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IRAGUAS · COCKTAILS

MOJITOS · GASTROBAR

an Juan, Puerto Ric

he old Capital City celebrates its 500 years, after an authorization to ove Caparra to the Islet of Puerto Rico, which is how it was known back then. In that same year, it was also allowed a sort of name trade between the island and the capital, changing the island's name from sland of San Juan Bautista to Puerto Rico, and the city started being called City of San Juan el Bautista (San Juan the Baptist). The Islet of San luan, which was originally conceived as a military fortress, is a beautiful tourist, commercial, and residential complex. The 7-block walled city has been designated as a World Heritage Site by the United Nations. It hosts many tourist attractions and a series of architecturally unique monuments, and we invite you to immerse yourself in it.



Castillo San Felipe del Morro (Fort San Felipe del Morro) - Located to the entrance of the Bay of San Juan, it was built as a military fort to defend the city against naval attacks after the Fortaleza was discarded due to its poor strategic location. Its construction began in 1539, suffered a series of reforms until 1776, and from that year on it has kept the same facade. This impressive structure comprises six levels, elevating it to a height of 140 feet (42 meters). Some of its walls reach up to 20 feet (6 meters) in width. The column of El Morro marks the exact location where the great battle against the dutch troops who were trying to take the city led by General Balduino Enrico was liberated.



Cementerio Santa María de Pazzis (Santa María de Pazzis Cemetery) - Facing the Atlantic Ocean next to El Morro, this cemetery has become a major tourist attraction not only for its architecture but for the many illustrious figures buried there. Its construction began in 1863 and its inauguration was held two years later. The blueprints for the chapel were designed by architect Don José Y. Fernández, who is believed to have designed the inner framing as well.



scuela de Artes Plásticas (School of Plastic Arts) - Built in 1860 t serve as a psychiatric hospital (known here as a madhouse). In 1863, its construction still unfinished, it was used as a prison; at the end of its construction in 1868 until the 1970s it was used as a hospital. Its the School of Plastic Arts and the Museum of the Indian



Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña (Institute of Culture)- A histor ical building which today houses the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, this was one of the first monumental buildings built in the Ballaja area. In 1838, governor Miguel López de Baños proposed the construction of a home for imprisoned women. It began in 1841, but later on came to be known as Casa de la Beneficiencia. In 1923 it was taken by the the 500 years of discovery in 1992.



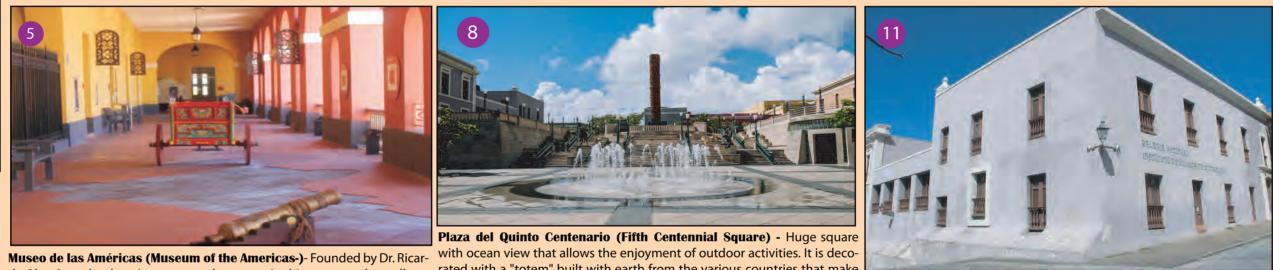
AND ART FINANCING AVAIBLE UP TO 12 MONTHS



LA VERDADERA COMIDA CRIOLLA Y EL MEJOR CHILLO DE SAN JUAN EN UN AMBIENTE FAMILIAR 280 CALLE SOL OLD SAN JUAN







do Alegría, archeology is permanently present in this museum that collects rated with a "totem" built with earth from the various countries that make In its exhibition called "The Popular Arts of the Americas", it collects the a platter and two lambs complement it. customs and traditions of our ancestors. Puerto Rican handicrafts are



neoclassical façade follows the foreign model of architecture. In 1976 it Cuartel de Ballajá (Quincentenary Square and Ballajá Barracks) - As a Dominicos Convent, as they built their monastery over the higher areas of was acquired by the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture and turned into gift to Puerto Rico to celebrate the 500th anniversary of America's Discov- the city of San Juan. The Church of Santo Tomás was built close to the El Convento Las Monjas (Las Monjas Convent) - Founded in 1651, as a ery, the Spanish Government rehabilitated the old barracks in the Ballaja monastery, and today it is known as the Church of San José. Its construction convent of the Discalced Carmelites in front of the Cathedral, the strucarea. Its inner patio is a great wide open space, the biggest one built in dates back to 1521. Juan Ponce de León's family helped with building, and ture was a donation from Mrs. Ana Lanzós. It is currently a hotel. 100 Calle America by the Spanish empire. Its exterior is another great plaza with an its stone-built shield adorns the major chapel. del Cristo. ocean view, which allows for many family activities, adorned by a totem built with soil from many countries which make up Hispanic America. On the second floor lies the Museum of the Americas, which complies a histori-



Federal Department of Health and turned into a military hospital until Viewpoint Garden on the roof of the Ballajá Barracks Converted into an - Building that was part of the old Old San Juan Market Square turned into a a residence for Governor Juan Ponce de León by orders of King Charles 1929. In 1978 its ownership passed on to the Puerto Rican government eco-friendly roof, the garden was created in an area of more than 20,000 museum, guardian of the historical documentation of our capital city. Built V. Its construction was supervised by the governor's son-in-law, Juan and it was abandoned until 1985, when it was given to the ICPR and square feet used for planting where various varieties of ornamental plants in the mid-nineteenth century, in a neoclassical, rectangular style, with Garcia Troche. Ponce de León would not live to see the finished product rehabilitated as part of the many iconic projects for the celebration of and home gardens are grown; from here enjoy views of El Morro, the Plaza arched interior walls and rooms for pictorial exhibitions. It was rebuilt in as he died before the building was complete, but his descendants resided del Cuartel and part of the entrance to the bay of San Juan. 2000 and is the guardian of the city's public and historical art.



RincónIbérico A taste from Spain in Old San Juan.

the details of daily life from our pre-Columbian ancestors to the present day. up our America, the work of the Puerto Rican sculptor Jaime Suárez in 1992; Convento Los Domicos (Dominican Convent) - This building was built

on land donated by the family of Juan Ponce de León to the Dominicans. It began to build in 1523, being the object after various extensions and

there for 250 years.



