Segovia is a beautiful city standing on a rocky outcrop between the Eresma and Clamores rivers one thousand meters (3,300 feet) above sea level and twelve kilometers (7 miles) from the Sierra de Guadarrama. Capital of the province of the same name, Segovia's livelihood relies on the exploitation of its livestock, forests, and agricultural resources, in addition to the art of good eating. The best route from Madrid is by way of Autovía A–6, through the Guadarrama tunnel that cuts through the mountains of the Sistema Central. Afterwards, a right turn on the N–603 and a short distance further will take you to the city, a total of 90 kilometers (56 miles) from the capital of Spain.

Its proximity to high mountains makes Segovia a place with a cold but invigorating climate. Freezing temperatures are common during the lengthy winter season. This, in turn, favors the exuberance of nature, proliferation of forests, streams, and landscapes of great beauty. Hotels are perfectly adapted to the climatic conditions and are intent on making the visitor's stay as comfortable as possible.

Segovia has been given the nickname of the Stone Ship. This is because the profile of the Alcázar castle perched on the rocks resembles the prow of a ship while the Cathedral tower serves as the mast. Lyricism aside, Segovia is one of the richest cities in Spain for monuments, as well as historical and cultural traditions. The UNESCO acknowledged this in 1985 by declaring it a World Heritage City.
Historical Background

Originally a series of villages, it was conquered by the Romans in the first century and became a military emporium. At the fall of the Roman Empire, peoples from the North of Europe settled here until they were overpowered by the Arabs. While under Arab domination, Segovia became capital of various Moorish kingdoms.

In 1088, Segovia was conquered by Alfonso VI, king of Castile, initiating a period of political importance and became the residence of the court of the Trastámara dynasty, seat of a bishop, and a prosperous trading center with northern Europe due to its wealth of livestock and burgeoning textile industry. During this period, the majority of the numerous Romanesque monuments were built, making Segovia the city center with the largest number of Romanesque constructions in all of Europe. In the 15th century, Segovia rose to prominence with the Trastámaras, becoming the center of the royal court. In 1474, and as the culminating point of this era, Isabella the Catholic was proclaimed queen of the kingdom of Castile in the Church of San Miguel.

When Charles V came to the throne with his new imperial government, Segovia refused to admit the loss of its preeminence and headed the uprising known as the Revolt of the Comuneros and was defeated in 1521. The city was then relegated to a secondary role politically but maintained its economic power centered around textile manufacturing, reaching its peak during the 16th century.

In the 17th century, the textile industry collapsed, destroying with it much of the city’s activity. In the 18th century, it regained some of its splendor with the Bourbon monarchs, primarily with the building of the stately palaces at La Granja and Riofrío.
ITINERARIES IN THE CITY

Professional tourist guides may be engaged by contacting the Tourist Offices in the city. Unless otherwise indicated, during Holy Week and during the summer, churches are open from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4:30 to 7:30 p.m. The rest of the year they are only open during worship services.

ITINERARY I

Outside the Walls

The Romanesque Church of San Millán (1) is situated near the beginning of the pedestrian avenue of Fernández Ladreda. It was built in the 12th century and is considered by many to be the best example of Segovian Romanesque. The tower, Mozarab in style and earlier than the rest of the building, the porch, and the four apses are of special interest. Proceeding along Avenida de Fernández Ladreda, to the right we encounter the Church of San Clemente (2), also Romanesque with a notable apse with blind arches. A little further along, we come to the Plaza del Azoguejo. Here the Roman Aqueduct (3) rises in all its splendor to a height of 29 meters (95 ft.). This remarkable work of engineering, the largest and best preserved from the Roman Empire, dates from the first century and transported water from more than fifteen kilometers away. Its huge blocks of granite are joined by an extraordinary opposition of forces without any kind of mortar. Today it is the city’s landmark and a
work of exceptional beauty. Following the Aqueduct in leaving the walled sector, we can detour on the street called Calle Ochoa Ondátegui until reaching Plaza de San Justo where we find the Church of San Justo (4). A somber 12th century church, it was built in honor of the figure of Christ known as Cristo de los Gascones and houses exceptional Romanesque frescos in the interior. We take Calle de Ruiz de Alda returning towards the Aqueduct; upon arriving at the Plaza de Díaz Sanz, the perspective makes the Roman construction resemble a gigantic wall. In the same Plaza, we find the Artillery Academy, a former Franciscan convent. Further along, at the beginning of the Aqueduct, we turn to the right next to the walls of the convent of Santa Rita, and we take Calle de San Antonio which leads us to the Monastery of San Antonio el Real (5). The monastery, former summer residence of king Enrique IV, has the best Mudejar coffered ceiling in Segovia, some Flemish paintings from the 15th century, furniture, books, clothing and sculpture from the period.

ITINERARY II

Segovia, a World Heritage City
Starting at the Plaza Azoguejo, we take the street of Calle Cervantes, the first stretch of what Segovians call "Calle Real" or Royal Street, a pedestrian walk that includes Calle Cervantes, Calle Juan Bravo, Plaza del Corpus, and Calle de Isabel la Católica, ending at the Plaza Mayor. The first sight that takes visitors by surprise is the Casa de los Picos (6), a 15th century mansion noted for its remarkable facade studded with pointed granite pyramids, presently used as the School of Applied Arts and Artistic Trades. Further along to the left, we encounter the palace of Count Alpuente decorated with interesting plaster pargetting or "esgrafiado" work (obtained by raking over smooth plaster to create a design in relief) on the facade and Flamboyant
Gothic windows. On a nearby street is the old **Alhóndiga (7)**, a public granary in the Late Gothic style now used as the Municipal Archives and exhibit hall. Returning to the Calle Real, along the stretch called Calle Juan Bravo, to the left we see the Casa del Siglo XV, Late Gothic in style and today a shop and exhibit hall. Right away we reach one of the loveliest spots in the city, the Plaza de Medina del Campo. In this square, we find the statue of Juan Bravo, celebrated "comunero" in the revolt against Charles V, which occupies the center of the open space, the **Church of San Martín (8)**, the **Torreón de los Lozoya (9)**, and other monumental buildings. San Martín is a magnificent Romanesque church with architectural elements added pertaining to different styles; Mozarab remains in the interior, a Romanesque-Mudejar tower with a Baroque spire, splendid porches, and a parish museum. The Torreón (large fortified tower) is a 14th century defensive construction where exhibits are held throughout the year. After leaving the Church of San Martín, to the right we come upon the former Royal Jail, a medieval building which, after much restoration, houses a public library. Shortly, we arrive at the Plaza del Corpus where we find the **Convent of Corpus Christí (10)**, a former Jewish synagogue transformed into a church in 1410. Continuing along Calle de Isabel la Católica, we reach the Plaza Mayor (Main Square), vital center of the walled sector of the city. To the left of the porticoed plaza stands the imposing **Cathedral (11)**. Its construction was initiated in 1525 under the direction of Juan Gil de Hontañón in the Late
Gothic style, taking advantage of the remains of the Old Cathedral which was erected in front of the Alcázar castle and destroyed by fire during the Revolt of the Comuneros. In the Cathedral, various parts rescued from the Old Cathedral can be found, including a Hispano-Flemish Gothic cloister by Juan Guas, magnificent choir stalls, and the main facade. From the structure erected in the 16th century, of particular interest are the San Frutos doorway facing the Plaza Mayor, the free-standing tower, originally 100 meters high and today with 12 less, the apse with its buttresses and pinnacles, the Baroque high altarpiece by Sabatini, the neoclassical retrochoir by Ventura Rodríguez, and numerous smaller chapels housing works by Pereira, Guas, Juan de Juni, Gregorio Hernández and others. The Cathedral Museum houses Hispano-Flemish panels and 16th century paintings, Romanesque and Gothic sculpture, silver and gold works, tapestries, and a collection of incunabula, including the Synod of Aguilafuerte, the first non-literary book printed in Spain.

Also in the Plaza Mayor, we have the Ayuntamiento (Town Hall), dating from 1610, and the Juan Bravo Theater. Very close to the square, on Calle Infanta Isabel, is the Church of San Miguel (12), today mainly Gothic in style, but with some Romanesque elements from the primitive temple where Isabella the Catholic was crowned Queen of Castile, such as the sober sculptures of the doorway. We continue our tour and take Calle de Marqués de Arco. At the beginning of the street, we find the Casa del Marqués del Arco, dating from the second half of the 15th century. Shortly, we reach the Plaza de la Merced, laid out with gardens, where the Church of San Andrés (13) is found. It is Romanesque in style and dates from the 12th century and has a brick tower with a slate spire. The last stretch of our walk before arriving at the Alcázar castle is part of the Canonjías quarter, called this because of the
large number of canons of the church that lived here at one time. It is the best assembly of civil Romanesque architecture in all of Europe. When it was built, it was separated from the rest of the city by walls and gates but only one remains, La Claustra, situated on the neighboring street of Calle Velarde. At the end of the Calle Daoiz, continuation of Marqués del Arco, we come to the Alcázar (14), preceded by the gardens of Queen Victoria Eugenia, a green oasis where the Old Cathedral once stood. To the left, we find the Casa de la Química, in which Louis Proust formulated his famous laws.

The majestic fortress is strategically positioned at the confluence of the Eresma and Clamores rivers, and at first glance, we focus on the impressive tower of Juan II, 80 meters (260 feet) high with 12 turrets on the upper part, the tower of Alfonso X the Wise to the north, and the spectacular defensive moat. In the interior, we discover the courtyards called Patio de Armas and Patio del Reloj; the Hall of Kings for a frieze featuring different monarchs, the Throne Room, Hall of the Arched Windows, and the Chimney Room, to cite a few. We can also visit the rooms dedicated to the Royal Artillery Academy, and others where diverse military objects are exhibited. We now take the Ronda Don Juan II until a small street to our right, almost a little square, takes us to the Casa del Sol (15). The Provincial Museum of Segovia houses archeological remains, glass from La Granja, painting, sculpture, etc. Continuing on Ronda Don Juan II, we pass beneath the Puerta de San Andrés,
a gateway that leads to the former Jewish quarter of Segovia. Staying close to the walls, we proceed along Calle Leopoldo Moreno until we reach Paseo del Salón; a pleasant garden and a nice place to rest.

**ITINERARY III**

**Los Caballeros Quarter**

Starting again at the Aqueduct, we now take Calle de San Juan, admiring the walls. Just before entering the walled sector, we see to the left the 15th century **Casa de las Cadenas** (16). The Plaza del Conde Cheste is a lovely square enclosed by splendid old homes and mansions of noble families, including the Palaces of La Floresta, Count Cheste, and Uceda–Peralta.

To the right, on Calle Luis Felipe Peñalosa, we come to the garden where the **Church of San Juan de los Caballeros** (17) was built in the Romanesque style with profusely decorated areas. It now houses the Zuloaga Museum.

Returning to the Plaza del Conde Cheste, we take the Calle de San Sebastián until we reach the **Church of San Sebastián** (18) which has a Romanesque exterior and Baroque interior. Returning to the Plaza once again, this time we take the Calle de San Agustín.

Afterwards, we proceed on Calle de San Nicolás, and at once to the right, we see the 12th century Romanesque **Church of San Nicolás** (19), now a Municipal Theater Workshop.
Continuing on Calle San Quirce, passing by the Convent of Las Oblatas, we come to a square and encounter the **Church of San Quirce** (20), also built in the Romanesque style during the 12th century, presently the meeting place of the Academy of History and Art of San Quirce, as well as the convent of the Madres Dominicas, where ancient carvings are reproduced.

We continue on Travesía de los Capuchinos, arriving at the Plaza de San Esteban to admire the **Church of San Esteban** (21) and the **Palacio Episcopal** (22). The church is Late Romanesque in style from the 13th century and has one of the highest and best Romanesque towers in all of Spain, in addition to a magnificent porch. The palace, on the other hand, is a Plateresque building from the 16th century and houses religious painting and sculpture from different periods.

We take Calle de Valdeláguila first and then the street of Trinidad to reach the **Torre de Hercules** (23), a good example of medieval military architecture from the 13th century. We also find the **Church of La Trinidad** (24), one of the best preserved Romanesque churches.

Deserving special mention in the interior is the "Santa Faz" (Holy Face) by the artist, Ambrosius Benson, as well as the chapel with
a lovely doorway by Juan Guas. Turning afterwards to the right, we come to Plaza del Doctor Laguna where we encounter Torreón de Arias Dávila (25), a tower decorated with Islamic geometric designs, dating from the 15th century.

- **Palacio Episcopal**
  Plaza de San Esteban  
  📞 921 46 09 63  
  Open: Friday and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.
- **Church of La Trinidad**
  Calle de la Trinidad, 2  
  📞 921 46 00 27  
  Open: Holidays only.

**ITINERARY IV**

**Scenic City Route**
This itinerary goes outside the city center and is perfect for a nice long walk. Starting at the Aqueduct, we take the street called Vía Roma until we turn left at Calle Santa Catalina and soon arrive at the Romanesque **Church of San Lorenzo** with its Mudéjar tower, situated on a medieval–looking square.

We then take Calle Puente de San Lorenzo to continue afterwards on Calle de San Vicente and come to the **Convent of San Vicente**, the oldest one in the city. In the year 140, a temple of Jupiter was located on this site which was later destroyed by fire. In the year 919, a church was built honoring Saint Vincent. Retracing our steps to the Plaza de San Lorenzo, we then take Calle de Cardenal Zúñiga to get to the **Monastery of Santa Cruz la Real** (26), a Gothic–Isabelline structure boasting an interesting doorway by Juan Guas. Nearby, we find the **Cave of Santo Domingo de Guzmán**, a secluded and mysterious spot. Departing towards the right, we take the stairs that go down to the bridge of the Alameda del Parral. Veering towards the left, we reach the **Monastery of El Parral** (27), a Flamboyant Gothic construction started in 1447 and still unfinished, as can be observed on the main facade. Juan Guas participated in its design, and the exceptional high altarpiece, the alabaster tombs of the Marquis of
Villena, and cloisters of the monastery are all worth visiting. Taking the Calle de la Moneda and crossing the bridge, we find to the right the building that was once the Casa de la Moneda (old Mint) by Juan de Herrera. Taking the Paseo del Santo Domingo again, we turn to the right, among groves of trees and at the foot of the walls, we can view the Puerta de Santiago gate and gardens of the Alcázar until reaching the small parish Church of San Marcos, one of the oldest in the city. Turning to the right, we find the Church of La Vera Cruz (28), one of the most original churches in Spain. Its unusual polygonal ground plan has twelve sides. Late Romanesque from the 13th century, the church was founded by the Templars. Using the Church of San Marcos as a reference point, to the right the Alameda woods of La Fuencisla begin, a privileged place for admiring the partial silhouette of the Alcázar castle and the walls of the city, where the Virgin is displayed in the Baroque high altar of the Sanctuary, begun in the 16th century. Going up the Cuesta de los Hoyos, we enjoy a superb view of the Alcázar which reminds us of the

- **Monastery of El Parral**  
  Alameda del Parral  
  ☎ 921 43 12 98  
  Open: 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and 4 to 6:00 p.m. Sunday from 10 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.  
  Gregorian chant at noon.  
  - **Church of La Vera Cruz**  
    Carretera de Zamarramala  
    ☎ 921 43 14 75  
    Open: 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 to 7 p.m. (6 p.m. in fall and winter). Closed Monday and the month of November.  
  - **Convent of the Padres Carmelitas Descalzos** (29)  
    Alameda de la Fuencisla  
    ☎ 921 43 19 61  
    Open: 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. Closed Tuesday morning.  
  - **Sanctuary of La Fuencisla**  
    Alameda de la Fuencisla  
    ☎ 921 43 31 85  
    Open: 12 to 2 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. (spring and summer from 5 to 7 p.m.) Closed Sunday and Monday.
prow of a ship. Within the walls, we can admire some notable buildings, including the Casa de la Química within the gardens of the Alcázar; Casa del Sol, a defensive house constructed using three portions of the walls; Puerta de San Andrés, a gate restored in the 16th century and flanked by two towers, one round and the other square, entrance to the Jewish quarter, also called Socorro Arch because of the statue of the Virgin of the same name.

- Antonio Machado House-Museum

Antonio Machado House–Museum (31) recreates the atmosphere of the period surrounding the famous poet and displays personal objects and other memorabilia. In the Plaza de Bellas Artes, we find the Esteban Vicente Museum of Contemporary Art (32), former palace of Enrique IV, which presently houses an extraordinary collection of works by Esteban Vicente (1903), only Spanish member of the New York School of abstract expressionism. There are many other sights to visit in Segovia that have not been mentioned in the itineraries, such as the Church of El Salvador, Church of San Lorenzo, the numerous streets within the walled sector, as well as the surrounding verdant areas.

- Antonio Machado House–Museum
  Calle Desamparados, 5
  ☎️ 921 46 03 77
  Open: 4 to 7 p.m. (6 p.m. in fall and winter). Closed Monday.

- Esteban Vicente Museum of Contemporary Art
  Plaza de Bellas Artes
  ☎️ 921 46 20 10
  Open: 12 to 2 p.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. in summer and 5 to 7 p.m. in winter.
The Royal Route
Eleven kilometers from Segovia on the N–601, in an unparalleled setting at the foot of the mountains, is the elegant Palacio de La Granja de San Ildefonso. This grandiose palace was begun in 1721 with the participation of various architects, including Teodoro Ardemans and Juan Bautista Sachetti, making a beautiful blend of Spanish Barroque and French neoclassical styles with subtle Italian touches. Ornate furnishings and antiques from the period, as well as 17th century Flemish painting, and an excellent collection of tapestries are displayed. The palace is surrounded by spectacular formal gardens with numerous species of plants and is adorned with statues and 26 monumental fountains in an elaborate display of light and color, perhaps the most delightful part of the complex. Nearby, we encounter the Royal Glass Factory of La Granja, an industrial building dating from the 18th century with a permanent exhibit and other temporary ones devoted to the delicate art of glass–making. Fifteen kilometers from La Granja, we come upon...
Valsain where we recommend a visit to the magnificent forests with a Nature Center and recreational areas. Later we pass Revenga before coming to the Palacio de Riofrío. This regal country mansion, a square construction measuring 84 meters (275 feet) on each side, is surrounded by an extensive holm oak grove of 700 hectares (1700 acres) abounding in wildlife. Italianate in appearance, the building houses works by Ribera, Houasse, Pereda and other artists, and part of it is used as a Hunting Museum, exhibiting armaments from the past three centuries, trophies, and paintings by Velázquez, Rubens and others.

After visiting the retreats of La Granja and Riofrío, we proceed on the N–603 for 30 kilometers until we come to San Rafael and El Espinar, near the Hermitage of Cristo del Caloco. The two towns are located in the heart of the mountains. After taking the Autovía N–VI for 21 kilometers, we come to Villacastín where we can admire its huge church started in 1529 by the Friar Antonio de Villacastín and still unfinished with a beautiful interior and works by various artists.
The Mudejar Route

The word *Mudejar* refers to the Muslims who remained in Castile after the Reconquest and to their art, characterized by Islamic influence. Taking the C–605 road northwest for thirty kilometers, we come to *Santa María la Real de Nieva*, a town built around the monastery finished in the 15th century. A treasure of medieval Castilian art, the church and the cloister, with its profusely decorated capitals, are noteworthy. A total of 17 kilometers away is *Coca*, the town where the famous Roman emperor Theodosius the Great was born. Especially worth visiting in Coca are the remains of the old walls and Arch of La Villa, the Church of Santa María la Mayor with the alabaster tomb of the Fonseca family and, in particular, the splendid Mudejar castle with its richly decorated walls distributed around a large Renaissance courtyard, one of the most famous and best preserved castles in the whole of Spain.

Twenty–seven kilometers to the north, passing *Chañe* and *Arroyo de Cuéllar*, we reach *Cuéllar*, the second largest city in the province with a population of 10,000. Of interest are the double walls and gates, the Gothic castle–palace with its Mudejar doorway and large Renaissance courtyard, the sanctuary of Nuestra Señora del Henar, and numerous Romanesque churches with tall towers and Mudejar apses, including the Churches of San Miguel, San Esteban, San Andrés and San Martín.

- **Monastery of Santa María la Real de Nieva**
  ☎ 921 59 40 36 (Town Hall).
  By appointment only.

- **Coca Castle**
  ☎ 921 58 63 59 and 921 58 66 22
  Open: Weekdays from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. (Sunday and holidays from 11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.) and 4:30 to 6 p.m.
  Closed the first Tuesday of every month.

- **Cuéllar Castle**
  ☎ 921 14 22 03
  Open: Saturday, Sunday and holidays 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.
  Consult for weekday hours.
The Castle Route

Carbonero el Mayor is located 26 kilometers north of Segovia on the N–601 road. Here we can view the impressive interior of the Church of San Juan Bautista built at the beginning of the 16th century, along with the Plaza Mayor and Palacio de los Avrailes. Thirteen kilometers later after having turned to the right in Navalmanzano, we reach Fuentepeñayo. In this town, we have the Church of Santa María la Mayor with its lovely Gothic interior, a Romanesque apse and tower. The façade belongs to the Old Cathedral of Segovia and was brought here after a fire destroyed most of the building. Some five kilometers further, we find Aguilafuente, a town rich in archeological remains. Twelve kilometers southeast takes us to Turégano and requires a stop at the castle, which disguises a lovely 12th century Romanesque church, reforming pre-existing Roman and Arab structures. After Turégano, we proceed on the C–603 north until we come to the industrious town of Cantalejo. We then take a local road and reach Sepúlveda, after having driven about 30 kilometers. Here we find the splendid Romanesque church of El Salvador, precursor of this style erected in 1093. We can also admire the 12th...
The Romanesque Church of Santiago in Sepúlveda has been recently renovated to house the interesting Environmental Center of Las Hoces of Duratón River Nature Park, not very far from the town. It is a reserve for vultures where we also find the Hermitage of San Frutos (patron saint of Segovia), and the ruins of the Monastery of Nuestra Señora de la Hoz. Near Sepúlveda, we find Castilnovo castle, a Mudejar fortress built in the 14th century.

Near Sepúlveda, we find Castilnovo castle, a Mudejar fortress built in the 14th century.

**ITINERARY 4**

**The Mountain Villages Route**

Leaving Segovia on the N–110, twenty kilometers away we encounter Sotosalbos, a village with an exceptional Romanesque church. A total of 15 kilometers further, having turned off at Matabuena, we arrive at Pedraza. Here we must mention the Plaza Mayor, the medieval jail, the Church of San Juan, and the castle which is also a museum for the painter Zuloaga.

Our next stop 60 kilometers northeast is Riaza where we suggest a walk though this lovely Castilian village to appreciate the typical architecture, in addition to the Palace of Los Vélez de Guevara, Church of Virgen del Manto. Near Riaza, we find the beech grove of La Pedrosa, a lovely scenic spot, as well as La Pinilla ski resort.

Nearby, we find Madriguera and El Muyo, villages brimming with color and contrasts.

Eighteen kilometers north of Riaza is Ayllón, but before stopping here, we

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**Pedraza Castle**

☎ 921 50 98 25

Open: 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. (winter 4 to 6 p.m.)
Closed Monday and Tuesday.

**Museum of Contemporary Art Obispo Vellosillo**

Plaza del Obispo Vellosillo

☎ 921 55 30 00

Open: 5 to 7:30 p.m., Saturday noon to 2 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. Sunday from noon to 2 p.m. Closed Monday.
should pause a short while on the N–110 in Santa María de Riaza to visit the Romanesque church. In Ayllón, our attention focuses on the Isabelline Palace of Juan de Contreras, and Renaissance Church of Santa María la Mayor. Furthermore, the Palace of Bishop Vellosillo has been converted into a Museum of Contemporary Art.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST

Some scenic nature spots that should not be overlooked include the Cantalejo lagoons, the Riaza river canyon and its reserve of birds of prey, and the Enebralejos cave. Other picturesque towns not on the itinerary are Martín Muñoz de las Posadas, Paradinas, Prádena, Nava de la Asunción, Fuentidueña and Sacramenia.

HOW TO GET THERE

Railway Station (RENFE) Avenida del Obispo Quesada, Segovia ☏ 902 24 02 02. Daily trains from Madrid depart from the Atocha Railway Station (Glorieta de Atocha) for Segovia approximately every two hours from 6:15 a.m. to 8:15 p.m. The trip takes a little more than an hour.

Bus Station. Plaza de la Estación de Autobuses, 1, Segovia ☏ 921 42 77 07. Daily buses from Madrid depart from La Sepulvedana S.L. Station (Paseo de la Florida, 11, ☏ 91 530 48 00) for Segovia approximately every hour from 6:30 a.m. to 10:15 p.m. The trip lasts a little over an hour.
LODGING

The Parador of Segovia has a four-star rating and is located on the Carretera de Valladolid, ☏ 921 44 37 37 Fax 921 43 73 62. Segovia also has another 4-star hotel, four 3-star hotels and numerous other economical establishments, including several campgrounds.

TRANSPORTATION IN THE CITY

The streets within the historical center are very narrow and not recommended for driving. It is more convenient to park your car and visit the area on foot. There are two public parking lots very near the Aqueduct. One is on Avenida Fernández Ladreda and the other on Calle Ezequiel González. Taxis are available in the city and also by calling telephone number 921 44 50 00.

CUISINE AND HANDICRAFTS

Segovian cooking gives rise to the leading industry in the province with its numerous restaurants, especially those with typical brick roasting ovens. The key to their success is the excellent quality of the products used and the expert hands of the master chefs who have made the region a mandatory gathering place for discriminating palates. Typical dishes include "judiones de la Granja" (a stew of oversize broad white beans), "sopa castellana" (soup with eggs, bread and garlic), roast suckling pig, roast lamb, "caldereta" (stewed lamb), veal, trout, tench, partridge, and quail. The abundant forests are ideal for all kinds of mushrooms to flourish. Sweets are represented by "ponche segoviano" (a liqueur-dipped, custard-filled cake frosted
with marzipan). There are two wines produced in the region: Ribera de Duero with young clarets and exceptional red wines, and Rueda with magnificent white wines.

Handicrafts are skillfully produced by over a hundred workshops in the province and include textiles, with a tradition going back to the Middle Ages, glass-making, which was promoted by royalty, ceramics, metallurgy, leatherwork, woodworking and flint.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE

Foreign currencies can be exchanged at the banks primarily located on or around the Avenida de Fernández Ladreda, Calle Cervantes and Calle Juan Bravo.

ENTERTAINMENT AND EVENTS

It is advisable to consult the local newspapers for cultural events and other activities scheduled during the time of your visit. We would also like to point out the Juan Bravo Theater, built in 1918, as a center of importance. Segovia hosts various international festivals, including the International Puppet Festival "Titirimundi", the Folk Festival of Segovia, La Esteva Folklore Festival, and Music Festival. All of them take place between the months of May and September. For more information, contact the Foundation Don Juan de Borbón, ☏ 921 46 14 00 and 921 46 22 35. Fax 921 46 22 49.

The best areas to visit after nightfall are found in the vicinity of the Plaza Mayor, Plaza del Azoguejo and the neighboring streets.
For sports enthusiasts, the province offers countless possibilities to practice all types of sports related to nature, including hiking, horseback riding, hunting or fishing. For more information on hunting or livestock – reserves, licenses, species, etc., contact the Delegation for Castile and Leon, Agriculture, Livestock and Mountain Services (Delegación Territorial de la Junta de Castilla y León, Servicio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Montes) 📞 921 41 72 40. Special mention must be given to snow sports. La Pinilla ski resort, 70 kilometers from Segovia, 📞 921 55 03 04, meets all the demands of the skiing enthusiast. (Winter resorts pertaining to the Community of Madrid are not very far.)

POPULAR FESTIVALS

In the capital city of Segovia, the festivals of San Juan and San Pedro, between the 23rd and 29th of June deserve special mention. Older and more typical ones featuring giants and big–headed figures include San Frutos, patron saint of the city, the 25th of October, together with the customary celebrations of Holy Week. The Festival of Santa Águeda takes place around the 5th of February in the entire province, particularly in the town of Zamarramala. During this festival, the married women take over the community and ridicule, jokingly of course, the men of the town. There are some variations depending on each town, but most of the townspeople dress up in traditional costumes for the event. In Cuéllar, the last week of August, the oldest running of the bulls in Spain is held, and in El Espinar, the second Saturday of September, the "Romería" (pilgrimage) of Cristo del Caloco journeys from the town to the nearby hermitage of the same name.
ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF INTEREST

International Telephone dialing code: 34

TOURIST INFORMATION TURESPIÑA  901 300 600
www.tourspain.es

Tourist Information of Castile and León  902 20 30 30

TOURIST OFFICES:
Segovia: Plaza Mayor, 10 921 46 03 34, Fax 921 46 03 30
Plaza del Azoguejo, 1 921 46 29 06, Fax 921 46 04 92
Cuéllar: Castillo de Cuéllar (Cuéllar Castle), Plaza Mayor, 2 921 44 00 14 (only weekends and holidays)
Sepúlveda: Ayuntamiento (Town Hall). Plaza del Ayuntamiento, 1 921 54 00 00 (only weekends and holidays)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
National Police: 091
Municipal Police: 092
Highway Traffic Information: 900 123 505

PARADORs
Central Reservation Office. Calle Requena, 3. 28013 Madrid 91 516 66 66, Fax 91 516 66 57. www.paradores
Segovia: Carretera de Valladolid. 921 44 37 37, Fax 921 43 73 62

SPANISH TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICES ABROAD:
Canada. Toronto. Tourist Office of Spain 2 Floor Street West Suite 3402. TORONTO, Ontario M4W 3E2. 1416/ 961 3131
Fax 1416/ 961 19 92. e-mail: toronto@tourspain.es

Great Britain. London. Spanish Tourist Office 22-23 Manchester Square, LONDON W1M 5AP. 44207/ 486 80 77, Fax 44207/ 486 80 34
e-mail: london@tourspain.es
Japan. Tokyo. Tourist Office of Spain Daini Toranomon Denki Bldg. 4F, 3-1-10 Toranomon, Minato-Ku. TOKYO-105 813/ 34 32 61 41, Fax 813/ 34 32 61 44. e-mail: toki@tourspain.es
Singapore. Singapore. Spanish Tourist Office 541 Orchard Road. Liat Tower # 09-04, 238881 SINGAPORE 657/ 37 30 08. Fax: 657/ 37 31 73. e-mail: singapore@tourspain.es

United States of America:
Los Angeles. Tourist Office of Spain. 8383 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 960. BEVERLY HILLS CA 90211. 1323/ 658 71 95, Fax 1323/ 658 10 61. e-mail: losangeles@tourspain.es
Chicago. Tourist Office of Spain. Water Tower Place, Suite 915 East. 845 North Michigan Avenue. CHICAGO, IL 60611. 1312/ 642 19 92, Fax 1312/ 642 98 17
e-mail: chicago@tourspain.es. Miami. Tourist Office of Spain. 1221 Brickell Avenue MIAMI, Florida 33131. 1305/ 358 19 92, Fax 1305/ 358 82 23. e-mail: miam@tourspain.es
New York. Tourist Office of Spain. 666 Fifth Avenue, 35th floor; NEW YORK, N.Y. 10103 1212/ 265 88 22. Fax 1212/ 265 88 64. e-mail: newyork@tourspain.es

EMBASSIES IN MADRID:
Canada. Calle Nuñez de Balboa, 35. 91 431 43 00, Fax 91 431 23 67
Great Britain. Calle Fernando el Santo, 16. 91 319 02 00, Fax 91 308 10 33
Japan. Calle Serrano, 109. 91 590 76 00, Fax 91 590 13 21
Russia. Velazquez. 155. 91 562 22 64, fax 91 562 97 12
United States. Calle Serrano, 75. 91 587 22 00, Fax 91 587 23 03
ITINERARY I
1.- Church of San Millán
2.- Church of San Clemente
3.- Apse
4.- Church of San Justo
5.- Monastery of San Antonio el Real

ITINERARY II
6.- Casa de los Picos
7.- Alhendiga
8.- Church of San Martín
9.- Torreón de los Lozoya
10.- Convent of Corpus Christi
11.- Cathedral
12.- Church of San Miguel
13.- Church of San Andrés
14.- Alcázar
15.- Casa del Sol. Provincial Museum of Segovia

ITINERARY III
16.- Casa de las Cadenas
17.- Church of San Juan de los Caballeros
18.- Church of San Sebastián
19.- Church of San Nicolás
20.- Church of San Quirce
21.- Church of San Esteban
22.- Palacio Episcopal
23.- Torreón de las Torres
24.- Church of La Trinidad
25.- Torreón de Alfonso VI

ITINERARY IV
25.- Torreón de Arias Dávila
24.- Church of La Trinidad
22.- Palacio Episcopal
21.- Church of San Esteban
20.- Church of San Quirce
19.- Church of San Nicolás
18.- Church of San Sebastián
17.- Church of San Juan de los Caballeros
16.- Casa de las Cadenas

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST
31.- Antonio Machado House-Museum
32.- Esteban Vicente Museum of Contemporary Art

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS
Tourist Information Office: T
Post Office: P
Hospital: H
Parador: E
Parking: Pl
Police: Pd
Bus Station: B