City of Museums

Málaga

Ciudad Genial
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In the last few decades, the city of Malaga has made a great effort to place value in all its historical and artistic heritage. Today Malaga is one of the most popular cultural destinations at the international level by the quality of their offering, among which are over 30 museums with a wide variety of subjects.

**Welcome to the city of museums.**

*Enjoy the art with all your senses.*
Without doubt, Málaga is the most dynamic city in the current Spanish cultural scene. We are deep in projects of great ambition that ranks Málaga in first position and that are example of collaboration among Spain, France and Russia on cultural matters.

In this way, Málaga consolidates its position as European capital of culture at the forefront, and it bets on artistic expressions as a model to boost knowledge, innovation, education and cultural endeavor. It also renews the expectations of the tourism sector by providing the city with projects of great international importance.

The guide that you have in your hands at the moment is a good example of the strategic model of city we have been working in for years in collaboration with all the related institutions and sectors.

I invite you to visit our city and to discover its museums.

Francisco de la Torre
Mayor of Málaga
The Museo Picasso Málaga opened its doors in October of 2003, in response to the desire of the artist, who wanted his work to be present in the city where he was born in 1881. Therefore, the creation of this museum is due to the shared will of Christine and Bernard Ruiz-Picasso, daughter-in-law and grandson of the artist respectively, whose donations constitute the core of their art funding, as well as to the will of the Junta de Andalucía (Andalusian government), that has brought together a great museum project devoted to the artist whose styles and techniques changed the course of modern art.

The permanent collection of the Museo Picasso Málaga is composed of 233 works, more than 43 of them by Pablo Picasso, were relinquished on gratuitous loan by the Fundación Almine y Bernard Ruiz-Picasso para el Arte (FABA, Almine and Bernard Ruiz-Picasso Art Foundation).
Oil paintings, sculptures, drawings, pottery and prints by the artist from Málaga can be watched in the rooms of the Palacio de Buenavista, a Renaissance building that is the headquarters of this institution. These rooms are selected to thematically tackle the most relevant aspects of the artistic legacy of Pablo Picasso: his relationship with Málaga, the versatility of his creative talent, his sensitivity to inequality, the importance in his painting of his intimate circle of people and of everyday living. In the same way, it is reflected his historic role as creator of Cubism and the inventor of images that encapsulate multiple perspectives related to form but also to concept.

It is also reflected his way of looking at the classic themes in the history of painting, such as the portrait, the still life, the landscape, the nude; as well as his deep relationship of respect, inspiration and antagonism that he kept with great masters. In the basement of the Palacio de Buenavista you can also visit an archaeological site that contains archaeological remains that reveal the presence of Phoenician, Roman and Renaissance life.

Seminars, conferences, visual arts, classical music, theater, jazz, poetry, flamenco… The Museo Picasso Málaga has a lively and wide program of cultural activities that provides multiple ways to enjoy the arts. These activities are aimed at different audiences: from the children sitting for the very first time in front of a scenario to those people who wish to go deeply into the art and thought of the twentieth century, and in the middle, the lovers of music and arts in its different displays.

Since its opening, the museum has been awarded on numerous occasions, standing out two prizes among all them: the one that the architects Richard Gluckmann and Cáñara/Martín Delgado received in the 2005 edition of the Design Awards from the American Institute of Architects by its way of conceiving and integrate the museum in the city of Malaga; and the granted by the Ministry of Culture to the Best Published Art Book of 2010 to the work titled “Los juguetes de las vanguardias” (The toys of the avant-garde). Also, it is remarkable the great interest that the art gallery of Málaga has awakened in the national and international media, as its exhibitions and cultural activities have received very positive reviews in specialized media.
Centre Pompidou Málaga
The Centre Pompidou Málaga is the first one that this Parisian art institution places outside of France. The Centre Pompidou was inaugurated in the spring of 2015 in a unique building, known as “the Cube”, which was built in 2013 in the special space of the seaport, located near from the numerous cultural and tourist attractions of the city.
The center proposes to all public to live the experience of the Centre Pompidou through the wealth of its collection, the excellence of its schedule, the mutual interference of artistic disciplines and its innovative mediation programs. Málaga, birthplace of Picasso and international tourist destination point, places the culture and the museums in the center of a new stage of its development. The impending opening of the Centre Pompidou Málaga will lead Málaga to the international position that is looking for as a relevant city of museums.

In Málaga, the Centre Pompidou offers a permanent exhibition of several dozens of works of the impressive collection of Centre Pompidou in Paris, inviting the public to explore the art of the XX and XXI centuries. Some of the names in the first presentation of the collections, which exceeds the 90 pieces, are enough to give an idea of the importance of the project: Francis Bacon, Georg Baselitz, Constantin Brâncuși, Alexander Calder, Marc Chagall, Giorgio de Chirico, Max Ernst, Alberto Giacometti, Jean Hélion, Frida Kahlo, Fernand Léger, René Magritte, Joan Miró, Francis Picabia, Pablo Picasso, Antoni Tàpies, Jean Tinguely y Kees Van Dongen.

Next to this permanent presence, two or three temporary exhibitions, either thematic or monographic, will be presented per year. These exhibitions will explore the different segments of the collection (photography, design, architecture, and video). This experience will be lived through multidisciplinary programmes dedicated to the dance, the performance, the word and the cinema, helped by mediation devices mostly intended for a younger audience.

The exhibition presented by the permanent collection of the Centre Pompidou Málaga is divided into five topics: las metamorfosis, el cuerpo en pedazos, el cuerpo político, autorretratos, el hombre sin rostro (the metamorphosis, the body in pieces, the skillful body, self-portraits and the man without face). All of them are extended pointing in two directions. It is an emblematic building and a unique cultural model.
The CAC Málaga, Contemporary Art Centre of Málaga is the symbol of commitment of Málaga City Council with contemporary art, whose aim is to spread plastic and visual arts from the last third of the XX century until the present.

The CAC Málaga was inaugurated on 17th February 2003 and since then, it is characterized by its dynamism and by the importance it attaches to thought, pedagogy and spreading of contemporary art.

The opening of CAC Málaga has created new possibilities in the cultural life of the South of Spain, becoming an international and artistic point of reference. In addition, it means a novelty in Spain because it combines the management methods of private sector together with the ideals and aims of the public one.
Social demand: the CAC Málaga arises as a response to the demands of a society that is growing in number and cultural concerns. In this way, in the past few years Málaga City Council has brought closer to the citizen, the most recent artistic trends and their latest expressions in audiovisual and plastic arts.

Centre being an international point of reference: without forgetting its support to artists from Málaga, the CAC Málaga began its path with a strong international vocation, expressed in the desire to become one of the focal points of the European circuit.

Art House: the CAC Málaga has established an innovative programme in Spain, initially inspired in the German model of Kunsthaus. This model is understood as a dynamic Art House, open to new trends and ways of expression, as well as to social, conceptual, political and aesthetic concerns regarding the contemporary art.

In the CAC Málaga a wide variety of activities are offered, and it is thought about the contemporary art, its sources and its influences. This is a place that invites to take part in and that gives great importance to the educational field. Málaga has hosted exhibitions and pioneering activities in Spain, thus enhancing the presence of artists who had never before exposed in the country, as well as offering seminars and courses that increase knowledge and thought on different aspects of contemporary art.

The CAC Málaga is open to the new trends, ways of expression and social, conceptual, political and aesthetic concerns regarding the contemporary art. It organizes a wide range of activities to think about contemporary art, its sources and its influences. Málaga has hosted exhibitions and pioneering activities in Spain, thus enhancing the presence of artists who had never before exposed in the country, as well as offering seminars and courses that increase knowledge and thought on different aspects of contemporary art. Málaga has hosted exhibitions and pioneering activities in Spain, thus enhancing the presence of artists who had never before exposed in the country, as well as offering seminars and courses that increase knowledge and thought on different aspects of contemporary art.
Collection of the Russian Museum, St Petersburg/Málaga
The centre Collection of Russian Museum, Saint Petersburg/Málaga, which opened in March 2015, has 2,300 square meters and 777 linear meters to exhibit works of art in a building adapted to this new use within the premises of the old tobacco factory of the city, known as Tabacalera (tobacco industry) and erected in the 1920s, according to the model of regionalist architecture which was in vogue then.
By means of a hundred pieces dating from the period between the XV and XX centuries that are specially selected for Málaga, in addition to the works, each year two temporary exhibitions will be integrated. Agreement signed by Málaga City Council and the mother Museum in St. Petersburg, allows a permanent dialog between Russian artistic creation and visitors.

Works chosen for the first year cover from icons inspired by the Byzantine tradition to the socialist realism of the Soviet era: an impressive set of pieces ranging from the small size up to monumental pieces. These works bear witness to the rich Russian artistic legacy in the past few centuries, with worldwide and well-known names of the Russian and Soviet art, such as Repin, Kandinsky, Tatlin, Rodchenko o Chagall, until other authors that will be a discovery for visitors. Here these latter will also find a centre that, in addition, will offer two temporary exhibitions each year, with works selected from among the more than 400,000 ones that the State Russian Museum treasures in St. Petersburg.

These works will be continuously enveloped by a non-stop and varied cultural offer by means of guided tours, film screenings and concerts that help to know the great wealth of the Russian art in the best way: from orthodox devotion that represent icons with a gold background, to the middle-class tradition of portrait or landscape, to the great upheavals of the cubist, cube-futuristic and constructivist avant-gardes, and to the social message of socialist realism. All the ups and downs of the Russian art will be present in the Collection of Russian Museum, St. Petersburg/ Málaga, which is the first stable and permanent relationship between a Russian museum and a Spanish city.
Carmen Thyssen Museum Málaga
The headquarters of Carmen Thyssen Museum Málaga is the Palacio de Villalón, a building pertaining to nobility of the XVI century, that has a distinctive courtyard with columns, and is located in the historic city centre.

The museum has a total area of 7,147 sqm, of which 5,185 sqm are used for exhibition. In addition to having the most modern services to get an enjoyable, comfortable and satisfying visit, the building has been carefully restored to preserve some older items, such as the wood panelling ceilings or the Renaissance façade.
The visit to the permanent collection of Carmen Thyssen Museum Málaga begin with a combination called Maestros Antiguos (Old Masters), with works ranging from the Middle Ages to the Baroque period, and whose main piece is Santa Marina by Zurbarán. The bulk of the collection is defined between movements of Romanticism and Costumbrismo Movement, Précieux Movement, Realism and first years of the XX century.

Belonging to the Romantic and Costumbrist stage, we can see landscapes, origins of flamenco, the survival of Goya in the work of Lucas Velázquez, courtyards full of flowers or the pilgrimages. In the painting section of Realism and Précieux Movement, it is noteworthy the expressive intensity of Mariano Fortuny or the portraits by Raimundo de Madrazo.

The transition of Romantic painting to the Realist one is reflected by the hand of Belgian Carlos de Haes as well as by seascapes of painters such as Guillermo Gómez Gil, Emilio Ocón o Ricardo Verdugo Landi. The end of the century shows the path to modernity, with works of Darío de Regoyos, Joaquín Sorolla, Ramón Casas, Julio Romero de Torres o Zuloaga.

The Carmen Thyssen Museum Málaga occupies a main place in the city, and is the result of a course of action undertaken by Málaga in recent years with the purpose of protecting their cultural heritage. Thus, all these museum projects aim at getting through to its urban environment and promote citizen participation.

The Carmen Thyssen Museum Málaga, was inaugurated in 2011, with a magnificent permanent collection of more than 240 works, mainly of paintings of the XIX century. Moreover, its activity is complemented with both temporary exhibitions and educational activities, cycles and events.
Automobile Museum of Málaga
Based on the concept of “the car as a work of art”, the Automobile Museum of Málaga makes a journey through the artistic evolution of the XX century by means of almost one hundred vehicles which have been restored to the highest level, high fashion and contemporary art.

A wide variety of representative models of major brands in the car industry: Hispano Suiza, Bugatti, Delage, Packard, Auburn, Rolls Royce, Bentley, Jaguar, Mercedes and Ferrari, among others. Upholstery in ostrich or alligator leather, precious woods, Lalique mascots, dashboards in mother-of-pearl, handles in ivory and silver, exotic headlights and accessories. The art of the car in all its splendor!
Maga Sublime Collection by Automobile Museum of Málaga presents a large retrospective of fashion throughout the XX century by displaying an extensive number of exclusive creations of top designers in a luxury and exotic way. Dior, YSL, Chanel, Valentino, Givenchy, Balmain, among others, are part of exhibitions named De Mariano Fortuny a Galliano, Trilogy, El Cóctel de la Floresta, and of the wide collection of vintage hats called De Balenciaga a Schiaparelli.

The Automobile Museum of Málaga alternates its splendid cars and haute couture designs with original posters ceded by the famous Parisian cabaret Moulin Rouge (beginning of the XIX century), and with numerous works of contemporary art designed by Susana Martins, Tony Grillo and José Vilacova. It is a museum in constant expansion of its collection by acquiring new works such as the tribute to Ayrton Senna, a big Formula 1 car done with large pieces by simulating a large figure of Lego structure; the Gattopardo, a sculpture of a Jaguar of large dimensions; and a flying installation inspired by the dancers of the Belle Epoque. A museum that offers what gets excited about.

Located in the Tabacalera building, old Tobacco Factory from 1923, it seems to have been tailor-made in about 6000 meters to welcome and value this set of almost a hundred vehicles and its environment of fashion and art. You can see dresses of Lady Gaga and Madonna, a jacket of Michael Jackson, or the Rolls inspired by John Lennon.

One of the most interesting museums in the world for all types of public: children and adults, men and women. It is a pioneering and innovative museum of great cultural wealth.

In permanent evolution, surprising and going beyond expectations, the museum extends its Haute Couture collection and vehicles in 2015 with new acquisitions. Alexander McQueen, Versace or Cavalli and many more are added to El Cóctel de la Floresta, an exhibition that connects pottery animals with “vintage” designs in a decoration full of color and exoticism. In addition, a new model of Renault of 1911 will transport the visitor back to Paris in the Belle Epoque and its festive atmosphere.
Inhabited by the Ruiz Picasso family until 1884, the building of the present number 15 of Plaza de la Merced in Málaga, which has also been declared a Historic-artistic Monument of National Interest, is the headquarters of Picasso Foundation. Birthplace House & Museum since 1988, as Picasso was born in it on 25th October 1881.
The Foundation is focused on three main concepts: a Documentation Centre of international nature and specialized in Picasso, the organization of activities aiming at spreading contemporary art by taking the figure of the artist as a reference point, and the Birthplace House & Museum, which is its raison d’être and makes it to be a world top leading element for tourism.

Picasso Foundation has a major collection of Picasso works. It has a temporary exhibition hall in number 13 of Plaza de la Merced, which hosts important shows that always rotate around Picasso, his period and his artistic context. As it is located in the Birthplace of Pablo Picasso, people intimately linked to the artist have shown their sympathies for the institution, by making artistic donations. This is the case of Marina Picasso, granddaughter of the painter, or Christine Picasso, his daughter-in-law. There have also been donations of personal objects, real relics of Picasso childhood. These donations have been carried out by Maya Picasso and the Vilató family, daughter and nephews of Picasso respectively. In addition, the Foundation has an important collection of graphic works done by Picasso between 1905 and 1971 that is growing year after year to become one of the most complete and varied one at a national level and that means several hundred pieces. Also, it includes an interesting selection of pottery. But, undoubtedly the jewel of the art collections of the Foundation is the Cuaderno nº 7 de bocetos (sketches notebook number 7), made by Picasso as preparation for his masterpiece dating 1907: Las señoritas de Avignon (The young ladies of Avignon), which brings together a total of number of 84 drawings made in 1907. Our offer is completed by an important collection of contemporary art, with more than 2,500 pieces, mainly Spanish and international graphic works of the XX century.

The museum space of Picasso’s Birthplace House & Museum is divided in five rooms that contain a home space of the nineteenth century, in addition to rooms dedicated to the parents of Picasso, to the artist’s family, to the city at the time when Picasso was a child, and to his nostalgias to Málaga, Andalusia and Spain. Personal objects, works of art and travel documents are put together in these rooms in a highly emotional tour.
Museum of Municipal Patrimony. MUPAM
The Museum of Municipal Patrimony, opened in 2007, has a main goal since its creation: to display and enhance the value of the rich historical and artistic heritage treasured by the City Council of Málaga for five centuries. This heritage illustrates a tour through the history and art of the city, its hallmarks and its origins.
The museum has three big rooms: Room I (centuries XV to the XVIII). A first space shows the origin and evolution of the symbols of the city with documents, original works and copies. In the space which is dedicated to the Baroque festivities a Simpecado and the ceremonial maces of the Town Hall are exhibited among other pieces of great value. Evolution of the city is shown by the significant map by Carrión de Mula dated of 1791. Two heritage elements take the visitor into war and defense respectively, with the Batalla de Málaga (1704, Málaga’s battle) as leading role and the conventual town, where a Triunfo de la Inmaculada (Triumph of the Immaculate Conception) talks to the image of the Convento de Santo Domingo (Saint Domingo’s Convent). Finally, Los Desposorios Místicos de Santa Margarita de II Parmigiano (The Mystical Nuptials of Santa Margarita II Parmigiano) enhances art and devotion.

The Room II (XIX century Málaga). Recreates the first exhibition space of the City Hall. For its part, real figures, history and traditions offer the visitor a sample of these genera, which are characteristic of that time. Among them, works by Bernardo Ferrándiz and Denis Belgrano stand out. In “Málaga y el mar” (Málaga and the sea) masterpieces of Carlos de Haes, Horacio Lengo, Emilio Ocón, José Gatner and Verdugo Landi are exposed. These masterpieces speak of the rise of Marinism movement in the city. Space devoted to El bodegón floral (The flower still life) reproduces a middle-class room by putting in it the exquisite works by Bracho Murillo. In Los festejos durante la belle époque (Festivities during Belle Époque) masterful works of poster art from Málaga, which discuss with fine examples of female dress of that time, are shown.

The Room III. Plastic art of Málaga pertaining to XX and XXI centuries, highlighting the incorporation of contemporary art, of avant-garde trends, and of the last artistic movements with Picasso as unquestionable reference. Two spaces are dedicated to the origins of the plastic renewal in Málaga with works of the masters belonging to the Generación de los 50 (50’s Generation); to surreal Eroticism; to the geometric Abstraction; to Surrealism and Expressionism; to Landscape Painting of Primitivism, and to contemporary Sculpture.

The MUPAM offers an ongoing dialog of its art collections with the past and the present of the city, and projects toward the tourism its hallmarks and the major milestones of our historical trajectory. It offers himself as a suitable starting point for the more in-depth knowledge of the city, what can be complemented by visiting “in situ” its most characteristic places. The new technologies give to the museum an interactive and educational character, in such a way that the experience of the visit is enriched.
Since 1997, the Cathedral of Málaga has a museum which the public can access to together with a tourist visit to the temple. The collection there assembled covers three general kinds: painting, sculpture and sumptuary art, divided into two rooms equipped with relevant air conditioning, lighting and signposting.

Of these collections, the series of panel paintings painted in the XVI century stand out: La fuente de la vida (Life source), the Sacra Parentela (Sacred Kindred, by an anonymous author), or the Piedad (Piety), of Divino Morales, stand out. In regard to the canvas, San Pablo ermitaño (Saint Paul hermit) by José de Ribera, or La Dolorosa (The Madonna, Our Lady of Sorrow), of the named círculo murillesco (murillesco circle, group of painters of Sevilla who were followers of Murillo painter), both pertaining to the XVII century. With regard to the silversmith’s craft, there is a representative set that contains pieces from centuries XV to XX. In this section, the portapaces (objects where you can give the peace kiss), pyxes and reliquaries such as those of the Lignum Crucis, pertaining to beginning of the XVI century, or the San Mauricio dated in 1564, are all them items to be admired. Also, the two cathedral processional crosses, one of them being an eighteenth century work of master Damián de Castro, are worth mentioning.

The selection of sculptures includes two works of Pedro de Mena (1628 - 1688), as are San Luis and San Pacual Bailón, as well as a Niño (Child) attributed to Ribas family. Among textile pieces, there are exhibited two vestments of the Pedro Leguizano’s workshop of the XVI century, which have embroidery in gold and colored silks.

The Cathedral Museum is located in the former chapter hall where the canons at the service of the cathedral maintained their chapter meetings or councils. This chapter hall included a small oratory and a glass gallery that were deleted to be adapted for its new use. This transformation was directed by the architect and designer José Fernández Oyarzabal, being advised in the artistic area by the professor of the University of Malaga Juan Antonio Sánchez López.

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The Glass & Crystal Museum of Málaga is fascinating and surprising. It is dedicated to manufactured work of high or very high quality. In fact, their motto might well be: “What is well done, well looks”. This museum is home to more than 3,000 pieces of really different techniques: furniture, pottery, painting, silversmith’s craft and all the called applied arts.

Its collection of stained glass windows with renowned authors such as Burne-Jones, William Morris or Violet-le-Duc stand out, and even more its collection of pieces of glass and crystal covering from ancient Egypt, Rome, the Arabic world, the Venetian one, the Renaissance one of Central Europe, the Granja (Spanish Royal Factory of glass and crystal in XVIII century), up to the brand new Nordic design, without forgetting the great centuries XIX and XX. Crystals of firm James Powell & Son (Whitefriars), whose largest collection outside of the United Kingdom can be found in this museum, are also distinctive, as well as the activity of authors such as Lalique (with also a large collection), Webb, Galle and Alvar Aalto among many others.

The museum is housed in a XVIII century house conveniently restored and adapted. It allows you to recall the middle-class home spirit of that time and, with help of tourist guides (the visit is always explained in several languages), to immerse yourself in fascination of collecting of small well-down items.

To sign in the Glass & Crystal Museum of Málaga has a dangerous consequence. To sign a painting, a stained glass window, it is only to draw on a surface. Stamping marks a piece of furniture; but crystal and glass mean both small size and fragility. The museum offers solutions: the painted signature (stained glass windows), printed signature (vase Richardson), signature pressed with a mould (Thomas Webb, Alvar Aalto), drawn with fiberglass (Galle) or carved with chisel and hammer (Lalique). Among all them, the signature g Lloyd stands out: it is made in less than 4 millimeters. How many pieces were broken before getting the right signature?
Museum Revello de Toro
The named Revello de Toro Museum aims to meet three objectives: in the first place, to exhibit the works that the famous painter Félix Revello Toro has handed over his hometown. It has also been possible to recover and enhance value and importance of the Casa-Taller (House-Workshop) of Pedro de Mena, one of the few domestic buildings of XVII century which has been preserved in Málaga. Finally, it is favoured the figure of the carver Pedro de Mena, spreading his work, as well as his vital and artistic trajectory through a documentary and an interactive table.

The permanent collection is divided into six rooms designed to show the creations of this painter. In rooms I and II, arranged on the ground floor, we find an intimate Revello, his early dabbling in the field of painting, the portraits of his family environment and his still lifes. Rooms III and IV, located on the first floor, are dedicated to their famous female figures which emphasize the elegance, seduction and beauty that women inspire him. Finally, Rooms V and VI, arranged in the attic, offer the visitor an interesting set of his drawings and sketches. The museum also has a room for temporary exhibitions.

In the Temporary Exhibition Room and during the summer, the Festivals Posters by Revello de Toro are exposed. Influenced by the Catalan art nouveau, art deco and Picasso, Revello seems as a great master of the genre with the posters created to advertise August Festival (1988 and 2007), Carnival of Málaga (2000 and 2010), Bullfighting Poster of Málaga’s Festival (2006), Exaltation of the Mantilla (1998), Festivity of La Biznaga (2010) and World Youth Day (2011).
The house where lived the British writer Gerald Brenan is a cultural meeting point that aims to promote the connections between the Anglo-Saxon artists and the Spanish ones, that is to say, it aims to get that this house becomes a meeting place for cultures, as well as a place to think about new ideas.

The Gerald Brenan’s House includes a room that has been dedicated to recreate the atmosphere of the place and its life in Málaga, where books and photos of the British writer stand out. Initiatives as the association named Friends of Gerald Brenan’s House have been launched, in which activities such as competitions of micro-stories are organized.

This center in Churriana opened its doors last October 2014, with a ceremony that was attended by Ian Gibson or Tom Burns Marañón, among others.

Tom Burns Marañón, the journalist and essayist, was responsible for preparing the first conference dedicated to the figure of Brenan, in which also Carlos Pranger, Ian Gibson and Alfredo Amestoy took part.

Gerald Brenan lived, like so many other people from Málaga, the battle of Málaga in the Spanish Civil War, more commonly known as La desbandá (The Stampide). As a result, he published one of his works: El laberinto español (The Spanish labyrinth).

The mortal remains of the British writer are buried in the English Cemetery of Málaga, which was declared Patrimony of Cultural Interest. You can visit it to admire its temple, tombs and funerary monuments of great beauty.
Unicaja Museum of Popular Arts & Customs
The Unicaja Museum of Popular Art & Customs was opened in 1976 at El Mesón de la Victoria, an old inn from the XVII century, with the aim of retaining, spreading and research the ethnological heritage of Málaga and its province. Its pieces seek to show the rural and urban living of Málaga in order to show everyday life through its traditions and activities.

The pieces are organized around the nineteen rooms that make up the building, divided on two floors. The lower floor welcomes the rural environments, whereas the urban spaces are located on the top floor. Their units are arranged around a central courtyard that has a double arcade on columns. It is notable the slender elevation with semicircular arches in the lower arcade, or the great lighting and the whitewashed of the walls of central space.

Thus, the Unicaja Museum of Popular Art & Customs of Málaga becomes one of the best platforms in order to go deeply into knowledge of the local and historical circumstances of the place. For this purpose, areas of knowledge that include activities as diverse as the work of making packsaddles, the blacksmith’s trade or the viticulture, are included. These activities reproduce playing environments so characteristic as the flour mill, the oil press or the sitting room of a middle-class house, where traditional items such as kitchen’s flues, potter’s clays of Málaga or a net/mesh to fish sardines are kept.

Located in an ancient inn of the XVIIth century, where valuable architectural spaces can be appreciated, the Unicaja Museum of Popular Arts & Customs offers the unique opportunity to know and to enjoy, in a perfect scene, the ethnography of Málaga city and its province thanks to thousands of objects and traditional items. Among them, the ones created by arts such as pottery, forging, embroidery, woodwork, work of making packsaddles or sculpture, stand out. But its most distinctive piece is its unvaluable and famous collection of potter’s clays of Málaga of the XIXth century.
Wine Museum of Málaga
The Wine Museum of Málaga is located in the historical centre of the city, in the named Plaza de los Viñeros, specifically in Palacio de Biedmas, a renovated building of the XVIIIth century.

It is a space where history, culture, art and training about wines of Málaga live together. For this purpose, this museum exhibits more than 400 lithographs (labels and posters of the late XIXth and early XXth centuries), and has an Interpretation Center, a Tasting Room, a Training Classroom and a Shop. In addition, it houses the headquarters of the Regulatory Council of Denominaciones de Origen de Málaga, Sierras de Málaga and Pasas de Málaga. (Málaga, Sierras de Málaga and Pasas de Málaga Designations of Origin).

Activity of this museum goes beyond the purely museum to become a center to spread culture of wine and more specifically of wines made in Málaga. It is a centre that promotes the training and dissemination of all the techniques and knowledge related to the production, conservation, improvement and promotion of the wines in all their varieties. It also promotes all those other activities that, starting from the vine and wine, can benefit the sector.

The exhibition area of the Wine Museum of Málaga shows more than 400 ancient pieces of chromolithograph quality, distributed in a thematic order: bottle labels, advertising posters and stampings for wine and raisins, heads of cooperage, sketches and outlines, wine cases, raising covering and lithographic stones. These pieces carry the visitor up to the most ancient tradition of the Málaga in their cellars, during the XIXth century and beginning of the XXth.
Alborania Museum
Hall of the Sea
The Alborania Museum-Hall of the Sea offers interactive and exciting experiences to learn about the historical relationship of Málaga with the Alborán Sea and to discover fauna and flora of its seabed. Enveloping audiovisual presentations will immerse us, without getting wet, in the deepest part of the Costa del Sol, and will show us the civilizations that plied the coast of Málaga. Thematic aquariums show different underwater habitats: rocky and sandy bottoms, sunken ships and seagrasses. The Alborania Museum-Hall of the Sea is also a center for recovery of endangered marine species: we can know more about care applied to sea turtles that are being rehabilitated for their release. In Alborania Museum almost everything can be touched: we can learn about secrets of the sea in its marine laboratory, as well as get close to a surprising and different marine fauna: giant squids, seahorses, corals, crabs, large shells, sharks, dolphins and whales.

We can get the command of a fishing boat and sail, see how a waterspout appears, enjoy vessels that arrived to the coast of Málaga at any time, and know the fishing art. The terrace of this museum offers an exceptional panoramic view of Málaga’s seaport and its lighthouse.

The Alborania Museum is also a hospital for endangered marine species: it houses large specimens of sea turtles that are being cared for their rehabilitation. You can observe and touch reproductions of real skeletons of whales, sperm whales, dolphins, sea turtles, swordfishes, sharks, and giant squids, all them coming from the coast of Malaga. In relation to the underwater exploration, this museum shows the single prototype of an underwater bicycle in Europe, as well as diving equipment with diving suit of the seaport of Málaga.
Interactive Museum of the Music. MIMMA
The Interactive Museum of the Music of Málaga- MIMMA - is located in the former Palacio del Conde de las Navas, a construction of the XVIIIth century restored in 1877 by the architect Jerónimo Cuervo and that has a late Baroque style of Málaga. It has Roman archaeological remains, prior to the IIIrd century A.D., and remains of the medieval wall that enclosed the north area of the city.

MIMMA has always opted for being a participatory and interactive museum, generating new experiences on its visitors. It is a museum that adapts its contents and themes to the uniqueness of each user. It has an important collection of musical instruments and objects from around the world and from all the times, that allow it to deal with and make known all sorts of musical eras and cultures. Not only it is a matter to see different musical instruments, but also to know the different cultures existing in the world through their music and, especially, it is a matter to experiment with music.

The spaces marked with “Se ruega tocar – Please play” are the most characteristic ones of the museum, with its walls of red color. When visitors go into these areas, they have the opportunity to play musical instruments as the violin, the udu, the gong, the cello, the piano, etc., and to experiment with the music, with the help of a virtual teacher who tells them how to catch and how to play these instruments.
The Museum Jorge Rando, centre of reference for the work of this master from Málaga, is the first institution in Spain dedicated to the study, research and spreading of expressionist poetry, in the broad sense of the term, since the final decades of the XXIth to the present.

The tour is a pictorial walk with a permanent exhibition in continuous movement, the wealth of thematic cycles of Jorge Rando by África, Prostitución, Pasion, Pintarradas, Paisajes, Maternidades (Africa, Prostitution, Passion, “Pintarradas”: paintings by daubing, Landscapes, Maternities) among others, take turns to accompany the temporary exhibitions of national and international artists linked to this artistic trend.

The Art Living Room with customized guided tours, with music that breaks the imperialism of the harmony, with a cinema of lights and shadows, with a theater with screenplays that speak of fear and anxiety, with conferences without dais, with literary lectures that compels us to look for in our soul, with an open Atelier with spotted easels, twisted tubes and canvases in white, so that the artists have a study whose walls whisper them that the triumph of painter is to paint.

An institution that offers itself with doors always open for people to come in and the museum ready to leave. A museum that smells of paint, a museum with soul. Museum Jorge Rando, your museum.

The Museum Jorge Rando is the first and only museum that opens its workshops throughout the day, so that artists can have a place to paint inside of the museum facilities. The Atelier is also open to visitors. The museum welcomes every Saturday at 12:00 midday, the Market Hour, Music Hour that welcomes concerts and rehearsals to open doors, in the church of the attached Monastery to the museum.
The Museum & Tour Málaga Football Club contains a pioneer social, cultural, sports and educational offer in Andalusia, that has a relevant character that goes beyond the local level to become a museum icon at both national and international levels, due to the current projection of the Málaga FC.

Football fans can enjoy a unique experience by visiting the most exclusive and emblematic spots in La Rosaleda Stadium by means of a guided tour through its facilities.

It has a permanent exhibition on the 100 years of history of this team, that is complemented with temporary exhibits such as the one that reflects our step in UEFA Champions League.

The tour also includes a visit to the VIP area, the President’s Box, the Press Room and Mixed Area, the Room showing history of La Rosaleda Stadium, the changing rooms and the aisle that gives access to the ground.

The Museum & Tour of Málaga Football Club responds to a novel concept whose ultimate goal is to get the interaction with fans through the opening. To that end, the organization offers people the opportunity to organize events in their unique facilities such as celebrations, birthdays or unique and very original photographic reports.

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Ars Málaga-Bishop’s Palace, is an art space in which you can visit the noble area of the palace: arcaded courtyard, imperial stairs, chapel and private garden. It has rooms to be used for temporary and permanent exhibitions of the art collection of the Diocese of Málaga. Several collections of paintings, sculptures, precious metals works and decorative arts, ranging from the XVIth until the XXth centuries, stand out. Also it has a large collection of African cultural art and an interesting gallery of portraits. Moreover, it provides a unique framework for cultural activities.

The area of the Palacio Episcopal (Bishop’s Palace) that can be visited was built in 1762 by the head master of the cathedral Antonio Ramos. The main façade highlights in the exterior part. It reproduces a Baroque front altar-piece, presided over by the named Virgen de las Angustias, attributed to have been made by Fernando Ortíz.

In the interior part, one of the most interesting spaces due to their peculiarity are the stairs of imperial style. Over them, there is hanging a fresco of the Triunfo de la Eucaristía (Triumph of the Eucharist), an anonymous work pertaining to Baroque style.

The private chapel of the prelate has a barrel vault with lunettes on the sides and stained glass windows in the apse, illuminating an intimate space with niches on both sides and a choir.

In the private garden, that can be visited today, it highlights two sources and a large tiled plinth of Dutch influence of Delf and made by the Sevillian school, with twelve scenes of mythological and folk type. In them, we can see characters own of the XVIIIth century, dressed as “majos” (inhabitant of the working-class neighbourhoods of Madrid in the 18th and 19th centuries) and other “à la française”; representing scenes in the court, art of bullfighting, hunting, music, etc.

A place of peace and tranquillity where the murmur of the water amidst the bustle of the historic centre of Málaga can be listened to.
On March 4th, 2010 the Semana Santa de Málaga Museum was inaugurated. It has been designed from a teaching point of view, there are 150 pieces on display. Visitors perform their visit through six thematic different blocks:

Iglesia de San Julián (Church of San Julian): here, we can learn about the history of the building, as well as a review of the history of other buildings used for the Christian charity.

Historia de las Cofradías (Brotherhood History): in this block, visitor can make a journey through the history of Málaga’s brotherhoods, grouping them into two periods, the first one covers from the XVth century until 1921, and the second one from this date until our days.

La imagen procesional (Processional Image): this block discovers interesting aspects related to the processional images. The craft of carver, who was responsible for carrying out the carvings, occupies a prominent place.

La imagen oficial de la Semana Santa de Málaga (Official Image of the Holy Week in Málaga): exhibition of posters of Málaga’s Holy Week, an element that announces this important celebration of Málaga each year.

El ajuar de las imágenes (Images trousseau): space devoted to embroidery and precious metals working, where visitors can admire a representation of delicate pieces of great value that dress and adorn the images that go out in a procession during the Málaga’s Holy Week.

It is installed in the Old Hospital of San Julian, a building of the end of the XVIIth century, whose church keeps an important collection of paintings. It is conceived as a thematic, historic and of cultural heritage space, distributed in seven rooms which offer visitors an interesting tour through the history and evolution of the Holy Week in Málaga.
The Art Centre on Tauromachy shows 300 pieces, from its 3000, where the visitor can see among others, picture cards about tauromachy by Goya, Antonio Carnicero and Picasso; the bullfighting dress designed by Picasso to Luis Miguel Dominguín; the Minotaur by Salvador Dalí; a selection of posters from the Carlos III and Isabel II reign period; and other artworks coming from different places around the world as La Havana or Guatemala. We can also see, among other relevant elements from the bull fighting, the matador’s outfits of Lagartijo, Antonio Fuentes, El Juli, Cayetano and other bullfighters.

The promoter of this collection is Juan Barco, who comes from Extremadura. He has been increasing his personal collection for more than 30 years. This collection has taken him to several countries (USA, Argentina, United Kingdom, France, Australia, etc.) in order to reunite this piece of Spanish history that was spread all over the world.
Principia is an interactive museum of science. It consists of three key areas: Faraday Room where experiments are held, a planetarium with a digital projector of stars to see the sky from any place in the universe, and the Tomás Hormigo Room with more than 80 interactive modules. It also has an astronomical observatory on the terrace.

Principia carries out cycles of outreach conferences to raise awareness for all audiences, introductory workshops to science for children in non-school periods, astronomical observations for public audience, traveling exhibitions of scientific content and other dissemination activities of science that you can see in www.principia-malaga.com as well as on Facebook and other social networks.
The Eco-museum Lagar de Torrijos is a winery house located in the Montes de Málaga (Málaga mountains) which dates from 1843. This building, which is kept substantially as it was constructed, contains all the old devices that were used to obtain the wine cultivated in Málaga, extra virgin olive oil and bread.

At the end of September and on the occasion of the festivity of The Grape Harvest, it is made the grape treading, the arbor/screw press that exists in the Ecomuseum is put into operation to obtain the grape juice, and bread is made in a wood-fired oven. All these processes are complemented with groups of Verdiales (people singing a kind of Flamenco songs) as representation of the ancient celebration associated with this activity.
This museum has 3000 square meters of exhibition inside and more than 4000 square meters outdoor. Its collection comes from airports throughout Spain. Among its pieces, there are 9 historic aircrafts that stand out. The visit shows the visitor the internal running of an airport: the evolution of aeronautical and airport technology, the performance of the various airport jobs, as well as the principles of physics applied to aviation.

Try a pilot cockpit. Go up the historical control tower. From the overlook, enjoy seeing the private planes that pass each day by the airport. In short, lose your fear of flying by opening a black box, moving a wing and knowing something more about how a plane flies.
Explore the world of bulls through colorful bullfighter’s costumes, beautiful bullfighter’s ceremonial capelet, photos that have immortalized fleeting moments happened in this bull ring, sculptures related to the bullfighting art, original posters of bullfights, where matadors of different eras fought fierce bulls, as well as different objects used in the art of bullfighting. All these items are exposed in 300 sq. m., and distributed in three rooms together with one more to look information up.

Far as it is known, this museum is the only one that exposes a bullfighting costume belonging to matador José Tomás. This is a suit in light blue and gold, that he wore in Bullfighting Festival of August of 1999 in this bullring. His performance was worthy of the Bullfighter’s Ceremonial Capelet and the Silver Bullfighting Sword, which are given by the Town Council and the Provincial Council respectively.
The Museum of Flamenco Art. Peña Juan Breva is the result of an unceasing activity of this Club for over fifty years exclusively dedicated to the Flamenco world. The museum consists of two rooms with various works of art, valuable guitars, flamenco dresses, books, etc. Especially it is worth to highlight their phonographic funds with thousands of slate records, vinyl records, wax cylinders and countless recordings. All of them are about Flamenco.

Among the valuable pieces exhibited by its uniqueness, we highlight the original diploma of the 1st Prize in the Cante Jondo (Andalusian gipsy singing) Contest in Granada in 1922, obtained by the cantaor (Flamenco singer) Diego Fernández “El Tenazas”, and promoted by celebrities such as: Manuel de Falla (musician), Federico García Lorca (poet), Santiago Rusiñol and Ignacio Zuloaga (painters), etc.
It is one of the entrances to the Roman Theatre in whose exterior façade fragments of the Lex Flavia Malacitana can be read. Different parts and museography with educational contents take us into the Roman world.

The visit continues in the interior of the theatre, which was built during the early years of the principality of Augustus, in the 1st century, and continued in use until the end of the IIIrd century. Today, the cavea, the orchestra pit and the stage are exposed to view.

Recently, the Roman Theatre of Málaga has recovered the essence of its beginnings and has played classical works of theatre on several occasions. Alcazabilla street, where is located the monument, has become an obligatory transit point for visitors to the city.
Exhibition that brings together the history of the castle through its inhabitants. In showcases, mannequins dressed in the uniforms of the era can be seen, such as a halberdier of the XVIth century, a harquebusier, a soldier of the Regimiento Fixo de Málaga, another one of the Regimiento de Infantería de Reding of the XIXth century, and the soldier of the Regimiento de Línea Borbón 17. Vessels scale models, sailing/shipping equipment, weapons, tin soldiers and abundant documentation complete this exhibition.

At the gates of the munitions dump, we can see a large mockup of the city with the defensive walls that had in the XVIth century. Through it, you can get an idea on the tour that takes place through the walls of the fortress, in which you can enjoy the stunning panoramic views across the city.
Permanent exhibition on Techniques and use of ceramics in the Arabic Málaga, centuries XI-XIV. It is an educational trip to the importance of the ceramics, the work of the archaeologists to pick it up and the restorers to complete it for museum use. In the Chambers of the Nasrid Palace, there are shown issues such as the significance of the pottery objects, their parts, and the variety of forms and functions.

Opera Malika means manufactured in Málaga. The town exported pottery as the golden chinaware, feature of the Nasrid kingdom of Granada, from mid-thirteenth century. Málaga was a great point of production due to ease of export through the Port.
The situation, the natural resources and good climate have made Málaga a place inhabited since prehistoric times. This can be seen in the archaeological sites named the Yacimientos Arqueológicos de la Araña (Parque Prehistórico de Málaga – Prehistoric Park of Málaga), where visitor can learn more about the Neanderthal times, the Neolithic and the Bronze Age. It consists of an Interpretation Center with copies and original parts of these sites and also caves that can be visited by appointment.

Among the remains found in their caves and rock shelters in this centre, tools manufactured in stone from the lower Paleolithic, knives of silex and even remnants of food, especially products of the bay of Málaga as mussels, are exposed.
In this museum, a variety of elements such as the Cruz Guía, Guiones, Sine Labe, SPQR, pieces of precious materials works such as maces, horns, lanterns, batons, garment skirts of Nuestra Señora de la Soledad and banners of the Nuestro Padre Jesús del Santo Sepulcro, a work by Moreno Carbonero (1916), such as the one of Nuestra Señora de la Soledad, a work of Pedro Sáenz (1914). It is also exposed a part of the art gallery with banners that the brotherhood possesses with works by Málaga’s painters of beginning of XXth century.

On the ground floor there is the lounge of thrones, where the majestic processional floats are found, both of the Christ as the Virgin, the first one a work of the Father Félix Granda, and the one of the Virgin by Manuel Seco Velasco. On the next floor there is the room of the magnificent Art Gallery.
It is a modern and of religious art museum. In the Lounge of Processional Floats and among other elements, belongings, embroidery, jewellery and paintings can be found, i.e. the most prominent items of heritage of this Brotherhood. By means of own images and real sounds, together with interactive screens, visitors will be able to immerse themselves in the named Lunes Santo de los Estudiantes (Students Good Monday). The museum also has a teaching classroom that will complement a visit to the Málaga’s Holy Week.

It was founded in 1945. The renovation and reopening of the museum in November 2012 aims to share the heritage and main lounge of Processional Floats. Ground floor consists of the Processional Floats and 8 exhibition showcases. Top Floor 7 exhibition showcases.
Museum of religious art and modern construction, consists of a large space devoted to the processional floats and belongings. Another area of interest are the Chapels with the Images of the Cristo de la Expiración (Official Guardian of Guardia Civil officers at national level) and of María Santísima de los Dolores Coronada. The chapels are declared Historic-Artistic Heritage.

It was the first museum of the Holy Week in open its doors. In their facilities there are the Processional Float of the Santísimo Cristo de la Expiración, and the one of the María Santísima de los Dolores. Both processional floats are unique pieces in their genre.
It is an exhibition of religious art that includes painting, carving, precious metal working and embroidery. It occupies two plants with a surface area of 400 sq. m. The fresco named Retablo de la Pasión, a neo-cubist work by Rodríguez Acosta; the monumental mural that covers the roof and tells the story of the Arch Brotherhood by Eugenio Chicago; and the processional floats of the Nazareno del Paso and Mª Sta. de la Esperanza, stand out because of their monumental character.

In its large central saal, we can highlight the Processional Floats of the Dulce Nombre de Jesús Nazareno del Paso and Mª STMA. de la Esperanza. The museum was created on 15 December 2012.
The museum, located in the neighborhood of la Trinidad, has six rooms spread over 327 square meters, which set out the most important pieces of the historical and artistic heritage of the brotherhood, including the primitive image of the María Santísima de la Trinidad Coronada and the Glorioso Apóstol Santiago. Furthermore, among its large paintings, it stands out one of large dimensions of Nuestro Padre Jesús Cautivo. It is a museum that also saves all the detail of the precious metals works and embroidery.

The first room of the museum with the name of La Promesa (the Promise) introduces the visitor in the Brother environment, the devotion and worship to their images. The most important piece is the old image of the Virgen de la Trinidad, replaced in the late sixties by the work of Francisco Buiza.
In the whole exhibition it highlights the following items: the church, dated from 1700, pertaining to the Baroque style, and with an altarpiece of the mid-seventeenth century dedicated to San Francisco de Paula; the crypt, built under the patronage of the Conde de Buenavista, where the mausoleum is found and that highlights by its white plasterwork on black walls; the chapel of Holy Mary of the Victory, of Baroque and Rococo style; as well as the image of the Virgen, Patrona de Málaga, which was taken by King Ferdinand the Catholic in 1487.

The museum displays capes donated by the Catholic Kings of the XVth century, Elizabeth II of the XIXth century and the Maharani of Kapurthala of the XXth century, among other parts of the trousseau of the Patrona. The crosier of San Francisco de Paula and the old Niño del a Virgen are part of a devotion that exceeds five hundred years.
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