

Church of St. Joseph Calle Alcalá, 43. 🔶 🛛 Banco de España

Opening times: 7.00-13.00 and 18.00-21.00. Weekday Masses: 7.25, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 19.00. Saturday Vigil: 20.00. Access ramp from Calle Marqués de Valdeiglesias. This Madrid baroque style church, was commissioned by the Discalced Carmelites in 1730 from the architect Jose Ribera (1681-1742), a disciple of Churriguera. A fragment of the True Cross is preserved in the chapel of the Holy Cross.

Blessed Álvaro del Portillo was born into a deeply Christian family and was baptized in this church on March 17, 1914 and given the names Álvaro José María Eulogio. In the early 19th century, St. María Micaela was baptized in this church. Álvaro's father. Ramón del Portillo, also received baptism here in 1879.

Basílica of Jesús de Medinaceli

Plaza de Jesús, 2. Capuchin Fathers. 🗇 2 Banco de España Opening times: Monday to Thursday: 7.00-13.30 and 17.00-21.00; Friday: 6.30- 23.00; Saturday: 8.30-13.30 and 17.00-21.00. Weekday Masses: 7.00 (Friday), 7:30, 8.00 (Friday), 9.00 (Friday), 10.00, 11.00 (Friday), 12.00, 13.00, 17.00, 18.00 (Friday), 19.00, 20.00, 21.00. This is one of Madrid's seven basilicas, along with Atocha, San Francisco el Grande, the Pontifical Basilica of San Miguel, Our Lady of Ransom, the Basilica of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady and the Basilica of the Miraculous Medal. Every Friday, and especially the first Friday of March, so many faithful come to venerate the Jesus de Medinaceli image that sometimes they have to wait in line for many hours - even all night, sometimes - to enter the church.

On November 26, 1931, in his Intimate Notes, St. Josemaría wrote these words about abandonment to God's will and the virtue of poverty: "After Holy Mass today in the thanksgiving, and later in the church of the Capuchins of Medinaceli, our Lord inundated me with graces . . . Filled with joy at God's will, I feel as if I had told him with St. Peter: Ecce reliqui omnia et secutus sum te (I have left everything and have followed you). And my heart understood the entuplum recipies (you will receive a hundredfold). Truly, I experienced the Gospel of the day."

Buildings of the Real Patronato de Santa Isabel (Royal Foundation of St Elizabeth) Calle de Santa Isabel, 46, 48, 48 bis. 🔶 🚹 Atocha

Royal College of St. Elizabeth-La Asunción (no. 46). PH. During the 1930s, St. Josemaría gave catechsm classes, talks and days of recollection to girls at this school. It has its own chapel. In it the Servant of God José María Hernández Garnica, one of the first priests of Opus Dei, celebrated his first Mass on June 27, 1944.

House of the Rector and of the chaplains (no. 48). PH. From the summer of 1934 until February 1936, the founder of Opus Dei resided on the third floor of the Rector's house, with his mother and his sister and brother, Carmen and Santiago. After the Spanish Civil War (July 1936 to April 1939), he lived for a few months on the ground floor of the house (March 29 to August 15, 1939).

Chuch of St. Elizabeth. Constructed in 1565, this is the only one of the four Foundation buildings that is open to the public, during opening hours. It has many ties to St. Josemaría's life.

John the milkman. A young milkman, with his milk cans, used to greet our Lord each morning from the door of the church. St.Josemaría, seated in the confessional would hear the clanking of the cans. Curious about this, one day he left the confessional and asked the milkman what he said to our Lord. He replied, "Jesus, here is John the milkman." In his preaching St. Josemaría often used this story as an example of being simple in our conversation with God.

The Child Jesus Asleep. The monastery cloister has a beautiful baroque figure of the Child Jesus, by an anonymous 17th-century Spanish sculptor. The founder of Opus Dei had great devotion to this figure after the nuns showed it to him in the fall of 1931.

Tabernacle. St. Josemaría wrote in his Intimate Notes on February 4, 1932: "This morning, as usual, as I was leaving the convent of Saint Elizabeth, I approached the Tabernacle for a moment to say good-bye to Jesus, telling him: 'Jesus, here is your little donkey.' And I understood immediately, without the sound of words: 'A donkey was my throne in Jerusalem.' This was the concept that I understood, with great clarity."

Communion rail on the left side of the sanctuary. On February 16, 1932, St. Josemaría recorded in his Intimate Notes an interior divine locution that had a special impact on his spiritual life: "After giving Holy Communion to the nuns, before Mass, I said to Jesus . . . 'I love you more than these do.' Immediately I understood without the sound of words: 'Love means deeds and not sweet words.""

Holy Rosary. The founder of Opus Dei wrote Holy Rosary during the novena to the Immaculate Conception in 1931, after finishing his thanksgiving after Mass. He wrote it without interruption, "in a single sitting", in a room to the right of the sanctuary.

The Royal Monastery of St. Elizabeth (no. 48 bis). PH. The cloistered convent of the Augustinian Recollect nuns was founded in 1589 by St. Alonso de Orozco. St. Josemaría was interim chaplain of this community (from September 1931 to December 1934) and rector of the Foundation of Saint Elizabeth (from December 1934 until December 1945)

Calle de Santa Isabel, corner of calle de Santa Ine^g (to the left). St. Josemaría used to pray to the Immaculate Conception pictured in large ceramic tiles on the top floor of a building on Atocha Street, no. 109, which can be seen from this corner. He wrote in his Intimate Notes on December 3, 1931: "This morning I retraced my steps, like a little child, to greet our Lady in her picture on Atocha Street, at the top of a house that the Congregation of St. Philip has there. I had forgotten to greet her.

Chapel of the School of Our Lady of the Pillar

Calle Príncipe de Vergara, 41. 🗢 59 Núñez de Balboa Company of Mary (Maríanists), founded by Blessed Guillaume-Joseph Chaminade.

This school, established on October 3, 1907, moved in 1921 to this neogothic building designed by the architect Aníbal Álvarez. Blessed Álvaro del Portillo began his elementary studies here in October 1920 and graduated from high school in June 1930. A school companion of his, the pediatrician Javier Garcia Leadiz (a cousin of the Servant of God Manuel Aparici, a good friend of St. Josemaría) wrote on June 28, 1994: "It may seem surprising, but Álvaro, whom I only knew during my childhood and early adolescence, has never been erased from my memory, even though there were forty of us in that class. And it also might seem surprising that after having, as a doctor, known and treated so many good children, I can now say that Álvaro is one of the best and most virtuous boys that I ever knew. I want to leave testimony to this reality, so that it can be used by the Church when it opens in the future – as I hope – his Cause of Canonization.

Basilica of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady Calle Goya, 26.

Opening times: Monday to Friday: 7:30-13:30 and 17:30-21.00. Weekday Masses: 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 20:30. Access: There is an access ramp in the calle Núñez de Balboa entrance.

This church was inaugurated on May 11, 1914. Here, on December 28, 1916, at two years of age – as was the custom then – Blessed Álvaro del Portillo received the sacrament of Confirmation at the hands of Bishop Eustaquio Nieto y Martín of Sigüenza. On May 12, 1921, he received First Holy Communion here, along with more than one hundred other students from Our Lady of the Pillar School. St. Josemaría often prayed in this church. Here in February 1932 he met the Servant of God, Jose María Garcia Lahiguera, who was his confessor from October 1940 until June 25, 1944. The funeral of Dolores Albas, the mother of the founder of Opus Dei who died on April 22, 1941 was also held here. On August 7, 1955, thirty-five members of Opus Dei were ordained priests here, among them the present Prelate of Opus Dei, Bishop Javier Echevarria.

Nearby: Center on Villanueva Street. Villanueva, 11. PH. On June 26, 1944, the day following the ordination of the first priests of Opus Dei, St. Josemaría went to this building where Blessed Álvaro del Portillo was living, and asked him if he had heard anyone's confession. "No, Father," he answered. "Well you are going to hear mine," the founder said, "because I want to make a general confession to you." From then on, and until the end of his life, Blessed Álvaro del Portillo was St. Josemaría's confessor. Family home of the del Portillo family. Calle Conde de Aranda, 16. PH. After 1920 Blessed Álvaro del Portillo lived with his family on the top floor of no. 16 Calle Conde de Aranda. It was located close to the building where he was born, in what is now no. 79 of the calle de Alcalá[]and where he lived till the age of six. Living a few floors below their apartment in Calle Conde de Aranda were two of his aunts on his father's side, Pilar and Carmen del Portillo, who were single and assisted the charitable work of the Apostolic Ladies of the Sacred Heart. Carmen del Portillo told St. Josemaría about the virtues of her nephew and godson Álvaro long be-

15 Basilica of Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal 🗢 🚺 Iglesia

Calle García de Paredes, 45. Vincentian Fathers, Congregation of the Mission.

Opeing times: 7.15-12.35 and 17.45-21.00. Weekday Masses: 7.20, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 19.00, 20.00 (21.00 during the summer). This church, consecrated in 1904, has a neo-gothic interior and neo-Moorish exterior decoration. Pope Pius XI conferred on it the rank of basilica. Founding of Opus Dei. Between 10 and 11 in the morning on October 2, 1928, while St. Josemaría was making a retreat that lasted several days in the house of the Vincentians attached to this basilica, and as he was re-reading in his room the notes he had written down over the previous few years, by divine inspiration he "saw" (that was the word he used), Opus Dei. A plaque inside the basilica recounts this event. The founder preached some retreats here in 1940 (for lay people, from February 4 to 10 and April 9 to 13; and for priests, from June 2 to 8).

Nearby: House in Viriato Street. Calle Viriato, 24. PH. St. Josemaría lived with his mother and brother and sister on the third floor of this building, from May 13, 1931 till December 1932. Many of his Intimate Notes were written in a small room that looked out onto an interior patio. It was a period, he wrote, of "prayer of the affections, plentiful and ardent" and of many spiritual graces. On November 24, 1932, when the growth of Opus Dei was still a distant dream, the founder described himself as a "very poor instrument, a sinner, planning, with your inspiration, to conquer the whole world for his God, from the marvelous observatory of an interior room of a modest house, where every discomfort reigns."

Chapel of the Adorers of the Blessed Sacrament

Paseo General Martínez Campos, 10. 🔶 1 Iglesia Association of Adorers of the Blessed Sacrament.

Opening times: 8.00-13.30 and 18.00-20.30.

This chapel, inaugurated on February 20, 1887, is linked to the institute of the Handmaids of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The foundress, St. Rafaela María Porras, lived for years in the residence next to the school of the Handmaids. St. Josemaría often prayed in this chapel and officiated at Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. He preached several retreats in the residence (for example in April 1943 and February 1945, for university women from Catholic Action).



n Our Lady of the Cuesta de la Vega Cuesta de la Vega, s/n. 🗢 25 🖪 Ópera

According to popular tradition when the Muslims were about to conquer Madrid, the Christians in the city hid a statue of Our Lady in the city walls. When the Christian king Alphonse VI reconquered the city, a section of the wall fell open miraculously revealing the statue of Our Lady which had been hidden for 373 years.

On the Cuesta de la Vega there is a niche in the wall with a statue of Our Lady of Almudena, before which St. Josemaría prayed on his knees during the 1930s. It has recently been restored, as well as its immediate surroundings. Nearby: Conciliar Seminary of Madrid. Calle de San Buenaventura, 9. From early on in the 1940s till 1944 St Josemaría came to this place weekly to go to confession with the spiritual director of the seminary, the Servant of God José María García Lahiguera. On June 3, 1944, Blessed Álvaro del Portillo and the Servants of God Jose María Herna Edez Garnica and Jose Luis Mullquiz received the diaconate in the chapel of this seminary, at the hands

Chapel of the Bishop (of Our Lady and St John Lateran)

of Casimiro Morcillo, auxiliary bishop of Madrid.

Plaza de la Paja. Little Sisters of the Lamb. 🔶 5 La Latina During liturgical acts visiting is not allowed, but the church can be visited 30 minutes before they start. Liturgical acts. Monday: 18.30, Eucharistic Adoration and 19.30, Mass with Vespers. Tuesday to Friday: 12.30, Midday Office, 18.30, Eucharistic Adoration and 19:30, Mass with Vespers. The Chapel of Our Lady and St. John Lateran, known as the Chapel of the Bishop, was founded by Francisco de Vargas, counsellor of the Catholic Kings.

On June 13 and 14, 1930, St. Josemaría preached to hundreds of workers in this chapel. The fervor of those men gave him great joy. He spoke to them about God, as he recalled, while holding tightly to the iron railing surrounding the sanctuary, to try to contain his deep emotion.

Monastery of Corpus Christi (Las Carboneras)

Plaza del Conde de Miranda, 3. Corpus Christi Hieronomites.

Weekday Masses: 13.00 and 19.00. Adoration with the Blessed Sacrament every day 9.30-13.00 and 16.30-18.30. A papal priviliege allows the Exposition wth the Blessed Sacrament for Forty Hours in this church. In the early years of Opus Dei, St. Josemaría would frequently visit the Blessed Sacrament in this church, before and after going to the diocesan offices located nearby.

25 Pontifical Basilica of St. Michael Calle San Justo, 4. 🔶 5 La Latina

Entrusted to priests of Opus Dei. **Opening times** daily 9.45-13.30 y 17.30-21.00. Weekday Masses: 10.30, 19.00, 20.30,

The present basilica was constructed in 1739 by the Italian architect Giacomo Bonavia. It has a curved façade with baroque features, and is the canonical seat of the Confraternity of Nazarenes known popularly as *Los*

Parish of St. Ramón Nonato Calle Melquíades Biencinto, 10. Puente de Vallecas

Opening times: 7.30-21.30. Weekday Masses: 9.30 y 20.00. Blessed Álvaro helped out at this church in the 1930s, giving catechism classes and providing food for the poor families there, through the St. Vincent de Paul Conferences. On Sunday, February 4, 1934, on finishing a catechism class in the church with some friends, he was violently attacked because he was Catholic. He received a sharp blow on the head with a heavy wrench. He was saved from almost certain death only because he jumped into a metro train seconds before the doors closed.

31 Tajamar School

Calle Pío Felipe, 12. \Leftrightarrow 1 Buenos Aires

At the end of his life St. Josemaría recalled that, when Opus Dei was just beginning, here and in other similar places in Madrid he had spent "hours and hours, every day, walking from one place to another, visiting shamefully, miserably poor people who had absolutely nothing. And dirtyfaced children with runny noses. But they were children, and therefore souls pleasing to God." Therefore it gave him great joy when, in 1958, some members of the Work began an educational and apostolic project here which later would be called Tajamar. When Tajamar started in this neighborhood, which now has undergone an economic development similar to that of so many other neighborhoods of Madrid, thousands of people were living in substandard housing and even shacks. Since then this educational project, together with other institutions, has helped foster the spiritual, human, cultural and social development of the families living here. St. Josemaría had several catechetical get-togethers in this educational center. The first took place on October 1, 1967. He went to Tajamar again on October 12, 1968. He consecrated the altar in the crypt and spoke about God to more than fifteen hundred people. He returned in October 1972 and, starting on October 15, he had several catechetical get-togethers there. Blessed Álvaro del Portillo had numerous catechetical meetings in this centre after the death of the founder of Opus Dei.

(f) Church of St. Albert the Great Calle Benjamín Palencia, 20. 🔶 🚹 Buenos Aires

Opening times: 7.30-20.30.

Weekday Masses: 8.00, 9.00, 18.30, 20.00. The Archbishop of Madrid, Casimiro Morcillo, established this church on November 30, 1965, and entrusted its direction to priests of Opus Dei.

Its provisional building was, for some years, a white-washed wooden structure with a corrugated roof, like that of many houses in the area. Years later the present church was built, dedicated to St. Albert the Great. On October 6, 2009, the remains of the Servant of God Isidoro Zorzano, which till then had rested in the Almudena cemetery, were transferred to this church.

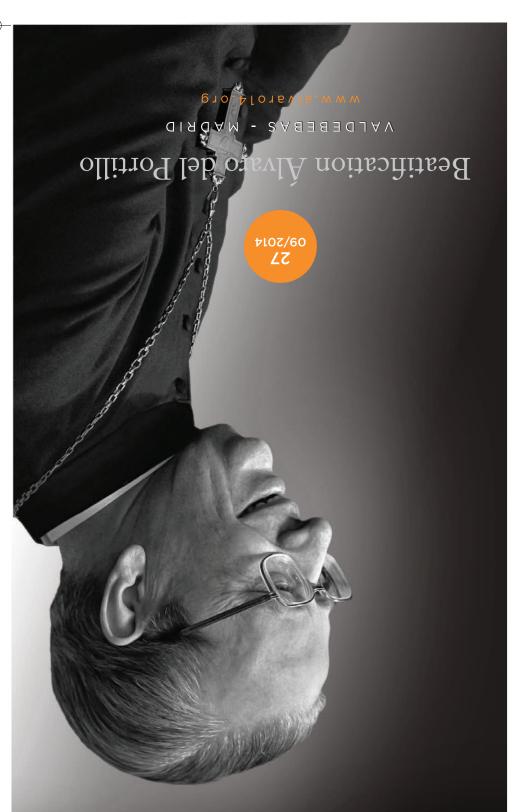
😥 Valdebebas 🕙 💠 1 Fuente de la Mora

In a letter dated January 9, 1960, the Servant of God Guadalupe Ortiz de Landaduri told St. Josemaría about the intense apostolic and charitable work that the women and cooperators of Opus Dei were doing with the families in Valdebebas at the end of the 1950s and the beginning of the 1960s. This area of Madrid was home to many poor families living without any resources. A dispensary was set up where volunteers helped provide hundreds of families with food, taught catechism to the children and gave classes of human and Christian formation to working women. The beatification of Álvaro del Portillo is being celebrated in this very area of Madrid.

Church of St. Robert Belarmine Calle Verónica, 11. Society of St Vicent de Paul. 🔷 🚹 Atocha

Here was the Central House of the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul. From 1933 to 1935, Blessed Álvaro del Portillo went to this house every Saturday at 4 p.m., invited by his friend Manuel Pérez. Blessed Álvaro, who was studying during those years for his Adjunct in Public Works degree and also preparing for his entrance into the demanding School of Engineering, dedicated several hours at weekends to carrying out works of mercy with the poor and needy. "I always learned from them," he wrote, "people who didn't even have enough to eat, and I never saw anything but joy. They were a tremendous lesson for me."

Guillermo Gesta de Piquer, who took part in the Conferences together with his brother, Blessed Jesús Gesta - who afterwards joined the Hospitallers of St John of God and died a martyr – recalled Blessed Álvaro del Portillo as "a pious boy, with great apostolic zeal and a desire to help the most needy, with a very simple and open temperament... Alvaro was very young, as were all of us who formed part of that group, in contrast with the majority of those who took part in the Conferences. Most of us hadn't turned twenty yet. I was one of the youngest. Perhaps that's why they asked us to go to one of the most difficult places in Madrid, where more daring and youthful enthusiasm was needed: the parish of San Ramón, which at that time was completely outside the city, and was largely made up of shacks." Another young man who accompanied them, Angel Vegas, whose brother José María Vegas died a martyr because he was a priest - wrote: "He was one of the most brilliant students at the School, and yet was also very approachable and simple. He was very intelligent, cheerful, refined, friendly, and above all (which is what caught my attention) deeply humble, with an extraordinary humility that made an impact. An impact of affection, of goodness, of love for God."



5 Former General Hospital, now Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Sofia (MNCARS)

Calle de Santa Isabel, 52. 🔶 🚹 Atocha 🔶 🚹 Atocha Renfe You can enter for free into the interior patio of the building without having to enter the Museum. **Opening times:** Monday to Saturday (except Tuesdays when it is closed) 10.00-21.00. Sunday: 10.00-14:30. Philip II instituted the General Hospital in Madrid at the urging of a captain in the Flanders Infantry Regiment, Bernardino de Obregon, known as "The Apostle of Madrid." Charles III finished the construction of the building. During the 1930s St. Josemaría frequently went there, when it was still a hospital, to visit the sick accompanied by Luis Gordon (one of the first members of Opus Dei) and other people. The founder often remarked that Opus Dei had been born among the poor and sick of Madrid, whom he would ask to offer up their sufferings for the Work of God. Jose Ramo Herrero, one of the young fellows who accompanied him, recalled: "I have this image forever engraved on my soul: the Father kneeling next to a sick person lying on a poor pallet on the floor, whispering words of hope and encouragement. That picture reflects and sums up what those years of his life were like."

6 Emperador Carlos V Square, formerly Atocha Station Square

On October 16, 1931, St. Josemaría experienced the reality of his divine filiation in an especially vivid way. Being and knowing oneself to be a child of God lies at the foundation of the spirit of Opus Dei, and from that moment on it would have a deep resonance in the founder's life and message. He wrote in his Intimate Notes: "I wanted to pray, after Mass, in the quiet of my church. I didn't succeed. On Atocha Street I bought a newspaper (the A.B.C.) and got on the streetcar. Up to this moment, when I am writing this, I haven't been able to read more than a single paragraph of the paper. I felt affective prayer welling up within me, copious and ardent. That's how I was on the streetcar and all the way home."

Garden with the monument to the heroes of El Caney

Convergence of the Avenida Ciudad de Ba and the Paseo de la Infanta Isabel. 🔶 🚹 Atocha Renfe On October 2, 1938 in this small park, which has undergone several renovations, the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Work was celebrated by Blessed Álvaro del Portillo and the servant of God Isidoro Zorzano, one of the first members of Opus Dei. At that time Blessed Álvaro del Portillo was mobilized in Fontanar, a village in Guadalajara, and had traveled to Madrid with the permission of his military superiors. Isidoro Zorzano carried with him the Blessed Sacrament, by a privilege granted because of the exceptional circumstances during the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939), and he gave Álvaro several Consecrated Hosts so that he could receive Holy Communion on the following days. Blessed Álvaro took courses in two nearby buildings next to the National Astronomical Observatory: first in the School of Adjuncts for Public Works and later in the School of Highway Engineering.

fore the founder met him.

🔶 🚹 Atocha 🐟 🚹 Atocha Renfe

Denito Church of St. Manuel and St. Benito

Calle de Alcalá, 83. Augustinian Fathers. 🗇 2 Retiro Opening times: 7.00-13:30 and 17:30-20:30 Weekday Masses: 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 20.00.

This neo-Byzantine style church, with a Greek cross floor plan, was built between 1903 and 1910 on the initiative of the Catalan businessman Manuel Caviggioli and his wife Benita Maurici. During his childhood and early youth Blessed Álvaro del Portillo attended Mass frequently at this church with his family. His mother Clementina had just finished a retreat in this church when she died at home on March 10, 1955.

Retiro Park

Area of the Plaza del Maestro de la Villa, Quiosco de Música and Paseo de México. 🔶 2 Retiro Opening times: Mon-Sun 6.00-24.00 (summer), 6.00-22.00 (winter) This was the place where Álvaro del Portillo played as a child. When Opus Dei was just beginning, St. Josemaría needed somewhere to speak with those he was giving spiritual direction. Often he would walk with them through this section of the popular Retiro Park, speaking to them about the Gospel message of the sanctification of work. The Servant of God Isidoro Zorzano recalled: "In the beginning we didn't have any place to go with the Father. We would sit on a bench along the Paseo. Later we would go to the Retiro, where it was quieter. And there we made our plans."

Nearby: Chocolatería El Sotanillo (no longer there). In the 1930s, El Sotanillo cafe was located on 31 Alcala Street, close to Plaza de la Independencia. In the Work's early years, when St. Josemaría did not have any house where to meet, he used to go there with the young men he was in contact with.

Church of Our Lady of the Angels Calle Bravo Murillo, 93. 🗇 1 2 6 Cuatro Caminos Opening Times: 8:30-12.00 and 18.00-21.00.

Weekday Masses: 9.00, 11.00, 19.00 (winter), 20:30.

This neo-Gothic church has a chapel by the entrance with a painting by the artist Ignacio Valdel de Elizalde, from Cadiz, depicting the moment when Opus Dei was founded. It shows St. Josemaría kneeling and giving thanks for the illumination from God that he has just received. Cardinal Rouco Varela blessed this chapel and the three new bells for the church, which bear the names of Our Lady of the Angels, St. Josemaría, and Álvaro del Portillo. One of the three original bells that the founder heard on October 2, 1928, was donated by the clergy of Madrid, and since 1975 it has hung next to the open air altar of the esplanade of the Marían Shrine of Torreciudad in Huesca. It is rung each time the Eucharist is celebrated there.

Nearby: Asilo de Porta Coeli. Calle García de Paredes, 21. PH. Trinitarian Sisters. This children's home was founded by the Venerable Francisco Mendez Casariego (1850-1924), founder of the Institute of the Trinitarian Sisters of Madrid (1885). The cofounder was the Servant of God Maríana Allsopp. The site that was occupied by the home is now a residence. During the 1930s St. Josemaría frequently went there to hear confessions and to teach catechism to the "street urchins" being educated in this home. On January 21. 1933. he gave the first class or circle of Chris tian formation to university students there: "Last Saturday," he wrote on January 25, "thanks be to God, with three boys in Porta Coeli, I began the work that I have entrusted to the patronage of St. Raphael and St. John." Years later he said: "When the class was over, I went to the chapel with those young fellows, took our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament in the monstrance, raised it up and blessed those three.... And I saw three hundred, three hundred thousand, thirty million, three hundred million... white, black, yellow, of all the colors and combinations human love can produce. Yet I fell short, because nearly half a century later it has all come true. I fell short, because our Lord has been much more generous.".

First site of the DYA Academy Calle Luchana, 29. PH. 🗇 1 4 Bilbao

From December 1933 to June 1934, the building at the intersection with calle Juan de Austria was the site of the first corporate apostolic initiative of Opus Dei: the DYA Academy. The initials stood for Derecho y Architectura (Law and Architecture). It was the first center for university students started by St. Josemaría, which over time would be followed by many others all over the world. The DYA Academy provided special academic classes for young men, along with classes of Christian formation. In October 1934 it was moved to number 50 Ferraz Street, and in July 1936 to number 16 on the same street. In the 50 Ferraz Street site of the DYA Academy, St. Josemaría and Blessed Álvaro del Portillo spoke for the first time.

Shrine of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour Calle Manuel Silvela, 14. 🗇 4 5 10 Alonso Martínez

Redemptorist Missionaries.

Opening times: 7.30-13.30 (summer 8.30-12.30) and 18.30-20.30. Weekday Masses: 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 19.00, 20.00.

St Josemaría made retreats in the house of the Redemptorists adjoining this neo-gothic shrine during the years 1933 (June 18-24), 1934 (July 16-22), and 1935 (September 15-21). On April 27, 1930, he had written in his Intimate Notes: "Never once has it occurred to me that I've been de- ceived, that God does not want his Work. Just the opposite." Three years later, on June 22, 1933, while praying in a pew in the Shrine of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, he underwent what he called a "cruel test": "That day, vigil of the Sacred Heart, for the first and only time since I learned the Will of God, I experienced the cruel test... Alone, in a pew of this church of Perpetual Succour, I was trying to pray before Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament exposed in the Monstrance. Suddenly, for an instant and for no specific reason that I could see (really, there isn't any), this terrible thought came to my mind: 'What if it's all a lie, an illusion of yours, and you've been wasting your time? And worse yet, what if you've led all these others astray?' It was a matter of just a few seconds, but what suffering it brought! Then I spoke to Jesus, telling him: 'Lord, if the Work isn't yours, destroy it right now, at this mo- ment, making it clear to me.' Immediately, I not only felt confirmed in the truth of his Will regarding the Work, but I saw clearly a solution to a problem regarding its organization that until then I hadn't seen any way to solve."

● Foundation for the Sick Calle Santa Engracia, 11. PH. ◆ 4 5 10 Alonso Martínez

The building of the Foundation for the Sick was built by the architect Ferrero Llusiá between 1921 and 1924.

This foundation is one of the many social and educational initiatives begun by the Servant of God Luz Rodriguez Casanova, foundress of the Apostolic Ladies of the Sacred Heart. From here the founder of Opus Dei carried out an intense priestly work with the poor and sick throughout Madrid, especially those living in the poorest outlying districts. "In the Foundation for the Sick," he wrote, "our Lord wanted me to find my priestly heart."

Nearby: Home of Leonides Garcia San Miguel (no longer there) Calle Alcala Galiano, 3. On February 14, 1930, while celebrating Mass in this private oratory, St. Josemaría understood that he should begin the work of Opus Dei with women. He wrote: "Within the Mass, just after Communion, the whole women's Work!"

Estudiantes. An image of St. Josemaría, the work of Agustil de la Herral, is venerated in a side chapel.

St. Josemaría celebrated Mass in this basilica from the time he arrived in Madrid, in April 1927, until the beginning of June that year. On October 17, 1960, he returned to celebrate Mass in this church. Hundreds of faithful and cooperators of Opus Dei took part, along with their relatives and friends. "Be seated, those of you who can," said St. Josemaría with emotion, at the beginning of the homily. "I want to say a few words to you in this church, where I had the joy of saying my first Mass in Madrid. Our Lord brought me here with premonitions of our Work. I couldn't have dreamed then that one day I would see this church filled with souls who have so much love for Jesus Christ. And I am moved."

26 Bishop's Residence Calle San Justo, 2. PH. 🔶 5 La Latina

St. Josemaría frequently went to this residence to speak with Bishop Leopoldo Eijo y Garay, who gave him decisive encouragement in beginning Opus Dei.

In its chapel, the first lay faithful of Opus Dei were ordained to the priesthood: Blessed Álvaro del Portillo and the Servants of God Jose María Hernaldez Garnica and JoseLuis (Fr. Joseph) Mullquiz, at the hands of Bishop Eijo y Garay.

😰 Royal Oratory of the Caballero de Gracia.

Calle Caballero de Gracia, 5; Gran Vía, 17. 🗇 1 5 Gran Vía Eucharistic Association of the Caballero de Gracia (16th Century). This neo-classic church, constructed by Juan de Villanueva, was founded by the Italian priest Jacobo de Grattis (known as El Caballero de Gracia), who died with a reputation for holiness in 1619 in Madrid. Its Eucharistic Association included well known figures such as St. Simon de Rojas and Lope de Vega. Since 1993, by an agreement between the Eucharistic Association, the diocese and the Prelature of Opus Dei, the pastoral care of the church is entrusted to priests of Opus Dei. The Servant of God Tomás Alvira recalled that the founder of Opus Dei

preached a retreat in this church during Lent in 1945 that was attended by many instructors and lecturers from the University of Madrid.

Old course of the Arroyo del Abroñigal stream. Present day M30 Istrella

During the 30s, in the hollow now occupied by calle M30, the Abroñigal stream could be seen, which now runs almost entirely underground. St. Josemaría carried out many works of mercy in this area during the 1930s. "I have on my conscience," the founder said years later, "that I have devoted many thousands of hours to hearing the confessions of children in those poor neighborhoods of Madrid. I wish I could have done so in all the saddest and most destitute parts of the world." In the 1930s, a young university student, Manuel Perez Sanchez, would often go with Blessed Álvaro del Portillo to bring food and assistance to families who lived on the outskirts of the city, many of them in shanty towns. Perez Sanchez recounts: "As we were walking to the Abroñigal stream

to visit a family, we passed by what is now the Estrella district, which then was a field filled with wheat and barley. It was there that I spoke to him about the Work and invited him to go and see the Father. I remember those afternoons with deep emotion. Álvaro and I would head down the Atocha hill at the weekend, usually on Sunday, and make our way to

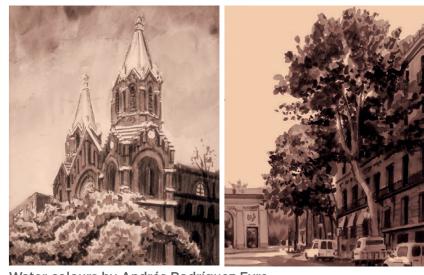
🕄 Retamar School

Calle Pajares, 22. Pozuelo de Alarcón. 🐢 🙎 Somosaguas Sur This school, a corporate work of Opus Dei, is located in Pozuelo de Alarcon about eight miles from the center of Madrid. It opened on October 10, 1966. In 1983 and 1993 Blessed Álvaro del Portillo had two catechetical reunions with thousands of people on the sports field of the school.

3 Church of St. Josemaría Escrivá

Calle Ganímedes, 19. Aravaca. Entrusted to priests of Opus Dei. Opening times. Weekdays: 7.15-8.10, 9.30-13.30, 17.30-21.15. Weekday Masses: 7.30, 10.30, 20.30.

This parish in the district of Aravaca was created in June 2007 by Cardinal Antonio María Rouco of Madrid. In May 2009 a provisional church with a capacity for three hundred people was built, thanks to the generosity of many local families and institutions.



Water colours by Andrés Rodríguez Eyre.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN MADRID

The places most linked with the life of Blessed Álvaro del Portillo are highlighted in the text in dark red and shown on the map with a circle of the same colour. The other places (gardens, churches, parts of museums, etc.) are marked with a grey circle. Most of these places are open to the public and can be visited within the opening hours shown for each, except for those places which have become private homes, shown as PH in the text. In the case of churches the times when there are liturgical acts must also be respected.

Church of St. Joseph. c/Alcalá, 43. Basilica of Jesús de Medinaceli. Plaza de Jesús, 2.

Chuch of St. Robert Belarmine. Buildings of the Royal Foundation of St. Elizabeth. c/de Santa Isabel, 46-48.

September 2014



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Beatification Álvaro del Portillo

VALDEBEBAS - MADRID

www.alvaro14.org

Jaxum

A project dedicated to Blessed Álvaro del Portillo

Basilica of Our Lady of Atocha Av. de la Ciudad de Barcelona, 11. Dominican Friars.

🗢 🚺 Atocha Renfe Opening Times: 7:30-13.00 and 17:30-21.00. Weekday Masses: 8.00, 10.00, 12.00, 20.00

The Royal Basilica of Our Lady of Atocha has been a center of Marían devotion for many centuries in Madrid. The first known reference is from the 7th century. The patron of the city, St. Isidro, is said to have visited this church frequently. The church has been demolished and rebuilt at various times. The present church was opened for worship in 1951. The statue of our Lady is the same one before which St. Josemaría prayed in December 1931

Church of the Holy Spirit Calle Serrano, 125. 🔶 6 República Argentina

Entrusted to priests of Opus Dei. **Opening times:** Monday to Friday: 7:30-8:30, 10.00-13.00, 18.00-21:30. Weekday Masses: 8.00, 11.00, 19.00 (Monday to Thursday), 21.00. Has an access ramp. A side chapel of this church, close to the sanctuary, has a statue of St. Jose-

maría, by the sculptor Diana Garcia Roy. Nearby: Former Honduran Legation. Paseo de la Castellana, 45, first floor. PH. Blessed Álvaro del Portillo was a refugee in this Legation from March 13, 1937 until July 2, 1938, together with St. Josemaría who was there from March 14, 1937 until the end of August of that year.



Monument to Christopher Colombus Plaza de Colón 🗢 4 Colón

In the center of the Plaza, the monument to Christopher Columbus has at its base a carving of Our Lady of the Pillar, before which St. Josemaría often prayed during the years of religious persecution.

Cathedral of Santa María la Real de la Almudena Calle Bailén, 10. 🗢 🛛 5 🖪 Ópera

Opening times: Monday to Sunday 9.00-20.30. Entrance free of charge. Weekday Masses: 12.00, 18.00, 19.00.

St. John Paul II dedicated this cathedral on June 15, 1993. In the calle Bailén entrance there is a statue of this holy Pontiff. Chapel of Our Lady of Almudena. The side chapel of this cathedral has a statue of our Lady of Almudena, patroness of Madrid since 1646. Her feast is celebrated on November 9. The reredos is made up of 18 panels by Juan de Borgoña, a 16th century artist, and used to be in the chapel of the Bishop's Palace where Blessed Álvaro del Portillo was ordained to the priesthood.

Chapel of St. Josemaría. The chapel dedicated to St. Josemaría is next to the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. The statue is the work of the sculptor Venancio Blanco of Salamanca, who is also the sculptor of the high reliefs. One of the sculptures represents the founder caring for a dying gypsy in the General Hospital, whom he comforted in his agony; the other shows him praying before Our Lady de la Vega.

the sparsely occupied areas where the families were living in shacks Right from the start I could see how dedicated Álvaro was to that work, the love and compassion he had for the children. One Sunday we went to the banks of the Abroñigal stream, at the Vallecas Bridge, which then belonged to the village of Vallecas, to visit some families who were living in shacks. One of the families there had just had a serious fight, and the police had arrested the parents and put them in jail. Their four small children had been left alone, abandoned in the shack. The poor children one of them only a year old – had no food and were shivering from the cold. Seeing the situation, we took them to the police station, to the section for 'Protection of young children.' But they told us that it was Sunday and they were closed, and that we should wait till Monday. We returned to the shacks with the children, and gave some money to a neighbor to get them something to eat till the following day, and on Monday we brought them back to the police station again. The commissioner told us that he did not want to take charge of the children, because they were not his problem. We were not about to abandon them and leave them hungry and cold in a shack, so we said to him: 'Look, Mr. Commissioner: if you don't come up with a solution, we will leave the children here and go home.' Hearing this he relented and gave us some documents to place them in St. Cristina's Children's Home, which was near the university campus. We headed there. Some of the children were so small that they couldn't yet walk. I still have engraved on my memory the picture of Álvaro, with one of those poor children in his arms, walking

Former General Hospital, now Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía (MNCARS). c/Santa Isabel, 52.

6 Emperador Carlos V Square, fomerly Atocha Station Square.

The formation of the monument to the heroes of El Caney. Convergence between la Avenida Ciudad de Barcelona and el Paseo de la Infanta Isabel.

8 Basilica of Our Lady of Atocha. Avenida de la Ciudad de Barcelona, 11.

9 Church of the Holy Spirit. c/Serrano, 125.

Chapel of the School of Our Lady of the Pillar. c/Príncipe de Vergara, 41.

Basilica of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady. c/Goya, 26.

Church of St. Manuel and St. Benito. c/de Alcalá, 83.

Retiro Park. Plaza del Maestro de la Villa.

Church of Our Lady of the Angels. c/Bravo Murillo, 93.

Basílica of Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal. c/García de Paredes, 45.

16 Chapel of the Adorers of the Blessed Sacrament. Paseo General Martínez Campos. 10.

First site of the DYA Academy. c/Luchana, 29.

Bhrine of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour. c/Manuel Silvela, 14.

Foundation for the Sick. c/Santa Engracia, 11.

Monument to Christopher Colombus. Plaza de Colón.

21 Cathedral of Santa María la Real de la Almudena. c/Bailén, 10.

Our Lady of la Cuesta de la Vega. *Cuesta de la Vega.*

23 Chapel of the Bishop (of Our Lady and St. John Lateran). Plaza de la Paja.

Monastery of Corpus Christi (*Las Carboneras*). Plaza del Conde de Miranda, 3.

Pontifical Basilica of St. Michael. c/San Justo, 4.

Bishop's Residence. c/San Justo, 2.

27 Royal Oratory of the Caballero de Gracia. c/Caballero de Gracia, 5; Gran Vía, 17.

Old course of the Arroyo del Abroñigal stream. Present-day M30.

Church of St. Ramón Nonato. c/Melquíades Biencinto, 10.

Tajamar School. c/Pío Felipe, 12.

31 Church of St. Albert the Great. c/Benjamín Palencia, 20.

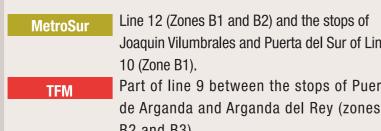
Valdebebas.

Retamar School. c/Pajares, 22. Pozuelo de Alarcón.

Church of St. Josemaría Escrivá. c/Ganímedes, 19. Aravaca.

	NSPORT INFORMATION			
METRO AND L	EMT BUS NETWO			
N MADRID a of Madrid is 294.6 km long and has 237 work there are different fare zones as indicated tations in the network included in Fare one A. art of line 10 between the stops La Granja nd Hospital Infanta Sofia (Zone B1). art of line 7 between the stops Barrio del uerto and Hospital de Henares (Zone B1).	SINGLE TICKETSMetro Zone A & ML1€1.50 € €2.00MetroNorte MetroNorteMetroNorte MetroSurMetroSure €1.50MetroSure €1.50F1.50MetroNorte MetroSureMetroSure €1.50MetroSure €1.50MetroSure €1.50MetroSureMetroSure€1.50	 The EMT Bus Network of Madrid has 203 lines, including 170 daytim 6 university lines that only operate during university terms and 26 m The EMT buses run 365 days of the year, 24 hours a day. There are different types of ticket: €1.50 Single ticket EMT which can be used for a single journey, the bus (maximum allowed amount for change €5). \$ AIRPORT, costs €5.00 and is bought inside the bus (maximum allow €18.30 BUS+BUS. 10-journey ticket on EMT buses. Costs €18 different lines within a period of 60 minutes from the timbought in "Estancos" and newspaper kiosks. 		
ine 12 (Zones B1 and B2) and the stops of oaquin Vilumbrales and Puerta del Sur of Line O (Zone B1). art of line 9 between the stops of Puerta e Arganda and Arganda del Rey (zones B1,	TICKETS FOR 10 JOURNEYS Metro Zona A Passengers can buy tickets for 10 journeys MetroNorte yML1 Passengers can buy tickets for 10 journeys MetroNorte trsm Detween stops on any part of these MetroEste is valid for Metro Zone A is called MetroSur METROBÚS and can also be used MetroSur Image: Colspan="2">Image: Colspan="2">Image: Colspan="2">Image: Colspan="2">MetroNorte	€12.20 "Estancos", newspaper kiosks and Metro stations. This the Metro and on line ML1 of the Light Metro. TRAIN NETWORK - R The Renfe Train Network has 33 stations in Madrid, 18 of which con run to a timetable which starts around 5.30 and ends around 23.3		
2 and B3)	€12.20 Passengers who travel on more than one part of the Metro network should have the appropriate ticket for each	(weekdays/weekends).		

METRO NETWORK I The Metro Network stops. Within the netwo



LIGHT METRO NETWORK IN MADRID

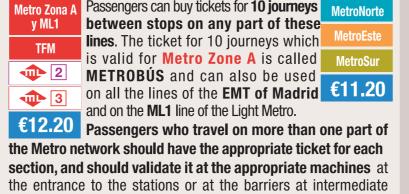
Metro Zona A

MetroNorte

MetroEste

below:

The Light Metro Network in Madrid is connected to the Metro Network, is 27.8 km long and has 37 stops. It consists of three



stations or when leaving the station

ORK ime bus lines, 1 Express Line to the Airport, night lines.

- y, costs €1.50 and is bought inside Single ticket for EXPRES BUS TO lowed amount for change €20).
- £18.30. Allows for one transfer between time the ticket is first validated. It can be

Costs €12.20. It can be bought in is tickets are also valid within Zone A of

ENFE

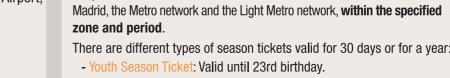
EFU

onnect with the Metro network. The trains 3.30, depending on the line and the day

There are different types of ticket: single, "bonotren" or 10-journey ticket, and monthly season ticket. The fares are calculated depending on the number of zones travelled. The stations of Guadalajara and Azuqueca are part of this network and are covered by the season ticket "Abono de Transportes E1" and the "Abono Turistico Zona T".

SEASON TICKETS They allow unlimited use of all the bus lines. the train network of Greater

along the streets of Madrid to the home."



any ticket type can be uploaded. It is being rolled out progresssively through the network. As of today the card is available for all Youth Season Tickets and Normal

Season Tickets for zones A, B and C. It is likely that Third Age Season Tickets will be added before the end of 2014. Season tickets bought in this way are valid for 30 days from the moment of first use. For further information see: www.crtm.es.

Season Ticket Costs · 2014



There are special discounts for large families (50% special, 20% general) and for the disabled (20%).

	- Youth Season Licket: Valid until
e Dithe	- Normal Season Ticket: Between
	- Third Age Season Ticket: From age
	The new public transport card is a
	rechargeable contactless card, in v
	any ticket type can be unloaded





Located nine miles from Jerusalem, surrounded by a peaceful natural environment, the conference center will be a place for spiritual retreats that will include fifty guest rooms, a chapel, library, classrooms, dining room, and outdoor walking paths.

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The resource center will be an orientation and information center for visitors to the Holy Land. It will include an auditorium for courses and exhibitions bookstore, rest area, and a chapel where visitors can take advantage of daily Mass, the Sacrament of Confession, and a place for silent, private prayer.

WWW.SAXUM.ORG

lines: 🐢 🔟 Pinar de Chamartín - Las Tablas 🐢 🝳 Colonia Jardín - Estación de Aravaca 🐠 🗿 Colonia Jardín - Puerta de Boadilla

Passengers can buy tickets in the ticket machines at the stations or stops. Tickets can be for one journey or ten journeys on those lines or combined tickets for the Metro and Light Metro. The "Abono de Transportes" (season ticket) can be purchased in Metro stops or in "Estancos" (shops selling stamps and tobacco products).

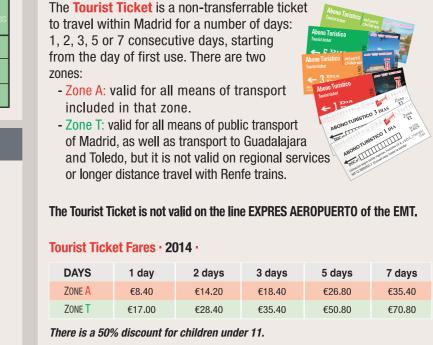
Tickets cannot be purchased on Light Metro trains.

Passengers entering the Light Metro network should validate their tickets in the machines installed within the carriages, except on those stops which are underground and where tickets are validated at the entry barriers.

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	COMBINED TICKETS FOR SINGLE JOURNEYS AND 10 JOURNEYS SINGLE 10 JOURNEYS Valid for one or ten journeys throughout the	FARES (1 MAY 2014)	One/Two zones		
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ro trains.	ID). There are single tickets available for passengers at all stations costing €4.50 to €5.00 , depending on the number of				
should validate their	stops, and also combined tickets costing €6.00 which include	Madrid Metro	Madrid Metro		
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INFORMATION POINTS "BEATIFICATION ÁLVARO DEL PORTILLO" Davs Aeropuerto Adolfo Suárez Madrid-Barajas T-1 - T-2 - T4 (24, 25 & 26) Estación de Atocha (24, 25 & 26) 🚺 Estación de Chamartín (24, 25 & 26) Colón (*Exhibition*) (22 to 29) Catedral de la Almudena (24, 25 & 26) (27 & 28 from late afternoon) Basílica de la Milagrosa (24, 25 & 26) (27 & 28 from late afternoon) Convento de Santa Isabel (24, 25 & 26) (27 & 28 from late afternoon) Calle Pablo Aranda, 16 (20 to 26) (27 & 28 late afternoon)

Map Beatification-breu_Maquetación 1 30/07/14 19:17 Página 2

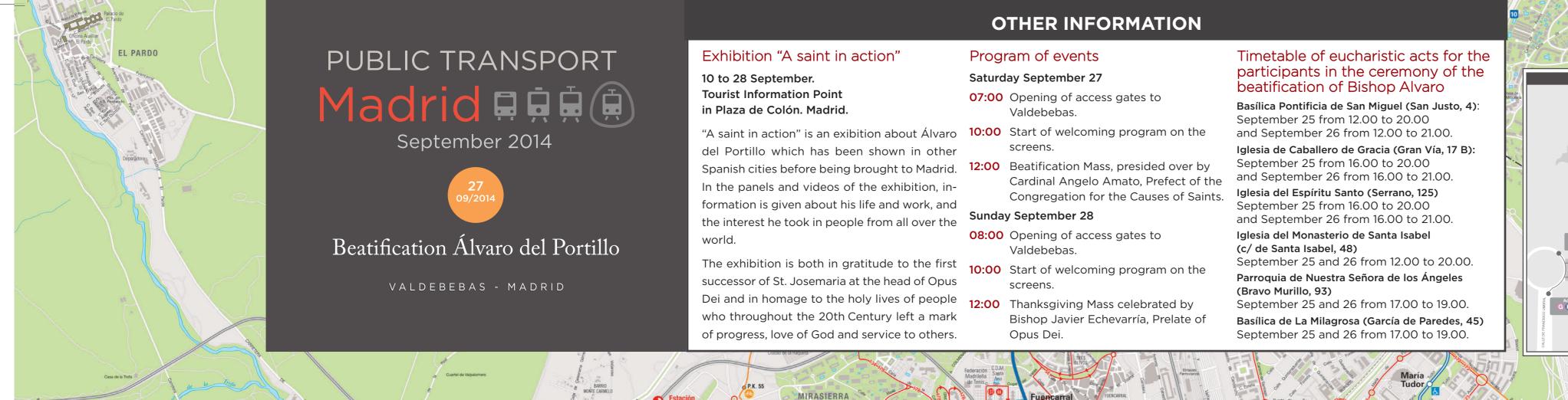
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VALDEACEDERA



Mar de Cristal

del Rey

ATALAYA

BAGRO * S. CANILLAS

Gta. de Luis Blan

> Walking route from Metro station Campo de las Nacio

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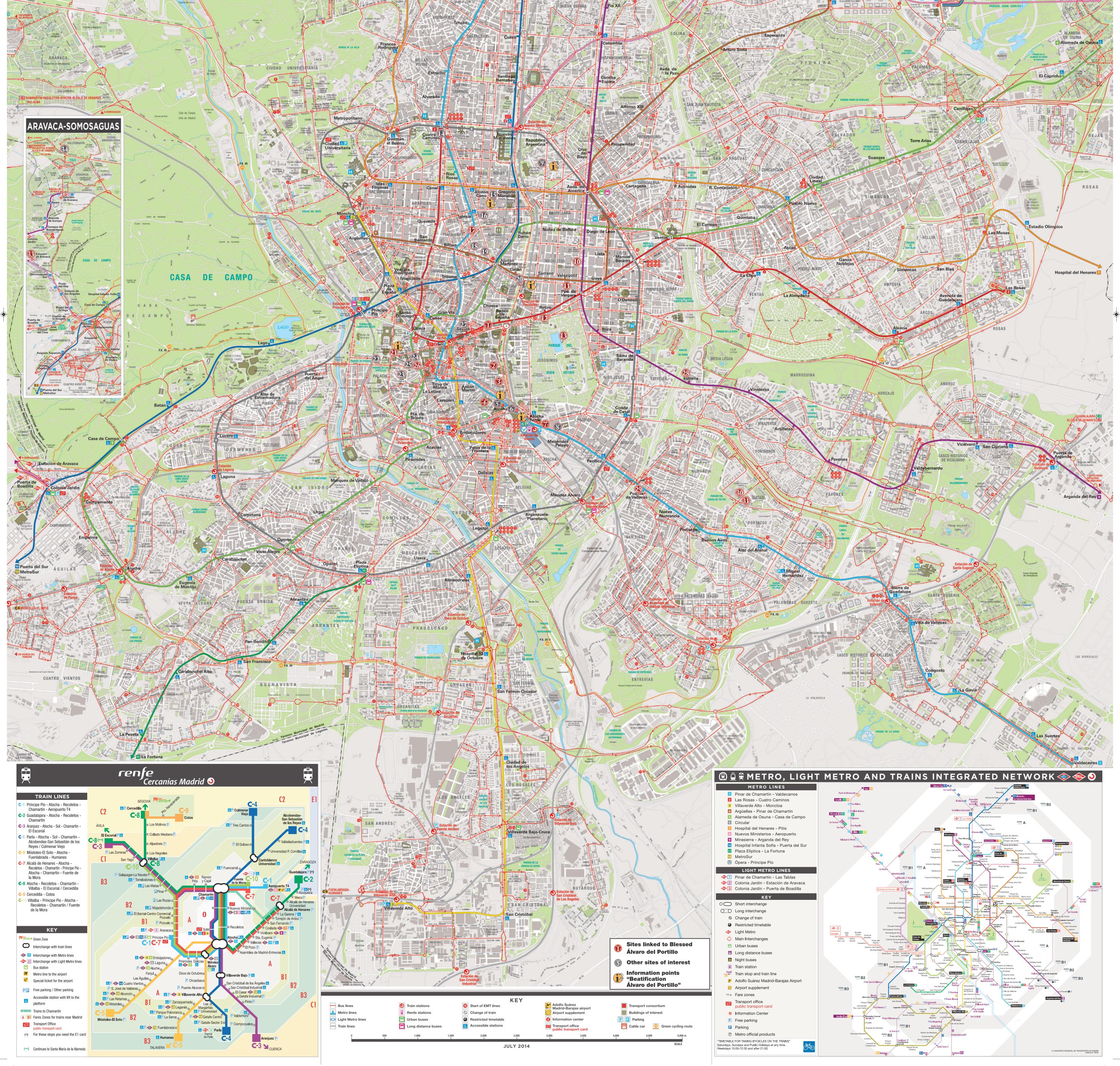
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VALVERDE