

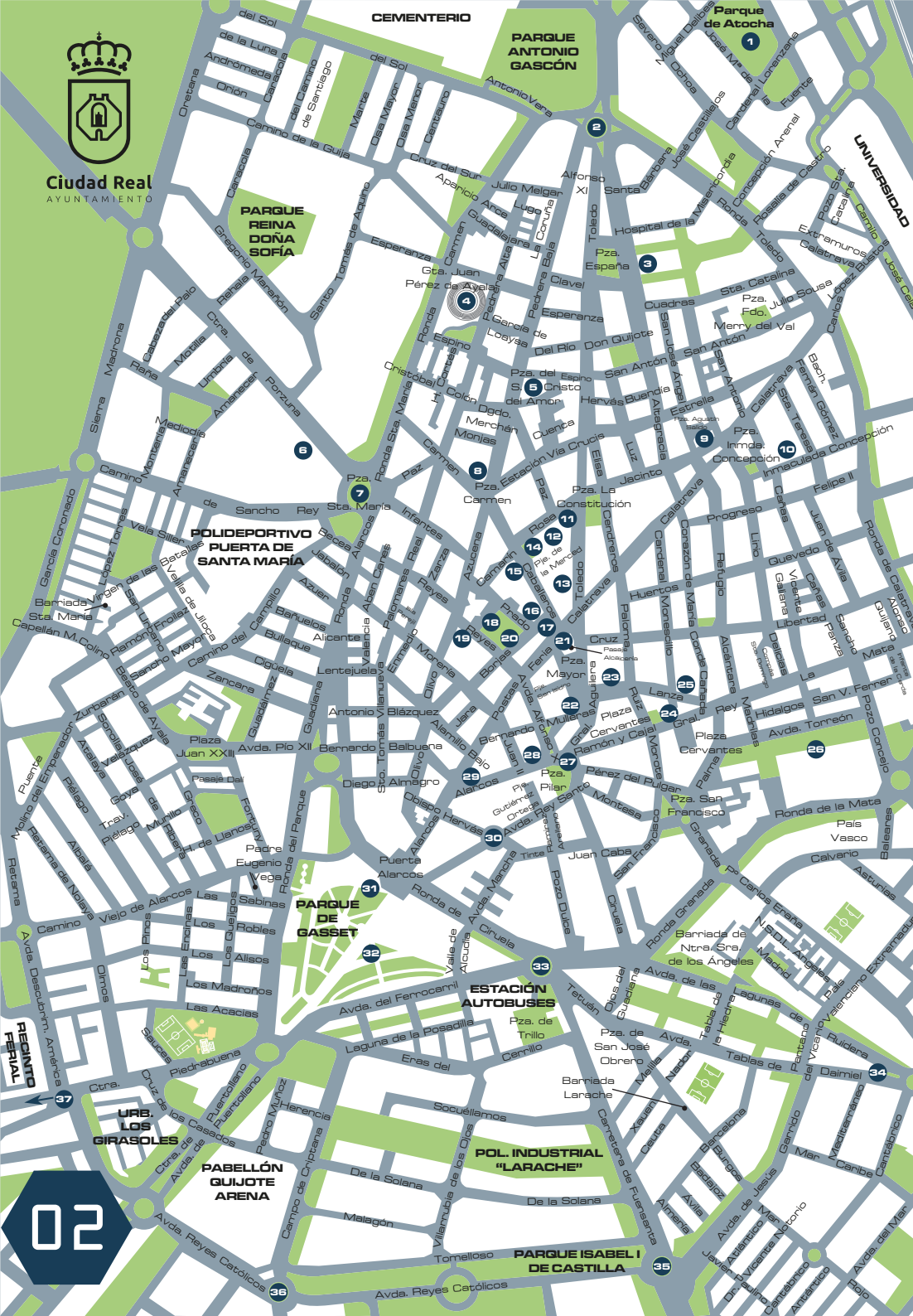
# CIUDAD REAL



TOURIST GUIDE



Ciudad Real  
AYUNTAMIENTO



## Map of the most important locations of Ciudad Real

1. Memorial to the Victims of Terrorism
2. Toledo Gate
3. Real Casa de la Misericordia (UCLM rectorate office)
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36. Isabel the Catholic 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.

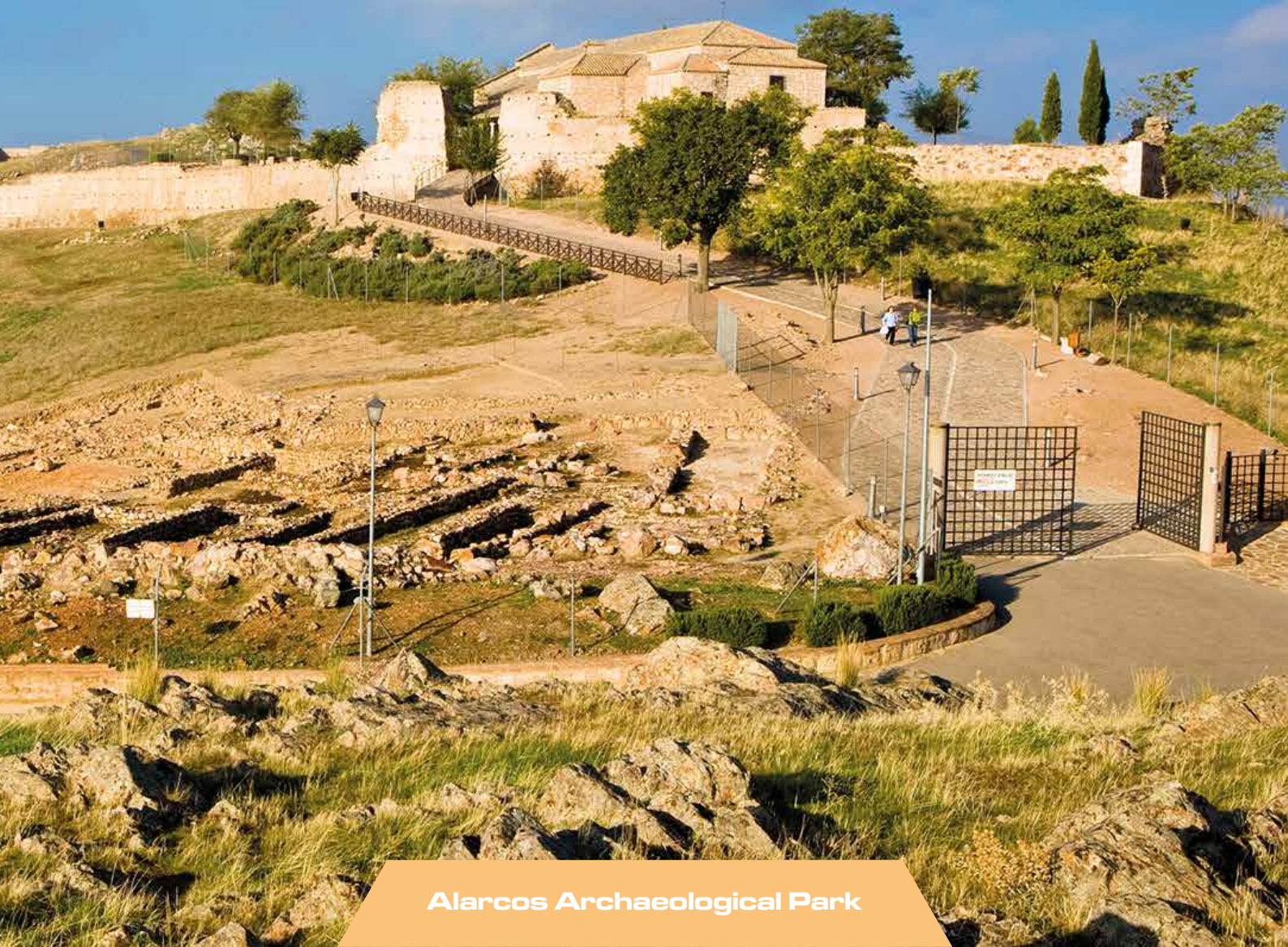
Ciudad Real is friendly and full of social life. Our streets are filled with enthusiasm and color during Carnival, with respect during Holy Week, or with traditional values during our great festival of Pandorga. But if something defines Ciudad Real is its excellent gastronomy, an endless offer of dishes 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

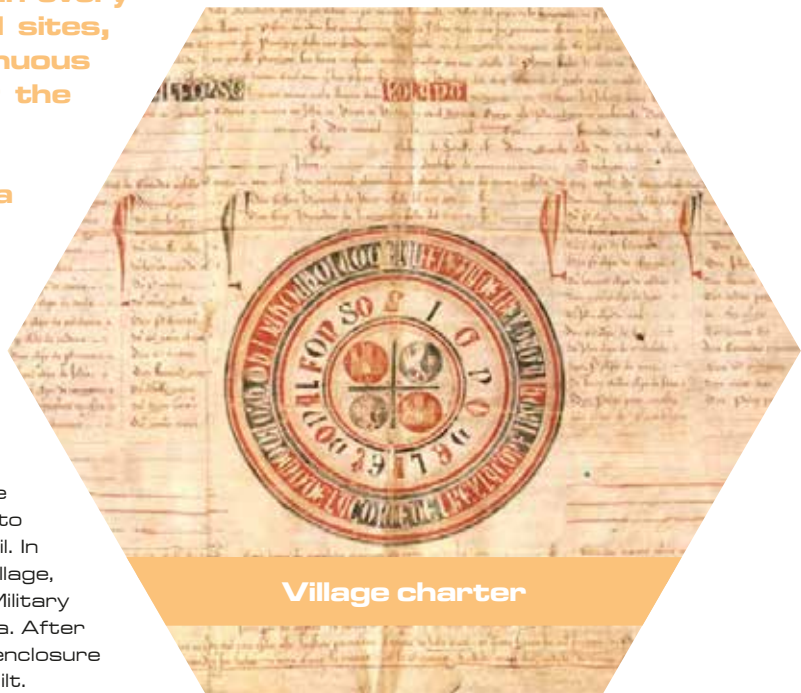
Heritage, museums, history, Don Quixote in every corner, wineries, volcanic lagoons, natural sites, illustrious people, curiosities and continuous cultural and festive activities are part of the basic attractions of Ciudad Real.

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 Bronze Age. Alarcos constitutes, at present, one of the most spectacular archaeological sites in Castilla-La Mancha, not only for its extension, 30 hectares, but also for the importance of its iberian and medieval remains. The excavation and restoration work that have been carried out since 1984 have 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 confronted the Christian army, under the command of Alfonso VIII, against the Almohad army of Yusuf Al Mansur, on July 19, 1195, and whose remains, form a unique set of weapons of the twelfth century. After seventeen years of Almohad occupation, the attempts to repopulate the place were in vain, so Alfonso X founded Villa Real [Ciudad Real] in 1255, and moved its inhabitants there. A hermitage remained in Alarcos.

# 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 Road from Toledo to Seville 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 Toledo Gate was completed in 1328, as attested by an inscription found of it.

Of Hispano-Muslim inspiration, supported by two towers on each side, it has six arches: the exterior pointed arches on attached half columns, the intermediate horseshoe arches and the interior pointed arches.

In the interior, two sections with groin vault separated by the space dedicated to the portcullis. Outside the walls, above the pointed arch, there is a shield with the Castilian coat of arms - castles and lions.

Detail of  
Toledo Gate

Toledo Gate

**1195** : On 18th july, **Battle of Alarcos** takes place between Christians and Almohads.

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

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

**1420** : As a reward for his support in the dynastic Civil War against the Military Orders, **Juan II granted Villa Real the rank of "Town"** and a coat of arms with the legend "Very noble, very loyal", **being renamed as Ciudad Real**.

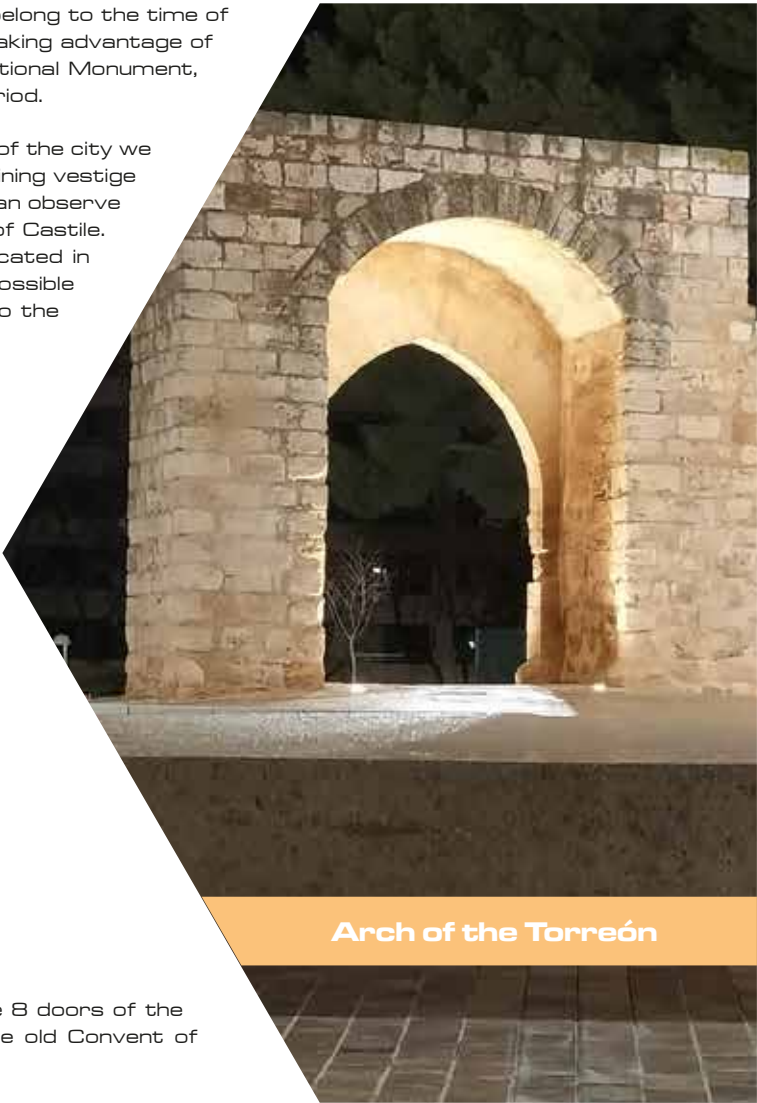


It was declared a National Monument in 1915 and has undergone several interventions throughout history due to the usual problems of humidity, environmental and pathologies of the stone. The last rehabilitation was completed in 2013, with important findings, such as the four busts sculpted in the two keystones of the Aquitanian vaults that are found on the passage through the interior of the Gate and that belong to the time of its original construction, thus helping to date it. In March 2015, taking advantage of the commemoration of the centenary of its declaration as a National Monument, the monument was officially presented 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 Alcazar enclosure. It is a door of pointed arch in which we can observe ashlars with the mark of the stonemasons, as well as the arms of Castile. 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. It also served as a residence, on occasion, to 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 Altagracia, demolished in the 70s.

**1451** : **Hernán Pérez del Pulgar** was born in **Ciudad Real**, known as "el de las Hazañas" .

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

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

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

**1691** : Ciudad Real is named as **capital of La Mancha**, year in which this region was created.







## Ciudad Real BETWEEN MAARES (VOLCANOES)

In 2021, the area around the Torreón arch and its galleries were converted into visible spaces, which are surprising for their high geological and historical value.

### Galleries of Torreón Arch

Under the grounds of the old Alcazar, there are subterranean galleries that are an impressive sample of what were numerous hydromagmatic explosions, since they reveal part of the tuff ring of the maar of the Los Angeles neighborhood and allow a close-up view of the hydromagmatic deposits and volcanic impacts. These galleries came to have many different uses, but today we are left with their high geological value.

Next to the galleries are the remains of the defensive system, consisting of a wall and moat belonging to the group of buildings of the disappeared 13th century Alcazar.

Of the wall, only the remains of masonry of limestone masonry and mortar of lime, sand and pozzolan are preserved at the foundation level. 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 terrain was lowered, and the area was urbanized, losing much of these medieval defenses.



### La Posadilla volcanic lagoon

# ARCHITECTURE

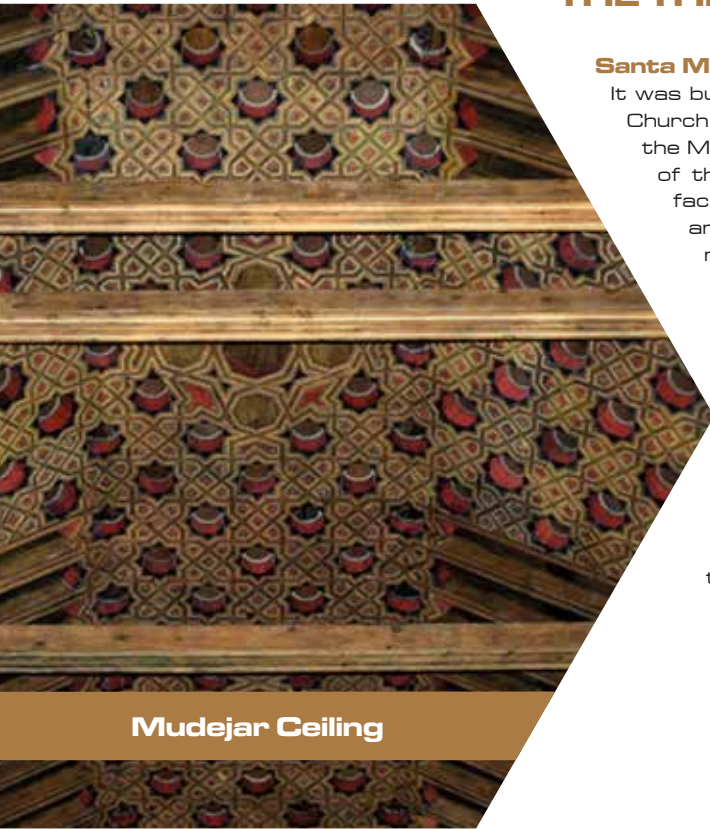


**H. P. B. C. Santa María del Prado Cathedral**



# Learn about our RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE

## THE THREE GOTHIC CHURCHES



Mudejar Ceiling

**San Pedro Church** [XIV century]. Gothic church with three naves and chapels, among which are the chapel of Fernando Alonso de Coca, with an altarpiece and sepulcher made of alabaster, and the chapel of Jesús Nazareno with a Renaissance doorway and grille. In its origins it kept the circumscription of the old Christian quarter.

**Santa María del Prado Cathedral** [XV century]. It was built on the remains of the old Santa María Church [13th century], which was the nucleus of the Moorish quarter of the old Villa Real. Traces of this early period can be seen on the west facade: the pointed doorway with flared archivolts and the magnificent poly-lobed rose window. The interior has a single nave and highlights the altarpiece of Santa María del Prado [17th century], made of wood, the work of Giraldo de Merlo and Juan de Hasten.

**Santiago Church** [XIII century]. Inside, the Mudejar coffered ceiling and the mural painting of the apse depicting an eight-headed dragon in red and blue tones stand out. It was the old nucleus of the Jewish quarter of the capital.



San Pedro Church

1809

The **Battle of Ciudad Real** takes place against **Napoleon's troops** at the bridges of the Guadiana. The city is taken by the Napoleonic troops in 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 rail road line** resulting in the drying up of the Las Terreras lagoons, a source of infection and epidemics, especially among children.

1866

**Isabel II visits Ciudad Real**. At the same time the new **Ciudad Real Town Hall** of **Sebastián Rebolgar** is inaugurated.

1875

By papal bull of Pope Pius IX, the Parish Church of Santa Maria, until that moment, became the **Holy Priory Basilica Church of Santa Maria 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 parish church of Ciudad Real became the Santa Iglesia Basílica Prioral de Santa María del Prado, Priorato de las Órdenes Militares [Holy Priory Basilica Church of Santa María del Prado, Priory of the Military Orders]. For this reason, the cross symbol of each one of them appears on the promenade that precedes it, as well as on its facade, on the altarpiece and on the keystones of the vaults that run along its nave. Currently, these orders are made up of approximately 250 members. The Military Orders are invited to participate in the Corpus Christi every year, for which the secretaries of each Order designate knights to represent them, and who are in charge of wearing the caputular 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]. In its facade, presided by the Virgin of the Immaculate due to its previous dedication, we find the coats of arms of the Mercedarian Order and those of D. Alvaro Muñoz de Figueroa and his wife Dña. Maria de Torres, founders of the church. In its interior the impressive baroque mural 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

## PRE-20TH CENTURY BUILDINGS

**Former Gran Casino:** it was inaugurated in 1887 and built by Sebastián Rebollar, classicist style building. In its interior the Art Deco style lamps and the furniture with vegetal decoration stand out.

**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. In this house is currently installed the chiming clock of the city.

**Real Casa de la Misericordia:** it was ordered to be built by Cardinal Lorenzana in the 18th century, under the mandate of Carlos III. It was a former hospice that sheltered the poor and sick of the city. It is currently the headquarters of the Rectorate of the UCLM, contemplating inside one of the gates of the old Jewish quarter

**Provincial Government Building of Ciudad Real:** it was finished in 1893, also built by Sebastián Rebollar. It highlights the dome decorated by Ángel Andrade and Samuel Luna, which covers the staircase, stands out. It also highlights 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 west side of The Main Square still preserves the old "Posada del Sol", an 18th century building that was the Inn and Casa de Postas. The Main Square housed multiple activities throughout its history: alcaicería, roll and pillory, inquisitorial headquarters, market, bullfighting arena, 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 19th century, forming an enclosed square with arches at the corners, in classical style like the rest of the square, but with a deterioration that led to its collapse and replacement, and leaving as the only memory the bell located behind the current town hall. The current one from 1976, made by Fernando Higuera in a neo-Gothic style reminiscent of the Nordic countries, where this architecture has a functional sense that is lacking in Ciudad Real. An attempt was made to give homogeneity to the square, that is why some buildings in the square 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 Lopez, whom he channeled and oriented towards Fine Arts. Part of his studies were carried out at the Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando where he received a scholarship from the Government of Ciudad Real. In his last years he reduced the format of his works to small panels, which must have influenced López Torres, who always felt admiration for Andrade.

His work remains almost entirely in private collections, in the Ciudad Real Museum and in the Provincial Government Building, where we can admire his mural paintings in the most representative rooms, and he was also in charge of supervising the decoration of the 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 of the early twentieth century. Currently headquarters of the Delegation of the Junta de Comunidades de Castilla-La Mancha.

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

**Diocesan Seminary:** imposing building from the 20th century.

**Conde de la Cañada's House:** rebuilt in XX century, located on one of the gates of the Jewish quarter of Ciudad Real, 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:** **Castilla-La Mancha University** is founded, 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 birthplace of Hernán Pérez del Pulgar. 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 displays 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.

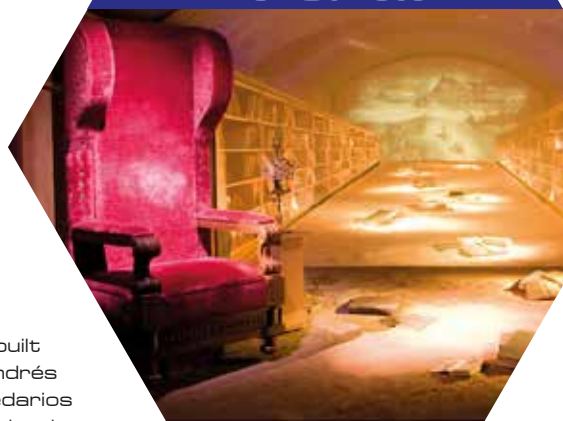
**Ciudad Real Museum – Convent of La Merced . Fine Arts Headquarters:** built in the 17th century thanks to the financial donation after the death of Captain Andrés Lozano, perpetual alderman. It originally belonged to the Order of the Mercedarios Descalzos. With the disentailment of the 19th century, 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:** focused on the world-famous work of Miguel de Cervantes "Don Quixote de la Mancha". It combines the exhibition of works of art about the novel with multimedia montages. It also has a Cervantine 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 currently the Manuel Lopez-Villaseñor Museum. His courage and bravery during the war of conquest of the Kingdom of Granada earned him the titles of Gentilhombre and Continuo de la Casa Real in 1481. During this decade he achieved important military successes.

In 1490 he entered the city of Granada [still under Nasrid command] and reached its main mosque, in whose door he nailed a writing where he stated his intention to recover the temple in honor of the Virgin. This was enough for him to be buried in the future cathedral of Granada together with the ARCC, a fact that was never repeated in history.

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



## SCULPTURE ROUTE: AN OPEN-AIR MUSEUM

We start the route through the Gasset Park in an emblematic place, **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 **Monument to José Cruz Prado** [1941]. Finally **Don Quixote, Rocinante, Sancho Panza and his donkey Rucio** [Mayoral, 1999] invite us to walk through the city, while **Don Quixote and Sancho in the centenary elm tree** [Francisco Fernández Ortega, 2018], presides over the entrance to Gasset Park itself.

If we continue along the Ronda de Ciruela we can contemplate a striking sculpture, the **Aztec Quixote** [Silva, 1997].

Within 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 **Pyramid Homage to Alarcos**.

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

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

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

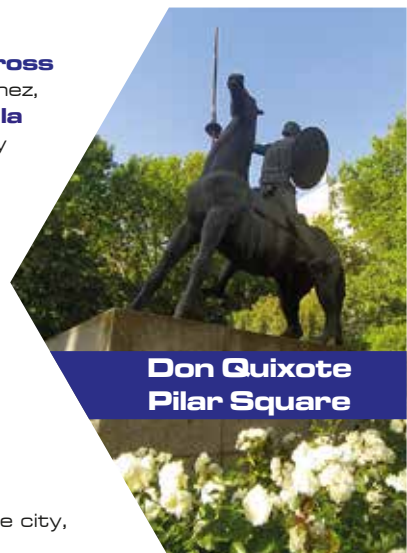
In Prado Gardens, we find the **Homage to Pandorga** [López Arza, 1999] and the **Monument to Javier Segovia** [Céspedes, 1998].

If we go to the periphery, it is worth mentioning the sculptures of **Rayo** [Silva, 2007] next to the Music Conservatory; **Juan II** [Blanco, 2007] in the Torreón Gardens, where we find also the **Lucky Harlequin** [Kiriko, 2019]. **The Penitent** [Kiriko, 2006] in front of Merced Church, **Homage to Reina Rincón** [López Arza, 2006] next to the bullring; the **Memorial to the Victims of Terrorism** [Velado, 2007] in Atocha Park; **Queen Isabel "the Catholic"** [Guerra del Moral, 2009] and **Hernán Pérez del Pulgar** [Guerra del Moral, 2010] in Reyes Católicos Avenue.

**Ciudad Real Museum - Convent of La Merced Church. Archeology and Natural Sciences Headquarters:** Inaugurated in 1982, it distributes in its three floors an interesting collection of Archaeology and Paleontology. It exhibits objects from paleontological sites such as the Higuieruelas and archaeological pieces chronologically located from the Paleolithic to the Modern Age. The main attractions of the museum are the Anancus Arvernensis [mastodon] and the oldest European Stephanorhinus etruscus [rhinoceros].

### 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.



**Don Quixote  
Pilar Square**



## And from here YOU WILL BE ABLE TO KNOW

Ciudad Real, thanks to its privileged location and communication routes, is an ideal starting point to visit the great wealth of heritage and nature of the province. The historic-artistic ensembles of **Almagro** and **Villanueva de los Infantes** stand out: the first, home of 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 the Campo de Montiel, spiritual focus of La Mancha in the Spanish Golden Age and the place chosen by Francisco de Quevedo to die in 1645.

As a land of frontiers, military orders and castles, we will be impressed by visiting two of its most important landmarks. First of all, Calatrava la Vieja, in Carrión de Calatrava, an ancient fortress city and in the early 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 Calatravan knights established their headquarter 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 plains of La Mancha, where the adventures of Don Quixote take place. We must not forget to visit its villages while looking for the most universal image of this land, that of the windmills, with the most important set located on the hill of 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 National Parks of Cabañeros and Las Tablas de Daimiel. To these are added such singular spaces as the Natural Park of the Lagunas de Ruidera, and the Natural Park of the Alcudia Valley and Sierra Madrona.

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 developed during the Pliocene and Quaternary, with a total extension of about 5000 km<sup>2</sup> includes about 240 volcanic structures. As an example, the Cerro Gordo Volcano, the first visitable volcano of 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 Hoya del Mortero, La Inesperada, are particularly significant places, as well as the lagoon of La Posadilla, in Valverde, a protected area with the category of Natural Monument.

# PARKS AND GARDENS

## VERTICAL GARDEN

Since 2020, the façade of the Tourism Office of the Ciudad Real City Council has a Vertical Garden, with natural species planted that embellish the façade and act as a bioclimatic thermal envelope. This project was carried out within the EDUSI "Ciudad Real 2022 Ecolntegrador", 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 Ciudad Real tourist destination, the Municipal Tourism Office strives to improve its service to visitors, relying on the Integral 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: The "Vertical Garden of the Ciudad Real Tourism Office: exterior beautification 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 city council to achieve a more sustainable city with greater respect for the environment.





## MORE INTERESTING ZONES

**Gasset Park:** It is the most traditional and historic. Here you can see one of the most emblematic fountains of the city: "La Talaverana", richly decorated with Talavera ceramics, in addition to the benches with various motifs of Don Quixote. Among the sculptures that adorn the park are the Newly-weds Cross, Allegory of Spring and the Monument to José M<sup>a</sup> de la Fuente.

**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 contemplate the monument dedicated to the victims of terrorism.

**Antonio Gascón Park:** located between the cemetery and Toledo Gate. With the recent remodeling that it has undergone in recent times, the sports areas have been expanded providing, in addition, different gerontogymnastics equipment and playgrounds 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 of the city. They are located in an area surrounded by significant buildings such as the house of Hernán Pérez del Pulgar (Manuel López Villaseñor Museum), the Cathedral, the old House of Culture of Miguel Fisac, the Former Gran Casino and the Ciudad Real Museum. It is an elevated garden, with two sculptures honoring "La Pandorga" and in its central part a bandstand that invites to musical activities in the summer.

**La Atalaya Forestry Park** (Atalaya Road), **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** (Puertollano road), **Golf Driving Range** (between C/. Campo de Criptana and C/. Villarrubia de los Ojos), **Trillo Gardens Square** (next to the Bus Station), **Ntra. Sra. de los Ángeles Square** (C/. Madrid), **San Francisco Square** (next to C/. Montesa), **Inmaculada Square** (next to C/. Lirio), **Juan Pablo II Park** (between Lagunas de Ruidera avenue and Tablas de Daimiel avenue) and **Gardens of Carretera de Fuensanta** (Fuensanta road).

### Children's play area Prado Gardens



Gasset Park and Public Library

# FESTIVITIES & TRADITIONS



August Fair



# FESTIVITIES AND OTHER EVENTS

**THE CARNIVALS:** Piñata Sunday is the most important day of this celebration, in which the groups of the city and groups from different parts of the region participate in a parade of troupes, 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 30th):** groups dressed in regional costumes sing the traditional Mayos to our Patron Saint, the Virgen del Prado. The city is adorned with beautiful "cruces de mayo".

**PILGRIMAGE OF ALARCOS:** the pilgrimage begins on the morning of Pentecost Sunday, with the transfer of the Virgin of Alarcos from San Pedro church to the Hermitage of Alarcos. On Pentecost Monday, a procession takes place with the Virgin around her hermitage, with recreational activities taking place on the hill during that day.

**CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION:** the city dresses up 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 30th-31st):** 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 14th-22nd):** big week of our city in honor of the Patron Saint, Our Lady of the Prado. Especially noteworthy is the traditional Vermouth Dance, held every day in Plaza Mayor, concerts and recreational activities that can be enjoyed throughout this week.

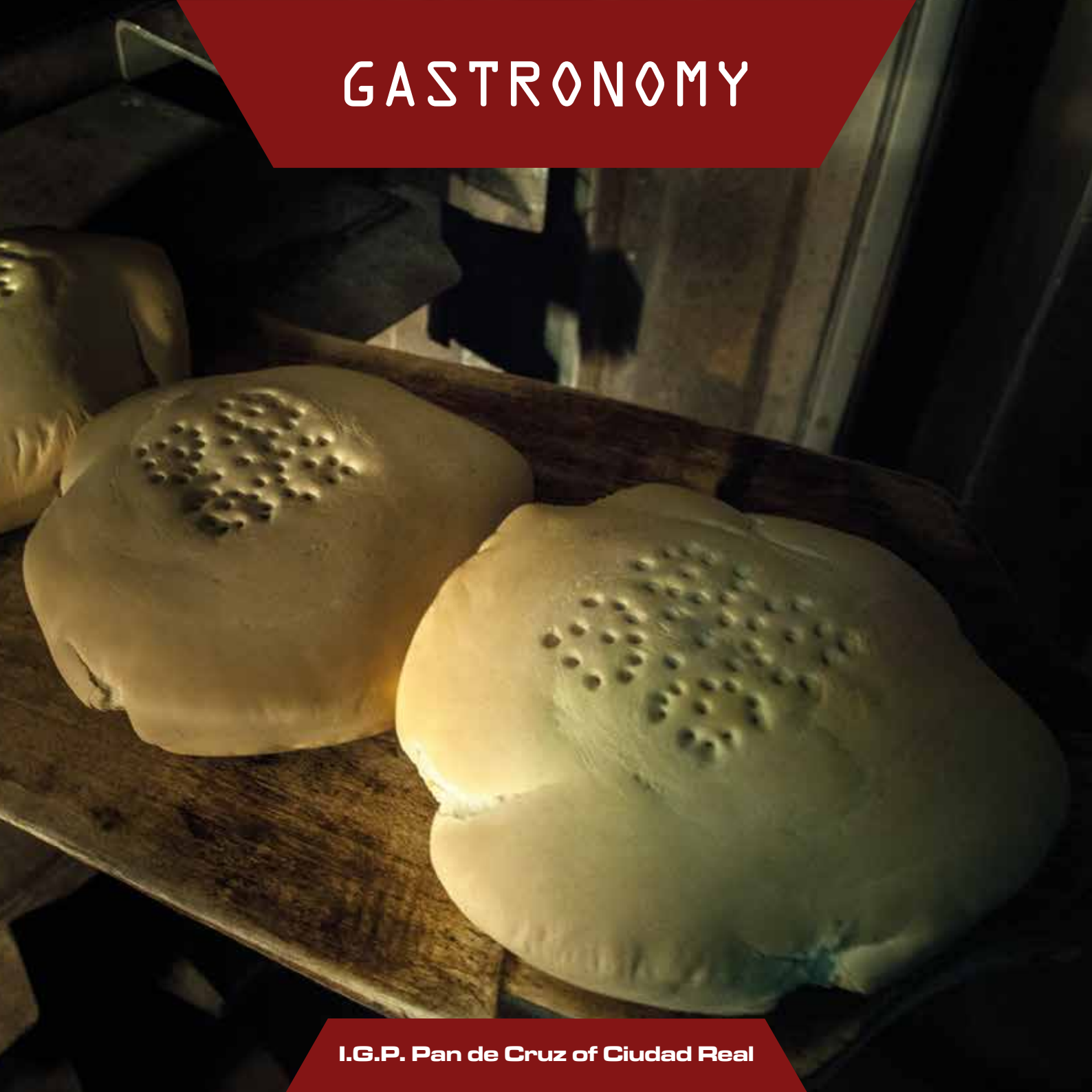


Holy Week



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 Former Casino of Ciudad Real, where we will be able to taste their creations and meet the best ham cutter of Castilla La Mancha.

**Real Food. Ciudad Real Gastronomic Days. 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 publicise our rich hunting cuisine and its links with Cervantes and Don Quixote.

**The "Encuentro de Pasiones":** during the celebration of our Holy Week, declared of National Tourist Interest, we invite you to savor menus and tapas vigil.

**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 30th and 31st:** festival declared of Regional Tourist Interest, with the multitudinous "Limoná" Contest [July 30th], with and without alcohol, and the popular invitation to "limoná and puñao"[roasted chickpeas] by the Pandorgo.

**Tapearte Ciudad Real. October:** the tapa becomes the queen of local gastronomy. Enjoy the tapa, paired with excellent local wines, and you can vote for your favorite.


**New Year's Eve "Migas". December 31st:** organized by the Federation of Peñas de Ciudad Real.




## ACCOMODATIONS

\*\*\*\* **Hotel Alfonso X.** C/ Carlos Vazquez, 8 - 926 224 281 - [www.hoteles-silken.com](http://www.hoteles-silken.com)

\*\*\*\* **Hotel Doña Carlota.** Ronda de Toledo, 21 - 926 231 610 - [www.hotelcarlota.com](http://www.hotelcarlota.com)

\*\*\*\* **Hotel Guadiana.** C/ Guadiana, 36 - 926 223 313 - [www.hotelguadiana.es](http://www.hotelguadiana.es) 

\*\*\*\* **Hotel NH Ciudad Real.** C/ Alarcos, 25 - 926 217 010 - [www.nh-hoteles.es/NH-CiudadReal](http://www.nh-hoteles.es/NH-CiudadReal) 

\*\*\*\* **Hotel Santa Cecilia.** C/ Del Tinte, 3 - 926 228 545 - [www.santacecilia.com](http://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](http://www.pagodelvicario.com)

\*\*\* **Hotel Cumbria.** Ctra. Toledo, 26 - 926 250 404 - [www.hotelcumbria.es](http://www.hotelcumbria.es)

\*\* **Hotel El Molino.** Ctra. Carrión, 10 - 926 223 050 - [www.hotelmolinoenjimdo.com](http://www.hotelmolinoenjimdo.com)

\*\* **Hotel Navarro.** Av. Pío XII, 18 - 926 214 377 - [www.hotelnavarro.es](http://www.hotelnavarro.es)

\*\* **Hotel Escudero.** Av. De Valdepeñas, 16 - 926 232 041 - [www.hotelescudero.com](http://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.granjaorea.com](http://www.granjaorea.com)

**Casa Rural Las Melías.**  
Camino de Moledores, 185 - 926 253 061 / 678 623 081 - [www.lasmelias.com](http://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 Tourism Office**

Plaza Mayor 1. 13001 Ciudad Real.

Phone number: 926 216 486

<https://turismo.ciudadreal.es> | [turismo@ciudadreal.es](mailto:turismo@ciudadreal.es)

Opening time: From September 1st to June 30th.

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

From July 1st to August 31st.


From Tuesday to Friday: 9.00-14.00 h. Saturday and Sunday: 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

<b>Town Hall</b> .....	926 211 044
<b>Provincial Council</b> .....	926 292 575
<b>Community Council</b> .....	926 279 374
<b>Government sub-delegation</b> .....	926 989 000
<b>Chamber of Commerce</b> .....	926 274 444
<b>Provincial Audience</b> .....	926 295 580
<b>Courts</b> .....	926 278 800
<b>University</b> .....	926 295 300
<b>Social Welfare</b> .....	926 222 550
<b>Provincial Traffic Headquarters</b> .....	926 226 115
<b>Consumer Information Office</b> .....	926 271 055
<b>Municipal Tourism Office</b> .....	926 216 486
<b>Fair and Congress Pavilion</b> .....	926 214 415
<b>Post and Telegraph Services</b> .....	902 197 197
<b>National Police</b> .....	091 / 926 277 900
<b>Local Police</b> .....	092 / 926 274 860
<b>Civil Guard</b> .....	062 / 926 221 180

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

