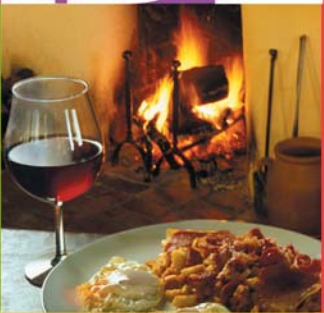


# Tourist GUIDE



ALCALÁ DE HENARES





ALCALÁ DE HENARES

CIUDAD PATRIMONIO DE LA HUMANIDAD



Pictures transferred by Baldomero Perdigón Puebla, Baldomero Perdigón Melón and Rubén Gámez.  
Revision: Aitor Torres.

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## **TOURIST GUIDE**

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That large number of historical and cultural events that took place in the city of Alcalá de Henares during its two thousand years of History has turned the old Complutum into a cultural reference of prime importance on the national scene.

In recent years a major economic boost has been achieved by using culture as a point of support. Now we are moving away from our past in order to focus on the present and future, which has much to offer in terms of tourism within the Community of Madrid and as a World Heritage City.

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Through these pages you will comprehend how the town of Cervantes, the city of the Spanish language, has managed to perpetuate its glorious past with an ambitious plan of restoration and heritage rehabilitation. All these things lead us to a high-quality cultural offer that covers all kind of performing arts and leaves no one indifferent.

Take that route you find the most attractive and dive into a unique city full of charm and multiple nuances which invite the visitor to appreciate and enjoy the city in all its aspects.

***Javier Bello Nieto***  
***Mayor of Alcalá de Henares***

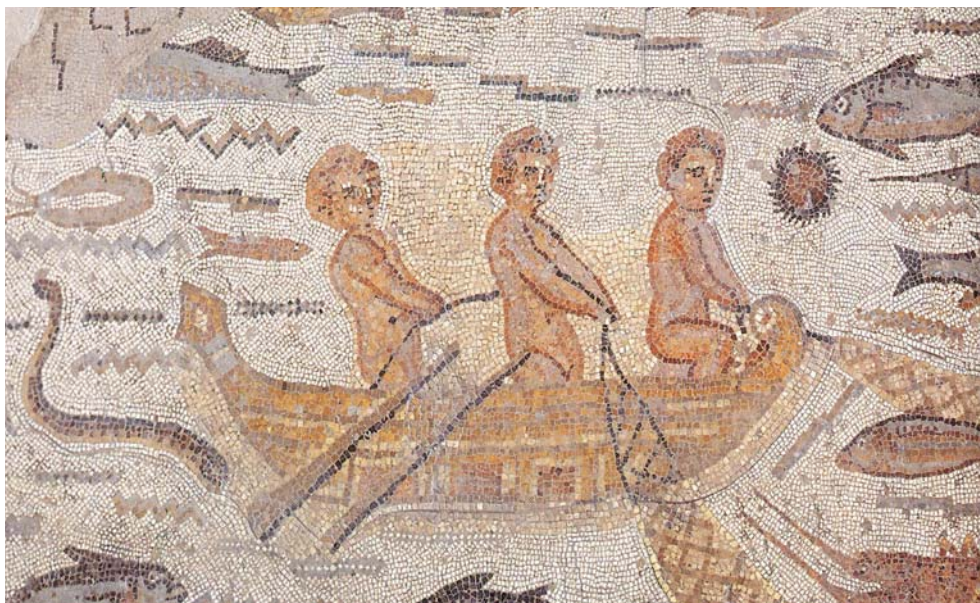
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## TOURIST GUIDE

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### *How to get there*

Alcalá de Henares is an essential tourist destination in the Community of Madrid. It is located 30 kilometres from the capital. It is possible to arrive at the city through A2 and R2 roads, and also by train from Atocha and Chamartin Railway Stations. Saturdays in spring and autumn, you can enjoy a trip on “Cervantes’ Train”, where people dressed in Golden Age costumes provide delicious and typical food of the city. Madrid-Barajas International Airport is located only 15 kilometres from Alcalá.





### *A bit of history*

Alcalá de Henares has important archaeological remains which testify the presence of different people and cultures in the city. Its foundation can be traced back to the old Celt-Iberian town of Ikesancom Kom-bouto. The Romans called it Complutum; hence the name given to the natives of this city, Complutenses. When the Moslems invaded Alcalá, the old city was gradually uninhabited and became a fortress known as “Al Qal’at Wadi-l-hiyara”, from which the city inherits its current denomination.

Since the Reconquest of the city in 1118, the Medieval core started to organize itself around the former temple of Saint Yuste, a place traditionally known as the martyrdom of two young Christians called Justo and Pastor in the early fourth century.

King Alfonso VII of Castile gave Alcalá and its lands to the Archbishops of Toledo, who built an important castle, later converted into a palace where kings and nobles lived. An emperor and a queen were also born in this building, as well as important events took place, such as the first meeting between Christopher Columbus and the Catholic Kings.

In 1499 Cardinal Cisneros founded a university in the city, “Universidad Complutense”, which quickly became one of the main institutions of the European Renaissance culture. Besides the construction boom boosted by the Counter Reformation, a unique cultural model was developed and served as an example for the Spanish urbanism in the Modern Age.

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## TOURIST GUIDE

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### *World Heritage City*

The University and the Historical area of Alcalá were declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1998. This title was a reward for that University City developed in the 16th century, being the best and the most elaborate model of urban planning, education and culture of the Renaissance.









Cervantes

Centro de Inter  
Los Unive  
Cerva



### *Miguel de Cervantes*

Alcalá de Henares is also the homeland of the most important figure in the Spanish literature. **Miguel de Cervantes** was born in 1547 and died in 1616.

He is universally admired for his masterpiece **Don Quixote**, considered by many of us the most modern novel and one of the best works in the world. In his honour, the Cervantes Institute was established as a public institution created to promote and teach the Spanish language, as well as to spread the Spanish and Latin American culture. It is located in Madrid and in the former King's College of Alcalá, city which saw the birth of the writer.

Finally the link between the city and the Spanish language is further reinforced by the fact that, since 1977, the Cervantes Prize for Spanish Literature has been awarded in Alcalá. This award is the highest recognition of Spanish writers' creative works.



### ***MAGISTERIAL CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY INFANTS, JUSTO AND PASTOR***

The cathedral is located next to the Santos Niños Square. The current area was born in the early twentieth century following an urban reform, and aimed to improve the cathedral and create open-areas in the old centre. There was previously a block of houses, among which we could find the Picota Square and the second city council of Alcalá.

The Picota square was the medieval city centre, where prisoners were executed. It was in the same place where Pedro de Cervantes read the New Charter, a compilation of local laws regulating the relations between the Archbishops and neighbours.

Its origin goes back to the Holy Infants' martyrdom, which took place in 305 A.C. Since 1497 Cardinal Cisneros entrusted the present work to the Egas brothers. It was built in late Gothic style. In the main entrance it combines different styles, such as the Renaissance and the Mudejar. The tower, designed by Rodrigo Gil de Hontañón, was built in three phases. It was declared magisterial in 1519 thanks to the Pope Leon X. As it is well known, there are only two churches distinguished with this honour: Saint Peter's Church in Leuven (Belgium) and, of course, the one in Alcalá. Our church became cathedral in 1991, establishing again the former Complutense diocese of Visigoth origin.

### ***A WALK FOR THE MEDIEVAL AREA***

#### ***Burgo de Santiuste Interpretation Centre***

The Burgo de Santiuste Interpretation Centre, name given to the city in the 12th and 13th centuries, tries to show the appearance of the city and its urban planning during the Middle Ages since the end of the Roman Age till the beginning of the Renaissance. The Centre helps us understand the origin of the current Alcalá, its main places and the preserved medieval monuments; among others: the city walls, the Archbishop's Palace, the cathedral and the Main Street. For that reason the exhibition displays an interesting ceramic collection, constitutional texts reproductions, 16th-century sculptures, building models and, especially, virtual videos representing the real aspect of the medieval city.



### *Saint Lucia Hermitage. The Tercia Street*

It dates back to the Middle Ages. The town council meetings used to be held here until 1515. The current building goes back to the 17th century and its architecture is typical of the Baroque style. The street name comes from the fact that city taxes for the King were collected in this place.



### *Victoria's Square. Lizana's house*

Its name evokes the Minor College of Mínimos de Nuestra Señora de la Victoria, whose beautiful Baroque building houses the Faculty of Economic and Business Administration. In this area the General Studies were located in the past. It was a precursor of the University. It was founded in 1293 by Sancho IV at the behest of Archbishop Gonzalo García Gudiel. Before reaching the Square and in Victoria Street, we can admire the Lizana's house. It was used as a palace, a minor college and a private house a long time ago. The house preserves one of the most beautiful Renaissance façades in Spain.



### *The old prison and the Santa María la Rica Hospital*

The old archiepiscopal prison was the place where criminals were punished under the Archbishop's ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Nowadays we preserve the name of the street called "Old prison" and the building where it was settled.

The former hospital was founded before 1312 and was dedicated to Santa María la Rica. Since the medieval times, its main function was to welcome the poor people and the pilgrims coming to Alcalá. The building is one of the most beautiful exhibition halls in the city at this moment.

### *The Meeting House*

Actually this was a monastery founded by Cardinal Cisneros for Franciscan nuns. It also received school girls and housed a hospital for women in the late fifteenth century. In 1884 the nuns moved in the College-Convent of Agustinos Descalzos de San Nicolás de Tolentino in Santiago Street, where they still live today. The church was restored as an exhibition hall by the Institute of Hispanic Culture in 1968 and was named as the Interview House, commemorating the first meeting between the Catholic kings and Columbus. It has a Renaissance cloister which is part of the Cardinal Cisneros' College buildings.





### *Toledo Archbishop's Palace, Walled Enclosure and Antiquarium*

The Antiquarium recreating thus the galleries of the Ave María, the great courtyard of Fonseca and the well-known stairs of Covarrubias. It offers as well the possibility to walk around the upper part of the medieval wall, visiting the interior of the towers.

The origin of the Archbishop's residence goes back to the 13th century in Alcalá. The current residence was built as a fortress from the 14th century onwards. It combines different styles, from Gothic till Renaissance and Mudejar, during the 15th, 16th and 17th century. Among its outstanding architects we can emphasize the name of Alonso de Covarrubias. He designed the Fonseca's courtyard, destroyed with its beautiful stairs and façade. The coat of arms from the 18th

century was the emblem of Archbishop Luis Antonio of Bourbon, who was the son of Philip V. The building is currently the episcopal see of Alcalá.

In the fourteenth century the Archbishop Pedro Tenorio surrounded the city with a wall which spread till Cervantes Square. At the end of the 15th century, Archbishop Alonso Carrillo de Acuña extended the perimeter up to the Martyrs gate, as well as the Aguadores gate. But it was the Archbishop Bernardo de Sandoval y Rojas who boosted the last mayor remodelling. He rebuilt the area around the newly founded Monastery of Saint Bernardo, which incorporated the Burgos gate (the only medieval gate preserved in the city). Therefore he ordered the construction of the San Berando's Arch in the 18th century. The Archbishop Lorenzana rebuilt the current Madrid gate in neoclassical style. Unfortunately we only keep the surroundings of the Archbishop's Palace.



### *San Bernardo Cistercian Monastery*

This monastery was designed by the architect Juan Gómez de Mora. It was built as a Cistercian feminine monastery by the Archbishop of Toledo, Bernardo de Sandoval y Rojas, in 1618. Inside the church we see an elliptic plant covered by a majestic dome. The Cistercian Museum is located in the high tribune of the church. It has many pieces of highest value. Besides, the monastic life is perfectly recreated thanks to the exhibition of a kitchen, a cell and other living closure spaces. It is considered one of the best Spanish Baroque buildings.



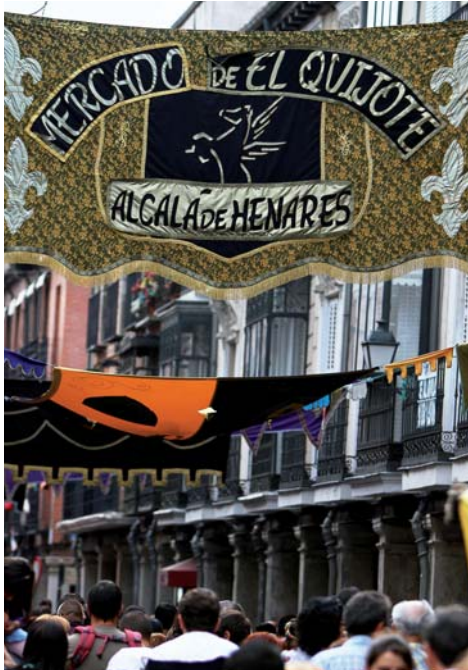
### *Regional Archeological Museum*

The museum is located in the former Convent-College of Dominicos de la Madre de Dios and was built at the end of the 17th century. It is composed of the most important archaeological remains of the Community of Madrid. The Roman mosaics are especially well-known in this city, which was called Complutum till the Moslem domination.



### *Carpe Diem*

The medieval quarter of Alcalá is also a place of fun, where there are many cafés and stores in its streets and corners. Not to mention the number of students from everywhere.



### *The Saint Lucia Bonfire*

In the evening of 13th December, the festivity of Santa Lucía, a traditional bonfire, is celebrated in this church. The festivity is accompanied by Castilian popular music.



### *A WALK IN THE UNIVERSITY QUARTER. MAIN COLLEGE OF SAINT ILDEFONSO. UNIVERSITY OF ALCALA*

Founded in 1499, during the Renaissance, the “Complutense University” was built as the personal project of a Franciscan monk, named Cisneros. People like Nebrija, Quevedo, Calderón de la Barca, Lope de Vega or Tirso de Molina lived, taught and learned within the walls of this prestigious building. This is how Alcalá de Henares was confirmed as a great centre of culture and worldwide knowledge.

The Main Collage consists of several cloisters: Santo Tomás de Villanueva, Patio de los Filósofos, Trilingue, Paraninfo and the Chapel dedicated to San Ildefonso, where we can admire the tombs of Cardinal Cisneros made in marble.



### *The University façade*

The façade was built by Rodrigo Gil de Hontañón in plasterwork, designed as a master piece and divided into pilasters and columns. Between 1537 and 1553, he constructed a stone façade under Cardinal Cisneros' orders.

From the moment on, it has been considered the most significant work of the Spanish Renaissance art.



### *The Cervantes Prize for Spanish Literature*

Every year on April 23th, the King and Queen of Spain visit the Auditorium (Paraninfo) of the University to present the Cervantes Prize for Spanish Literature. Starting with the first winner, the Spanish poet Jorge Guillén in 1976, many distinguished writers have been awarded with such a prize. Among them: María Zambrano, Jorge Luis Borges, Camilo José Cela, Juan Carlos Onetti or Roa Bastos.





### *The former Minor Colleges*

Cardinal Cisneros was responsible for the development of the university campus in the 16th and 17th century. As the Main College, the Minor Colleges were built as a complement for the University. The current faculties, perfectly restored, are housed in such places. Among those standing out for its Renaissance and Baroque elements are the Minor College of Málaga, now faculty of Humanities and History; San José de Cariacciolos, converted into the faculty of English and Spanish; the Minor College of Minimos, used as a Economics and Business Administration college; Trinitarios Descalzos, used as a Library; and finally San Pedro and Pablo College, the University Administration Centre.

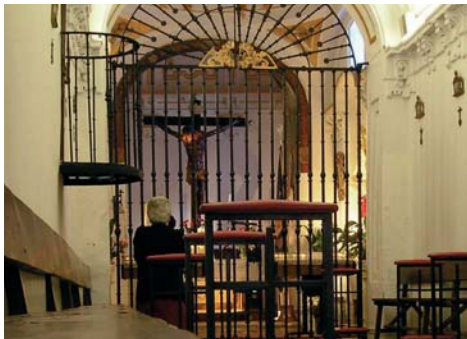




### *Doctrinos Hermitage*

According to tradition, the origin of this hermitage goes back to the 13th century. In the 16th century Juan López de Ubeda founded in this same place a seminary dedicated to the teaching of the Christian Doctrine for children. This was the origin of the current Doctrinos brotherhood. The present building was erected in the beginning of the 17th century. The well-known Christ sculpture of the Doctrinos, considered as one of the most important in Spain and carved in the 17th century by Domingo de Bertrán, is preserved there.

The hermitage was home of the two most important religious orders in the Spanish Golden Age: the Jesuits and the Calasancians.



### *The caramel-coated almonds*

They are the usual typical sweets in Alcalá since the 18th century. The recipe used by pastry cooks is made of toasted sugar and braised almonds. The Franciscan Clarisas nuns of San Diego make fantastic almonds that can only be purchased through a lathe.



### *CERVANTES SQUARE*

Originally it was known as the Market Square and was used for the weekly market, bullfighting and all important public festivals. Besides, it was decorated with ephemeral architectures. During the Spanish Golden Age, the former city council was located in the space having a coat of arms on one of its columns. Cervantes Square was and still is the core of the city.

### *Cervantes Monument and the Bandstand*

The bronze sculpture was casted by Carlo Nicole in 1879 as a symbolic monument. It has modern reliefs in the pedestal worked by Pepe Noja, which represent episodes of Don Quixote. Close to this monument, we can admire the Bandstand made by the Madrilian Lebrero Foundation in 1898, under Pastells' designs.

### *The Boundary*

There was a very strong, but invisible, line which divided into two parts the Old Market Square, now Cervantes Square. One side was under the Chancellor's jurisdiction and the other one was in charge of the town Mayor.

This fact determined the town planning and shows, as a special characteristic, the use of porticoes to cover part of the street.



### *Interpretation Centre “Cervantes’ Universes”*

The present complex consists of the Antezana and Oidor Chapel, the sacristy and the tower. These elements were part of the Santa María la Mayor Church, later disappeared in the Spanish Civil War (1936).

In this church we find the font where Miguel de Cervantes was baptized. Inside the Interpretation Centre, called “Cervantes’ Universes”, can be visited as a cultural space dedicated to the author of **Don Quixote** and his literary work.

### *Santa María Tower*

The tower of the missing Church of Santa María, recently restored as a splendid sight of the historical city, is preserved as a symbol related to Miguel de Cervantes’ life. Next to the tower there is the baptism chapel of the church where the author of Don Quixote was baptized on October 9th 1547.

### *Comedy Courtyard*

The oldest theatre preserved in Europe was erected in 1601 thanks to a carpenter called Francisco Sánchez. Throughout the years it was prepared and set up depending on the period of time.

Nowadays, and after its restoration, we can admire in its architecture the different typologies and stage elements, such as a classical comedy courtyard, a coliseum and a romantic theatre. At present it is used again as a theatre since its restoration by José María Pérez González.



## ***THE LONGEST PORTICOED MAIN STREET IN SPAIN***

It is the longest porticoed street in Spain. During the Middle Ages it was the Jewish quarter. Nowadays it has a different aspect compared with the previous one. The Archbishops Tenorio, Carrillo and Cisneros were responsible for the new appearance. They replaced the old joists with stone columns, and the latter by pillar in the 19th century. Today we can still admire red and blue paintings which depict Golden Age celebrations.

### ***Cervantes Birthplace Museum***

It is an old 16th-century house where Cervantes was born in 1547. This house belonged to the Cervantes family. The museum was founded in his honour and recreates a house of that time, where the visitor can find a splendid collection of Cervantes' masterpieces.

### ***Antezana hospital***

It is located in the main street of Alcalá, close to Cervantes Birthplace Museum. It was founded in 1483 by the Antezana family, who transformed it in a charity hospital. The building is a noble residence of Castile style. The courtyard has two levels with an arcaded balcony.

The church is dedicated to our Lady of Mercy and preserves an important Sevillian Baroque sculpture belonging to the studio of Martínez Montañés.

### *Restaurants and tapas*

The main street and its surrounding area offer a great gastronomy to try the best Castilian cooking. In this city, full of Cervantes' references, you can have the chance to taste several dishes of Don Quixote. But if you want to eat some typical Spanish tapas, you should let yourself be guided by the pleasure of discovering those meals offered by our establishments.



### *Open-air shopping area*

The old centre of Alcalá offers many leisure and entertainment possibilities, including the chance to buy some souvenirs of our city. In the main street and its surrounding area we can find different kind of shops, such as perfumeries, fashion stores, accessories, food, souvenirs, libraries... In addition, the new Municipal Market offers the best traditional trade.



## ***OTHER TREASURES***

### ***Roman city of Complutum. The monumental forum complex***

The set includes the former monumental forum of the Roman city of Complutum, origin of the present city of Alcalá de Henares. Thanks to its guided tour, we can admire some remains of buildings, such as the monumental façade, streets and hydraulic infrastructure, the Paredón del Milagro (north façade of the Curia and the Basilica), the civil Basilica, the market and the thermal baths.

### ***Hippolytus' House. Complutum***

Complutum is the name of the Roman city that gave origin to Alcalá de Henares. It was built between the 3rd and the 4th centuries B.C. for the Complutense urban elite leisure. It is known as Hippolytus' House, which was discovered in 1991 and opened in 1999 for visitors. It has thermal baths, several pools, an oriental garden, an area of worship to the Goddess Diana and, above all, a magnificent mosaic with a fishing scene made by Hippolytus, giving thus his name to the house. The archaeological site is complemented with posters adapted to children and adults, models, audiovisual presentations and guided tours.

### ***Laredo Palace. Cisnerian Museum***

This palace was built by Manuel Laredo y Ordoño, a versatile man that became mayor of Alcalá. Its architecture, based on the Moorish and new Gothic style is inspired in several architectural features and a magical world of false doors, mirrors and halls full of beauty.

Nowadays the palace is used as the Cisnerian Museum, where we can find an information centre and a specialized library of the history of the University.



### *San Juan de Ávila*

The church was built by the Uruguayan civil engineer Eladio Dieste. It is a magnificent architectural example that renovates the tradition decorative motifs with the use of bricks.

### *Open-Air Sculpture Museum*

This museum reviews different trends in contemporary sculpture. It is considered the largest in Europe of its kind. The works of art were donated by the most important Spanish and foreigner sculptors. Among them: Amadeo Gabino, Caruncho, Jorge Varas, José Lamiel or Tony Segura. It is a two kilometre pleasant walk surrounding the walled area up to the modern city neighbourhood.

### *Ampelographic Museum*

The Ampelographic Museum manages the wine variety collection of the Encín estate. We can learn about wine making at a leading experimental winery which has more than 3,075 varieties. Around the museum it is possible to follow a route through different types of Madrilian ecosystems, such as oak woods, holm oak and pine woods.

### *ENJOYING ALL YEAR ROUND*

- First week of February, Gastronomy Week.
- February, Carnival.
- March-April. Holy Week (Easter). Declared a celebration of regional tourist interest.
- 23rd April, presentation of the Cervantes Prize for Spanish Literature. Book Fair. Cervantes' April.
- April. Gastronomic and cultural tribute to the Cervantes Literary Prize.
- April-May. "Cervantes' Train" spring opening.
- May-June. Tapas Route in Alcalá de Henares.
- June. Alcalá de Henares' Classical Theatre Festival. Classics in Alcalá. Around the Comedy Courtyard, the oldest of its kind in Europe.
- 6th August. Celebrations in honour of the Holy Infants, Justo and Pastor.
- End of August (San Bartolomé's day), celebrations and fairs in Alcalá since the XII century.
- Third Sunday in September, celebrations in honour of the Virgen del Val, patroness of the city.
- End of September. Cervantes' Gastronomic Conference.
- September-October. "Cervantes' Train" autumn opening.

- 9th October, celebrations of the day on which Miguel de Cervantes was baptized. Cervantes' Week, declared a celebration of regional tourist interest. This event is very important for the city, which relives the Spanish Golden Age, with an open-air theatre, live music and a large Baroque Market in the old centre, recovering thus the atmosphere of the Golden Century.
- 3rd October and 1st November, itinerant performance of the play "Don Juan Tenorio" by José Zorrilla. It is held in the Archbishop's Palace and has been declared celebration of regional tourist interest.
- November. Alcalá de Henares' Film Festival. ALCINE. The most important festival for short films in Spain.
- 2nd December, Alcalá received the title of World Heritage Site. Celebrations commemorating the awarding of this title by UNESCO in 1998.



## ***TOURS TO DISCOVER THE CITY ON YOUR OWN***

### ***The City of the Three Cultures***

Discover the Medieval Alcalá, with its Christian, Jewish and Muslims quarters, thanks to a route that shows the most important places of this historical area.

### ***The Literary City***

A journey through the literary history of Alcalá de Henares, with plaques showing the lives and Works of great writers related to the city.

### ***The City of Storks***

The historical quarter of the city is the home to one of the greatest concentrations of stork nests in Spain. This guided tour combines respect and appreciation for nature, as well as the monumental beauty of Alcalá.

### ***City of Arts and Letters***

This itinerary shows five routes based on landmarks, events and intellectual and historical experiences which have given a special nature to the city a long time ago. These five routes consist of: Cervantes' route, Printers' route, New World route, Theater route and Students' route.

### *GUIDED TOURS AND SIGHTSEEING ROUTES*

#### *Cervantes' Train*

Cervantes' train is a unique and exceptional product to visit Alcalá de Henares. The traveller can enjoy the great artistic and historical heritage, as well as the wide gastronomic offer of Alcalá, the birthplace of Cervantes and a World Heritage city.

At the train station, actors and extras, dressed in Golden Age costumes, will welcome the visitors during the non-stop strip from Madrid to Alcalá. When arriving in Alcalá, the newcomers will visit the old centre of Alcalá. The itinerary includes the most prominent buildings of the city and will end on time so that passengers might enjoy the cuisine offered by the restaurants associated with this programme. Cervantes' train will also give the passenger discounts tickets for restaurants.

It leaves Saturdays in spring and autumn from Atocha train station.

For further information:

Tourism Offices

91 889 26 94/91 881 06 34

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

Booking Renfe

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

902 24 02 02

Recommended  
by Lonely Planet.



### ***Monumental Alcalá Tour:***

Guided tour visiting the main monuments of the city. (The tour is in Spanish).  
Weekends and public holidays: Mornings and afternoons.\*  
Ticket sale and beginning of the tour at the Tourism Office in Plaza de Cervantes (No. 19 map).  
No need to reserve in advance.  
Service offered by Promoción Turística de Alcalá S.L. 91 882 13 54.

### ***Monumental Alcalá Tour and Playhouse (Corral de Comedias):***

Weekends and public holidays. Mornings.\*  
Due to theatre's activity this tour may be cancelled.  
Ticket sale and beginning of the tour at the Tourism Office in Plaza de Cervantes (No. 19 map).  
No need to reserve in advance.  
Service offered by Promoción Turística de Alcalá S.L. 91 882 13 54.

### ***Discover Alcalá Tour:***

Guided tour visiting the main monuments of the city. (The tour is in Spanish).  
Tuesday to Friday: Mornings.\*  
Saturday: Mornings and afternoons.\*  
Sunday and public holidays: Mornings.\*  
Tour from 4 people on. No need to reserve in advance. Ticket sale and beginning of the tour at the Tourist Information Point at Plaza de Cervantes near Libreros street.  
Service offered by Cervantalia Turismo Teatral S.L. 91 888 25 66.

\* Check scheduled and prices at The Tourist Offices: 91 889 26 94 / 91 881 06 34.  
[www.turismoalcala.es](http://www.turismoalcala.es)



### ***Women in the History of Alcalá***

There are tours explaining the life of those women who had an important role in the history of the city.

### ***Procession routes***

During Holy Week (Festival of Regional Tourist Interest) in Alcalá, The Procession route is an opportunity to learn the history and monumental environment of the brotherhoods of the city.

### ***Alcalá in Summer***

There are thousands of tourist activities during this time of year. They highlighted different routes around the city and its heritage from the past.

### ***The Nights of Don Juan in Alcalá***

Due to the theatrical performance “Don Juan en Alcalá”, regarded as Festivity of Regional Tourist Interest, takes place “The Nights of Don Juan en Alcalá” during November. It offers a theatrical tour that shows the loves and adventures of this character created by José Zorrilla.

### ***Alcalá, a Christmas Dream***

During Christmas Holidays the city proposes themed visits and activities for children which they can join.

## ***MUNICIPAL TOURIST OFFICES***

All kind of tourist information is available at these offices: visits, monuments, museums, guided tours and cultural activities. They open every day.

Municipal Tourist Office -Cervantes Square  
Callejón de Santa María, 1. (+34) 91 889 26 94  
otcervantes@ayto-alcaladehenares.es  
www.turismoalcala.es

Municipal Tourist Office -Santos Niños Square  
Plaza de los Santos Niños s/n. (+34) 91 881 06 34  
otssnn@ayto-alcaladehenares.es



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|---|---|---|---|--|
| 1. Recinto amurallado   | e Iglesia de Santa María  | 26. Convento de San Basilio Magno   | San José de Caracciolos. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras | 50. Antiguo Monasterio de San Diego  |
| 2. Puerta de Madrid   | 14. Colegio de San Pedro y San Pablo  | 27. Colegio de Málaga. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras                                 | 38. Antiguo Colegio-Convento de Trinitarios Descalzos   | 51. Convento de Clarisas de San Diego. Almendreras                               |
| 3. Palacio Arzobispal   | 15. Colegio Mayor de San Ildefonso. Universidad de Alcalá                       | 28. Convento de Santa Ursula  | 39. Museo de Esculturas al Aire Libre                   | 52. Colegio de Adoratrices   |
| 4. Monasterio y Museo de San Bernardo                                     | 16. Capilla de San Ildefonso  | 29. Convento de Agustinas   | 40. Ciudad Romana de Complutum                          | 53. Colegio de Dominicos de Santo Tomás de Aquino. Parador de Turismo            |
| 5. Convento de Dominicos de la Madre de Dios. Museo Arqueológico Regional | 17. Corral de Comedias  | 30. Colegio de los Irlandeses   | 41. Oficina de Turismo-Plaza de los Santos Niños        | 54. Colegio de Trinitarios Calzados. Archivo del Movimiento Obrero               |
| 6. Oratorio de San Felipe Neri  | 18. Ayuntamiento  | 31. Catedral Magistral de los Santos Justo y Pastor. Centro de Interpretación y Museo | 42. Ermita de Santa Lucía                               | 55. Casa de Hippolytus   |
| 7. Museo-Casa Natal de Cervantes  | 19. Oficina de Turismo-Plaza de Cervantes                                       | 32. Casa de la Entrevista   | 43. Palacio Laredo. Museo Cisneriano                    | 56. Colegio Menor de Carmelitas Calzados. Escuela Superior de Arquitectura       |
| 8. Hospital de Antezana   | 20. Plaza de Cervantes  | 33. Casa de los Lizana  | 44. Ermita de San Isidro                                | 57. Centro de Interpretación del Burgo de Santiuste                              |
| 9. Convento de la Imagen  | 21. Centro de Interpretación "Los Universos de Cervantes". Torre de Santa María | 34. Colegio Convento de Mínimos. Facultad de Económicas y Empresariales               | 45. Antiguo Hospital de Santa María la Rica             | 58. Antiquarium y Paseo Arqueológico del Palacio Arzobispal (Recinto Amurallado) |
| 10. Teatro-Salón Cervantes  | 22. Hostería del Estudiante-Parador de Turismo                                  | 35. Convento de Santa Catalina de Siena   | 46. Corral de la Sinagoga                               |  |
| 11. Convento de San Juan de la Penitencia. Museo                          | 23. Ermita de los Doctrinos   | 36. Convento de Nuestra Señora de la Esperanza  | 47. Colegio-Convento de Mercedarios Descalzos           |  |
| 12. Colegio del Rey. Instituto Cervantes                                  | 24. Convento del Corpus Christi   | 37. Colegio-Convento de   | 48. Estación de Autobuses                               |  |
| 13. Colegio e Iglesia de Jesuitas. Facultad de Derecho                    | 25. Archivo General de la Administración  |   | 49. Estación de Ferrocarril. RENFE                      |  |



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