Malaga Center
Monuments & more important places
Historic Center of Malaga

In the Historical District of Málaga urbanism and architecture from different centuries mingle, as is to be expected in a living and constantly evolving city. What may most attract the visitor’s attention, however, along with the assortment of churches, convents and palaces preferably from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, is the urban and architectural legacy from the nineteenth century, when due its strong agrarian and industrial growth the city opened up to the European fashions that held sway in that era.

Larios Street was inaugurated in the late nineteenth century and continues to be the commercial and social heart of Málaga. The best shops, the central offices of banking institutions and some of the longest-established cafés are located on this charming thoroughfare that also serves as the barometer of all activity in the city. This route and the adjacent streets, almost all of which are restricted to pedestrians, make up the nucleus of the traditional Málaga business district and have a countless number of establishments offering all kinds of goods.

Because of the open nature and tourism in the city and the large number of restaurants available in the historic center of Malaga, it is possible to taste any food, whether native or regionally and internationally. Similarly, the range of establishments covers all levels, from the most modest budget to the most exclusive and exquisite.

During the day you can wander through its streets, visiting the tapas bars and restaurants and night to continue the fun in their hundreds of bars, discos and terraces where you hear all kinds of music and enjoy live performances or pleasant views fashion on the terraces.
Málaga's Roman Theatre

C/ Alcazabilla, s/n, Málaga, Málaga, 29015  Tel: +34 951 50 11 15

The Roman Theatre was built in the age of Augustus and remained in use until the third century. Beginning with the arrival of the Arabs it served as a source of stone for the new structures erected by the conquerors, as occurred with even the most notable ancient monuments. This interesting Roman ruin, which gives an idea of the importance of the city in that era, sits at the foot of the hill on which the Alcazaba stands. In the latter monument are to be found numerous column shafts and capitals that were taken from the theatre and reused. The theatre was discovered in 1951 when the decision was made to put the garden adjacent to the Casa de la Cultura (House of Culture) in order.

Once the area that was not covered by the Casa de la Cultura was excavated the archaeologists realised the importance of the find and there was a decision to raze the aforementioned building. Although excavations continue, at this time almost all the elements of the theatre, such as the entrance to the proscenium or stage, the 15-metre orchestra area, the “cávea” (seating area) that has a radius of 31 metres and is 16 metres high, and a “vomitorium” or theatre entrance door have been uncovered.

The theatre can be viewed from a vantage point next to the Alcazaba above the last benches in the cávea.

Opening Times

Summer season times: 1 May 2015 - 30 Sept 2015)

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<th>Day</th>
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<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Closed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>12:00 - 20:00</td>
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<td>Wednesday to Saturday</td>
<td>09:00 - 20:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>10:00 - 16:00</td>
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Closed: 1st January, 1st May, 24th December, 25th December and 31st December
La Alcazaba
Calle Alcazabilla, Málaga,        Tel: +34 952 22 72 30

The Alcazaba, in the centre of Málaga’s historical district, is an imposing edifice that was built between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries and that served as a fortress and palace. Here lived the rulers of Muslim Málaga.
It has a very irregular floor plan, with all its living quarters at different levels in order to conform to the terrain and concentrated within two walled compounds.

The most notable sights in the first of these are the Arch of Christ, so called because for years it served as a chapel, and the Patio de Armas (Parade Ground), which like much of the premises has now been turned into an Arabic-style garden.
In the second compound, similarly walled and strongly defended, is found the palace zone, the most noble of all the areas and containing three courtyards.

This place is most remarkable for its caliphal arch work that opens onto a hall by way of which one enters the sixteenth century tower and the Maldonado tower. These have original slender marble columns and are a magnificent vantage point from which to view the city. This architectural complex was disused for a long time but was reclaimed in the 1930’s and shored up and beautified a decade ago. It is possible to get to the Alcazaba’s upper area by means of a lift on the south side of the hill on Guillén Sotelo Street, right behind the city hall.

Open All Year

Opening times

Summer (1 Apr 2015 - 31 Oct 2015)
Day Times
Monday 09:00    20:00
Tuesday to Sunday 09:00    20:15
Catedral

C/ Molina Lario,              Tel: +34 952 22 03 45

The majestic Cathedral was erected during the first half of the sixteenth century although work on it continued until the eighteenth century and, even at that, the walls remained unfinished. That is why, since it is lacking one of its towers, it is popularly known as “La Manquita” (the One-Armed One).

This temple was built over the former congregational mosque and combines several architectural styles, but Renaissance and Baroque features predominate. Some of the most renowned master builders of past centuries worked on it, including among others Diego de Siloé and Diego de Vergara, a student of Andrés de Vandelvira.

The most significant work of art contained in the temple is the choir room, which with its 42 figures by Pedro de Mena, Ortiz de Vargas and Giuseppe Micael Alfaro is considered one of the most beautiful in Spain. The two organs built in the eighteenth century are also noteworthy. They are perfectly preserved and have a total of more than 4,000 pipes. The Virgin of the Rosary, a canvas of large dimensions and very high artistic quality by Alonso Cano, stands out among the large collection of paintings.

**Opening Times**

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<tr>
<td>Monday to Friday</td>
<td>10:00 - 18:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>10:00 - 16:45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>09:30 - 20:00</td>
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* Non-religious holidays 10:00 - 18:00
Gibralfaro Castle

Camino De Gibralfaro, 11, Málaga, Málaga, 29016 Tel: +34 952 22 72 30

The best observation tower in Málaga is without any question the Gibralfaro Castle. A tour of its crenulated walls and its towers will afford a view of practically the whole city, with the exception only of some of the eastern neighbourhoods that are hidden behind the mountains. Every indication is that this fortress, which was built in the fourteenth century, was erected to defend the Alcazaba. It is linked to it by a zigzag barbican, thus designed to avoid the necessity of costly “albarranas” (detached towers).

The place name derives from the Arabic word “yabal”, meaning mountain, and from the Greek “faruh” (lighthouse). According to some experts this indicates that the mountain was probably used since the Phoenician-Punic era as a coastal lookout.

Historians agree that the interior of the castle was a mosque that, after the conquest of the city, came to be used as a Christian temple that ceased to exist due to the military use that was made of the fortress until the first years of the twentieth century. Inside it is found the Arabic-era Pozo Airón (Airón Well), which is more than 40 metres deep and dug out of the rock, several cisterns, two bakery ovens, guard booths from the modern era and the former powder magazine structure in which the fortress’ Interpretive Centre is now housed.

**Opening Times:** Monday to Sunday 09:00 – 20:00

Views from the lookout Gibralfaro:
**Malagueta Bullring**

Paseo de Reding,  
Tel: +34 951 38 40 30

La Malagueta bullring was built by Joaquín Rucoba in 1874, in the Neomudejar style. On the 100th anniversary of its opening, in 1976, it was designated as a Historical-Artistic Site. Five years later, it appeared on the list of Cultural Assets. The bullring now belongs to the Provincial Government of Málaga and is run by a licensee chosen by public tender.

La Malagueta is a world-class bullring, seating as many as 9,032 spectators and holding the most important events of the bullfighting season, like the Easter bullfights, the Picassian Gala, the August Fair or the bullfight dedicated to Málaga’s Patroness.

Located in La Malagueta district, in the heart of Málaga City, somewhere between the beach, the port and the centre of town, it is also home to the Antonio Ordóñez Bullfighting Museum, paying tribute to the legendary matador. The museum displays an interesting sample of bullfighting gear and memorabilia: bullfighter’s costumes, photos and posters, and other items.

In addition, La Malagueta often plays host to events beyond bullfighting: concerts, food fairs, cultural and sporting activities, and all kinds of shows. This makes it part and parcel of Málaga’s cultural life.
Muelle Uno

Muelle Uno offers some of the best panoramic views of Málaga’s monuments. Lying next to the Port of Málaga, this open-air shopping centre has a large number of shops and restaurants, which makes it ideal for a shopping spree followed by local cuisine in a unique setting overlooking the sea.

At Muelle Uno you can buy shoes, clothes, jewellery, home décor items... And you can have all types of food at its multiple eateries.

Since it first opened in late 2011, Muelle Open has been an essential part of the cultural life of the city, playing host to arts and crafts markets, art exhibitions, concerts, films in the open air, and many other activities. Thus, it has become one of the most popular entertainment and leisure centres in Málaga.

Muelle Uno extends to La Farola, Málaga’s 38m-high lighthouse, with a 25mi point light. Built by José María Pery y Guzmán, the lighthouse was completed in 1817, but it needed rebuilding after the Spanish Civil War, in 1939.

Another remarkable sight in the area is the Chapel of Muelle Uno, an eighteenth-century Baroque church built in sandstone from a nearby quarry.
Camino del Jardín Botánico 3  Telephone  951926179

This is the most beautiful and important tropical garden in Spain and one of the best in Europe. The Gardens were created by the Marquises of Casa Loring in 1850. Declared a Historic-Artistic Garden in 1943, the Gardens can be used for a variety of events, from product launches to large dinners. Capacities: Palacio Loring 100 people. Avenida de las Palmeras, 1.000 pax.

They are home to an exquisite open-air collection of tropical and subtropical flora. Plant species from Europe, America, Asia, Africa and Oceania are all on show here. Officially declared historical-artistic gardens in 1943, they are now also recognised as an Item of Cultural Interest. In spring 1990, the gardens were taken over by Malaga City Council, which opened them to the public on 21st June 1994.

Open  09: 30 – 19:30. Price: 5,20 €