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Transicos Belliver (1851).

9. THE LOZDYA TOWER. 14th-16th C. It is a house-fortress that was rebuilt by Francisco be Traso, scoretary of King Philip II, in the middle of the 16th century. It has a Renaissance countyard and a rear garden with a porticoed gallery.

10. SAN MARTIN CHURCH. 12th C. Three-nave structure and transept with three apses. The centre apse was replaced by the current Baroque one and, inside, it houses an excellent altarpiece from the same period. It has three attia with interesting iconography on the capitals. On the western façade, there is a wide doorway from the 15th century with four large sculptures — the four Major Prophets — on its jambs. The tower — ending in a Baroque spire — was built in brick in the 14th C. Inside, are the tomb and chapel of the Herrera family and several patintinos and sculptures.

several paintings and sculptures.

ROYAL JAILHOUSE. 17th-18th C. It was the public jail of the city until beginning of the 20th C. In the hallway there is a Romanesque doorway in the no longer standing hermitage of San Medel de Bernuy de Porreros.

mently, it is the Public Library, and the Indiana Standard Standar

a convent of the order of Saint Claire.

ANDRES LAGUNA HOUSE (Jewish Quarter Visitor Centre). Dr. 13. ANDRES LAGUMA HOUSE (Jewish Quarter Visitor Centre). Dr. Andrés Laguna was bom in this house. He was a notable man in the fields of Medicine and Scientific Research. He was doctor to Charles I and to Popes Paul II and Julius III. The palace previously belonged to Abraham Senneor, a distinguished member of the Segovian Jewish community, He was tax-collector of the Catholic Monarchs and Main Judge of the Jewish quarters of the Castilian Kingdom. The doorway was made by Mexia de Tovar. Inside, the Jewish Quarter Visitor Centre is housed. It offers a broad view of the Jewish Quarter using different audio-visual means. Also, it contains an extensive collection of books on Jewish Quiture.

. Jewish culture, 4. SAN ANDRES GATE. Tourist Information Point La Muralla [The Wall]. It also known as the Socorro [Aid] Arch. It is possible to enter the parapet walk, om which magnificent views of the Jewish quarter can be admired, by urchasing a ticket at the Tourist Information Point La Muralla [The Wall], located the Socorro Square. From there it is possible to gain access to another stretch

in the Socorro Square. From there it is possible to gain access to another stretch of the Wall as welf as extensive multimedia information.

15. CASA DEL SOL [The Sun House] (Museum of Segovia). The Museum of Segovia was created in 1844 — like others of the same type — with the aim of gathering together the objects obtained through the confiscation of church property which had remained in the province. After being located in several different buildings, the City Council finally granted the use of an old building, which had been a slaughterhouse since the reign of Henry IV: the so-called Casa del Sol.

16. NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA ASUNCIÓN Y SAN FRUTOS CATHEDRAL. Its construction began in 1525, following the plans of Juan Gil de Hontañon, and it was consecrated in 1768. After the destruction of the former Cathedral.

Carrelly, it houses the offices of the Public Works Department of the Jurial de Castilla y León.

4. CASA DE LOS DEL RÍO [the Del Río House]. 15th-16th C. Its construction was commissioned by the alderman Gonzalo del Rio. It includes a courverd with beautiful helicoidad columns.

5. ALHONDIGA [Corn Exchange]. 16th C. It was the former grain store of the city, whose coat of arms can be seen on the façade. Currently, it houses the City Archive and several rooms used for cultural activities.

6. 15th CENTURY HOUSE. It was the former Tordesillas Palace and an example of urban noble housing. It has a Plateresque gallery that was added in the 16th C.

7 y 8. SOLIER HOUSE AND BORNOS HOUSE. They are large, 16th C. Renaissance houses. Both are crowned with a gallery that was used to dry fabrics, which gives testimony to the booming textille industry the city enjoyed for centuries. Opposite these two houses there is a fountain by the sculptor Francisco Bellver (1851).

9. THE LOZOYA TOWER. 14th-16th C. It is a house-fortress that was rebuilt by Francisco de Eraso, secretary of King Philip II, in the middle of the 16th century. It has a Renaissance countyard and a rear garden with a porticoed gallery.

10. SAN MARTIN CHURCH. 12th C. Three-nave structure and transept with three apses. The centre apse was replaced by the current Baroque one and, inside, it houses a new scelenate and the solid proportions. It has a support to the construction of the parade ground and the sloping slate roots. In the 18th century, it was the state that with interesting iconography on the capitals. On the western façade, there is a wide doorway from the 16th and 17th c. Three-lave state of the Castillan of the construction of the parade ground and the sloping slate roots. In the 18th century, it was the State as a wide doorway from the 16th c. It is a proportion of the parade ground and the sloping slate roots. In the 18th century, it was the State as a wide doorway from the 16th c. It is a proportion of the parade ground and the sloping slate

responsible for its preservation.

23. SAN ESTERAN CHURCH. 12th C. Three-nave structure with a transept that was altered during the Baroque period. The attium and the tower, which was declared a National Monument in 1896, were added in the 13th century Inside, the Gothic Calvary is noteworthy. It comes from the no longer standing

Santiago Church.

24. THE EPISCOPAL PALACE. (Diocesan Museum). 16th C. It was the former palace of the Salcado family that was turned into the Episcopal Palace in around 1750. It has a Renaissance façade, a doorway with scenes from the life of Hercules and a Neoclassical countyard from the 18th century. It houses the Diocesan Museum.

life of Hercules and a Neoclassical courtyard from the 18th century. It houses the Diocesan Museum.

25. THE SECRETARY HOUSE. 16th C. It has a Plateresque façade and a doorway with motifs related to the life of Hercules. These were the lodgings of Gonzalo Pérez, the secretary of Charles I and Philip II.

26. SANTO DOMINGO EL REAL CONVENT (Hercules Tower). It dates from the 18th -17th C. The Hercules Tower belonged to a Medieval house-fortness in whose interior a sculpture of the mythical founder of the city is preserved. It was also the house-palace of the Arias de la Hoz family and, since 1513, a Convent of the Dominican Sisters. The church was built in the 17th C.

27. SAN QUIRCE CHURCH. 12th C. One-nave structure and an apse. The second apse is part of the belify, something very frequently found in Segovian Romanesque. It was restored in 1927 to house the Universidad Popular Segoviana. Currently, it is the main office of the San Quirce Royal Academy of History and Art.

Historic Landmarks





































30. CONDES DE MANSILLA PALACE. 12th-17th C. Inside, there are the remains of Romanesque and Gothic constructions. Currently, it houses the halls of residence of

to Hollital Basque and Guarde Consolucions. Concerning in mode and as the Consolucions of Valladolid.

31. SAN NICOLAS CHURCH. 12th-13th C. One-nave structure and an apse. The second apse is part of the belfry, something very frequently found in Segovian Romanesque. Currently, it houses the Local Theatre Workshop.

32. SAN MIGUEL CHURCH. 16th C. (1558). One-nave structure, flat transept and chapels between buttresses. It has a Baroque altarpiece by José Ferreras (1672), the funeral chapel of Dr. Andrés Laguna (16th C.), and the Baroque Chapel of the Virgin of Peace. This church replaced a former one of the same name, which collapsed in 1532, and which was located in the centre of the Main Square, in whose gallery, Isabella I was morelaimed Queen in 1474.

and willich was bucked in the death of the Invalid Squalet, ill whose gainety, isabelial rivas proclaimed Queen in 1474.

33. ARIAS DÁVILA TOWER. 15th C. It was the Palace of the Arias Dávila family. The tower is covered by different motifs in sgraffilo. The original coffered ceiling has been preserved. Currently, if thouses the Regional Office of the Ministry of Economics.

34. ESTEBAN VICENTE CONTEMPORARY ART MUSEUM. It is part of the former Royal Palace of San Martin, which was built by John If or his son, the future Henry IV. In 1518, it was turned into the Hospital de Viejos, whose chapel is still preserved. Later, it housed the School of Fine Art. In 1998 it was equipped for the Contemporary Art Museum. The permanent exhibition displays the work of the Segovian arist Esteban Vicente, the only Spanish member of the New York School of American abstract progressions.

Robles Museum.

36. CHURCH AND CONVENT OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS. (Bishopric and Seminary). End of 16th C. It follows the model of the Gesú Church in Rome with a central nave and a dome depressed within the crossing. The Baroque altarpiece was made by José Vallejo Vivanco (1678).

37. SAN SEBASTIÁN CHURCH. 12th-13th C. One-nave structure. The second

coffered ceilings. Currently, it is a restaurant.

10. UCEDA-PERALTA PALACE. 17th C. building, and main office of the Provincial Council. It has an interesting porticoed courtyard.

41. CONDE DE CHESTE PALACE. It was built by the alderman Juan de Contreras

at the end of the 15th C. Currently, it is a school.

42. LAS CADENAS HOUSE [The Chains House]. 13th-15th C. It is the house-fortess of the Counts of Chinchón and Marquises of Moya. It protected the San Juan Characteristics and paralleloid is 1,000.

o the age of the building. 14. SAN JUAN DE LOS CABALLEROS CHURCH (Zuloaga Museum). 11th-144. SAN JUAN DE LOS CABALLEROS CHOREN (Zuloaga muselimi). Tight C. Three-nave structure and a transport with three apose. It has atria on the southern and northern façades. In the latter one, the Gothic doorway is noteworthy, it preserves the remains of a Visigoth Church (6th.C.). The church served as the vault for the knight perman Garcia and Diaz Sanz, who were the founders of the noble lineages of Segovia. In 1905 it was bought by the ceramist Daniel de Zuloaga in order to house his workshop and back the Segovia is the School Management.

In 1905 it was bought by the ceramist Daniel de Zuloaga in order to house his workshop and abode. Currently, it is the Zuloaga Museum.

45. SAN LORENZO CHURCH. 11th-13th C. It is possible that it was built over a former church. One-nave structure and three apses. It preserves an interesting Renaissance triplych and a coffered ceiling.

46. SAN VICENTE EL REAL MONASTERY. 12th-17th C. Cistercian nuns.

47. SANTA CRUZ LA REAL MONASTERY. 13th-15th C. It is a Romanesque Dominican convent (1218). It was rebuilt by the Catholic Monarchs to honor Santo Dominigo with a convent that replaced the former one, which was located over the Penitential Cave of the Saint. The Gothic doorway was made by Juan Guas at the end of the 15th C. Currently it houses IE University.

48. SAN CERBIAN GATE. Its name comes from a nearby hermitage — no longer standing — and it connects the upper part of the city with the San Lorenzo Quarter.

49. SANTIAGG GATE (Francisco Peralta's Marionette Collection). It was also called Rodrigo Ordoñez Gate and it connects the city with the San Marcos neighborhood and the former Royal Path of Castile. It houses the Francisco Peralta's Marionettes Collection.

vanonertes Collection. 50. REAL CASA DE MONEDA [The Mint]. It is an outstanding example of industria

nd the Aqueduct Visitor Centre.

1. SANTA MARIA DEL PARRAL MONASTERY. 15th C. It was founded by enry IV. One-nave structure with polygonal transept and side chapels between uttresses. The Platerseque tower was made by Juan Campero. It also has an important tarpiece and the tomb of the Marquises of Villena (16th C.). It has four doisters: the orteria, Hospederia, Enfermeria and Principal. Currently, it is the Main House of the

Porteria, Hospederia, Enfermeria and Principal. Currently, it is the Main House of the Jeroniman Order.

52. SAN MARCOS CHURCH. 12th C. One-nave structure and one apse.

53. LA VERA CRUZ CHURCH. 13th C. Its construction is attributed to the Order of the Holy Sepulchre. It has a dodecagonal plan around a central shrine with three apses. It ladesign is based on the Holy Sepulchre Church in Jerusalem. The tower and the fourth apse were added later. It shows fragments of mural painting and, for centuries, it preserved a relic of the Lignum Crucis. Currently, it belongs to the Order of Malta. 54. NUESTRA SENORA DEL CARMEN MONASTERY. 16th C. It was founded by San Juan de la Cruz in 1586. It houses his tomb. Still today, a cypress planted by the Saint next to the hermitage that served as his spiritual refuge is preserved. The remains of the Convent of the Trinitarios de Santa Maria de Rocamador (13th C.) can also be seen. 55. NUESTRA SENORA DE LA FUENCISLA SANTURAY. She is the Patron Saint of the City. It was built between 1598 and 1613 by Francisco de Mora. It has an important Baroque grille, which was offered to the church by the the guild responsible for carding and separating wool.

Baroque grille, which was offered to the cnurch by the tine guild responsible for carding and separating wool.

56. JEWISH CEMETERY. It is the Jewish cemetery of the city. It extends over a hill known as the Pinarillo (small pine forest) along the valley of the Clamores River. It has anthropomorphic formbs and chambers carved in the rock.

57. SAN MILLAN CHURCH. 11th-13th C. Three-nave structure and transept with four apses. The pillars and columns preserve interesting iconography on the capitals. It has a dome with caliphal ribs and a Mozarabic tower from the 10th C. There are attia on the northern and southern façades, whose capitals present scenes from the Bible and vegetable motifs. Inside, among other works, there are sculptures by Anceto Marinas, such as La Soledad al pie de la Cruz [Loneliness at the foot of the Cross] and the Santsimo Cristo en su Ultima Palabra [Christ uttering his Last Word]. Both go out in procession during Easter celebrations.

60. SAN CLEMENTE CHURCH. 12th-13th C. One-nave structure and an apse. It preserves mural paintings (13th C.).
61. THE STAMP HOUSE. 15th C. In this building the quality and origin stamp was placed on the textiles that gave the city worldwide fame.
62. THE ACADEMY OF ARTILLERY (former Convent of San Francisco).
15th-16th C. Its foundation was due to the visit that San Francisco de Asis made to the Peninsula in around the year 1220. It was built over the former San Benito Church, from which the Gothic-Elizabethan cloister is preserved. In 1862 it was occupied by the Royal School of Artillery, after the fire at the Alcázar, where it had its main office. It has an important library with books on solences and artillery.
63. SAN JUSTO Y PASTOR CHURCH. 12th T-13th C. One-nave structure and a transept with one apse. It preserves important Romanesque mural paintings from the end

remains.

67. SANTO TOMÁS CHURCH. 13th C. One-nave structure and a transept with an apse. There are Romanesque remains in the apse and the northern door. It has important Baroque plasterwork and an altarpiece made in 1759.

68. LA FUENCISLA ARCH. Monumental arch that was built around 1700. Outside, a soulbure of San Fernando can be seen and, inside, a relief with the miracle of Maria relief salto. del Salto. **69. MADRID GATE.** Monumental arch that was built around 1705 to celebrate the

69. MADKIU GAIL. Monumental arch that was built around 1/Us to celebrate the conquest of Madrid by the Segovain captains Fernán García y Díaz Sanz.
70. SAN MARCOS ROMERAL. It is a garden created by the Uruguayan landscape gardener Leandro Silva amongst the groves of the Eresma River, where he created a micro-climate where every type of plant species has its place.
71. THE AQUEDUCT VISITOR CENTRE. This is a modern interactive, multimedia exhibition that, with water as your guide, will take you along more than 15 kilometres of the best preserved Roman Aqueduct in the world. In addition, you will travel through the more than 2,000 years of history of the monument that was declared a World Heritage Site hu INFSCO in 1985. 72. SEGOVIA'S GASTRONOMY MUSEUM. In this museum visitors can learn

Accommodations

1	H *****	Eurostars Convento Capuchinos	Plazuela Capuchinos, 2. 40.001 Segovia		415 250
2	H ****	Los Arcos	P° de Ezequiel González, 26. 40.002 Segovia		437 46
3	H ****	Cándido	Avda. de Gerardo Diego s/n. 40.006 Segovia		440 83
4	H ****	Eurostars Plaza Acueducto	Avda. del Padre Claret, 2-4. 40.001 Segovia		413 403
5	H ****	Parador de Segovia	Ctra. de Valladolid, s/n. 40.003 Segovia		443 73
6	H ****	Puerta de Segovia	Ctra de Soria, 12. 40.196 La Lastrilla		437 16
7	HR ****	Palacio San Facundo	Pza. de San Facundo, 4. 40.001 Segovia		463 06
8	H ****	S. Antonio El Real	C/ San Antonio el Real, s/n. 40.004 Segovia		413 45
9	H ***	Acueducto	Avda. del Padre Claret, 10. 40.001 Segovia		250 550
10	HR ***	Hostería Ayala Berganza	C/ Carretas, 5. 40.001 Segovia		460 448
11	H ***	La Casa Mudéjar	C/ Isabel la Católica, 8. 40.001 Segovia		466 250
12	H ***	Condes de Castilla	C/ José Canalejas, 3-5. 40.001 Segovia		463 529
13	HR ***	Don Felipe	C/ Daoiz, 7. 40.003 Segovia		466 09
14	HR ***	Finca Las Margas	Ctra. La Losa, s/n. 40.154 Madrona		062 048
15	H ***	Infanta Isabel	Pza. Mayor, 12. 40.001 Segovia		461 300
16	HA **	Aralso II	C/ Teniente Ochoa, 8. 40.002 Segovia		444 81
17	H **	Avda. del Sotillo	Avda. del Sotillo, 1. 40.196 La Lastrilla		445 41
18	H **	Corregidor	Ctra. de Ávila, 1. 40.002 Segovia		425 76
19	HA **	El Nogal	C/ Prado de la Mancha, 40,154 Madrona		485 260
20	HR **	Ruta de Castilla	Ctra. de Riaza, 25. 40.003 Segovia		441 08
21	H ** HR **	San Miguel	C/ Infanta Isabel, 6. 40.001 Segovia		463 65
22	1111	Las Sirenas	C/ Juan Bravo, 30. 40.001 Segovia		462 663
23	HsR **	Boal	Pza. de la Costana, s/n. 40.196 La Lastrilla		432 94
24	HsR **	Fornos	C/ Infanta Isabel, 13. 40.001 Segovia		460 198
25	11011	El Mirador	Ctra. de Valladolid, s/n. 40.196 La Lastrilla		431 99
26	11011	Sotopalacio	C/ Segovia, 15. 40.154 Madrona		485 100
27	Hs **	Venta Magullo	Ctra. de Soria, s/n. 40.196 La Lastrilla		435 01
28	11511	Casa de la Moneda	C/ Moneda, 3. 40.003 Segovia		475 14
29	HsR *	Don Jaime	C/ Ochoa Ondátegui, 8. 40.001 Segovia		444 78
30	HsR *	Don Jaime II	C/ Ochoa Ondátegui, 11. 40.001 Segovia		444 78
31	HsR *	Hostería Natura	C/ Colón, 5. 40.001 Segovia		466 710
32	HsR *	La Huerta de S. Lorenzo	C/ S. Vicente el Real, 27. 40.003 Segovia	921	443 22
33 34	HsR *	Juan Bravo Plaza	C/ Juan Bravo, 12. 40.001 Segovia		460 30
35	HsR *	Segovia	C/ Cronista Lecea, 11. 40.001 Segovia C/ San Francisco, 5. 40.001 Segovia		923 468
36	Hs *	Sol Cristina	Avda. de Obispo Quesada, 40-42, 40.006 SG	021	427 51
37	HsR *	Sol Cristina II	Ctra. Villacastín, 6 - 2°L y 8 - 2°P. 40.006 SG		427 51
38	HsR *	Taray	Cuesta de S. Bartolomé, s/n. 40.001 Segovia		463 04
39	HsR *	Vadama	C/ Santa Catalina, 8. 40.003 Segovia		437 04
40	P	Aragón	Pza. Mayor, 4-1°. 40.001 Segovia		460 91
41	P	Casa Mariano	Ctra. de San Rafael, 3. 40.195 Revenga		479 01
42	P	Cerro de la Fuente	C/ Cerro de la Fuente, 33. 40.196 La Lastrilla		434 63
43	P	Las Dos JJ	Ctra. de Valladolid, s/n. 40.196 La Lastrilla		975 11
44	P	El Gato	Pza. del Salvador, 10. 40.001 Segovia		423 24
45	P	Hospedaje La Judería	C/ Almuzara, 1, 40,003 Segovia		461 740
46	P	Hospedaje San Francisco	C/ San Francisco, 11. 40.001 Segovia		433 29
47	P	Hospedaje Victoria	C/ Santa Teresa de Jesus, 11. 40.004 Segovia		444 30
48	P	Odeón	C/ Escuderos, 10. 40.001 Segovia	664	886 60
49	P	Yolanda	C/ Cerro de la Fuente, 50. 40.196 La Lastrilla		434 63
50	AT	Alcázar	C/ Velarde, 4 1°F. 40.003 Segovia	616	397 988
51	RA **	Aralso	Avda. de Gran Canaria, 20. 40.196 La Lastrilla	921	428 79
52	AT	Casavillena	C/ Marqués de Villena, 2 - 4. 40.003 Segovia		709 490
53	AT	Entre Acebedas	C/ Costanilla, 8 - 40.195 Revenga	679	018 42
54	AT	Jardín de Velarde	C/ Velarde, 5 - 40.003 Segovia		839 629
55	AT	Oasis	C/ Manzano, 24 - 1º E. 40.195 Revenga		462 70
56	AT	Refitolería Apartamentos	C/ Refitolería, 5. 40.003 Segovia		100 71
57	AT	Veladiez	Ctra. de Soria, 12. 40.196 La Lastrilla		421 64
	AT	Trinidad 10	C/ Trinidad, 10. 40.001 Segovia		479 55
	AT	Villa Don Juan II	Ronda de Don Juan II, 3. 40.003 Segovia		462 419
	CAMPING 1°		Av. Don Juan de Borbón y Battemberg, 48. 40004 SC		
61		' Fuentemilanos	Aeródromo de Fuentemilanos, s/n- 40.153 Fuentem.		
62		TURÍSTICO - Duermevela Hostel	C/ Gascos, 7 40.003 Segovia		282 44
63	PO	Los Cercados	C/ Los Cercados, 7. 40.153 Fuentemilanos		485 800
64	CRAC	Hospedería Gemma	Trav. de Colombia, 2. 40.196 La Lastrilla	921	441 378

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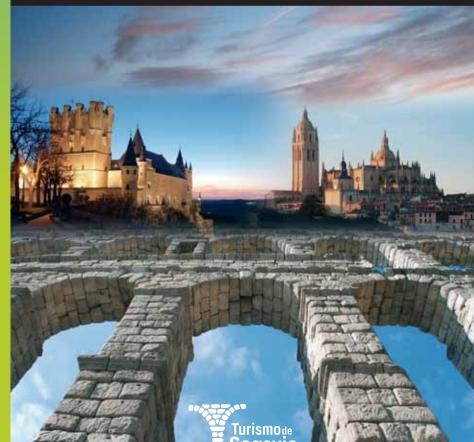




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