



SEGOVIA

La Granja

Real Sitio de San Ildefonso



PROVINCE OF
Segovia
Naturally!

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The Real Sitio de San Ildefonso (Royal Site of St. Ildefonso) is comprised of the three villages of La Granja, Valsaín and Pradera de Navalhorno. The first historical reference to La Granja, links it to the monarchs of Castille and the hunting rights they possessed for the Valsaín mountains. It is owing to Enrique IV (1450) and his fondness for hunting that the first construction was built which would end up becoming the temporary headquarters of the Spanish court; it was a hunting lodge and a shrine dedicated to St. Ildefonso. Both buildings passed into the hands of the Hieronymite monks of the El Parral monastery in Segovia. In 1477 the Catholic monarchs donated the royal house of San Ildefonso to this religious community who built a hostel and a farm, in Spanish "granja", on the land, from which the name "La Granja" is derived.

La Granja was the place chosen by Felipe V, the first monarch of the Bourbon dynasty, to retreat from his State duties.

Felipe V, Duke of Anjou, bought the farm, the shrine and all the surrounding land from the Hieronymites in 1720, in order to build a residence away from the pageantry of the court. In 1724 the king abdicated

in favour of his son Luis I and in the same year the construction of the palace was finished although the king was never able to enjoy his longed-for retreat owing to the premature death of his heir on 31st August of that same year.



The intended palace retreat became the headquarters of the court, which involved the construction of neighbouring buildings to accommodate the royal entourage: ministers, chamberlains, aides and grooms. His widow, Isabel de Farnesio, would be the one to oversee the the completion of the complex. At the end of her days, she chose to be buried in the Colegiata as her husband Felipe V had done previously. During the reign of Carlos III, the Real Sitio de San Ildefonso acquired its definitive appearance with the consolidation of this Baroque quarter, inhabited by a booming aristocratic population, teeming around the summer residence of the monarch. From here onwards, the history of this enchanted spot, will be part of the great history of Spain. This dream of erudite monarchs who recreated the perfect place to carry out the great adventure that is life, would be the place in which Carlos IV was married to María Luisa de Parma, where the Tratado de San Ildefonso (treaty of St. Ildefonso) was signed, where Fernando VII, on his death bed, repealed the Pragmática Sanción (Pragmatic sanction), where the uprising of the sergeants of the palace guard took place (1836) forcing the queen María Cristina to reestablish the Constitution of 1812... The Trastámaras, the Austrias, the Bourbons... The list of historical events linking the

spanish monarchy to the Real Sitio de San Ildefonso is endless, in the same way as its architectural legacy lives on: the Royal Palace, the Colegiata (collegiate church), the Casa de Canónigos (the cannons' house), the Caballerizas (mews), the Casa de Oficios (servants' and labourer's quarters), the guards' quarters, the Royal Gardens, the hunting Palace of Riofrío, Real Fábrica de Cristales (Royal Crystal Factory). La Granja is Baroque, it's palatial, it substitutes the austerity of Medieval buildings with the sinuous outlines of the Baroque, the disorder of 13th century constructions for organised town planning, the proud, flat horizon of Castille for the exuberant vegetation which bursts out of every corner.





Royal Palace of La Granja

In 1720 Felipe V bought from the Hieronymites the farm and hostel which they owned in this spot which had been donated to them by the Catholic monarchs, with the intention of preparing it as his retreat. The chief architect, Teodoro Ardemans, was commissioned in 1720 to turn the house of the Hieronymites into a royal residence and, once it was finished, Felipe V decided to erect a building with a different layout,

giving rise to the construction of the new palace in April, 1721. On 27th July, 1723 the palace was blessed although the complex wasn't finished until 1761 when Carlos III was on the throne.

Royal Palaces

www.patrimonionacional.es

Tel. 921 470 019 - 020 (National Heritage)

Tel. 921 470 328 (Palace)



Royal Gardens

The palace gardens occupy an area of 146 hectares and, according to opinion, were inspired by those of Versailles, although nobody would dare to deny the character and uniqueness of these gardens in which parterres are fused with natural architecture and woodland.

They contain a huge collection of fountains with water jets made even more attractive by the dense foliage surrounding them.

The Monumental Fountains

There are twenty-six monumental fountains in the palace gardens, all based on classical mythology, although popular fantasies about each one of the sculptures have never run short which tell of a mishmash of wishes, premonitions of doom...

Some of them are:

Fountain of the Jungle: Designer: Jean Thierry.

Main characters: Pomone and Vertumnus. Formed by a large pond divided into four.

The Horse Race: Designers: René Frémin and Jean Thierry. It is composed of the following fountains: Fountain of the Snails, the Fan, Neptune, Apollo, Half Moon Pond and the Andromeda Pond.

The New Waterfall: Designers: René Frémin and Jean Thierry. This group main be found at the palace's main façade, surrounded by a handsome parterre or garden and is composed of Fountain of Amphitrite, the Cascade and the Fountain of the Three Graces.

Fountain of the Winds: Designer: René Frémin and the mythological character represented is Eolo. It is a small circular pond in the centre of which upon a rock is the god Eolo with a crown and centrepiece. He has the wind entrapped in a large receptacle, represented by children's heads.

Fountain of the Dragons: Designer: Jean Thierry. These are two fountains with four, large, realistically-worked dragons.

Fountain of the Eight Lanes: Designers: Jean Thierry and Frémin. Surrounding a circular plaza, into which eight lanes flow. In the centre there is a marble pedestal, upon which a group of figures sit: Psyche, Mercury and Cefirillo.



Fountain of the Basket: Designer: René Frémin. Although without mythological legend, this is one of the most eye-catching for its water jets. It also has the peculiarity that it soaks while functioning. A spout rises out of the centre of the basket which spurts the water to a height of twenty-five metres. From the edge of the basket thirty-two oblique spouts protrude, which, with enough pressure spray water outside the fountain. The Infanta Isabella, "La Chata", greatly favoured this fountain.

Fountain of the Frogs: Designer: Frémin. Mythological character: Leto with her sons, Apollo

and Diana. Labourers. With water jets almost as eye-catching as those of the Canastillo, it represents the moment in which the peasants were turned into frogs by Jupiter; a punishment for their wrongdoings against Leto and her sons.

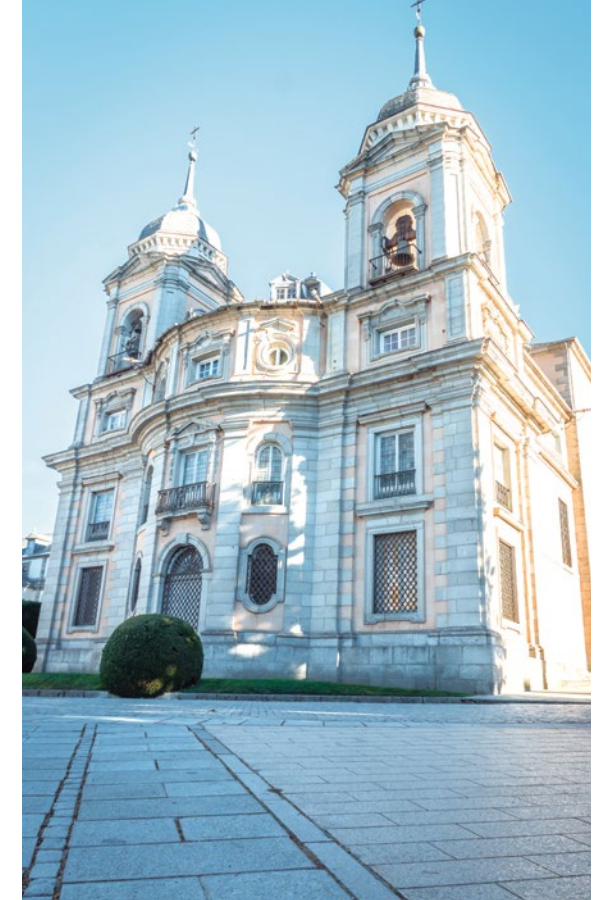
Fountain of the Baths of Diana: Designers: Dumandré and Pitué, using plans by Santiago Bousseaux. Mythological characters: Diana, Actaeon, Nymphs. This was the last fountain to be built and it is said that at its unveiling Felipe V said: "Three minutes you have entertained me but three million you have cost me" (three million reales of vellón).

Fountain of Fame: Designers: Dumandré and Pitué. Mythological characters: Fame, Pegasus, Ignorance, Envy. It is situated to the right of the palace and from the railings one can contemplate the marvellous parterre it precedes, made up of boxwoods and yews, cut inot forms. The spectacle of this fountain, owing to the height the water reaches (47m), is a true symphony of colour and light.

The "Sea": It is important to mention the great lake at the highest point of the park, whose waters feed the majority of the fountains.

Royal Collegiate Church

Built by Teodoro Ardemans as a royal chapel it was erected shortly after as the Royal Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity. The capilla de las Reliquias (chapel of the relics) houses a funerary monument where the remains of Felipe V and Isabel de Farnesio rest.



Royal Crystal Factory

In 1727 Ventura Sit and Carlos Sac applied for a royal licence to set up small plate glass factory in San Ildefonso.

Royal Crystal Factory, one of the finest examples of industrial architecture in Europe, is an enormous rectangular structure which houses in its interior a series of buildings which make up almost 25.000 m2.

Of clean and simple architecture, this majestic building managed to answer the demand for work and the production of glass in the 18th century. Rigorous organisation of space maximised the efficiency and rationality of production processes. In 1997, the regional government agreed to declare the factory and grounds a Property of Cultural Interest.

Nowadays, the Royal Crystal Factory houses:

- National Glass Foundation.
- Glass Technology Museum composed of:
 - Technological exhibition.
 - Live demonstration by a master glassworker.
 - Exhibition rooms.
 - Shop.

Glassworking school: with great expertise as much on a technical level as an artistic one in all the techniques used in the processing and transformation of glass.

Superior School of Glass: offering training to qualified professionals in all the facets of glassworking. The Superior Title of Glass is equivalent to a university diploma. The participation of the town in the project "European Cities of Glass" as one of the reference points in the European glassworking sector since the 18th century, has allowed for the diffusion of information on the history and buildings related to the culture of glass and to vindicate the historical role of glass as one of the main local socio-economic agents along with the timber industry.



Royal Palace of Riofrío

The construction of the palace was due to the initiative of Isabel de Farnesio, the second wife of Felipe V, who was concerned of being denied the Palace and Gardens of La Granja, given that her stepson, Fernando VI, was on the throne. In 1751 she purchased the pasture and game preserve of Riofrío from the Marquis of Paredes, where the following year the palace of the same name was built. In 1759, following the death of Fernando VI, she was called to exercise regency and the project to make Riofrío a "Sitio Real" (Royal Site) similar to La Granja, was relegated.

Despite its large dimensions, the Palace of Riofrío became a hunting lodge. Differing from the majority of Spanish palaces, Riofrío is austere, simple and far removed from the Baroque style. However, in its interior one can find one of the most important examples of Baroque architecture in all Spain, its main staircase, composed of two flights of stairs which lead from the hall in opposite directions, providing a genuine spectacle.

www.patrimonionacional.es

Tel. 921 480 142



Hunting Museum

The Royal Palace of Riofrío nowadays houses a Hunting Museum. If a museum dedicated to this ancestral pursuit should exist, this is indeed the most fitting place for it, not only for the great fondness for the sport of Isabel de Farnesio, and her son the infante Don Luis, but also for the large number of animals of the deer family in the surrounding woodland. It offers a complete overview of the process of hunting throughout history, from primitive to modern times, and a multitude of animals are on display owing to the craft of taxidermy. It is bursting with artistic decoration: paintings by the great masters, such as Velázquez, Rubens, Giusseppe Bonito, Toribio Álvarez...; 18th century tapestries from the Royal Factory of Santa Bárbara; sculptures, furnishings and antique weapons of an incalculable historic value...

OTHER MONUMENTS AND PLACES OF INTEREST

The two entrance gates to the historic quarter which are still in use are: "La Puerta de Segovia" (Segovia gate) which leads directly onto the Plaza de España through the poplar grove flanked by the mews and the guards' quarters, and "La Puerta de La Reina" (the queen's gate) which retains the inscription of when and by whom it was created "Reynando Carolus III".

Church of our Lady of the Sorrows

Lends its name to the town square. This Baroque church was designed in 1764, and was built in the place of a humble shrine. A sculpture by the great Luis Salvador Carmona after which the church was named can be viewed inside.

Church of our Lady of the Rosary

Also known as the iglesia del Cristo (Christ's church) for its great devotion to the Cristo del Perdón, a stunning piece by Luis Salvador Carmona, of whom seven other works have been preserved. It was built in 1750 as a parish church. It was designed by Subissati, who collaborated with Procaccini in the construction of the palace.



Infantes House

Commissioned by Carlos III for his sons, the infantes Gabriel and Antonio. It is a large palace designed by the architect José Díaz Gamones, and has been restored as a Parador de Turismo (a luxury hotel).

Baüer House

A palace which was used as the headquarters of former embassies.

Guards' Quarters

Building occupied by the cavalymen who served the Crown, entrusted with the security of the Royal Family. It was built in the last third of the s. XVIII and since 2007, headquarters of the Congress and Convention Center managed by the Paradores network.

Oficios House

Which was used as lodgings for the court retinue which served the monarchs during their summer retreat. It was damaged by fire in 1740.

Canónigos House

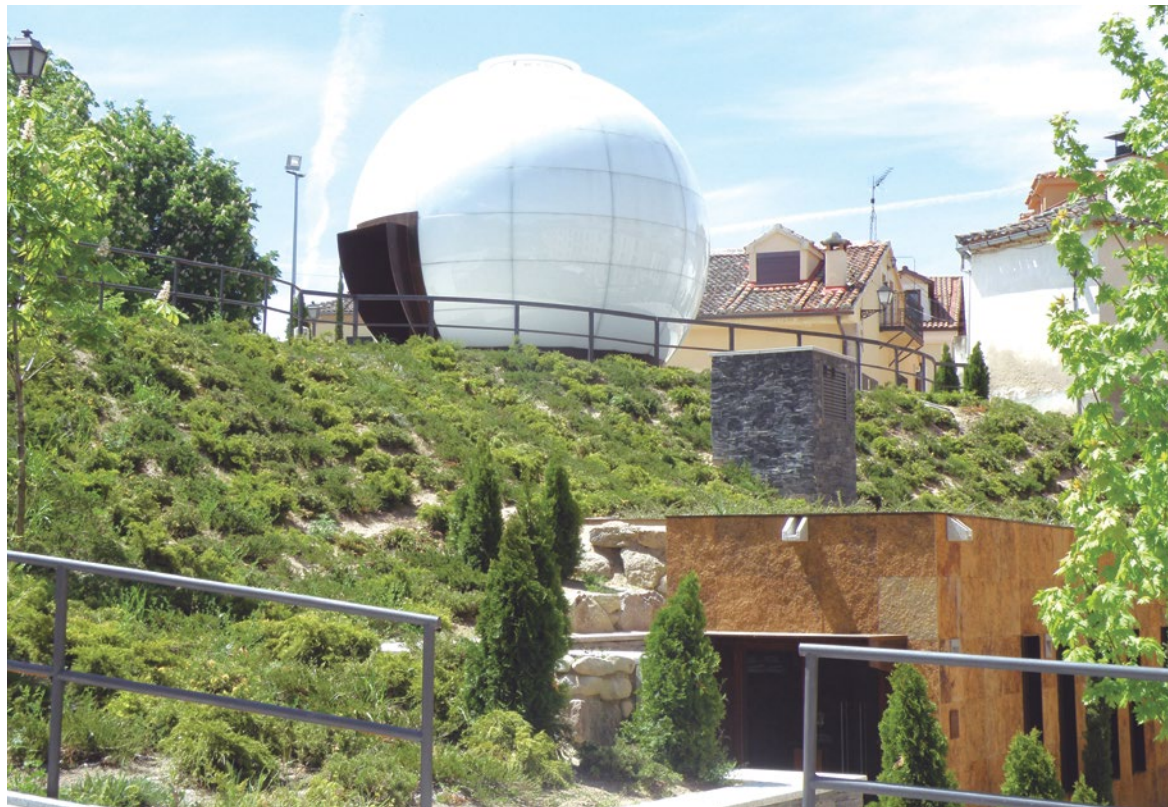
Residence of the ecclesiastics who attended the liturgical offices in the Collegiate Church. Become the Canónigos Theater, a cultural space endowed with theater and exhibition halls.

The Well of Snow

Interpretation Center of what were traditional constructions such as snow pits and at the same time an exhibition and cultural space where temporary exhibitions, concerts and other cultural activities are offered, especially during the summer months.

The town has other areas of interest such as the Real Campo de Polo (royal polo ground), the first polo ground in Spain, where annual sporting events such as the Concurso Nacional de Saltos (national showjumping championships) are held; and the Campo de Tiro, which houses the first golf course in Spain. Winter sports can also be practised at the Navacerrada ski resort.

Although bearing this name, in reality its main infrastructure is part of the Real Sitio de San Ildefonso.



Valsaín

Valsaín, three kilometres from La Granja, had the good fortune of being the setting where the first palace of all the Reales Sitios (royal sites) was built. It was Felipe II who commissioned the construction of a palatial residence in the same spot where previous monarchs had done so earlier. The architect was Gaspar de Vega and the building work lasted from 1552 to 1556. The decoration of the palace was carried out by the likes of artists such as Gaspar Becerra, Rómulo Cincinato, Juan Flores and Francisco Urbino. Up until 1571, the palace of Valsaín saw its

best moments, in 1570 the celebrations of the fourth nuptials of Felipe II, whose wedding was held in the Alcázar of Segovia, were held here. Felipe II and Felipe IV visited the palace, but in April 1686, during the reign of Carlos II, a voracious fire destroyed part of the building, provoking its decline which would become definitive once the Royal Palace was built, in which many elements from the palace of Valsaín were recycled: balconies, building materials, etc. Currently, a project is under way to restore the palace and grounds to open to the public.



The mountains of Valsaín, historically linked to the crown, comprise one of the most beautiful natural areas in Spain, where the finest specimens of Scots pine are to be found, which are sold commercially under the registered trademark of “Maderas de Valsaín”. The woodland occupies an area of some 10,672 hectares. Cohabiting with pines and oaks are holm oaks, yews, holly trees, black poplars, hazels etc. Common shrubs include heather and broom. There are a total of up to 800 woodland species, without forgetting the extraordinary variety of aromatic plants and singular richness in wild mushrooms: mainly milk caps and porcini.

Ceneam

Founded in 1987, the Centro Nacional de Educación Ambiental (National Centre for Environmental Education) in Valsaín is a compendium of modern facilities and services focussing on increasing civic responsibility and integration with nature, through an environmental education program which uses the most advanced audiovisual technology. Located in the Valsaín mountains, the main building is composed of several exhibition rooms, a documentation centre, information centre and a function room.

Its audiovisual educational information highlights the problems facing the Earth, man's responsibility for the





environment, and the research into the Guadarrama mountain range and the Valsaín pine forest.

CENEAM. Centro Nacional de Educación Ambiental

Pº José María Ruiz Dana, s/n - 40109 Valsaín

www.mapama.gob.es/es/ceneam/

ceneam@oapn.es

Tel. 921 471 744 - 921 471 711

Boca del Asno Visitor Centre

Built on a old forestry lodge used by the rangers. This centre under the authority of the Ministerio de Medio Ambiente (Environment Ministry) provides information on the flora, fauna and management of the Valsaín mountains.

Ctra. CL-601, km 14,3 (Real Sitio de San Ildefonso)

Tel. 921 120 013 - bocadelasno@oapn.es

Routes through the National Park of the Sierra de Guadarrama

Route of Las Calderas del Cambrones (bathing ponds)

The shaping force of water

Time: 2 h y 10 min. - Distance: 4,2 km.

Route of Las Pesquerías Reales (for fishing and enjoying the river)

Time: 4 h y 20 min. - Distance: 12,1 km.

Route of Monk's Cave

Legendary corner in the Valsaín mountains

Time: 2 h y 25 min. - Distance: 6,7 km.



Route through the Reales Sitios

The Royal Palace of La Granja to the Real House of the Forest

Time: 3 h y 5 min. - Distance: 9,1 km.

Route King's Seat

A stone throne above the Real Sitio

Time: 2 h y 35 min. - Distance: 6,1 km.

Route Ascent to Chorro Grande

The great waterfall of the Guadarrama range

Time: 2 h y 35 min. - Distance: 7,1 km.

Further information on these routes and others in the area may be found at the tourist office.

After taking in the culture and landscape of the area, one has to try the typical cuisine of La Granja and Valsaín. There is a varied choice from which one is guaranteed to be satisfied. For an aperitif, one can try a glass of local wine with ham, chorizo sausage and Castillian cheese. For lunch, a plate of the famous judiones de La Granja (large white beans stewed with chorizo sausage) is a must, followed by some Valsaín trout, and, for dessert, some raspberries from the village gardens or, if not in season, one could choose the delicious ponche segoviano (cinnamon sponge soaked in sweet liqueur). Suckling pig and lamb roasted in a wood-fired oven are also traditional, dishes at which the restaurants in Segovia and the province excel. Both in La Granja and Valsaín there are good "asadores" (roasting houses), which pay close attention to the quality of the meat and the temperature of the ovens, so that the visitor is satisfied and will want to return.



FESTIVALS AND TRADITIONS

The Real Sitio de San Ildefonso has a wide and varied calendar of festivities, some long-established and others more modern, but already deeply rooted. The main festival La Granja is celebrated in honour of San Luis (St. Lewis) (25th August). The broad program of events spanning a week includes bullfights, the switching on of the fountains in the palace gardens and the traditional bean stew cook up where everybody can try the local speciality: the Judión (large white bean) of La Granja.

On the first weekend in September, the festival in honour of the Our Lady of the Rosary is celebrated in Valsaín. As well as bullfights, there is a singular woodcutting competition which ties in with the ancestral logging tradition of the village.

The woodcutting is also held during the San Antón festival, on 17th January.

La Granja's historic quarter is the solemn setting for Easter processions in which the Santo Sepulcro, Virgen de la Soledad, Cristo Yacente and Cristo de los Aljares floats are noteworthy. On Good Friday, the striking Procesión de las Cruces (Procession of the Crosses) takes place, in which barefoot penitents dressed in Franciscan robes, carry heavy crosses fashioned out of oak or ash.

On the first weekend in June, the Baroque market is held, which has become a reference point for other themed markets in Castilla-Leon. Theatre, performances, rides, music and parades animate a large market in which over one hundred craftsmen and traders participate.

Also tying in with the Baroque origins of the Real Sitio, on 28th August the Misa de la Pera (pear mass) is held, which recalls when the monarchs gave a piece of fruit to each inhabitant.





The Real Sitio de San Ildefonso takes its identity from the splendour of the Age of Enlightenment, with its artistic peculiarities, always linked to the philosophy of enlightenment. Since then, all the comings and goings of ideas and people, of plans and future projects, have given this Real Sitio its present character. Distinguished figures such as Ardemans, Procaccini, Juarra, Sacchetti, etc. have formed a part of its history. In recent years a large number of varied cultural events have been held, seeking to project this identity into the modern era. Thus, La Granja is a member of the foro de Ciudades de la Ilustración (Forum of Cities of Enlightenment) and the Red de Ciudades Europeas del Vidrio (European Network of Cities of Glass).

Events held in La Granja include:

- Noches Mágicas de La Granja (Magical Evenings in La Granja).
- Festival Internacional de Música y Danza (International Festival of Music and Dance).
- Festival Internacional de Magia: La Magia del Real Sitio (International Festival of Magic).
- Los Conciertos de Las Noches de Verano del Real Sitio con Katarina Gurska (summer concerts with Katarina Gurska).

- La Granjazz (jazz festival).
- Festival Internacional de Danza de “La Esteva” (International dance festival).
- Muestra de Teatro Aficionado (amateur dramatics festival).

Today the Real Sitio de San Ildefonso, through the awareness of its history, has found the key to building a future based on respect for its environment, economic growth and the promotion of culture and the arts. Therefore, business tourism, for La Granja, is no more than the expression of its spirit, moulded throughout centuries, incorporating the most important scientific, technological, cultural and artistic advances of our time. Some of the most important spanish universities have a presence in the town, being the venue for their prestigious summer programmes. The social and generational responsibility which has been dedicated to the of these Reales Sitios over the centuries, was rewarded with the recognition of UNESCO, who declared the town a World Heritage Site. Cultural and Business Tourism is a reality for the Real Sitio de San Ildefonso, which for some time has complemented and consolidated monumental and cultural tourism, led principally by the “Centro de Congresos y Convenciones Guardia de Corps” (Guardia de Corps Congress and Convention Centre) and which complements the traditional high quality services on offer in the town. The centre disposes of several multi-purpose rooms and an auditorium with a capacity of approximately 500 people. Fitted with the most advanced technology.

Information: 921 010 790



How to get there

From Madrid, by the AP-61 up exit 86 address N-603 and then CL-601 (97.4 km)

From Segovia, by CL-601 to La Granja (12 km)

Regular bus route:
SEPULVEDANA

Tel. 902 119 699
sepulvedana@

grupossepulvedana.com
Madrid - Moncloa
Segovia - Bus Station

Tourist

Establishments

For more information, consult:
www.segoviaturismo.es

Other interesting information

Distance from the capital: 12 km.

Area: 147,37 km².

Altitude: 1.193 m.

Population: 5.637

Districts: La Granja, Valsaín, La Pradera de Navahorno and Riofrío.

i Information

Tourist Office of Real Sitio de San Ildefonso

Plaza de los Dolores, 1
40100 San Ildefonso
Tel. 921 473 953

www.turismoreal sitiodesanildefonso.com
info@turismoreal sitiodesanildefonso.com

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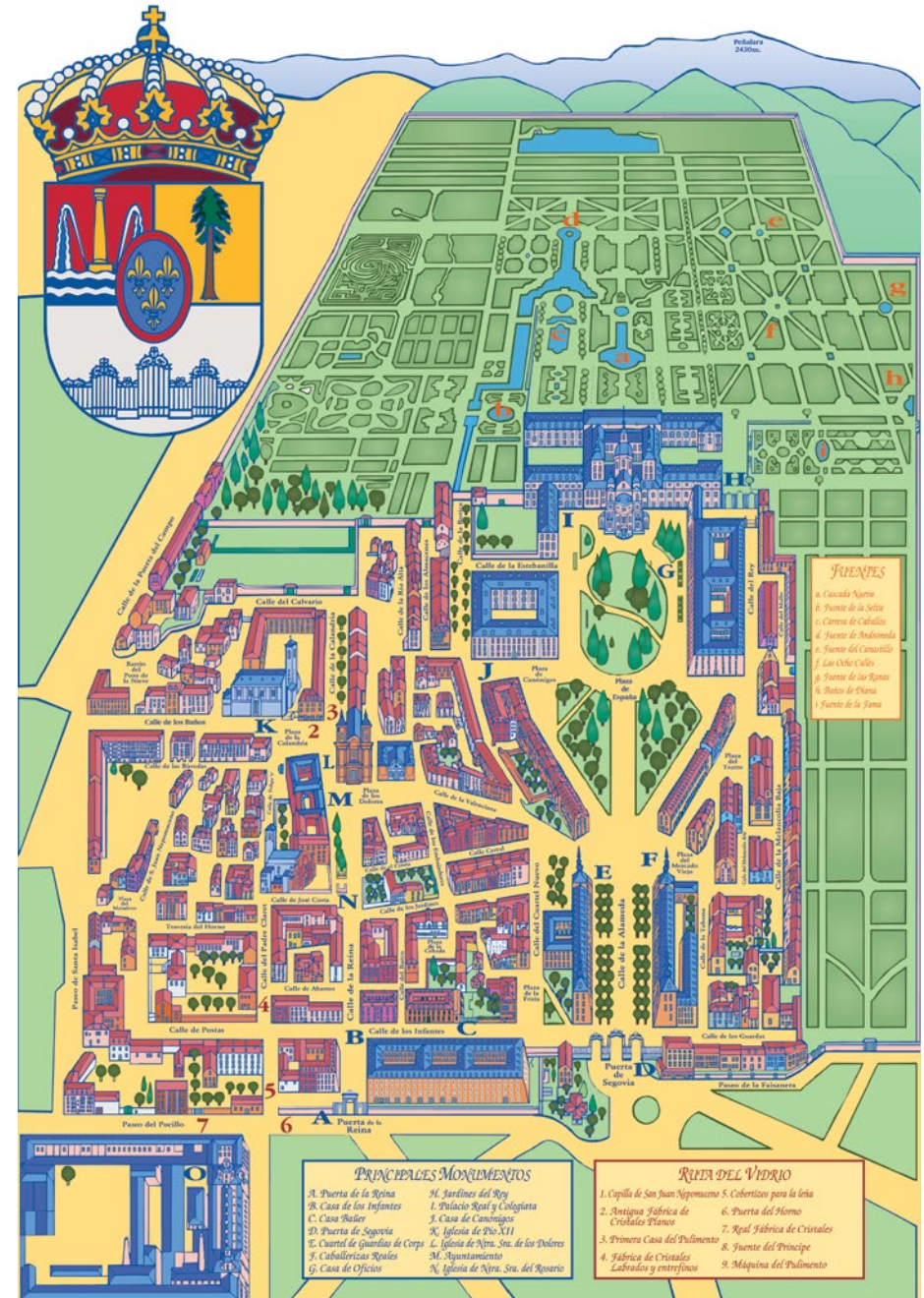
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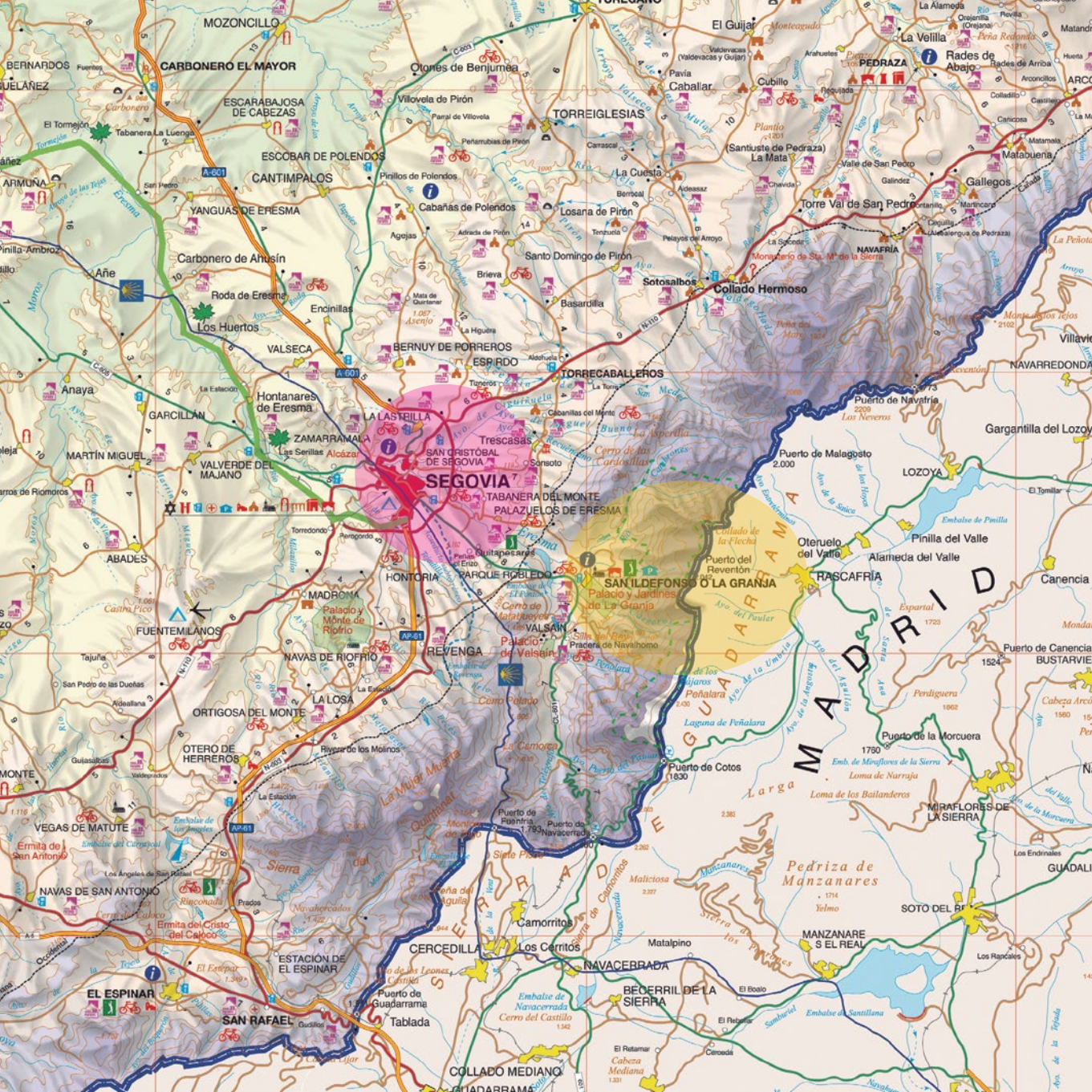
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

























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TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICES

CAPITAL

Prodestur Segovia Turismo
C/ San Francisco, 32 40001 Segovia
Tel. 921 466 070
www.segoviaturismo.es
info@prodestursegovia.es



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Tel. 921 460 334 / Fax. 921 460 330
www.turismocastillayleon.com
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Visitor Reception Center
Azoguevo, 1 40001 Segovia
Tel. 921 466 720 / 21 / 22
Fax. 921 466 724
www.turismodesegovia.com
info@turismodesegovia.com

Other tourist information points

Point in the City Walls
Plaza del Socorro, 2 y 3 40001 Segovia
Tel. 921 461 297
www.redjuderías.org

Bus Station
Ezequiel González, s/n 40002 Segovia
Tel. 921 436 569
informacion.estacion@turismodesegovia.com

AVE Station (high-speed rail)
Estación Segovia-Guiomar
Paseo Campos de Castilla, s/n 40006 Segovia
Tel. 921 447 262
informacion.ave@turismodesegovia.com

Association of Official Tour Guides of Segovia
Tel. 685 258 179
www.guiasdeturismodesegovia.es
info@guiasdeturismodesegovia.es

Association of Rural Taxis in Segovia
Tel. 645 836 373 / www.segotaxirural.com

LOCAL ACTION GROUPS

AIDESCOM
Tel. 921 594 220
www.aidescom.org

CODINSE
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www.codinse.com

HONORSE
Tierra de Pinares
Tel. 921 143 422
www.tierradepinares.es

SEGOVIA SUR
Tel. 921 449 059
www.segoviasur.com



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Ayllón
Palacio de Velloso, 1 40520 Ayllón
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www.ayllon.es
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www.cuellar.es
turismo@aytocuellar.es

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