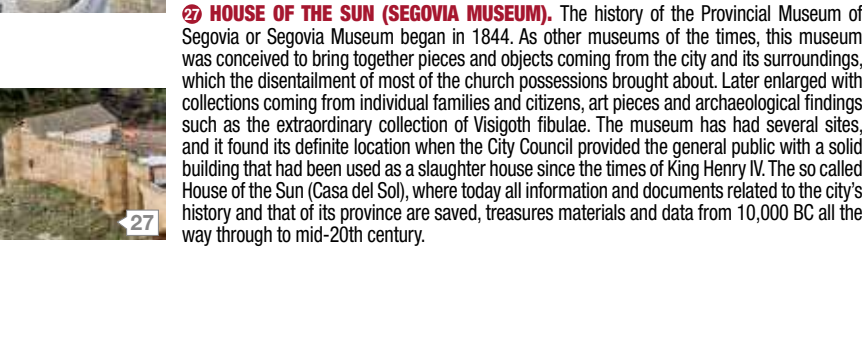


ROUTES TO DISCOVER SEGOVIA



**WORLD HERITAGE SITE**  
**1 ROMAN AQUEDUCT.** Built under Emperor Hadrian during the 2nd century AD. Total length from its origins in the Guadarrama Mountains, 16,186 metres. Length of its arches, 959 metres. Highest point, 28,10 metres. 167 arches. 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 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”, a technique shown today in Casita de Piedra (Little Stone House) or Chamberi sand trap (1B), some metres up before the first aqueduct arches, and in the San Gabriel sand trap (1A). Found after the first arches, both of which were remodelled in medieval times. National Monument since 1884. World Heritage Site since 1985. As the city’s symbol, it appears on its flag, coat of arms, and as a mint mark on coins minted in Segovia.  
**2 ROYAL STREET.** Pedestrian route from the Aqueduct to the Main Square, followed by kings and queens on their way to their palaces. 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, jewelleryes, handicraft and music stores, the finest gastronomy, and much more.  
**3 CANALEJA VIEWPOINT.** Panoramic viewpoint over Guadarrama mountain range, and within it, the profile of the “Dead Woman” Mountain on the horizon. Here visitors have a view of the roofs of the San Millán quarter below, outside the old city walls, the former Moorish neighbourhood, the artisans’ district and the beginning of the Clamores river valley.  
**4 THE HOUSE OF THE SPIKES.** 15th century. It belonged to the Hoz (“sickle”) family, whose coat of arms can be seen above its front door. The diamond-shaped decoration had both 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 PALACE OF THE COUNT OF ALPUENTE.** 15th century. Also called Azpíroz House or Cascales 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 flamboyant Gothic art. Façade with the characteristic Segovia sgraffito, a geometrical Mudejar style type of decoration made with mortar.It houses the headquarters of the Castile and León Development Offices (Servicio Territorial de Fomento de la Junta de Castilla y León).  
**6 ALHÓNDIGA (FORMER CORN EXCHANGE PALACE).** 16th century. Former main grain storehouse in the city, whose coat of arms is repeated on its façade. It preserves its original functional structure. It houses the City Historic Archive and hosts cultural events.  
**7 15TH CENTURY HOUSE.** Former palace of the Tordesillas family, example of urban aristocratic architecture. Granite façade, main entrance with a large frame decorated with balls and Plateresque gallery added in the 16th century.  
**8 MEDINA DEL CAMPO SQUARE.** Its name gives recognition to the heroic support of the town of Medina del Campo (Valladolid) to Segovia during the Revolt of the Comuneros, uprising of the Castilian nobility in the 16th century. The square is surrounded by many impressive buildings like the San Martín church, the Porres house, the contemporary art museum Esteban Vicente, the 16th century Renaissance manor houses of the Solier with their granite façades, and, to their right, the Bornos House, with a curious corner window, both topped by a gallery similar to those used to dry wool and cloth, a 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 “mermaids”) made by Francisco Belver (1851), who also designed the fountain on top of the staircase.  
**9 SAINT MARTIN CHURCH.** 12th century. It is defined by a triple atrium of columns and three apses. The central apse was replaced by the current Baroque one, with an excellent altarpiece from the same period. The church has three porches with remarkable iconography on the column capitals. In the west façade there is an ample front from the 13th century, with an archivolte 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 as well as many works of art, paintings and sculptures.  
**10 LOZOYA TOWER.** 14th-16th centuries. Stronghold remodelled in the 16th century by Francisco de Eraso, secretary to Philip II. Features a magnificent Renaissance patio and a covered gallery in the inner garden. Now houses the Caja Segovia Trust Museum.  
**11 FORMER ROYAL PRISON (PUBLIC LIBRARY).** 18th century. City’s public prison until the early 20th century. Its entrance hall includes the Romanesque façade of a former chapel dedicated to Saint Medel, in the province of Segovia. City hall library (Casa de la Lectura) with a varied program of reading and cultural activities.  
**12 OUR LADY OF THE ASSUMPTION AND SAINT FRUTOS CATHEDRAL.** Its construction began in 1525 following Juan Gil de Montañón’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 Guas, and other elements there, were moved to this newer cathedral. Structure of three naves and an ambulatory. In the 17th century the transept was covered by a dome designed by Pedro de Brizuela and built by Francisco Viadero. Remarkable among its chapels are the Blessed Sacrament Chapel, with a magnificent altarpiece by José de Churriguera; the Holy Burial Chapel, 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 Lying Christ by Gregorio Fernández. The major altarpiece, by Francisco Sabatini (1775), is dedicated to Our Lady of Peace. It’s decorated by sculptures of the Segovia saints Saint Frutos, Saint Geroteo, Saint Valentin and Saint Engracia. The choir keeps the original Gothic seats from the former cathedral and bears two large Baroque organs from the 18th century on each side.  
**13 ROYAL CHURCH OF SAINT MICHAEL.** 16th century (1558). Single nave structure with a flat 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 church came to replace a former one, which was located in the area of the Main Square and collapsed in 1532. The Catholic Queen Isabella I was crowned in the tribune of that original church on December 13th 1474.  
**14 SAINT JOSEPH CONVENT.** 16th-17th centuries. Later location of the foundation established by Saint Teresa of Jesus on March 19th 1574. 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 (Luis Salvador Carmona, 1753). Discalced Carmelite convent.  
**15 SAINT ANDREW’S CHURCH.** 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.  
**16 HOUSE OF CHEMISTRY.** Built at the 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.  
**17 ALCAZAR.** 11th – 19th centuries. Built on the remains of a Roman fortress. It has undergone continuous transformation 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 extended in the 15th century with some magnificent rooms: the Throne Hall (Solio), the Gallery Hall (Galera), the Pinecones Hall (Piñas), the Monarchs Hall (Reyes), the Cord Hall (Cordon) and the Chapel. The great tower with battlements is called the Juan II 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 included. The building was a state prison during the 17th and 18th centuries. King Charles III founded the Royal College of Artillery here in 1764. Luis Daoiz and Pedro Velarde 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. The building is also the head office of the General Military Archive of Spain.

**JEWISH QUARTER**  
**18 CORPUS CHRISTI CHURCH (FORMER GREAT SYNAGOGUE).** 14th century. It was the 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 was damaged by a fire in 1899. In 2004, its plaster decoration was restored in capitals and galleries. It belongs to the convent of the order of Saint Clare.  
**19 JEWISH QUARTER DIDACTIC CENTRE.** Doctor Andrés Laguna was born in this house. Laguna was a prominent figure in the fields of Medicine and Scientific Research, and the doctor of King Charles I and of the popes Paul III and Julius III. The palace once belonged to Abraham Seneor, distinguished member of the Segovia Jewish quarter, who was Major Judge of the Jewish districts in the Castile Kingdom. The façade is associated to the Mexía de Iovar 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 established programme of activities.  
**20 CITY WALL.** Segovia’s wall surrounds the whole city. This is also the case in cities such as Avila or Lugo in Galicia, where the well preserved wall is approximately 3.5 kms long. Marked by 80 towers, turrets and cubes, it had 13 entry gates, and 5 big city gates, of which 3 remain, Saint Andrew’s, Santiago and Saint Cebrian. Saint John’s city gate and Saint Martin’s have disappeared along with four of their gates or shutters. The city wall (Muralla) tourist information point can also be found here and is located near St. Andrew’s city gate (puerta de San Andrés, see number 26). There is also an access point up to the bailey and Guards’ Corp. You can also visit Santiago’s city gate, with Francisco Peralta’s Puppet Museum (Museo de Títeres de Francisco Peralta, see number 31), and the cellar from which the right of entry was controlled.  
**21 FORMER CITY GATE OF SAINT ANDREW (CITY WALL INFORMATION OFFICE).** Also known as the succour city gate (Puerta del Socorro). Its access to the bailey offers magnificent views of the Jewish quarter. You can buy tickets in the nearby tourist information point “La Muralla” (the city wall) in Plaza del Socorro. This visitor center provides access to a section of the wall and features multimedia exhibits about Segovia’s gates and posterns. It also includes a bookstore and gift shop specializing in medieval fortresses and knights. From here, you can also visit the former Jewish Cemetery.  
**22 HOUSE OF THE SUN (SEGOVIA MUSEUM).** The history of the Provincial Museum of Segovia or Segovia Museum began in 1844. As other museums of the times, this museum was conceived to bring together pieces and objects coming from the city and its surroundings, which the disentanglement of most of the church possessions brought about. Later enlarged with collections coming from individual families and citizens, art pieces and archaeological findings such as the extraordinary collection of Visigoth fibulae. 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.



**CULTURAL EVENTS CALENDAR**  
**OTHER WALKS**  
**RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS**  
**ACCESSIBILITY**

**MORE MUSEUMS AND UNIQUE PLACES**  
**23 FORMER ROYAL PALACE OF SAINT MARTIN (CONTEMPORARY ART MUSEUM ESTEBAN VICENTE).** The building is part of the former Saint Martin 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 Segovian artist Esteban Vicente, member of the New York School of American Abstract Expressionism.  
**24 FORMER CITY GATE OF SANTIAGO (FRANCISCO PERALTA PUPPET COLLECTION)**  
Francisco Peralta’s collection of puppets and marionettes. Known since 1122 as Rodrigo Ordoñez’s Gate, this name changed to the current one of Santiago’s gate in the 13th century, due to its location, near Santiago’s old church, no longer standing. It connected the high area of the city with Saint Marcos’ outskirts and led to the Camino Real de Castilla (Castile 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 Camino. 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 features more than 38 pieces that represent characters from traditional and popular literature, musical pieces, classic literature and children books. There is a bookshop specialized in publications on marionettes, puppetries and children’s puppet games and activities. From this point you can walk to the Mint House.  
**25 ANTONIO MACHADO HOUSE-MUSEUM.** 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 Quirce’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 Machadian literature.  
**26 EPISCOPAL PALACE.** 16th century. This was the old palace of the Salcedo family. Around 1750, it became the Bishop’s Palace. It has a Renaissance, bolstered façade, 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.  
**27 FORMER HOUSE OF HIDALGO (RODERA-ROBLES MUSEUM).** 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 y 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.  
**28 QUINTANAR PALACE.** This is the palace of the Marquis and Marquise of Quintanar. Built during the 15th and 16th centuries. Interesting collection of arches and helmets on the entrance door. Traditional Segovia courtyard with blazoned columns. An imperial-style staircase leads to the upper rooms. Canopies and ceilings decorated with painted wallpaper from the 18th century. In 1949 the building became a teacher training school and was later the official Music School. In the summer the building hosts young Arts students on a scholarship. It is now a multidiscipline cultural centre for design.  
**29 FORMER CHURCH OF SAINT JOHN OF THE KNIGHTS (ZULOAGA MUSEUM).** 11th-13th century. A three nave structure with a three apse head. There are porches in the south and west façades. There is a remarkable Gothic front in the latter. The building still has the remains of a Visigothic church from, approximately, the 6th century. The church served as a pantheon for the knights Fernán García and Díaz Sanz, founders of the Noble Lineages of Segovia, and of Don Diego de Colmenares, city chronicler. The ceramist Daniel Zuloaga bought this house in 1905 in order to set up his workshop here and live in it at the same time. Visitors can see the numerous works by the artist.  
**30 ROYAL MINT (ROYAL MINT MUSEUM AND AQUEDUCT INTERPRETATION CENTER).** 16th-18th centuries. One of the oldest buildings in European industrial architecture. Founded in 1583 by king Philip II, the works were designed, planned and directed by Juan de Herrera. This was the first mechanized mint in Spain. A hydraulic system using vertical wheels moved by water force, activated a modern machinery called the ‘ingenios’ (the ingenious wit), that perfected the entire coining process. After its renovation, this building was converted into the Royal Mint Museum, providing the story of the various minting techniques, with a bookshop specialized in numismatics with antique coins for sale. There is also a room for temporary exhibitions, a Romantic garden called the King’s Garden (Jardín del Rey), and the Aqueduct’s Interpretation Centre. (CENTRO DE INTERPRETACIÓN DEL ACUEDUCTO).  
**31 MONASTERY OF SANTA MARÍA DEL PARRAL.** 15th century. Hyeronimite order. Founded by Henry IV. The structure has one nave and a polygonal chancel. A Plateresque tower was built by Juan Campero. Some side chapels were built in between buttresses. There is an extraordinary main altarpiece and some tombs to the sides made in alabaster that belong to the Marquis and Marquise of Villena (16th century). There are four cloisters: the Lodge Cloister (Portería), the Inn Cloister (Hospedería), the Nursing Cloister (Enfermería) and the Main Cloister. The building now holds the central headquarters of the Hyeronimite order.  
**32 CHURCH OF VERA CRUZ.** 13th century. Although traditionally considered a Templar church, its construction has been attributed to the Holy Sepulchre Order. With a dodecagonal layout that surrounds the central structure, it has three apses. The church was inspired by the Holy Sepulchre Church in Jerusalem. A tower and a fourth apse were added later. It contains fragments of mural paintings. The building kept for centuries a relic of the Lignum Crucis, a wooden fragment from the cross where Jesus died. It currently belongs to the Order of Malta.  
**33 CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF CARMEN (SAINT JOHN OF THE CROSS CONVENT).** 16th century. Founded in 1586 by St. John of the Cross, who helped build it with his own hands. It contains his sepulchre, which was visited by Pope Saint John Paul II in 1982. A cypress tree, believed to have been planted by Saint John himself, is still alive by the shrine that was his spiritual haven. There are some remains of the Trinitarian convent of St. Mary of Rocamador (13th century).The convent is currently run by the male order of Discalced Carmelites..  
**34 FUENCISLA ARCH.** Monumental arch built around 1700. We can see on the outside, the image of St. Ferdinand, and inside, a relief that depicts the miracle of Santa María del Salto, associated to a young woman who had converted from Judaism to Christianity.  
**35 FORMER CONVENT OF SAN FRANCISCO (ARTILLERY ACADEMY).** 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.

**TRY OUR AUDIOGUIDES!**  
**Segovia**  
**WORLD HERITAGE SITE**  
**Turismo de Segovia**  
**More information:**  
Visitor Reception Centre (Azoguejo, 1)  
Tel.: + 34 921 46 67 20  
**Junta de Castilla y León**  
**SEGOVIA**  
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