



CAPTION

- 1 Chapel of the Green Cross
- 2 Church and Ex-Convent of Santo Domingo de Guzman
- 3 Saint Miguel's chapel
- 4 Convent of Saint Catalina of Siena
- 5 The School of the Dominica nuns
- 6 San Cristóbal de La Laguna town hall
- 7 Magistrate house
- 8 Alhóndiga house
- 9 House of Alvarado-Bracamonte or of the Capitan General
- 10 Riquel house
- 11 Peraza de Ayala house and Santísima Trinidad chapel
- 12 Cruz de Los Plateros chapel
- 13 Our Lady of Los Remedios Church-Cathedral
- 14 Mustelier house
- 15 Bigot House
- 16 Franco de Castilla house
- 17 Torrehermosa marquis house (Aguere Hotel)
- 18 Leal Theatre
- 19 Casabuena House (Court of the Indies)
- 20 Our Lady of the Concepcion Church
- 21 Church and Ex-Convent of Saint Agustín
- 22 Ossuna House
- 23 Casa Museo Los Sabandeños
- 24 Our Lady of Los Dolores hospital and church (Municipal library)
- 25 Uque Botino House (Consulate of the sea)
- 26 Salazar palace (Bishop's Palace)
- 27 Jesuits House
- 28 Lercaro Palace (Museum of History and Anthropology of Tenerife)
- 29 Fundación Cristino de Vera
- 30 Montañés House
- 31 Linares House
- 32 Van den Heede House
- 33 Nava Palace
- 34 Azero Rodriguez mansion
- 35 Convent of San Juan Bautista or Poor Clares (Museum of Religious Art)
- 36 Saint Francisco Sanctuary and Convent

## SYMBOLS

- |   |                   |   |                  |
|---|-------------------|---|------------------|
|  | Information Point |  | Bus Station      |
|  | Hotel             |  | Police Station   |
|  | Youth hostel      |  | Taxi Rank        |
|  | Medical Service   |  | Chemist          |
|  | Exhibition room   |  | Museum           |
|  | Parking           |  | Gas Station      |
|  | Post-Office       |  | Municipal market |
|  | Hostel            |  | Tram             |

EXCMO. AYUNTAMIENTO DE  
SAN CRISTÓBAL DE  
**LA LAGUNA**  
CONCEJALÍA DE TURISMO





## MAIN BUILDINGS OF INTEREST

### 1 CHAPEL OF THE GREEN CROSS



IT OWES ITS NAME to a green cross which used to be attached to the wall, beneath which was a stone bench where they found the body of a young gentleman of Santa Cruz. Due to this incident, the owners of the adjoining house built this small chapel. TODAY IT FEATURES A SILVER CROSS decorated with gold leaf and local traditional goldsmith elements.

### 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 bellry.

THE CHURCH HOUSES Mudéjar coffered ceilings, important works of imagery and jewellery, as well as Pedro de Gaezala's unfinished mural and Mariano de Cosío's frescos.

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 houses municipal offices. Inside, the cloister and the stone staircase stand out.

### 3 SAINT MIGUEL'S CHAPEL



IT WAS BUILT IN 1506 by order of Governor 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.

IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY it was rebuilt establishing its present dimensions. In the twentieth century, the Island Council undertook major restoration of it and it is now used as an exhibition hall.

### 4 CONVENT OF SAINT CATALINA OF SIENA

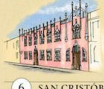


IT IS THE CONVENT OF CLOISTERED NUNS of the Dominica order. It opened in 1611 with four nuns and a small footprint, but at the end of the century it grew to over a hundred nuns forcing gradually to expand and fill the entire block as it remains today.

HIGH CANON EXTERIORS WITHOUT main architectural elements are typical of Canarian convents located in the cities. The red stone portallits stands out, as does the shields on the same stone and the two mullioned windows and latticed wooden balconies.

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

### 5 THE SCHOOL OF THE DOMINICA NUNS



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 municipal offices.

### 6 SAN CRISTÓBAL DE LA LAGUNA TOWN HALL



IT WAS BUILT IN 1511 to house the council of the island (Cabildo) local administration of Castilian cities of the time, which continued in La Laguna until the Constitution of Cadix 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 Tequesta and topped with a marble shield of the city.

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

### 7 MAGISTRATE HOUSE



IT IS ONE OF THE OLDEST buildings in the city dating back to 1540 and forming part of the premises of the island council (Cabildo). It 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 examples of plateresque architecture in the Canaries.

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 in the second half of the nineteenth century it served the Court House. Today is part of the municipal offices.

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

HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDE its port and window 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 "Canarian patio".

### 10 RIOQUEL HOUSE



ANTONIO RIOQUEL ORDERED it to be built in the eighteenth century. The building faces two streets and in it is obvious the difference in the use of construction materials. 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 the central window upstairs. However, for the secondary facade in Tahares de Cala Street more modest materials were used.

### 11 PERAZA DE AYALA HOUSE AND SANTISIMA TRINIDAD CHAPEL



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 roof 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 family, who are currently occupying it.

### 12 CRUZ DE LOS PLATEROS CHAPEL



IT WAS BUILT in the eighteenth century promoted by the guild of silversmiths (Plateros) of the city, hence the name, to host the "Silversmiths Cross" an embossed silver plated cross.

THIS SMALL CHAPEL is open annually on May 31st, the Festival of the Cross.



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 demolition in 1907, preserving only the neoclassical style facade. The rest of the work is neogothic style and dates back to the early twentieth century.

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 Mazuecos altarpiece in the chancel, brought from Flanders; the marble pulpit of Carrara as well as artwork from Cristóbal Hernández de Quintana, Juan de Miranda or Luján Pérez.

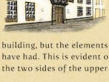
### 14 MUSTELIER HOUSE



EIGHTEENTH CENTURY Canarian houses were often 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 Mustelier House. On the top floor they built four windows and two lateral doors and a central one on the ground floor.

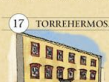
When decorating this, there was no gap between the upper windows. For this reason, the Stone Baroque decoration took a rectangular shape, to match the existing space.

### 15 RIGOT HOUSE



THIS THREE-STOREY HOUSE, built in 1654 is possibly the first of its kind. While it was customary to use the third floor as the barn, the owner, Claudio Rigot, 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 nobles in the city.

### 16 FRANCO DE CASTILLA HOUSE



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 must have had. This is evident on the stairs to the right or the patio columns holding the two sides of the upper gallery.

### 17 TORREHERMOSA MARQUIS HOUSE (AGÜERE HOTEL)



EIGHTEENTH CENTURY building typical of the genre of the time and with neoclassical decorative elements.

IN 1776 IT WAS INHABITED by the Bishop of the Canaries, after that it was the residence of the Bishop's cohort and later living accommodation for the Institute of the Canary Islands. In 1880, it was transformed into a hotel, retaining its original facade and remains open under the name of Hotel Agüere. The interior has been completely altered.

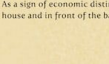
### 18 LEAL THEATRE



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 auditorium has four floors and a large horseshoe with a capacity of over 1200 seats.

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.

### 19 CASABUENA HOUSE (COURT OF THE INDIES)



THE WEST INDIAS TRADE was controlled from Seville, however, in the sixteenth century the Canary 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 Sr. Bartholomew de Cabañeta bought the right to the site in 1708. The house was then used to control much of the trade with America to become the Indies Court.

As a sign of economic distinction a huge wooden balcony is built at the rear of the house and in front of the barn, copying Bogotá's one.

### 20 OUR LADY OF THE CONCEPTION CHURCH



IT IS THE OLDEST parish church in Tenerife. The original temple was adjacent to the ancient lagoon but due to its small size, in 1515, moved to this site.

OVER THE CENTURIES it has undergone numerous modifications. The nave and aisles are of the sixteenth century, while its head is of the seventeenth century.

THE CHURCH LACKS balustrade facade and none of the side door has a remarkable architectural development. Its most distinctive feature is the wooden pulpit, the altar of the Chapel of Souls and the joint in which the reduced Guanches were baptised.

tower, from the late seventeenth century, with smaller openings on the first two floors and with a balcony of lattices that stands out on the roof of the top floor.

### 21 CHURCH AND EX-CONVENT OF SAINT AGUSTIN



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 and the cloister, this is a Renaissance church, destroyed by fire in 1964, the building retains some of its original elements. Among them, the fine cloister, one of the best examples of Islands, which include the capitals of the upper floor, carved by the monks themselves.

IT WAS THE FIRST COLLEGE and later only secondary school in the Canaries. Ilustrous cultural characters such as Benito Pérez Galdós, Oscar Domínguez and Juan Negrín settled it.

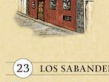
### 22 OSSUNA HOUSE



IT WAS BUILT IN THE LATE sixteenth 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.

### 23 LOS SARBANENOS MUSEUM HOUSE



THE HOUSE MUSEUM Los Sarbanenos is an interesting sample of a traditional Canarian trading house. It encompasses a wide entrance gallery for the passage of horses and wagons to the courtyard and attached warehouse. It has two floors; subdivided into the commercial ground floor, mezzanine for the servants and superior floor for housing.

IT CURRENTLY HOSTS a centre of study and testing and as a historical sample of Los Sarbanenos, a Canarian music group with deep roots and prestige. It also includes a sample of musical instruments and a unique library.

### 24 OUR LADY OF LOS DOLORES HOSPITAL AND CHURCH



THE HOSPITAL WAS FOUNDED IN 1515 as the first town centre charity hospital and kept its location until 2005.

IN THE LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, the hospital and the church were remodelled. 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 building, in the sixteenth century. Inside the offices are spread around the cloister.

FROM THE CHURCH, in San Agustín Street, the highlights are the steeple of stone and the eighteenth century stone front, with pre-Hispanic Latin American influence on the base of the columns.

### 25 UQUE ROTINO HOUSE (CONSULATE OF THE SEA)



EIGHTEENTH CENTURY building whose neoclassical facade with framed hollow stonework, balcony railings and large cornice reflects a nineteenth-century reform. It has another more austere facade on the Tahares de Cala Street.

IT HAS A LARGE FLAGSTONE PATIO, lush vegetation and a journey through a gallery closed with ash windows.

IT HOSTED the Royal Consulate of the Maritime and Terrestrial of the Islands from late 1795 until 1829 and dealt with the development of agriculture, industry and to monitor and improve trade with America.

### 26 SALAZAR PALACE (BISHOP'S PALACE)

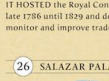


THE FIRST EARL OF SALAZAR ordered its construction in 1684 and he lived here with his family until the late nineteenth century when it became the Bishop's palace. The two shields are their witnesses: the facade's one represents the Salazar family and the yard's gate one belongs to the Bishop Torrijos.

ITS FACED STONWORK shows the social status of their owners. It is an example of early Canarian Baroque and it is considered the best preserved civil facade in the Canaries. The portal is modeled after the House of Nava: columns, baroque pediment and central balcony railings.

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

### 27 JESUITS HOUSE



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 Tenerife.

ONCE EXPELLED FROM SPANISH TERRITORY in the late eighteenth, much of the cultural movement on the island took place in this building. It was home to the literary University of San Fernando and it had various educational uses, until the Royal Economic Society of Friends of the Country was reinstated in the building. It currently holds a magnificent historical archive.

### 28 LERCARO PALACE



THE LERCARO FAMILY was possibly one of the most influential of Tenerife during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

IT IS CLEAR THE ITALIAN ORIGIN of the family in the style of the palace. The Genoese style portico and facade with its Renaissance balustrade and the drawings and especially in the main courtyard; the Renaissance inspiration is evident in the rich paneled and carved anthropomorphic figures in the columns, both in the upper gallery.

THE BUILDING HAS BEEN RESTORED and adapted to house the Museum of History and Archives of Tenerife.

### 29 CRISTINO DE VERA INSTITUTION



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

### 30 MONTANES HOUSE



THIS EIGHTEENTH CENTURY HOUSE is the current headquarters of the Advisory Council and it has certain peculiarities. Its very space hallway allowed the passage of carriages and wagons which were unloaded into storage downstairs and continued to the backyard through the door at the end. The interior has only columns on three sides 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.

### 31 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 made of iron.

The only thing missing is a balcony among the traditional construction elements.

IN ADDITION TO THE HEIGHT ACHIEVED with its three floors, the house adds greater height by subdividing the lower floor into a basement-cellar and a dwelling as in the neighbouring Montañes house, competing for distinction and prestige.

### 32 VAN DEN HEDEE HOUSE



IT WAS BUILT IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY for this Flemish family. Its sober facade gives way to a splendid courtyard with columns and lush vegetation, surrounded 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.

### 33 NAVA PALACE



JORGE GRIMÓN ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED in the conquest of Tenerife under the orders of Governor Fernández de Lugo. He received numerous lands for his contribution and a privileged location in La Laguna next to the Governor's property.

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 Portier made the last reform, completely covering the facade with stone and decorative elements combining three different styles: Mannerism, Baroque and Neoclassical. He also created the cultural and sociopolitical reforms in Tenerife through the Nava Social Circle.

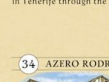
### 34 AZERO RODRIGUEZ MANSION



THIS BUILDING of the early twentieth century encompasses several historical values (eclecticism): an evocation of palatial French Renaissance architecture represented in an ornate sloping roof. Inside, a neoclassical neopompadour courtyard and a main hall.

TODAY it houses the headquarters of the La Laguna Casino.

### 35 CONVENT OF SAN JUAN BAUTISTA OR POOR CLARES



IT WAS THE FIRST NUNNERY established in the Canary Islands, settling in La Laguna in 1527. In 1697 a fire destroyed most of the building and the building that can be seen today is broadly a result of the rebuilding.

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

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

### 36 SAINT FRANCISCO SANCTUARY AND CONVENT

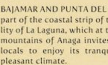


FOUNDED BY THE FRANCISCAN ORDER, its construction began in 1506. The works lasted a long time because they were painted by ants. In the seventeenth century a differentiated main chapel and four side chapels were provided. In 1810 a fire destroyed almost everything and the rebuilding, preserved until today, did not reach the splendour of the former.

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

## OTHER SITES OF INTEREST

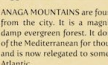
### BAJAMAR AND PUNTA DEL HIDALGO



sites to enjoy rocky or sandy beaches as well as beautiful natural seawater pools, which have established it as a major tourism destination for relaxation. You can also enjoy seafood cuisine in any of its pleasant climate.

### THE CHARM OF THIS PLACE enchants everyone who visits it. It offers numerous

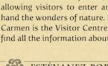
### ANAGA RURAL PARK AND THE LAS MERCEDES



ANGA MOUNTAINS are found about 3 km. from the city. It is a magnificent, always damp evergreen forest. It dominated much of the Mediterranean for thousands of years and is now relegated to some islands in the Atlantic.

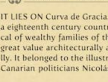
THIS PROTECTED NATURAL AREA has an extensive network of trails, many marked, allowing visitors to enter and feel at first hand the wonders of nature. In the Cruz del Carmen is the Visitor Centre. Here you can find all the information about the area.

### ESTEBANZ-BORGES ESTATE



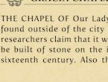
IT LIES ON Curva de Gracia. The farm has an eighteenth century country house typical of wealthy families of the time. It has great value architecturally and historically. It belonged to the illustrious family of Canarian politicians Nicolás and Patricio

### GRACIA CHAPEL



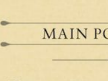
THE CHAPEL OF Our Lady of Gracia is found outside the city of Santa Cruz. Some researchers claim that it was the first to be built of stone on the island in the sixteenth century. Also the chronicles

### GRACIA CHAPEL



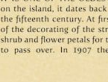
tell of the conqueror of Tenerife, Fernández de Lugo, who erected this chapel as a promise of gratitude to God for the victory in the conquest of La Laguna.

### GRACIA CHAPEL



families produced the first floral carpets. Nowadays many families, community groups, schools and groups all right to "carpet" the main historical centre of the city. This takes place on the first or second Sunday of June.

### CORPUS CHRISTI



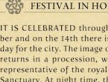
IT IS ONE OF THE OLDEST celebrations on the island, it dates back to the end of the fifteenth century. At first it consisted of the decorating of the streets by laying shrub and flower petals for the procession to pass over. In 1907 the more noble

### EASTER WEEK



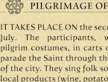
SOBRIETY AND REFLECTION travel through the city. The processions follow the streets of the historical centre with income and silence from Palm Sunday until Easter Saturday. As the processions pass all the artistic quality of the images

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



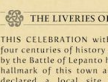
IT IS CELEBRATED throughout September and on the 14th there is a bank holiday for the city. The image of Jesus Christ returns in a procession, witnessed by a representative of the royal family, to its Sanctuary. At night time, the procession

### PILGRIMAGE OF SAINT BENITO ABA



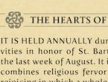
IT TAKES PLACE ON the second Sunday in July. The participants, wearing their pilgrim costumes, in carts or folk groups parade the Saint through the main streets of the city. They sing folk songs and share local products (wine, potatoes, gofio, etc.) with the spectators.

### THE LIVIERES OF VALLE GUERRA



THIS CELEBRATION with more than four centuries of history and inspired by the Battle of Lepanto in 1571. In 1697 a fire destroyed most of the building and the building that can be seen today is broadly a result of the rebuilding.

### THE HEARTS OF TEJINA



IT IS HELD ANNUALLY during the festivities in honor of St. Bartholomew, in the last week of August. It is a party that combines religious fervor and popular rejoicing in which a whole heart is built on a wood and iron frame and decorated with flowers, fruit and