



TOUR THROUGH THE
PARKS AND
GARDENS
OF THE HISTORICAL DOWNTOWN
OF **CARTAGENA**



 **Estimated duration: 2,30h.**

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Cartagena has had an intense urban evolution that has marked the birth of green groups in the urban scheme: squares, parks and gardens.

Throughout the itinerary, the squares and gardens are the common thread for knowing architectural monuments, facts and historical figures, as well as the evolution of these green spaces and the functions they perform.

01 **PARQUE TORRES** ("TORRES PARK")

Located on the Concepción Hill, its different renovations have turned it into the most important arboreal space of the Old Downtown of Cartagena.

02 **PLAZA DE LA MERCED** ("LA MERCED SQUARE")

The oldest square of the town. Near the square Boulevard José Hierro, it is an instance of recent urban reorganization.

03 **PLAZA SAN FRANCISCO** ("SAN FRANCISCO SQUARE")

One of the most traditional squares in Cartagena that shows us the changes of social customs in these urban spaces.

04 **PLAZA DE LOS HÉROES DE CAVITE** ("LOS HÉROES DE CAVITE SQUARE")

On land reclaimed from the sea, it was a symbol of the great urban, social and economic transformation of its time. The environment is completed with the Paseo de Alfonso XII, attached to the square.

TORRES PARK

1st Stop: Lantern

2nd Stop: North trail

3rd Stop: San Patricio battery

Descent by panoramic lift or Muralla del Mar St.

Along Dr. Fleming St. until Antigones barracks

LA MERCED SQUARE

Descent through Boulevard José Hierro

4th Stop: La Merced Square

SAN FRANCISCO SQUARE

5th Stop: San Francisco Square

LOS HÉROES DE CAVITE SQUARE

6th Stop: by Los Héroes de Cavite Square

7th Stop: next to the statue of the conscript soldier



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01

PARQUE TORRES (“TORRES PARK”)

CURRENT NAME: Parque Torres (“Torres Park”)

POPULAR NAME: Castillo de los Patos (“Ducks Castle”)

AREA: 39.902 m²

DATE/CONSTRUCTION TIME: 1924

PROJECT AUTHOR: Víctor Beltrí



CARTAGENA
CIUDAD DE TESOROS
Concejalía de Turismo

HISTORICAL EVOLUTION:

The castle, originally had a sacred function and later a defensive function: from the Muslim period as citadel, through the medieval fortification, to a bastion since the 18th century.

With the technical evolution of artillery, the hill loses its strategic value. In 1924 under the mandate of Mayor Torres it is recovered for the city as a public space. The park project was carried out by Víctor Beltrí. The current layout: remains virtually the original. The vegetal ornamentation was added to the architectural, large vases, sculptures and ponds as well as the different viewpoints that allowed to enjoy the sights of the port and the city. This architectural decoration was completed with the use of different elements such as benches or fountains. The result was a set of classicist style, much of the taste of the time.

At its top there was one of the batteries to repel the bombings and the siren that warned the population of the arrival of the attack of the enemy aviation.

In the 60s the degradation of the park made it necessary to undertake works that lasted until 1980. At this time the auditorium is built at the foot of the San Patricio battery, and ceramic decoration is made with motifs related to the history of the city. The monument dedicated to Hasdrubal, the monumental fountains and the monolith to Rubén Darío complete the decoration of the park, which had a small zoo.

In 1981 works were carried out to complete the interior and exterior aspect of the medieval tower. At the end of the 90s, the Castle began to be used as a tourist-cultural resource.

In 1990 it was decided to replace the Beltrí staircase, by a slope covered with trees and to open new accesses to the fortress, discovering then structures of the medieval work hitherto unknown. To the botanical renovation, they are added, the masts with motives allusive to the different historical periods of the city located in the San Patricio battery and the great population of peacocks.

The last remodelling, carried out in 2010, has put in value the remains of the Castle, the accessibility, completing it up to the Tower of Homage, the construction of the panoramic lift and the recovery of the medieval underground rooms.

ARCHITECTURAL LANDMARK

Concepción Castle

Archaeological studies show that Homage Tower was part of a single construction plan dating from the late 13th century, which would include the fortresses of Lorca, Aledo, Moratalla and Cartagena.

In its construction materials of Roman origin were reused, highlighting a white marble tombstone dedicated to Lucio Emilio Recto and currently, arranged as lintel of the access door to the tower, a replica of it.

With the evolution of defence and attack techniques, medieval fortification loses its strategic value. In 1924 the Mayor Torres will promote the construction of a park and in 1931 the declaration of historical-artistic monument for the group of ruins is achieved.

BOTANICAL LANDMARK

Australian banyan (*Ficus macrophylla*)

Located next to the Lantern and catalogued by its spectacular root system. It is also known as Moreton Bay fig, it is of Australian origin, one of its most prominent features is its buttress-shaped roots.

With its girth and wide top, it can reach large size, which makes it attractive as a shade tree for parks and public gardens.

One of its characteristics is to drop its aerial roots from the branches reaching the ground and thickening in additional trunks that help it support the weight of its wide top.

Its flowers are small in size and withstand drought and proximity to the sea, and this is why, together with its exotic appearance, it was widely used to decorate the promenades and gardens of Cartagena and other maritime cities at the beginning of the 20th century.

URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL USE:

It has become the great viewpoint over it, it is a must to visit. The urban environment in the vicinity of Torres Park varies in its conditions according to orientation:

To the south, the front of the wall is located, known as Muralla del Mar.

To the East, it links to the Roman Theatre site through Cornisa Park.

To the West, there is Muralla del Mar University Campus and the new University District.

To the North, it links to the historic downtown through Calle de la Concepción.

OTHER ELEMENTS AND SPACES OF INTEREST

Lantern

Arabic lighthouse of the 9th century. It is under the protection of the Declaration of the Decree of April 22nd, 1949, and Law 16/1985 on the Spanish Historical Heritage. It is still preserved as a symbol that served as a guide to the navigators of the port of Cartagena. Its tower of circular section, in form of truncated cone, was crowned by a large lantern. Built of ordinary masonry, 10m high, 4.32m in diameter at the base and 2.98m in diameter at the top. It also served as a lookout tower, forming part of the defensive system against Berber invasions.

Roman Theatre's Cornisa Park

Inaugurated in 2008 together with the museum and archaeological complex of the Roman Theatre, it creates a landscape unit with the Theatre and Torres Park. The most remarkable is the archaeological remains of a small worship altar, a section of the Republican Roman wall or a reservoir that supplied water to the monumental building.

02

PLAZA DE LA MERCED ("LA MERCED SQUARE")

CURRENT NAME: Plaza de la Merced ("La Merced Square")

HISTORICAL NAMES: Plazuela de San Diego (17th c.); Plaza de la Merced (18th c.); de la Constitución (1812); Plaza Real (1923); de Isabel II (1835); de la República Federal (1873)

POPULAR NAMES: Plaza del Lago Salado (1878); Del Lago

AREA: 2.560 m²

DATE/TIME OF CONSTRUCTION: 1632

RESTRUCTURINGS: 1878 and 60s- 70s in 20th c.

ORIGINAL PROJECT AUTHOR: Eugenio de Garaganza



HISTORICAL EVOLUTION

The construction of the San Diego Convent in the early 17th century, drove the growth of the city outside the walls. Until then the city only had two squares, so the Council decides to create a new public space taking the name of the convent.

Later the convent of the order of Our Lady of Mercy was founded. Thus the square took the name of Mercy. Being the most spacious in the city, the events with the greatest number of visitors were held there.

It is the square of the city that has changed its name more times. With the proclamation of the Constitution of 1812, as all the main squares of Spain, it took that name. In 1823, when the Constitution was abolished, it was renamed as Plaza Real ("Royal Square"). From January 1st, 1835, it was renamed as Plaza Isabel II ("Isabel II Square"). Already in 1873, during the Republican government it was renamed as Plaza de la República Federal ("Federal Republic Square"). In 1878, a small pond was placed in the centre that gave a new popular name to the square: plaza del Lago Salado ("Salt Lake Square"), from which it has been derived today to plaza del Lago ("Lake Square"), although its official name today is Plaza de la Merced ("La Merced Square").

In 1835 after the Disentailment of Mendizábal, its property passed to municipal ownership, installing the Sport cinema, which was followed later by the Central cinema, closed in the 90s.

The great remodelling of the square was carried out in 1878, commissioned by the mayor Cirilo Molina y Cros. In the project, tropical plants are recommended among botanical species. To get more shade quickly, the whole garden is surrounded on the outside using banana trees. In the lines of all the interior streets and in the central circle orange trees are planted, the most important thing is the rapid development of the tree and not the fruit, therefore sour orange trees are recommended. Araucaria is recommended for the centre and sides

Since 1901, the surroundings of the square have been embellished with the construction of the magnificent Palace that the rich miner Camilo Aguirre ordered Víctor Beltrí for his home on the corner of Calle San Diego.

During the government of mayor Torres, the homage monument to Commander Villamartín was inaugurated at Plaza de la Merced, a work by the Valencian sculptor José Capuz.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDMARK

During the Augustan period (27 BC-14 AD) a great monumentalization program was carried out, highlighting roads such as this Decumanus Maximus which, with a width of about six meters, went along the entire city to the port area, crossing the forum. This sector was the main access to the city from the mainland. Built with large stone polygonal slabs, running under the street a large sewer two meters high and 80cm. wide for rainwater and wastewater collection. Proof of the high standard

achieved is the presence of sidewalks or margins for pedestrians and ruts or “orbitae”, lanes carved on the slabs to direct the passage of the carriages and prevent accidents.

On both sides of the road there were buildings of different functionalities. To the south there are remains of a porticoed area that preserves the foundations and a small public square with a monumental fountain that was adorned with marble statues from which several fragments have appeared and which has not yet been fully excavated. To the north, it has been possible to document the existence of a large building with large doors on its facade, made with grey limestone thresholds and yellow sandstone jambs from local quarries.

ARCHITECTURAL LANDMARK

Aguirre Palace

At the end of the 19th century, Camilo Aguirre ordered Víctor Beltrí to build his family home on a plot of land at Plaza de la Merced. At that time the area was very busy as it was the entry and exit route of all the commercial and human traffic of the city to the Sierra Minera, the Mar Menor and Alicante.

The corner location was used by Beltrí to place a corner tower that in this case is not covered with the typical zinc flakes, but with glazed ceramics.

Nowadays, and after an extension work with the adjoining building, project of the architect Martín Lejárraga, since 2008 it is the seat of the Regional Museum of Modern Art, MURAM.

ORNAMENTAL LANDMARK

Bust of major Villamartín

Major Villamartín, born in Cartagena, who excelled in the performance of his military duties, has gone down in history as the author of several important works in historical-military thought.

After his death the public recognitions to his worth follow one another. In 1926 his monument was inaugurated at Plaza de la Merced, another monument to his memory was inaugurated in the barracks of Tentegorra in 1990. As well as the creation of the Classroom of Culture and Military History Major Villamartín.

BOTANICAL LANDMARKS

Among its botanical species are the ombú trees, which are large in their roots and the large araucarias that adorn the East side of the square since 1878 remodelling.

Ombú (*Phytolacca dioica*)

Plant of fast growth and very long-lived, although it is very difficult to calculate its age due to the absence of annual growth rings in its trunk. It has a toxic sap that makes it immune to a large part of the insects that inhabit its environment. It blooms in spring. Its fruits and their roots are used for

the extraction of dyes. It adapts well to any type of soil, just as it perfectly resists the salinity of marine climates. On the other hand, it does not tolerate intense cold or frost.

Araucaria or Norfolk Island pine (*Araucaria excelsa*)

Of Australian origin, endemic to the Island of Norfolk, it is cultivated widely throughout the world for its ornamental value. Although its common name can give rise to misunderstanding this tree is not a pine. Due to its characteristic strong and straight trunks with up to 50m height they were used by the English Royal Navy for the manufacture of masts for their ships.

The exact symmetry of its branches give it a great attractive, from its trunk its branches unfold almost horizontally in number of five, forming floors that acquire the form of a perfect pentagon. It acquires heights of 50 to 80 meters, of slow growth, it requires a climate without frosts, for that reason it adapts very well to the zones of Mediterranean Climate where it is very used in parks and gardens.

OTHER GREEN SPACES OF INTEREST

José Hierro Boulevard

With the construction of the University Campus (in the old military buildings of the 18th century, restored for academic use), the demolition of several streets linking the Plaza de la Merced with the old Plaza del Hospital ("Hospital Square") was carried out. The project included the construction of a new boulevard that served as access between the lower area of the Plaza de la Merced and the highest area of the new Campus. The boulevard receives the name of José Hierro, in honour of the poet and Cervantes laureate. There, local vegetal species or those already adapted to the local conditions were included.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDMARK

In the previous works a necropolis of Byzantine period was discovered, as well as the remains of several domus, among which Salvius House stands out, preserved under the new buildings of the neighbourhood. The pictorial decoration is of an extraordinary beauty, with two types of decorations made with different techniques: incised and pictorial. It is remarkable a feminine figure holding a mantle of flowers, that was in the wall of the oecus (Salvius's hall).

The findings include the 15m Roman road of the 1st century, arranged North-South (cardo), this route ran from Concepcion Hill to the Decumanus Maximus (Plaza de la Merced) with the aim of linking the port areas with the forum.

The roadway is made with large slabs of worked stone; on its sides the margins (sidewalks) are preserved. The roadway is surrounded by private homes, the structure of a possible temple is also preserved in the middle of it.

03

PLAZA DE SAN FRANCISCO ("SAN FRANCISCO SQUARE")

CURRENT NAME: Plaza de San Francisco ("San Francisco Square")

HISTORICAL NAMES: Plaza de Prim (1868); Plaza de Valarino-Togores (1885)

POPULAR NAMES: Glorieta de San Francisco

AREA: 3.206 m²

DATE/TIME OF CONSTRUCTION: 1847

RESTRUCTURINGS: 1884. 70s and 90s in 20th century

ORIGINAL PROJECT AUTHOR: Carlos Mancha



HISTORICAL EVOLUTION:

The Convent of San Francisco was located here since 1552, but after the Disentailment of Mendizábal, the religious enclosure was seized by the State. After the abandonment of the monks, the convent was demolished in 1844, working in the jobs the prisoners and foremen of Cartagena's prison. A year later the site was converted into a public square called San Francisco in memory of the convent, installing a lighting system consisting of eight lampposts for oil lamps, on white marble columns adorned with tin planters.

The municipal architect Carlos Mancha, laid out a rectangular space, closed by a cast iron fence and decorated with evergreen poplars for the outdoor enclosure; acacias for the general and lateral walk; shrubs, plants and flowers; iron benches, streetlight, a little pond with water games and a decorative statue in the centre dedicated to Roldán, founder of the Caridad Hospital.

The change in the direction of the project, assigned to Tomás Rico also meant a change in the botanical species chosen and even in some technical aspects for its realization.

In 1927 during mayor Torres mandate the square is finally adorned with the statue of an illustrious son of Cartagena, the actor Isidoro Máiquez.

The existing photos of that time show us a very different place from the one we know today and among the most remarkable is that the large ficus that today are characteristic of this square, did not exist.

In the 70s and 90s work is again done on the paving of the square, these works aimed to perform archaeological studies that resulted in the discovery of remains of a complex of tabernae or small shops of Roman times that flanked the South side of the old forum, which once documented were re-covered.

The current appearance of the square hardly resembles the one designed at the end of the 19th century, except in its rectangular plan.

ARCHITECTURAL LANDMARK

Maestre House (1906)

The house was designed by the architect from Elche Marcelino Coquillant for José Maestre. It is inspired by Gaudí's Casa Calvet. The central axis of the building departs from the door decorated with Rococo details and goes to the great enclosed balcony, typically modernist. On the façade is remarkable the undulating decoration with vegetation motifs that integrate all the work of the decorative arts in the work of wrought iron, wood and glass, which also extend to reach its interior decoration.

ORNAMENTAL LANDMARK

Monument to Isidoro Máiquez

During mayor Torres mandate several sculptures were made to praise and remember the feats and virtues of illustrious people of the city throughout history, that is why the centre of the Plaza San Francisco ("San Francisco Square") is adorned since 1927 with the statue of the Cartagena actor Isidoro Máiquez, made by the Valencian José Ortells, who had been a student of Benlliure and First Medal of the National Exhibition of Fine Arts of 1917.

BOTANICAL LANDMARKS

The Plaza San Francisco is the most striking in its trees because of the large ficus that are located there. But contrary to what one might think, they are not the oldest botanical elements in the square. Thanks to the existing documentation, the existence of pine trees prior to said ficus is known. Nowadays only one pine tree is kept, located towards Calle Campos, which despite its greater height goes unnoticed by the branches of the big ficus that encloses it.

Australian banyan (*Ficus macrophylla*)

Catalogued by its spectacular root system. It is also known as Moreton Bay fig, it is of Australian origin, one of its most prominent features is its buttress-shaped roots.

With its girth and wide top, it can reach large size, which makes it attractive as a shade tree for parks and public gardens.

One of its characteristics is to drop its aerial roots from the branches reaching the ground and thickening in additional trunks that help it support the weight of its wide top.

Its flowers are small in size and withstand drought and proximity to the sea, and this is why, together with its exotic appearance, it was widely used to decorate the promenades and gardens of Cartagena and other maritime cities at the beginning of the 20th century.

URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL USE

Although some modernist buildings still remain in different states of conservation, these alternate with new buildings from the 70s and 80s as well as older ones that break the architectural ensemble.

04

PLAZA DE LOS HÉROES DE CAVITE Y CUBA ("LOS HÉROES DE CAVITE SQUARE")

CURRENT NAME: Plaza de los Héroes de Cavite y Cuba ("Los Héroes de Cavite y Cuba Square")

POPULAR NAMES: Los Héroes

AREA: 8.020 m²

DATE/TIME OF CONSTRUCTION: Early 20th century

RESTRUCTURINGS: 60s, 80s and late 90s

PROJECT AUTHOR: Unknown



HISTORICAL EVOLUTION:

The expansion of the port meant a radical change in the city. In 1904 a building was built for the Board of Works of the Port on the dock, which will lead to the draining of the dock of boats, thus creating what would later be the Plaza de Los Héroes de Cavite y Cuba ("Los Héroes de Cavite Square"). By 1915 the space was created and made the difference between the leisure and commercial areas of the port.

In 1923 the ornamentation of the new space is completed with the monument to the Heroes of Cavite and Cuba, which will give the square its name. In 1926 and 1930 the buildings of the Board of Works of the Port and Customs that surround the square were completed. Throughout the years, the design of its landscaping has been changing, but two botanical elements have always remained: the palms and the rose bushes. In the 90s it was remodelled as pedestrian zone.

ARCHITECTURAL LANDMARK:

City Hall (1907)

In 1893 it was decided to build a new building on the site of the old Town Hall, commissioning the work to Tomás Rico. On May 5, 1900, the first stone was laid at an official ceremony and in 1907 it was finished. For the inauguration, the visit to the city of King Alfonso XIII was used.

The building scheme is triangular, with its three façades of different design and inside a large imperial staircase acts as a central axis articulating the entire building. Inside the most important spaces are the Plenary Hall and the Hall of Councillors.

In 1995 it was restored to structurally reinforce the whole building, the building reopened its doors in 2006 with the same beauty as when it was built.

CUSTOMS AND PORT AUTHORITY OF CARTAGENA

Both buildings were built between 1925-1930 and together with the City Hall delimit and configure the Plaza de los Héroes de Cavite.

The building of the Port Authority, was designed by the architect Francisco de Paula Oliver Rolandi in 1907, and initially consisted of three floors. The engineer Vicente Maese y Veloso makes a modification of the original project, eliminating one floor and reducing from three to two, where noble materials would be used, with ashlar throughout the façade and a rich interior decoration. Its façade has two bodies, the first of them with windows in a semi-circular arch, and the second with windows open to a balcony and topped by a triangular and semi-circular pediment. The works were completed in 1926 and the building was inaugurated in 1927. In 1989, the interior remodelling works of the building were undertaken, in order to adapt its facilities to the current regulations.

The author of the Customs building was the architect Maese Velasco and it was projected taking into account the adjoining Port Works Board building. Building with two floors, its façade consists of two

different spaces, a first level with windows with semi-circular arches and on the second level, balustrade balconies with a triangular pediment. It occupies a plot of land on a curved corner where the entrance is located.

The plant is centred around the patio and the stairs; all dependencies look outwards.

ORNAMENTAL LANDMARK

Monument to Cavite and Cuba Heroes

The monument was made by public subscription, headed by King Alfonso XIII himself. The location in Cartagena was decided because it was the starting point for the fleet of Cuba and for being the place of origin of a large part of the contingents of the troops.

The monument, made by the Asturian sculptor Julio González Pola, has a base of eight meters and fifteen meters high. Made in marble stone, with the reliefs and the coat of arms in black marble. From the centre of the pedestal rises a pyramid highlighting two allegorical figures of "Glory", on the main faces two allegorical groups and on the main part the coat of arms of Spain in bronze. The monument forms a square with a side length of sixteen meters and at the corners there are pilasters from which ship chains depart to join two vertical anchors on each front. Hawser links and other marine elements complete the decoration of the combination. In 1982 the monument to the Heroes of Cavite and Cuba was restored, replacing the allegorical groups with replicas in bronze and just as the original work, the restoration was financed with public and private subscriptions (the original pieces are kept in the Military Arsenal of Cartagena).

BOTANICAL LANDMARK

Fan palm (*Chamaerops humilis*)

Species included in the Regional Catalogue of Threatened Species of the Region of Murcia (Decree 50/2003, BORM No. 131) in the category "Of special interest". It is considered the only European palm and the most northernmost naturally occurring on the planet. It is distributed along the Spanish Mediterranean coast, growing naturally on the mountains and headlands of Cartagena, such as Cabezo Beaza, the Regional Park of Calblanque, Monte de las Cenizas and Peña del Águila.

It has leafy aspect with fan shaped palmate fronds, it is formed by several trunks and it usually makes groups of plants that reach between 2 and 4m high. It is very resistant to drought and cannot withstand frost. Its inner fleshy part is edible, being used in the well-known "Cantonal Salad". Mats, brooms, ropes, etc. were traditionally made with their leaves. It blooms in spring and its dates are popularly known as fox dates.

Indian Laurel (*Ficus microcarpa* o *Ficus retusa*)

In the surroundings of the square, at Paseo Alfonso XII, the presence of the Indian Laurel stands out for developing a wide and dense top of abundant branches, it is very suitable as shade tree for promenades and parks. Due to its warm climate origin, it is very well adapted to the climate of the

Mediterranean coast, an area in which its ornamental use got spread a lot at the end of the 19th century with the taste of that time for exotic species.

Like other species of ficus, it develops aerial roots that, coming down from its branches, can reach the ground. From its trunk a milky and gummy juice is extracted, the latex, which gives it another of its popular names, gomero (i.e. rubber tree).

Palm trees

The surroundings of the Plaza de los Héroes de Cavite and Paseo de Alfonso XII are adorned with palm trees. Date palm trees at the Plaza de los Héroes de Cavite and Californian palm trees on Paseo Alfonso XII.

Washingtonia Palm

- Mexican Fan Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*)

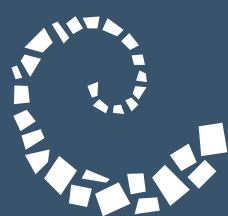
Its name is dedicated to George Washington. Because it is native to northern Mexico, it is also known as Mexican Fan Palm. The scientific name of robusta, is given to be the largest palm, since it exceeds 30m high. The great height that it reaches, along with its thin trunk, make it differ from *Washingtonia filifera*. It is faster growing and more economical. It is adapted to all types of soils, even to the poorest ones, and it is very resistant to drought. Its ornamental use is very common.

- Californian Palm (*Washingtonia filifera*)

With fan-shaped fronds, like robusta, it differs from that for the greater thickness of its trunk and it reaches not that much height. Like robusta it is well adapted to all types of soils. Due to these characteristics and because it is easily multiplied by seeds, it is widely used to ornament public and private spaces.

URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL USE

Its environment is surrounded by the buildings of the Port Authority, Customs and City Hall. In its central part, there are the monument to the Heroes of Cavite, as well as sculptures such as the Conscript sailor and soldier that are located nearby. The sculpture dedicated to the Victims of Terrorism "El Zulo" (i.e. the cache) by Víctor Ochoa and the Whale Tail by Fernando Sáenz de Elorrieta, that complete the surroundings of the square, are located on the esplanade extension towards the sea.



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