

Historic Landmarks

Welcome to Segovia, Unesco World Heritage City since 1985. Melting pot of cultures, Segovia welcomes us with its centuries old buildings and the joy of its streets full of history. 21st century cultural city for authors, musicians, filmmakers or film lovers, puppeteers, artists, actors, sportspeople, gourmets, and anybody with a passion for cities with charm. Look after it, it's your city too.

Placed on the rocky top between Eresma and Clamores river valleys, its strategic layout has favoured the settling of every civilization settled down in it. Every one of these civilizations has left its personal imprint, and all of them make up today our historic, artistic and cultural heritage.

The City Hall Tourism Enterprise offers you different information points spread around the town, and a Tourist Information Centre at the foot of the Roman aqueduct. Come by to meet us!

The numbers below every monument correspond to their location in the map. .

- monuments written in blue can only be visited from the outside.
- monuments written in brown can be visited inside, although some do not have a regular opening schedule or are only open in special occasions. Consult information about timetables, conditions and fares in the tourist information points.



- 1 ROMAN AQUEDUCT.** Beginning of the second century AD (governing Emperor Hadrian). Total length from its origins in the Guadarrama Mountains, 16,166 metres. Length of its arches, 359 metres. Highest point, 26,10 metres. Total number of arches, 167. Built to supply Segovia with water. Masterpiece of hydraulic engineering, made of big granite ashlars in "dry stone" construction (without using any kind of mortar). Water ran along the specus (channel) at its top, and stocked cisterns and public fountains. Its course under the pavement up to the Fortress or Alcázar has been documented since medieval times. Water quality was guaranteed through water decanting, getting rid of sediments carried by or suspended in the water with the use of deep cleaning basins or "sand traps", technique shown today in the *Casita de Piedra* (Stone Little House) or Chamberlaid sand trap (18), some metres up before the first aqueduct arches, and in the San Sebastián sand trap (14). Found in the first arches, either of which of a purely Roman making, declared National Monument in 1894 and World Heritage Site in 1985. Symbol of the city, it is present in its flag and coat of arms, and was mint mark in the coins coined in Segovia. Aqueduct Interpretation Centre, see no. 59. (10) *Sculpture dedicated to the famous legend about the creation of the Aqueduct.*
- 2 ROYAL STREET (CALLE REAL).** Pedestrian route from the Aqueduct to the Main Square, followed by kings and queens on their way to their dwellings. Formed by the streets Cervantes, Juan Bravo and Isabel la Católica, and the small square of Corpus Christi. Walking and shopping area, splendid street where you can find books, fashionable clothes, typical local food products, jewellery, handicraft and music stores, the best gastronomy, and much more.
- 3 CAMALEJA VIEWPOINT (MIRADOR DE LA CAMALEJA).** Panoramic viewpoint over Guadarrama mountain range, and within it, the profile of the "Dead Women" Mountain in the horizon. Here the visitor's eye rest on the roofs of San Millán quarter (see no. 68), outside the city walls, former Moorish neighbourhood, artisans' district and beginning of the Clamores river valley.
- 4 HOUSE OF THE PEAKS (CASA DEL LOS PICOS).** 15th century. It belonged to the Hoz ("side") family, whose coat of arms can be seen above its front door. The diamond-shaped decoration below that a defensive and an ornamental function. Next to it the Gate of San Martín, demolished in 1883, opened as the main institutional access to the walled enclave. It currently houses the Arts and Design College of Further Education and hosts temporary exhibitions.
- 5 HOUSE OF THE ROY FAMILY (CASA DE LOS DEL RÍO).** 15th-16th centuries. Built under the command of the alderman Gonzalo del Río. Original side access with large granite slabs framing the door with two animal heads facing each other. Patio with beautiful helical columns and a sample of a centenary alantus or "heaven tree".
- 6 PALACE OF THE COUNT OF ALPUENTE (PALACIO DEL CONDE DE ALPUENTE).** 15th century. Also called Apozar House or Cascas Palace. Built on houses from the old Moorish quarter, it preserves some of their original elements. Interesting patio and stylized large windows, very fine example of Manierist Gothic art. Facade with the characteristic Segovia sgraffito, a geometrical Mudjar style type of decoration built with mortar to house the headquarters of the Castle and Leon Development Offices (Servicio Territorial de Fomento de la Junta de Castilla y León).
- 7 CORN EXCHANGE (ALMONEDA).** Beginning of the 16th century. Main grain storehouse in the city, whose coat of arms is repeated on its facade. It preserves its original functional structure. It houses the City Historic Archive and has some rooms for cultural events.
- 8 15TH CENTURY HOUSE (CASA DEL SIGLO XV).** Former palace of the Todoleres family, example of urban aristocratic architecture. Granite facade, main entrance with a large frame decorated with tails and Plateresque gallery incorporated in the 16th century.
- 9 MEDINA DEL CAMPO SQUARE.** Its name gives recognition to the heroic support of the town of Medina del Campo (Valdado) to Segovia during the Revolt of the Comuneros, uprising of the Castilian nobility in the 16th century. Framed by San Martín church, the Porres house, the contemporary art museum Esteban Vicente, the 16th century Renaissance manor houses of the Soler with their granite facades, and, to their right, the Bonnos House, with a curious corner window, both topped by a gallery similar to those used to dry wool and cloth, testimony of the flourishing textile industry Segovia had for centuries. The Lozoya Tower stands to the right of the square, which is presided by a statue in memory of Juan Bravo by the Segovia sculptor Aniceto Marinas (1921), and two sphinxes known as the "mermals" made by Francisco Belver (1851), who also designed a fountain on top of the staircase.
- 10 SAINT MARTIN CHURCH (IGLESIA DE SAN MARTÍN).** 12th century. It has a structure of three naves and three apses in its chancel. The central apse was substituted by the current one, Baroque, with an excellent altarpiece from the same period. The church has three porches with remarkable iconography on the column capitals. In the west facade there is an ample front from the 13th century, with an archivol on four large sculptures corresponding to the four Major Prophets. The tower, covered by a Baroque spire, was built in brick masonry in the 14th century. Inside, we can find the chapel and tomb of the Herrera family well as many works of art, paintings and sculptures. This church is one of the landmarks in the Segovia Sacra Tour (see no. 34).
- 11 CONTEMPORARY ART MUSEUM ESTEBAN VICENTE (MUSEO DE ARTE CONTEMPORÁNEO ESTEBAN VICENTE).** The building is part of the former Saint Martín Royal Palace, built by Henry IV as one of his most frequent city residences since 1455. In 1518 it was turned into an old people's hospital, whose chapel is still preserved. Later it housed the School for Noble Arts. In 1998 it was refurbished to accommodate the Contemporary Art Museum. The permanent exhibition shows the artworks by the Segovia artist Esteban Vicente, member of the New York School of American Abstract Expressionism.
- 12 LOZAYA TOWER (TORREÓN DE LOZAYA).** 14th-16th centuries. Stronghold reformed by Francisco de Eraso, secretary of King Philip II, in the mid-16th century. A magnificent Renaissance patio was added there, as the covered gallery in its inner garden. Currently Caja Segovia Trust Museum Museo Fundación Caja Segovia.
- 13 ROYAL PRISON (CÁRCEL REAL).** 18th century. City public prison until the early 20th century. Its entrance hall shelters the Romanesque facade of a former hermit in the province of Segovia dedicated to Saint Medel. Reading House (Casa de la Lectura), city hall library with a varied program of reading and cultural activities.
- 14 CORPUS CHRISTI CHURCH (IGLESIA DEL CORPUS CHRISTI).** 14th century. It was Major Synagogue until 1410, the main one of the five city synagogues for the Jewish community. Architecture characterized by large horseshoe arches and an upper floor gallery for women to attend the religious ceremonies. It contains important altarpieces from the last part of the 16th century brought from the former convent of Saint Francis. It suffered from a fire in 1899. In 2004, its plaster decoration was restored in capitals and galleries. It belongs to the category of the order of Saint Clare.
- 15 ANDRÉS LAGUNA HOUSE. JEWISH QUARTER DIDACTIC CENTRE (CASA DE ANDRÉS LAGUNA. CENTRO DIDACTICO DE LA JUDEOIA).** Doctor Andrés Laguna was born in this house. Laguna was a prominent personality in the fields of Medicine and Scientific Research, and the doctor of King Charles I and of the popes Paul III and Julius II. The palace had belonged to Abraham Senex, distinguished member of the Segovia Jewish quarter, who was Major Judge of the Jewish districts in the Castle Kingdom. The facade is related to the Mexía de Tour family. Inside we find the Jewish Quarter Didactic Centre, which offers a general vision of the Jewish world and the Segovia Sephardi Jews through different audiovisual means and has a shop and book store specialized in Jewish cultural fields. It also organizes a well consolidated cycle of activities.
- 16 FORMER SACRED HEART SCHOOL. BAÑEZ DE SEGOVIA SYNAGOGUE (ANTIGUO COLEGIO DEL SACRADO CORAZÓN. SINAGOGA DE LOS BAÑEZ DE SEGOVIA).** In the 15th century it was Major Synagogue and it still preserves a round plaster decoration with geometric motifs, a Gothic window built later and a wooden ceiling from the period. The place was later bought by Bartolomé Bañez as his residence. Heavily reformed in the mid-20th century to refurbish it as a school of the San Juan's Nuns Congregation.
- 17 OUR LADY OF THE ASSUMPTION AND SAINT FRUTOS CATHEDRAL, CATEDRAL DE NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA ASUNCIÓN Y SAN FRUTOS.** Its construction began in 1525 following Juan Gil de Hortaño's drawings, and it was consecrated in 1768. After the destruction of the former Saint Mary's Cathedral in 1520 during the Revolt of the Comuneros due to its closeness to the Alcázar, its cloister, designed by Juan Gase, and other elements there, were moved to this new cathedral. Structure of three naves and an ambulatory, in the 17th century the crossing was covered by a dome designed by Pedro de Brizuela and built by Francisco Vado. Quite remarkable among its chapels are the Blessed Sacrament Chapel (Capilla del Santísimo Sacramento), with a magnificent altarpiece by José de Churriguera; the Holy Burial Chapel (Capilla del Santo Entierro), with Juan de Juni's most expressive sculptural group depicting the weeping over dead Christ (1571); and the Descendimiento or Christ's Descent, with an extraordinary Living Christ by Gregorio Fernández. The major altarpiece, by Francisco Sabatini (1775), is dedicated to Our Lady of Peace. It is decorated by sculptures of the Segovia saints San Frutos, Saint Genesio, Saint Valentin and Saint Engracia. The choir keeps the original Gothic seats from the former cathedral and is flanked by two large Baroque organs from the 18th century. The belly can be visited, along with the bell-ringer's house, the clock, information videos and tapestries, and it offers unvalued views. Tapestry room and room Under Cloister with prominent paintings by Pedro Bernuete, Sánchez Coello y Ambrosio Benson among others.
- 18 TOWN HALL (AYUNTAMIENTO).** Building designed by Pedro de Brizuela in the early 17th century in Herrerian style. It gave the Town Council permanent headquarters, since its members used to meet in the porch of the former church of Saint Michael. Granite facade with a side-to-side balcony open to the Main Square. Inside it's interesting to see the Assembly Hall, the White Hall or Sala Blanca, room for official receptions with scenes of the history of Segovia and medallions of distinguished personalities, the Fireplace Room or Salón de la Chimenea, with paintings by Segovia artist Santos Sanz, and the Penary Hall. Main headquarters of Segovia City Hall.
- 19 SAINT MICHAEL CHURCH (IGLESIA DE SAN MIGUEL).** 16th century (1558). Single-nave plant with a level chancel. Chapels separated by buttresses. Baroque altarpiece by José Ferreras (1672), Doctor Andrés Laguna's funerary chapel (16th century). Baroque chapel of Our Lady of Peace. The current temple substituted for the former church under the same advocacy, which was located in the area of the Main Square and co-located in 1532. The Catholic Queen Isabella I was crowned in the stand of that original church on December 13th 1474. Landmark of the Segovia Sacra Tour (see number 34).
- 20 MARQUES DEL ARCO PALACE (PALACIO DEL MARQUES DEL ARCO).** From the 16th century, its architect was probably Rodrigo Gil de Hortaño. In the 17th century, the palace owner received the title of Marquis del Arco. With an excellent courtyard inside, the building has two floors with three arcaded sides and Plateresque decorations of balustrades, medallions portraying different characters and escutcheons or shields.



- 31 ALDERMAN LÓPEZ LOSA HOUSE (CASA DEL RESIDOR LÓPEZ LOSA).** In 1574, this was the first convent of the Descalced Carmelite Order, founded by St. Teresa of Ávila. The convent was later moved to their present location, along the same Street. Reformed after some time, the building presents a courtyard with its four sides arcaded and it also has a well. The upper level, made in wood, was altered in the 19th century. Nowadays the building is the seat of the College of Architects.
- 32 SAINT JOSEPH CONVENT (CONVENTO DE SAN JOSÉ).** 16th-17th centuries. This location is subsequent to the original foundation of St. Teresa of Ávila on the 19th March, 1574 (see no. 21). The chapel was built by Pedro de Brizuela on the foundations of the previous one. The Baroque altarpiece, from 1611, depicts the image of St. Joseph with baby Jesus. The sculptor was Luis Salcedro Carrnora (1753). Descalced Carmelite convent.
- 33 SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH (IGLESIA DE SAN ANDRÉS).** 12th century. Three nave structure. Chancel with two apses. Magnificent brick steeple topped by a slate spire. Main altarpiece, 16th and 17th centuries, with wooden sculptures by Mateo de Imberto, Nazario de la Vega and Gregorio Fernández. Paintings by Alonso de Herrera.
- 34 CITY WALL (MURALLA).** Segovia's wall surrounds the whole city. This is also the case in cities such as Ávila or Lugo in Galicia, where the well preserved city wall is approximately 3.5 kms long. Marked by 80 towers, turrets and cubes, it had 13 entry gates, and 5 big doors, out of which we still have Saint Andrew's, Santiago and Saint Cebrían. Saint John's Door and Saint Martin's have disappeared, along with four of their 9 gates or shutters. The City Wall (Muralla) Tourist Information Point can also be visited. It is by Saint Andrew's Door (Puerta de San Andrés) (please see no. 25). There is an access up to the bailey and to the Guards' Corp. We can also visit Santiago's Door, with the Francisco Peralta's Puppet Museum (Museo de títeres de Francisco Peralta) (see no. 30), and the cellar from which the point of entry was controlled.
- 35 SAINT ANDREW'S DOOR (PUERTA DE SAN ANDRÉS).** Also known as the Succor Door (Puerta del Socorro), its access to the bailey will help you enjoy magnificent views of the Jewish quarter. You can buy the tickets in the nearby Tourist Information Point 'La Muralla' (the city wall) in Plaza del Socorro. This Tourist Point offers the visit to a stretch of the city wall that has been rebuilt in the medieval style of construction. You will get all multimedia type of information regarding doors and gates. There is also a bookshop and a shop with items related to townesses and medieval cavalcades and events. From here you can visit the Jewish quarter (see no. 67).
- 36 HOUSE OF THE SUN SEGOVIA MUSEUM (CASA DEL SOL. MUSEO DE SEGOVIA).** The history of the Provincial Museum of Segovia or Segovia Museum began in 1644. As other museums of the times, this museum was conceived to bring together pieces and objects coming from the city and the countryside that materialized after the dismantling of most of the church possessions. Later enlarged with collections coming from individual families and citizens, art pieces and archaeological findings such as the extraordinary collection of Visigoth ibules. The museum has had several sites, and it found its definite location when the City Council provided the general public with a solid building that had been used as a slaughter house since the times of King Henry IV. The so called House of the Sun (Casa del Sol), where today all information and documents related to the city's history and that of its province are saved, treasures materials and data from 10,000 BC all the way through to mid-20th century.
- 37 HOUSE OF CHEMISTRY (CASA DE LA QUÍMICA).** End of 18th century. Royal Laboratory of Chemistry, where Louis Proust, its director, pronounced the 'Law of Definite Proportions'. You can also buy your tickets to the Fortress or Alcázar here.
- 38 ALCAZAR (FORTRESS).** 11th - 19th centuries. Built on the remains of a Roman fortress. It was consecutively transformed all the way from king Alfonso VI (11th century) through to King Philip II (16th century). House of the monarchs of Castile during the Middle Ages. The "Old Palace" was amplified in the 15th century with some magnificent rooms: the Throne Hall (Sólo), the Gallery Hall (Galería), the Pineapples Hall (Píñas), the Monarchs Hall (Reyes), the Cord Hall (Córdon) and the Chapel. The great tower with battlements is called the Juan I Tower, for it was this king who gave it its current aspect. Under the kingdom of Philip II the parade ground and the slate roof slopes were incorporated. The building was a state prison during the 17th and 18th centuries. The king Charles III founded the Royal College of Artillery here in 1764. Luis Dazó and Pedro Velasco were two outstanding artillery officers. They became heroes in the war against the Napoleonic invasion of Spain. There is a sculptural group erected in their memory in the centre of the Reina Victoria Eugenia Gardens. The sculptor was Aniceto Marinas. In 1862 the fortress underwent a horrific fire. Reconstruction works took place from 1882 to 1896, under the charge of the architect Antonio Bermejo y Arteaga was. Visits to the halls in the palace and to the rooms portraying the history of the Royal College of Artillery are available, as well as access to the terrace, the old "Moors Gallery" (Galería de Moros) and to the tower, which enjoys spectacular views. The building is also the seat of the General Military Archive of Spain.
- 39 CAPUCCIN QUARTER AND CLUSTER (CALLEJAS Y PUERTA DE LA CLAUSTR).** This is a unique Romanesque secular architecture ensemble. It is situated in the Canons' quarter (barrio de los Canónigos), near the old Cathedral of St. Mary's, a church that disappeared after the Revolt of the Comuneros, and that was close to St. Alcar's. The cloister had the houses along the current Dazó and Velasco streets, with a similar structure, a front with a rounded arch and an entranceway leading to the central courtyard. Buildings with two storeys, which traditionally had the more noble rooms upstairs. The Aqueduct's channel runs along under the pavement that runs from Dazó street to the fortress. This was the water supply system for this area. The "Cloister Door" (Puerta de la Clastra), one of the three accesses to the canonry quarter, still stands nowadays. A Fiat and sgraffito motifs can still be seen on the door.
- 40 SANTIAGO'S DOOR (PUERTA DE SANTIAGO).** Francisco Peralta's collection of puppets and marionettes. Known since 1122 as Rodrigo Ordóñez's Door, this name changed to the current one of Santiago's door in the 13th century, due to its location, near Santiago's door, no longer standing. It connected the high area of the city with Saint Marcos' outskirts and led to the Camino Real de Castilla (Castilla Royal Road). It keeps its original defensive structure (see no. 24). This interesting architectural example presents external remains of ancient sculptures and paintings. Under the arch and sheltered there, we discover the image of our Lady of Carmo. Inside, we discover the excellent collection of Francisco Peralta's marionettes. He is considered to be one of the best puppeteers in Spain. The collection counts with more than 38 pieces that represent characters from traditional and popular literature, from musical pieces, from classic literature and from children's literature. There is a bookshop specialized in publications on marionettes, puppets and children's puppet games and activities. From this point you can walk to the Mint House. See no. 59.
- 41 SAINT PETER OF THE PEAKS CHURCH (IGLESIA DE SAN PEDRO DE LOS PICOS).** A unique Romanesque church dedicated to St. Peter ad Vincula. The original bell tower, topped with overhangs, is the reason for the church's name. The bell used to warn the citizens of possible attacks and revolts. During the plague that took place at the end of the 16th century, this building acted as an improvised hospital. In the 20th century, it became a private residence.
- 42 ANTONIO MACHADO'S HOUSE AND MUSEUM (CASA-MUSEO DE ANTONIO MACHADO).** This was the renowned Spanish poet's pension from 1919 to 1931. All the furniture and room distribution has been kept as it was then. There is now a bust of the author by the sculptor Emiliano Barral in the garden. Saint Quince's Royal Academy of History and the Arts bought the building with the purpose of preserving it. Frequent and varied cultural activities and annual programmes of literary events take place here. There is a specialized bookshop on Machadoian literature.
- 43 SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH (IGLESIA DE SAN ESTEBAN).** 12th century. Dedicated to the first Christian martyr, it has a structure that includes three naves, with the building's chancel restored during the Baroque period. The atrium or porch and the tower—which was declared a National Monument in 1896—were incorporated into the church in the 13th century. There is a Gothic style Calvary that belonged to Santiago's church, now disappeared.
- 44 THE BISHOP'S PALACE (PALACIO EPISCOPAL).** 16th century. This was the old palace of the Salcedo family. Around 1750, it became the Bishop's Palace. It has a Renaissance, bolstered facade, totally exceptional in the city's noble architecture. The front depicts scenes belonging in the mythical life of Hercules. It has a Neoclassical-style courtyard from the 18th century. The building is currently the Diocesan Museum, with palatial rooms and other rooms with gold pieces. Starting point of the Segovia Sacra Tour (landmarks 13, 10, 68 and 75).
- 45 THE SECRETARY'S HOUSE (CASA DEL SECRETARIO).** 16th century. Plateresque facade. Front with scenes related to Hercules' life. This was Charles I secretary's house. He was Gonzalo Pérez, and was to be secretary to Philip II.
- 46 SAINT DOMINGO DE GUZMÁN'S CONVENT (CONVENTO DE SANTO DOMINGO DE GUZMÁN).** 13th-17th centuries. This is a group of several buildings: Peralta's Palace-house, and Arias de la Hoz's houses, which included the Hercules Tower. There is, indeed, a sculpture of this mythological hero to whom the foundation of Segovia has always been ascribed. The building has been the convent of the Dominican order of nuns ever since 1513. In the 17th century the church was built, possibly designed by Pedro de Brizuela. The simple front is presided by an image of Saint Domingo (see no. 57). Reliquious crafts made by the nuns are for sale here.
- 47 SAINT QUINCE'S CHURCH (IGLESIA DE SAN QUINCE).** 12th century. One nave structure with one apse. The second apse is now part of the bell tower, a frequent solution in Segovia Romanesque buildings. Restored in 1927 to house the Universidad Popular Segoviana. Currently, the seat of St. Quince's Art and History Royal Academy.
- 48 THE OLD CAPUCCIN CONVENT (ANTIGUO CONVENTO DE CAPUCHINOS).** Founded in 1637 by the Count and Countess of Covadonga. We can see the founders' coat-of-arms on the church's main facade, together with an image of saint. Buenaventura. The building was the seat of the Obiate Order of nuns until 1986. It is currently a hotel.
- 49 SAINT NICOLAS OF BARI'S CHURCH (IGLESIA DE SAN NICOLÁS DE BARI).** 12th-13th centuries. Structure of one nave and one apse. The building is currently the Town Hall Theatre Workshop.
- 50 HOLY TRINITY CHURCH (IGLESIA DE LA SANTÍSIMA TRINIDAD).** From the 12th century to the 13th century. Over the crossing presents one nave and its chancel with an outstanding apse in arcade. There is a tower over the crossing. The atrium is in the south facade. Inside, there is a Gothic chapel belonging to the Del Campo family, a former college of Saint Nicholas's from the 16th century. Bari that was originally a church under that adoration, and important paintings by Ambrosio Benson and Jacopo da Pontorno. In the underground, by the apse, there are remains of a previous temple.
- 51 PALACE OF COUNT AND COUNTESS OF MANISILLA (PALACIO DE LOS CONDES DE MANISILLA).** 12th century to 17th century. With remains of Romanesque and Gothic constructions. Inner courtyards and garden.
- 52 ARIAS DÁVILA TOWER. (TORRE DE ARIAS DÁVILA).** 15th century. This was the palace of the powerful Arias Dávila family, who were of Jewish ascendancy but converted to Christianity. There is a tower ornate with different motifs of Jewish origin, the original coffering is still present in the building. There is a monastery of nuns of the Order of Saint Clare.
- 53 NOBLEMAN'S HOUSE. RODERA-ROBLES MUSEUM (CASA DEL HIDALGO. MUSEO RODERA-ROBLES).** 15th and 16th centuries. A good example of Renaissance secular architecture in the city. The arms belonging to the families that built the palace, Bermúdez de Contreras and del Río's families, are kept in the museum. The building contained pieces from the Provincial Museum for years. Now it is the seat of Rodera-Robles Museum, with the permanent exhibition 'Space for Graphic Art' dedicated to the art of engraving, and one room for temporary exhibitions.
- 54 THE JESUIT CHURCH AND CONVENT (IGLESIA Y CONVENTO DE LA COMPAÑÍA DE JESÚS).** Biographic and seminary. End of 16th century. The building follows the Jesuitical model of the Gesù Church in Rome. One central nave structure, with side chapels. A softened dome is present in the crossing. Excellent Baroque altarpiece by José Vallego Vianco (1678).



- 61 SAINT MILLAN CHURCH (IGLESIA DE SAN MILLÁN).** 11th-13th century. Structure in three naves. Piers and columns with interesting iconography on the columns' capitals. Chancel with four apses, low dome with a Caliphal style base and a remarkable pre-Romanesque tower in the Mozarabic style (the Spanish Moorish art). Porch in the north and south facades with biblical scenes and vegetal designs on the capitals. Inside, amongst other pieces, the magnificent sculptures made by Segovia sculptor Aniceto Marinas: a moving image of Our Lady of Solitude at the foot of the Cross, and a figure of Jesus Christ called San Cristó de la Última Palabra. Both statues are taken out onto the Easter parade that takes place in the city every year. Landmark in the Segovia Sacra Tour (see no. 34).
- 62 AYALA BERGANSO PALACE (PALACIO DE AYALA BERGANSO).** 15th-16th centuries. Renaissance palace, a perfect example of a Castilian manor house. Ignacio Zuloaga set up his workshop here originally. It now houses a hotel.
- 63 LAND HOUSE (CASA DE LA TIERRA).** Built in the mid 16th century by José de la Calle, building engineer in the construction of the palace in La Granja de San Ildefonso. This was a meeting place for the court representatives in the City and Land Assembly (Comunidad de Ciudad y Tierra de Segovia).
- 64 SAINT CLEMENTE'S CHURCH (IGLESIA DE SAN CLEMENTE).** 12th-13th centuries. One nave structure, one apse. There is in fact a second apse that is part of the porch running along the south facade. Stunning mural paintings from the 13th century.
- 65 THE TRADEMARK HOUSE (CASA DEL SELLO).** 16th century. Segovia became famous for its cloth industry. In this building, all cloths would be granted with a quality seal or stamp, and a proof of origin stamp. Nowadays, headquarters of Prodestur, tourism association from Segovia province.
- 66 SCHOOL OF ARTILLERY (ACADEMIA DE ARTILLERÍA).** 15th-19th centuries. Founded on the occasion of St. Francis's visit to the Spanish peninsula, around 1220. Built on the old parish church of St. Benedict's, it still has the Gothic, Isabelino cloister from Queen Isabella period. In 1862, and after the fire in the fortress, the School of Artillery was moved to this building. It contains a remarkable library on science and artillery and a museum with objects that have a great historical value.
- 67 MACHADO'S LECTURE HALL (SALA MACHADO).** Inside Mariano Quintanilla Secondary School. When the poet Antonio Machado arrived in Segovia, he taught his lessons from the then called Instituto General y Técnico (see no. 32). One of the classrooms still looks as it used to, and is named after the poet. The old wooden benches in various heights traditionally built in the 19th century, from which every student could follow the teacher's lessons can still be seen there together with the wooden platform on which the teacher would always stand. Currently the building shares two different uses, as it houses Mariano Quintanilla Secondary School and the Official School of Languages.
- 68 SAINT JUSTO AND SAINT PASTOR CHURCH (IGLESIA DE LOS SANTOS JUSTO Y PASTOR).** 12th-13th centuries. One nave structure with one apse. Remarkable Romanesque mural paintings from the end of the 12th century. They represent scenes from the Genesis, from the death of Christ and portraits also a magnificent Pantocrator. Baroque chapel at the north side, which treasures the figure of Gascony Christ (Cristo de los Gascones). This valuable statue is taken out onto the Easter parade that annually takes place in the city (see no. 34).
- 69 SAINVOIR'S CHURCH (IGLESIA DE EL SALVADOR).** 12th-16th century. One nave structure. The chancel was restored during the 16th century. Outstanding Baroque altarpiece. Porch to the south facade.
- 70 MONASTERY OF THE HUMBLE INCARNATION (MONASTERIO DE LA HUMILDE ENCARNACIÓN).** 16th century. Originally a convent run by Augustinian nuns, it was extended in 1592 to the Humble order of nuns, a division of the same order. The building materials are equally humble here, in the facade and in the belly. There is an austere access through a brick rounded arch. The convent houses inside a most revered image of St. Rita that has become rather popular.
- 71 ROYAL MONASTERY OF SAINT ANTHONY (MONASTERIO DE SAN ANTONIO EL REAL).** 15th century. A genuine jewel of Mudéjar or Spanish Moorish art in Segovia. This was King Henry IV's old hunting pavilion. Extraordinary coffered ceiling in the main chapel and an outstanding polychrome Flemish altarpiece depicting the death of Christ. Rectangular cloister with a Gothic-Mudéjar exterior of an intricate character. Inside, Mudéjar ceilings, Flemish tapestries made in clay, and some images and religious objects. The building was first occupied by the Franciscan division of the observant monks. After 1488 it became a monastery of nuns of the Order of Saint Clare.
- 72 MARIA ZAMBRANO STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS (CAMPUS PÚBLICO MARIA ZAMBRANO).** Universidad de Valladolid's campus is named after philosopher and essayist María Zambrano, who spent her young years in Segovia. A new construction, it has been built on the plot where the Casa Grande (big house) used to stand in the 18th century as a revitalizing focal point of Segovia's textile industry. After this use, the prior building housed the Regiment of Artillery. The outside resembles a series of books from a gigantic library. The inner space opens as an agora, as a forum for research work, ideas swap and the interchange of thoughts, after the design of the architects Linazasoro and Sánchez.
- 73 SAINT EULALIA CHURCH (IGLESIA DE SANTA EULALIA).** The most important parish church in the downtown outskirts. Rebuilt in the 18th century. It has some Romanesque remains.
- 74 SAINT JAMES CHURCH (IGLESIA DE SANTO TOMÁS).** 13th century. One nave structure, one apse chancel. Romanesque remains in the apse and in the north door. Impressive Baroque work made in plaster. The chapel of the Order of Saint Clare.
- 75 SEGOVIA PRISON, A RECREATION CENTRE. (LA CÁRCEL SEGOVIA CENTRO DE CREACIÓN).** The old provincial prison in Segovia. Currently a multidiscipline space dedicated to the promotion of artistic creation and to encourage creative industries.
- 76 MADRID'S DOOR (PUERTA DE MADRID).** Monumental arch built around 1705 in commemoration of the siege of Madrid, orchestrated under the orders of Segovia Captains Fermán García and Díaz Sanz.



More information:
Visitor Reception Center
(Azoquejo, 1)
Tel.: +34 921 46 67 20

TRY OUR AUDIOGUIDES!

Segovia Tourist map

Turismo de Segovia

www.turismodesegovia.com



- ### Historic Landmarks
1. Roman Aqueduct (1c) Sculpture Dedicated To The Famous Legend About The Creation Of The Aqueduct
 2. Royal Street
 3. Canaleja Viewpoint
 4. House Of The Peaks
 5. House Of The Rio Family
 6. Palace Of The Count Of Alpuente
 7. Corn Exchange
 8. 15th Century House
 9. Medina Del Campo Square.
 10. Saint Martin Church
 11. Contemporary Art Museum Esteban Vicente
 12. Lozoya Tower
 13. Royal Prison
 14. Corpus Christi Church
 15. Andrés Laguna House.
 16. Jewish Quarter Didactic Centre
 17. Former Sacred Heart School. Ibáñez De Segovia Synagogue
 18. Our Lady Of The Assumption and Saint Frutos Cathedral
 19. Town Hall
 20. Saint Michael Church
 21. Marquis Del Arco Palace
 22. Alderman López Losa House
 23. Saint Joseph Convent
 24. Saint Andrew's Church
 25. City Wall
 26. Saint Andrew's Door
 27. House Of The Sun Segovia Museum
 28. House Of Chemistry
 29. Alcázar (Fortress)
 30. Canonry Quarter And Cloister Door
 31. Santiago's Door
 32. Saint Peter Of The Peaks Church
 33. Antonio Machado's House And Museum
 34. Saint Stephen's Church
 35. The Bishop's Palace
 36. The Secretary's House
 37. Saint Quirce's Church
 38. Saint Domingo De Guzman's Convent
 39. The Old Capucin Convent
 40. Saint Nicholas Of Bari's Church
 41. Holy Trinity Church
 42. Palace Of Count And Countess Of Mansilla
 43. Arias Dávila Tower
 44. Nobleman's House. Rodería-robles Museum
 45. San Sebastian's Church
 46. Quintanar Palace
 47. Floresta De Trifontane Palace
 48. Uceda-peralta Palace
 49. Count Of Cheste Palace
 50. Chains House
 51. House Of Marquis And Marquise Of Lozoya
 52. Saint John Of The Knight's Church. Zuloaga Museum
 53. Saint Lawrence's Church (Iglesia de San Lorenzo)
 54. Saint Lawrence And The Valleys' Quarter Interpretation Centre
 55. Cabila Mill And Mills' Path
 56. Royal Monastery Of San Vincent
 57. Saint John Of The Holy Cross
 58. St. Cebrían's Door
 59. Royal Mint
 60. Saint Mary Of Parral's Monastery
 61. Saint Mark's Rosemary Gardens
 62. Saint Mark's Church
 63. True Cross, Vera Cruz, Church
 64. Saint John Of The Cross Convent
 65. Our Lady Of Fuencisla Sanctuary
 66. Fuencisla Arch
 67. Old Jewish Cemetery
 68. Saint Millán Church
 69. Ayala Berganza Palace
 70. Land House
 71. Saint Clement's Church
 72. The Trademark House
 73. School Of Artillery
 74. Machado's Lecture Hall
 75. Saint Just And Saint Pastor Church
 76. Saviour's Church
 77. Monastery Of The Humble Incarnation
 78. Royal Monastery Of Saint Anthony
 79. Maria Zambrano State University Campus
 80. Saint Eulalia Church
 81. Saint Thomas Church
 82. Segovia Prison, A Recreation Centre
 83. Madrid's Door

