

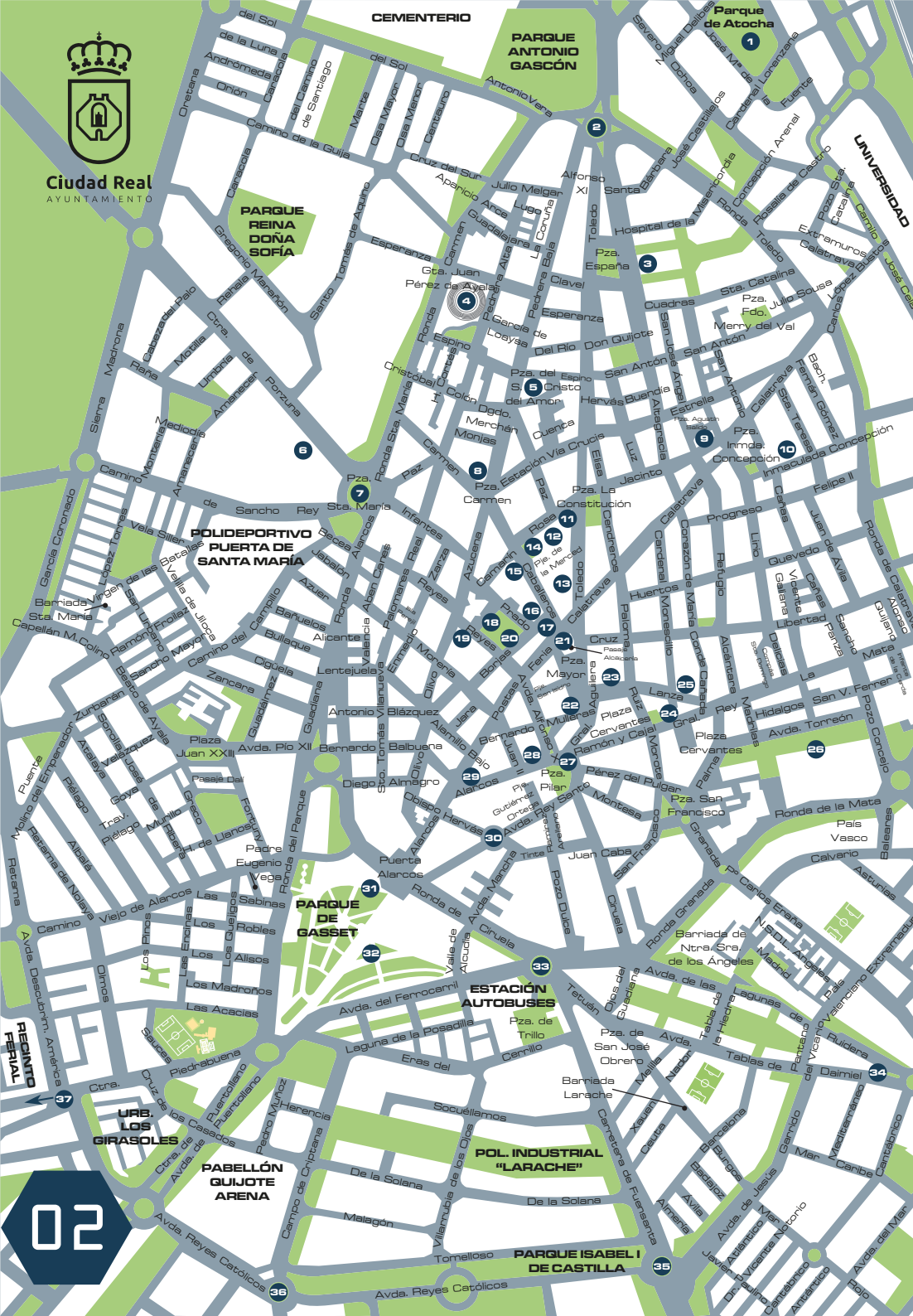
CIUDAD REAL



TOURIST GUIDE



Ciudad Real
AYUNTAMIENTO



Map of the most important locations of Ciudad Real

1. Memorial to the Victims of Terrorism
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3. Real Casa de la Misericordia (UCLM rector's office)
4. Bullring and Homage to Reina Rincón
5. Los Remedios Church
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- 8a. Carmelitas Convent
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- 12a. La Merced Church
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13. Elisa Cendrero House-Museum
14. Ciudad Real Museum – Convent of La Merced
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18. Santa María del Prado Cathedral
19. López-Villaseñor Municipal Museum
- 20a. Pandorga sculpture
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23. Medrano Palace [Delegation JCCM]
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- 26b. Juan II sculpture
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Greetings from THE MAYOR OF CIUDAD REAL

It is a satisfaction as mayor to present the tourist guide of our city, an instrument to know it and to verify that Ciudad Real offers corners full of history, walks through places full of charm where echoes of a city full of traditions and folklore remain.

Ciudad Real, located in the center of the Iberian Peninsula, offers a great wealth of heritage, history and culture. Capital of "Don Quixote", it houses a museum dedicated to his illustrious figure, where you can recall the battles, dreams and legends of the nobleman Alonso Quijano and his faithful squire Sancho Panza.

In this guide, travelers have detailed information on the most emblematic places of the city, delving into its religious architecture, which highlights the Priory Church Basilica Cathedral of Santa María del Prado, or its other two Gothic churches: Santiago and San Pedro, along with different convents and chapels that you will find in our streets and squares. Let's not leave aside its rich civil architecture with unique buildings such as the Provincial Government Building, the current Town Hall or its casas and museums. In addition, Ciudad Real has numerous green spaces, parks and gardens where you can stop time in endless walks, enjoying numerous sculptures that decorate a city designed for walking and full of corners to discover.

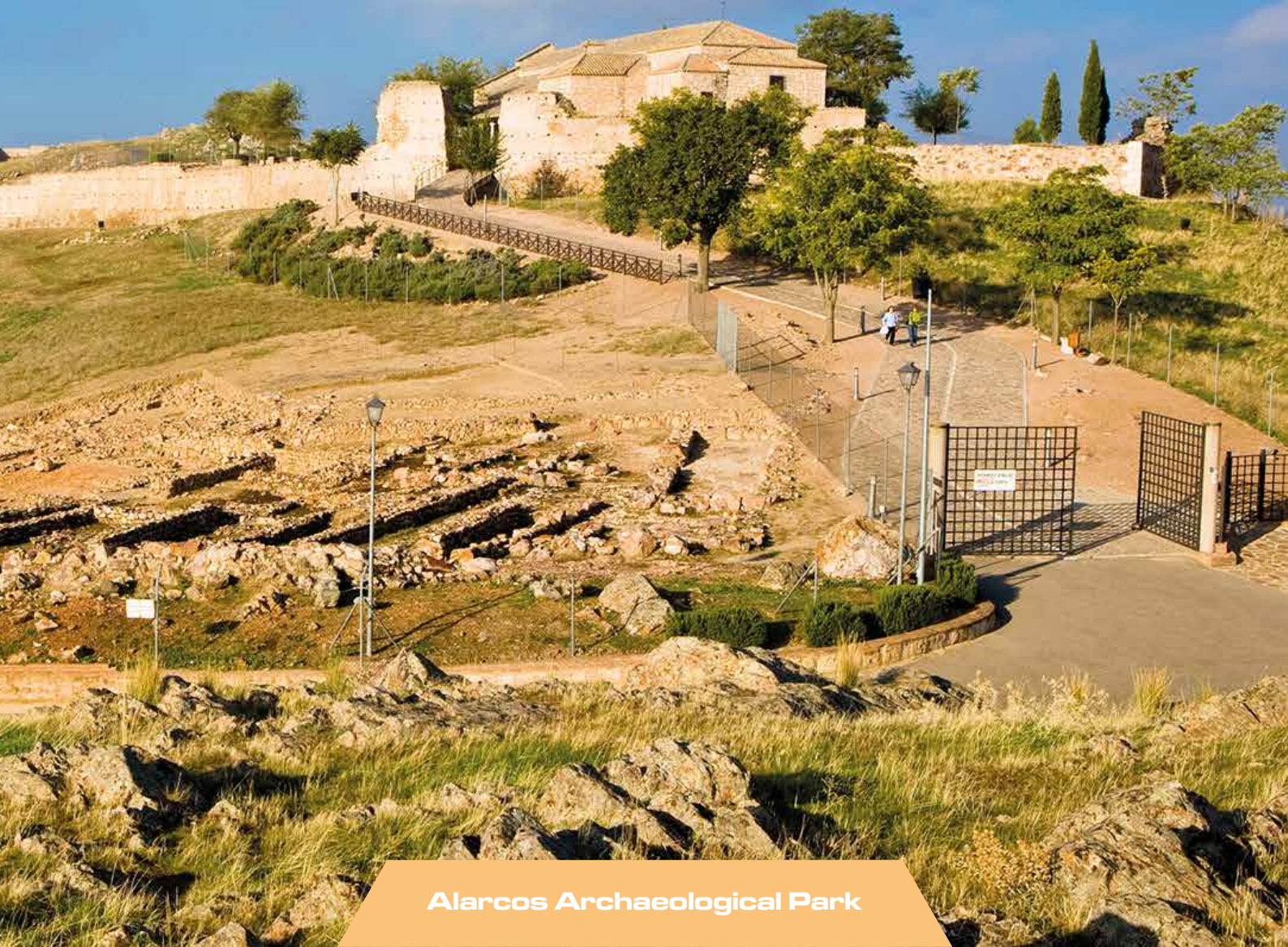
Ciudad Real is friendly and full of social life. Our streets are filled with enthusiasm and color during Carnival, with respect during Holy Week, or with traditional values during our great festival of Pandorga. But if something defines Ciudad Real is its excellent gastronomy, an endless offer of dishes and traditional tapas that, always with the best service and careful attention, I suggest you accompany with our excellent wines.

A city that I am proud of and that can be visited at any time of the year because each season offers different shades, colors and smells. All our visitors are well received by the people of Ciudad Real, no one feels like a stranger and this friendly and generous treatment is what those who decide to repeat their visit appreciate.

Welcome to Ciudad Real

EVA MARÍA MASÍAS AVIS. Mayor of Ciudad Real

HISTORY



Alarcos Archaeological Park

Our HISTORY

Heritage, museums, history, Don Quixote in every corner, wineries, volcanic lagoons, natural sites, illustrious people, curiosities and continuous cultural and festive activities are part of the basic attractions of Ciudad Real.

All of this added to the pleasure of enjoying a rich gastronomy, our tasty tapas and high-quality tourist services, which make your stay in our city even more pleasant.

The origins of Ciudad Real are found in the Cerro de Alarcos, later moving its population to the ancient village of Pozuelo Seco de Don Gil. In 1255, Alfonso X founded Villa Real in this village, in order to counteract the power of the Military Orders, especially the Order of Calatrava. After the foundation of the city, a walled enclosure with 130 towers and 7 gates was built.

Life in the town was distributed in three neighborhoods around the main churches: Santa Maria Church (now the Cathedral) which dominated the "Moorish quarter", San Pedro Church in the Christian quarter, and finally Santiago Church, in the Jewish quarter.

In 1420 Juan II granted it the category of "City", along with the title of "Muy noble y muy leal" [Very Noble and Very Loyal], being renamed Ciudad Real. Years later, the Catholic Monarchs established the Tribunal of the Holy Inquisition [1483] and the Royal Chancery [1494]. The transfer of these bodies to other cities, and the expulsion of the Jews and later of the Moors, led to the decline of the city until the arrival of the railroad in the 1860s, when the city began to recover some of its past importance.



Village charter



Rey Chico



Panoramic of Main Square



Interior of
Alarcos
Hermitage

From Iberian Oppidum
to Medieval Fortress:
Alarcos

Hermitage
rose window
in detail

06



Alarcos Archaeological Park

Historical origins of OUR TOWN

Located in a strategic enclave, on a high hill on the left bank of the Guadiana River and a few Kilometers from Ciudad Real, it was an ideal place for the settlement of human groups, who occupied it since the Full Bronze Age. Alarcos is currently one of the most spectacular archaeological sites in Castilla la Mancha, not only because of its size [30 hectares], but also because of the importance of its iberian and medieval remains. The excavation and restoration work that has been carried out since 1984 has made it possible to recover a sector of the urban fabric of the iberian city, as well as a good part of the Wall and the medieval castle.

In addition, Alarcos was the scene of one of the most significant battles of the peninsular Middle Ages: the one that pitted the christian army, under the command of Alfonso VIII, against the almoravid army of Yusuf Al Mansur, on july 19, 1195, and whose remains, form a unique weaponry set of 12th century. After seventeen years of almoravid occupation, attempts to repopulate the area were in vain, so Alfonso X founded Villa Real [Ciudad Real] in 1255, and moved its habitants there. In Alarcos it stayed a hermitage.

A well PROTECTED CITY

The King Alfonso X ordered the foundation of Villa Real in 1255, defining its urban layout and ordering the construction of an oval-shaped Wall, basically raised in rammed earth except for its 130 stone towers, and initially with seven gates, although it eventually had eight [Toledo, Calatrava, La Mata, Granada, Ciruela, Alarcos, Santa María and del Carmen].

Of all these the only one that is conserved at the present time is **Toledo Gate**, ordered to be erected on the Royal Way from Toledo to Sevilla and located to the north of the city. The walled enclosure was built between the end of the 13th century and the beginning of the 14th century. The construction of the Toledo Gate was completed in 1328, which was attested by an inscription found of it.

Of hispano-muslim inspiration, supported by two towers on each side, it has six arches: the ogival exterior ones on semi-attached columns, the intermediate ones horseshoe-shaped and the interior ones pointed.

Inside, two sections with a groin vault separated by the space dedicated to the rake. Outside the walls, on the ogival arch, a shield with the castilian arms – castles and lions.

Detail of
Toledo Gate

Toledo Gate

1195 : On July 18, the **Battle of Alarcos** takes place between Christians and almohads.

1255 : **King Alfonso X the Wise** founded **Villa Real** in a village known until then as Pozuelo Seco de Don Gil.

1302 : **Villa Real joins the Holy Brotherhood**, created in 1300 by Toledo and Talavera de la Reina.

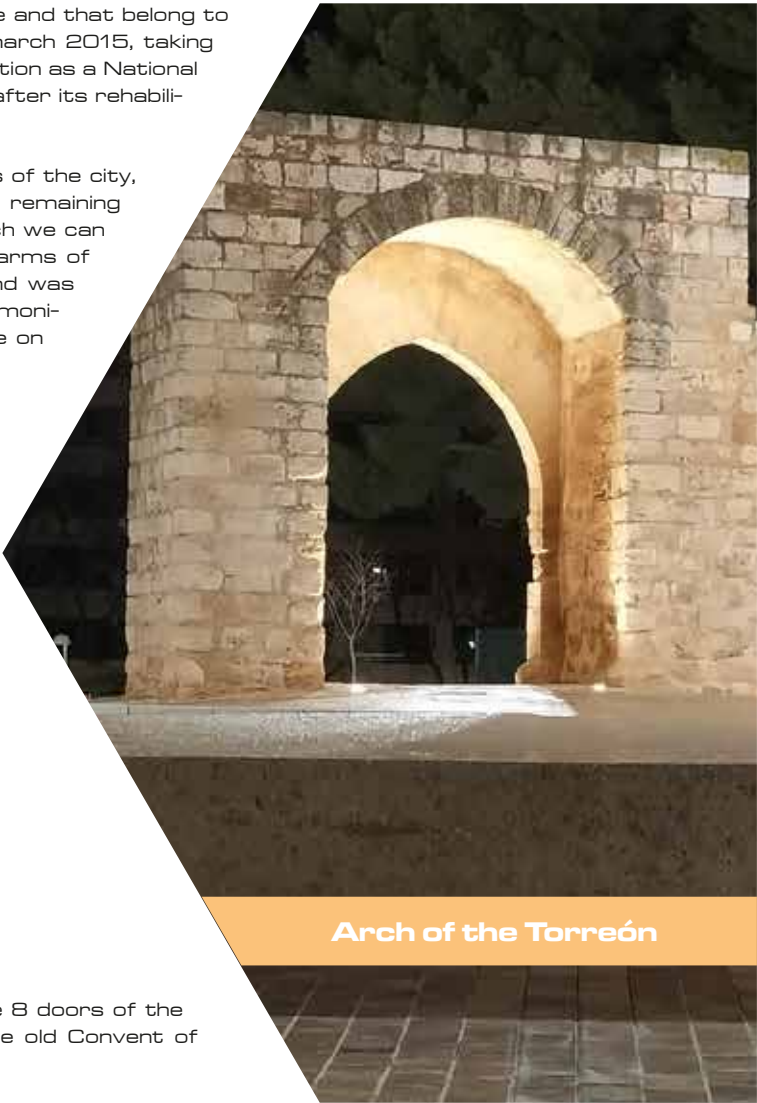
1420 : As a reward for the Dynastic Civil War against the Military Orders, **Juan II granted Villa Real the Rank of City** and a shield with the legend "Very noble, very loyal", renaming it **Ciudad Real**.

It was declared a National Monument in 1915 and has been the subject of several interventions throughout history due to habitual problems of humidity, environmental problems and pathologies of the Stone. The last rehabilitation concluded in 2013, with important findings, such as the four busts carved in the two keystones of the aquitaine vaults that are found over the passage through the interior of the gate and that belong to the time of its original construction, thus helping its dating. In March 2015, taking advantage of the commemoration of the centenary of its declaration as a National Monument, the official presentation of the monument was made after its rehabilitation period.

Walking through one of the most central and well-known gardens of the city, we find the door of the **Torreón del Alcázar**, which is the only remaining vestige of the Alcázar site. It is a door with a pointed arch in which we can see ashlars with the mark of the stonemasons, as well as the arms of Castilla. This enclosure was ordered to be built by Alfonso X and was located in the highest and clearest part of buildings to be able to monitor possible attacks on the city. In addition, it served as residence on occasions for the Catholic Monarchs.



Door of Santa María



Arch of the Torreón

In the round of the city and located where it would be one of the 8 doors of the Wall of Villa Real, is the **Door of Santa María**, belonging to the old Convent of Nuestra Señora de Atagracia, demolished in the 70s.

1451 Born in Ciudad Real **Hernán Pérez del Pulgar** "The One of The Feats".

1483 Catholic Monarchs established in Ciudad Real the **Court of the Inquisition**.

1494 Creation by the Catholic Monarchs of the **Royal Chancery of Ciudad Real**.

1531 Hernán Pérez del Pulgar dies, illustrious figure of the city.

1691 Ciudad Real is named **capital of La Mancha**, year of creation of this region.



Ciudad Real BETWEEN VOLCANOES

In 2021, have become visitable spaces the surroundings of the Arch of Torreón and its galleries, wich have surprised by their high geological and historical value.

Galleries of Torreón Arch

Under the grounds of the old Alcázar, there are some underground galleries that are an impressive example of what were numerous hydromagmatic explosions, since they reveal part of the ring of tuffs from the maar [volcano] of Los Angeles neighborhood and allow a close up view of the hydro-magmatic deposits and impacts volcanic. These galleries came to have very diverse uses, but today we are left with their high geological value.

Next to the galleries are the vestiges of the defensive system, made up of a wall and a moat belonging to the set of buildings of the disappeared Alcázar from the 13th century.

From the wall only are preserved, at the foundation level, the remains of limestone masonry and lime, sand and pozzolana mortar. The moat, which runs parallel to the wall, was excavated in the volcanic rock in the form of a V. It would probably have been larger, but in the 1970s the land was lowered and the area urbanized, with a good part of these medieval defenses being lost.

La Posadilla volcanic lagoon

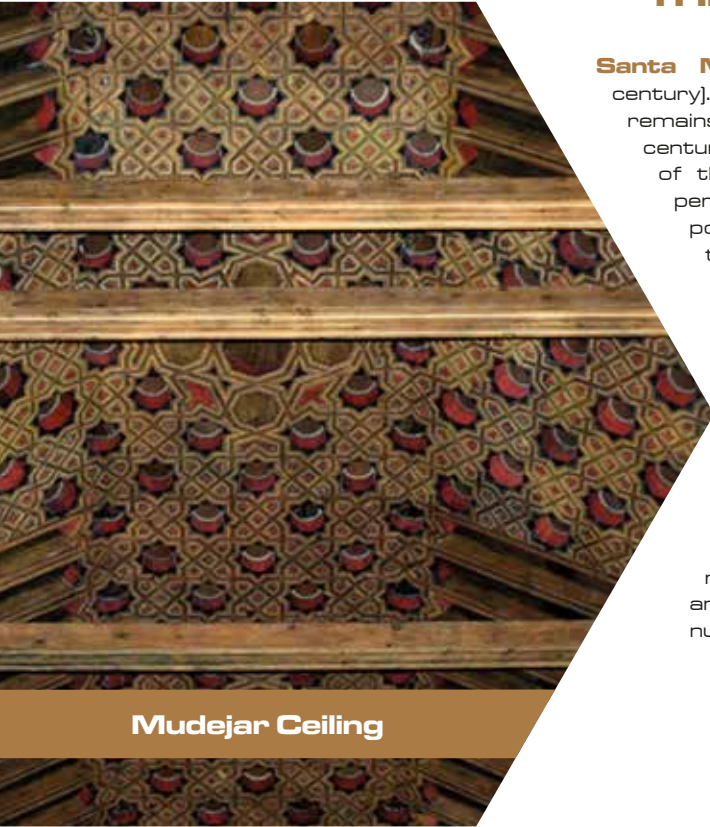
ARCHITECTURE



H. P. B. C. Santa María del Prado Cathedral

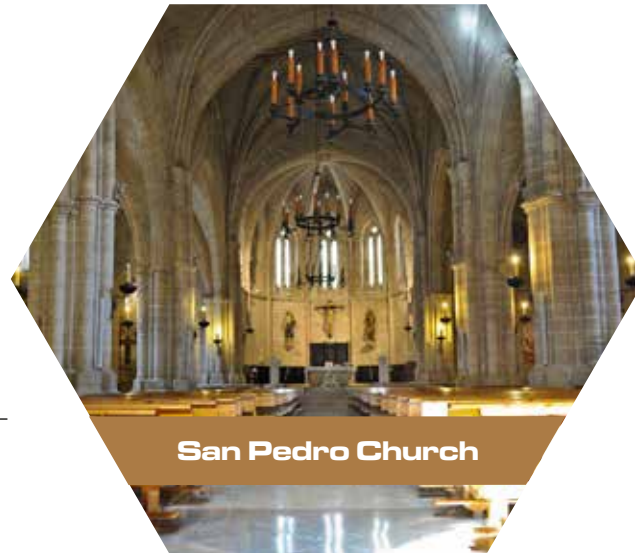
Get to know our RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE

THREE GOTHIC CHURCHES



Mudejar Ceiling

San Pedro Church [14th century]. Gothic church with three naves and chapels, among which stand that of Fernando Alonso de Coca, with an altarpiece and tomb made of alabaster, and that of Jesús Nazareno with a Renaissance doorway and grille. Originally, the circumscription of the old Christian quarter was kept.



San Pedro Church

Santa María del Prado Cathedral [15th century]. Its construction was carried out on the remains of the old Church of Santa María [13th century], this being the nucleus of the Morería of the old Villa Real. Vestiges of this early period can be seen on the west facade: the pointed doorway with flared archivolt and the magnificent multi-lobed rose window. The interior has a single nave and highlights the altarpiece of Our Lady of the Prado [17th century], made of wood, the work of Giraldo de Merlo and Juan de Hasten.

Santiago Church [13th century]. In its interior, the mudejar coffered ceiling and the mural painting of the apse that represents an eight-headed dragon in red and blue tones stand out. It was the old nucleus of the jewish quarter of the capital.

1809

.....
Takes place the **Battle of Ciudad Real** against **Napoleon's troops** on the Guadiana bridges. The city is taken by the napoleonic tropas around 1813.

1833

.....
The Province of Ciudad Real is created, and the city became its capital, by decree of minister **Javier de Burgos**.

1861

.....
Inauguration of the Ciudad Real-Almagro railway line, drying up for this reason the Las Terreras lagoons, sources of infection and epidemics, especially in children.

1866

.....
Isabel II visits Ciudad Real. At the same time, the new **Ciudad Real Town Hall** was inaugurated, as work of **Sebastián Rebollar**.

1875

.....
By Bulla of pope Pío IX, the until then Iglesia Parroquial de Santa María, become the **Holy Priory Basilica Church of Santa María del Prado of Ciudad Real** and therefore to have the position of **Bishopric of the Priory of the Military Orders**.

1887

.....
Gran Casino is created.

¿DID YOU KNOW THAT...?



Cross of Santiago



Cross of Alcántara



Cross of Montesa



Cross of Calatrava

The spanish military orders are:

Santiago, Alcántara, Montesa, and Calatrava.

In 1875 the Parroquial Church of Ciudad Real became the Holy Priory Basilica Church of Santa María del Prado, Priory of the Military Orders. For this reason, in the promenade that precedes it, as well as in its facade, in the altarpiece and in the keystones of the vaults that run through its nave, the cross-symbol of each of them appears. Currently these orders are made up of about 250 members. The Military Orders are invited to participate in Corpus Christi each year, for which the secretaries of each Order designate some knights to represent them, and who are in charge of wearing the Capitular Mantle and form a chapter in the Cathedral Choir.

**Santa María
del Prado Cathedral**



OTHER TEMPLES IN CIUDAD REAL

La Merced Church [XVII-XVIII century]. On its facade, presided over by the Virgen de la Inmaculada due to its previous dedication, we find the shields of Mercedarian Order and those of D. Álvaro Muñoz de Figueroa and his wife Dña. María de Torres, founders of the church. Inside, the impressive baroque wall paintings stand out.



La Merced Church

Los Remedios Church, Las Carmelitas Descalzas Convent or **Concepcionistas Convent** would be other places of interest.



**Palace of the Diputación Provincial de Ciudad Real
(Provincial Council)**



**Former
Gran Casino**

Visit our CIVIL ARCHITECTURE

BUILDINGS BEFORE THE XX CENTURY

Former Gran Casino: It was inaugurated in 1887, being built by Sebastián Rebollar. Classicist style building. In its interior, stand out the Art Decó style lamps and the furniture with vegetal decoration.

House of the Arch: house confiscated in 1484 by Isabel the Catholic from the jew Alvar Díaz, placing in it the first town hall of Ciudad Real, which was in force until 1865. The chiming clock of the city is currently installed in it.

Real Casa de la Misericordia: Ordered to be built by Cardinal Lorenzana in the 18th century, under the mandate of Carlos III. It was an old hospice that took in the poor and sick of the city. It currently houses the headquarters of the Rectorate of the UCLM, contemplating inside one of the doors of the old Jewish quarter.

Provincial Government Building of Ciudad Real: it was completed in 1893, also built by Sebastián Rebollar. The dome decorated by Ángel Andrade and Samuel Luna, which covers the staircase, stands out. Also noteworthy is the mural "Life, Work and Culture of the Province" made by Manuel López-Villaseñor from Ciudad Real in the Plenary Hall.

¿DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The Main Square still preserves in its western part the old "Posada del Sol", an 18th century building that was an inn and Casa de Postas. The Main Square housed multiple activities throughout its history: alcaicería, roll and pillory, inquisitorial headquarters, market, bullfighting ring, scenic arena or liturgical enclave.

Ciudad Real has had three town halls: the first, on the house of Alvar Díaz. The second, by Cirilo Vara y Soria in the s. XIX, forming a closed square with arches at the corners, in a classic style like the rest of the square, but with a deterioration that led to its collapse and replacement, and leaving the bell located behind the current town hall as the only memory. The current one from 1976, made by Fernando Higuera in a neo-gothic style that reminds us of the Nordic countries, where this architecture has a functional sense that Ciudad Real lacks. An attempt was made to give homogeneity to the square, which is why some of its buildings imitate the style of the town hall.

1905: Alfonso XIII is ordained as Grand Master of the Military Orders in the Santa María Church.

1915: The Toledo Gate is declared Asset of Cultural Interest, and that same year a National Monument.

1931: The H.P.B.C. of Santa María del Prado became an Asset of Cultural Interest.

1936 - 1939: During the Civil War, Ciudad Real remained on the Republican side, changing its name to "Free City of la Mancha".

1974: San Pedro Church was declared Asset of Cultural Interest.

ILLUSTRIOUS PEOPLE

ÁNGEL ANDRADE



Painter from la Mancha born in Ciudad Real in 1866. Discoverer of Antonio López whom he channeled and directed towards Fine Arts. Part of his studies were carried out at the San Fernando Academy of Fine Arts where he received a scholarship from the Ciudad Real Provincial Council. In his last years he reduced the format of his works to small tablets that must have influenced López Torres, who always felt admiration for Andrade.

Almost all of his work remains in private collections, in the Ciudad Real Museum and in the Council Palace, where we can admire his mural paintings in the most representative rooms, as well as supervising the decoration of said palace.

A very important part of his work is made up of his landscapes, immersed in what we know as "spanish impressionism".



**Chiming clock
at Main Square**

20th CENTURY BUILDINGS

Medrano Palace: renaissance palace from the beginning of the 20th century. Currently the headquarters of the Delegation of the Junta de Comunidades de Castilla-La Mancha.

City Hall of Ciudad Real: neo-gothic style, built in 1976 by the architect Fernando Higuera.

Diocesan Seminar: imposing building from the 20th century.

Conde de la Cañada's House: a house rebuilt in the 20th century, located above one of the gates of the Ciudad Real jewish quarter, it has a colonial-style glazed balcony and an emblazoned doorway.

Modern Facades

House of the Radio

Former Bank of Spain

Solariega House at Carmen Square: dates from the first half of the 20th century.

Bullring: Inaugurated in 1843.



**Modern
facades**

1976: New building for the City Hall of Ciudad Real, with a neo-gothic style and nordic influence, by the architect **Fernando Higuera**.

1980: The Holy Priory Basilica Church of **Santa María del Prado** in Ciudad Real became a **Cathedral**.

1982: The **Santiago Church** is declared a **National Monument**.

1985: Is founded the **University of Castilla-La Mancha**, whose rectorate is located in **Ciudad Real**.

1992: Inauguration of the **AVE** with its **first stop in Ciudad Real**.

CULTURE



Manuel López-Villaseñor Museum

Learn in OUR MUSEUMS

Manuel López-Villaseñor Municipal Museum: this 15th-century mansion is the oldest surviving house in the city, being the place where Hernán Pérez del Pulgar was born. It houses the work of the local painter Manuel López-Villaseñor, one of the greatest exponents of Spanish painting in the second half of the 20th century. The museum shows the different stages of its evolution that are exhibited on the two floors of the building. The museum also hosts temporary exhibitions and various cultural activities.

Ciudad Real Museum – La Merced Church. Fine Arts Headquarters: built in the 17th century thanks to the financial donation after the death of Captain Andrés Lozano, perpetual alderman. It originally belonged to the Order of the Mercedarios Descalzos. With the Confiscation of the 19th century, it became the first teaching institute in the province. Finally, it became the headquarters of Fine Arts of the City Museum. It exhibits baroque works as well as an important collection of Contemporary Art, with authors such as Antonio López, Salvador Dalí or Joan Miró.

Diocesan Museum: a 19th-century building in which artistic works of a religious nature are exhibited from the province, dated between the 12th and 20th centuries. Stand out in the central courtyard the sculptural groups of the Resurrected by García Donaire, and the Holy Supper by Faustino Sanz, both made of wood, which are part of the 34 steps of Holy Week, declared of National Tourist Interest.

Quixote Museum and cervantine library: centered on the world famous work of Miguel de Cervantes "Don Quijote de la Mancha". It combines the exhibition of works of art on the novel with multimedia montages. It also has a Cervantes Library for researchers.

Elisa Cendrero House-Museum: Dña. Elisa Cendrero y de Arias del Castillo (1888-1977), an illustrious lady of Ciudad Real's high bourgeoisie, ceded her family home, together with her collections, to become the Municipal Museum. The modernist-style building houses an important collection of paintings by artists such as Ángel Andrade, Manuel López-Villaseñor, Lorenzo Aguirre and Gloria Merino, as well as furniture and decorative arts from the period.

Museum of Don Quixote



ILLUSTRIOUS PEOPLE

HERNÁN PÉREZ DEL PULGAR

He was born in 1451 in the house that is now the Manuel López-Villaseñor museum. His courage and bravery during the war of conquest of the Kingdom of Granada earned him the titles of Gentilhombre and Continuum of the Royal House in 1481. During this decade he achieved significant military successes.

In 1490 he enters the city of Granada (still under nasrid control) and arrives at its main mosque, on whose door he nails a letter where he states the intention of recovering the temple in honor of the Virgin. This fact is worth being buried in the future cathedral of Granada next to the CCMM, a fact that was not repeated in history.

The last years of his life passed in a quiet way, dedicated to agriculture and remembering his busy history, of which he was so proud. He fixed his residence in Granada and there he died on August 11, 1531.

SCULPTURE ROUTE: AN OPEN-AIR MUSEUM

We begin the route through the Gasset Park in an emblematic place, the **Newly-weds Cross Monument** [1929]. On the tour we will find the **Monument to Gasset** [Pinazo Martínez, 1932], **Alegory of Spring** [López Salazar, 1925], the **Monument to José María de la Fuente** [García Coronado, 1934], and the **Monument to José Cruz Prado** [1941]. Finally **Don Quixote, Rocinante, Sancho Panza and his donkey Rucio** [Mayoral, 1999] invite us to tour the city, while **Don Quixote and Sancho in the centenary elm tree** [Francisco Fernández Ortega, 2018], presides over the entrance to Gasset Park.

If we continue along the round of Ciruela we can see a striking sculpture, the **Aztec Quixote** [Silva, 1997].

Inside the round we find the **Fountain and Reliefs of the Four Seasons** [architect Bendito and reliefs by García Donaire, 1962].

In Alarcos Street we find the **Pyramid Homage to Alarcos**.

From the Pilar Square, **Don Quixote** [García Donaire, 1967] views the city, next to the **Monument to Cervantes** [García Coronado, 1927].

Monument to Pozuelo de Don Gil [López Arza, 2000]. In the Cervantes Square the **Homage to the Woman of La Mancha** [Jesús Ruiz de la Hermosa].

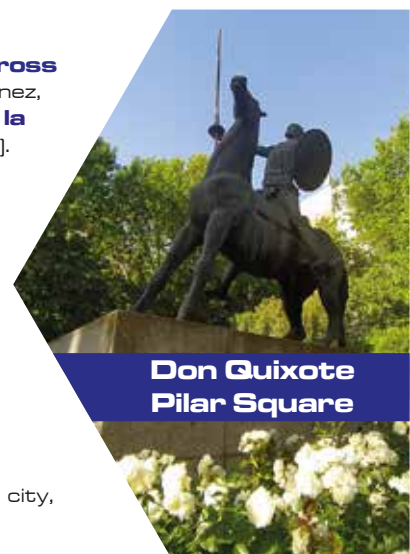
Already in the Main Square, presides over the city **Alfonso X "the Wise"** [García Donaire, 1976]. In the House of the Arch, we can enjoy the curious **Chiming Clock** [Cándido Valverde, 2005]. And behind the Town Hall the sculpture of **Dulcinea** [López-Arza, 2015].

In the Prado Gardens, we find the **Homage to Pandorga** [López Arza, 1999] and the **Monument to Javier Segovia** [Céspedes, 1998].

If we head towards the outskirts, it is worth nothing the sculpures of **Rayo** [Silva, 2007] next to the Music Conservatory; **Juan II** [Blanco, 2007] is in the Torreón Gardens, where we also find the **Lucky Harlequin** [Kiriko, 2019].

The Penitent [Kiriko, 2006] is in front of La Merced Church, and the **Homage to Reina Rincón** [López Arza, 2006] next to the Bullring; the **Memorial to the Victims of Terrorism** [Velado, 2007] is in the Atocha Park; ending with the statues of **Queen Isabel "the Catholic"** [Guerra del Moral, 2009] and **Hernán Pérez del Pulgar** [Guerra del Moral, 2010] in the Avenue of the Reyes Católicos.

Ciudad Real Museum - La Merced Church. Archeology and Natural Sciences Headquarters: Inaugurated in 1982, it spreads over its three floors an interesting collection of Archeology and Paleontology. Objects from paleontological sites such as Las Higuieruelas and archaeological sites with pieces located chronologically from the Paleolithic to the Modern Age are exhibited. The main attractions of the museum are the Anancus Arvernensis [mastodon] and the oldest Stephanorhinus etruscus [rhinoceros] in Europe.



**Don Quixote
Pilar Square**

¿DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The reliefs found in the Cervantes sculpture are the same ones that appear in the frieze of the Quijano Municipal Theatre. In both the following scenes are represented: the Battle of Lepanto on one of its sides and on the other three scenes from the work of Don Quixote: The burial of the shepherd Crisóstomo, Don Quixote in the Cage and finally Don Quixote in the inn.



And from here YOU WILL BE ABLE TO KNOW

Ciudad Real, thanks to its privileged location and its communication routes, is an ideal starting point to visit the great heritage and natural wealth of the province. The historical-artistic ensembles of **Almagro** and **Villanueva de los Infantes** stand out; the first, home to the International Classical Theater Festival and administrative headquarters of the Order of Calatrava since the 14th century, where the construction of palaces, manor houses, churches, sanctuaries and convents of the most important Orders is encouraged. Villanueva de los Infantes, located in Campo de Montiel, spiritual focus of La Mancha in the Spanish Golden Age and place chosen by Francisco de Quevedo to die in 1645.

As a border land, of Military Orders and castles, we will be impressed when visiting two of its most important landmarks. First of all, Calatrava la Vieja, in Carrión de Calatrava, an ancient fortress city and in the High Middle Ages, the most important on the road from Toledo to Córdoba, where the Order of Calatrava was founded in 1158. And the Sacred Convent and Castle of Calatrava la Nueva, in **Aldea del Rey**, in a privileged enclave, dominating the Port of Calatrava and facing the Castle of Salvatierra, where the Calatravian knights established their headquarters from 1217.

To the southwest, in the town of Almadén, stands out the World Heritage Mining Park, known for its exceptional mercury mines. To the northeast, the extensive plain of La Mancha, where the adventures of Don Quixote take place. We must not miss visiting their villages while we look for the most universal image of this land, that of the windmills, with the most important set located on the hill of the Virgen de La Paz in **Campo de Criptana**.



Las Tablas de Daimiel National Park

Enter into the NATURAL SETTING of our NEAREST SURROUNDINGS

The great natural value of this territory is represented by the Cabañeros and Las Tablas de Daimiel National Parks. Added to these are spaces as unique as the Lagunas de Ruidera Natural Park and the Valle de Alcudia and Sierra Madrona Natural Park.

The volcanic area of Campo de Calatrava is the great unknown but at the same time the most representative of our environment. Geomorphologically it is a region characterized by its hills of volcanic origin and lagoons. This region is one of the three most important areas of recent volcanism in the Iberian Peninsula. Its activity took place during the Pliocene and Quaternary, with a total area of about 5,000 km² and includes about 240 volcanic structures. As an example, the Cerro Gordo Volcano, the first volcano that can be visited on the Peninsula, which is located between Almagro and Granátula de Calatrava.

The lagoons of volcanic origin such as Hoya de Cervera, on the way to Aldea del Rey; or the Hoya del Mortero, the Prado lagoon or La Inesperada, are especially significant places, as well as the La Posadilla lagoon, in Valverde, a protected area with the category of Natural Monument.

PARKS AND GARDENS

VERTICAL GARDEN

Since 2020, the front facade of the Ciudad Real City Council Tourist Office has had a Vertical Garden, with planting of natural species that embellish its façade and act as a bioclimatic thermal envelope. This project was carried out within the EDUSI "Ciudad Real 2022 EcolIntegrador", in collaboration with the Department of Sustainability, and thanks to the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). We are talking about a space of high ecological, landscape, architectural and social value in the center of the city, which has become a new point of interest.

Within the tourist destination Ciudad Real, the Municipal Office of Tourism strives to improve its service to visitors, relying on the Comprehensive System of Tourist Quality in Destination (SICTED), which is promoted by the **Secretary of State for Tourism**, with the support of the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP). The SICTED Improvement Plan: "Vertical Garden of the Ciudad Real Tourism Office: exterior embellishment and bioclimatic benefit" has obtained the **First Prize for the most outstanding SICTED Improvement Plan of the SICTED 2022 AWARDS**, highlighting the effort made by the council in achieving a more sustainable city with greater respect for the environment.



MORE INTERESTING ZONES

Gasset Park: it is the most traditional and historic. In it you can see one of the most emblematic fountains of the city: "La Talavera", richly decorated with Talavera ceramics, in addition to the benches with varied motifs from Don Quixote. Among the sculptures that adorn the park, the Newly-weds Cross Monument, Allegory of Spring and the Monument to José M^a de la Fuente stand out.

Pilar Park: the various places set up for strolling, games for children and young people or the pier make this park a pleasant place to relax.

Atocha Park: located on the outskirts of Ciudad Real, in addition to finding various children's and leisure areas, in this park we can see the monument dedicated to the victims of terrorism.

Antonio Gascón Park: located between the cemetery and the Toledo Gate. With the recent remodeling that it has undergone in recent times, the sports areas have been enlarged, also equipping itself with different gerontogymnastics equipment and play areas for different ages.

Torreón del Alcázar Garden: these gardens located in the heart of Ciudad Real and guarded by the equestrian sculpture of Juan II, are one of the places with the most life and leisure alternatives in the city. Today they conserve only an arch of the Torreón del Alcázar, built by Alfonso X and the recently opened underground galleries.

Prado Gardens: these gardens are one of the most emblematic in the city. They are located in an area surrounded by buildings as significant as the house of Hernán Pérez del Pulgar (López-Villaseñor Museum), the Cathedral, the old House of Culture of Miguel Fisac, the Former Casino and the Museum of Ciudad Real. It is an elevated garden, with two sculptures honoring "La Pandorga" and in its central part a pavilion that invites musical activities in the summer.

La Atalaya Forestry Park [Carretera de la Atalaya], **Poetas Park** [between Toledo road and Vicario Path], **Reina Sofía Park** [between C/. Caracola and C/. Gregorio Marañón], **Park of Santo Tomás de Villanueva** [P/º XII neighborhood], **Door of Santa María Gardens** [between Camino el Campillo and Camino de Sancho Rey], **Ciudad Jardín Oeste park** [between C/. Pintor Vela Siller, C/. Pintor López Torres and C/. Virgen de las Batallas], **Fairgrounds** [between Avda. Descubrimiento de América and C/. Argentina], **Vía Verde** [Highway of Puertollano], **Practical Golf Course** [between C/. Campo de Criptana and C/. Villarrubia de los Ojos], **Plaza of Trillo Gardens** [next to the Bus Station], **Plaza of Ntra. Sra. de los Ángeles** [C/. Madrid], **Plaza of San Francisco** [next to C/. Montes], **Plaza de la Inmaculada** [next to C/. Lirio], **Juan Pablo II Park** [between Lagunas de Ruidera avenue and Tablas de Daimiel avenue] and **Gardens on Carretera de Fuensanta** [Highway of Fuensanta].

Children's play area Prado Gardens



Gasset Park and Public Library

FESTIVITIES & TRADICIONES



August Fair

FIESTAS Y OTROS EVENTOS

THE CARNIVALS: Piñata Sunday is the most important day of this celebration, in which the city's clubs and clubs from different parts of the region participate in a parade of comparsas, which has been declared of **Regional Tourist Interest**.

HOLY WEEK: declared of **National Tourist Interest**, Our Passion Week is characterized by the artistic and cultural richness that is shown to the people on this date. It enjoys the influence of the Castilian, Levantine and Andalusian brotherhoods.

LOS MAYOS (night of April 30): groups dressed in regional costumes sing the traditional Mayos to our Patron Saint, the Virgen del Prado. The city is adorned with beautiful "May crosses".

PILGRIMAGE OF ALARCOS: the pilgrimage begins on the morning of Pentecost Sunday, with the transfer of the Virgen de Alarcos from the Church of San Pedro to the Hermitage of Alarcos. On Pentecost Monday, a procession with the Virgen is carried out around her hermitage, carrying out recreational activities during that day on the hill.

CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION: the city puts on a ceremony with carpets and altars through the streets of the city throughout the day, in which the Blessed Sacrament makes its presence accompanied by a large number of faithful, communion children and members of the Military Orders.

LA PANDORGA and its TRADITIONAL LIMONÁ (July 30-31): declared of **Regional Tourist Interest**, the Pandorga brings together a large crowd of visitors to enjoy the traditional limoná, the Offering to the Patron Saint, the National Seguidilla Festival and the Fire Bulls.

AUGUST FAIR (August 14-22): big week in our city in honor of the Patron Saint, Our Lady of the Prado. Particularly noteworthy is the traditional Vermouth Dance, held every day in the Plaza Mayor, the concerts and recreational activities that can be enjoyed throughout this week.

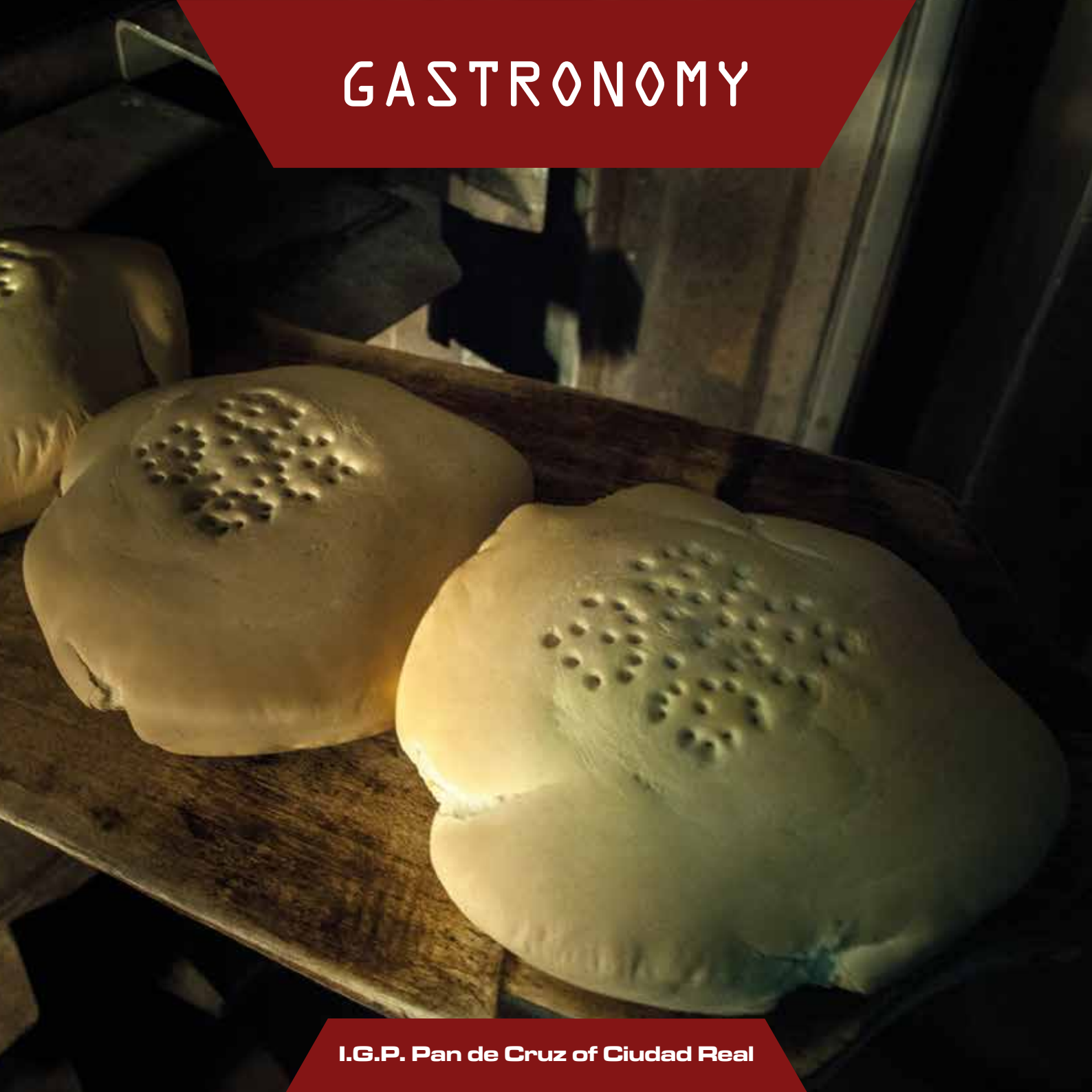


Holy Week



Alarcos Religious
Pilgrimage

GASTRONOMY



I.G.P. Pan de Cruz of Ciudad Real

OUR GASTRONOMIC EVENTS YOU WON'T WANT TO MISS THEM!

Regional Championship of Ham Cutters. February: the best cutters in the region will meet at the Old Casino of Ciudad Real, where we can taste their creations and meet who will be the best ham cutter in Castilla La Mancha.

RealFood. Gastronomic days of Ciudad Real. March: during the celebration of these gastronomic days we invite you to participate in its conferences, workshops and show cooking by reputable national chefs.

Madrid Fusion. March: Ciudad Real travels to Madrid, within the space of Tasting Spain, to publicize our rich hunting cuisine and its links with Cervantes and Don Quixote.

Encounter of Passions: during the celebration of our Holy Week, declared of National Tourist Interest, we invite you to savor vigil menus and tapas.

FENAVIN. May: National Wine Fair that brings together professionals from the wine sector to boost their businesses.

Route of Pinchos of Cinema and Drinks until Dawn. May: coinciding with the Castilla La Mancha Film Festival [Fecicam], try and rate pinchos and cocktails, inspired by the 7th art, in different bars and pubs in the city.

Noche Blanca Cervantina. First Friday of June: enjoy a magical night, full of cultural, musical and gastronomic activities, with shops and museums open until midnight.

Historical Week - Alfonsí Cooking Days. July: Ciudad Real Historical Week, with the celebration of the Alarcos Ancient Music Festival and the ALFONSÍ COOKING DAYS, in which the city is transported back to the Middle Ages. Dishes, portions and tapas inspired by the cuisine of the 13th century.

Pandorga. July 30 and 31: festival declared of Regional Tourist Interest, with the massive Limoná Contest [July 30], with and without alcohol, and the popular invitation to limoná and puñao [toasted chickpeas] by Pandorgo.

Tapearte Ciudad Real. October: Tapas become the queen of local gastronomy. Enjoy the tapa, paired with excellent wines from the area, and you can vote for your favourite.


New Year's Crumbs. December 31: organized by the Federation of Supporters Clubs of Ciudad Real.




ACCOMODATIONS

**** **Hotel Alfonso X.** C/ Carlos Vazquez, 8 - 926 224 281 - www.hoteles-silken.com

**** **Hotel Doña Carlota.** Ronda de Toledo, 21 - 926 231 610 - www.hotelcarlota.com

**** **Hotel Guadiana.** C/ Guadiana, 36 - 926 223 313 - www.hotelguadiana.es 

**** **Hotel NH Ciudad Real.** C/ Alarcos, 25 - 926 217 010 - www.nh-hoteles.es/NH-CiudadReal 

**** **Hotel Santa Cecilia.** C/ Del Tinte, 3 - 926 228 545 - www.santacecilia.com 

**** **Hotel Parque Real.** C/ Cruz de los Casados, 1 - 926 21 90 13 

**** **Hotel Pago del Vicario.**
Ctra. Ciudad Real-Porzuna, Km 16 - 902 092 926 / 926 666 027 - www.pagodelvicario.com

*** **Hotel Cumbria.** Ctra. Toledo, 26 - 926 250 404 - www.hotelcumbria.es

** **Hotel El Molino.** Ctra. Carrión, 10 - 926 223 050 - www.hotelmolinoenjimdo.com

** **Hotel Navarro.** Av. Pío XII, 18 - 926 214 377 - www.hotelnavarro.es

** **Hotel Escudero.** Av. De Valdepeñas, 16 - 926 232 041 - www.hotelescudero.com

** **Hostal la Frasca.** Plaza Agustín Salido, 2- 651 838 660

Casas Rurales y Albergue Juvenil Granja Escuela Orea.
Ctra. Toledo, s/n - 926 690 241 / 615 367 717 - www.granjaoreas.com

Casa Rural Las Melías.
Camino de Moledores, 185 - 926 253 061 / 678 623 081 - www.lasmelias.com 

RESTAURANTS

A Sirigaita. Paseo del Prado, 2 - 926 922 898

Agar-Agar. Avda. Alfonso X El Sabio, 6 - 926 437 205

Antonio's. Obispo Rafael Torija, 3 - 926 102 132

Asador El Chico. Virgen del Prado, 22 - 926 920 063

Asador San Huberto. Montiel, s/n - 926 923 535

Atalaya Real. Ctra. de Toledo, 2 - 926 227 029

Bodegas Galiana. Hernán Pérez del Pulgar, 2 - 926 922 563

Boquerón de Plata. Mata, 17 - 926 033 965

Burguer Cricket. Avda. Tablas de Daimiel, 7 - 926 253 479

Burguer Rayfer. Hídalgo, 11 - 926 253 622

 **Carmen Carmen Resto Bar.** Toledo, 12 - 622 741 212

Casa Blanca. Carretera Carrión, 58 - 926 227 404

Castilla. Mata, 6 - 926 225 366

Crónicas Carnívoras. Lirio, 8 - 926 67 51 35

Cumbria (Hotel-Rest.). Ctra. Toledo, 26 - 926 250 404

Dami Pizza. Diego de Mezaniegos, 3 - 666 875 358

De Maria's. Avda. Reyes Católicos, 7 - 926 822 127

Don Sancho. Altagracia, 50 - 926 256 853

Doña Croqueta. Ronda de Granada, 11 - 926 250 236

Duna. Hernán Pérez del Pulgar, 3 - 926 967 863

El Aguadero. Carlos Eñafia, 16 - 926 226 228

El Bodegón de la Santiaga. Morenía, 21 - 926 210 329

El comendador. Calatrava, 39 - 926 036 452

El Jardín de la Mancha. Ctra Fuensanta, sn [Estación de autobuses] - 638 924 292

El Kiosko. Avda. Reyes Católicos, sn - 636 977 195

El Labrador. Ctra Porzuna, Km 2 - 926 252 090

El Molino (Rte. Hotel). Ctra Carrión, 10 - 926 223 050

El Rincón de Cervantes (H. Guadiana).
Guadiana, 36 - 926 223 313 

El Señor Pérez. Avda. del Rey Santo, 8 - 610 436 406 

El Torreón del Alcázar. Avda. Torreón del Alcázar, 7 - 926 228 313

El Toboso. Pza. Puerta de Alarcos - 926 211 046

El Trokanto. Palma, 9 -926 250 080


Bar España. Plaza del Pilar, 10 - 926 214 096

Ficcus. Hídalgo, 7 - 926 105 476

Frieduría Torremar. Palma, 9 - 926 210 825

Frikando. Palma, 12 - 926 923 097

Gabinadas. Tinte, 1 - 926 223 027

Gasset Lounge Bar (H.Parque Real).
Cruz de los Casados, 1 - 926 817 897 

 **Gujas de la Mancha (H. Sta Cecilia).**Tinte, 3 - 926 228 545

La Caleta. Huertos, 3 - 929 220 955

La Candela. Ciruela, 24 - 926 922 083

La Casona. Avda. Descubrimientos, s/n - 926 223 353

La Casuca. Palma, 10 - 926 255 480

La Cava. Pasaje Dulcinea del Toboso, 2 - 926 105 488

La Gruta. Calatrava, 39 - 926 968 127 / 638 166 172

Las Huertas Rest. Asador. Camino Hoya de Palo, sn - 661 861 602

La Favorita. Avda. Reyes Católicos, 9 - 661 888 565

La Ferroviaria. Parque Juan Pablo II - 926 231 931

La Frasca. Morenía, 1 - 926 211 992

La Leña. Mártires, 7 - 747 420 871

La Mancha. Guadalmez, 13 - 926 213 651

La Manuela. Plaza de España, 3 - 926 092 668

La Mafía. Avda. Tablas de Daimiel, 1 - 926 232 626

La Mia Mamma. Cardenal Lorenzana, 2 - 926 923 811

La Noria. Ctra. Carrión, sn - 926 221 186

La Pérgola. Parque Gasset, s/n - 648 277 524

Las Vegas. Jara, 4 - 926 213 071

Latoga. Ctra. Fuensanta, 9 - 638 600 300

Los Candelis. Parque de Gasset, s/n - 926212955

Los Mena. Lirio, 37 - 926 101 369

Los Llanos. Toledo, 85 - 926 225 992

Manchego Taberna "El Porrón". Jara, 8

Mesón Octavio. Severo Ochoa, 2 Bajo - 926 256 050 

Miami Gastro. Avda. Rey Santo, 3 - 926 921 943

Molina. Morenía, 7 - 666 971 405

NH (Hotel Ciudad Real). Alarcos, 25 - 926 215 853

Nudos. Ctra. Nacional 430 Km 304 - 926 233 090

Pago del Vicario. Ctra. Porzuna, Km 16 -926 666 027

Playas del Vicario. Ctra. De Porzuna CM-412.

Pantano del Vicario. Las Casas - 926 090 658

Plaza Guridi. Plaza del Pilar, 9 - 926 204 474

Pomodoro. Mata, 23 - 926 817 677

Pomodoro. Carlos López Bustos, 5 - 926 009 304

Pura Cepa. Torreón del Alcázar, 9 - 926 002 103

Roberto (Hotel Doña Carlota). Rda. de Toledo, 21 - 926 231 610

Sala Zahora. Hernán Pérez del Pulgar, 6 - 926 923 927

Sally's Cook. Tinte, 17 - 926 103 755

Shanghai. Montesa, 7 - 926 251 112

Soga Bar. Plaza de la Provincia, 5 -926 921 368

Sultán Estambul. Palma, 3. - 926 102 709

Taberna Napoletana. Lanza, 13 - 926 709 862

Takara. Pozo Conejo, 4 - 926 230 212

Tapería Cervecería Dora. Toledo, 85 - 926 221 732

Tapas Willy. Infantes, 1 - 926 223 200

Torreón de Fuensanta. Ctra. Aldea del Rey, km 1,400 - 926 692 101

Wok. Tomelloso, 14 - 926 211 723

Xin Sheng. Morenía, 7 - 926 213 666

TOURIST INFORMATION TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Municipal Turism Office

Main Square 1. 13001 Ciudad Real.

Tel.: 926 216 486 | Fax: 926 200 64

<https://turismo.ciudadreal.es> | turismo@ciudadreal.es

Hours: From September 1 to June 30.

From Tuesday to Saturday: 10.00-14.00 / 17.00-19.00 h. Sundays: 10.00-14.00 h.

From July 1 to August 31.


From Tuesday to Friday: 9.00-14.00 h. Saturdays and Sundays: 10.00-14.00 h.

Provincial Association of Tourist Guides of Ciudad Real

Cristina Sánchez: 667 552 882

 Bárbara Picazo Bueno 636 186 223

 Miriam García: 653 444 675

 Cristina López-Lerma: 649 493 723

Antonino Ruíz: 639 878 887

Margarita Casado Muñoz: 654 530 003 / 926 220 02

TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF INTEREST

City Hall	926 211 044
Provincial Council	926 292 575
Junta de Comunidades	926 279 374
Government sub-delegation	926 989 000
Cámara de Comercio	926 274 444
Provincial Court	926 295 580
Courts	926 278 800
University	926 295 300
INSS	926 222 550
Provincial Traffic Headquarters	926 226 115
Consumer Information Office	926 271 055
Municipal Tourism Office	926 216 486
Fair and Congress Pavilion	926 214 415
Post and Telegraph	902 197 197
National Police	091 / 926 277 900
Local Police	092 / 926 274 860
Civil Cop	062 / 926 221 180

Civil Protection	926 230 431
Emergencies Ciudad Real	1006
Health Center nº 1 - Avd. Pío XII	926 214 114 - 926 212 199
Health Center nº 2 - Avd. Torreón	926 230 035
Health Center nº 3 - C/Severo Ochoa	926 231 731
Psychiatric Hospital - R°. Del Carmen	926 231 275
General Hospital - Avd. Reyes Católicos	926 278 000
Urban buses (Iberconsa)	926 213 405
Intercity buses - C. Fuensanta	926 211 342
Taxi	926 213 040
AVE-RENFE Station	912 320 320 / 912 432 343
ENTERPRISE (AVE Station) Avd. de Europa, s/n	926 25 02 22
AVIS (AVE Station) Hotel Cumbria. Ctra. de Toledo, 26	626 864 757
EUROPCAR C. Comercial Carrefour, local 22 Avd. de Europa, 45	926 23 02 04

