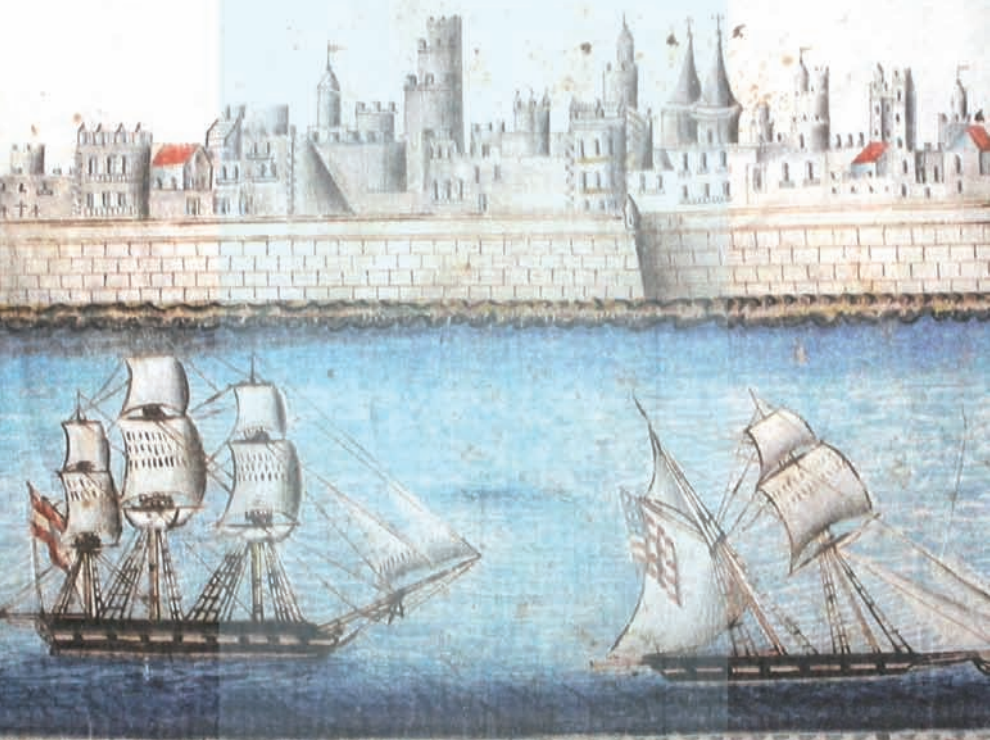




CU 1748

260 YEARS OF
UNIVERSITY
STUDIES
IN CADIZ



VISTA DE LA PLAZA DE CADIZ POR



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Under the aegis of

The Navy-UCA Commission

for 260 years of university studies in Cadiz.

Montage

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Panel design

Álvarez García

Collaborating entities

Faculty of Medicine

Royal Naval Observatory

Museum of Cadiz

Pharmacists Association of Cadiz

Royal Academia of Medicine and Surgery of Cadiz

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as part of its Presentation and Internationalisation

Plan for the UCA as a cultural legacy

Cadiz in the eighteenth century

The eighteenth century is known as the Golden Age in the history of Cadiz. During that century, especially during the second half, the face of Cadiz was transformed as a result of a long period of wealth.



View of the City of Cadiz, 1647



Map of the Bay of Cadiz. González, 1766

In terms of urban planning, Cadiz is an eighteenth-century city: the rectilinear layout of its streets and the architecture of its houses and finest buildings, etc., date back to an extended era of construction, which could be considered to have symbolically

started with the works on the Cathedral - known as the New Cathedral - that began in 1722 and would be aided by economic contributions from merchants from America and Cadiz who had been made rich by trade in the West Indies, which is why it is called the Cathedral of the Americas.



The Cathedral. Tomás de Sisto



Model of Cadiz



View of Cadiz. 1788

Lands overseas and Cadiz



Philip V

The centralisation of the trade monopoly with America in Cadiz brought a boom in growth and prosperity along with it.

On May 12, 1717, Philip V gave orders for the West Indian Consulate to be moved to Cadiz, official recognition of a situation that had already taken place de facto, since shipments and fleets bound for America were already being rigged in the Bay of Cadiz.



Engraving of the coast of Cadiz. Tofiño, 1787.



Departure of the fleet for Veracruz

Throughout the century, fleets making the journey to the Spanish Main periodically put into port in Cadiz' waters, bringing with them treasures from the Indies - precious metals, copper, tin, cocoa and raw materials etc. - and spurring a period of prosperity, as mentioned, which would reinforce the Bay as a hub for international trade.



Engraving of the departure of the fleet. 1780



View of Cadiz. López Eguidanos, 1795

Cadiz' monopoly over American trade ended with measures enacted in 1765 and 1778 to that effect which permitted other Spanish ports to trade with the New World. These concessions did not affect trade in Cadiz; on the contrary, the last quarter of the eighteenth century saw a rise in trade in the Bay of Cadiz, since the port's experience and tradition allowed it to maintain its dominance.

A renovated city

Major buildings were erected and new institutions established in the city throughout the century to meet the needs of trade with America and its defence.



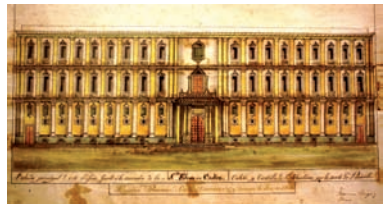
*The Customs House (Provincial Council).
Tomás de Sisto*



Charles III

A large building was constructed for the Customs authorities (today's Palacio de la Diputación Provincial), which was finished during the reign of Charles III.

The Hospicio (today Valcárcel), a splendid building and leading charitable institution lauded by those who visited the city from the late eighteenth century on, also dates from this time.



Hospice (Valcárcel). Museum of Parliament

The Santa Caridad Hospital was built and the Carmelites erected their church in the Alameda under the patronage of the Our Lady of Mount Carmel, among others.



Map of Cadiz in 1799



View of Cadiz. Martí Mora, 1789

However, not only were large buildings erected, but the city's urban structure changed dramatically as well, due to the growth in population Cadiz experienced: from 30,000 inhabitants in the early part of the century to more than 70,000 around 1787. This rising population led to the creation of entirely new neighbourhoods, such as San Carlos and Mundo Nuevo (La Viña-Hospicio), and the almost complete reconstruction of the Santa María quarter.

A cultured, cosmopolitan city

The city of Cadiz became one of the most beautiful in Europe, with well laid-out, perfectly cobbled and surprisingly clean streets and higher houses than were common at the time topped by towers that served as watchtowers.



Engravings of Cadiz. Alix, 1782

Yet, as a trade centre and major port, it was also an expensive and somewhat artificial city. A cosmopolitan town, Cadiz brimmed with foreigners from France, Italy, England, Holland, Germany and other countries, who traded in their own languages in Calle Nueva, an authentic hub for business and international trade.

PABLO GENERAL DE LOS HABITANTES de Cadiz. Año de 1786.

EDADES	Varones	Mujeres	Total
Entre 0 y 10 años	10,000	10,000	20,000
Entre 10 y 20 años	8,000	8,000	16,000
Entre 20 y 30 años	6,000	6,000	12,000
Entre 30 y 40 años	4,000	4,000	8,000
Entre 40 y 50 años	2,000	2,000	4,000
Entre 50 y 60 años	1,000	1,000	2,000
Entre 60 y 70 años	500	500	1,000
Entre 70 y 80 años	200	200	400
Entre 80 y 90 años	100	100	200
Entre 90 y 100 años	50	50	100
Total	28,000	28,000	56,000

Resumen de la Población de Cadiz, segun sus Clases.

Clase	Varones	Mujeres	Total
En la Ciudad	10,000	10,000	20,000
En las Villas y pueblos de su jurisdicción	8,000	8,000	16,000
En las Indias	6,000	6,000	12,000
En las Colonias	4,000	4,000	8,000
En las Islas	2,000	2,000	4,000
En las Tierras de Ultramar	1,000	1,000	2,000
Total	28,000	28,000	56,000

Nota: Que en este Padron no se incluye la Tropa de la guarnición, ni la Compañía Militar que estubo en esta Ciudad como si fuesen los Habitantes de su Realidad. Cadiz 31 de Diciembre de 1786.

Census 1786



A lady of Cadiz. 1800



Perimera



Poster from the Italian Theatre

Along with its bustling commercial activities and jobs, the city offered all sorts of leisure time entertainment. Three theatres used to open their doors on a daily basis, with Cadiz being the only city in Spain of which this was true. Each theatre offered performances in different languages: works in Spanish, French or Italian differentiated the halls.

The cultural level far exceeded the national average and the libraries and art collections owned by a number of residents were well-known and acclaimed. Salons were held on the arts and politics almost every day and there was an institution devoted to this task: Casa de la Camorra, forerunner of the athenaeums and casinos or clubs that were popular all throughout Spain.



The Diario de Cádiz newspaper. 1796

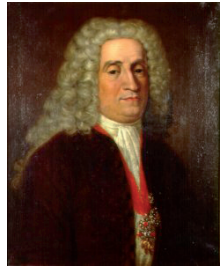
The Midshipmen's Academy

Within the context of the city's prosperity and as a result of taking the lead in the trade monopoly with America, a number of institutions related to the sea and navy were installed in Cadiz.

In 1717, probably in February, the Cadiz Academy of the Royal Company of Midshipmen was inaugurated, possibly upon Giulio Alberoni's orders, although its founding has been attributed to José Patiño; it was installed in the ancient castle in the medieval town.



Alberoni



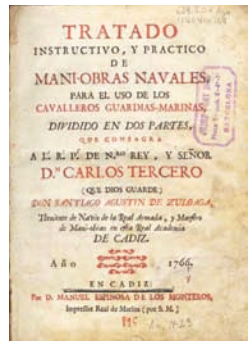
Patiño



Cadiz Castle. Navascués

The Academy was founded as a direct result of the Royal Decree of February 21, 1714, which created the Royal Navy and underscored the need for well-educated and well-trained officers.

Patiño was appointed head of the General Navy Intendancy on January 28, 1717 and was in charge of developing of the Academy. He signed the "Instructions for the government, formation, education, and service of midshipmen and the obligation of its officers and teachers of its faculties, which must be enforced as an Ordinance until His Majesty determines otherwise". (April 15, 1718).



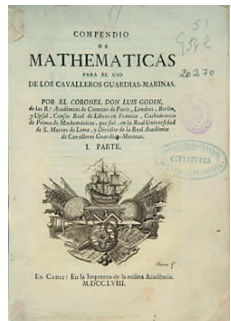
Treaty of naval manoeuvres. Zuloaga



Jorge Juan



Navigation Compendium. Jorge Juan



Mathematics Compendium. Godin

The Naval Astronomy Observatory

In 1734, the king of France decided to send a scientific expedition to America to measure the circumference of the earth on the equator in order to be able to correct the figure in use until then; to do so, he requested permission from the Spanish crown to take measurements in the Viceroyalty of the Rio de la Plata and permission was granted on condition that two Spanish scientists participate in the expedition. Midshipmen Jorge Juan and Antonio de Ulloa were selected and sailed from Cadiz in May 1735 to join the French commission, with whom they headed to Quito to begin observations on November 11.



Jorge Juan



Antonio de Ulloa



This voyage was instrumental in developing the naval sciences in Spain. Upon his return, Jorge Juan wrote a letter to the Marquis de la Ensenada, dated December 26, 1749, in which he proposed creating an observatory so that naval officers could learn about astronomy.



Plan of the castle. 1780

The Naval Astronomy Observatory was installed in the main tower of the castle of Cadiz, home of the Midshipmen's College, and began its scientific activities in 1753, upon the arrival of the first instruments ordered by Jorge Juan.

In 1798, the Observatory moved to San Fernando, the site where a department of the Naval Hydrographical Service, whose most remote precedent can be traced back to the charts service of the Casa de Contratación (House of Trade), was created in 1927. In 1943, it moved to Cadiz as an independent entity.



Hospital Real

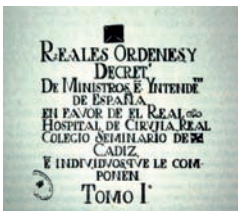
From 1632 on, the municipal council of Cadiz denounced the city's sanitary conditions, exacerbated by ill soldiers and sailors who could not be attended at the Misericordia Hospital.

On January 16, 1668, Fray Pedro de Magallanes submitted to the council a proposal for establishing a new hospital. An agreement was reached to build it next to the Campo Santo and Chapel of Santo Ángel.



Projection of Hospital Real. 1735

What was then called Hospital Real was managed by the Order of San Juan de Dios between 1674 and 1718 until Juan Lacomba, Surgeon Major of the Navy, took over the reins in accordance with a decision by José Patiño.



Royal Orders. Faculty of Medicine archive



Three-lobed jugs

Patiño's decision was related to the development of the Royal Navy after its creation in 1714. The project included training for Navy surgeons and a Royal Decree in 1720, ratified in 1728, established that the Major Surgeon could examine and assign surgeons who were to serve in the ships of the King without the involvement of the Protomedicate. That decision allowed for the establishment of an amphitheatre where future surgeons witnessed the anatomy demonstrations that took place in the hospital.



Holy water font. Hospital Real

To consolidate the project, Lacomba sought experienced surgeons to collaborate, prominent among whom was Pedro Virgili, who was the Army Surgeon as of 1721 and already Surgeon Major, when he was called on by Lacomba in 1728. Virgili joined the Navy, beginning a long process of preparation in various ships until he joined the Hospital de Cadiz in March 1745. When Lacomba fell ill, he asked to be replaced by Virgili, which took place in November of 1747, a year before Lacomba's death.



Door of the Hospital today

The founding of the Royal Naval College of Surgery

When he took over the reins of the Hospital de Cadiz, Virgili, who had the backing of Somovedilla Zeno, Marques de la Ensenada, wrote an Exposición for transforming the Hospital into a Royal College of Surgeons.

Ensenada lodged a Representación - a report on the state of hospitals in Spain - with the king in the month of July, 1748 and insisted on the need to train surgeons to serve in the Navy and hospitals; the king gave his consent in November that same year.



Pedro Virgili



Marqués de la Ensenada



This marked the birth of the Royal Naval College of Surgeons, forerunner of today's Faculty of Medicine and thus, origin of the University of Cadiz.



José Celestino Mutis



Gazette. 1768



Childbirth operations. 1789

The College of Surgeons, wars and overseas colonies

After it was founded, the professors and students at the Royal College served in ships, especially during times of war. It should be borne in mind that Spain was constantly at war during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and early nineteenth century and the students and professors figured prominently after the Battle of Trafalgar.



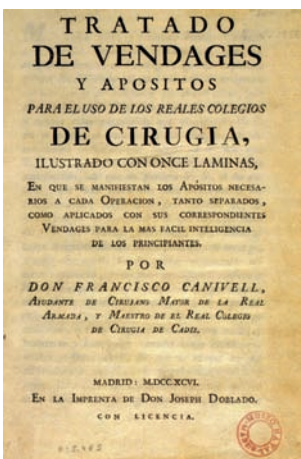
Battle of Trafalgar

This was the context for the adaptation of the Hospital Real as a centre for health care and clinical practice for students and the Hospital de San Carlos, which treated the residents of the quarter of the same name, or the Hospital de la Segunda Aguada.



Hospital de San Carlos

Similarly, students, professors and doctors from the Royal College played a major role in the colonies in caring for the ill.



Syringes from a ship. Museum of Cadiz

From College to Faculty

In view of its scientific qualifications, the College in Cadiz was authorised by the Provisional Regency to grant the academic degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine in 1810.

However, the creation of the Library of Parliament in turn meant the forced transfer of substantial collections from the College library to the new one. The Cortes of 1821 erected a Special School for the Medical Sciences in Cadiz.

Among the unfortunate vicissitudes the city suffered after the end of the Spanish Civil War of 1820-1823, also known as the Trienio Liberal, was its punishment by Ferdinand VII and the School underwent a period of decline until 1828, when a commission of professors travelled to Madrid and secured the approval of the Interim Regulations of 1829, which marked the path to recovery.



Federico Rubio

Exam results. 1839



Regency Gazette. 1811



Ferdinand VII

In the end, the Royal Order of October 31, 1831 stipulated a separation between the Royal College of Cadiz and the Naval Physicians and Surgeons Corps, which left the College as a civilian centre that became the National College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1836.



Lasso de la Vega

The Faculty of Medicine of Cadiz

A decree in October, 1843 meant the temporary closure of the National College of Physicians and Surgeons, since Minister Fermín Caballero ordered a teaching reform in the fields of medicine and pharmacy that established only two faculties - one in Madrid and the other in Barcelona - and five colleges in Seville, Valencia, Zaragoza, Valladolid and Santiago.



Cayetano del Toro



Benjumeda y Gens

The city of Cadiz reacted unanimously against this measure and increased its pressure on Madrid. A civic committee, composed mostly of merchants, even offered to contribute economically to maintaining the teaching of medicine in Cadiz.

Along with the committee's offer, the political pressure of - and on - Narváez, Ordóñez, Primo de Rivera, Istúriz and Concha, among others, in addition to the efforts of the Provincial Council, Town Hall, Ecclesiastical Council and Navy, etc., led to the restoration of the Faculty of Medical Sciences in Cadiz - equal to those in Madrid and Barcelona - on 17 July 1844, the following year, by Minister Pedro José Pidal.



Gazette, August 1, 1844

In September 1845, it was included in Seville's Literary University district, which heralded the start of a new and prosperous period in which, like the other faculties in Spain, it was allowed to grant Licentiate degrees, since Doctorate-level degrees could only be obtained in Madrid.



The old Faculty of Medicine



Old dragon tree

The Free Pharmacy Faculty

When free university faculties were authorised in 1871, the Free Pharmacy Faculty in Cadiz was founded upon a proposal by the Pharmacists Association upon Juan Bautista Chapa's initiative in 1858 to complete the panorama of health studies in the city. Despite its brief history, the Faculty achieved a certain prestige.



Juan Bautista Chape



Pill dispenser

Around the same time, a Free Law School located in the College of San Felipe Neri was inaugurated in October 1873 and was even more short-lived, since the decree of September 29, 1874 prohibited free higher education, which put an end to pharmacy studies in Cadiz and frustrated the project for a law school.



Still in Homs



Pharmacy travel case



Museum of the Pharmacists Association of Cadiz

The University of Cadiz today



Proud heir to that Royal College of Naval Surgeons, today the University of Cadiz is an institution that, like its most remote forerunner, strives for scientific and academic excellence and channels all its most strenuous efforts into new technologies applied to teaching, research and culture.

Some data (2008-09 academic year)

Degrees:	54
Official Master's degrees:	23
PhD itineraries:	29

Lecturers:	1,226
Administrative staff:	718
Students:	17,303 (54% female)

Research groups:	121
Research projects (2008)	58
Corporate research contracts (2008):	169
International cooperation projects (2008):	49

Corporate practicums:	1,391
Ongoing education students:	9,525
University for Seniors students:	1,057

Cultural extension activities (2008):	
Seasonal and training programmes:	131
Invitations to tenders and bids:	23
Exhibitions:	29
Users of permanent services:	10,291

Library:	
Volumes (2008):	772,650
Antique book collection (from between 1550 and 1900):	approx. 15,000 volumes





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