costa Morena
  Costa Morena hotel
  Tel: (53 22) 687127
- Los Corales
  Los Corales hotel
  Tel: (53 22) 356111
- Carisol
  Carisol hotel
  Tel: (53 22) 356110
- Casa Granda Turística
  San Pedro s/n
  Tel: (53 22) 624027
- Versalles
  Versalles hotel
  Tel: (53 22) 687238
- Sierra Mar
  El Ébano hotel
  Tel: (53 22) 329105
- Balcón del Caribe
  Balcón del Caribe hotel
  Tel: (53 22) 691108
- Primor
  Enramadas 302 e/ San Pedro y Santo Tomás
  Tel: (53 22) 686172
- Photoclub
  Heredia e/ San Pedro y Santo Tomás
  Tel: (53 22) 686174
- Antonio Maceo
  International Airport
  Tel: (53 22) 694255
- La Marlin
  Calle 1ra. Punta Gorda
  Tel: (53 22) 687181
- El Morro
  El Morro Piracy Museum
  Tel: (53 22) 687174
- Libertad Trade Center
  Aguilera esquina a Paraíso
  Tel: (53 22) 623075
**RESTAURANTS OF THE CITY**

**EL PORVENIR FARM**
Roast and mixed grill.
Carretera de Baconao km 21.
Tel: (53 22) 629064

**CASA ROLANDO RESTAURANT**
Fish and seafood.
Carretera de Baconao km 53.
Tel: (53 22) 350004

**CAYO DAMAS**
Seafood.
Carretera de Chivirico km 62, Guamá.
Tel: (53 22) 691446

**TROPICANA CABARET**
Autopista Nacional Km 1 1/2.
Tel: (53 22) 642579 / 646573

**RESTAURANTS IN HOTELS**

**GRAN PIEDRA RESTAURANT**
Cuban and international food.
Carretera La Gran Piedra km 14½.
Tel: (53 22) 686147 / 686395 / 686393

**EL BARRACÓN**
Afrocuban food.
Avenida Garzón e/ 1ra. y Martí.
Reparto Sueno
Tel: (5322) 661877 / 651603

**THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY**

**EL RANCHÓN RESTAURANT**
Rancho Club hotel.
Cuban food.
Carretera Central km 1.
Alturas de Quintero.
Tel: (53 22) 633202

**LAS ACACIAS RESTAURANT**
Villa Gaviota.
International and Cuban food.
Ave. Manduley No. 502.
Reparto Vista Alegre.
Tel: (53 22) 641602 / 641368 / 641370

**HACIENDA EL CANEY**
International and Cuban food.
Carretera del Caney, Calle Marquetti No. 2,
Reparto Las Flores, El Caney.
Tel: (53 22) 687134

**LOS VITRALES**
Versalles hotel.
Cuban and international food.
Alturas de Versalles km 1½.

**BUCANERO DEL CARIBE**
Las Américas hotel.
Avenida Las Américas y General Cebreco.

**ESQUINA CUBANA**
Las Américas hotel.
Cuban food.
Avenida Las Américas y General Cebreco.

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**RESTAURANTS**

**LA CASONA CAFETERIA**
Meliá Santiago de Cuba.
International Food Cooking Show.
Tel: (53 22) 687070

**LA FONTANA**
Meliá Santiago de Cuba.
Italian food.
Tel: (53 22) 687070

**EL CRIOLLO**
Meliá Santiago de Cuba.
Mixed grill (in full view of the client).
Tel: (53 22) 687070 / 642634

**LA ISABELICA**
Gourmet restaurant.
Meliá Santiago de Cuba.
Specialized cuisine.
Tel: (53 22) 687070 / 642634

**CASA GRANDA**
Casa Granda hotel.
International food.
Tel: (53 22) 653021

**LENINGRADO RESTAURANT**
San Juan hotel.
International and Cuban food.
Tel: (53 22) 687200 / 687201

**LIBERTAD RESTAURANT**
Libertad Hotel.
International and Cuban food.
Tel: (53 22) 627710

**EL RANCHÓN**
Rancho Club hotel.
Cuban food.
Carretera Central km 1.
Alturas de Quintero.
Tel: (53 22) 633202

**LAS ACACIAS**
Villa Gaviota.
International and Cuban food.
Ave. Manduley No. 502.
Reparto Vista Alegre.
Tel: (53 22) 641602 / 641368 / 641370

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**ROOF GARDEN**
**VIEWPOINT**
Casa Granda Hotel. Bar-restaurant.
Tel: (53 22) 653021
SAN PEDRO DEL MAR CABARET  
Carretera del Morro up to La Colina.  
Tuesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday  
(8:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.)  
Tel: (53 22) 694037 / 692373

TRICONTINENTAL CABARET  
Las Américas hotel.  
Ave. Las Américas.  
Tel: (53 22) 642011  
From Tuesday to Sunday.  
(9:30 p.m.-2:00 a.m.)

SANTIAGO CAFÉ  
Meliá Santiago de Cuba  
Tel: (53 22) 687070 / 642634  
Vaudeville show. Fashion show.  
Background and live music with traditional Cuban rhythms bands.  
(10:00 p.m.-2:00 a.m.)

PATÍCRAUZAO PATIO-BAR  
Autopista Nacional km. 1½.  
Tel: (53 22) 687020

TROPICANA SANTIAGO CABARET  
Autopista Nacional km. 1½.  
Dinner and shows in the style of the universally famous under the starry sky Havana Tropicana, but with the peculiarity of the Caribbean cultural identity.  
Trip to the Caribbean.  
Monday and Friday.  
(7:00 p.m.-3:00 a.m.)  
Tel: (53 22) 687020.
CULTURAL EVENTS

POPULAR TRADITIONS HOUSE CULTURAL PROJECT
Son and traditional trova, boleros; jammings, gatherings, poetry; photographic and plastic arts exhibit and, above all, neighborhood life, good people, and rum.
Tivoli neighborhood.
Tel: (53 22) 653892
Shows: (5:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m.)
The house time: (9:00 a.m.-12:00 m.)

ARTEX PATIO
Background and live traditional music.
Calle Heredia.
Tel: (53 22) 65841
Time: (10:00 p.m.-early morning).

THE TWO GRANDFATHERS’ PATIO
Live traditional music. Son and boleros. Small format bands.
Plaza de Marte.
Tel: (53 22) 623267
Time: (10:00 p.m.-early morning).

CUBAN AND INTERNATIONAL CHORAL AND SYMPHONIC MUSIC CONCERT
Dolores or Esteban Salas concert halls.
Time: (5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.)
From Friday to Sunday.

STONE AND ROOTS ARTISTICAL SHOWS
San Pedro de la Roca fortress.
Time: 5:00 p.m.

CASA DEL CARIBE
Tel: (53 22) 643609/ 668668 / 668206
The seat of popular culture groups, it offers activities such as the folk clubs, La Botija, Bolero, La Rumba and gathering Jardin Caribeño, Kokeyé, the emblematic folk group of this institution.

CULTURE CLUB
From Monday to Saturday: 7:00 p.m.

LA RUMBA CLUB
Sunday: 3:00 p.m.

FOCO LOS HOYOS
Ave. Martí esq. Moncada.
5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m.

FOCO CARABALÍ IZUAMA
Franco-Haitian Folk Expression
5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m.

CARIBBEAN AND INTERNATIONAL CHORAL AND SYMPHONIC MUSIC CONCERT
Dolores or Esteban Salas concert halls.
Time: (5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.)
From Friday to Sunday.

HEREDIA THEATER
Cultural complex
Varied artistic offers at Niágara café, at the Principal Hall and at Amado Rodríguez gallery, as well as the Sábado de la Rumba club and the Ancón Literario gathering. Besides, you can enjoy the Ballet Santiago Company circle, the first Wednesday of every month, at 3 p.m., and the Pacho Alonso dance hall.
Tel: (53 22) 643178 / 643190

FRANCISCO PRAT PUIG CULTURAL CENTER
Corona e/ Heredia y San Basilio.
Two permanent halls where the building history can be known since its foundation, as well as its famous tenant’s life and work. It is considered the oldest academy nationwide, since it was founded on April 14 of 1722 as San Basilio Magno Seminar.
From Tuesday to Saturday (9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.).
Sunday (9:00 a.m.-12:00 m.).
Services: two exhibition halls, the Conversándote gathering, and the Conservando Armonías club. Homages to the art and science figures. Lectures, children activities, handicrafts workshops, dance projects, theater projects, etc.

JOSE SOLER PUIG CENTER OF LITERARY PROMOTION
Sábados del Libro, Miércoles de Catedral and Tiempo Hablado gatherings, all of them at the Amado Ramón Sánchez Ateneo bookstore.

MIGUEL MATAMOROS MUNICIPAL CULTURE HOUSE
San Pedro No. 653 e/ Aguilería y Heredia.
Cultural offers, art exhibition, artistic activities, dance, plastic arts. Free entrance.
GALLERIES AND EXPO-SALES

UNIVERSAL ART GALLERY
Calle 1ra e/ M y Terraza.
Vista Alegre.
Tel: (53 22) 641198

GALERÍA ORIENTE
San Pedro, e/ Aguilera y Heredia.
Tel: (53 22) 653857

SALA MÍNIMA
Calle 13 No. 8 e/ 4 y Carretera del Caney. Vista Alegre.
Tel: (53 22) 643146 / 642443

LA BOUTIQUE GALLERY
(UNEAC)
Heredia y Carnicería.

LUIS DÍAZ ODURADO CULTURAL WORKSHOP GALLERY
Calle 11 No. 316 e/ 12 y Ave. Pujols. Vista Alegre.
Tel: (53 22) 642384 / 642292

EXPO-SALES OF PLASTIC ARTS
Calle Heredia, Morro, Santiago hotel.
Monday to Saturday:
(9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.)
Sunday: in the morning.

OTHER CULTURAL CENTERS

FERNANDO ORTIZ AFRICAN CULTURAL CENTER
Ave. Manduley No. 106 esq. a 5ta, Rpto. Vista Alegre.
Tel: (53 22) 642487

POPULAR RELIGIONS HOUSE
Calle 13 esq. a 10. Vista Alegre.
Tel: (53 22) 642387

EL BATEY CULTURAL CENTER
Julio Antonio Mella, artistic association of the municipality.

PEPE SÁNCHEZ
CASA DE LA TROVA
Heredia e/ San Pedro y San Félix.
Tel: (53 22) 652689

LOS MAMONCILLOS ARTISTIC ASSOCIATION
Playa Verraco, Santiago de Cuba.

MIGUEL MATAMOROS CULTURE HOUSE
Lacret No. 653 e/ Aguilera y Heredia.
Tel: (53 22) 653857

PROVINCIAL CENTER OF MUSIC
Calle 11 No. 52, esq. a 4, Vista Alegre.
Tel: (53 22) 641998 / 641773 / 641584 / 641867

PLASTIC ARTS PROVINCIAL COUNCIL
Calle 13 No. 8 e/ 4 y Carretera del Caney.
Tel: (53 22) 643146 / 642443

STAGE ARTS PROVINCIAL COUNCIL
Calle L e/ 3ra y Ave. De Céspedes. Reparto Sueño.
Tel: (53 22) 623759

SAN PEDRO DE LA ROCA DEL MORRO FORTRESS
Sea Piracy Museum
Carretera del Morro km 7½.
Tel: (53 22) 691569
From Monday to Sunday
(9:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.)

MAJOR GENERAL ANTONIO MACEO REVOLUTION SQUARE
Avenida de los Desfiles, esq. Ave. Las Américas.
From Tuesday to Saturday
(9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.)
Sunday (9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.)

MEMORIAL TO ANTONIO MACEO
Revolution Square. Avenida los Libertadores y Las Américas.
Tel: (53 22) 643053 / 643768

26 DE JULIO HISTORY MUSEUM
Avenida Moncada y Trinidad.
Tel: (53 22) 661157
From Tuesday to Saturday
(9:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.)

SANTA IFIGENIA CEMETERY
Mausoleum to José Martí and Eternal Flame to the Heroes of the Mother Country.
Calzada Crombet.
Tel: (53 22) 632723
(8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.)

MUSEUM OF IMAGE
Calle 8 No. 106 e/ 3 y 5. Reparto Vista Alegre.

CUBAN HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT MUSEUM
Calle San Tomás esq. a Aguilera.
Tel: (53 22) 652652
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday
(9:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.)
Friday (2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.)
Sunday (9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.)

ARQUIDIOCESANO MUSEUM OF RELIGIOUS ART
It is the only one museum of religious art in Cuba. It is located at the Cathedral of Santiago, San Pedro Street, between Heredia and San Basilio. It was founded on December 28th, 1963, and it shows high valuables catholic art pieces. Among the most important works, you can find a valuable collection of Cuban bishops and archbishops oil paintings; those of the first bishop, Santiago José de Echavarría, and the first archbishop, Francisco de Paula Barnada, stand out.
CULTURAL EVENTS

THE CLANDESTINE STRUGGLE MUSEUM
General Rabi No. 1 e/ Santa Rita y San Carlos
Tel: (53 22) 626489
From Tuesday to Sunday (9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.)

CARIBBEAN FESTIVAL OR FIRE FEST
Annual frequency (July)

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF CHOIRS
Founded by the maestro Electo Silva, the doyen of all Cuban chorale directors. A whole week of chorale music at important halls, serenades down the city streets and a big farewell concert, among other activities. Celebrated annually in November. Director: Electo Silva.
Tel: (53 22) 641867

SANTIAGO ÂLVAREZ IN MEMORIAM INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF DOCUMENTARIES
Biannual frequency (December-January).

MATA MOROS SON INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL
Annual frequency.

THE TROYA FESTIVAL
Annual frequency (March).

INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF TERRA-COTTA CERAMICS
Annual frequency (May).

BOLEROS DE ORO FESTIVAL
Annual frequency (June).

SANTIAGO CARNIVAL
Annual frequency (July).

ASSISTANCE

ASISTUR
General Lacret esq. a Heredia (first floor of the Casa Granda hotel)
Tel: (53 22) 686128
Switch board: (53 22) 642346, ext. 27
Medical and financial assistance. Sanitary and funeral repatriation.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL CONSULTANCY
Calle 8 No. 54, e/ 1ra y 3ra, Rpto. Vista Alegre, Santiago de Cuba.
Tel: (53 22) 644546 / 643646 / 642685. Fax: (53 22) 697296

OFFICE OF SPECIALIZED LEGAL SERVICES
Calle 3ra No. 154 e/ Manduley y Calle 8, Rpto. Vista Alegre, Santiago de Cuba.
Tel: (53 22) 643756. Fax: (53 22) 643725

CURRENCY EXCHANGE

Vista Alegre CADECA
Tel: (53 22) 687182

Vista Alegre Trade Center
Calle 7 e/ 4 y 6, Vista Alegre.
Tel: (53 22) 642660

Casa Ferreiro
Avenida de Los Conquistadores.
Tel: (53 22) 686038

Enramadas Cadeca
Enramadas e/ Carnicería y Calvario.
Tel: (53 22) 669269

La Alameda Trade Center
Ave. La Alameda y Calle Enramadas.
Tel: (53 22) 686476

WESTERN UNION
4ta y Ave. Garzón.
Santo Tomás entre Callejón del Carmen y San Jerónico.
Tel: (53 22) 686076

Enramadas, Aguiera, Ferreiro and Vista Alegre Cadecas
Garzón No. 4 e/ Marte y Pizarro.
Tel: (53 22) 659238

La Violeta
Félix Pena (Santo Tomás) e/ Marte y Pizarro.

COMMUNICATIONS

ETECSA
International communications, sale of prepaid phone cards, Internet, among others services.

BANKS

International Financial Bank.
Ave. Las Américas y Calle 1, Rpto. Sueño.
Tel: (53 22) 686252 / 6866253

CURRENCY EXCHANGE

Casa Aguierla
Aguierla No. 508.
Tel: (53 22) 651383
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

PNR 106
FIRE DEPARTMENT 105
MEDICAL EMERGENCY (53 22) 623300 / 635300
AIRPORT (53 22) 691053 / 698612
HIV/AIDS (53 22) 623636
ANTIDRUG LINE (53 22) 656565

BY LAND
TRANSTUR TAXI OK
Busses, small busses and cars.
Tel: (53 22) 652323

TRANSGAVIOTA
Busses.
Tel: (53 22) 641465

CUBATAXI
Taxis and cocotaxis
Tel: (53 22) 651038-39

VIAZUL
Ave. Los Libertadores, esq. A Yarayó.
Tel.: (53 22) 651038-39

CUBANACÁN VIAJES
Havana interchange and Baracoa interchange.

CAR RENTAL SERVICE
TRANSTUR
Cubacar and Havanautos
Tel: (53 22) 642589
-Meliá Santiago de Cuba hotel drugstore
Tel.: (53 22) 687070
-Miramare Optical Drugstore
Tel: (53 22) 625259

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL REHAB INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION
Alcohol and drugs addicted people treatment.
Carretera de Baconao Km 9 ½, Santiago de Cuba.
Tel: (53 22) 628893 / 686213
Fax: (53 22) 687001

INTERNATIONAL DRUGSTORES
-International Clinic Drugstore
Tel: (53 22) 642589
-Meliá Santiago de Cuba hotel drugstore
Tel.: (53 22) 687070
-Miramare Optical Drugstore
Tel: (53 22) 625259

OTHERS
SYM y Mundial motorcycle rental points:
-Boulevard, Plaza Dolores
-Meliá Santiago hotel

RAILROAD
CENTRAL TRAIN STATION
Ave. Jesús Menéndez y Martí
Tel: (53 22) 622836

1. Phone sales outlet:
-San Félix y Callejón del Carmen.
Tel: (53 22) 657526

2. Multiservice Centers:
-Catedral, Heredia y Santo Tomás.
Tel: (53 22) 624784
-Aguílera No. 401 y Carnicería.
Tel: (53 22) 626085

3. CUBACEL (cellphone system)
Calle 6 No.203 e/ 7 y 9,
Reparto Vista Alegre.
Tel: (53 22) 687179 / 686442

4. Wireless Telephony:
-From Monday to Friday
8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Saturday (8:00 a.m.-12:00 m.)

5. Wireless Telephony:
-TDMA (800 MHz) y GSM
(900 MHz) technology.
CUBACEL prepaid phone cards are not valid for foreign visitors roaming in Cuba.

6. CUBACEL prepaid phone cards are not valid for foreign visitors roaming in Cuba.

7. TRANSPORTATION BY LAND
TRANSTUR TAXI OK
Busses, small busses and cars.
Tel: (53 22) 652323

TRANSGAVIOTA
Busses.
Tel: (53 22) 641465

CUBATAXI
Taxis and cocotaxis
Tel: (53 22) 651038-39

VIAZUL
Ave. Los Libertadores, esq. A Yarayó.
Tel.: (53 22) 651038-39

CUBANACÁN VIAJES
Havana interchange and Baracoa interchange.

8. LIFE QUALITY
The most modern medical technologies together with great and prestigious health professionals.

INTERNATIONAL CLINIC
Avenida Pujoll y Calle 10,
Ferreyro, Rpto. Vista Alegre.
Tel: (53 22) 642589
Fax: (53 22) 687001

Services: 24-hours emergency assistance, infirmary, international drugstore, stomatology, clinical laboratory, X-rays, ambulances, optics service, home consultations, medical inter-consultations and home delivery pharmacy service.

INTERNATIONAL DRUGSTORES
-International Clinic Drugstore
Tel: (53 22) 642589

-INTERNATIONAL DRUGSTORES
-Meliá Santiago de Cuba hotel drugstore
Tel.: (53 22) 687070
-Miramare Optical Drugstore
Tel: (53 22) 625259

9. DRUGS AND ALCOHOL REHAB INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION
Alcohol and drugs addicted people treatment.
Carretera de Baconao Km 9 ½, Santiago de Cuba.
Tel: (53 22) 628893 / 686213
Fax: (53 22) 687001

10. OTHERS
SYM y Mundial motorcycle rental points:
-Boulevard, Plaza Dolores
-Meliá Santiago hotel

11. RAILROAD
CENTRAL TRAIN STATION
Ave. Jesús Menéndez y Martí
Tel: (53 22) 622836
**BY AIR**

General services:
Antonio Maceo Grajales International Airport

AEROGAVIOTA
- Calle 17 No. 53. Vista Alegre.
  Tel: (53 22) 641243.
Antonio Maceo Grajales International Airport
  Tel: (53 22) 698699.

CUBANA DE AVIACIÓN
Antonio Maceo Grajales International Airport
  Tel: (53 22) 691214
  - Commercial Office
    Enramadas esq. A San Pedro.
    Tel: (53 22) 651577-79

TAKE OFF
Antonio Maceo Grajales International Airport
  Tel: (53 22) 698791

**BY SEA**

CRUISE TERMINAL
Avenida Jesús Menéndez.
Tel: (53 22) 651763

MARINA INTERNACIONAL SANTIAGO DE CUBA
Yachts, boat rental and sailing services, among others.
  Calle 1ra. Reparto Punta Gorda.
  Tel: (53 22) 691446 / 686314
  admin@marlin.scu.tur.cu;
  mercado@marlin.scu.tur.cu
  Location: 20º58’N, 75º52.3’W.
  Sea charts: GEOCUBA
  Radio Communication: VHF 16 y 19

GAS STATIONS
- La Bujía. Carretera Central y Ave. Céspedes.
  Tel: (53 22) 626764

- La Cuba. Trocha and Carretera del Morro.
  Tel: (53 22) 622995

- Oriente.
  Carretera del Morro y Calle A.
  Tel: (53 22) 686025

- San Rafael. Paseo Martí y San Rafael.
  Tel: (53 22) 628840

- Las Américas. 4ta y Garzón.
  Tel: (53 22) 645987

- La Punta. Carretera de Baconao km 8½.

- Chivirico. Guamá.

- Palma Soriano.

- Contramaestre.
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