





city centre. The opening of the five chapels and the decoration of crosses, both public and private, has also been observed for centuries.

- (IA) CHAPEL OF THE GREEN (IB) CRUZ DE LOS ÁLAMOS CHAPEL
- CRUZ DE LOS HERREROS ID CRUZ DE RODRÍGUEZ MOURE CHAPEL
- IE CRUZ DE LOS PLATEROS CHAPEL
- 2 CHURCH AND EX-CONVENT OF SANTO DOMINGO DE GUZMAN



THE BUILDINGS DATE BACK to the sixteenth century and it was the third convent built in the city. Its facade is simple though the red stone stands out. It was widely used in traditional Canarian buildings. and the eighteenth-century belfry THE CHURCH HOUSES Mudejar coffered ceilings

important works of imagery and jewellery, as well as Pedro de Guezala's unfinished mural and Mariano de Cossio's fresco.

THE HOUSE NEXT TO THE CHURCH was the convent itself. In the nineteenth century it became a rectory, an ecclesiastical jail and a diocesan seminary. Since 2002 it house municipal offices. Inside, the cloister and the stone staircase stand out.

## 3 SANTA CATALINA DE SIENA MONASTERY



4 SAINT MIGUEL'S CHAPEL

5 OLD DOMINICAS SCHOOL

IT IS THE CONVENT OF CLOISTERED NUNS of the Dominica order. It opened in 1611 with four nuns and a small footprint, but at the end of the century it grew to over a hundred nuns forcing gradually to expand and fill the entire block as it remains today.

ITS HIGH EXTERIOR WALLS without main architectural elements are typical of Canarian convents located in the cities. The red stone portcullis stands out, as well as the shields on the same stone and the two mullioned windows and lattice

THE CHURCH IS ATTACHED to the convent and is covered in wood and has a large silver altar with its tabernacle. In it, every February 15th the incorrupt body of Sister Maria who died in 1731 is exhibited.

IT WAS BUILT IN 1506 by order of Governo

IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY it was rebuilt

entury the Island Council undertook mai

IT WAS BUILT IN 1500 by order of covernor fernández de Lugo under the patronage of Archangel Miguel patron saint of Tenerife and co-patron of La Laguna, as a family vault, but was never used for that It was used for council meetings while the building that would house them was being constructed.

establishing its present dimensions. In the twentieth

IT WAS BUILT in the eighteenth century. Although its

facade was built in 1912 with Gothic style, its interior has a traditional Canarian architecture. It housed the School of the Dominica nuns and now houses

IT WAS BUILT IN ISII to house the council of the

## 9 HOUSE OF ALVARADO-BRACAMONTE OR OF THE CAPITAN GENERAL



CAPTAIN GENERAL Diego de Alvarado Bracamont ordered to build it early seventeenth century and some general captains reside in it during the eighteenth century, hence its name

HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDE its portal and window

openings carved in red tuff and the decorative motif that resembles a balcony with balustrades which was revealed in a restoration in the 1990s. Inside, the courtyard with stone columns is an example of so-called

## 10 RIOUEL HOUSE



ANTONIO RIOUEL ORDERED IT to be built in the eighteenth century. The building faces two streets and in them it is obvious the difference in the use of construction naterials. The main facade is on Carrera Street, one of the largest in the city. To highlight this part of the house red stone was used on both floors, framing the front door and ever, for the secondary facade in Tabares de Cala Stree

11 PERAZA DE AYALA HOUSE AND SANTÍSIMA TRINIDAD CHAPEI



AN ESTATE OF EIGHTEENTH century traditional Canarian style, with three floors, with smaller openings on the first two floors and with a balcony of lattices that stands out on the centre of the top floor. THE CHAPEL ON THE RIGHT is connected to the house and has served as a family chapel for their religious services. The dedication of this chapel has given the name to the Avenida de la Trinidad (Trinity Avenue).

THE HOUSE HAS BEEN INHABITED throughout its history by Peraza de Ayala

## 12 OUR LADY OF LOS REMEDIOS CHURCH-CATHEDRAL



LOCATED IN THE HISTORICAL CENTRE its construction began in 1515 as the second parish church of the city and is promoted to Cathedral in 1819.

OVER THE CENTURIES it has undergone numerous modifications that led to its demolishment in 1897, preserving only the neoclassical style facade. The rest of the work is neogothic style and dates back to the early IT IS ONE OF THE FIRST CONCRETE BUILDINGS built in

Spain, which led to structural problems, this forced a complete rebuild of the roof and domes..

INSIDE THERE ARE TREASURES like Mazuelos altarpiece in the chancel, brought from Flanders; the marble pulpit of Carrara as well as artwork from Cristóbal Hernández de Ouintana, Juan de Miranda or Luián Pérez,



EIGHTEENTH CENTURY Canarian houses were ofte built with a rhythm in the window and door openings.
The upper windows had their replicas on the doors or lower windows, but this does not occur in Mustelie House. On the top floor they built four windows and two lateral doors and a central one on the ground floo when decorating this, there was no gap between the upper windows. For this reason,

## 19 OUR LADY OF THE CONCEPCION CHURCH



IT IS THE OLDEST parish church in Tenerife. The OVER THE CENTURIES it has undergone nur modifications. The nave and aisles are of the sixteenth century, while its head is of the seventeenth century.

THE CHURCH LACKS elaborate facade and none of the side door has a remarkable architectura development. Its most distinctive feature is tower, from the late seventeenth century, representative symbol of the city.

ooden pulpit, the altar of the Chapel of Souls and the font in which the reduced

## 20 CHURCH AND EX-CONVENT OF SAINT AGUSTÍN



THE AUGUSTINIAN FRIARS accompanied the conquerors of Tenerife and they were the first order that settled in the city in 1506.

ALTHOUGH ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS were added such as the front tower or the adjoining eighteenth century church, destroyed by fire in 1964, the building retains many of its original elements. Among them, the inner cloister, one of the best examples of sters in the Islands, which include the capitals of the upper floo

IT WAS THE FIRST COLLEGE and later only secondary school in the Canaries. Illustrious cultural characters such as Benito Perez Galdós, Oscar Dominguez and Juan Negrin attended it.

## 21 OSSUNA HOUSE



IT WAS BUILT IN THE LATE seventeenth century and presents a symmetrical openings facade with the exception of the front door, which is quite eccentric. The wood is used as an element of distinction in the windows of the second floor and in the large balcony TODAY IT HOUSES a museum and the archive of the rich historical collection that Manuel de Ossuna left

## 22 LOS SABANDEÑOS MUSEUM HOUSE



Today it houses the municipal library.

THE HOUSE MUSEUM Los Sabandeños is an interesting sample of a traditional Canarian trading house. It encompasses a wide entrance gallery for th passage of beasts and wagons to the courtyard and attached warehouse. It has two floors; subdivided into the commercial groundfloor, mezzanine for the servants and superior for housing. IT CURRENTLY HOSTS a centre of study and testing

THE HOSPITAL WAS FOUNDED IN 1515 as the first town

centre charity hospital and kept it's location until 2005.

IN THE LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, the hospital

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BUILDING whose

balcony railings and large cornice reflects a nineteenth-century reform. It has another mo austere facade on the Tabares de Cala Street.

THE FIRST EARL OF SALAZAR ordered its

construction in 1664 and he lived here with his family

until the late nineteenth century when it became the

the facade's one represents the Salazar family and the yard's gate one belongs to the bishop Torrijos.

ITS FACADE STONEWORK shows the social status of

Baroque and it is considered the best preserved civil

Bishop's palace. The two shields are their witne

their owners. It is an example of early Canarian

eoclassical facade with framed hollow stonework

and the church were remodeled. On the facade of the Hospital, located in Juan de Vera Street, the highlights are the window frames and the red stone, which dates back to the first construction of the

as well as a historical sample of Los Sabandeños, a Canarian music group deep roots and prestige. It also includes a sample of musical instruments unique library.

23 OUR LADY OF LOS DOLORES HOSPITAL AND CHURCH

building, in the sixteenth century. Inside the offices are spread around the cloister

FROM THE CHURCH, in San Augustin Street, the highlights are the steeple of

IT HOSTED the Royal Consulate of the Maritime and Terrestrial of the Islands from

late 1786 until 1829 and dealt with the development of agriculture, industry and to

facade in the Canaries. The nortal is modeled after the House of Nava: columns

IN 2006 A FIRE DESTROYED it completely, leaving only the facade standing

24 UOUE BOTINO HOUSE (CONSULATE OF THE SEA)

and a journey through a gallery closed with sash windows

25 SALAZAR PALACE (BISHOP'S PALACE)

ent and central balcony railing

itor and improve trade with America.

## 27 LERCARO PALACE



THE LERCARO FAMILY was possibly one of the mos influential of Tenerife during the sixteenth and

IT IS CLEAR THE ITALIAN ORIGIN of the family in the style of the palace. The Genoese style portico and facade decoration, imitating brick, the Renaissance ide the main courtyard; the Renaissance inspiration

both in the upper gallery. THE BUILDING HAS BEEN RESTORED and adapted to house the Museum of

History and Archives of Tenerife.

## 28 CRISTINO DE VERA INSTITUTION



Built in the eighteenth century, is one example of local Canarian architecture. The interior has been adapted for Canarian architecture. The interior has been adapted for museum and now houses the Museum of Contemporary Art "Cristino de Vera Institution-CajaCanarias Cultural Space". It holds a permanent collection of paintings and drawings by the Canarian artist Cristino de Vera. The paintings display meaning in each of his strokes, his vision of the world. life and death. It also has rooms for activities

## (29) MONTAÑÉS HOUSE



THIS EIGHTEENTH CENTURY HOUSE is the current headquarters of the Advisory Council and it has certain peculiarities. Its very spacious hallway allowed the passage of carriages and wagons which were unloaded into storage downstairs and continued to the backyard through the downstains and continued to the backyard thro door at the end. Therefore, there are only colum es of the courtyard, leaving a space on the left for the passage of vehicles.

The height of its columns stands out due to the existence of the mezzanine. This consists of building the lower level much higher, to divide it, thus providing a floor for storage and one for the servants' house.

## 30 LINARES HOUSE



IT SHOWS MANY of the elements of traditional eighteenth century Canarian houses: cornerbacks in stone, symmetrical rhythm of the holes in the facade and sash windows with frames fitted with wooden bearings, which in this case, are finely carved. The only thing missing is a balcony amongst the

IN ADDITION TO THE HEIGHT ACHIEVED with its three floors, the house adds



IT WAS BUILT IN THE EIGHTEENTH century for this Flemish family. Its sober façade gives way to a splendid courtyard with columns and lush vegetation. unded by three closed corridors to protect from the winter cold of the area. The floor of the vestibule, the lobby and corridors around the courtyard are made of basalt. The woodwork also stands out.



Laguna next to the Governor's property.

in Tenerife through the Nava Social circle.

## 33 AZERO RODRIGUEZ MANSION



encompasses several historical waves (eclecticism); ar evocation of palatial French Renaissance architecture presented in an ostentatious sloping roof. Inside, a conazari neopompeyano courtyard and a main hall. oday it houses the headquarters of the La Laguna Casin

## 34 SAN IUAN BAUTISTA-LAS CLARAS MONASTERY



1697 a fire destroyed most of the building and the building which can be seen today is broadly a result of the rebuilt

THE CHURCH HAS A SINGLE NAVE, with Mudejar art with gold embossing at its centre representing Saint Francisco and Saint Clara.

# SANCTUARY OF CHRIST OF LA LAGUNA



construction began in 1506. The works lasted a long

THE CHURCH HAS the status of Royal Shrine. In it you can find the image of the Holy Christ of La Laguna, one of the most revered statures in the Canary Island and the most important in its typology, Gothic and Flemish. The altar, which holds it, also stands out embossed in silver brought from South America.

## & BAJAMAR AND PUNTA DEL HIDALGO

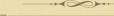
ABJAMAR AND PUNTA DLL HIDALGO are part of the cossels strips of the municipality and to perform the control of the cost of the

extensive network of trails, many marked, crop fields. allowing visitors to enter and feel at first hand the wonders of nature. In the Cruz del Carmen is the Visitor Centre. Here can you find all the information about the area.

**ESTÉVANEZ-BORGES ESTATE** 

ITLIES ON Curva de Gracia. The farm has a eighteenth century country house pytical of sorges. Salas. Furthermore, its garden wealthy families of the time. It has gest belook for the almond tree mentioned in the belonged to the illustrious family of Canarian politicans Nicolis and Patricio.

## GRACIA CHAPEL



**CORPUS CHRISTI** 

It is the State State to the end of logical principles of the State Stat

pass all the artistic quality of the images

ense and silence from Palm Sunday BARS AND RESTAURANTS follow this until Easter Saturday. As the processions day by offering traditional Easter dishes.

## FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF THE SACRED CHRIST OF LA LAGUNA

## PILGRIMAGE OF SAINT BENITO ABAD

## THE LIVERIES OF VALLE GUERRA

THIS CELEBRATION with more than four centuries of history and inspired by the properties of the many and the remacement of the naval hallmark of this town and has been costumes of the milital diverse, hence the famely and rifles. It is held the first half of October.

## THE HEARTS OF TEJINA

IT HAS BEEN AWARDED the Canarian

on a wood and iron frame and declared a celebration of Cultural decorated with flowers, fruit and shrub. Interest.

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## CONCEJALIA DE TURISMO







nseln for the management of the new Crown. This experimental design was clearly controlled by the power of the distant Spanish walls, but organized administratively to be making it a self supplied city, open and without

as well as the cathedral or the geometric centre of the Concepcion and the San Miguel churches Examples of this can be found in the alignment calculations of mystical and religious type. spaces and churches which followed mathematical Added to this planning there were open public

streets parallel to each other with more narrow was traced with a string and proposed wide Royal different medieval city. This kenaissance project plan conceived for the creation of a modern and Governor Fernandez de Lugo started executing the In 1500, after returning from the trip to court,

This city is defined by its urban design meticulously

.esinamunom it was not only its churches and declared World Heritage in 1999, and



MAP OF THE HISTORICAL CENTRE OF

# SAN CRISTÓBAL de LA LAGUNA





THE MEN AND

island (Cabildo) local administration of Castillian cities of the time, which continued in La Laguna until the Constitution of Cadiz of 1812 when local councils were formed. IT HAS UNDERGONE NUMEROUS CHANGES. the most important to its facade in 1822 which has been preserved until today. It has a neoclassical style, covered with stone slabs from a quarry in Tegueste and topped with a

municipal offices

6 SAN CRISTÓBAL DE LA LAGUNA TOWN HALL

marble shield of the city. INSIDE IT HOLDS THE STANDARD Fernández de Lugo was wearing when he ered Tenerife and the Royal Charter Juana La Loca awarded La Laguna with the title of Villa.

## 7 MAGISTRATE HOUSE



back to 1540 and forming part of the premsess of unconclic Challot, I was also used as a prison in the eighteenth century as the vaulted room that remains shows. There is only a red volcanic stone doorway left from the original building, one of the few doorway left from the original building. examples of plateresque architecture in the Canaries.

# 18 CASABUENA HOUSE (COURT OF THE INDIES)



Islands obtained permission to trade directly with America. To control this market the position of Superintendent Judge of the West Indies was created. THIS HOUSE, designed with commercial use in mind changed when Sir Bartholomew Casabuena bought

## 26 JESUITS HOUSE THE WEST INDIES TRADE was controlled from

the right for the title in 1708. The house was then used to control much of the trade



THIS THREE-STOREY HOUSE, built in 1654 is possibly the first of its kind. While it was customar to use the third floor as the barn, the owner, Claudio Bigot, added a large balcony in front of the barn as a decorative element to the facade. This served as the inspiration for other wealthy and

# 



IT IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF eighteenth century stately buildings. The style of the door and window openings is of the traditional Canarian house, broken only by the portico and pediment, decorated in the Canarian

Baroque style. A FIRE DESTROYED much of the interior of the building, but the elements that remain show the splendour that the family mus have had. This is evident on the stairs to the right or the patio columns holding



EIGHTEENTH CENTURY building typical of the gentry of

the time and with neoclassical decorative eler IN 1776 IT WAS INHABITED by the Bishon of the Canaries, after that it was the residence of the Bishop's cohort and later living accomodation Institute of the Canary Islands. In 1880, it was

1/81 1/182 nsformed into a hotel, retaining its original façade and remains open under the name of Hotel Aguere. The interior has been completely altered.

## 17 LEAL THEATRE



ANTONIO LEAL ORDERED its construction in 1915. The decoration of the facade is a tribute to his time with floral elements, animals and characters. Inside the murals and ceiling art stand out. The auditorius has four floors and a large horseshoe with a capacit

ALONG WITH THE CASINO, it met the needs of leisure and culture of the city for much of the twentieth century. It witnessed the first cinematographic projection of the city and the first Canarian film.

Seville, however, in the sixteenth century the Canar

with America to become the Indies Court As a sign of economic distinction a huge wooden balcony is built at the rear of the



THE JESUITS ARRIVED in La Laguna in the seventeenth century, but they built this building in the first half of the eighteenth century. With strong stately Canarian style and Baroque decorative elements it tries to impose the power of this order in ONCE EXPELLED FROM SPANISH TERRITORY in the late eighted

cultural movement on the island took place in this building. It was home to the terary University of San Fernando and it had various educational uses, until the Royal Economic Society of Friends of the Country was reinstalled in the building. It currently holds a magnificent historical archive.



IORGE GRIMÓN ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED in the

HIS HEIRS ERECTED THIS BUILDING, expanding and enhancing it as the family's power increased achieving its maximum development in the eighteenth century. Tomas Nava Grimón and Porlier made the last reform, completely covering the facade with stone and decorative elements combining three different styles: Mannerism, Baroque and Neoclassical. He also started the cultural and sociopolitical reforms





IT WAS THE FIRST NUNNERY established in the

BEING A CLOISTERED CONVENT, its external appearance is sober and of high walls. Highlights include the mullioned or veranda a the front of the church with its barred windows and the two doorways of red stone.

# EX-CONVENT OF SAN MIGUEL DE LAS VICTORIAS



construction began in 1906. In evore stated a long time because they were painted by alms. In the seventeenth century a differentiated main chapel and four side chapels were provided. In 1810 a fire destroye almost everything and the rebuilding, preserved until odd, did not reach the splendour of the former.

SOME HISTORIANS place its origin in

## OTHER SITES OF INTEREST ---

THE CHARM OF THIS PLACE enchants

## ANAGA RURAL PARK AND THE LAS MERCEDES

ANAGA MOUNTAINS are found about 3 km. THREE VILLAGES of Anaga belong to the from the city. It is a magnificent, always municipality of La Laguna. CHINAMADA is a picturesque place with cave houses that make it stand out.

THIS PROTECTED NATURAL AREA has an extensive network of trails, many marked,

THE CHAPEL OF Our Lady of Gracia is tell of the conqueror of Tenerife, found outside of the city centre. Some researchers claim that it was the first to chapel as a promise of gratitude to God be built of stone on the Island, in the streemth century. Also the chronices Lagana.

## MAIN POPULAR CELEBRATIONS

IT IS ONE OF THE OLDEST celebrations families produced the first floral carpets

EASTER WEEK SOBRIETY AND REFLECTION travel and the goldsmith art of the thrones, through the city. The processions flood created over 500 years, shines through.

IT IS CILIBRATED throughout September takes page the convents of Los Clars and on the test there is a bank holder and talk catalinas and on its returns it is for the city. The image of Jesus Christ returns in a procession, witnessed by a firework. These fireworks on with the procession witnessed by a firework. These fireworks on with a representative of the royal family, to its deafening finale taunched all around the Sanctausy. At inflight time, the procession susuare as the image enters it Sanctausy.

THEXESPLACEON the second Sunday in July. The participants, wearing their when, after a long drought, the famous parade the Saint through the main stress of the city. They sing folk songs and share coleal products (with, postores, polfs, explored).

IT IS HELD ANNUALLY during the festivities in honor of St. Bartholomew, in the last week of Augus. It is a party that combines religious ferror and popular froiting in the feature of the annual popular from the Tourist Initiatives Centre of froiting in which a whole heart is built to

## THE BOAT RACES AT VALLE JIMÉNEZ AND VALLE TABARES

THE UNIQUE FESTIVAL is held on the left of the service of specime in homosy the Virgin of EL Rosario. During the compettion. Sology carrs shaped salling vessels pulled by own have a salling vessels pulled by own have a ferried race around the church square.





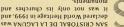


territories conquered in America.

conuctyside was traced from san Augustin, the distribution of land and surrounding located in the San Agustin Church.

ones crossing the first forming a grid.

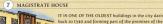
conceived in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.











IT GETS ITS NAME because it was the residence of the Island Magistrate. Nowadays is part of the premises of the Town Hall.

## 8 ALHÓNDIGA HOUSE BUILT AROUND 1709 it was used as a granary

open to the public where grain was stored, bought or sold. In 1809 it served as a barracks and 展習り in the second half of the nineteenth century is served the Court House. Today is part of the

