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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGHTS

- 1 Municipal Archaeological Museum**  
Situated on a Roman necropolis of the late IV century A.G.
- 2 Centre for the Interpretation of the Punic Rampart**  
Building work was started in the year 227 B.C. when the city was founded by Carthaginians.
- 3 The House of Fortune**  
An inscription on the flooring of the courtyard of the Roman dwelling gave its name to this site, fortuna proplitia.
- 4 Augusteum**  
Roman building used for religious purposes. Identified as a meeting place for the priests of the cult of the Emperor Augustus.
- 5 Roman Forum Museum**  
The Roman Forum Museum is considered as the entrance to one of the largest urban archaeological parks in Spain, throughout its rooms you will be able to learn about the history of Cerro del Molinete from the old Carthago Nova to nowadays.



^ Roman Theatre

- 7 Portico Domus**  
Romans walls of the Roman theatre portico among which there are materials from the Byzantine era and a domus.
- 8 Roman Theatre Museum**  
The building work of the roman construction dates back to the 1st century B.C. Part of a unique collection of buildings which include the Museum are the remains of the old Cathedral Santa Maria de Gracia.



^ Roman Forum Museum

The visit of the museum concludes with a tour of important remains of the Roman period such as the Curia, the Forum, the Sanctuary of Isis, the old roman roads, the pod's thermal baths and its entrance portico and to finish the Atrium Building.

**6 Roman remains**  
It corresponds to the major road axes of the roman period.



^ Centre for the Interpretation of the History of Cartagena

- 9 Centre for the Interpretation of the History of Cartagena. Castillo de la Concepción**  
Situado en la colina del mismo nombre. La Torre del Homenaje y las estancias construidas entre finales del S. XVII y principios del S. XVIII acogen el Centro de Interpretación de la Historia y la Cartagena Medieval.
- 10 Amphitheatre**  
Built in the middle of the I century A.G., only some of the surrounding walls are still visible.

- 11 National Museum of Underwater Archaeology**  
The chronological arc of the objects found in underwater archaeological excavations spans over 2500 years, from the 7th century B.C. to the 19th century A.D.
- 12 Torre Ciega**  
Built by the Romans for burials rights, it formed part of the necropolis.

^ National Museum of Underwater Archaeology, ARQUA



BARROQUE AND NEOCLASSICAL BUILDINGS



^ Campus Muralla del Mar

- 13 Campus Muralla del Mar**  
The former Naval Hospital was one of the first works carried out after the transformation of the city into the main Spanish naval base in the Mediterranean. Next to the Hospital is the Autopsy Theatre, a centrally-planned edifice devoted to the training of surgeons.

- 14 Carlos III Rampart**  
Pieza fundamental del plan de defensa del Arsenal y de la plaza militar de Cartagena, se construyó por orden de Carlos III.

^ Carlos III Rampart



- 15 Midshipman's Barracks**  
Built in 1785 as an academy and naval barracks.
- 16 Arsenal Gate**  
Only gate remaining of those that were built in the XVIII century in the walls of the city, giving acces to the huge industrial complex run by the Army.

^ Midshipman's Barracks



^ Naval Museum

- 17 Naval Museum**  
The old headquarter for prisoners and Moors built in the 18th century, was the headquarters of Seamanship Instruction and nowadays the place where the University and the Naval Museum coexist. Among the museum's subject areas include those dedicated to Isaac Peral and submarines. The original submarine was invented by Isaac Peral, born in Cartagena. The craft, designed in 1834 and built in Cadiz was launched in 1883 and now is exposed in the former boiler shop of the Arsenal.

- 18 Santo Domingo Church**  
Its outstanding feature is the chapel of the Marraja Brotherhood built in 1695. It houses a Baroque altarpiece made of wood and numerous figures paraded during Easter week.

- 19 Santa Maria de Gracia Church**  
Originally built in the XVIII century, and since then the Easter processions have had this church as their starting point. It was later reformed in the 19th and 20th centuries.

^ Santa Maria de Gracia Church



- 20 Molina House**  
A building of the end of the XVIII century made up of a combination of Stone and brick and railings. It houses the Centre for Arts and Craft.
- 21 Naval Headquarter Palace**  
Originally built in 1740, the façade was rebuilt in the XIX century and reformed again in the XX century. The interior is richly decorated.

- 22 Carmen Church**  
Old church convent converted into a parish in 1887.

- 23 Artillery Headquarters. Military Historic Museum**  
The building was nearly destroyed after the local uprising in 1374. The lateral facades best conserving the original form of the building wich houses the Military Museum and the Municipal Historical Archive.

MODERNIST AND ECLECTIC BUILDINGS

- 24 Centre for the Interpretation of the Defensive Architecture of Cartagena. Navidad Fort.**  
Coastal artillery constructed in the decade of 1860 for the defence of the port, the city and especially against the attack of an enemy fleet.
- 25 Railway Station**  
The exterior has some outstanding iron doors and columns, together with the roof and windows. Inside, can still be seen the original ticket office, doorframe, ceiling and the lamps.

^ Railway Station



- 26 Aguirre House. MURAM**  
The building is dominated by its tower and the fish-scale dome. The façades are decorated with ceramic motifs that gives a Rococo air. It houses the Regional Museum of Modern Art.

- 27 Caridad Basilic**  
The temple was the church of the old Charity Hospital and was renovated in the 19th century. The sculpture of the patron saint of the city, a Neapolitan Pieta, is venerated since 1723.

^ Caridad Basilic



- 28 Maestre House**  
Inspired by the Casa Calvet of Gaudí, it has a Baroque flavour and many Rococo decorations.
- 29 Clares House**  
The facade is notable for its cornice, stained glass windows, floral details and the capitals of the ground floor.
- 30 City Hall**  
Built in the form of a triangle with different facades. The monumental eclecticism of the building houses interiors of a clearly modernist flavour.

^ City Hall



- 31 Cervantes House**  
Outstanding because of its size in relation to other modernist buildings surroundings. The façade incorporates the White belvederes so typical in Cartagena.
- 32 Casino**  
It has a doorway in the style of the 18th century, which leads to an interior patio surrounded by a first-floor gallery. The decoration and furniture is modernist in style.

^ Aguirre House. MURAM



- 33 Lagostera House**  
Built in 1916, the facade simply plays the role of support to its ceramic decoration.

- 34 Gran Hotel**  
A building with modernist influences from Vienna and France. Its two façades converge into a circular gallery capped by a spectacular dome. The use of colours varies from floor to floor.

^ Gran Hotel



- 35 Pedreño House**  
The ground floor and first floor form an independent unit linked to the upper part by decorative features. In the interior the two outstanding points are the curved marble stairway and the ballroom.

- 36 Dorda House**  
The facade is finished off with curved decorations and floral motifs that have a Baroque inspiration.

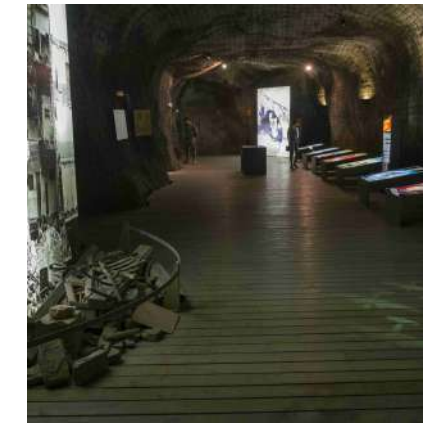
- 37 Zapata House**  
The columns of the doorway and the battlements of the tower are outstanding features, as too are the finishing touches on the wall that indicate a Viennese influence.

- 38 Urban Expansion Company House**  
A building of eclectic design, both in its construction and decoration.

CONTEMPORARY ROUTE

- 39 Spanish Civil War shelter-museum**  
Galleries excavated out of La Concepcion hill to serve as air-raid shelters. The construction was to be completed at the end of the Spanish Civil War.
- 40 Lift-Gangway**  
The lift carries passengers up the 45 m of fall artificially created by the excavation work carried out in the 19th century to connect this part of the town to the sea and nowadays leads to the Castillo de La Concepcion.

^ Spanish Civil War shelter-museum



- 41 Auditorium and Congress Center El Batel**  
Next to the coastal shelf as one more piece included in the port landscape of commercial containers, links the Fisher man area of Santa Lucia to the city centre.

- 42 Monument to the Heroes of Santiago de Cuba and Cavite**  
Erected to the memory of Spanish sailors that died fighting the US navy in the waters of Cavite and Santiago off the coast of Cuba and Phillipines. It was inaugurated in 1923 by the King Alfonso XIII.



CARTAGENA TOURIST MAP



Monument to the Heroes of Santiago de Cuba and Cavite

- 43 Regional Assembly**  
The façade has architectural influences of the Renaissance while maintaining a modernist air, typical of this type of architecture in the Levant.

- 44 Carmen Conde-Antonio Oliver Museum**  
Reconstructs the atmosphere in which the poetess of Cartagena created part of her important works.

More information in [turismo.cartagena.es](http://turismo.cartagena.es)



TOURIST TRANSPORT

- 45 Tourist Boat**  
A trip around the port so that you can see and appreciate the defense system and the port activity. Stop at the Fuerte de Navidad.
- 46 Tourist Bus**  
A panoramic route which in addition takes passengers to the key sites of their tourist trip. Hop on/off itinerary.

^ Tourist Boat



Tourist Information

- Visitors Centre with an entrance fee**
- Punic Rampart 2**  
(Partially accesible)
- Carlos II Rampart 14**
- City Hall 30**  
Telephone 968 128 955  
infoturismo@ayto-cartagena.es
- Spanish Civil War shelter-museum 40**

Services

- Parkings**  
[D 4], [F 4], [D 5], [E 6], [F 7], [H 4], [C 4]
- Taxis**  
[C 1], [F 2], [E 3], [F 3], [I 3], [D 4], [E 4], [I 4], [E 5], [G 5], [H 5], [F 6], [F 7]
- Fuel Stations**  
[J 2], [J 3], [C 4], [J 4], [J 8], [I 3]
- Acomodations**  
H\*\*\*\* Alfonso XIII Sercotel [F 4]  
H\*\*\*\* nH Cartagena [E 7]  
H\*\*\*\* Cartagenaova [D 5]  
H\*\*\*\* Carlos III Sercotel [F 4]  
H\*\*\*\* Los Habaneros [G 5]  
H\*\*\*\* nH Campo de Cartagena [H 2]  
H\*\*\*\* Manolo [B 1]  
H\*\*\*\* Posadas de España [J 3]  
Hostel Loop Inn [G 5]  
Pensión Balcones Azules [F 5]