

# SEGOVIA

*turismo monuments*

HISTORICAL ART ROUTES · MONUMENTS · MUSEUMS

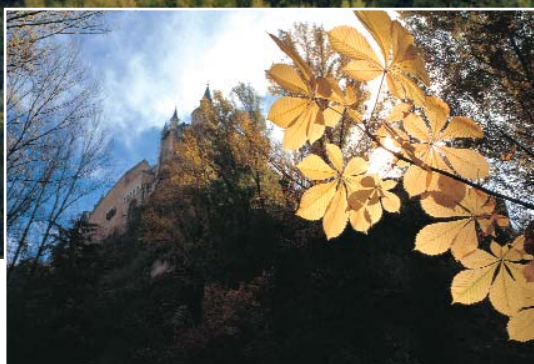




turismo  
monuments  
S E G O V I A

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*View of the City Wall of Segovia  
The Alcázar seen from La Alameda*

## [ THE AQUEDUCT, CATHEDRAL AND ALCÁZAR: THE TRADITIONAL ROUTE INSIDE THE CITY WALLS ]

The World Heritage City of Segovia boasts a wonderful collection of historical buildings. But it is not just the City of Segovia which lays claim to a wealth of architectural art; throughout the Province of Segovia there are many fine examples of architectural art to tempt visitors on a variety of tours of the area designed to suit their different interests and tastes. As is to be expected, our journey begins in the City of Segovia itself with its many examples of Romanesque, Gothic and Mudejar architecture, as well as its three world-famous jewels, the Aqueduct, the Cathedral and the Alcázar. There are also many outstanding examples of civil architecture in Segovia.

The starting point for our journey has to be the Plaza del Azoguejo, or market square, which was



The Aqueduct

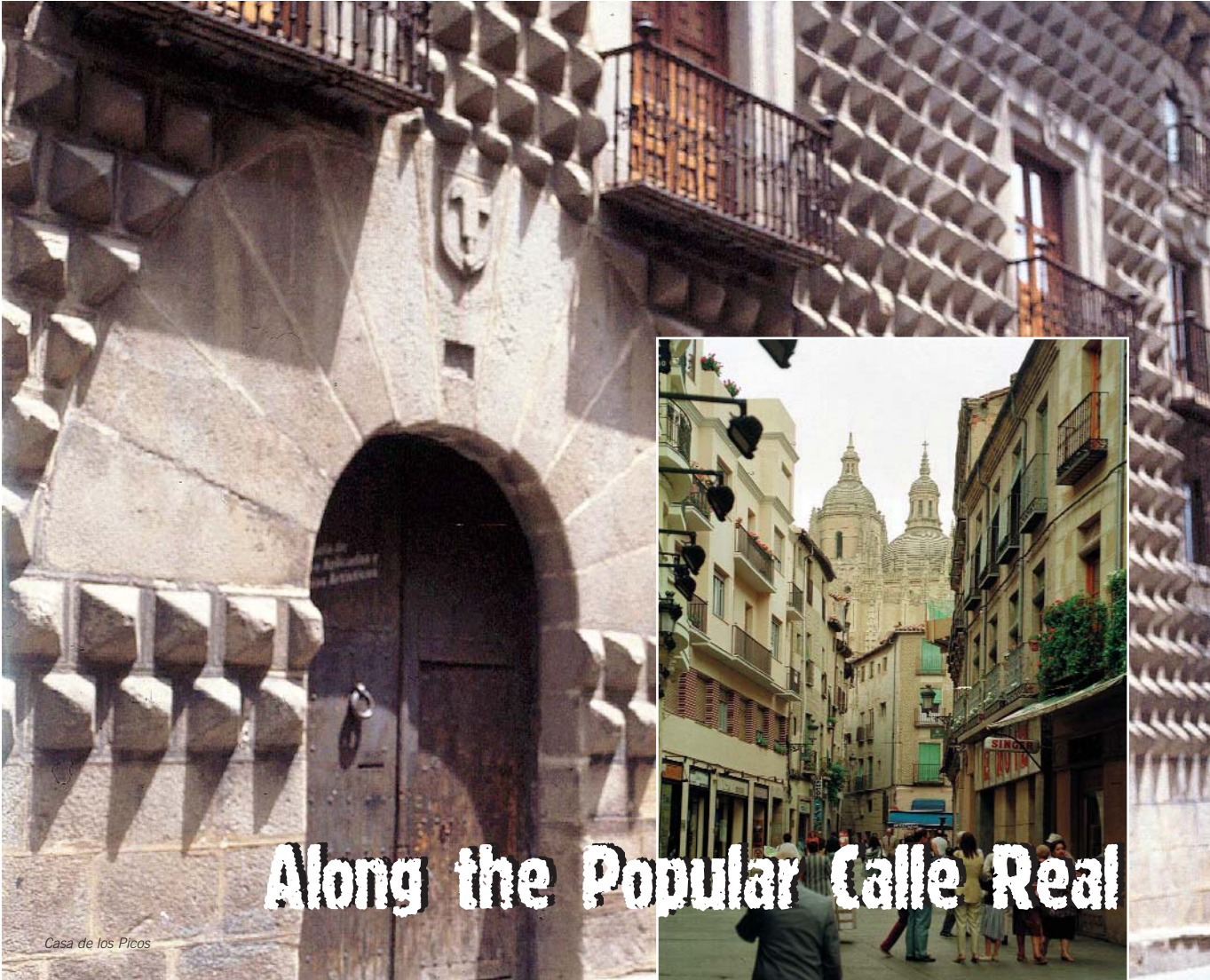
The Construction of the Aqueduct  
Stonemasons finished each stone to measure on the building site itself. They used scaffolding, human-powered elevation wheels and a system of pulleys to lift the stone blocks, with iron tongs to put them into place. Once they were in place, levers were used to adjust their position.



The Aqueduct Channel and Sand Trap

once a meeting place for merchants and pícaros, roguish characters in Spanish literature (the square brings to mind Don Pablos of the 17th-century novel “El Buscón” by Francisco de Quevedo). The Plaza del Azoguejo is dominated by the impressive Aqueduct, a one-of-a-kind monument in view of its design, its perfect balance (the Segovian poet Luis Martín García Marcos compared it to “ash in the air”) and its good condition. The water channel on top of the aqueduct marks the end of a route of almost 15 kilometres which starts in La Acebeda. In the city, the water channel meets the aqueduct itself by

Avenida del Padre Claret and passes through a small stone building, the sand trap, inside which the water was distributed. This is where the aqueduct proper begins, its low arches increasing in size until they come to the former Convent of San Francisco, today the Royal Artillery College. From here the aqueduct consists of two levels of arches, one on top of the other, giving it the characteristic and impressive design which is known the world over. In the Plaza del Azoguejo the Aqueduct stretches 28 metres into the sky with two niches in the middle, one on either side of the Aqueduct. Below the niche on the side overlooking the square, we can still see holes where lettering was once attached to the aqueduct stones. Some suggest that this lettering might reveal the name of the Roman Emperor who built the Aqueduct, but experts have still not been able to solve the mystery. It is important to point out that the large stone blocks are not joined by any type of mortar.



Casa de los Picos

# Along the Popular Calle Real

## CALLE REAL, A SHOPPING STREET, THE NATURAL SETTING FOR LIFE IN THE CITY

We continue our journey along Calle Real, the most popular street in Segovia which is really made up of a number of sections: Calle Cervantes, Calle Juan Bravo, the Plaza del Corpus and Calle de Isabel la Católica, bringing us out in the Plaza Mayor. Along this part of our route, a stop should be made at the Canaleja Viewpoint to enjoy a view of the San Millán District with its large, majestic Romanesque church (the interior of this church is particularly beautiful). In the distance the Guadarrama mountain range can be seen with the picturesque figure of the Mujer Muerta (a mountain formation named the “Dead Woman”). San Martín Gate once stood in this part of the street until it was torn down in 1883. Next to it stood the Casa de los Picos with its original façade of diamond-shaped stones. The house still stands today and is used by the Official School of Art. On our left we then see the



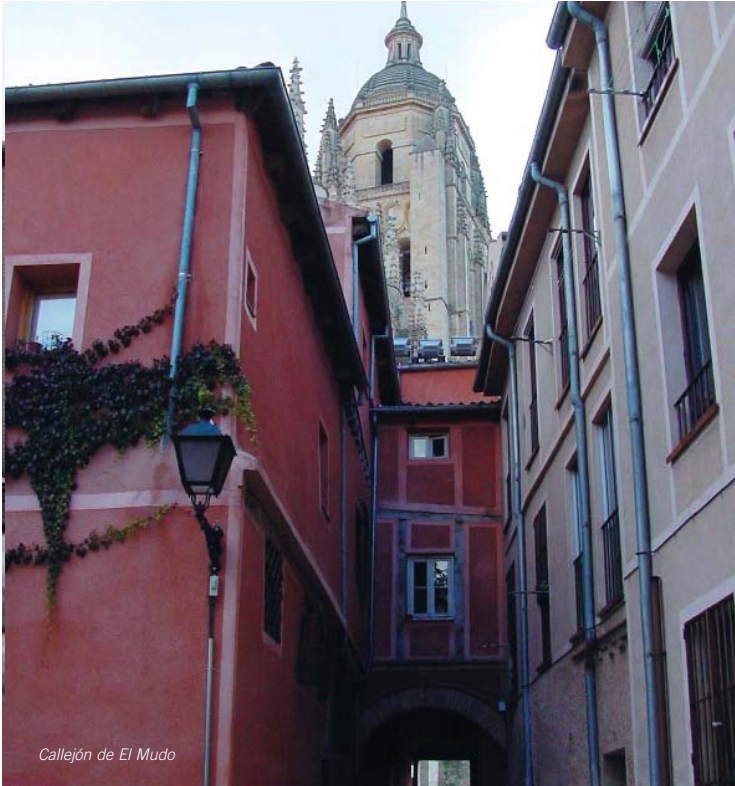
Palace of Conde Alpuente with its Gothic details and interesting sgraffito work (sgraffito is very typical in the city and can be seen on many façades in Segovia). We then continue along a small street leading to La Alhóndiga, a 15th-century building which once served as a grain store. Today it houses the Municipal Archive and an exhibition centre. A flight of steps takes us up to the Plaza de Medina del Campo, one of the most beautiful urban settings in Europe where we find the Romanesque church of San Martín. On one side stands the statue of the Comunero (or rebel in the uprising against Carlos I) Juan Bravo, and up another flight of steps is the Plaza de San Martín with a fountain which in times past stood where the statue of Juan Bravo does now. Around the square stands a series of outstanding buildings such as the Casa del Siglo XV, Lozoya Tower (the tower palace is used as an exhibition centre), the Casa de Solier and the Casa de Bornos. At the very top of the square is the Esteban Vicente Museum of Contemporary Art. Continuing beyond the square we come to a granite building known as the Cárcel Vieja (Old Prison) where Lope de Vega was once held. Today it is the home of the Public Library.

## LA PLAZA DE MEDINA DEL CAMPO, A HUB OF ART



Segovia Town Hall - Plaza Mayor





Callejón de El Mudo

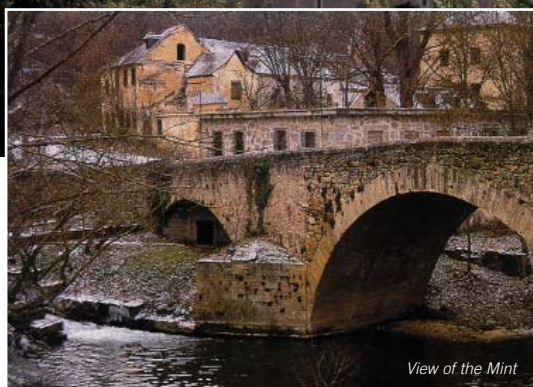
We now come to the Plaza del Corpus Christi where the church of Corpus Christi stands. This church was once the main synagogue in Segovia and its interior has recently been restored, returning it to its original Jewish style. Just a step away is the Plaza Mayor, an attractive square surrounded by buildings including the impressive late-Gothic Cathedral, the Town Hall, Juan Bravo Theatre, the church of San Miguel (which has moved from its original site in the centre of the square where Queen Isabel la Católica was crowned) and other outstanding buildings. Visitors should, of course, see the inside of the Cathedral: in addition to its stunning design, it contains many art treasures and a rich archive with over five hundred incunabula including the first book to be printed in Spain, the “Sinodal de Aguilafuente”, printed in Segovia by the German printer, Johannes Parix (known in Spanish as Juan Parix), who was invited to Segovia by the then bishop, Arias Dávila. As we head down Calle Marqués del Arco we see the Cathedral’s tall and graceful tower as well as its main façade overlooking an area of flagstone paving. Leading to one of the



few vestiges of the yards which once existed in Segovia’s Jewish Quarter is the narrow Callejón del Mudo on the other side of the street. The Jewish Quarter stretches from this point down to San Andrés Gate and there are streets here which still follow the path they took in times past. We carry on towards the Plaza de la Merced in which the Romanesque Church of San Andrés stands, and continue down Calle



The Corpus Christi Synagogue



View of the Mint

## NICE PANORAMICS

There are stunning views to be enjoyed from the gardens of the Alcázar. On one side is the Cathedral and next to the city wall, the Casa del Sol (now the Museum of Segovia), and below lies the Valley of the Clamores River (the river is now covered) with its thick woodland, ideal for a pleasant stroll. On the opposite side, we can see the district of Zamarramala (home of the traditional Santa Águeda festivity) high up in the distance, and in the valley the Alameda (Poplar Grove) with the Sanctuary of la Virgen de la Fuencisla, the patron virgin of Segovia and its lands, and a Sanctuary of Carmelite Monks where the remains of Saint John of the Cross lie. Next to this we see the houses of the San Marcos district with its Romanesque church and further up, the twelve-sided Templar church of La Vera Cruz. Further to the right stands the Hieronymite Monastery of Santa María de El Parral with its large, beautiful Gothic church. Closer by are the ruins of the

Daoíz which still has many Romanesque doorways. This street leads us to the gardens at the entrance to the Alcázar, another historical building not to be missed. Next to the Alcázar is the former Casa de la Química (House of Chemistry) where entrance tickets for the Alcázar can nowadays be bought. The French scientist Louis Proust had a laboratory in this building and it was here that he discovered his Law of Definite Proportions (also known as Proust's Law).



*The Sanctuary of Carmelite Monks, the Church of La Vera Cruz and the Monastery of El Parral*

The Paseo de la Alameda runs by the mint towards the Monastery of San Vicente el Real, home to monks of the Order of Saint Bernard. From here we come to the picturesque and popular district of San Lorenzo. In the main square here we find the Romanesque church of San Lorenzo with its brick tower and houses which still have their original structure.

From the Paseo de la Alameda a steep path takes us up to the former Monastery of Santa Cruz la Real which has a beautiful doorway and valuable remains inside. Now used by the SEK University, the building dates from the time of the Catholic Monarchs Isabel and Fernando, and their motto appears in stone letters on one side of the church. Nearby is the cave in which Santo Domingo de Guzmán did penitence, and it was to the order of this saint that the monastery used to belong.

As we leave the gardens of the Alcázar we head up Calle de Velarde where the Casa de la Imprenta (printing house) and the house of the Inquisition used to stand, arriving at the Clastra Gate, the only remaining gate of three which once closed off the Canonjías District, the area close to the gardens of the fortress where the canons of the first cathedral once lived. In this district there are a number of small streets with buildings in the process of being renovated. In one of these streets, Calle de los Desamparados, is the house in which the poet Antonio Machado lived during his time in

Segovia as a French teacher and which has been turned into a museum. Nearby there is a large square in which we find the Romanesque church of San Esteban with its graceful tower and the wide façade of the Bishop's Palace. Nearby there is another Romanesque church dedicated to San Quirce which is now the home of the San Quirce Royal Academy of History and Art. Next to this there is a convent of Dominican nuns in which the historical Hércules Tower stands. In the quiet square where the convent church stands, we also find the church of La Santísima Trinidad, another beautiful example of Segovian Romanesque architecture.



*Torre de Hércules*



*The Casa de las Cadenas*



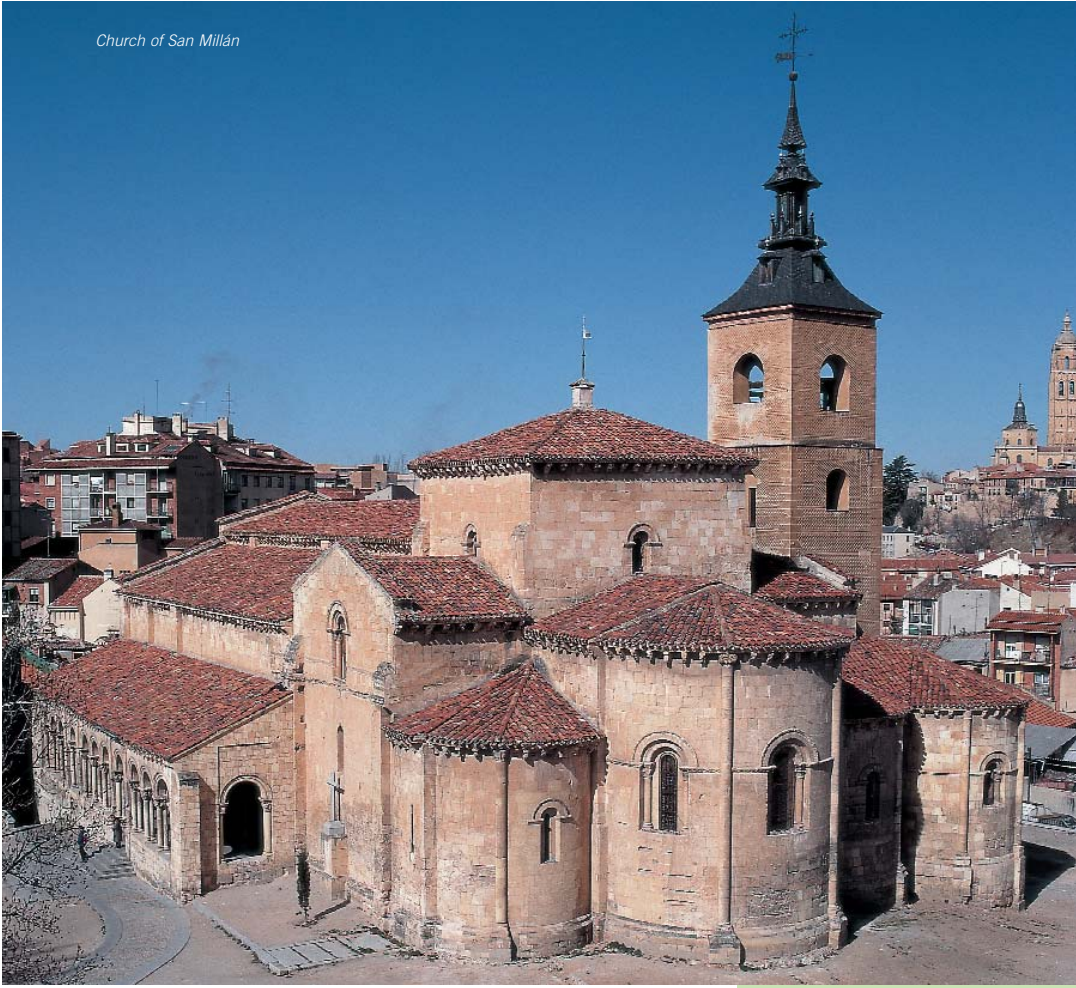
*Courtyard of the Royal Artillery College*

## OTHER CIVIL BUILDINGS

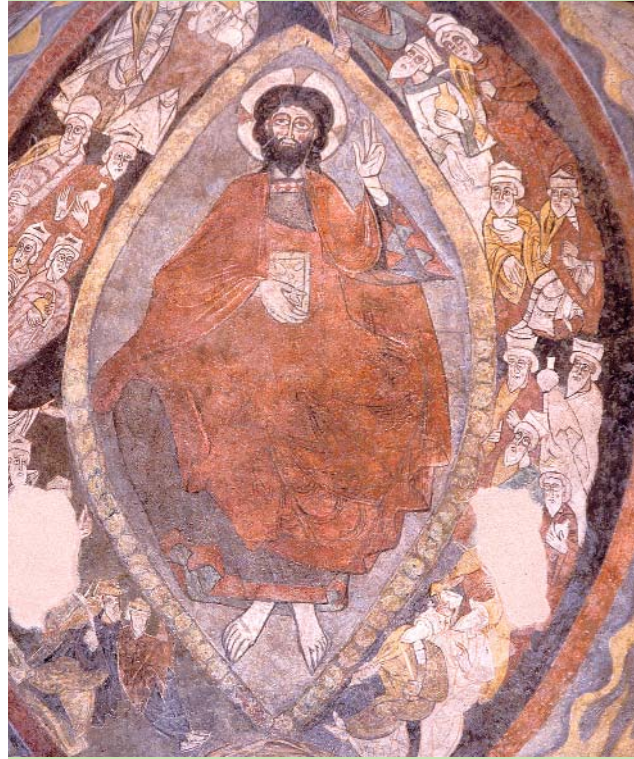
Tourists can also make their way through a number of streets and squares to see various examples of civil architecture such as Mansilla Palace (a university centre), Arias Dávila Tower, the remains of the Palace of Enrique IV (the future use of the building has not yet been decided), the Romanesque Church of San Sebastián, the Palace of the Marquis of Lozoya, Quintanar Palace, Conde de Cheste Palace, and the Provincial Council Building (Palacio de la Diputación Provincial) beyond which stands the former Romanesque church of San Juan de los Caballeros where the famous potter Daniel Zuloaga had his workshop and which now houses a museum of his work. The museum is also used for exhibitions by the Government of Castile and León.

## OUTSIDE THE CITY WALLS

Following our walk around the area inside the city walls, we head down towards the Aqueduct. But we have not yet seen all of the buildings which make up the architectural heritage of Segovia. As we follow the Aqueduct away from the centre of the city we come to the former Convent of San Francisco, now the Royal Artillery College. Here there is an attractive courtyard with two floors of arcades. Then there are the Romanesque churches of San



Justo (with beautiful Romanesque paintings from the same period) and El Salvador. Next to the point where the Aqueduct proper starts is the Convent of San Antonio el Real, home to nuns of the Order of St. Clare. This building was once used for the recreation of Enrique IV and rooms survive to this day with their original decoration. It is a real jewel. From the Plaza del Azoguejo one can take a stroll along Avenida de Fernández Ladreda to see the Romanesque church of San Clemente which has an interesting apse, and the majestic church of San Millán which we mentioned earlier. In this district (also named San Millán) there are other historical buildings such as the Casa de la Tierra and a 15th-century building which has been turned into a luxurious hotel. If we now head along Calle de José Zorrilla, the longest street in the city which is full of shops, we come to the church of Santa Eulalia and nearby, the Convent of Santa Isabel.



Romanesque Paintings  
Church of San Justo



## THE CASTLE ROUTE

### ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE IN THE PROVINCE OF SEGOVIA

In addition to the wealth of architectural heritage in the City of Segovia, there are also many valuable historical buildings in the province. A small selection of these can be visited by following the routes set out on the following pages.



Castilnovo Castle

*The castle stands in an idyllic location, a woodland full of poplar, black poplar, holm oak and juniper trees.*

*It is principally a Gothic-Mudejar fortress, though Arabic and Neoclassical architecture is also present together with elements from the time of Queen Isabel, making for a eclectic and charming whole.*

Of course, the Alcázar in Segovia is the starting point of this route. Then as we leave the city, we head towards the small episcopal town of Turégano. Here on a small hill overlooking the town stands a fortress which has very recently been restored. The restoration work did not include one walled enclosure which has been virtually lost, but a second wall is in better condition. The inside of the castle is very special; the parade ground was covered in 1474, when Juan Arias Dávila was bishop, in order to extend the chapel, turning the centre of the monument into a church. An outstanding belfry adds unique character to the towers and walls of the castle. A number of historically important people have stood inside the castle's walls: Alfonso I the Battler and Doña Urraca, Juan II, Don Álvaro de Luna, Fernando el Católico and the secretary of Felipe II, Antonio Pérez, who was held prisoner here for two years. In Turégano itself visitors can see a number of very original old buildings.

A third castle can be found in the mediaeval town of Pedraza de la Sierra. There is wall here as well, and a single gate leads to centre of the town. A fair number of the old buildings and ancestral homes here are still standing. The castle stands on a large esplanade, though only the high walls and a few other remains survive alongside the square keep with its three floors. Today it is owned by the descendents of the painter Ignacio Zuloaga and some of the artist's paintings are housed in the keep. The sons of François I of France were held hostage in the

Pedraza Castle



castle after being taken prisoner at the Battle of Pavía. A short distance from La Velilla, a village on the road to Pedraza, there is a beautiful Romanesque church dedicated to the Virgen de las Vegas and built in the 13th century on a Palaeochristian mausoleum.

From Pedraza it is a short distance to Castilnovo Castle which is situated in a large wooded park. The ground plan of the castle is square and it has a large central courtyard. It has undergone considerable restoration and today belongs to the Hispano-Mexican Cultural Association which takes great care of it. It was built by the Kings of Aragón and later belonged to Don Álvaro de Luna and the Catholic Monarchs, Isabel and Fernando.

Eight kilometres away lies Sepúlveda, one of the most picturesque small towns in the province. On the town wall are remains of the old castle looking towards the Plaza de España. A visit to this town should include a walk around the town centre with its wonderful monuments such as the Romanesque churches of El Salvador, Nuestra Señora de la Peña and San Bartolomé. It is a good idea to extend our route a little further and from Sepúlveda head towards the small village of Duratón where, no sooner have we crossed the Roman bridge than we can see its wonderful church with its graceful tower and admirable capitals.

We can also head from the charter town of Sepúlveda to Villaseca from where we can visit the chapel of San Frutos, the patron saint of



the Diocese of Segovia. The chapel was built in Romanesque style and sits in a wild and impressive spot above the gorges known as the Hoces del Río Duratón from where the remains of the Monastery of la Hoz can be seen.

Our Castle Route continues on to Cuéllar which has the second highest population in the province. The castle of the Albuquerque family is an excellent example of Castilian fortresses. Well restored after being used for a variety of purposes, including a prison, it is now a centre of education and houses the Albuquerque archive. It was built by Don Beltrán de la Cueva, a favourite of Enrique IV. On entering the castle one immediately sees a vast parade





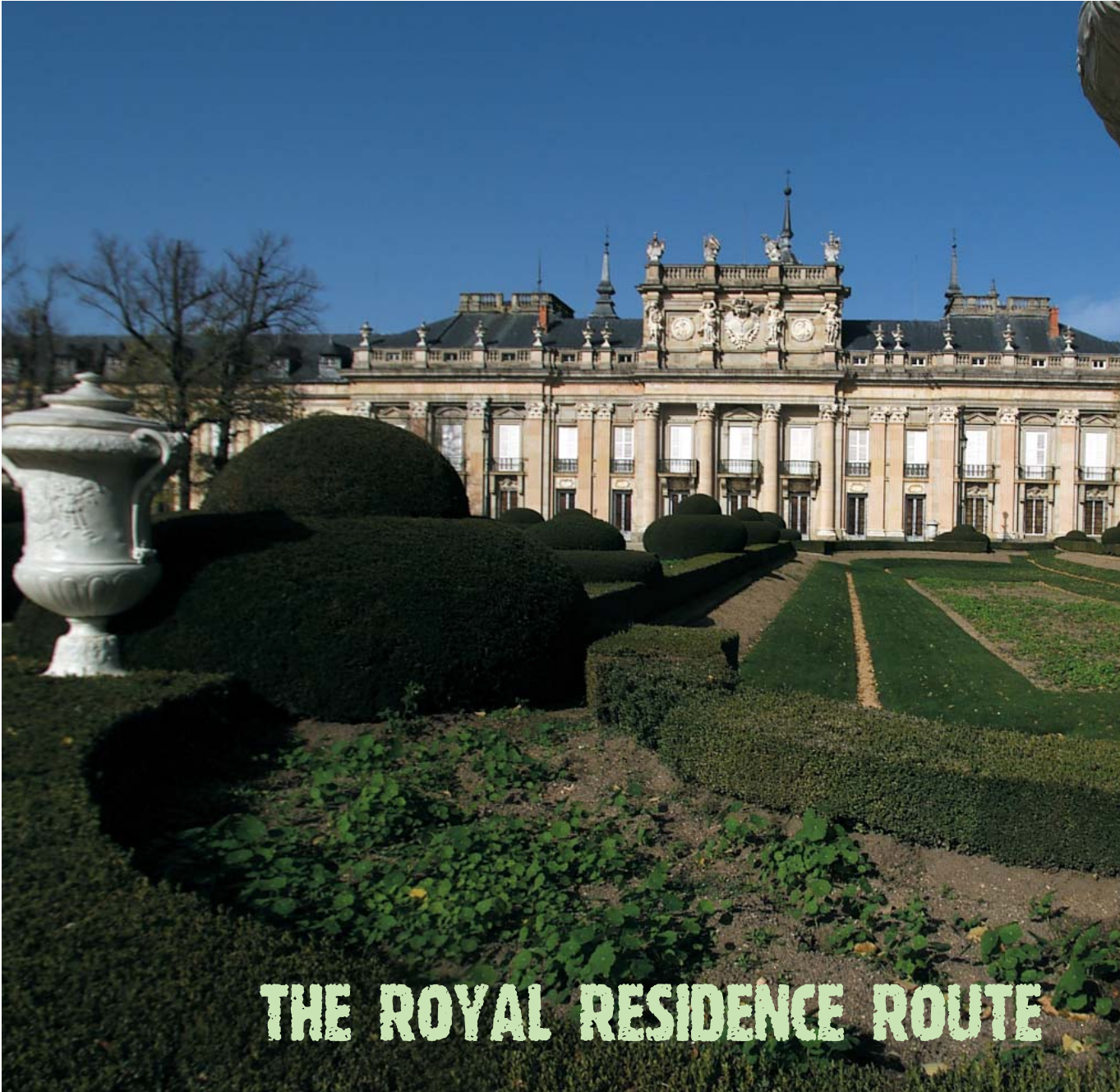
ground with columns and a double gallery. When visiting Cuéllar, one really should also see the rest of the town with its old palaces and unique buildings, as well as the admirable Mudéjar art in a number of its churches. Nowadays, the church of San Martín is a Mudéjar Visitor Centre.

A stone's throw from the town is the famous Sanctuary of la Virgen de El Henar.

Our castle tour ends at Coca Castle which was built between the Eresma and Voltoya Rivers at the beginning of the 15th century by archbishop Alonso de Fonseca and is considered to be an outstanding example of military Mudéjar architecture. It was built entirely out of brick



and is surrounded by a deep, wide moat. The town gate and other outstanding monuments can also be seen in Coca which, according to the history books, is the home town of the Roman Emperor, Trajano. Another distinguished son of the town, born in the 20th century however, was the world-famous chef Cándido, the Highest Innkeeper of Castile.



## THE ROYAL RESIDENCE ROUTE

There are three sites in the province which belong to this tour of Royal Residences. Of the three of them, Valsain is somewhat worse for wear than the others as only a few of the walls of what was once a building of great austerity and beauty still stand after it was destroyed by a fire in 1697. Many of its stones were used to build the Royal Palace of La Granja de San Ildefonso (also known simply as La Granja), on which building work began in 1721 on the wishes of Felipe V and Isabel de Farnesio.



number of large buildings which housed the various services required by the court. In one of the buildings (the House of the Infantes and the guard barracks) a state-run Parador hotel is currently being built together with a congress and convention centre. A visit to the Royal Crystal Factory is not to be missed either. The architecture of this exemplary industrial building is outstanding, and excellent restoration work has been carried out on the majority of the building. Today it is home to the National Glass Centre with continual exhibitions by Spanish and foreign artists.

The last palace to be visited is Riofrío Palace which stands in the middle of a large holm oak wood in which deer and fallow deer graze freely. The quadrangular palace has a majestic staircase and valuable works of art as well as an interesting hunting museum.



Blown-glass bottles with enamel decoration

The interior and exterior have been very well preserved and it is an excellent example of residential royal palaces. Next to it there is a beautiful Collegiate Church which houses the royal burial vault. A visit to this palace is not complete without a walk around its extensive, original and shady gardens in which there are many artistic fountains with water displays of surprising beauty. A stroll around the village reveals a



Riofrío Palace



## THE ROMANESQUE ROUTE

Rather than speaking of a specific route, we should really speak of places with examples of Romanesque architecture. This is because all around the province there are Romanesque churches and chapels as well as other similar buildings. Romanesque architecture is the predominant style in the province, both in stonework and brickwork, and there are beautiful examples of both. There is a unique quality to Segovian Romanesque architecture in that in many of the churches there is a porch or



Church of La Vera Cruz

atrium beyond the main walls which is separated from the outside by arches typically decorated with capitals. These places are well-known as places for meetings held by the inhabitants of the town or village.

It would be impossible here to give even an almost exhaustive list of these Segovian

Romanesque buildings because of the number of them and because it would be all too easy to miss one out. It would be even harder to try and fit them all into one or even a handful of tours. It is simply better to mention the merits and main characteristics of some of these monuments so that visitors can gain an idea of them and decide for themselves which path to take. This is because in addition to the Romanesque churches and chapels there are innumerable other Romanesque objects to be seen (fonts, doorways, murals, panels, etc.) as well as other objects in other styles which are no less worthy or original.

For example, as we leave Segovia along the N-110 towards the Somosierra Pass, we very soon come to the village of Torrecaballeros where there is an interesting church. A few kilometres further on, we turn left towards Sotosalbos, a picturesque village where there is a magnificent 13th-century church with very interesting architectural motifs and two magnificent doorways in an atrium with seven arches. Inside we find a Romanesque figure of the Virgen de la Sierra and a small museum. Not far away there are two other attractive Romanesque churches in Pelayos de Arroyo and La Cuesta. The latter stands on a hill and contains excellent 15th-century panels and 13th-century murals.

In this area there are other Romanesque churches, all of which have their own individual characteristics and can be found in Tenzuela,

Tejares, El Guijar de Valdevacas, Torre Val de San Pedro, Navafría, Arcones, and Prádena. Crossing the Madrid-Burgos motorway we come to an area of mountain villages and Riaza, a typical mountain village with interesting examples of rural architecture and a church with a tower in Renaissance-Gothic style. Nearby there are two small but interesting villages in view of the building materials used there. In El Muyo (nicknamed the black village) the paving and houses are made of slate and Madriguera (the red village) the buildings are made with red stone from a ferruginous quarry. Ayllón, the last town off the N-110 before crossing into the Province of Soria, is



also not far away. In Ayllón there is a Roman bridge over the River Agusejo, a late Romanesque church dedicated to San Miguel and the ruins of the church of San Juan which was built in the same style. We recommend a stroll around the town and the Plaza Mayor with its 16th-century town hall, the palaces of Juan de Contreras and Bishop Velloso (which now houses an interesting museum of contemporary art) as well as the popular La Martina Tower, the remains of a fortification, in the upper part of the town.

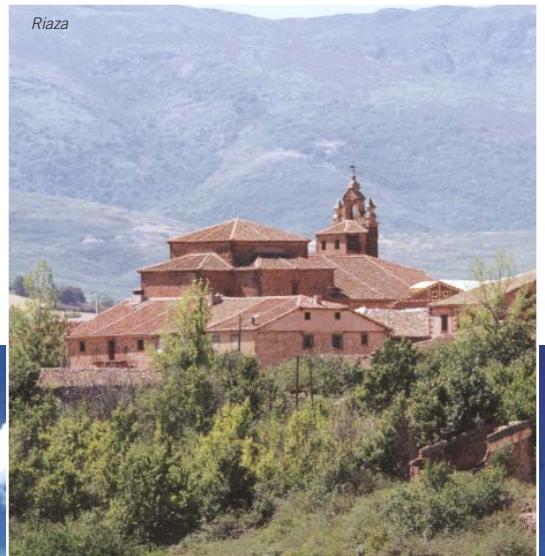
We continue our journey to nearby Maderuelo with its walls and the Linares reservoir which hides a Roman bridge which can be seen when the water level drops. Next to this reservoir is the chapel of La Vera Cruz which once contained wonderful Romanesque frescos but these were moved to the Prado Museum in Madrid in 1946 when the reservoir was constructed.





*Maderuelo*

The Segovian Mudejar route mainly takes us to two towns which we have already mentioned, Cuéllar and Coca.



*Riaza*



*El Muyo*



Gothic architecture is not that widespread in the province but one of the best examples of it is the cathedral in Segovia, although this magnificent construction does date from the age of decline. But for those interested in exploring Gothic architecture in the province, there are a number of routes with Gothic façades, domes and paintings, etc.). The style became established in the province in the 16th century, and even lasted some time after this. As a result, examples of Gothic architecture can be seen in a number of places, as we have already said, and tourists can include many of these in their tours of the province. To name just a few, there is Aldea Real, Carbonero el Mayor, Mozoncillo, Cantimpalos, Bernardos, Palazuelos de Eresma, Ortigosa del Monte, Madrona, Martín Miguel, Paradinas, Domingo García, Otero de Herreros, and Vegas de Matute.





*Inside the Palace of Cardenal Espinosa*

## Other Places of Interest

In addition to the suggested routes, there are a number of other places in the Province of Segovia which are well worth visiting. Indeed some could be added to some of the different routes we have already mentioned. If, for instance, we travel in the direction of the Madrid-La Coruña A-6 motorway we come to Villacastín, a village in which there are a number of houses decorated with coats of arms and an impressive Herreran church with an equally surprising interior. Nearby lies El Espinar with its parish church dedicated to San Eutropio. Inside the church there is a noteworthy altarpiece. The village is surrounded by large pine woods and has a long history of livestock-raising. Martín Muñoz de las Posadas also lies near the A-6 motorway. It stands out for its Renaissance architecture, the Palace of



*The Palace of Cardinal Espinosa de Martín Muñoz de las Posadas*

Cardinal Espinosa and a parish church with interesting decorations including a Stations of the Cross by El Greco which was kept at the Civil Guard barracks for many years for fear that a number of attempts to steal the painting would be repeated.

Santa María la Real de Nieva is a small town which was founded by Catalina of Lancaster and has a magnificent Dominican monastery which was founded to worship the Virgen de la Soterraña. The figure of the Virgin was found by



a shepherd on the land where the monastery was built. In the monastery there is one of the most wonderful cloisters in Spain with a series of artistic capitals bearing images of trades and traditions from the Middle Ages. From here we can head to Carbonero el Mayor. The church here, dedicated to St. John the Baptist stands out for a wonderful altarpiece over its main altar. The Palacio del Sello is another interesting building here, dating from the times of Queen Isabel. Near the village stands the fairly large chapel of La Virgen del Bustar which was built in an eminently popular style. To end our tour of the Province of Segovia – where, we must emphasise, there are many other worthy examples of religious and civil architecture – we head towards Fuentepelayo where we find the parish church of Santa María la Mayor. The earliest style found in the church is Romanesque with Mudéjar and Gothic architecture being added later. Inside the church there are some very interesting works of art. The other parish

church, dedicated to El Salvador, also merges a series of different styles. In and near the Plaza Mayor there are a number of buildings which recall the distant past when the area was the home of rich families.

We continue on to Cantalejo which, alongside the capital of the province, is a ciudad (city), the status being granted by royal decree in 1626. Noteworthy religious buildings here are the 16th-century Neoclassical church of San Andrés, and three kilometres away, a Romanesque chapel which was the seat of Knights of the Temple. Cantalejo has an industrial past with two special features worth mentioning: It was once famous throughout Spain for the excellent threshers which were made there. And when people from Cantalejo travelled around the country selling their livestock and wonderful threshers, a jargon called gacería was born. This jargon was used by the salesmen to communicate among themselves so that others could not understand what they were saying

very well.

We move on from Cantalejo to Fuentidueña, once the seat of an earldom and capital of one of the Villa y Tierra Regions, and thus a centre of power.

This is a very attractive village, a highlight being the remains up on a hill of what was once a castle. Parts of the wall can still be seen as well as a fairly well-preserved gate which led to the centre of the village where we find the Romanesque church of San Miguel. Even today Fuentidueña keenly feels the loss of the magnificent apse of the church of San Martín which was taken to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York in the 1950s. The church itself stands in ruins.

We end this tour in nearby Sacramenia where there are a number of churches, a highlight being the Romanesque church of San Miguel. A short distance away from the centre in the area known as Coto de San Bernado there survives a church and other elements of what was once a Cistercian monastery dedicated to Santa María la Real which today is privately owned.

## OTHER HERITAGE SPOTS

It is not just historical buildings which visitors will be interested in, and so we would like to highlight the fact that there are other attractions in the province. One example can be found in Prádena where we find the Cueva de Los Enebralejos, an interesting cave with beautiful stalactites and sta-



lagmites. In Paradinas and Aguilafuente valuable Roman mosaics have survived. The Visigoth necropolis in Duratón is equally interesting and there is another very near the City of Segovia in Madrona.

## SGRAFFITO

Although not unique to the province, a special feature found on historical buildings mainly in the City of Segovia, but also in some villages in the province, is Sgraffito. Sgraffito is an age-old type of decoration which can be found on the façades of buildings and uses a special type of plaster which tends to be very long-lasting and which also allows any number of decorative shapes and patterns to be created out of it. Its long-lasting nature can be put down to the water properties of Segovian lime together with the low temperatures typical of Segovian winters, preserving to perfection this craftwork which requires the skills of specialist workers. In the last few years this way of decorating the façades of buildings seems to have been somewhat forgotten; paint is usually used in its place nowadays.

## SEGOVIA Monuments

### *Alcázar de Segovia*

www.alcazarsegovia.com  
patronato@alcazardesegovia.com  
Tel: +34 921 460 759 - Fax: +34 921 460 755

OPENING TIMES: Spring - Summer: from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
Autumn - Winter: from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (after the clocks change)  
October and Spring: Friday and Saturday to 7 p.m.

PRICE: General Price: 2.60 €. Concessions: 2.30 €. Access to the Tower: 1 €, free for E.U. citizens on Tuesdays when not a bank holiday.  
Segovians: 1 €

Various rooms decorated with furniture and paintings from various centuries can be visited: the Sala del Palacio Viejo with its Mudejar plinths; the Sala de la Chimenea; the Sala del Trono; the Sala de la Galera and the Sala de las Piñas with outstanding coffered ceilings; the Sala de los Reyes with its frieze of the Monarchs of Asturias, Castile and Leon; and the Sala del Cordón with panels from the 15th century. The paintings in the chapel are a highlight and there is also a Weaponry Museum.

### *Cathedral and Cathedral Museum*

C/ Marqués del Arco, 1 · 40003 Segovia  
Tel: +34 921 462205

OPENING TIMES: Autumn - Winter: from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Spring - Summer: until 6:30 p.m.; Sunday and bank holidays: from 9:30 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. (during services only the cathedral can be visited – free of charge, museum not open), from 1:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., cathedral and museum - entrance fee charged.

PRICE: General Price: 2 €. Groups (maximum 20 people): 1.50 €

Built in late Gothic style, construction work began in 1525 under the direction of the Gil de Hontañón family of architects. Its 16th-century stained glass windows, the 14th-century main altarpiece, the choir stalls from the end of the 15th century, the Baroque organs, the screens and the Neoclassical retrochoir are all highlights. In the 18 chapels which are to be found in the ambulatory and in the side naves, the Romanesque Calvary, the triptych by A. Benson, the Pietà by Juan de Juni and the Reclining Christ by Gregorio Fernández are highlights. The Juan Guas Cloister. The Museum is home to tapestries, paintings, textiles and artefacts in precious metals. The Cathedral Archive contains more than 500 incunabula, including the Sinodal de Aguilafuente, the first book to be printed in Spain.

### *Convent of Carmelite Monks (Tomb of St. John of the Cross)*

Alameda de la Fuencisla  
Tel: +34 921 431 349 - +34 921 431 961

OPENING TIMES: from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. in the winter. Until 8:00 p.m. in the summer;  
Closed on Monday morning  
PRICE: at the visitor's will.

The convent is located next to the Monastery of la Fuencisla and the remains of St. John of the Cross are buried here. The church has a single nave with side chapels. In the chapel on the side of the Gospel stands the mausoleum of St. John of the Cross, a work of marble and bronze

### *Convent of San Antonio El Real*

Plaza de San Antonio El Real · 40004 Segovia  
Tel: +34 921 420 228

OPENING TIMES: from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.  
Closed Sunday afternoon and Monday.  
PRICE: General Price: 2. Groups: (of 20 people or more): 1.50 €.

Enrique IV had a hunting palace here which he donated to the Franciscan Order in 1455. Outside, with its Plateresque façade, is the church's doorway built in the Gothic style of Queen Isabel. Inside there are two works of art which alone justify a visit to the monastery: a stunning Mudejar coffered ceiling above the main chapel and a one-of-a-kind sculpted Flemish altarpiece from the 15th century which recounts the Passion of Christ. The cloisters, the throne room, the chapter house with its beautiful coffered ceilings, the refectory with its frescos, and the Mudejar-Gothic cloister with its mediaeval garden can all be visited.

### *Church of Corpus Christi (Former Sinagoga Mayor)*

Plaza del Corpus · 40001 Segovia  
www.redjuderias.org  
Tel: +34 921 463 429

OPENING TIMES: Wednesday and Thursday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.  
Friday, Saturday and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.  
PRICE: General Price: 1.50. Over-65s and groups of 10 or more people: 1€.

A 13th-century synagogue which is the best-preserved synagogue of the seven which there used to be in the Jewish Quarter in Segovia. Inside there is a hypostyle hall with three naves separated by horseshoe arches and octagonal pillars with pineapple and volute capitals. Above the lateral naves there is a running gallery composed of alternating horseshoe arches and five-lobed arches the undersides of which are decorated with leaf patterns.

### *Iglesia de la Vera Cruz*

Camino de Zamarramala  
Tlfno.: +34 921 431 475

HORARIO: otoño-invierno de 10,30 a 13,30 h. y de 15,30 a 18,00 h.; primavera-verano de 10,30 a 13,30 h. y de 15,30 a 19,00 h.  
Lunes cerrado. Noviembre: cerrado.

PRECIO: Tarifa general 1,75 €. Grupos de más de 30 personas 1 €. Martes gratuito para españoles.

Camino de Zamarramala se halla la Iglesia de la Vera Cruz, fundada por los Caballeros de la Orden del Santo Sepulcro en 1208 aunque la tradición popular se la viene, desde tiempo inmemorial, atribuyendo a los Templarios. La iglesia de planta dodecagonal posee un interior muy sobrio y emocionante, con un halo misterioso. Tiene dos plantas con bóveda de crucería al estilo musulmán y restos de pinturas.

### *Church of la Vera Cruz*

Travesía de San Justo · 40001 Segovia. Tel: +34 921 431 475  
OPENING TIMES: Autumn - Winter: from 10.30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. / 3:30 p.m. to 6 p.m.; Spring - Summer: from 10.30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. / 3:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.  
Closed on Monday. Closed in November. PRICE: General Price: 1.75 €. Groups of 30 people or more: 1 €. Free on Tuesday for Spaniards.

On the road to Zamarramala stands the church of La Vera Cruz which was founded by the Knights of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre in 1208 A.D., although popular tradition has it that it was built by Templar Knights. The inside of this twelve-sided church is very sober and moving and has a mysterious aura to it. There are two floors with Muslim-style ribbed vaults and remains of paintings.

### *Monasterio de Santa María del Parral*

Alameda del Parral  
Tel: +34 921 431 298

OPENING TIMES: Monday to Saturday from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and from 4:15 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. Sunday and bank holidays from 10.00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and from 4:15 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.  
MASS WITH GREGORIAN CHANTING: Sunday and bank holidays at 12 p.m.; Spring - Summer: Sunday & bank holidays: 12 p.m.; daily: 1 p.m.  
PRICE: at the visitor's will.

Enrique IV ordered this monastery to be built in 1447. It is made up of a complex of buildings with a number of Gothic, Mudejar and Plateresque cloisters. The façade of the church is incomplete and its interior is the work of the architect Juan Guas.

Among the outstanding works of art in this church are the portal of the sacristy, the tomb of Beatriz Pacheco and the statues of the Apostles by the sculptor Sebastián de Almonacid, the Plateresque artwork of the central altarpiece carved out of wood and sculptures by Juan Rodríguez and Lucas Giraldo.

### *San Andrés Gate (City Wall Information Centre)*

www.redjuderías.org  
Tel: +34 609 877 404 / +34 921 466 720

OPENING TIMES: Wednesday to Friday: from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday: from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.  
Sunday: from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.  
Closed on Monday and Tuesday.  
PRICE: General price: 1.50 €; groups of more than 15 people, over-65s and under-14s: 1 €

San Andrés Gate is located in the section of the wall which stretches from the Alcázar to the Postigo de la Luna (Luna Wicket-gate). It closed the mediaeval city wall, allowing passage to the Jewish cemetery which lies on the other side of Estrella bridge.

There are information panels and views of the various sections of the city wall which can still be seen almost in its entirety. The guard room (cuerpo de guardia) and the wall (some 300m walkable metres) can be visited

### *Sanctuary of the Virgen de la Fuencisla*

Alameda de la Fuencisla, s/n · 40003 Segovia  
Tel: +34 921 433 185 / +34 921 444 883  
Currently closed.

The Church of la Fuencisla is home to the figure of the Patron Virgin of Segovia. The church, built by Pedro de Brizuela, includes a significant 18th-century screen donated by the Gremio de Cardadores (the Guild of Carders).

## Museums

### *Jewish Information Centre (House of Abrahám Senneor)*

C/ Judería Vieja, 12 · 40001 Segovia  
Tel: +34 609 877 404

OPENING TIMES: from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. from Monday to Sunday.

The purpose of the Jewish Information is to tell visitors about Jewish culture using information panels and an innovative 3-D film. It provides the visitor with specific information on Segovia's Jewish Quarter, its inhabitants and Abrahám Senneor in particular, a distinguished Jew who was the owner of the house in which the Centre can today be found.

The Centre also has a shop related to Jewish culture.

### *Antonio Machado Museum*

C/ Desamparados, 5 · 40003 Segovia  
Tel: +34 921 460 377

OPENING TIMES: Wednesday to Sunday: from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.  
Closed on Monday and Tuesday.  
PRICE: General Price: 1.50 €. Groups: 0.75 €. per person. Admission free on Wednesday.

This museum was the guesthouse in which Antonio Machado stayed from 1919 to 1931 which has been bought by the San Quirce Royal Academy of History and Art (a former university). The museum has preserved the feeling of that period with pictures and keepsakes, emerging us in the daily life of the poet.

### *The Esteban Vicente Museum of Contemporary Art*

www.museoestebanvicente.es  
museo@museoestebanvicente.es  
Plazuela de las Bellas Artes, s/n · 40001 Segovia  
Tel: +34 921 462 010

OPENING TIMES: Tuesday to Friday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Guided tours can be booked by calling +34 921 463 738. Sunday and bank holidays from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed on Monday. PRICE: General price: 2.40 €. · Over-65s, students with ID and ICOM members: 1.20 €. Free admission on Thursday.

The Museum, which is located in what was once the Palace of Enrique IV which goes back to 1455, is home to an outstanding collection of works donated by Esteban Vicente (Turégano, 1903 – Long Island, 2001), the only Spanish painter to belong to the first generation of the New York school of American Abstract Expressionism. In addition to the permanent collection there are also temporary exhibitions and a variety of activities such as conferences, recitals and concerts.

### *Museum of Witchcraft*

C/ Daoíz, 9 · 40001 Segovia  
Tlfn.: + 34 921 460 443

OPENING TIMES: Friday, Saturday and Sunday from 12 p.m. to 7 p.m.  
PRICE: General Price: 4 €. Ask about discounts. Students: 3.50 €. Under-13s, senior citizens and groups: 2.50 €.

Mummies, relics, magic formulas and poisons are some of the disturbing items which are exhibited at the Antiguo Museo de Brujería with the aim of bringing to light part of the dark world of necromancy and witchcraft. The museum has a collection of 300 exhibits of traditional witchcraft from Mediterranean and Central Europe from the 16th to the 20th century.

### *Royal Artillery College Museum*

C/ San Francisco, 25 · 40001 Segovia  
Tel: +34 921 420 100

OPENING TIMES: The Artillery College Museum arranges visits on request, either by telephone or written.

The former convent of San Francisco – today the Royal Artillery College – located at the foot of the Aqueduct is home to the Royal Artillery College Museum of Segovia. It is distributed in four rooms - Portable arms and varied equipment, Equipment, Rockets, and Science and Technology. The Louis Proust display is a highlight.

### *"Rodera Robles" Museum*

C/ San Agustín, 12 · 40001 Segovia  
Tel: +34 921 460 207

OPENING TIMES: Tuesday to Saturday from 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. Sunday from 10:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

PRICE: General Price: 1.50 €. Concessions and groups by appointment: 1 €. Free admission on Wednesday.

A museum of printing with temporary exhibitions.

### *Zuloaga Museum (Church of San Juan de los Caballeros)*

museo.segovia@jcyt.es  
Plaza de Colmenares, s/n · 40001 Segovia  
Tel: +34 921 463 348

OPENING TIMES: July, August and September: Tuesday to Saturday from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. Rest of the year, Tuesday to Saturday: from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. Sunday and bank holidays: from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed on Monday. PRICE: Adults, 1.20 €. Children, senior citizens, students and groups of 15 or more people: free. Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays: free.

Dating from the end of the 11th century this is one of the oldest churches in Segovia. The nobility of the city are buried here and it was built on what was probably a Palaeochristian basilica. In 1905 it was bought and restored by Daniel Zuloaga who turned it into his home and ceramics workshop. It later became a museum dedicated to the family with ceramics collections and an archive of documents which today make up the museum's art collection.

## Exhibition Centres

### *Casa de los Picos*

C/ Juan Bravo, 33 · 40001 Segovia  
Tel: +34 921 462 674

OPENING TIMES: Winter: Monday to Friday from 12 p.m. to 2 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Summer: Monday to Friday from 12 p.m. to 2 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.  
PRICE: Admission free of charge.

### *Lazoya Tower*

www.obrasocialcajasegovia.com  
Plaza de San Martín, 5 · 40001 Segovia  
Tel: +34 921 462 461

OPENING TIMES: Tuesday to Friday from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Closed on Monday. Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays from 12 p.m. to 2 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.  
PRICE: Admission free of charge.

## Galleries

### *El Claustro Gallery*

www.galeriacleustro.com  
C/ Santa Isabel, 3 · 40001 Segovia  
Tel: +34 921 441 684

OPENING TIMES: Tuesday to Saturday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday and bank holidays from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed on Monday.  
PRICE: Admission free of charge.

### *Pau d'Arara Gallery*

Tel: +34 921 461 484

OPENING TIMES: Tuesday to Sunday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.  
PRICE: Admission free of charge.

## PROVINCE OF SEGOVIA Royal Residences

### La Granja de San Ildefonso - Riofrío

#### Royal Palaces and Gardens

www.patrimoniounacional.es

Tel: +34 921 470 019 - +34 921 470 020 (National Heritage Regional Office)

OPENING TIMES: Spring - Summer (from 1st April, inc.): from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Monday. Groups should book in advance.

Autumn - Winter (from 1st October): Tuesday to Saturday: from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday and bank holidays: from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

GARDENS: every day from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Until 6:30 p.m. in the winter. The Chapel, Partida de la Reina Gardens, Fish Farm and Real Botica Garden can be visited until 15th October, call to find out when they can be visited.

**FOUNTAINS:** 30th May, 25th July & 25th August. From Holy Week, Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays at 5:30 p.m.

**PRICE:** General price: ?5. Concessions (Travel Agent's): ?4. Minimum price: students with proof of status, over-65s and senior citizens: 2.50 €. (palace), 1.70 €. (fountains). Free for Spaniards and EU citizens on Wednesday. Under-5's free. Riofrío Forest Toll: 2.25 €.

### Palacio de la Granja

The Royal Residence of La Granja de San Ildefonso is located on the northern side of the Guadarrama mountain range, about 90 kilometres from Madrid.

Felipe V came to this location in 1724 and over the next twenty years he enlarged the gardens and the palace which was used as a summer residence by all of his successors up to Alfonso XIII. The vaults, which are decorated with frescos, and paintings and furniture from the 18th and 19th centuries, are of great interest.

The gardens are one of the best 18th-century examples which have survived to the modern day. They were designed by the French architect René Carlier, and are made up of flower beds and copses bordered by hornbeam hedges and lines of trees, particularly lime and horse chestnut trees. In the 19th century new species, conifers above all, were introduced along with 18th-century white marble statues and urns, with grandiose lead sculptures painted to look like bronze in the fountains completing the picture. The sculptures of Neptune, Apollo and Andromeda stand out in the open view of the Carreras de Caballos Fountain. The Amphitrite Cascade in front of the Palace, the Ocho Calles Fountains and the fountains named Canastillo, los Baños de Diana and La Fama are other highlights. The water used in the fountains comes from a large reservoir called El Mar which is located above the landscaped area.

### Riofrío Palace

Following the death of Felipe V, Queen Isabel de Farnesio lived at La Granja throughout the reign of Fernando VI (1746-1759). During those years she acquired what was called the Coto de Riofrío (Riofrío Estate) and started work on building a new royal residence. Riofrío Forest, measuring 625 hectares is an outstanding nature spot, enclosed by stone walls with buck and deer living in it. The architectural style of the palace is Italian. Its two main twin symmetrical staircases are a highlight. The palace is home to a hunting museum which is one of the most important of its kind.

## Castles

### Cuéllar

#### Castle

www.aytocuellar.com

Tlfn.: 921 142 203

OPENING TIMES: Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 10:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays from 10:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. Weekends from 12 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Theatrical re-enactments.

**PRICE:** Castle: 2.10 €. Theatrical re-enactments: 6.70 €. Visitor Centres: Mudejar and Bull-running: 2.60 €

This rectangular fortress is now used as a secondary school and is flanked by cylindrical towers on three corners and a square tower on the south-western corner. The present-day castle was built around this defensive bastion and underwent a number of alterations up until the 18th century. From the time when the castle was given to Beltrán de la Cueva, the Duke of Albuquerque, by Enrique IV up until the 18th century, the castle boasted valuable paintings, tapestries and luxuriously decorated rooms.

**El Torreón de la Memoria** (theatrical enactments in the castle) Kings and bishops, noblemen and servants, duennas and young men lead us through the nooks and crannies of the castle and emerge us in a world of wars, love and hatred. They tell us stories which went no further than the kitchens and the guard posts of the castle or the seamstresses who worked there. The Cellars: The downstairs world of servants: pitanceros (distributors of dole or rations), craftsmen and craftswomen, and wine spirits.

**Cenas medievales** mediaeval banquets are held in July and August in the castle's parade ground with music and dance entertainment.

### Coca

#### Castle

Tel: +34 617 573 554 / +34 921 586 622

OPENING TIMES: Autumn - Winter: workdays from 10:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4:30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Spring - Summer: Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays: from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4:30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Groups should book in advance. Closed on the first Tuesday of every month.

PRICE: General Price: 2.50 €. Groups and senior citizens: 1.80 €.

Coca Castle is one of the most original examples of military architecture and noble residences not just in Castile and Spain, but also in Europe.

It was built at the end of the 15th century although a lot of the interior of the castle was lost in the 19th century.

The castle layout is square and it has an escarpment and deep moat. The interior of the castle is a masterwork of Mudejar decoration. Some of the rooms in the keep and the round turrets survive with stuccos, ornamental bows and other items. Between 1956 and 1958 the interior of the castle was rebuilt and turned into a School of Forestry Training after the House of Alba surrendered the castle to the Ministry of Agriculture.

### Turégano

#### Castle

Tel: +34 921 500 000

OPENING TIMES: Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays: from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. (and from 4 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. on Saturday afternoon). Check opening hours for the rest of the week. Groups should call to make a booking.

PRICE: General price: 2 €

This mediaeval castle, with Celtiberian roots, was built on a promontory as a backdrop to the centre of Turégano.

Building work on the castle began in the mid-12th century. The church of San Miguel was built in its parade ground in a Romanesque style moving towards Gothic style. The majority of the building work was carried out in the 15th century, though the characteristic belfry was built in 1703.

### Castilnovo

#### Castle

www.castilnovo.net

Tel: +34 914 262 310

OPENING TIMES: weekends only. Visits should be booked in advance by telephone.

PRICE: General price: 3.60 €. Groups of more than 15 people: 3 €.

Castilnovo castle lies 8km from Sepúlveda and 50km from Segovia in an attractive park of holm-oak, juniper and black poplar trees. Dating from the 14th century it has a square layout and Mudejar style.

The origins of this fortress which stands in the heart of the countryside are unknown. Some say the Muslim king of Sepúlveda, Abderrahman, started its construction. Whether this is true or not, it is known that after the Reconquest it came into the possession of Don Álvaro de Luna who decorated the castle in great luxury. Its walls are crowned with battlements which are flanked by six towers.

### Pedraza

#### Castle

Tel: +34 921 509 825

OPENING TIMES: Wednesday to Sunday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PRICE: General price: 4 €. Senior citizens and groups: 3 €.

The church of San Juan Bautista (St. John the Baptist) was built in the last third of the 11th century. It was altered in the 16th century and in 1843 it stopped being used for worship. The inside of this Romanesque church has been restored to house the centre on the Roman villa 2km from Aguilafuente in what is known as Santa Lucía. In an engaging and thorough way, the centre presents visitors with all the existing scientific knowledge regarding Roman villas of the 4th century A.D. as well as everything relating to a Visigoth necropolis built on the ruins of the Roman villa.

## Visitor Centres

### Aguilafuente

#### Archaeological Hall of the Roman Villa of Santa Lucía

www.aguilafuenteweb.com

aguilafuente@interbook.net

Tel: +34 605 842 481 / Town Hall: +34 921 570 038

OPENING TIMES: April to October: Wednesday to Sunday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Bookings required. November to March: from 11.00 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

PRICE: General price: 2.50 €. Concessions: 1 €. Groups should book in advance.

The church of San Juan Bautista (St. John the Baptist) was built in the last third of the 11th century. It was altered in the 16th century and in 1843 it stopped being used for worship. The inside of this Romanesque church has been restored to house the centre on the Roman villa 2km from Aguilafuente in what is known as Santa Lucía.

In an engaging and thorough way, the centre presents visitors with all the existing scientific knowledge regarding Roman villas of the 4th century A.D. as well as everything relating to a Visigoth necropolis built on the ruins of the Roman villa.



### Cuéllar

#### *Centre of Mudejar Art (Church of San Martín)*

www.aytocuellar.es  
aytocuellar@jet.es

Tel: +34 921 142 540

OPENING TIMES: weekends: admission at 12 p.m. and at 4:30 p.m. For other times, please contact the centre. Information and bookings at the Municipal Tourist Office in Cuéllar. Tel: +34 921 142203

PRICE: General Price: 2.60 €

This archetypal Mudejar church with its three naves, a triple apse and a tower at one end is home to the Mudejar Art Centre. Using a light and sound show it transports visitors to the world of the three cultures of the Christians, the Jews and the Moors.

### Cuéllar

#### *Bull-running Centre*

Plaza de San Francisco · 40200 Cuéllar  
www.aytocuellar.es  
aytocuellar@jet.es

Tel: +34 921 142 540

OPENING TIMES: weekends: admission at 1:30 p.m., 4:30 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. For other times, please contact the centre.

PRICE: General Price: 1.50 € .

The bull-running centre is located in the restored church of San Francisco, the largest church in Cuéllar.

Of the original Gothic construction only the central nave and the side chapels remain, and have now been turned into exhibition rooms.

An audiovisual show introduces visitors to popular festivities and events which revolve around bulls, from Crete to Iberian culture, including the various festivals which are held throughout Spain. Four rooms equipped with the latest technology remind us that the Cuéllar bull runs are the oldest in Spain.

### Domingo García

#### *The "Cerro de San Isidro" Centre*

C/ Iglesia, 6 40230 - Domingo García  
www.apia-segovia.org  
info@apia-segovia.org

Tel: +34 639 181327

OPENING TIMES: Visits should be booked by telephone.

PRICE: Admission free

This centre is located in the village of Domingo García on the Palaeozoic massif of Santa María la Real de Nieva next to an archaeological site of rock carvings which contains more than 43 identifiable figures from the Palaeolithic period and more than 1,500 post-Palaeolithic figures, including human figures in ritual, hunting or war scenes.

#### EXHIBITION:

The exhibition introduces visitors to the world of slate and carvings in the area.

### Montejo de la Vega de la Serrezuela

#### *Hoces del Río Riaza Centre*

Tel: +34 921 532 323 (Town Hall)

OPENING TIMES: July to September from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. October to June: from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Contact the centre for information on guided tours.

PRICE: Admission free of charge.

Tourists are introduced at first hand to the characteristics of the flora and fauna in the local environment, and to soil types and other features such as the importance of water. Out of the hard limestone rock of the Segovian plateau, the Riaza River has dug one of the greatest series of gorges, canyons and cliffs which can be seen in the whole of the Iberian Peninsula. In addition to the spectacular landscape, this isolated spot is home to a large gathering of birds of prey, with around 200 pairs of Griffon vultures.

### Paradinas

#### *Paradinas Archaeological Centre*

Pza. Concejo, 1 · 40123 Paradinas  
www.paradinas.iespana.es/www.paradinas.galeon.com

Tel: +34 921 594 354

OPENING TIMES: Open every day though visits should be booked in advance. The former schools in Paradinas are home to an initiative run by the "Fray Esteban de las Monjas" Cultural Association which aims to conserve and promote the wealth of heritage in the town.

Room 1: Information panels on the history of Paradinas (Roman villa and historical context). Objects found in the municipality.

Room 2: Objects from the daily life of the people who live and have lived in Paradinas.

### Prádena

*Los Enebralejos Archaeological Park*

[www.cuevadelosenebralejos.com](http://www.cuevadelosenebralejos.com)

Tel: +34 921 507 113 / +34 650 453 113

OPENING TIMES: Cave - Winter: Tuesday to Sunday from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and from 3:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. Summer: Tuesday to Sunday from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and from 3:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. Park - By appointment, minimum of 10 people.

Call one week in advance..

Located at the entrance to Prádena, this karstic cave stands out for its stalagmites and stalactites as well as for the archaeological finds it contains. The cave was discovered in 1932 and of a total of 3,700m<sup>2</sup>, an area of 500m<sup>2</sup> is open to the public. Inside the cave remains have been found from around 2000 B.C. including paintings, pottery and burial objects and remains.

In the workshops of the Archaeological Hall visitors can see and learn how the cave was formed and how the inhabitants of the area lived in prehistoric times.

### San Pedro de Gaillos

*Folklore and Popular Culture Visitor Centre*

Tel: +34 921 531 055

An exhibition of musical instruments from Castile and León.

### Sepúlveda

*Hoces del Río Duratón Centre*

Conde Sepúlveda, 30 - 40300 Sepúlveda

[www.sepdeco.es/sepulveda](http://www.sepdeco.es/sepulveda)

Tel: +34 921 540 586

OPENING TIMES: July to September: daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Weekends and bank holidays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

October to June: daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

During the winter visits should be booked by telephone.

The former Romanesque church of Santiago has been restored by the Government of Castile and León and offers a basic introduction to the Hoces del Río Duratón Natural Park.

The exhibition consists of an "imaginary" tour of the Park, introducing the visitor to the natural, social and cultural reality of the area.

### Valsain

*Boca del Asno Centre*

Tel: +34 921 120 013

OPENING TIMES: Every day from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Summer: from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

PRICE: Free of charge.

This centre focuses on the richness of the area of Montes de Valsain on the northern side of the Guadarrama mountain range in the municipality of La Granja de San Ildefonso, as well as the beauty of the landscape and the diversity of flora in a place which shelters a multitude of species of animals, some of which are in danger of extinction. The centre has various terrariums and an audiovisual show on the history of the area as well as an exhibition on the resources of the mountain and their management.

### Valsain

*Royal Mechanical sawmill of the Montes de Valsain*

C/ Primera, 11 · 10109 - La Pradera de Navalhorno (Valsain)

[www.mcu.es/igc/Jornadas/Eupa\\_2001/castilla-leon\\_valsain.htm](http://www.mcu.es/igc/Jornadas/Eupa_2001/castilla-leon_valsain.htm)

Tel: +34 921 472 275 - Fax: +34 921 471 286

OPENING TIMES: Bookings should be made in advance by fax

The sawmill is located on the northern side of the Guadarrama mountain range. The total surface area of the Valsain mountainside where the sawmill can be found is 10,545.1 hectares.

Visitors can see machinery and visit the rooms of an industrial building which is an example of the functional rationalism of the Industrial Revolution.

### Valsain

*CENEAM. National Centre of Environmental Education*

P.º José María Ruiz Dana, s/n · 40109 Valsain

[www.mma.es/educ/ceneam](http://www.mma.es/educ/ceneam)

[ceneam@ceneam.mma.es](mailto:ceneam@ceneam.mma.es)

Tel: +34 921 471 744 / 473868 - Fax: +34 921 471 746

OPENING TIMES: during school holidays and on bank holidays, and Saturday and Sunday all year round, the exhibition and routes are open to all visitors, visits made without guides. Daily: only for groups and schools. Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Groups should make reservations by telephone: +34 921 471 744 / +34 921 473 880

The centre is located on the northern side of the Guadarrama mountain range in surroundings made up of a complex spectrum of ecosystems of great richness where representative plant and animal species of diverse bio-geographical regions find shelter and live together with a high level of protection.

In the exhibition rooms models of ecosystems and landscapes are exhibited. Outdoor routes. There is a documentation centre (library, video library, photo library, data bank, collections, etc.). Training courses.

# Monuments

## **Bernardos**

### *Visigoth Wall – Cerro de la Virgen del Castillo*

Tel: +34 639 181 327

<http://www.apia-segovia.org> (más de 7 personas) Se recomienda calzado adecuado y protección solar.

OPENING TIMES: Visits should be booked by telephone or by e-mail: [info@apia-segovia.org](mailto:info@apia-segovia.org).

PRICE: Admission free of charge.

The Cerro de la Virgen del Castillo looks out over most of the Province of Segovia.

The first signs of human activity on the hill date back to before the Bronze Age and consist of rock carvings. Nevertheless, the following population did not settle on the cerro (hill) itself until the late Roman period. Towards the end of the 4th century or the beginning of the 5th century a number of Roman villas were abandoned and the people took refuge in a new settlement on the Cerro de la Virgen del Castillo. They built a dry-stone wall out of material from the area, pieces of rock and slate which can be found in abundance in the area and quartzite.

## **Cabanillas del Monte**

### *Cabanillas shearing House*

Tel: +34 639 181 327

OPENING TIMES: Visits should be booked 5 days in advance.

PRICE: General Price: 1.25 €.. Concessions: 1 €.

The Cabanillas del Monte shearing house stands next to the town hall of Torrecaballeros near the Cañada Real Soriana Occidental (track for livestock) beside the mountain. On occasions, cultural events are held here.

The original structure and rooms of the 16th-century shearing house have been preserved.

## **Pedraza**

### *Town Prison*

[www.pedraza.net](http://www.pedraza.net)

Tel: +34 921 509 955 / +34 921 508 666

OPENING TIMES: weekends and bank holidays: Winter from 11.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 3:30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Organised group visits should be booked. Open until 7:30 p.m. in the spring and summer.

The town prison is a 13th-century mediaeval building which has been rebuilt. Inside visitors can see what a dungeon from that period looked like, as well as stocks, the large fireplace and its coat of arms in the quarters of the prison warder, the gloomy dungeons of the lower floors and many other things. In addition, visitors will gain an idea of the history of the town based around the prison.

## **Santa María la Real de Nieva**

### *Monastery Cloister*

[www.santamariadenieva.com](http://www.santamariadenieva.com)

Tlfn.: 921 594 036

OPENING TIMES: Monday to Friday from 9 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Book visits in advance. Please ask for opening times of the church.

PRICE: At the visitor's will.

The cloister has a square layout and is made up of four galleries around a garden in the centre. The arcade rests on a high podium on which the pairs of columns stand. These are not made of a single block; the shaft is made up of five tambours which have been worked to give them the appearance of two columns linked by a chamfer at an angle. The capitals sit on top and are all decorated with a variety of themes.

The four galleries are covered by a flat wooden roof. The most beautiful thing about the cloister is its capitals with images of different trades showing us the Castilian way of life at the beginning of the 15th century.

## **Viloria del Henar**

### *Sanctuary of the Virgen del Henar*

Tel: +34 921 141 061

OPENING TIMES: Winter from 9.00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Summer from 9.00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PRICE: Admission free of charge.

Some 5km to the north-east of Cuéllar stands the sanctuary of Nuestra Señora del Henar, the building of which began in 1642. Inside it houses a number of Baroque altarpieces, a chapel and fresco paintings in its vaults and dome. It is also home to a 12th-century Romanesque sculpture of the Virgin.

## Museums

### Aguilafuente

#### *Florentino Trapero Museum*

Plaza Mayor del Sínodo, 1 · 40340 Aguilafuente.  
www.aguilafuenteweb.com/arte/museo\_florentino\_trapero.htm  
aguilafuente@interbook.net

The exhibition space houses 43 works by the sculptor Florentino Trapero. There are 28 sculptures (originals, casts and designs) and 15 drawings handed over together by the sculptor's family to his home town.

### Ayllón

#### *"Obispo Vellosillo" Museum of Contemporary Art*

Plaza Obispo Vellosillo, s/n · 40520 Ayllón  
www.ayllon.es  
Tel: +34 921 553 000 - +34 921 553 916/917

OPENING TIMES: Closed on Monday. Tuesday to Friday from 5 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. Saturday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. Sunday and bank holidays from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. This home of this museum is a palace which Bishop Vellosillo, the Bishop and Lord of Lugo, had built in the mid-16th century. PRICE: Free of charge.

The museum contains works donated by contemporary painters and sculptors who have been attending summer courses here since 1965. Among other artists it includes Alcorlo, Álvaro Delgado, Barjola, Pedro Bueno, Genovés and Lucio Muñoz with over 200 exhibited works.

### Bercial

#### *Museum of Popular Art and Customs*

www.bercialweb.netfirms.com/inmuseo.htm  
OPENING TIMES: Visits by appointment.

The museum opened its doors in the summer of 1997 as part of a cultural initiative to revive local customs and traditions. On display are objects from various trades donated by local inhabitants (wood carving, resin work, shoe-making, etc.) together with a scene of the old school, traditional dress and cupboards full of utensils for daily use in people's homes. In the lower kitchen visitors can see the fireplace, equipment for the preparation of pork products, troughs for meat, etc.

### Cedillo de la Torre

#### *Historical and Ethnological Museum of Cedillo de la Torre*

www.museocedilloche.net  
Tel: +34 921 557 775 / +34 921 557 763  
OPENING TIMES: Visits by appointment.

Situated on the upper floor of a building next to the restored parish church the museum collection is made up of voluntary contributions from the inhabitants of the village and the district. The exhibits are displayed in sections to help visitors understand them.

### La Granja de San Ildefonso

#### *Royal Crystal Factory at La Granja de San Ildefonso · Glass Museum*

www.fcnv.es  
Tel: +34 921 010 700 - Fax: +34 921 010 701

OPENING TIMES: 15th June to 15th September, Tuesday to Friday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays: from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Rest of the year, Tuesday to Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday and bank holidays from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Weekdays: from 10 a.m. to 2:45 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 5:45 p.m. From 15th September to 15th June: Saturday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 5:45 p.m. Wednesday, Friday, Sunday and bank holidays from 10 a.m. to 2:45 p.m. PRICE: General price: ?3.50. Students, senior citizens and groups (by appointment): 2 €. Under-12s free. Segovians: 1 €.

The Glass Museum is located in the former Royal Crystal Factory at La Granja de San Ildefonso, one of the most symbolic industrial buildings in Europe and a Property of Cultural Interest. Born out of the fervour of the new Bourbon dynasty, the Royal Factory became one of the most important examples of royal factories in all of 18th century Spain. Permanent collections, temporary exhibitions and demonstrations of the furnaces can be seen at the centre. There is also a shop with historical reproductions.

#### **Permanent collections**

18th to 19th-century glassware from La Granja; Demonstration of the various manufacturing processes; 16th to 19th-century European bottles and containers; 19th to 20th-century Maumejean stained glass and Contemporary Artistic Glassware.

### Matamala

#### *Mill Museum*

Tel: +34 921 504 223 - +34 699 060 143

OPENING TIMES: May to September, open on Saturday and Sunday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. Visits by appointment on other days. PRICE: General Price: 3 €.

At the feet of the small mediaeval town of Pedraza we find this museum where visitors can learn about flourmills, juniper clocks, old radios and traditional barrel organs.

### Navafría

#### "El Martinete de Navafría" Ethnographic Museum

www.martinetedenavafria.com - información@martinetedenavafria.com  
Tel: +34 916 694 804 - +34 627 548 049

OPENING TIMES: Saturday and Sunday in the winter from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Summer, Saturday and Sunday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. Visits by appointment for groups every day.  
PRICE: General price: 3 €. Groups 2.50 €.

Located in a very privileged place in the Segovian mountains, the Abán family's copper drop hammer is a survivor of mediaeval technology. Water, fire and air pay homage to this technique which became widespread some 3,500 years ago in Chaldea and Egypt. The drop-hammer uses hydraulic power provided by the River Cega. It is the last manual drop-hammer in Europe which beats copper.

### Otones de Benjumea

#### Ethnographic Museum

Pza. Mayor, s/n 40394 · Otones de Benjumea  
www.otones.net  
otones@otones.net

Tel: +34 921 434750 / +34 921 501038 / +34 921 501017

OPENING TIMES: Open every day, telephone in advance.

"La Casa del Marqués", a large 19th-century house which was once the home of the nobles who owned the municipality, is home to the collection of this museum which was opened in August 2001.

The work of agricultural and livestock farmers, different trades, household tools, traditional games, etc. are shown with the help of antique objects.

### Otones de Benjumea

#### "La Última Escuela" Pedagogical Museum

40394 · Otones de Benjumea  
www.otones.net  
correo-e: otones@otones.net

Tel: +34 921 434 750 / +34 921 501 038 / +34 921 501 017

OPENING TIMES: Open every day, telephone in advance.

Opened in 1996 in the old school building in Otones de Benjumea this museum recalls the history of the school from the beginning of the 20th century to the time it was closed in 1971.

Over 2,000 books and 500 school objects, including desks, iconography and educational resources form the reconstruction of rural school heritage. It is possible to use exhibits for educational purposes.

### Sepúlveda

#### Museo de Figuras de Juguetes Antiguas

www.toyfigurespain.com  
Tlfn.: 921 540 417

OPENING TIMES: open on weekdays for the first fortnight of each month. By appointment on weekdays. Saturday and Sunday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Groups should book in advance. Closed in February. PRICE: General Price: 2,50 €.

An adventure through time and space. Circuses, sport, hunting and fishing, bullfights, scenes from everyday life, historical and legendary figures, dioramas of processions, battles and military parades, etc.

For over two centuries (1765-1965) craftsmen all over the world created miniature figures, recreating the world around them.

The collection brings together about 14,000 figures, about half of which were made in Spain.

### Turégano

#### Los Ángeles Museum of Contemporary Art

www.museoangeles.com  
museoangeles@museoangeles.com  
Tel/Fax: +34 921 501 157

OPENING TIMES: Wednesday to Sunday from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

PRICE: General price: 2.40 €. Groups of more than 15 people: 1.50 €. Under-10s free.

A flour factory which was abandoned in 1958 is home to this museum. In addition to the permanent exhibition, the centre also hosts temporary and travelling exhibitions. Influenced by their different cultures, important and mainly Spanish painters have contributed to the museum's permanent collection which centres on the angel, an image which has existed since the beginning of recorded history.

### Turégano

#### Forest Museum

www.portalsegovia.com/turegano  
turegano@portalsegovia.com  
Tel: +34 921 500 000 (Town Hall)

OPENING TIMES: Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Turégano's Forest Museum is housed in the former "Engineer's House" in an unparalleled location, surrounded by wonderful fauna and flora.

PRICE: Free of charge.

This museum is a worthy reminder of people who spend their lives working in pine forests with resin, tar and stone pines, etc.

### Valseca

#### *Museum of Minerals, Rocks and Fossils*

Centro Socio-Cultural Dr. Velasco. Plaza Mayor, 5 · 40390 · Valseca  
www.ayuntamientodevalseca.or  
www.es.geocites.com/neolitos/index.html

OPENING TIMES: Monday to Friday from 9 a.m. to 2. At weekends and on bank holidays, book visits in advance.

An exhibition of minerals from the Province of Segovia, Spain and abroad, fossils and rocks, with cards indicating the name of the exhibit and where it was found.

### Zarzueta del Monte

#### *Museum of Contemporary Art*

Plaza del Ayuntamiento, 1 · 40152  
www.museozarzueta.com - museo@museozarzueta.com  
Tel: +34 921 198 435

OPENING TIMES: Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday: from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Friday, Saturday and Sunday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. PRICE: Admission free of charge.

This museum has a collection of over 200 works by international artists with sculptures and paintings of different types and techniques.

## Museums

### Palazuelos de Eresma

#### *DYC Distillery*

Tel: +34 921 449 250

OPENING TIMES: Admission at 12 p.m. from Monday to Saturday (the only visit each day).

PRICE: General price: 2 €. Groups should book in advance.

A guided tour around the distillery where this great Spanish whisky is made.

The Tour: the rural Castilian courtyard; the malting room where barley is turned into malt; the malt distillery where the malt whisky is made; the stills to distil the fermented must and the grain distillery where the grain alcohol is obtained.

There are tastings and a shop.

### Cabañas de Polendos

#### *"Las Caravas" Glass and Leather Workshop*

Tel: +34 921 497 130

OPENING TIMES: Friday from 5p.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays from 12 p.m. to 3 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PRICE: Free of charge.

Located in a rural setting in Cabañas de Polendos and Mata de Quintanar some 13km from Segovia are a number of traditional workshops where various traditional trades are carried out. There is an exhibition room, live music and a pristine restaurant where seasonal dishes can be tasted.

THE OPENING TIMES AND PRICES INDICATED ABOVE ARE FOR GUIDANCE ONLY AND THIS ORGANISATION MAY NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR POSSIBLE ALTERATIONS





[www.segoviaturismo.es](http://www.segoviaturismo.es)  
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