





served, but some of them can be visited, such as the Royal Tapestry Factory or the glass factory in Valdemorillo (Cueva Museo de Cerámica y Vidrio CVMVAL).

Visitors to Madrid may enjoy an exhibition at the Matadero de Madrid or traditional cuisine at the San Miguel Market, both of which are in the city centre. The latter is housed in an **industrial building constructed in the early 20th century**. Other examples of the reintegration of these buildings into the city centre for cultural purposes include the Regional Archive and Library of the Community of Madrid in the former El Águila Brewery and the ABC Museum of Drawing and Illustration in the Mahou Brewery.

With the advent of the 20th century, these industries relocated from the central business district to the outskirts of the city. The flour factories La Esperanza and Gal, both located in Alcalá de Henares, serve as illustrative examples. The latter building houses the 'Motos made in Spain' Museum, which offers visitors the opportunity to gain insight into the history of the Spanish motorcycle industry. The region has a long tradition of wine production, which has culminated in the creation of the Denomi-



nación de Origen Vinos de Madrid\*. A visit to the region to sample the Madrid wines provides an excellent opportunity to explore the area's historic **wineries and mills**.

### Transport Infrastructures

Those who have travelled to or from the city by rail will have been impressed by Madrid's breathtaking railway **stations**, such as Atocha and Delicias. Delicias is home to the Railway Museum. The inaugural journey on the railway line from Madrid to Aranjuez commenced, which is commemorated today by the Tren de la Fresa. These structures represent a significant contribution to the history of iron architecture, a material that enabled the creation of new spaces of unprecedented size and became synonymous with modernity and urban development. Other stations include Príncipe Pio, from which the Tren de Felipe II train departs, Goya and Niño Jesús, and in the 20th century, the great Chamartín station. The Vía ducto del Aire represents one of the last remaining examples of the Madrid tramway, which was subsequently superseded by the bus and metro networks.

*\*\*\*"Denominación de origen" refers to a distinctive geographical indicator used to distinguish those agri-food products that are of a superior quality due to the specific location where they are produced and processed.*

Madrid has played host to several significant aviation events, including the inaugural flight of the gyroplane at



◀ Tapestry Factory  
◀ Atocha Station  
▶ Aeronautics and Astronautics Museum

Cuatro Vientos and Getafe **aerodromes** in 1923. The aircraft themselves are the protagonists in the collections at the Museum of Aeronautics and Astronautics and the Infante de Orleans Foundation, which offers flight exhibitions on the first Sunday of every month. Madrid National Airport was inaugurated in 1931 and has undergone a series of extensions until the most recent construction of the T4 terminal, which is destined to become one of Madrid's emblematic buildings. A visit to the Carriage Museum in the Royal Collections Gallery, the Firefighters' Museum or the Armoured Vehicles Museum is a mandatory excursion for any individual interested in transport history.

### Infraestructuras energéticas y minería

Electricity arrived at Madrid around the middle of the 19th century, with the majority used for lighting. The energy was generated through thermal means, resulting in the construction of **power stations** such as Mazarredo (1890) and Mediodía (1902), which are not accessible to the public.

The smaller power stations within the city were decommissioned but have since been reinstated to the city's energy supply. This is the case for Caixaforum in the Central de Mediodía. The venue has become a focal point for the



Central Hidroeléctrica de Mediodía, now Caixaforum

city's cultural life on the international stage, hosting a range of temporary exhibitions and other activities.

**Mining** also has a long tradition in the Madrid region. The iron deposits at Navalvillar and Navalhija (Colmenar Viejo), which have been exploited since the Visigothic period, are of note. The area is home to the Cornicabra quarries (Morata de Tajuña), the Quijorna limestone quarries, which were used in the construction of the Monastery of El Escorial, and the silver mines of Bustarviejo.

### Telecommunications Infrastructure

New **communication** technologies have had a profound impact on the evolution of modern societies. From the modern public postal service to the Internet era, communication has left an indelible mark on the region's industrial heritage. Based in the Real Casa de Correos de la Puerta del Sol, which is currently for the Presidency of the Community of Madrid, the telegraph marked a pivotal moment in the evolution of communication at the end of the 18th century. This was the principal location for the transmission of messages and the dissemination of information in the early decades of the nineteenth century. The Palacio



Real Casa de Correos in Puerta del Sol de Madrid. Currently the seat of the Presidency of the Community of Madrid.

de Correos y Telégrafos, which is currently the Madrid City Town Hall and one of the most emblematic buildings in the city, was originally known as the 'Cathedral of Communications' and provided postal and telegraph services throughout the 20th century. This location offers a wealth of tourist information, as well as a variety of dining options, including terraces with panoramic views of the city and the Centrocentro cultural space.

Telegraphy necessitated the repetition of signals via **towers** distributed throughout the territory. Examples of such towers include those at Navalapiedra, Arganda, Valdalcasas hill and La Labina hill in Aranjuez, and the Castillete tower in Madrid. Those wishing to gain further insight into the region's communications history are invited to visit the Transmissions Museum in El Pardo, Madrid. Please contact the museum directly to arrange a visit. Furthermore, the Fundación Telefónica Space is highly recommended if you wish to learn more about it.

The Community of Madrid has another noteworthy piece of history: the Fresnedillas de la Oliva space station was the



Lunar Museum of Fresnedillas de la Oliva

first to hear Neil Armstrong's words when he took man's first step on the moon. Today it houses the Lunar Museum. Near is the **space communication centre**. The NASA Madrid Deep Space Communications Complex in Robledo de Chavela is equipped with large antennas that permit communication with deep space for satellite tracking.

### Industrial Heritage in the Modern Movement

It is of great importance to acknowledge the contributions of several architects who have been profoundly influenced by the principles espoused by the northern **European avant-gardes**, such as the Bauhaus school. These architects are represented in Madrid's urban landscape. Several examples are the Porto Pi petrol station (currently the Gesa petrol station), the Ciudad Universitaria thermal Power Station, the Boetticher Building, Hangars such as those at Cuatro Vientos, Barajas or Torrejón. Notable examples of industrial heritage include the Martini Rossi Factory and the Centro de Estudios Hidrográficos and Instituto Técnico de la Construcción y del Cemento, which are currently the Instituto de Ciencias de la Construcción Eduardo Torroja belonging to the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC).