ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGHTS

1. Municipal Archaeological Museum: Situated on a Roman necropolis of the late 4th century A.C.
2. Centre for the Interpretation of the Roman-period Archaeology: Building work 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, for its profuse, archaistic Roman paintings.
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 District: The urban renovation in the first century B.C. created several blocks between the port and the forum. One of the blocks contains an arch built for religious banquets and thermal spa baths.
6. Roman Colosseum: This was one of the main thoroughfares of the Roman period which opened up onto the old harbour.
7. Byzantine Rampart: Roman walls of the antehistoric Roman Theatre among which there is material of the Byzantine period. Municipal exhibition hall.
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 Theatre are the remains of the old Cathedral Santa María de Gracia.
9. Centre for the Interpretation of the History of Cartagena: A panoramic route which in addition to the main thoroughfares also includes the remains of the oyster-collecting district.

MODERNIST AND ECLECTIC BUILDINGS

10. National Museum of Underwater Archaeology: The chronological arc of the objects found underwater archaeologically excavated spans over 2500 years, from the 7th century B.C. to the 19th century A.D.
11. Town Gaia: Built by the Romans for burial rights, it formed part of the necropolis.
12. Molina House: A building of the end of the 18th century made up of a combination of stone and brick and tiles. It houses the Centre for Arts and Crafts.
13. Naval Headquarter Palace: Originally built in 1740, the façade was rebuilt in the 19th century and modernized again in the 20th century. The interior is richly decorated.
14. Carmel Church: Old church convent converted into a parish in 1837.
15. Artillery headquarters: The building was newly destroyed after the local uprising in 1874. The lateral façades best conserving the original form of the building with the houses of the Military Museum and the Municipal Archaeological Museum.

BAROQUE AND NEOCLASSICAL BUILDINGS

16. San Domingo Church: Its outstanding feature is the chapel of the Mancha Brotherhood built in 1695. It houses a Baroque altarpiece made of wood and numerous figures paraded during Easter week.
17. Santa María de Gracia Church: Originally built in the 18th century, and since then the Eucharistic processions have had this church as their starting point. It was later renovated in the 19th and 20th centuries.
18. Hospital de Caridad: 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.
19. Casa Llagostera House: Built in 1716, the façade simply plays the role of support to its ceramic decoration.
20. Casa Peral House: Inspired by the Casa Calvet of Gaudi. It has Baroque flavour and many Rococo decorations.
21. Casa Correa House: The façade is notable for its comic, stained glass windows, floral details and the capitals of the ground floor.
22. Casa Sánchez de la Concepción: A Baroque inspiration and many decorative features. In the interior the use of colours varies from floor to floor.
23. Dona Juana House: The ground floor and first floor form an independent unit based on the upper part by decorative features. In the interior the two outstanding points are the curved marble staircase and the ballroom.
24. Dona Casilda House: The façade is finished with carved decorations and floral motifs that have a Baroque inspiration.
25. Casa Cipriano Cornejo: The columns of the doorway and the buttresses of the tower are outstanding features, as are the finishing touches on the wall that indicate a Vietnamese influence.
27. Centre for the Interpretation of the Defence Architecture of Cartagena: A building of eclectic design, both in its construction and decoration.

CONTEMPORARY ROUTE

29. National Museum of Underwater Archaeology: The chronological arc of the objects found underwater archaeologically excavated spans over 2500 years, from the 7th century B.C. to the 19th century A.D.
30. City Hall: Built in the form of a triangle with different façades. The monumental elevation of the building presents interiors of a clearly modernist flour.
31. Catholic House: Outstanding because of its size in relation to other modernist buildings surrounding it. The façade incorporates the white belltowers so typical in Cartagena.
32. Cadiz: 8th-century building 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.
33. Casa Llagostera House: Built in 1716, the façade simply plays the role of support to its ceramic decoration.
34. Gran Hotel: A building with modernist influences from Vienna and France. Its façades have an Art Nouveau inspiration.
35. Spanish Civil War shelter-museum: Galleries excavated out of La Concepción fell to serve as an all-rounder shelters. The construction was to be completed at the end of the Spanish Civil War.
36. Le Garéon: 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 Concepción.
37. Auditorium and Congress Center El Bael: A 24th-century building, as one more piece included in the port landscape of commercial容器s, links the fisherman’s area of Santa Lucia to the city centre.
38. Monument to the Heroes of Cuba and Cartagena: Erected to the memory of Spanish sailors that died fighting the US navy in 1860.

TOURIST INFORMATION

1. Punta Rampa: 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.
2. Mount of the Heroes: A panoramic route which in addition takes passengers to the very sites of their touristic trip. Hop on/off itinerary.

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CARTAGENA
Tourist Map

TOURIST TRANSPORT

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45. Tourist Vessel: 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.
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