**GHYMKHANA (SCAVENGER HUNT) FOR THE DISTRICT OF LETTERS**

This ghymkhana (scavenger hunt) consists of **ten tasks.** For each task it is necessary to answer the questions in writing in addition to photograph the different places that will lead the slopes. It is **a fundamental requirement** that members of the group appear in the picture, to make sure it was you that was there. You may have some difficulty, for this we recommend using spoken language: talking to passers-by the streets of Madrid.

**DEPARTURE AND MEETING AFTER GHYMKHANA:** Plaza de Santa Ana

**TIME:** 1h 30m

**WINNER:** the first group who arrives at the meeting.

**We BEGIN!**

**MADRID OF LETTERS**

**Home to great writers during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, this area is one of the most attractive shopping areas in Madrid**

**Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Tirso de Molina, Calderon de la Barca.** **During the Golden Age these famous writers and many others once lived in the district that stretches around Calle Huertas, now pedestrianized and one of the busiest locations in central Madrid.**

Madrid, XVI century. Those were difficult years for the Court and harder for ordinary people, little by little, he watched the city, hitherto medieval village, it became the capital of the Spanish Empire. **Carlos I** led a continued by Felipe II reign was decisive in the evolution of all the historical, social and economic aspects of Madrid. The **Plaza de Santa Ana** -center of great interest to concentrate theaters, pubs, restaurants and pubs- has become what it is today thanks to Alvarez Gato, a senior official, steward of King **Charles I,** who bought the land near Plaza del Arrabal, which is currently Plaza Mayor.

Comedians, writers and all the social life of the time would meet between in streets. It was the Golden Age of Madrid, where honor was overvalued and many non-offensive gestures were taken by insults were fruitless in the middle of the street. Today the **area, also known as Barrio or Barrio Muses Parnassus** -in honor of Cervantes’ poem, Journey to Parnaso- hosts many shops, hotels, cafes and pubs that make it one of the hubs of the historical center the city.

**1st In the Plaza de Santa Ana is a theater that was called "the corral of the Prince" in the seventeenth century, what name is given today?** **What names are written in the facade?** **Read the following information, it will help you!**

Among the new neighbors who came to Barrio de las Letras Maria Pacheco, she was very popular after losing his chicken coop for small theater, which happened from noon until late at night. El **Corral de la Pacheca,** which later would be called Prince Corral, was a playground for the locals, who came in increasing numbers to see the works of **Calderon de la Barca** and later Lope de Vega. Close by in Calle Principe, the **Teatro de la Comedia,** inaugurated in 1875 and is currently under restoration.

On the opposite the Plaza de Santa Ana side is the modern Me, one of the most suggestive hotels Madrid, next to the Plaza del Angel.

* **Name given today: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Names inscribed on the facade: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**2nd arrive at the Plaza del Angel, what place significant?** **Hint: IS ONE OF THE TEMPLE OF JAZZ OF MADRID**

* **Location: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**3rd Calle Huertas ...**

Huertas has become a favorite meeting place for tourists and foreign students for its great nightlife, inherited from **Madrid Golden Age.** Although left to our imagination what it was in that environment, we have reference to its low houses and narrow streets as well as some historic buildings like **a very famous church,** declared a National Monument. It consists largely of life of famous people that **Ramon de la Cruz, Jacinto Benavente,** married **-Larra, Zorrilla, Bécquer-** or received tribute after his death were baptized. Among their death certificates include those of Ruiz de Alarcon and Espronceda. In the old cemetery, current nursery, went to **Jose Scaffold,** one of the most prominent names in Spanish literature of the eighteenth century, who tried to dig up the body of his beloved, actress Maria Ibanez. That experience helped him to narrate his famous Nights Dingy.

**What THIS CHURCH IS CALLED?** **What another great writer was buried there?** **HINT: IS WRITTEN IN THE WALLS ...**

* **Church Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Name another famous writer who was buried there: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**4th ... FOLLOW CALLE HUERTAS… WORDS ON THE FLOOR**

Down Calle Huertas, walkers **can stop and read some quotes of Luis de Góngora, Francisco de Quevedo and Gustavo Adolfo Becquer** who lived or worked on the streets, and have been recognized translating some of his works in the flooring of the neighborhood. In the **Plaza Matutes** we can stop and see the building that housed the printing press of the newspaper El Imparcial, where Gustavo Adolfo Becquer worked. After the junction with Calle León, we will find the **hangout for actors** or mentidero of Representatives, where they met idle and unemployed, especially authors and comedians.

**To pass the test you have to write five of the quotes that are written in Calle Huertas.**

**5th Historias de Cervantes.** **The c / Huertas Miguel de Cervantes lived.** **What great work wrote in this place?** **HINT: its façade A YELLOW DIAMOND WITH ANSWER ... Eye!** **To find the number of the house you have to perform the following operation: *"If the number of the house where Cervantes wrote Part II of*Don Quixote *we add the year in which it was written and subtract the year you wrote I hand, gives the age at least 41 died Cervantes* **

* **Number: \_\_\_**
* **Or** **work wrote** **in this house: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

** 6th Just go to the c / Lope de Vega and enter the convent of the Trinity, what writer is buried there?** **CLUE: Read the following ...**

Between Calle Huertas and the former Calle Cantarranas -today **Lope de Vega** - is the **Convent of the Trinity.** Founded in 1612 by **Philip III,** sober and austere line, designed by architect Marcos López, it owes its survival to the Real Academia de la Historia.

* **Name buried in the convent of the Trinitarian writer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**7th When we speak of Cervantes is mandatory also speak of Lope de Vega ...**

The author of *Don Quixote* thousand times shared the stage with its large young rival **Lope de Vega.** Both were the two sides of a coin. Lope was a successful playwright, wealthy, loved by the people and for women. Cervantes was a little recognized and penniless novelist. As his life was running parallel, in addition to live separated only by a few meters, it is said to be shared lover also shared devotion to the convent of the Trinity where, in addition, her daughters were ordered.

Their rivalry was known by all: it was public barbs and malicious signs of respect in his writings were exchanged. Nevertheless, Cervantes and Lope spoken and continually saw the gatherings, in the congregation and, above all, on the street.

**Well, now you have to go to the c / Cervantes, just parallel to the c / Lope de Vega and find out who lived in a house that now has the following number: *"If the years Lope de Vega lived subtract the number of this house we are the last two digits of the year of birth of the writer.* "**

* **Number of the house: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Name of the writer who lived** **or** **all** **í: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**8th The next place you need to visit is in the c / Prado, in the next issue: *"The year of birth of Alfonso X the Wise is a palindromic number containing twice the number of two figures looking".*** **This place, from 1884, is a famous center of Madrid talks, forums and cultural events.** **What is the name?**

* **Location: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**9th The famous Alvarez Cat Alley has two relics of Spanish literature, two mirrors.** **These mirrors are in a bar whose Hallas number if the current year, subtract the year of the premiere of *The bikes are for summer by* Fernando Fernan Gomez.** **What literary work belongs and what is its author?** **What do they symbolize?**

* **Number: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Literary work: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **What they symbolize: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**10th At the crossroads there at the end of the alley cat, to where the c / Cruz, you can find a mural.** **That is a trompe l'oeil painting.** **What other important theater of the Golden Age was right next to the trompe l'oeil?** **TRACK: A yellow diamond will give the answer.** **DARE TO DISCOVER THE VIEW FROM WHAT YOU SEE IS PAINTED ON THE WALL!** **PHOTOGRAPH IT!**

* **Location: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**We finished 11th and we have to go back to the Plaza de Santa Ana The last test is again there. Located there are two sculptures, one at one end of the square and the other on the other side, what writers are they?**

* **Names of** **writers: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**