



# Guadalajara

*tourist guide*  
[www.guadalajara.es](http://www.guadalajara.es)



**G**uadalajara is the capital city of the province of the same name, which in turn forms part of the Autonomous Region of Castilla-La Mancha. It is located in central Spain at an altitude of 675 metres above sea level on the watershed between Henares and Tajuña rivers. It has a dry, continental climate. His population, at the end of 2011, has managed to overcome 85.000 inhabitants.

#### Books about Guadalajara

There have been four principal books written about Guadalajara. Three of them, by Hernando Pecha (1632), Francisco de Torres (1647) and Alonso Núñez de Castro (1653) all date from the 17th century. The fourth, which is a relatively recent piece of work, was written by Francisco Layna Serrano (1942) and is already considered an authoritative and indispensable source or reference. Contemporary writing on the city's history is also plentiful. The information contained in this guide has been gathered from a wide number of authors, the most commonly consulted being Antonio Herrera Casado, José Miguel Muñoz Jiménez, Miguel Ángel Baldellou Santolaria, Antonio Trallero Sanz and Pedro José Pradillo y Esteban.

## Accommodation

Name	Stars	Address	Phone No.
1. Hotel AC Guadalajara	****	Avda. Ejército, 6	949 248 370
2. Hotel Can-Vic	*	Ctra. Zaragoza, 51	949 255 028
3. Hostal Can-Vic II	*	C/ Alamin, 38	949 255 028
4. Hotel España	**	C/ Teniente Figueroa, 3	949 211 303
5. Pensión Galicia	*	Tv. San Roque, 14-16	949 220 059
6. Hostal San Marcos	*	C/ Laguna de la Colmada, 8	949 216 803
7. Hostal Rica Posada	*	Ctra. Antigua de Marchamalo, s/n	949 235 907
8. Hotel Alcarria	***	C/ Toledo, 39	949 253 300
9. Apart. Hecesa	??	Avda. Ejército, 8	949 226 082
10. Apart. Hecesa Señorío de Molina	??	C/ Señorío de Molina, 1	949 322 635
11. Pensión El Hostal	*	C/ Francisco Aritio, 7	949 213 276
12. Hotel Infante	*	C/ San Juan de Dios, 14	949 223 555
13. Pensión Luna	*	C/ Arrabal del Agua, 39	949 225 512
14. Pensión El Otero	*	Avda. Barcelona, 27	949 253 810
15. Pensión Pachús	*	C/ Francisco Aritio, 22	949 219 096
16. Hotel Pax	****	Avda. Venezuela, s/n	949 248 060
17. Hotel SCH Puerta de Guadalajara	***	C/ Nitra, 103	949 212 944
18. Hotel Torcal	***	A-2, Km. 51	949 208 410
19. Hotel Tryp Guadalajara	****	A-2, Km. 55	949 209 300

## Restaurants

Name	Classification	Seats	Address	Phone No.
Albero	1	38	C/ Capitán Arenas, 17	949 233 469
Alcarria	2	32	C/ Toledo, 39	949 253 300
Alto Tajo	2	95	C/ Salvador Dalí, 7	949 219 320
Alvarfáñez	2	501	C/ Francisco Aritio, 66	949 215 817
Amparito Roca	2	60	C/ Toledo, 19B	949 214 639
Aromas	2	24	C/ Luis de Lucena, 5	949 220 941
Asador El Pampa	2	50	Avda. Barcelona, 12	949 254 404
Asador Simón	2	60	C/ Francisco Quevedo, 1	949 219 075
Bámbola. Ferial Plaza	1		Avda. Eduardo Guitián, s/n	949 315 628
Belvedere	2	47	C/ Vizcondesa de Jorbalán, 2	949 223 475
Burger King	1	160	C/ Virgen del Amparo, 51	949 255 611
Burger King. Ferial Plaza	1	180	Avda. Eduardo Guitián, s/n	949 315 496
Cabaret Café. T. Buero Vallejo	2	32	C/ Cifuentes, 30	949 228 646
Cañas y Tapas	1	58	Pza. Santo Domingo, 12	949 218 298
Casa Mariano	2	60	C/ La Isabela, 12	949 201 869
Casa Palomo	1	24	Cuesta de San Miguel, 5	949 230 632
Céltigos	1	34	Ps. San Roque, 30	949 219 358
Club de Campo	2	160	Ctra. Cuenca, Km. 1,300	949 254 485
David Guerrero	2	64	Avda. Ejército, 6	949 235 824
Diego's	1	75	C/ Sigüenza, 16	949 253 634
Doñoro	1	40	Avda. Castilla, 13	949 218 529
El Arrabal	1	40	Bulevar Entrepeñas, 6-8	949 880 225
El Atance	1	30	Avda. Salinera, 8	949 228 235
El Balconcillo	1	32	C/ Méjico, 39	949 208 867
El Bistró de Lino	2	50	Cuesta San Miguel, 5	949 493 999
El Bodegón de Sancho	2	62	Avda. Venezuela, 17	949 222 789
El Botánico	2		Parque San Roque, s/n	949 220 979
El Búho Rojo	2	40	C/ Juan Diges Antón, 22	949 224 902
El Cisne	2	173	Pza. Bejanque, 12-13	949 215 540
El Corte Inglés. Ferial Plaza	2		Avda. Eduardo Guitián, s/n	949 349 950
El Figón	2	84	C/ Bardales, 9	949 211 588
El Laurel	1	74	C/ Francisco Aritio, 156	949 203 687
El Infantado. Hotel Tryp	3	95	A-2, Km. 55	949 209 300
El Otero	1	44	C/ Zaragoza, 23	949 230 042
El Paletó	1	38	C/ Hermanos Fdez. Galiano, 5	949 214 029
El Templo de Bambú	1	99	C/ América, 1	949 235 044
El Veleró	1	25	C/ Capitán Boixareu Rivera, 112	949 220 015
Foster's Hollywood	1	98	Ps. San Roque, 17	949 254 052
Foster's Hollywood. Ferial Plaza	2	120	Avda. Eduardo Guitián, s/n	949 319 447
Gran Muralla	2	99	C/ Rufino Blanco, 8	949 219 600
Henares	1	30	C/ Cristóbal Colón, 303	949 222 911
Hong Kong	1	100	Avda. Ejército, 11	949 218 623
Ícaro	1	28	Bulevar Alto Tajo, 71	949 298 573
JC	1	34	C/ Méjico, 33	949 253 581
La Bohemia	1	48	C/ Julián Besteiro, 15	949 203 187
La Canda	1	96	C/ León Felipe, 3	949 202 421
La Comanda	2	70	C/ Toledo, 13	949 214 589

La Herradura	2	250	C/ San Quintín, 3	949 208 912
La Mafia	1	32	Ps. San Roque, 15	949 247 554
La Manduca	1	30	C/ Rufino Blanco, 8	949 216 253
La Morada de María	2	50	C/ Alvar Gómez de C. Real, 13	949 217 566
La Noria	1	80	Bulevar Entrepeñas, 17	949 880 581
La Pasta	2	90	C/ Capitán Boixareu Rivera, 53	949 215 868
La Perla	1	200	C/ Francisco Artió, 20	949 211 333
La Tolva. Hotel Pax	3	600	Avda. Venezuela, s/n	949 248 060
Las Cuatro Paletas	1	100	Cuesta de Hita, 20	949 227 800
Las Cuevas del Clavín	2	800	Ctra. Chiloeches, Km. 2	949 279 084
Las Salinas	1	50	C/ La Salinera, 10	949 225 027
Las Tres Paletas	1	80	C/ Julián Besteiro, 6	949 220 029
Lino	2	60	C/ Vizcondesa de Jorbalán, 10	949 253 845
Los Girasoles	2	660	A-2, Km. 52	902 820 770
Los Faroles	2	100	A-2, Km. 51	949 202 332
Mandalay	1	90	C/ C. González de Mendoza, 8	949 248 000
Marlasca	1	220	Avda. Castilla-La Mancha, 17	949 329 683
Marma. Estación de Autobuses	2	150	C/ Dos de Mayo, s/n	949 102 898
Mc Donald's	2	67	Avda. Ejército, 34	949 202 819
MC Donald's. Ferial Plaza	1	157	Avda. Eduardo Guitián, s/n	949 314 712
Mejillonera	1	50	C/ Rufino Blanco, 8	949 255 086
Mesón Bejanque	1	40	Pza. Bejanque, 12-13	949 219 797
Mesón La Vera	1	26	Pza. Bailén, 4D	949 202 259
Mesón Las Cumbres	1	61	C/ Dr. Layna Serrano, 20C	949 235 034
Miguel Angel	2	180	C/ Alfonso L. de Haro, 4	949 212 563
Minaya	2	60	C/ Mayor, 23	949 231 596
Pachus	1	45	C/ Francisco Artió, 22	949 218 253
Pedro	2	43	C/ Federico García Lorca, 7	949 203 438
Pombo II	1	50	C/ Prado de Taracena, 2	949 220 096
Ricardo's	2	200	C/ Francisco Artió, 81	949 213 793
Salmantinos	2	70	C/ La Sierra, 2	949 247 658
San Diego	1	40	C/ Rosal, 8	949 217 648
Sanabrés	1	60	C/ Hermanos Fdez. Galiano, 5	949 222 004
SCH Puerta de Guadalajara	2	300	C/ Nitra, 103	949 212 944
Sol	2	30	C/ Hernando Pecha, 2	949 221 761
Stars Café	1	80	Avda. Barcelona, 30	949 212 469
Strómboli	2	50	Ps. San Roque, 4	949 214 451
Vip's. Ferial Plaza	1	70	Avda. Eduardo Guitián, s/n	949 319 022
Wangping Zhou. Ferial Plaza	1	135	Avda. Eduardo Guitián, s/n	949 319 422
Yoqui	2	70	C/ Condesa de la Vega Pozo, 12	949 220 007
You	2	170	C/ Alcarria, 3	949 313 950

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*the city*





## The city

The city of Guadalajara was founded by the Arabs somewhere between the second half of the 8th century and the first half of the 9th century. It was initially a fortified frontier outpost, positioned between the Arab and Christian worlds, and was known by the Arabic name “Wad-al-Hayara”, which translates as “Valley of Rocks” or “Valley of Castles”. Research indicates that a Roman settlement had existed nearby, the name of which, Arriaca, may have the same meaning. Recent archaeological digs have uncovered remains of even older settlements in the city’s vicinity that date back to the Chalcolithic and Bronze Ages.

Guadalajara’s history under Arab reign is largely unknown. However, two feats of engineering have survived from this period: the bridge over the Henares River and the fortress, now in ruins, that stands on the path leading up from the river to the city’s historic centre. The city appears to have enjoyed a period of relative prosperity in the 10th century, although this would have been tempered by the fact that the region was almost perpetually at war.

In 1085, Guadalajara was conquered by King Alfonso VI of Castile. Chronicles attribute the victory to one of El Cid’s comrades-in-arms, Alvar Fáñez de Minaya. Between 1085 and the Battle of Navas de Tolosa in 1212, which led to the Muslim armies’ definitive withdrawal, the city’s history reflects the course of the wars against the Almoravids and Almohads. Nevertheless, the new Christian city managed to establish its position

in the area and was awarded extensive grazing rights under the jurisdiction of Guadalajara, as is confirmed by the charter granted to the city in 1133 by King Alfonso VII.

In 1219, King Ferdinand III granted the city a new charter. During the reign of King Alfonso X, royal protection underwrote the operation of the city’s economy, safeguarding the rights of its traders and authorising the fairs and markets that are still held today. In the second half of the 14th century, the Mendoza family established itself in Guadalajara and its fate would strongly determine that of the city itself. Members of the Mendoza family include Iñigo López de Mendoza, Marquis of Santillana (1398-1458), and Pedro González de Mendoza (1428-1495), Grand Cardinal of Spain and counsellor to the Catholic Monarchs. The rise of the Mendoza family, which from 1475 onwards held the title of Dukes of El Infantado, brought with it an improvement in the city’s fortunes and the seigniorial court became the motor that drove the urban economy. In 1460, King Henry IV of Castile bestowed the title of city upon Guadalajara and granted it a vote in Parliament. During the 16th century Guadalajara enjoyed a period of growing prosperity.

However, the city suffered greatly in the general crisis of the 17th century. The Mendoza family moved their residence to Madrid and bankruptcy and depopulation threatened the city’s very survival. At the beginning of the 18th century, Guadalajara, which had been sacked during the War of the Spanish Succession, endured a time of great



▲ View of the city by Dutch painter Weyngaarde, 16th century.

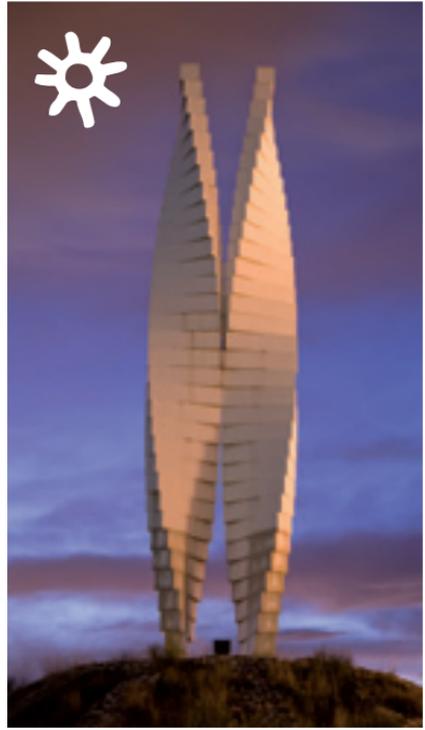
◀ Seal of the Council of Guadalajara, 13th century.

\*BIC: *Bien de Interés Cultural (National Monument)*.

hardship. Irreversible ruin was prevented by the favour of King Philip V of Spain, who established the Royal Textile Factory in the city, ensuring its progressive recovery through to the beginning of the 19th century.

However, the city's lack of industrial development was halted once more. This change in fortune was firstly brought about by the damage caused by the Peninsular War (1808-1813), and, secondly, by the closure of the Royal Textile Factory in 1822. Between then and the second half of the 20th century, Guadalajara survived by virtue of its administrative function as a provincial capital and as home to several public institutions, among them the Academy of Military Engineering (since 1833). The city was slowly transformed and the population gradually increased, reaching 11.000 inhabitants in 1900. Signs of the relative prosperity of that period can still be seen in the architecture of the housing on Calle Mayor (the main street). At the turn of the 19th century, a generation of teachers and writers converging around the Caracense Athenaeum and the Spanish Volapükist Centre, an institution devoted to Volapük, a universal language and a predecessor of Esperanto, managed to successfully encourage education and foster the city's cultural output.

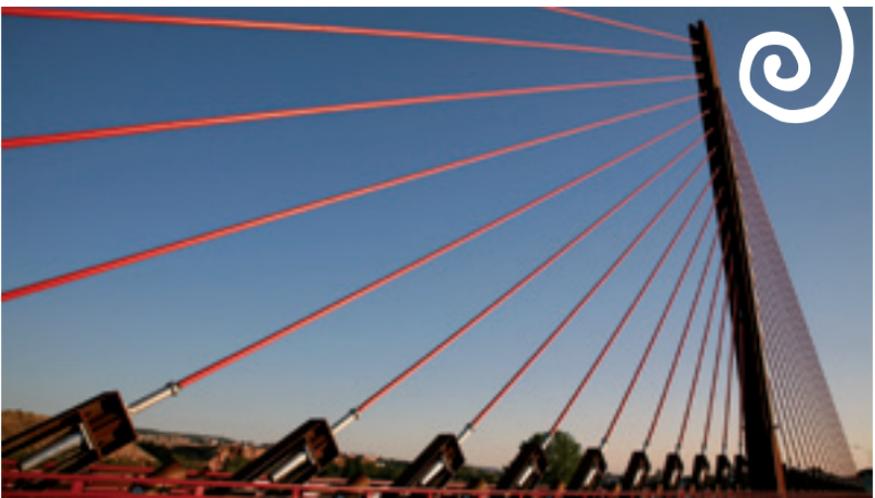
However, the city's lack of industrial development restricted its potential until well into the 20th century. The 20 years following the end of the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) were extremely difficult for the city and its inhabitants. In 1959, under the State's development plans, Guadalajara was categorised as an area designated to relieve industrial congestion in Madrid. Although development has occurred slowly, in recent years the city has achieved one of the highest rates of relative growth in Spain.



Sculpture by Francisco Sobrino, 20th century. ▲

Nowadays, two main features mark life in Guadalajara. Firstly, Guadalajara is located on the periphery of the Madrid metropolitan area at the end of what is known as the Henares corridor, an area of urban and industrial expansion along the course of the Henares River between Madrid and Guadalajara. Secondly, economic development has led to severe depopulation in the rest of the province. The city is well aware that it runs the risk of becoming a marginal suburb of Madrid and is endeavouring to achieve balanced growth. A recent survey of the overall health of the city's population revealed that Guadalajara's inhabitants are highly satisfied with their quality of life.

Cable-stayed bridge on Guadalajara's North Ring Road. ▼





## 10th-century bridge

BIC: 1931

To the north of the city lies an ancient stone bridge over the Henares River. It was built by the Muslims in the 10th century, although it has occasionally been attributed to the Romans. The bridge has been modified numerous times since then, above all in the 18th century, when it was rebuilt by King Charles III of Spain after it had been largely destroyed when the river overflowed its banks several times.

Whatever its origin, age, or current state of conservation, the bridge was the gateway to Guadalajara for centuries and acted as the city's first point of defence. Furthermore, until the by-pass that sweeps around to the south of the city was built, it was also Guadalajara's main link to Madrid by road.



▲ Building on Calle Mayor, 20th century.



## Calle Mayor and Plaza Mayor

Guadalajara's high street, Calle Mayor, runs from north to south from the Plaza de los Caídos en la Guerra Civil, dedicated to the victims of the Spanish Civil War, where the Palace of El Infantado stands, to the Plaza de Santo Domingo. Down as far as the city's main square, Plaza Mayor, the street is now called Calle Miguel Fluiters, whilst the section that runs from the City Hall to the Plaza de Santo Domingo bears the traditional name of Calle Mayor. This street forms the backbone of the historic city centre. It has undergone major modification over the years, above all at the end of the 19th century, when it was straightened and the colonnades at the lower end were demolished. Further changes were made to the street in the second half of the 20th century, when several overly high buildings, not in keeping with the traditional surroundings, were added.

Guadalajara's Plaza Mayor dates back to the Middle Ages. However, the current layout was created in 1610, when the Council commissioned work to extend the original square. The colonnades have been conserved on three sides of the square, although they are not the original pieces.



▲ 10th-century bridge over the Henares River.

*monumental route*





#### ACCESSIBILITY

- Description of the facilities or difficulties for people with physical disability or reduced movement.
- None of the locations have facilities for people with sensory disability.

## Fortress

BIC: 1949

Guadalajara fortress, now in ruins, stands on Calle Madrid, the street that runs from the river up into the centre of the city. It dates from the 9th century and was used as a barracks for many years until, in 1936, it was destroyed. When viewed from the Travesía de Madrid, the adobe walls typical of Arab construction are clearly visible whilst, when viewed from the riverside, it is possible to see the stonework put in place in different history moments. Nowadays, the fortress is the site of archaeological digs and the object of a restoration project.



## Palace of Dávalos

This former 16th century palace has recently become home to the Provincial Public Library. Two of its features make it well worth visiting: the stone doorway, featuring two armed knights, and the restored Renaissance courtyard built in the Alcarreño style typical of the La Alcarria region.



## Church of Los Remedios

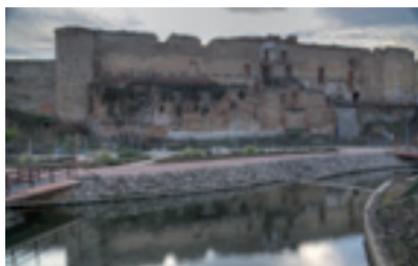
BIC: 1924

This church is located close to the Palace of El Infantado in the Plaza de los Caídos en la Guerra Civil. It is a Renaissance building and formed part of the Convent of Nuestra Señora del Remedio and associated girls' school run by the Hieronymite order of nuns. It has been recently restored and is now an auditorium. One of the best features of the church, work on which began in 1573, is the composition of the vestibule, which is made up of three large Gothic arches.

< Co-cathedral of Santa María, 14th century.



- Access without difficulties.
- Interior route via walkways, the last section with irregular, unlevelled pavement.
- WC with facilities.



▲ Fortress, 9th century.



▲ Palace of Dávalos, 16th century.



- Viewpoint.
- Public Library, principal access and to the top floors without difficulties.



▲ Church of Los Remedios, 16th century.



- Viewpoint.
- Exterior itinerary without difficulties.



Tower of Alvar Fáñez, 14th century. ▲



## Tower of Alvar Fáñez

BIC: 1921

The name given to this tower harks back to the legend of the reconquest of Guadalajara by Alvar Fáñez de Minaya in 1085. It is a pentagonal tower, probably built in the 14th century that defended the Gate of La Feria, also known as the Gate of El Cristo de la Feria. The rear is open to prevent the enemy turning it into a stronghold if it was taken.



- Access to the main floor without difficulties.
- Access to the lower floor presents difficulty for people with physical disability due to its steepness (Access from Parque de la Huerta de San Antonio).



Palace of El Infantado: Southern Gallery. ▲



## Palace of El Infantado

BIC: 1914

The history of the Palace of El Infantado, which belonged to the Duke of El Infantado and was the main residence of the Mendoza family, can be summarised in four stages: its construction, which began in 1480 and was completed at the end of the 15th century under the direction of Juan Guas; its alteration by the 5th Duke of El Infantado between 1570 and 1580, which added its Renaissance features; its destruction by fire in 1936; and, finally, its slow and controversial restoration in the 1970s. Even today, in its modified and mutilated form, it remains a magnificent and surprising building.

Contrasts abound on the Palace's façade: between the original Gothic lines and the Renaissance windows; between the openings in the upper gallery and the redoubtable fortress wall of the lower section, the solidity of which is accentuated by the stone spikes; between this schematic wall and the highly detailed doorway with its emblems representing the Mendoza family and the master builder; and finally, between the light and shade cast on the ochre stone as the sun sets.



▲ Palace of El Infantado, 15th century.

No less impressive is the Courtyard of Los Leones, encountered on entering the building. It consists of two galleries, with each supporting arch consisting of three intricate basket-handle arches. A motif composed of opposing lions dominates the lower gallery and gives the courtyard its name, whilst griffins provide the motif on the upper gallery. Originally, the lower gallery was supported by spiral columns like those on the first floor. In 1571, these were replaced by the current Doric style columns, and, at the same time, the level of the entire floor of the courtyard was raised by more than a metre.

Most of the palace's interior decoration was lost in the fire of 1936. Nevertheless, it is still possible to visit the rooms on the lower floor, decorated by the Italian artist Romulo Cincinato between 1578 and 1580. The palace was home to the Provincial Library for many years and the Provincial Archives and Provincial Museum are still housed here.



- Signposted alternative entry for people using wheelchair.
- Access to the upper floor via elevator. Ask for information.
- WC with facilities.



▲ Infantado. Courtyard of Los Leones viewed against the light, 15th century.



## Church of Santiago

BIC: 1946

Walking up Calle Mayor from the Palace of El Infantado leads to the junction with Calle Teniente Figueroa. On the left-hand side of the street a simple brick wall and unpretentious doorway guard a jewel of 14th century architecture: the Church of Santiago, formerly the Conventual Church of Santa Clara. Its Gothic and Mudejar interior, the floor of which is below current street level, consists of three naves separated by stone pilasters, on which are mounted the church's high pointed arches. A Mudejar coffered ceiling spans the central nave.

The apse houses two side chapels: the Chapel of La Epístola, founded by Diego García de Guadalupe, which still maintains its Gothic lines; and the plateresque Chapel of El Evangelio, probably designed by Alonso de Covarrubias at the beginning of the 16th century as the tomb of Juan de Zúñiga, a Knight of the Order of Santiago.



- Exterior route with difficulties.
- Raised floor in the access door.
- Oblique transfer platform to access the main floor of the building.



## Convent of La Piedad

BIC: 1931

Calle Santa Clara is home to the Church of La Piedad and the adjoining Palace of Antonio de Mendoza, which has been restored and is now the Caracense Lyceum, a secondary school. The palace was designed by Lorenzo Vázquez and was built around 1510. Later, Brianda de Mendoza established a Franciscan community in the building dedicated to Our Lady of La Piedad. Building of the church began in 1525 under the direction of Alonso de Covarrubias over the site where was placed the Synagogue of Toledanos.

The church, palace and subsequent extensions form three sides of a garden that opens onto the street. On the left-hand side, the doorways of the two buildings form an enclave of great architectural interest. The palace doorway, conceived as a triumphal arch, features military motifs. It was set off by a frontispiece with the coat of arms of Antonio de Mendoza. However, this was replaced in 1912 by a balcony. To the left, the plateresque church doorway, crowned by the Pietá scene, showcases Covarrubias masterful craftsmanship.



Interior Church of Santiago, 14th century. ▲



▲ Convent of La Piedad, 16th century.

Inappropriate modifications mean that it is barely possible to discern the original appearance of the interior of the church. However, in the interior of the palace the courtyard remains one of the best examples of early Renaissance architecture found anywhere in Castile. The deliberate quest for proportion and balance, as well as the structural and artistic use of the footings, characterise the building. The capitals of the lower floor constitute the first example of the Alcarreño style, typical of the Alcarria region in which Guadalajara is situated. A walk through the cloister reveals several other features worthy of note: the staircase with its coffered ceiling, and the large imperial shield, brought here in the 19th century from the Gate of El Mercado (which no longer exists) in the Plaza de Santo Domingo.

Between 1902 and 1906, Velázquez Bosco directed the restoration work on the convent and the Church of La Piedad. This architect rebuilt the west wing and south facade. He also altered

the north facade of the former palace, although with less successful results, creating the openings that can currently be seen and permitting the demolition of the apse, which is now truncated, so as to enable Calle Teniente Figuerola to be straightened.

A little bit further down the street, on the left-hand side, stands the Post Office building, built in 1917 by the Sainz de los Terreros brothers. It is an eclectic, essentially brick building that combines stylistic elements typical of the region with Mudejar and Renaissance touches. A good example of the city's coat of arms can be found over the vehicle entrance, located to one side of the main facade.



- Exterior route with difficulties.
- Level change in the exterior access and in the interior of the building.





## Chapel of La Antigua

Just down Calle Doctor Mayoral from the Plaza Mayor is the Chapel of Our Lady de la Antigua, formerly the Church of Santo Tomás. Our Lady of La Antigua has been the city's patron saint since 1883 and the origins of her church, which has been extensively modified over the years, date back to the 13th century, although only the Mudejar apse remains from that period.



- Two steps in the access.



## City Hall

The Plaza Mayor has been home to the City Hall since 1906. The render applied accentuates the eclectic style of the façade and contrasts with the wrought iron bell tower. The interior contains various coats of arms and emblems, not to mention the San Ginés panels, which are attributed to the “Maestro de los Luna” and date from the 15th century. One of these panels features what is perhaps the best portrait of Pedro González de Mendoza, Grand Cardinal of Spain during the reign of the Catholic Monarchs.



- Viewpoint.
- Exterior and interior route without difficulties.



City Hall. Main façade, 20th century. ▲



## Apse of San Gil

BIC: 1924

The Plaza del Concejo lies to the south of the Plaza Mayor, on the left-hand side, and is reached via Callejuela del Arco. The ruins of the Church of San Gil stand within the square. The only remaining part of the building is the 13th century Mudejar apse, which is overpowered by an adjacent contemporary construction. It was in this church that the medieval council held their meetings. Five streets radiate out from this small square that, although now of secondary importance, was probably the original centre of the medieval city. The layout of the adjoining streets hints at the age of this part of Guadalajara.



- Viewpoint.
- Exterior route without difficulties.



Chapel of La Antigua, 19th century. ▲



▲ Tower of El Alamin, 14th century.



## Convent of San José

BIC: 1996

Close to the Co-Cathedral of Santa María in Calle Ingeniero Mariño lies the Carmelite Convent of San José, the building of which began in 1625 to the plans drawn up by the Carmelite architect Friar Alberto de la Madre de Dios. The coats of arms of the convent's founders, the Frías and Mendoza families, run from left to right across the façade of the church, whilst the Carmelite coat of arms is positioned over the convent doorway.



- Level change in the access door.



▲ Convent of San José, 17th century.



## Tower of El Alamin

BIC: 1921

The tower and bridge of El Alamin constitute a site of particular interest. The district of El Alamin, which lies to the east of the city, outside the walls and on the other side of the river, has existed since medieval times. The bridge was built, or rebuilt, at the end of the 13th century by the Infanta Isabella, Lady of Guadalajara, and her sister Beatrix, in order to provide access to the Convent of San Bernardo, which they themselves had founded on the other side of the river. The tower, which defended the bridge, is built on a square base and consists of three floors with vaulted brick ceilings.

The Tower of El Alamin currently hosts a permanent exhibition depicting the medieval city. A model shows how the city was built in a defensive position between two rivers and highlights the network of narrow streets that follow the contours of the terrain.



- Access ramp presents difficulty due to excessive steepness.
- Access to the upper floor is only possible via a spiral staircase.



Co-cathedral of Santa María, 14th century. ▲



## Co-Cathedral of Santa María

BIC: 1941

The Co-Cathedral Church of Santa María de la Fuente lies in the square of the same name on one side of Calle Doctor Santiago Ramón y Cajal. This church, the origins of which date back to the end of the 13th century or the beginning of the 14th century features three main styles: Mudejar, which defines the brick doorways with their pointed horseshoe arches, and the tower, which was originally fre-standing; Renaissance, added in the early 16th century and found in the portico with its typical Alcarreño capitals; and, finally, Baroque, found in the interior vault.

The interior of the Co-Cathedral of Santa María, which consists of three naves and is supported by pointed arches, has been extensively modified over the years. It contains a series of chapels, tombstones, altars and other works of art, among which one of the most noteworthy is the polychrome altarpiece painted by Friar Francisco Mir in 1624. It has been restored in 2010.



- Exterior route with difficulties.
- Raised floor in the access door.



Façade of the Church of San Nicolás, 17th century. ▲



## Palace of La Cotilla

The earliest parts of this palace were built in the 17th century and the columns in the courtyard, which are in the Alcarreño style, date from this period. At the end of the 19th century, the palace was owned by the Marquises of Villamejor, Ana de Torres and Ignacio de Figueroa, parents of the Count of Romanones. The Chinese Room created in that period has been conserved and the original wallpaper painted in the style of the Qing dynasty is still in place, the rarity of this decoration in Spain making it of particular historical value.



- Exterior itinerary with difficulties.
- Raised floor in the access door.
- Elevator for access to the upper floor.
- WC facilities.



Palace of La Cotilla. Chinese room, 19th century. ▲



## Church of San Nicolás

BIC: 1996

The Plaza del Jardín, located at the top end of Calle Mayor, remodeled in 2011, is one of the best loved parts of Guadalajara, particularly by children, who are frequently seen playing around the statue of Neptune that dates from the end of the 16th century. The Church of San Nicolás stands on one side of the square and next to it, almost unnoticed, is the intricate dressed doorway of the Palace of the Counts of Coruna. The characteristic Bank of Spain building, built in 1934, lies on another side of the square.

The Church of San Nicolás, work on which began in 1647, was originally the church attached

to the Jesuit school of La Trinidad, founded by the Lasarte family in 1619. The Baroque stone doorway dating from the end of the 17th century is a particularly noteworthy feature on the building's brick façade. A vaulted niche in the doorway holds a statue of Faith presiding over a representation of the Holy Trinity.

The interior of the Church of San Nicolás, which is built to the Jesuit model, holds two works of art of particular value: the high altar and the statue of the recumbent figure of Rodrigo de Campuzano, Knight Commander, located to the right of the entrance. This statue was brought here in the 19th century from the earlier Church of San Nicolás, which stood on the current site of the Bank of Spain. It was made in Guadalajara at the end of the 15th century and the beauty of its craftsmanship has been compared to that of the statue of El Doncel in Sigüenza cathedral.



- Raised floor in the access door.



## Chapel of Luis de Lucena

BIC: 1914



▲ Chapel of Luis de Lucena, 16th century.

One of the most interesting buildings in Guadalajara is on Cuesta de San Miguel, the hill that goes from Santa María to the city centre. It is a masterpiece of brick architecture: the funeral chapel of Luis de Lucena, also known as the Urbina Chapel or Our Lady de los Ángeles. The Chapel was once adjacent to the Church of San Miguel, which no longer exists. Its bricks are laid in the traditional Mudejar manner but its capricious style is more in the line of 16th century Mannerism. It was founded and perhaps designed by humanist Luis de Lucena in 1540.

There are little round towers on the outside walls of the Chapel of Lucena, under a curious sort of military-looking style eaves. According to writer and historian Herrera Casado, it may have been a reference to the Fort of Santa Fe or, according to Muñoz Jiménez, to the Temple of Solomon. The inside of the Chapel is equally capricious: the pilasters are a mix of the Doric and Ionic styles, and the dais serves as a base for a spiral staircase leading to the upper floor. The vaults are painted with Solomonic iconography which is probably the work Romulo Cincinato, who also worked on the Palace of El Infantado.



- Exterior route with difficulties.
- Access to the upper floor is only possible via a spiral staircase.



## Church of El Carmen

To the south of the Plaza del Jardinillo, on the right-hand side, stands the Church of El Carmen, which gives its name to the square in which it is situated. The church formed part of the Convent of Los Santos Reyes de la Epifanía, which was originally run by the Order of Discalced Carmelites and is now occupied by Franciscan friars. The buildings were designed in 1632 by Friar Alberto de la Madre de Dios. This architect positioned the church's façade at the back of a courtyard framed by the convent buildings. By adopting this approach, he created the space and perspective needed to contemplate the church doorway in its full glory.

The doorway is defined by the vertical lines of the pilasters and by the contrast between brick, which is employed in the upper section of the building, and stone, which is used in the five archways of the lower section and the decorative elements on the upper part of the façade. These include the coat of arms of the convent's founder, Baltasar Meléndez, that of the Carmelite order, the large decorative slabs, the vaulted niche and the window. Inside the church, which consists of three naves, a chancel screen on the lectern side of the interior protects the tomb of the "Monja de las Llagas", Sister Patrocinio, who was also counsellor to Isabella II and spent the last years of her life here.



- Raised floor in the access door.



Church of El Carmen, 17th century. ▲

## Provincial Council Building

Calle Juan Bautista Topete, which is on the left-hand side of the Plaza del Jardinillo, leads to Plaza Moreno and the Provincial Council Building. This palatial building was built between 1880 and 1883 by the architects José Marañón and José de Aspíunza. The garden at the front of the building and the podium on which it is built both enhance its architectural value. The academic style of the main façade emphasises the building's official character. Inside, the rooms are distributed around a neo-Mudejar central courtyard.



- Viewpoint.
- Exterior route without difficulties.



Gate of Bejanque, 14th century. ▲



## Gate of Bejanque

Guadalajara's medieval walls, the city's ancient defence against invaders and epidemics, were conserved until the mid-19th century. The remains of these walls can be seen along the river in the city's El Coquín and El Alamin districts. This recently restored ruin in the Plaza de Bejanque, which dates back to the 14th century, is all that is left of the city's gates. The Plaza de Bejanque is also known as the Plaza de Olma, which takes its name from the elm trees that once stood there. There is still a tall, ancient elm in the centre of the square, one-of the few in Castile that have survived the onslaught of Dutch elm disease.



- Viewpoint.
- Exterior route without difficulties.



## Palace of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo

Following the Cuesta de San Miguel up from the Chapel of Luis de Lucena leads to the Plaza de Beladiez, which backs on to the Provincial Council Building. To the south of the square, along Calle de San Esteban, lies a district of narrow medieval streets that run parallel to the old wall. Also on the south side of the square is the Palace of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo and, next door, the Chapel of San Sebastián, which today belongs to the school run by the Marist Brothers. The current appearance of the palace and chapel are the result of modifications made in around 1887 by the architect Ricardo Velázquez Bosco and the buildings reflect the eclectic and brilliant style of their creator. Particularly noteworthy are the chapel tower and doorway, which is finished with a magnificent relief representing the saint's martyrdom. Inside the main building the original 16th century courtyard, which constitutes a further example of the Renaissance Alcarreño style, has been conserved.



- Viewpoint.
- Exterior route without difficulties.



▲ Palace of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo. 17th century.



## Fort of San Francisco and Crypt

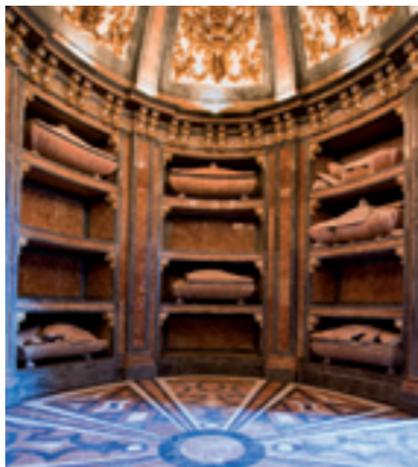
BIC: 1931

To the west of the Plaza de Santo Domingo, Calle del Capitán Boixareu Rivera leads down the hill past Concordia Park on the right. This street, which used to be called Calle de Jaúdenes, is also known as La Carrera. It was where medieval knights paraded for review and is the street where the Corpus Christi and Holy Week processions take place today. At the bottom of the hill, the street opens onto the Plaza de Bejanque and the entrance to the Fort of San Francisco.

Before it was taken over by the army in the 19th century and converted into a fort, the building was the Convent of San Francisco. It was founded in the 14th century and enjoyed the favour of the Mendoza family. Its church, which has been destroyed and rebuilt several times, holds a little-known treasure. Recently restored, the Gothic-style apse hides the mausoleum of the Mendoza family, built in a similar style to the royal mausoleum in El Escorial.



- Panoramic view from Calle Zaragoza does not present difficulties.
- Access and interior route present difficulties for people with physical disability.



▲ Interior of the Crypt of San Francisco, 17th century.



## Church of San Ginés

BIC: 1931

The Plaza de Santo Domingo lies to the south of Guadalajara's old quarter and, although it is now in the centre of the city, it was once outside the walls and was Guadalajara's marketplace. Calle Mayor leads out from the north of the square; Paseo del Doctor Fernández Iparraguirre, traditionally known as Paseo de las Cruces, leads out to the east; the entrance to Concordia Park is to the west; and, finally the shopping street Calle Virgen del Amparo is to the south. The Church of San Ginés stands on this side of the square.

The church was once part of the Convent of Santo Domingo de la Cruz, which no longer exists. Work on the building began in 1561. Construction was halted in 1566 and, as a result, the current building constitutes only about half of what had initially been planned. The doorway in the enormous stone façade is framed by two huge buttresses that each house a belfry at the top. The coat of arms of the Dominican Order is positioned above the central rose window.

The interior of the Church of San Ginés, which consists of a single nave flanked by side chapels, holds four excellent examples of tomb sculpture: to either side of the presbytery stand statues of the convent's founders, Pedro Hurtado de Mendoza, seventh son of the Marquis of Santillana, and his wife, Juana de Valencia, both in an attitude of prayer; whilst the transept's chapels hold the tombs of the first Counts of Tendilla, Iñigo López de Mendoza and Elvira de Quiñones, which date from the 15th century but which were brought here in the 19th century from the former Hieronymite Monastery of Santa Ana in Tendilla.

To one side of the Plaza de Santo Domingo, between the trees, is a monument dedicated to the Count of Romanones created by the sculptor Miguel Blay and erected in 1913.



- Raised floor in the access door.



Church of San Ginés, 16th century. ▲



## Mausoleum of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo

BIC: 1996

The city of Guadalajara owes one of the best examples of late 19th century architecture to the patronage and philanthropy of María Diega Desmaisières, Duchess of Sevillano and Countess of La Vega del Pozo. Around 1881 the Duchess commissioned Ricardo Velázquez Bosco to build a vast complex of buildings to be used for charitable purposes. She also commissioned the construction of her family mausoleum on the same site to the south-west of the city, next to what is now San Roque Park.

The mausoleum, the glazed ceramic cupola of which is one of the city's landmarks, reflects the influence of northern Italian art and combines Western and Eastern elements to give the building a certain Byzantine appearance. It is built in the shape of a rigorously symmetrical Greek

cross. Inside, the altar is particularly impressive and is presided over by an excellent Calvary scene painted by Alejandro Ferrán. The crypt holds a stunning sculpture by Angel García Díez depicting the Duchess' funeral procession. Every detail of the entire building emphasises the richness of the materials employed and the skill with which they have been crafted. Finally, the ribbed vault of the crypt, which is almost flat, stands out as a further technical accomplishment.



- Exterior route without difficulties.
- Three flights of stairs to access the building.



▲ Mausoleum of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo, 19th-20th century.



## *Church of Santa María Micaela and Foundation of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo*

BIC: 1996

The main façade of the Church of Santa María Micaela, a masterpiece by Velázquez Bosco, barely hints at the splendour inside. In the interior, which consists of a single nave on three levels, the Mudejar style dominates and is reflected in the decorated render and the excellent coffered ceiling. The most striking element is the large chancel arch, which combines Renaissance, Muslim and Mudejar styles.

The three buildings that make up this charitable foundation, intended to provide shelter to the unfortunate, are arranged in the shape of a cross. They are currently used as a school run by the Adoratrice order of nuns. The large interior courtyard in the centre of the main building is particularly noteworthy, as is the brick façade's striking limestone doorway, which shows Re-

naissance influences. Velázquez Bosco designed and built this commission with impeccable craftsmanship. His eclectic style always strikes a balance between the purpose of the structure and profuse and varied ornamentation.

This group of buildings made up of the mausoleum, the Foundation of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo and this small church, combined with the Paseo de San Roque, constitutes without a shadow of a doubt one of Guadalajara's best features.



- Viewpoint.
- Exterior itinerary without difficulties.



▲ Foundation of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo, 19th-20th century.



▲ Mausoleum of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo, 19th-20th century.



*parks and gardens*



## *Parks and gardens*

Guadalajara is a city full of parks and landscaped areas that greatly enrich the quality of life of its inhabitants and visitors of those who are passing. The most popular are the parks of the Concord and of San Roque, located in the eastern part of Old Town.

The first park was opened in 1854 and its classical features can still be seen, although the initial layout, which was more severe and symmetrical, was altered in 1941 to cater for the road network. A Modernist bandstand with a brick base and an iron upper structure, projected by the architect Francisco Checa in 1915, presides over the centre of the park and accentuates its open and community-orientated character.

Leaving Concordia Park, the trees that line Calle San Roque, which has been pedestrianised, accompany the visitor on their walk through Guadalajara's green heart. Several of the houses in this short street reflect the contribution that Mudéjar-style brick architecture still makes to the city's appearance. The street runs into San Roque Park, which, with its play areas and pond full of ducks and geese, is always a favourite with children.

This park, which could almost be considered a botanical garden, contains a surprising variety of trees, among them some particularly tall Aleppo pines. Paths running off the paved walk through the park follow the contours of the terrain and lead to areas unseen from the main thoroughfare. The Municipal Swimming Pool lies at the entrance to San Roque Park, whilst the other end is home to the small Chapel of San Roque, which for many years marked the edge of the city. A new park, La Fuente de la Niña, has recently been opened beyond the chapel and leads to an athletics track. Opposite this is the entrance to the Foundation of the Countess de la Vega del Pozo and her Mausoleum. In addition, there is the entrance to the recently remodelated Adoratrices Park, which invites the visitor to have a grateful walk.

Other parks of interest, that dot the city map of Guadalajara are the Friendship Park, named in memory of Alcarrian twinning with Roanne's French city, the recovered Alamin Linear Park, which acts as a link between the old city and the new expansion; the beautiful garden of arabic structure that houses the Tower of Alvar Fáñez; or the Park of the Constitution, which extension accompanies, partly, the A-2 in his tour for the city, connecting also, with Fernández Ipparraguirre's Walk, in whose section there can be contemplated the busts of illustrious prominent figures of the history of the city.

◀ Fuente de la Niña Park.



### Concordia Park

- Principal route without difficulties.
- Some parts of the route have irregular or unlevelled surface.

## *\* Environmental Classroom \**

The Environmental Classroom of the Zoo of Guadalajara, is a picturesque structure of wood with a surface of exhibition of 70 m<sup>2</sup>. Nailed in the zone of new habitats, it has porch and wide windows that make alike her to a refuge of mountain. Those students who realize a visit guided through his interior, will be able to observe eight educational panels, some of interactive them, to learn playing. Among the most important fit stand out those that help the visitor to know the species of the zone, the importance of the centers of recovery of wild fauna or the educational labor that the modern zoos develop at present.

In addition, this Classroom relies on two exhibitors of fingerprints and tracks of autochthonous animals of the province of Guadalajara, as well as a space tables and chairs of work, and projectors for the viewed one of documentaries.

## *\* Municipal Zoo \**

To the north of the city, on Avenida Pedro Sanz Vázquez, lies River Park, and in it, the Municipal Zoo. The zoo was opened in 1985 and is a founder member of AIZA (Iberian Association of Zoos and Aquariums). It contains more than 100 species of principally European birds and mammals: otters, wolves, deer, swans, egrets, pheasants, and peacocks, to name just a few. It also includes a wild animal shelter that treats more than 100 animals a year and, furthermore, works with other shelters and universities on research into protecting and repopulating endangered species. During the tour, visitors can also see different colonies of birds in the wild, they nest on this small nature reserve, or the multitude of wild plants in space. Younger guests will enjoy the children's area, remodelled by the Municipal Workshop School. [www.zoogudalajara.es](http://www.zoogudalajara.es)



- Irregular surface and excessive steepness in some parts of the route.

*themed walks*





## *Mudéjar route*

This route allows us to relive the medieval past of Guadalajara, covering the most representative buildings of the period, all of which reflect the importance that the capital reached in Medieval Times as the principal city of Castilla.

- Palace of El Infantado.
- Church of Santiago.
- Palace of Dávalos.
- Apse of San Gil.
- Co-cathedral of Santa María.
- Chapel of La Antigua.
- Chapel of Luis de Lucena (plasterwork).



▲ Mudéjar entrance to the Co-Cathedral, 14th century.

◀ Chapel of Luis de Lucena, 16th century.



## *Convents and monasteries route*

Classified by specialists as a “convent city”, Guadalajara today still contains a large number of the religious foundations established during the years of the Old Regime. Without doubt, this route offers an interesting vista of the most emblematic convents and monasteries of the capital.

- Church of Los Remedios.
- Church of Santiago (Convent Church of Santa Clara).
- Convent of La Piedad.
- Convent of San José.
- Fort of San Francisco (Convent of San Francisco).
- Church of San Ginés (Convent Church of Santo Domingo de la Cruz).
- Church of El Carmen (Convent of La Epifanía or de los Santos Reyes).
- Church of San Nicolás (Collegial Church of La Santísima Trinidad).



▲ Façade of the Church of San Nicolás, 17th century.



## \* Walls and fortifications route \*

**O**f the walls and fortifications which the city originally possessed, only a very reduced - but none the less important - legacy remains, which the visitor can enjoy when they choose to familiarise themselves with the capital with this route. A posteriori, these defensive elements were enlarged during the 19th century thanks to the activity of military engineers that settled in the city.

- Fortress.
- Tower of Alvar Fañez.
- Tower of El Alamin.
- Gate of Bejanque.
- Fort of San Francisco.



## \* Palaces and mansions route \*

**N**umerous palaces and mansions have survived in the city, the residences of nobles and landowners who settled in the lands of La Alcarria in years gone by. Special mention should be given to the Palaces of El Infantado and Dávalos, which are unique in their singularity and beauty. In addition, the visitor who chooses to lose themselves in the streets of the historic centre will come across the façades of other palaces.

- Palace of El Infantado.
- Palace of Dávalos.
- Convent of La Piedad (Palace of D. Antonio de Mendoza).
- Palace of La Cotilla.
- Palace of Countess of La Vega del Pozo.



▲ Tower of El Alamin, 14th century.



▲ Palace of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo, 19th century.



## Romanticism

### route

The current image of our historic quarter is the result of the architecture of the final decades of the 19th century and the first of the 20th, according to the historicist norms of the Romanticist generation. From this era we should mention, as principal protagonist, Velázquez Bosco, as works such as the Pantheon of La Condesa de la Vega del Pozo defined and delineated a particular image for the city, which the visitor can enjoy along this route.

- Convent of La Piedad (Caracense High School).
- Calle Mayor.
- Palace of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo.
- Foundation of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo.
- Mausoleum of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo.



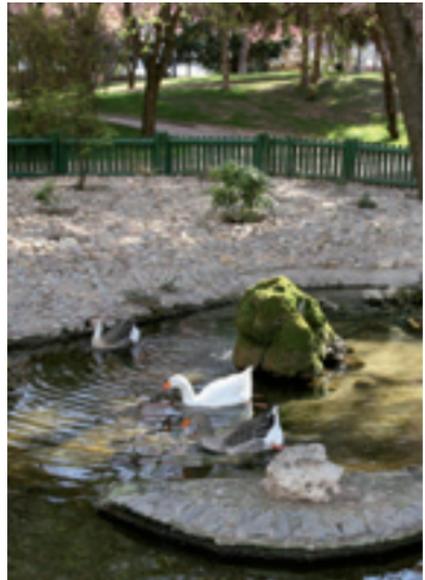
## Parks and gardens route

Since the 19th century, two routes have marked, in a certain sense, the social life of the people of Guadalajara: San Roque - which leads to the hermitage of the same name - and Las Cruces - now Fernández Iparraguirre - along which locals and visitors can still stroll today. The rest of the parks, walks and landscaped areas are from after this date, responding to the stipulations contained in the theories of urbanization, which recommended the transformation of empty spaces into green spaces.

- Concordia Park.
- San Roque Park.
- Paseo del Doctor Fernández Iparraguirre.
- Huerta de San Antonio Park.
- Barranco del Alamin Lineal Park.
- Coquín Park and Municipal Zoo.



▲ Mausoleum of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo interior.



▲ San Roque Park.

*leisure and culture*





## *Leisure and culture*

In addition to its past, which has given it an architectural heritage of great historical value, Guadalajara also offers a comprehensive programme of leisure and cultural events that blends tradition and innovation. The Magic Festival, the Book Fair, Summer Evenings, FESCIGU (solidarity film festival) or Sacred Art Evenings are the highlights of a series of events that take place throughout the year, day and night.



## *Carnival Holy Week Corpus Christi*

Guadalajara's festival calendar begins each year with Carnival and the particular interpretation of transgression that it brings. The past and the future, likewise represented by contemporary leisure activities, are combined in a packed programme of events.

It is impossible to ignore Holy Week, which has been declared a regional tourist attraction, with its subtle combination of religion and art, devotion and emotion, and sobriety and colour. Each year it brings together thousands of the city's inhabitants and visitors from far afield to watch the solemn processions by Guadalajara's various confraternities and brotherhoods.

Tradition and popular fervour characterise another of the most singular events on the local festival calendar: the procession by the Confraternity of Los Apóstoles, the origins of which date back to the 15th century, and which is celebrated in conjunction with Corpus Christi.



▲ Holy Week religious procession.

◀ Fireworks during the Patron Saint Festival week.



▲ Tourist Train.



*Book Fair*  
*Arriversos*  
*Tourist Train*



*Music Week*  
*Solsticio Folk*



In May, booksellers, publishers and local public entities meet at Concordia Park in a match full of cultural activities: presentations and book signings, workshops, storytelling, contests ... The fair share space with Arriversos, a festival of poetry that seeks to highlight new trends in the genre. Is a good time also to know the city from a different perspective, like the offered by the tourist train that provides service at this time.

The musical offerings of the capital, have their place in two festivals with great repercussions: the Music Week, which for one week in May brings together leading musical trends of the moment for the enjoyment of everyone, and Solsticio Folk, with we welcome summer time and in which have already passed some of the most representative bands of the folk music scene.



▲ Performance during Solsticio Folk.



## Stories Marathon

The Stories Marathon is held in mid-June and takes place in the Palace of the Duke of El Infantado, Guadalajara's most emblematic monument. This event celebrating national and international oral tradition has become another reason to visit Guadalajara. The Stories Marathon runs from Friday through to Sunday without a break. It features stories for young and old alike and attracts many famous narrators. However, above all, it attracts Guadalajara's inhabitants, who can be found on stage, in the audience or simply out in the street.



▲ Stories Marathon in the Palace of El Infantado.



## Summer Evenings Midnight Verses

Summer Evenings is a great opportunity for leisure and entertainment for the summer period. Among the most important cultural activities are nocturnal monologues, concerts in the gardens of the Palace of El Infantado, concerts by the Music Provincial Band in the music bandstand situated in the Concordia Park and different children spectacles in some of the parks of the city, a great choice for warmer nights. By mid-July, the city gathers in an outdoor poetry reading as a guest star that has local poets: the Midnight Verses event.



▲ Midnight Verses.



## Fairs



As summer draws to a close, September 8th, the feast day of Guadalajara's patron saint, Our Lady of La Antigua, is marked by a solemn procession through the city centre that takes the statue of the Virgin Mary from the Co-Cathedral of Santa María to the chapel dedicated to her. For two weeks after this date, Guadalajara celebrates its main festival with processions, marching bands, bull runs, dances, concerts, a national gymkhana, bullfights, and other sporting and cultural events that make up an attractive programme that both Guadalajara's residents and visitors from outside the city participate in enthusiastically.



## Arcipreste de Hita National Theatre Contest Tenorio Mendocino

Guadalajara, the birthplace of playwright Buero Vallejo, remains faithful to tradition. The National Theatre Contest is held in April, in honour of another distinguished and immortal author, Juan Ruiz, known as the Archpriest of Hita (Arcipreste de Hita). In 2008, celebrated its 30th anniversary, with performances in the "Buero Vallejo" and "Moderno" Theatres. In autumn, the City Council holds the "Ciudad de Guadalajara" Theatre Season, with performances by leading theatre groups. 31st of October, All Hallows Eve, the theatre group Gentes de Guadalajara perform Don Juan Tenorio, by Jose Zorrilla, using the monuments once belonging to the Mendoza family as their stage. Thanks to its cultural importance, Tenorio Mendocino has been declared as Regional Tourist Attraction, in 2010.



Stilts dance before Our Lady of La Antigua, Guadalajara's Patron Saint. Fairs. ▲



▲ Scene from the Tenorio Mendocino play.



## Lyric Season

The Buero Vallejo Theatre Auditorium held its 10th anniversary in December 2012. It remains the Guadalajara's greatest example of contemporary architecture. The facilities, which cover over 9.000 m<sup>2</sup>, include the main hall, which has a 1.003-seat capacity and a 465 m<sup>2</sup> stage, the 133-seat "Tragaluz" conference room designed for seminars and presentations, an exhibition area and a spacious 200 m<sup>2</sup> cafe. Each season the theatre hosts more than 80 shows, concerts, plays and performances. However, one of the most outstanding events is Guadalajara's Lyric Season, which was opened with a performance by the soprano Monserrat Caballé, and which will be continued in the future with performances by a number of prestigious opera companies.



▲ "Buero Vallejo" Theatre Auditorium.



## *Gastronomic Secrets*



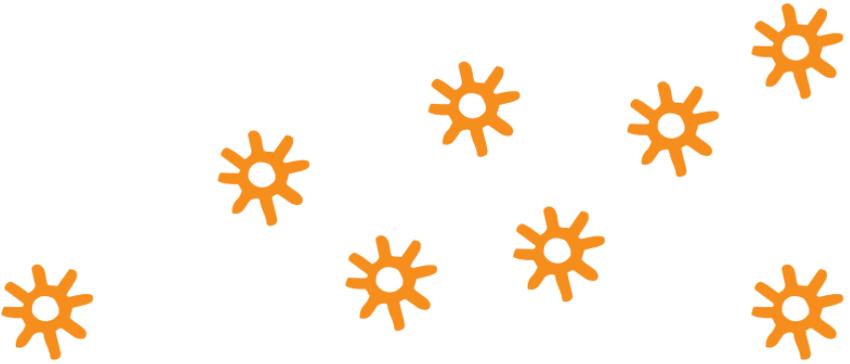
This innovative gastronomic event blend, for a few days, culture, heritage and history of Guadalajara with the best Alcarrian cuisine. For a fixed price visitors can enjoy the city in all his areas: a tasting menu, made from the finest land ingredients, a guided tour through the old town, or enjoy the different cultural events happened on those dates



## *Sacred Arts Evenings*



Since 2008, Guadalajara has hosted Sacred Art Evenings, which complete in an extraordinary way the cultural and musical programme which has been developed since then in the city. As a stage, some of the most emblematic churches of the capital, spaces as representative as they are beautiful, which invite a pilgrimage through the sacred music of all the ages.

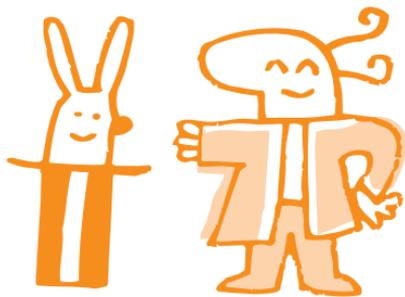


▲ Sacred Art Evenings. Baroque Orchestra from Seville at Co-Cathedral of Santa María.



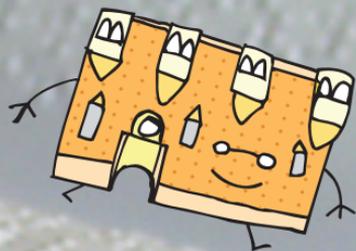
## *“Por Arte de Magia” Magic Festival*

One of the most recent novelties incorporated into the cultural calendar of the capital has been the “Por Arte de Magia” Magic Festival, which, during several days, transforms Guadalajara into a magical city. The Buero Vallejo Theatre hosts, during the first weekend in February, the performances of magicians of national and international renown in a show for all the public to enjoy. In addition to exhibitions and workshops, one can also enjoy the Close-Up Magic Show.



▲ Performance by Jorge Blass during “Por Arte de Magia” Magic Festival.

# *Guadalajara for all*



In 2009, the Tourist Department set up a project to make Guadalajara disabled-friendly so anyone can come here to enjoy our culture, festivals and opportunities for leisure. Our tourist-disabled tools include:



## Audio-Sign Language Guide

Visitors can use this user-friendly latest technology tool to find out the opening hours of the city's most emblematic monuments and use it as a guide during their visits. Professional Spanish Sign-Language interpreters cooperated in making these audio-video guides. They are in english, french and spanish and can be downloaded from the city Tourist Web portal. They are also adapted to several leading mobile devices.



## Disabled Signage

There are fifteen direction signals at the main entrances to monuments and useful resources with information on the most disabled-friendly routes within the old quarter. They give useful information on the distance in metres to tourist attractions and on whether a route is accessible to people with disability or limited mobility.

Disabled-friendly reading desks and information points in english, french, spanish and braille are at all the city's most important monuments. They also have pictograms related to the Audio-Sign Language Guide. Visitors could be oriented thanks to the two accesibility maps installed in estretigc points of the city: in Santo Domingo square and in front of Guadalajara Municipal Tourist Office.

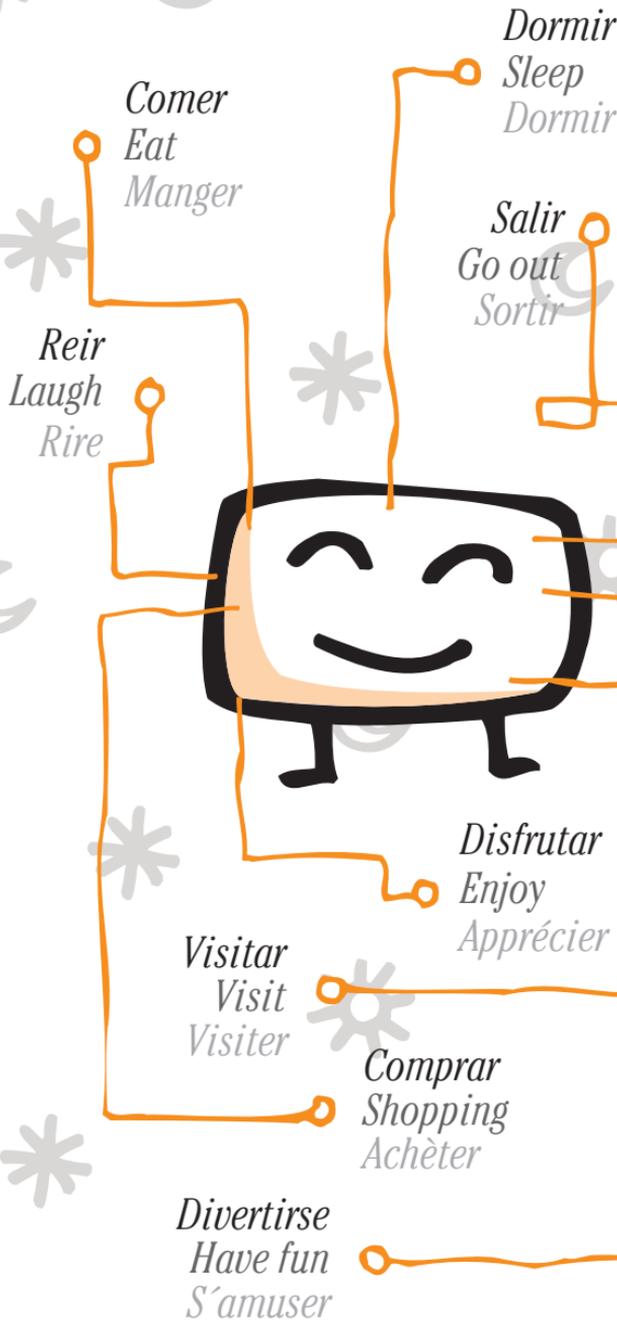
## Information in braille

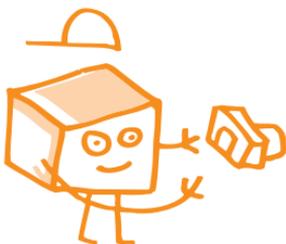
A tourist guide written in braille is available to visitors. The guide gives information of the history of the main monuments, the tourist services available, and other useful information of the city. Several restaurants have menus written in braille to encourage everyone to try our cuisine.

Braille Guide info points: Chapel of Luis de Lucena, Convent of La Piedad, Palace of La Cotilla, Tower of Alvar Fañez, and Tower of El Alamin. Tourist Office and City Hall.

Restaurants with menus written in Braille: Albero, Asador Simón, Cruz Blanca, David Guerrero, Diego's, El Bistró, El Infantado, El Velero, La Pasta, Lino and Miguel Ángel.

# tourist services





## Essential Guadalajara

For short trips to the city, we recommend a visit to the following monuments:

1. Palace of El Infantado.
2. Tower of Alvar Fáñez.
3. Church of Santiago.
4. Convent of La Piedad.
5. Palace of La Cotilla.
6. Chapel of Luis de Lucena.
7. Co-cathedral of Santa María.
8. Tower of El Alamín.
9. Crypt of San Francisco.
10. Foundation and Mausoleum of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo.

## Guadalajara Card

The Guadalajara Card is designed to make your stay easier and more economical. This tourist card, designed as a souvenir magnet, is also a permit to visit the monuments included in the Open Guadalajara programme: Tower of Alvar Fáñez, Tower of El Alamín, Chapel of Luis de Lucena, Palace of La Cotilla and Crypt of San Francisco. It also includes 117 discount coupons for a number of establishments and services in the city. The card costs 3€ and is sold at the monuments listed above.

*Entrance to Open Guadalajara monuments is free of charge for children under 12 and students with valid student ID cards.*



## Tourist Shops

Souvenir shops selling all sorts of different articles - from T-shirts, caps and shoulder bags to honey from Alcarria and books of the city- are to be found at:

**Municipal Tourist Office of Management**

**"Buero Vallejo" Theatre Auditorium**

**Open Guadalajara Monuments**

- Tower of Alvar Fáñez
- Tower of El Alamín
- Chapel of Luis de Lucena
- The Chinese Room in the Palace of La Cotilla

**Hotels and Restaurants**

- Malvarrosa Café
- Hotel Alcarria
- Hotel Pax
- Hotel Tryp
- El Figón Restaurant
- Lino Restaurant
- Los Girasoles Restaurant

The Virtual Shop of the Tourist Website at [www.guadalajara.es](http://www.guadalajara.es) is another useful way of shopping on-lines.





## City Tourist Tours

We recommend a tour to discover Guadalajara accompanied by an official tourist guide to visit the city's most emblematic monuments: The Palace of El Infantado, the Tower of Alvar Fáñez, the Tower of El Alamin, the Convent of La Piedad, the Palace of La Cotilla, the Chapel of Luis de Lucena and the Crypt of San Francisco. The tour takes two and a half hours to complete.

### Dates

Saturdays and Sundays, from March to October (both inclusive). The tour is also available on bank holidays and holiday seasons (Holy Week and Carnival Week, for instance), no matter which month they are in. Please go to [www.guadalajara.es](http://www.guadalajara.es) to plan your tour in advance.

### Departure

12 a.m. from the Guadalajara Municipal Tourist Office situated in Glorieta de la Aviación Militar Española roundabout, opposite of the Bus Station.

### Price for person

5€ (includes a Guadalajara Card). Children under 12 and students holding student ID cards are exempt from paying the tourist card.



## Visits to the "Buero Vallejo" Theatre Auditorium

The City Culture Board organizes free visits to the Theatre & Auditorium as a fun and interesting way to promote our city's cultural heritage. Visitors get a global view of the various halls and of theatre and artistic life in general. You will discover the complex set up of the auditorium and the world backstage, with a wealth of technical explanations on how a theatre works.

### Duration

45 minutes.

### Target audience

Schoolchildren, associations, groups of elderly people, and groups of people with limited mobility.

### Reservations

#### "Buero Vallejo" Theatre Auditorium

Opening hours: from 9 a.m. to 14 p.m.

Phone number: 949 247 050

[www.teatrobuerovallejo.com](http://www.teatrobuerovallejo.com)

## How to get Guadalajara

### By road

Madrid- Barcelona A2 motorway, exit at km. 54

Madrid-Guadalajara R2 motorway

### By rail

Madrid-Guadalajara RENFE Línea de Cercanías (suburban line)

Madrid- Barcelona RENFE long-distance line

Madrid-Barcelona AVE (high-speed railway)

### By bus

Madrid-Guadalajara ALSA line from the bus station on Avenida de América, in Madrid



GUAYBICI

## *GuayBici* *Biking Service*

GuayBici is an automated bicycle rental easy access around the capital and offers the opportunity to visit Guadalajara in a very new, further reducing environmental pollution. Through a simple user registration process and a text message, you can make use of these bikes deposited at the bases are installed in various parts of the city:

- RENFE.
- Bus station.
- Plaza de Santo Domingo square.
- Víctimas del Terrorismo roundabout.
- San Juan Bosco Park.
- CMI Eduardo Guitián.
- Bejanque square.
- Provincias roundabout.
- Sonia Reyes Municipal Pool.
- Luis Braille square.
- Guardia Civil roundabout.
- Plaza de los Caídos square.

### How to sign up

The instance for the service is collected and presented in the office that manages the bicycle rental system located in the ZERO VE C / Francisco Aritio, 117 and in the offices of City Hall in Plaza Mayor, 7. In both places the model also provides self-assessment for payment of the public price.

### How it works

To pick up a bike, send an sms to the number 600 124 125 with the following message: Cogerb<n°bici> c<n°candado> <cod. Secreto>

To return a bike, lock it into one of the bike stand padlocks, making sure that it is securely in place. The system will recognise the return and end the user loan process.

### Schedule

#### December-January:

Monday to Friday, from 7,30 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Weekends and holidays, from 10,30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

#### February, March, October and November:

Monday to Friday, from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Weekends and holidays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

#### April to September:

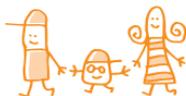
Monday to Friday, from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.  
Weekends and holidays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

### Special terms and conditions

- The time limit of using a bike is one and a half hours.
- There must be a 30-minute interval between two consecutive bike rides.



▲ GuayBici bike pickup point.



## Guadalajara Municipal Tourist Office

Aviación Militar Española roundabout (opposite the Bus Station)

Phone: 902 190 009

Monday to Thursday: from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Friday: from 10 a.m. to 2,30 p.m. and from 4,30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Saturday: from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Sundays: from 10 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.

[turismo@aytoguadalajara.es](mailto:turismo@aytoguadalajara.es)

## Useful phones and websites

Guadalajara City Council	949 887 070
Guadalajara Taxi Ranks	949 229 869
Taxi service 24 hours	949 212 245
Bus station	949 247 277
RENFE (information / sales)	902 320 320
ADIF (information / schedules)	902 432 343
Guadalajara General Hospital	949 209 200
Local Police	092
National Police	091
Civil Guard	062
Emergencies	112
Info. in general (Castilla-La Mancha)	012
<a href="http://www.guadalajara.es">www.guadalajara.es</a>	
<a href="http://www.teatrobuerovallejo.com">www.teatrobuerovallejo.com</a>	

## Monuments opening hours



Monuments included on the Guadalajara Card.

### Towers of Alvar Fáñez and El Alamin, Chapel of Luis de Lucena and Chinese Room of the Palace of La Cotilla

Fridays and Saturdays: from 11 a.m. to 2,30 p.m. and from 4,30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Sundays and public holidays: from 11 a.m. to 2,30 p.m.

Entrance: 1€

### Convent of La Piedad

Saturdays: from 11 a.m. to 2,30 p.m. and from 4,30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Sundays and public holidays: from 11 a.m. to 2,30 p.m.

Free admission

### Crypt of San Francisco

Fridays and Saturdays: from 11 a.m. to 2,30 p.m. and from 4,30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Sundays and public holidays: from 11 a.m. to 2,30 p.m.

Closed in the evenings from November to February inclusive.

Entrance: 1€

### Convent of San José

Monday to Sunday from 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

By appointment for pilgrimages and groups:

679 141 667

Free admission

### Church of San Nicolás (sepulchre)

Monday to Sunday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Free admission

### Co-cathedral of Santa María

Monday to Sunday from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Free admission

### Palace of El Infantado

*Courtyard of Los Leones and Gardens*

Monday to Friday: 9 a.m. to 9,30 p.m.

Saturdays: 9 a.m. to 2,30 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Sundays and public holidays: 10 a.m. to 2,30 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Free admission

*Provincial Museum, The Duke's Rooms and The Blue Room*

Tuesday to Saturday:

10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Sundays and public holidays: from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Open when there are temporary exhibitions

Free admission

### Mausoleum of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo

Tuesday to Sunday:

Mornings: from 10,30 a.m. to 12,15 p.m.

Afternoons: from 3,30 p.m. to 5,15 p.m. (winter)

from 5,30 p.m. to 7,15 p.m. (summer)

Closed during the month of August.

Entrance: 3€

### Municipal Zoo

Monday to Sunday: from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(winter) and from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. (summer)

Free admission



## Calendar



"Buero Vallejo" Theatre Auditorium  
has a SYSTEM OF CURL OF  
INDUCTION.

### January

- Cabalgata de Reyes float parade (Declared a Provincial Tourist Attraction)
- Storytelling Friday
- Visits to the "Buero Vallejo" Theatre Auditorium

### February

- "Por Arte de Magia" Magic Festival
- Storytelling Friday
- Visits to the "Buero Vallejo" Theatre Auditorium

### March

- Carnival
- Storytelling Friday
- Visits to the "Buero Vallejo" Theatre Auditorium
- City Tourist Tours

### April

- Holy Week (Declared a Regional Tourist Attraction)
- "Arcipreste de Hita" National Theatre Contest
- Spring Crafts Fair
- Flamenco Summit. Siglo future
- Storytelling Friday
- Gastronomic Secrets
- Visits to the "Buero Vallejo" Theatre Auditorium
- City Tourist Tours

### May

- Arriversos and Book Fair
- Music Week
- Storytelling Friday
- Visits to the "Buero Vallejo" Theatre Auditorium
- City Tourist Tours

### June

- Stories Marathon
- Solsticio Folk
- Corpus Christi
- Visits to the "Buero Vallejo" Theatre Auditorium
- City Tourist Tours

### July

- Summer Evenings
- Midnigh Verses
- Summer courses given by the University of Alcalá de Henares
- City Tourist Tours

### August

- Summer Evenings
- City Tourist Tours

### September

- Guadalajara Fairs and Festivals
- Guadarock
- Titiriguada
- National Outdoor Painting Contest
- FESCIGU (Guadalajara solidarity film festival)
- City Tourist Tours

### October

- Gastronomic Secrets
- Celebrations Fair
- "Golden Bee" Photography Contest
- Livestock Trade Fair
- Tenorio Mendocino (Declared a Regional Tourist Attraction)
- Storytelling Friday
- Visits to the "Buero Vallejo" Theatre Auditorium
- City Tourist Tours

### November

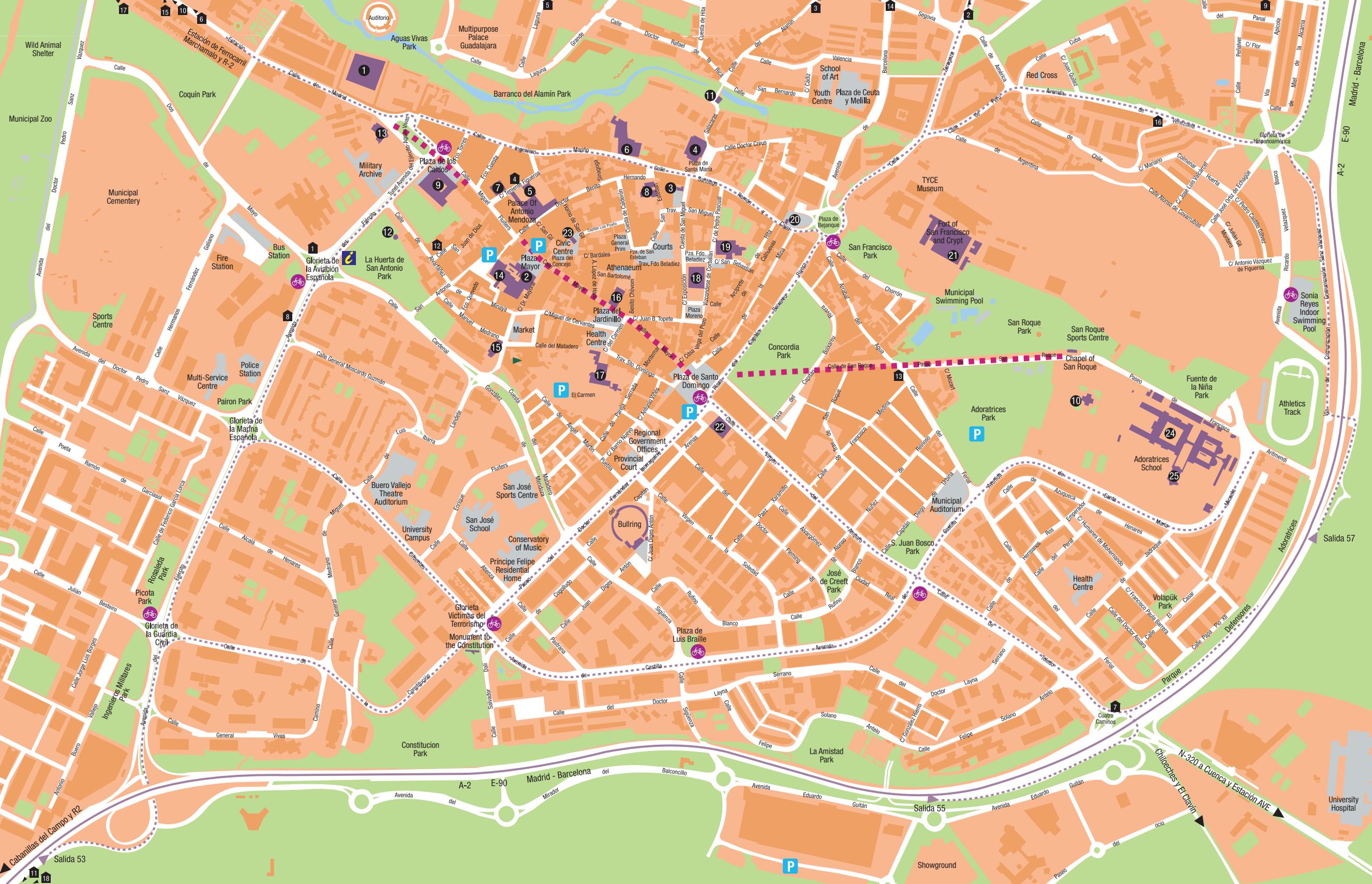
- Gastronomic Secrets
- Tapas Route
- Lyric Season
- Sacred Art Evenings
- Panorámico Music Festival
- Storytelling Friday
- Visits to the "Buero Vallejo" Theatre Auditorium

### December

- Lyric Season
- Christmas Crafts Fair
- Christmas Concerts given by Guadalajara's Choral Societies
- Storytelling Friday
- Visits to the "Buero Vallejo" Theatre Auditorium



▲ Evening viewpoint of the "Buero Vallejo" Theatre Auditorium.



1. Fortress - 2. City Hall - 3. Chapel of Luis de Lucena - 4. Co-Cathedral of Santa María - 5. Convent of La Piedad - 6. Convent of San José - 7. Church of Santiago - 8. Palace of La Cotilla - 9. Palace of El Infantado - 10. Mausoleum of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo - 11. Tower of El Alamin - 12. Tower of Alvar Fáñez - 13. Church of Los Remedios - 14. Palace of Dávalos - 15. Chapel of La Anigua - 16. Church of San Nicolás - 17. Church of El Carmen - 18. Provincial Council Building - 19. Palace of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo - 20. Gate of Bejanque - 21. Fort of San Francisco and Crypt - 22. Church of San Ginés - 23. Apse of San Gil - 24. Foundation of the Countess of La Vega del Pozo - 25. Church of Santa María Micaela. Accessible route GuayBici



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**Layout and illustrations:** Javi Royo.

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**Edit and print:** faxmedia





AYUNTAMIENTO  
DE GUADALAJARA



Guadalajara

[www.guadalajara.es](http://www.guadalajara.es)