http://cartagenainfo.com/mapas/caminando/flash/index.htm

<http://destinosyplanes.com/portal/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=255:cartagena-y-sus-plazas-historicas&catid=269:sitios-de-interes&Itemid=76&lang=es>

Puerta del Reloj

The main gateway to the inner walled city, and originally named Boca del Puente. It was linked to Getsemani by a drawbridge over a moat. There was a chapel and armory on the side arches of the gate. In 18888 the four sided clock was added.

Plaza de los Coches

This was the location of the slave market The statue in the middle of the square is Pedro de Heredia, the founder of Cartagena de las Indias.

Plaza de la Aduana

This was the location of all the most important government buildings in colonial times. It is the oldest and largest square in the historic section of the city. In the middle of the square is a statue of Christopher Columbus. The City Hall building in this square was the old Royal Customs House.

**Casa de la Aduana**

**A colonial building where today the municipal and mayor’s offices are located**

**Casa del Premio Real**

**This was the house of the Viceroys and now is occupied by the department of education. The balcony of wood is a good example of Spanish Andaluz architecture.**

Museo de Arte Moderno

This building once held part of the old Royal Customs House.

San Pedro Claver: Plaza, Iglesia, Museo, Santuario

This church is named after a Spanish born Jesuit whose life work was helping captured Africans who arrived in Cartagena in bondage destined to be slaves.

The convent was first named San Ignacio de Loyola and afterwards renamed to honor his life work. The Jesuit was the first person to be canonized in the new world, 1888.

Museo Naval

Located in what was once a Jesuit college, this museum opened on the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus’ “discovery” of the new world.

Baluarte de San Francisco Javier

El Bodegón de la Candelaria

Museo del Oro

This museum, which has free entrance, is a smaller version of the extensive gold museum in Bogota. It includes gold and pottery from before the Spanish arrived, of the Zenu indigenous people

Parque y Plaza de Bolivar

This plaza was originally named the Plaza of the Inquisition. It was also originally used for parades for the military. It is the location of the Palacio de la Inquisicion and the history museum, the Museo Historico.

Palacio de la Inquisición

The museum of the inquisition and the Museo Historico.

Catedral

Pirates destroyed this cathedral before it could be finished. Construction was begun in 1575 however the canons of pirates led by Francis Drake partially destroyed the church 11 years later in 1586. The cathedral was finally completed in 1612 and the structure has a fort like appearance.

Iglesia Santo Domingo

The oldest church in the city, it was built at the end of the 1500’s. The original building was built in 1539 and located in the Plaza de los Coches, however, was destroyed in fire and moved to the current location.

Casa del Marqués de Valdehoyos

Teatro Heredia

Completed in 1911 in a Republican style, the theater has a ceiling mural worth seeing.

**Universidad de Cartagena**

**The Universidad de Cartagena dates back to 1826, when General Francisco de Paula Santander made a decree to create the educational institution.**

**Casa Museo de Simón Bolivar**

**This is the first house which Simón Bolivar occupied in Cartagena. It is also where Bolivar wrote the Manifestó de Cartagena in 1812, one year after Cartagena’s independence.**

**Iglesia de Santo Toribio**

**This church has damage from a cannonball from the English pirate Edward Vernon**