TOURIST GUIDE

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The values for each location can be determined by its history, its heritage, its wealth inherited and its citizens. In this sense, Alcalá de Henares was and still being a city where the history has given a special prominence. Through time, Alcalá has known to maintain its ability to be an intellectual and coexistence icon. It was historically considered a Roman, Muslim, Christian, and University city and also, the place where Miguel de Cervantes was born. A great heritage which we can enjoy it every day.

As you would know, it is difficult to sum up all these information in a tourist guide. That’s why, I would like to invite you to discover our city places and monuments. But above all, I want to advise you to let yourself be carried along by an unique cultural life developed to enjoy all year round.

I give you the opportunity to know and to enjoy through these pages, the city of Arts and Letters, the capital of Spanish language, a place declared World Heritage City by UNESCO, example of hospitality and a wealth cultural that everybody should be discover.

Bartolomé González Jiménez
Mayor of Alcalá de Henares
How to get there

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

Alcalá de Henares has important archaeological remains which testified the presence of different people and cultures in the city. Its foundation can be traced back to the old Celtiberian town of Ikesancom Kombouto. The Romans called it Complutum, hence the name given to the natives of the city, Complutense. With the Muslim invasion, the old city was gradually uninhabited in order to turn it into a fortress known as “Al Qal’at Wadi-l hiyara”, from which the city inherits its current denomination.

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

King Alfonso VII of Castile gave Alcalá and its lands to the Archbishops of Toledo, who built an important castle, later converted into a palace where kings and nobles lived, an emperor and a queen were born and events such as courts and councils up to the first meeting between Christopher Columbus and the Catholic Kings were held.

In 1499, Cardinal Cisneros founded a university in the city, known as “Universidad Complutense” quickly becoming a principal institution of European Renaissance culture.

Adding to a constructive growth driven by the Counter reformation, it developed a distinctive sort of city dedicated to culture and letters. This fact has served as an example of Spanish Urbanism of the Modern Age.
World Heritage City

The University and the Historical Area of Alcalá were declared a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO in 1998. This appointment is based on the university development used as a model in Europe and elsewhere. That's the reason why the city was turned into an elaborate model of urban planning, education and culture of Renaissance.
Cervantes Square
Antezana and Oidor Chapels. Interpretation Center “Cervantes’ Universe”
Miguel de Cervantes

Alcala de Henares is also the homeland of the most important figure in Spanish literature, Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616).

He is universally admired for his masterpiece Don Quixote considered by many of us the first modern novel and one of the best works of World Literature. In his honour, the Instituto Cervantes was established as a public institution created for the promotion and teaching of the Spanish language and also, for the spreading of Spanish and Latin American culture. It is located in Madrid and also in the former King’s College at Alcalá, birthplace of the writer.

To conclude, the link between the city and the Spanish Language is further reinforced by the fact that, since 1977, the Cervantes Prize for Spanish Literature has been presented in Alcala. This award is the highest recognition of the creative work of writers in Spanish language.
MASTERLY CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY CHILDREN, JUSTO AND PASTOR

The Cathedral is located next to the Santos Niños Square. The current area was born in the early twentieth century following an urban reform intended to improve the Cathedral and to create open-areas in the historical area. Previously, the site was occupied by a block of houses, among which was the Picota Square, where the second Alcalá city council was settled.

The Picota Square was the medieval city centre and the place where prisoners and executions were seen. It was in this same place where Pedro de Cervantes read the New Privilege, a compilation of local laws which regulated the relationship between the Archbishop and his neighbours.

Its origin goes back to the Holy Children martyrdom, which happened here in the year 305 AC. From 1497, Cardinal Cisneros entrusted the present work to the Egas brothers, and it was built in late Gothic style. In the main entrance, it has a mixture of styles such as the Renaissance and Mudejar arts. The tower, designed by Rodrigo Gil de Hontañon, was built in three phases. It was declared Masterly in 1519 thanks to the Pope Leon X. As is well known, there are two churches distinguished with this honour: The Saint Peter’s Church in Louvain (Belgium) and of course, the one in Alcalá. It was declared as a Cathedral in 1991 and it restored the former comlutense diocese of Visigothic origin.

The Cathedral preserves a valuable artistic legacy that visitors can access through its Museum and Interpretation Center.
A WALK FOR THE MEDIEVAL AREA

Saint Lucia Hermitage. The Tercia Street

It dates back to the Middle Ages, the town council meetings used to take place in that area until the year 1515. The current building goes back to the 17th century and its architecture is typical of the Baroque style. The street name comes from the fact that it was the place where the Church’s thithes of which one third was for the King were paid.

Victoria's Square. Lizana's house

Its name evokes the Minor College of Minimos de Nuestra Señora de la Victoria whose beautiful baroque building is occupied by the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration. In this area the General Studies were located in the past. It was a precursor of the University, it was founded in 1293 by Sancho IV at the behest of Archbishop Gonzalo Garcia Gudiel. Before coming to the square, in Victoria street, we can admire Lizana’s house. It was used as a palace, as a minor college and as a private house a long time ago. The house preserves one of the most beautiful Renaissance façades built in Spain.
The old prision and the Santa María la Rica Hospital

The old archiepiscopal prision was the place to punish the crime under Archbishop civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Nowadays, we preserve the name of the street called “Old prision” and the building where it was settled as a memory of its location. The former Hospital was founded before 1312 and it was dedicated to Santa María la Rica. Its main function, from Medieval time, was to welcome the poor and the pilgrims who came to Alcalá. The building is one of the most beautiful exhibition spaces in the city at this moment in time.

The Meeting House

Actually, this is a monastery founded by Cardinal Cisneros for Franciscan religious people, a maiden college and a women’s hospital in the late fifteenth century. In 1884, the nuns were moved to the Convent College of Agustinos Descalzos de San Nicolás de Tolentino in Santiago street where they still live today. The church was restored as an exhibition hall by the Institute of Hispanic Culture in 1968, giving it then the name of the Interview House, thus commemorating the first meeting between the Catholic Kings and Columbus. It has a Renaissance cloister, which is part of the Cardinal Cisneros College buildings.
Toledo Archbishop Palace and the Walled Area

The origin of the Archbishop residence goes back in Alcala to the 13th century. The current residence was born as a defensive fortress from the 14th century onwards. In its architecture several styles are wisely mixed, from the Gothic till the Renaissance or the New Moorish arts during the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth century. Among its outstandings architects, we can emphasize the name of Alonso de Covarrubias. He designed the Fonseca courtyard, which it was destroyed, with its beautiful stairs and the main façade of the architectural whole. The coat of arms of the eighteenth century was the emblem of Archbishop Luis Antonio de Borbon who was the son of Philip V. The building is currently the site of the Bishopric of the city.

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

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

Regional Archeological Museum

The Museum was situated in the former Convent-College de Dominicos de la Madre de Dios who was built at the end of the 17th century. It is composed of the most important archaeological remains of the Community of Madrid. The Roman mosaics are especially well-known because they come from Alcala. That’s why the city was called Complutum till the Muslim domination.
Carpe Diem

The Medieval area, as you would expect, is also a place full of university students who comes to life in the pavement café’s, bars and festive activities that take place in the old streets and spots of Alcalá.

The Saint Lucia Bonfire

On the evening of the 13th December, the feast of Saint Lucia, the traditional bonfire is celebrated in front of this church. The festivity is accompanied by popular Castilian popular music.
A WALK IN THE UNIVERSITY AREA. MAIN COLLEGE OF SAINT ILDEFONSO. UNIVERSITY OF ALCALA

Founded in 1499, in Renaissance, the “Universidad Complutense” was built as the personal project of a Franciscan monk named Cisneros. People like Nebrija, Quevedo, Calderon, Lope de Vega or Tirso de Molina lived, taught and learned between the walls of this prestigious building. This is how Alcala de Henares was confirmed as a great center of culture and worldwide universal knowledge.

The Main college is composed of several cloisters: Saint Thomas of Villanueva, Philosopher’s, Trilingual, The Main Hall or Paraninfo and the Chapel dedicated to Saint Ildefonso, where we can admire the tomb of Cardinal Cisneros made in Carrara marble.
The University façade

The façade was built by Rodrigo Gil de Hontañón in Plateresque style, designed as an alterpiece divided by pilasters and columns. Between 1537 and 1553, he constructed a stone façade built in brick under Cardinal Cisneros.

From that moment on, it is considered as the most significant work of art in Spanish Renaissance.

The Cervantes Prize for Spanish Literature Delivery

Every year on April 23th, the King and Queen of Spain visit the Paraninfo of the University to present the Cervantes Prize for Spanish Literature. Starting with the first winner, poet Jorge Guillen in 1976, many distinguished writers have been distinguished with the award. Among them, Maria Zambrano, Jorge Luis Borges, Camilo José Cela, Juan Carlos Onetti or Roa Bastos.
The former Minor Colleges

Cardinal Cisneros was responsible for the monumental and university urban development during the 16th and 17th centuries. As well as the Main College, the Minors were built as a complement for the University. The current faculties, perfectly restored, are housed in these places. Among those that stand out for its Renaissance and Baroque elements are the Minor College of Malaga, now faculty of Humanities and History, San Jose de Caracciolas converted into a Faculty of English and Spanish philology, The Minor College of Minimos used as a Economics and Business Administration college, Trinitarios Descalzos used as a Library and finally, the Saint Pedro and Pablo College as a University Administration centre.
Doctrinos Hermitage

According to the tradition, the origin of this hermitage goes back to the 13th century. In the 16th century, Juan Lopez de Ubeda founded in this same place a seminary dedicated to the teaching of the Christian Doctrine for children. This was the origin for the current Doctrinos' brotherhood. The present building was erected in the beginning of the 17th century. The well-known University Christ, considered as one of the most important Spanish Mannerism carvings, is preserved there. It was carved in the 17th century by Domingo Beltran. The hermitage was home of the two most important religious orders in the Spanish Golden Age: The Jesuits and the Calasanctius one.

The Caramel-coated almonds

There are the usual typical sweets in Alcalá known since the eighteenth century. The recipe used by pastry cooks is made of toasted sugar, almonds and cooked on a fire. The Franciscan Clarisas nuns of Saint Diego make fantastic almonds that can only be purchased through a lathe.
CERVANTES SQUARE

Originally, it was known as a Market Square used for the weekly market, bullfights and all the important public festivals. Because of these events, it was decorated for it with ephemeral architectures. During the Spanish Golden Age, the former city council houses was located in that area keeping an oldest city coat of arms in one of their columns. Cervantes Square was and still being the core of the city.

Cervantes Monument and the Bandstand

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

The Boundary

There was a very strong but invisible line which divided in two parts the Old Market Square, now Cervantes. One side was under the Chancellor jurisdiction and the other one was in charge of the town Major. This fact determinated Alcala town planning which shows as a special characteristic the use of porticoes to cover part of the street.
Antezana and Oidor Chapels. Interpretation Center “Cervantes' Universes”

The present complex is formed by the Antezana and Oidor Chapel, the sacristy and tower were part of the Church of Saint Mary « The Major », later disappeared in the Spanish Civil war (1936).

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

Comedy Courtyard

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

Nowadays, and after its restoration, we can admire in its architecture the different typologies and stage elements such as a classical comedy courtyard, a coliseum or a romantic theatre. At present, it is used again as a theatre since its restoration realized by Jose Maria Perez Gonzalez.
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THE LONGEST MAIN STREET PORTICOED IN SPAIN

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

Cervantes Birthplace Museum

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

Antezana hospital

It is located in the main street of Alcala, close to Cervantes Birthplace Museum. It was founded in 1483 by the Antezana family who transformed it in a charity hospital. The building is a noble residence of Castilian style. The courtyard has two levels with an arcaded balcony. The church is dedicated to our lady of Mercy and it has preserves an important Sevillian baroque sculpture belonging to the Martinez Montañes studio.
Restaurants and Tapas

The main street and its surrounding area offers high quality gastronomy to enjoy the best Castilian cooking. In this city, full of Cervantes references, you can have the chance to taste several dishes that appear in Cervantes' masterpiece, Don Quixote. But if you want to eat some typical Spanish Tapas, you only need to let yourself be carried along by the pleasure to discover the great variety offered by the city establishments.

Open-air shopping area

The historical quarter of Alcala offers many leisure and entertainment possibilities, including the chance to buy something to remind you of our city. In the main street and its surrounding area, we can find different kinds of shops such as a perfumery, fashion, accessories, food, souvenirs, libraries,…In addition, the new Municipal Market offers the best traditional trade.
**OTHER TREASURES**

**Hippolytus' House. Complutum**

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

**Laredo Palace. Cisnerian Museum**

This palace's construction was ordered by Manuel Laredo y Ordoño, a versatile man that became mayor of Alcala. Its architecture, based on the Moorish and new gothic style is inspired in varied architecture features and a magical world of false doors, mirrors and halls full of beauty.

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

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

Open-Air Sculpture Museum

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

Ampelographic Museum

The Ampelographic Museum manages the vine variety collection of the Encin estate. We can learn about the wine making process in the leading experimental winery which maintained more than 3,075 varieties. Around the museum, it’s possible to follow a route through the different types of Madrilian ecosystems such as oak woods, holm oak and pine woods.
TO ENJOY ALL YEAR ROUND

- First week of February. GASTRONOMY WEEK.
- Carnival. February.
- 23rd April, presentation of the Cervantes Prize for Literature. Book Fair. Cervantes’s April.
- Alcala de Henares Holy Week (Easter). Declared a Celebration of Regional Tourist Interest.
- April. Start of the Spring season of “Cervantes train”.
- End of May. Tapas Route in Alcalá.
- June. Alcala de Henares Classical Theatre Festival. CLASSICS IN ALCALA. Around the Corral de Comedias, the oldest still-conserved theatre space in Europe.
- Alcalá in summer. Dramatised visits and other activities.
- End of August (St. Bartholomew’s Day), celebrations and fairs in Alcala since the 12th century.
- Third Sunday in September, celebrations in honour of the Virgen del Val, patron saint of the city.
- September. Autumn Edition of the Tapas Route.
- End of September. Cervantes’ Gastronomic Conference.
- 9th October, celebrations marking the day on which Miguel de Cervantes was baptised. Cervantes Week (Declared a Celebration of Regional Tourist Interest). This event is very important for the city, which relives the Spanish Golden Age, with open air theatre, live music and a large Baroque Market in the historic quarter, recovering the atmosphere of the Gold Century.

- 31st October and 1st November. Itinerant performance of the play by José Zorrilla, “Don Juan Tenorio”. Don Juan in Alcala (in Archbishop Palace Surroundigs) Declared a Celebration of Regional Tourist Interest. During this event, the Tourism Department carries out “the Nights of Don Juan in Alcala” guided tour.

- November. Alcala de Henares Film Festival. ALCINE. The most important in Spain for shorts films.

- 2nd December, Alcala World Heritage Site. Celebrations commemorating the awarding of this title by the UNESCO in 1998.
**TOURIST GUIDE**

**ROUTES AND GUIDED TOURS**

*The city of the Three Cultures*

Discover Medieval Alcalá, with its Christian, Jewish and Muslim quarters, on this route which takes in the most important landmarks of these historical quarters.

*The literary City*

A journey through the literary history of Alcalá de Henares by means of plaques marking the lives and works of great writers related to the city.

*The City of the Storks*

The historic quarter of the city is home to one of the greatest concentrations of stork nests in Spain. This guided route combines respect for and appreciation of nature with the beauty and grandeur of Alcalá de Henares.

*Monumental Alcalá*

It guided tour that takes us by the most representative places of the city, which you can enjoy all weekends and holidays.
Cervantes Train

Travel by train from Madrid to Alcala entertained by actors where you can discover the Cervantes' city charms. It works between April and December.

Women in the history of Alcala

It guided tour are realized through the most beautiful places of the city with women who have marked the history of Alcalá.

Procession Route

This route is based on the itineraries followed by the city’s brotherhoods around the historical centre.

Alcalá in Summer

Around this time of year, different touristic activities are set, stressed the different routes around the city and its heritage inherited from the past.

The Nights of Don Juan in Alcalá

Dramatised visit, guided by Don Juan Tenorio, around the historical centre of Alcalá, tracing the loves and adventures of the character created by Jose Zorrilla.
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*Alcalá, a Christmas Dream*

This guided tour proposes a thematic visit for children through the most amazing places in the city centre.

*Alcaladventure*

This gymkhana tries to embark high school students on the adventure of knowing Alcalá de Henares.
**MUNICIPAL TOURIST OFFICES**

All tourist information about visits, monuments, museums, guided tours and cultural activities. Open every day, between July and December, the service is complemented by the opening of Tourist Information Points.

**Opening hours:** From 10.00 to 14.00. In Winter: From 16.00 to 18.30 h. In Summer: From 17.00 h to 19.30h.

**Municipal Tourist Offices Address**
Callejón de Santa María, s/n (Cervantes Square) 91 889 26 94.
Plaza de los Santos Niños, s/n 91 881 06 34.
www.turismoalcaladehenares.com

**Tourist Information points:**
Operatives between July and December. For further information, consult the Municipal Tourist Offices.

**Municipal Tourist Offices Address:** Plaza de Cervantes, Libreros street corner. Atienza Street, next to the bus station. Railway station.

**Tourist information free downloads:**
Alcalá on your mobile, free service available by the City Council through which you will have access to the main tourist information by bluetooth.

**Downloads in the Municipal Tourist Offices and the websites:**
www.turismoalcaladehenares.com
www.ayto-alcaladehenares.es

Pictures transferred by Baldomero Perdigón Puebla and Baldomero Perdigón Melón.
1. Recinto amurallado
2. Puerta de Madrid
3. Palacio Arzobispal
4. Monasterio y Museo de San Bernardo
5. Museo Arqueológico Regional (Antiguo Convento de Dominicos de la Madre de Dios)
6. Oratorio de San Felipe Neri
7. Museo-Casa Natal de Cervantes
8. Hospital de Antazana
9. Convento de la Imagen
10. Teatro Salón Cervantes
11. Convento de San Juan de la Penitencia
12. Colegio del Rey (Instituto Cervantes)
13. Iglesia y Colegio de Jesuitas (Facultad de Derecho e Iglesia de Santa María)
14. Colegio de San Pedro y San Pablo
15. Colegio Mayor de San Ildefonso (Rectorado)
16. Capilla de San Ildefonso
17. Corral de Comedias
18. Ayuntamiento
19. Oficina de Turismo-Plaza de Cervantes
20. Plaza de Cervantes
22. Hostería del Estudiante-Parador de Turismo
23. Ermita de los Doctores
24. Convento del Corpus Christi
25. Archivo General de la Administración
26. Convento de San Basilio Magno
27. Colegio de Málaga (Facultad de Filosofía y Letras)
28. Convento de Santa Ursula
29. Convento de Agustinas
30. Colegio de los Irléndes
31. Catedral-Magistral de los Santos Justo y Pastor. Centro de Interpretación y Museo
32. Casa de la Entrevista
33. Casa de los Lizana
34. Facultad de Económicas y Empresariales (Antiguo Colegio Convento de Mínimos)
35. Convento de Santa Catalina de Siena
36. Convento de Nuestra Señora de la Esperanza
37. Colegio-Convento de los Caracollos (Facultad de Filosofía y Letras)
38. Antiguo Colegio-Convento de Trinitarios Descalzos
39. Museo de Esculturas al aire libre
40. Complutum. Taller Escuela de Arqueología
41. Oficina de Turismo. Plaza de Santos Niños
42. Ermita de Santa Lucía
43. Palacio de Laredo. Museo Cisneriano
44. Ermita de San Isidro
45. Antiguo Hospital de Santa María la Rica
46. Corral de la Sinagoga
47. Antiguo Colegio Convento de Mercedarios Descalzos
48. Estación de Autobuses
49. Estación de Ferrocarril (RENFE)
50. Antiguo Monasterio de San Diego
51. Convento de Clarisas de San Diego (Almendreras)
52. Colegio de Adoratrices
53. Parador de Turismo (Antiguo Colegio de Dominicos de Santo Tomás de Aquino)
54. Archivo del Movimiento Obrero (Antiguo Colegio de Trinitarios Calzados)
55. Casa de Hippolytus