

SALAMANCA

ITINERARY:

Bigger plaza, the Clique's Plaza, Older Calle Rúa, Casa of the Shells, Clerecía, the Booksellers' Calle, Universidad of Salamanca, Calle Latina Tavira, Juan's Plaza XXIII, Catedral New Catedral Old, Plaza of Anaya, Calle Cardenal Plá and Daniel, in order to continue to the Bigger Plaza for street Older Rúa; Or else for Calle Compañía, Universidad Pontifical, Plaza of San Benito, Plaza of the Agustinas and Calle Prior.



ON A VISIT

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Duration of the journey: 20 minutes

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We went after the guide

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Bigger Plaza, 32 Tel.: 902 30 2002 923 21 83 42

MARRY OF THE SHELLS

C Company, 2.

Monday to Friday: 9:00 to 21:00 hrs.

Saturdays: 9:00 to 14:00 and 16:00 to 19:00 hrs.

Sundays and Festive: 9:00 to 14:00 and 16:00 to 19:00 hrs.

Free entrance.

Clergy And PONTIFICAL UNIVERSITY

C Company.

Tuesday to Friday: 10:30 to 13:20 and 17:00 to 18:50 hrs.

Saturdays and festive: 10:00 to 13:15 and 17:00 to 19:20 hrs.

Sundays and Monday: Closed.

Entrance:

- 2'50.

- groups (as from 20 people): 2.

UNIVERSITY

C Booksellers.

Monday to Friday: 9:30 to 13:30 and 16:00 to 19:30 hrs.

Saturdays: 9:30 to 13:30 and 16:00 to 19,00 hrs.

Sundays and Festive: 10:00 to 13:30 hrs.

Entrance:

- 4.

- 2: Jubilados/estudiantes/grupos +20.

- free: Monday in the morning and minors of 12 years.

Access limited during the celebration of academic acts.

Sale of suspended half a revenues hour before closing.

SKY OF SALAMANCA

Tuesday to Friday: 9:30 to 13:30 hrs.

Afternoons: 16:00 to 19:30 hrs.

Saturdays: 9:30 to 13:30 and of 16:00 to 19:00 hrs.

Sundays and festive: 10:00 to 13:30 hrs.

OLD CATHEDRAL

Every day: 10:00 to 19:30 hrs.

Entrance:

- 4.

- 3,25 (groups of over 20 people).

- 2,50 (Spanish students).

- free entrance (only Spanishes): Tuesday tomorrow even the 12 hrs.

Closing Sundays afternoon (nov, December, January, February).

NEW CATHEDRAL

Anaya's Plaza.

Every day: 9:00 to 20:00 hrs.

Free entrance.

Exposition IERONIMUS once tower's door Was Gone In For, Pza. Juan XXIII.

Every day: 10:00 to 19:15 hrs.

Entrance:

- 3.
- 2'50 (groups of over 20 people).
- free (only for Spanishes): 10:00's Tuesday to 12:00 hrs.

THE owners' CONVENT (MM. DOMINICIAN)

Plaza of Trento's Council s n.

Every day: 10:30 to 12:45 and of 16:30 to 18:45 hrs.

Entrance:

- 1'50.
- 0'75 groups (+ 20 pax).

ST. STEPHEN'S CONVENT (PP. DOMINICIAN)

Plaza of Trento's Council s n.

Monumental set: Every day 10:00 to 14:00 and 16:00 to 20:00 hrs.

Sacred Arte's museum: 10:00 to 13:30 and 16:00 to 19:30.

Closed Sundays in the afternoon, Monday and Tuesday in the morning. The rest of the time will remain sincere in the monument's schedule.

Entrance:

- 2.
- 1 (groups of over 20).
- free children to 12 years.

THE SALT MINE'S PALACE

C St. Paul, 24.

Monday to Thursday: 09:00 to 14:00 and 16:00 to 18:30 hrs.

Friday: 09:00 to 14:00 and 16:00 to 21:00 hrs.

Saturdays and Sundays: 10,00 to 14:00 and 16:00 to 21:00.

THE PURÍSIMA's CHURCH

Plaza of the Augustinian.

Tuesday to Domingo 11:30 to 13:30 and 16:30 to 20:00 hrs.

HIGH SCHOOL ARCHBISHOP FONSECA (IRISHMEN)

Fonseca's Plaza, 4.

Monday to Saturday: 10:00 to 14:00 and 16:00 to 19:00 hrs.

Sundays and festive: 10:00 to 14:00 and 16:00 to 19:00 hrs.

CONVENT OF HOLY WHITE OF EGG

Holy Clear C, 2.

Monday to Friday: 9:30 to 14:00 and 16:15 to 19:15 hrs.

Saturdays, Sundays and Festive: 9:30 to 15:15 hrs.

Entrance:

- 2.
- 1: Groups (over 20 people).
- children: 0.50.

ART's MUSEUM NOUVEAU And ART DECÓ (MATCH LILY)

C The I Spoliate, 14.

Of Tuesday to Friday: 11:00 to 14:00 and 17:00 to 21:00 hrs.

Saturdays, Domingos and festive: 11:00 to 21:00 hrs.

Entrance:

- 3.00.

- 2.00: Retired persons, students and groups (over 10 people).

- free entrance on Thursdays of 11:00 to 14:00 hrs.

KITCHEN GARDEN CALIXTO And MELIBEA

Every day: Of 10:00 to sunset. Free entrance.

Masonic MEETING HALL

C The I Spoliate, 2.

Tuesday to Sunday: 12:00 to 14:00 and 16:00 to 20:00 hrs.

Free entrance.

Groups: You consult guided previous visitors concerted of 15 and 25 people.

THE automotive industry's MUSEUM OF HISTORY

Bought Old plaza s n.

Tuesday to Sunday: 11:00 to 14:00 and 17,00 to 21:00 hrs.

Entrance:

- 3.

- 2: Students, retired persons and groups.

DOMUS ARTIUM. DA2

Avda of the Small Village s n.

Tuesday to Friday: 12:00 to 14:30 and 16:30 to 21:00 hrs.

Saturdays, Sundays and Festive: 11:00 to 21:00 hrs.

Free entrance.

Guided visitors: Friday 19:00 Saturday and Sunday 13:00, 18:00 and 19:00 hrs.

In order to concert visit to knock at the center.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH

C Door Zamora.

Tuesday to Sunday: 10:30 to 13:30 and 16:30 to 19:30 hrs.

Free entrance.

ST. heron's CHURCH

The Clique's Plaza.

Tuesday to Sunday: 11:00 to 14:00 and 16:00 to 19:00 hrs.

Free entrance.

MONUMENTS

Salamanca is the campus par excellence, acquaintance all over the world for it and for his artistic riches: Cathedrals, palaces, churches ... of artistic tendencies like the Romanesque, Gothic, plateresque and baroque.

THE

For those who like to them reverting to the origins of the city, we propose this route that goes over the little churches of Salamanca - repopulation and the construction -; Slow-going Romanesque reflex churches of a new Christian culture received of the north and of his new religious rite – the Roman or Gregorian – that prevails over the mozárabe or the Visigothic.

St. Benedict's Church

The parish church of San Benito became established toward 1104 at ancient Romanesque church, under the Galician re-inhabitants' territory. Church linked to nobility salmantina that was top part of one of the more important parties of the city: The benitinos.

Schedule:

Of Tuesday to Sunday: 10:30 to 13:30 h and of 16:30 to 19:30 h.

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St. Martin's Church

The city's commercial and mercantile zone was linked from the Middle Ages. Before the construction of the Bigger Plaza, the stores and markets placed themselves about the church. At his porch, during the loud Middle Ages, the Town Council's shows and his bell came true you convoked and you regulated the principal urbane events. The attention calls a calendar of works and the months in the meridional facade, only at Salamanca.

Schedule:

Of Tuesday to Sunday: 11:00 to 14:00 h and of 16:30 to 19:00 h.

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St. Mark's Church

Stand out for his circular plant. But his singularity resides also in the inside of the temple, with three apses and three ships as it were an edification basilical. XIV, a Romanesque altar and the Gothic Christ discovered some wall paintings of the century themselves in 1968 than presideel bigger altar.

Schedule:

Of Tuesday to Sunday: 10:30 to 13:30 h and of 16:30 to 19:30 h.

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James's Church

Mozárabe was local parish church even than continuous floodings of the river Tormes they dispersed this community for different zones of the city and the ancient Christian rites were forgotten. You became millers' church, tanners, fishers and another humble occupations that the márgenes of the river were populating then.

Schedule:

Of Tuesday to Sunday: 10:30 to 13:30 h and of 16:30 to 19:30 h.

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John the Baptist's Church of Barbalos

You highlight the cornice of the top part supported by dogs ornamented with faces, animals' heads and a musical scene fixed by a guitar player of rebec, another one of small drum and a character that accomplishes a leap.

Schedule:

Of Tuesday to Sunday: 10:30 to 13:30 h and of 16:30 to 19:30 h.

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Saint Thomas's Church Canturiense

Have a triumphal arch's curious steeple where you imagine two horse riders' confrontation: The conqueror, a Christian noble and the loser, one Moslem. They highlight the decorative elements of the windows of Visigothic tradition, out-of-doors.

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St. Christopher's Church

It was erected by the gentlemen of the Order of the Hospital of Jerusalem in 1145, under Paradinas's assignment of San Juan. His construction, at a zone depopulated of the city, served like beginning as the action re-inhabitant of the military order at the toreses's territory.

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The Bigger Plaza. The most beautiful one of Spain, model of monumental plaza porticada, of baroque style, of the century XVIII. they find The porches formed by 88 semicircular arches, on robust pillars. The Town Council meets at this plaza and it develops the greater part of the student life and citizen. Prototype of the baroque plaza of the XVIII, it is edified between 1729 and 1755.

Introduction

Prototype of the baroque plaza of the XVIII, it is edified between 1729 and 1755.

Style and chronology

Plaza of baroque style, you build for yourself in the first one-half the century XVIII, of 1729 to 1755. Of squarish plant, it is closed and porticada taking shape big arcades on the doors that give exit to the different streets that they ebb into her.

Historic data

The plaza rises above ancient San Martín's plaza, I close a little bit the one to which the mercantile, social and life related to games of the city was articulated. But at the beginning of the century XVIII this plaza presented a situation of dirtiness and deplorable abandon. The been East collided with the reformist ideas of the moment that were conceiving the city like an orderly and sound space, that should have accepted the increasing population of the moment.

The project's principal propeller was the Gentlemanly Mayor Rodrigo and Llanes, that the idea to edify a new plaza that you substitute exposed in 1728 the consistory to give it St. Martín. The reasons that you alleged were three : Substituting the old plaza for one more majestic and in agreement with the monumentalidad of the city, ordering the commercial low jobs, bear them to favor people's traffic and animals for the center of the plaza and to create a great public enclosure marked off by definite limits to accept all type of spectacles.

You take care of in 1729 Alberto Churriguera, that you abandon the same in 1735 of the project of the works.

You build for yourself the Real pavilion and San Martín's pavilion in this first phase. Enter 1735 and 1750 the work suffers an interruption motivated principally by fights with ancient residents of San Martín's plaza. Second Quiñones's phase of the works under command of Andrés García starts off in 1750 and it forges the rest of the room itself and the Town Council's pavilion. The plaza will be over definitively in 1755.

The plaza presented a very similar aspect to the present-day, to 1869 but in that year a tiny octagonal source places herself in the center of the plaza. Few years after the plaza became a landscaped zone, aspect that it maintained even than in 1954 the mayor Ceballos's Mr. Carlos Gutiérrez gave him the aspect that he presents nowadays.

Architectonic elements

You show an irregular plant that tends to the square, in his upright projection a porch, with semicircular arches, can stand out be more than enough the that florlisados raise three floors auctioned off by a balustrade with pinnacles themselves. Like concept, the enclosure marked off by definite limits settles perfectly to the traditional Castilian plaza about which the social and municipal life of the city is articulated. Softly the big arcades ebb into her them that the principal axes were viarios of the city. The layout of these streets respected him, for it the principal entrance arches do not keep the symmetry of another baroque plazas.

In spite of everything, the plaza stands out for his great uniformity and homogeneity, being the Town Council the only building, than with his bigger height, break off this uniformity. The Municipio was who took the initiative of the construction and who the Town Hall paid for the works the greater part of, for it should have been the most significant building. Porticado with five arches, two intermediate floors of balconies and auction in bulrush and cornice consists of an inferior body. As compared with the rest of the set, you present a decoration, more dense and varied, in the one that can observe a certain influence of the French rococo with his characteristic undulations itself. The baroque elements concentrate in the articulation of the facades and re-fencings of the openings in the rest of the set. The Real Pavilion must be considered within this set, since I save San Fernando's great relief and the bulrush with Felipe's shield V, you share the same iconography. At that time the town kept a devotion to Monarchy and the Municipality decided to highlight somehow the real power for it.

Another artistic elements

In aggregate, medallions must be considered like a review of the history of Spain through their kings, heroes, learned persons and saints. At the side of the Real Pavilion, at the side this, they appear once the monarches from Alfonso 's representation were acted in I SAW XI to Fernando At the side of San Martín's Pavilion, the one that is in front of the Town Council, picks up the big warriors, discoverers and conquerors of the history of Spain. The program, for reasons that they are ignorant of themselves, you are incomplete in the two remaining sides. It is thought that the Town Council's pavilion should have picked up west to the big Spanish saints and the side you should have picked up the more learned persons put on the front in the different arts. To long XIX and XX have placed new medallions that they highlight the one belonging to Teresa of Jesús between themselves of the century and the one belonging to Miguel of Cervantes.

On the Town Council's great bulrush, placed in 1852, four figures, that some historians have identified with cardinal virtues appear : Prudence, justice, fortress and temperance. Some figures, four placed themselves in total, agriculture's symbol, the commerce, industry and the astronomy at both sides of the bulrush.

The Real pavilion rises above a great arch in whose spandrels the V and his Farnesio's handcuff Isabel arrange Felipe's medallions themselves. Under San Fernando's effigy, employer of monarchy, you find a plate that you commemorate the start of the works. Finally, in the bulrush, we found Felipe's arms V.

Curiosities and legends

They celebrated the religious activities just like today in day, at the plaza, civilians and related to games more important of the city: Races of bulls, processions and enclosure executions. Some owners of the houses rented his balconies to the spectators to an enough lofty price for it.

In 1954 disappeared the gardens that were placed around the middle of the century XIX. These gardens dialed a curious rite men were going in circles for to his around, in sense of the hands of the clock, and women contrariwise. The plaza was one point of civil encounter and therefore also of loving appointment.

Each August 15 places on the Town Council's bulrush a mast itself, crowned for a figure of the bull with the flag of Spain,. This figure, that receives Mariseca's name, places itself to indicate the proximity of the parties of Salamanca and you do not retreat until these have come to an end .

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The house of the Shells. The civil building more representative of the art of the epoch of the Catholic Kings. The Gothic, Moorish suggestions and Italians shade into this house. His ornamental motive is constituted by his 350 pilgrim's shells quese says itself behind find a treasure occultly.

Introduction

Building of Gothic style and plateresque elements, his construction starts off in 1493.

Style and chronology

The Gothic overdue style tones in with the plateresque renacentista.Comienza's new airs to be built toward 1493 and its edification you came to an end in 1503. The house is repaired toward 1701 and enlarge, appearing the facade that looks out on the street.

Historic data

The building is built by reason of Pimentel's wedding of Mr. Rodrigo Arias Maldonado and Mrs. María. Shells and irises, both families' symbols, they appear spread for all the building. Throughout history you tell the story of her you have suffered important modifications and restorations, you have at present become a public library for enjoyment of all of the citizens.

Moment of big political and social changes, with the Catholic Kings produces the definite consolidation of Monarchy finalizing with it the fights for power itself. You develop a nobility of the court than you become incorporated to the state theatricality in exchange for his submission and receive important social and cost-reducing privileges. His contacts with Italy do that they receive the renaissance influences that result in a pleasure for art and the esthetics. The end of the nobiliary fights and the definite defeat of the Moslem turn on a peacetime, the cities become a safe place and nobility abandons its rural castles and returns the urbane space again. It is produced one reappearing of the city, the construction of civil buildings multiplies highlighting the urban palace among themselves. This becomes symbol of the power of nobility. They can observe reminiscences of the ancient medieval castle in him: Highs towers, the fact that they get up proud on the rest of the buildings of the city, and join crestería than would evoke the battlements. The walls outside and insides get dirty with blazons and symbols of the mister of the palace, than proud you show it to the rest of the civic of his condition.

Salamanca will not remain to this rebirth's margin that reflects in an intellectual awakening and an architectonic expansion, one of whose signs is the house of the Shells.

Architectonic elements

The most outstanding without a doubt is his facade decorated with over 300 shells and multiple blazons and shields. The decorative assessment of the wall is an one belonging to the

characteristics of the Renaissance. The facades of the urban palaces get covered with ornamental elements like tips of diamond or peaks. The originality of the house of the Shells is not only upon the elected motive, but also in the disposition of the same that moves to quincunx following the Mudejar tradition of disposition in rhombus. The building widened toward the street toward 1701 and again they elected the shells to cover walls.

They highlight in the principal facade the door dintelada with two decorative orders. On the top superior we found the blazon of the Maldonado framed by moldings of curved lines and straight lines, at the bottom the dolphins, love's renaissance symbol imagine inferior of the lintel, joined to vegetable motives. Also the four big windows of Gothic style and of exceptional beauty and variation are important, no equal is not among themselves; This asymmetry is something characteristic of the Gothic. Finally it is necessary to make reference to the stately tower, that you had a twin and than also you lost a third part of his height in posterior modifications, that you straightened up majestic on the rest of the city securing the message to be possible that the noble wanted to send the rest of the civic in this way.

You will continue to be in fascination by originality and beauty of his patio, that you present again a symbiosis of medieval, Mudejar and renaissance elements when the visitor will move on to his inside. The arches highlight so own mixtilíneos of Salamanca at the ground floor. The top is right now renaissance, arches, in part mixtilíneos, they lean on white- marble columns of Carrara that culminate at steeples crowned with laurels. The window ledges of the balconies the decorations by reason of honeycombs appear and white of egg basketwork influences Mudejar. Finally, the rooftop is auctioned off for a parapet formed by irises accompanied of gargoyles. So much I eat in the superior plant inferior inferior they repeat both families' blazons. Downtown a well than, in his time, you guaranteed the drinkable water supply.

Finally it is necessary to do mention to the stair of three stretches that makes possible the promotion to the superior plant. You do not meet in front of the hallway, with it musulmana to preserve the household intimacy to the snoopers follows the tradition itself. The first stretch opens with a dog's figure that the shield of the Clubs supports, to whose lineage was belonging Don Rodrigo's mother; The dog keeps and preserves the household intimacy. The second stretch opens with a lion that supports the Maldonado's shield, the third party opens up to the union of the blazons of the Pimentel and the Maldonado.

Another artistic elements

Bars, the fact that they have been qualified like one of the best signs of the Gothic Spanish forging, salmantinos were worn-out in cold by teachers. His show not only is ornamental destiny also they try to preserve the intimacy and the certainty from the inhabitants of the house.

The coffered one belonging to second plant of the patio is composed of hexagonal motives that they surround a square. All these motives appear richly polychrome in white colors, blues and golds. The inside of the hexagons the inside of the squares appears decorated with vegetable motives in the meantime appear decorated with cuadrifolios.

Curiosities and legends

Perhaps one of the points that generates more controversy is the reason why of the election of the shells like ornamental element. Some authors see it like a sign of pride of the Maldonado to belong to the order of James. Another authors, without more doubt romantic, they indicate than the repetition of the shells, the Pimentel's nobiliary symbol, a sign went from the love that Don Rodrigo for its wife Doña María was feeling .

The basements of the house became, at a later time, a place where the students of the University paid the griefs imposed by the Master Escuela.

The shield of the Maldonado crowned by a scepter appears on the door's lintel. As the story goes, lilies were gotten by Aldana, a forefather of the Maldonado after defeating in duel Normandía's Duke,. The King of France, to avoid his son's death, maldonó the lilies to the Aldana, than as from that moment, they would proceed to being named Maldonado.

Schedule on a visit

Monday to Friday of 9 to 21 hours. Saturdays: Of 10 to 14 hours and of 16 to 19 hours. Sundays and festive: Of 10 to 14 hours and of 16 to 19 hours. Free entrance.



The Old Cathedral

Introduction

Of Romanesque style, you highlight the Rooster's tower. Observe in the inside your bigger altarpiece.

Style and chronology

Cathedral of Romanesque style, it was constructed between the centuries XII and XIII. In his height and pointed arches can observe the influence of the Gothic.

Historic data

In 1102 the Conde Raimundo of Burgundy and his wife the infanta Mrs. Magpie of Castile, fuse the Old Cathedral of Salamanca. They concede the town council of the city great quantity of privileges and they submit great quantity of parish churches of the province of Salamanca to his jurisdiction. The construction of the cathedral starts off in 1140 and Juan Franco or French audited several architects, between the ones that you highlight the Spanish between in her Pierre d'Aix. At their edification, the experts have distinguished three constructive phases. In the first phase (1150-1175), you build for yourself the top part, the cruiser and the lateral walls of the ships. In second phase (1175-1200), the cloister rises up and they cover the ships with vaults. In the third phase (1175-1200), the Rooster's tower rises up .

Around the middle of the century IX town councils catedralicios had settled in definitively in Europe. In them, priests' group lived next to the bishop counseling him. To the equal than at the monasteries, the life jointly demanded a series of standards: All canons will wear a common habit and all cathedrals will have their cloister and their chorus.

Donations were a fundamental piece for the creation and maintenance of the cathedrals. With his contributions, the particular donors guaranteed the pardon of his sins, a worthy burial and the celebration of the anniversaries of his death themselves.

On the other hand, the donations and privileges that the kings were conceding to the town councils not only had an altruistic purpose. In the century XII the violence and the wars with the Moslem desolated the Iberian Peninsula, the majority they had converted his territories in big depopulated. The Monarchy needs vassals that they grow those lands and pay taxes, but at the same time you have to guarantee his certainty. The Church and nobility will assume this role in exchange for privileges and favors. In the event that you employ us, the privileges and the kings' donations became a guaranty for the culmination and maintenance of the cathedral.

Architectonic elements

Unlike another Romanesque temples, the Old Cathedral of Salamanca stands out for the great height of his ships and to present a very illuminated inside. His plant comes from Latin cross with three ships, three semicircular apses and a pronounced cruiser. The apses are covered with barrel vaults of pointed arches. The central ship and the lateral the covers with Gothic cross vaults appear . This type of covers was not projected at first, which is why pillars had to be reinforced with nerves to pick up their weight. Steeples decorations with vegetable motives, biblical themes and mythological beings appear richly.

But, without a doubt, the most characteristic element of the Old Cathedral is the Rooster's tower. Once an one belonging to the masterpieces of the Romanesque, this dome base was regarded as you show a drum with double row of windows and cylindrical little towers that they take turns with bodies of triangular auction. You crown yourself the structure with a pyramidal structure decorated with scales of stone and sheets in the edges. The Oriental influences are

palpable in his design. Salamanca was one of the principal points of the route of the silver the Byzantine pilgrims were arriving for, route. At the same time the French teachers that were maintaining contacts with the Byzantine Empire intervened at the construction of the cathedral.

Another artistic elements

The Old Cathedral's altarpiece was painted in 1445 by the Florentine Dello give Niccoló Delli, receiving the bishop's assignment Vivero's Mr. Gonzalo. Although also you obey an artistic ornamental show, his committed principal is the didactic educational. In a society in which the greater part of the population was illiterate, that the image was the only mode to indoctrinate the faithful in. The altarpiece, that must be read from below up and from left to right, is compound for fifty three tie described to the character of the egg and you show the most significant episodes of Jesús's life and the Virgin Mary. The musical group crowns himself with a scene of the final judgment. The just find to the right of Jesús that I eat reward they receive the salvation, to the left the sinners, that are devoured by a great monster that the hell symbolizes .

The altarpiece presides at a size of the Virgin of the Fertile Plain, employer of Salamanca, considered as you show one of the best of the size and medieval goldsmithery. It is a woodcarving coated of copper, bronze pieces and I pray . The eyes come from black black amber and robeses are covered with precious stones. The Virgin's face and the little boy are all of an example of the hieratic attitude, you are absent of expression, of the medieval sculpture. San Martín's chapel, placed under the tower of the Bells, the Mr. Pedro Pérez was founded toward 1262 by the bishop. We found the bishop's grave in front of the entrance, emergent represented with walking-stick and miter. In the big arch, held for lions, we found scenes of his burial. You imagine the Epiphany under the arch. One of the Magicians delivers myrrh to the Christ-child. The myrrh, oil that in ancient times was utilized stops to embalm cadavers, in the medieval iconography you symbolize the immortality. You imagine the final judgment in the center of the chapel. The angels knock at with trumpets the judgment to Cristo's feet and the dead get up of his tombs. To the right of Jesús, the just receive their reward; They are to his left hand, the sinners incited with lances toward hell.

To I deliver it of the walls of the cloister the various graves are set . You highlight the grave of Castro's archdeacon Gutiérrez, than show one I magnify the Pietá's relief. Four chapels communicate with the cloister's galleries. San Bartolomé's chapel picks up the family's graves Anaya. You find the grave of the founder of the chapel downtown: Maldonado and Anaya's Mr. Diego. Accomplished in alabaster, she is surrounded for a grate of wrought iron created in 1514.

Curiosities and legends

San Martín's Chapel is known also like the Chapel of Oil, because they kept the large earthen jars of the oil that was used for the cathedral's lamps for oneself here.

The dome base of the old cathedral is known popularly like the Tower of the Rooster for the weather vane with form that crowns it of rooster.

Schedule on a visit

Of 10:00 to 13:00 and of 16:00 to 17:30 hours. Price: 3. For retired persons 2,25. On Tuesdays in the morning, even the 12 of the morning, the Spanishes can enter free.

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The New Cathedral

Introduction

Cathedral of Gothic style and plant of type basilical culminated in a girola.

Style and chronology

The penultimate Gothic cathedral comes from Spain, his construction starts off in 1513 and does not come to an end to 1733. Although his style is essentially Gothic, in her live together also the baroque, the plateresque and the neoclassical style. In this sense it is necessary to highlight the tower of baroque style.

Historic data

To long of the century XV the city of Salamanca experienced an important population growth than, among other things, it motivated that the Romanesque cathedral may lodge so enormous population. The town council takes into consideration the construction of a new temple in 1491, beautiful and ample, that you get along well with majesty and importance that you had acquired Salamanca to I deliver it of this century. But you are not to 1510 when the steps for the construction of the new temple start off . To this end experts' board that takes upon itself to examine the several architects' proposals itself meets . This meeting decides to maintain the old cathedral Romanesque woman not to interrupt the church services in 1512 and the project turns in Juan Gil of Hontañón. Juan Gil was one of the more architects put on the front of the Gothic Elizabethan art.

The construction of the cathedral starts off the May 12, 1513 and she was marked for continuous criticisms and pleadings from a first moment than several the architects presented the project of Hontañón's Gil. These quarrels not only resulted in a ralentization at the construction of the cathedral, but also in continuous revisions of the initial project. The work can not be concluded to 1733.

It is necessary to dedicate an especial mention to the tower of the Bells of the Cathedral of Salamanca. The Old Cathedral of Salamanca possessed two towers originally: The Mocha, that still keeps in good condition, and the tower of the Bells. The town council decided to maintain this tower and than, after raising his height, suit someone's purposes like bell tower to both cathedrals. The history of this tower is marked for continuous misfortunes to the ones which she was subdued. A ray fell on the tower in 1705 and it provoked a fire that damaged it gravely, the bigger bell fell to the street and one of the children melted down for heat. The tower had to be rebuilt, under command of Pantaleón Pontón, taking the appearance that you have nowadays. In 1755 seriously ill damages provoked by the earthquake of Lisbon at the cathedral, they did that some experts present the demolition of the same themselves. Finally the problem got solved placing metal reinforcements on his structure. They repaired the flaws originated by the Civil War in 1940.

Architectonic elements

Stage of the Middle Ages ends it this characterized for a social, cultural and cost-reducing renewal. Little by little they go away settling the bases so that it will be the Renaissance: The man's figure goes back to become important, the urbane life blooms again and the tripartite

medieval society becomes more heterogeneous with the bourgeoisie's consolidation. These changes have his reflection in the art of the moment: The Gothic. The Gothic architecture is color, light and elevation toward God, the cathedral becomes its maximum exponent. The cathedral of Salamanca is an one belonging to the most last works of the Gothic Spanish. His plant is rectangular of type basilical with three ships and side chapels placed between the abutments. The exterior articulates according to the scheme ad itself medieval triangulum, characterized for a staggering of the ships. You highlight the rhythmical game that is produced between the openings and the abutments projected up by outriggers and pinnacles in the walls. You crown yourself the top with a nice game of balustrades and cresterías. The principal facade was originally formed for five arches, but the XVIII disappeared in the century corresponding to the one belonging to the right-hand chapels when himself I enlarge the base of the tower to avoid the collapse of the same.

Among themselves the main station, also known as Nativity's Facade stands out . We found a door with mullion, with the Inmaculada's image in his underside, and arches own carpanales of the plateresque. They appear in the middle part represented the birth and the Lord's Epiphany, put on top a trefoil arch crowned by an ogee arch. On the top superior of the facade appear once the stations of the cross of the Lord with San Pedro's figures was represented and San Pablo. Symbolically, the eternal message is of beginning, the birth, and end, the Calvary. Ramos's facade, placed in the north part, represent Jesús's entrance in Jerusalem and follow the same structural scheme than Nativity's facade. The tower of the bells and the dome are right now of baroque style.

The inside of the cathedral stands out for his amplitude and the great magnitude of his heights, the onlooker seems to sink at a forest in which the goblets of the trees are lifted toward God. The three vaults coverings with starred ships and curved nerves are . The fasciculados stand out between the pillars, formed for several little columns or baquetones. You highlight the dome base in the cruiser, his drum appears decorated with panels that they represent Marian scenes. The dome is of neoclassical style and the articulation of his openings plucks up by means of columns Corinthian style.

Another artistic elements

To I deliver it of the aisles they articulate chapels, between them two stand out : The Golden or all of the- saints Chapel and the Chapel of the Santo Cristo of the battles. The Golden Chapel is a little church within the cathedral in reality. You have chorus and sacristy own and it is thought that in his moment you had to a little organ. They appear in her saint-like from **the beginning** of the times to the century XVI, when it was constructed. It was founded by Palenzuela's archdeacon Don Francisco Sánchez; This appears represented lying bass an arch, to his side his parents's praying figures and his nephew appear . On them, and at a hole, appear once death's figure was represented. The Christ that was taking the Bishop Don Hieronymite Visque to the battles is venerated at the chapel of the Santo Cristo of the battles. Traditionally the Christ accompanied the Cid in his battles. The chorus's ashlar is one of the best signs of the baroque size. Projected for Churriguera's Alberto, you went carved from in wood walnut tree and you get organized in two floors with a total of 104 vantage points. The represented medallions and saints' reliefs and martyrs appear in the inferior floor. Upstairs the represented bishops and prophets appear . The set is crowned for a crestería formed by little angels touching musical instruments. There is a bookrest with effigies of the prophets in the center of the chorus.

Curiosities and legends

There is an Immaculate Ascension's figure flanked by two angels in the principal facade's mullion. The one belonging to his portal right a poster that Assumpta makes reference to the Virgin's assumption Est Maria in coelum; The one belonging to the left hand is one-handed. Originally you carried a poster that was making reference to the Virgin's immaculate conception. But the poster was sawn in the century XVII for a religious current that you were renegating of that idea.En 1755 the earthquake of Lisbon I damage the tower of the bells gravely. The system of the bells quietly damaged by what the bellringer had to climb to the bells to touch them. Nowadays that tradition continues and each October 31 a character, attired with the typical rustic suit, increases to tower's weather vane and touches upon a country dance.

Schedule on a visit

Every day of 10 to 13 and of 16 to 18.

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IERONIMUS

Ieronimus is ... another point of view cathedrals and the own city.

Dare to travel the inside of The Medieval towers of the Cathedral, know the history of your construction, go into his 900 years of art and tell the story of through this documentary exposition. You contemplate the Old Cathedral and his wonderful altarpiece, the city from Dehorned tower's lookout post, the north of the city from Anaya's tower, the Small Patio from the Rooster's tower and the great New cathedral from his interior platform: Authentic lookouts privileged of Salamanca within everybody's reach. Ieronimus is an unpublished look, a true discovery and a contribution over the cathedral to the city.

From his inauguration in 2002, this exposition has become more significant one of the referent ones belonging to the relation between the patrimony and tourism at Salamanca and in Spain: You summarize a philosophy, a mode to understand the tourism and the patrimony at our city.

This documentary reflex exposition the value of the interpretation to the hour to construct tourist products. And constitute, besides, a mode to intervene and of looking for the economic sostenibilidad, the social profitability and reinvestment.

Schedule: Every day of 10:00 to 19:15.

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San Esteban's Convent (PP. Dominican)

His institution dates of the century XIII but the primitive church was destroyed in that same century.

The present-day convent, dedicated to San Esteban, he began to build for himself the June 30, 1524, according to Álava's master John's traces. After Juan Rivero Rada, Pedro Gutierrez and Diego Salcedo happened to it. The works finished about in 1630.

Exterior

Two strong pillars support a great arcade decorated in their inside in the facade with coffered of type milanés. You develop in three bodies a magnificent facade below the arcade, San Esteban's martyrdom comes from the milanés Juan Antonio Ceroni and the rest probably of the sculptor Alonso Sardiña.

St. Domingo's shield appears in the facade enter give them Alba. The musical group is out-and-out by a bulrush. The exuberant riches of the facade and his decorative splendor constitute a work of art, that it attains their maximum splendor at dusk, when his stones shine baths for the sun.

Cloisters

The *cloister of the Kings* of square plant,, he was at the beginning of the century XVII constructedly, for friar Alvarez's initiative of Toledo. Work in his left comes from Sardiña and decoration for the same artists of the facade. Plateresque motives simplified with renaissance arches are conjoined harmoniously in Gothic structure. The inferior gallery's arcade is sold off on the basis of mullions joined among themselves by little arches of half a point and sheltered for a semicircular arch laced to the mullions by balusters. Everything it with a slender and elegant aspect without niguna impression of heaviness.

The pillars that separate the windows continue themselves for the exterior in the shape of abutments and they rise above the terminal cornice in Gothic pinnacles.

Aceso's atrium to the convent is an obvious example of the architecture of the Renaissance, that contrasts with the decoration of the facade. You are composed of ten semicircular arches that are leant in granite columns of square plinths. There are medallions with busts of Dominican saints in the spandrels.

The century's *Cloister of Colón*, of endings XV, it is an enclosure marked off by definite limits formed by a long rectangular ship, with segmental arches and covered by wood framework. Christopher Columbus had long conferences with the black friars at this living room, principally with Deza's Diego and Domingo Soto.

The algibes's cloister is composed of torus-shaped segmental arches, very sencilo. Bass was edified the sponsorship of James's Archbishop, Don Alonso of Fonseca. (**ZONE NOT VISITABLE**)

The Theologians' Pantheon

They rest the remains of the more illustrious theologians of the Order that gave glory to the University of Salamanca here: Francisco of Vitoria, medina, the Corpus Christi's Mancio, and other ones.

Sunday's Stair Grove

Act of I Prop Up Hontañón's Gil. Communicates the cloister's two galleries. It was constructed in 1540 and you are composed of four stretches arched, with rose windows that they back up ones in other ones. It is decorated with medallions, professors' busts and Soto's shields of the Order and of Domingo.

The Sacristy

It started off in 1627. His founder, Fray Pedro of Herrera, Tuy's bishop, you are represented in favor of a statue in his grave. An example is of baroque architecture of Italian inspiration. You vary of the sculptures Sardiña's music.

The Church

Reyes is a monumental temple of style Catholic, like a cathedral. 84 are meter of yack for 14,50 of widen, 27 meters of tall and 44 meters of cruiser. You have a very ship of starred crosswork. His plant comes from Latin cross, with side chapels, cruiser, polygonal apse and simple porch. The chorus be situated envelope starred, almost flat vault, maintained for very robust nerves. The ashlar is Alfonso Balbás's work (century XII) of inspiration classicist and finished off for a crestería.

The cruiser, with the vault of square plant, you lean on pillars of Roman form.

The bigger altarpiece is José Churriguera's masterpiece. It finished in 1693. The principal body is composed of six comumnas Solomonic coated of vine shoots and bunches, and another decorations. Statues assume to Luis Salvador Carmona. They highlight St. Sunday of Guzmán, San Francisco, San Stephen and San Lorenzo.

The dedicated puts John The Baptist on the front, in the one that finds Don Lope Fernández's grave of Paz between the ship's chapels.



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The Owners' convent (MM. Dominican)

Introduction

One of the most impressive cloisters of the Renaissance keeps his inside.

Style and chronology

The building constructs at the beginning of the century XVI. In his structure itself predominate the renaissance and plateresque styles.

Historic data

The origin of the convent places himself in 1491, when the Mrs. Juana Rodríguez of Maldonado donates her palace to Religiosas's Community of the Dominicas, of Mudejar style,. Some elements, the ones that you highlight, at the cloister's tall gallery, a beautiful Mudejar door of pointed arch between keep in good condition still of the primitive building.

The present-day convent is built in 1533. Dueñas's denomination probably is related to the nobiliary origin of the majority of the nuns of the convent. These nuns paid a very large dowry and dedicated their working day the sentence only to. The nuns that were coming of humble families, that they did not contribute quantities like dowry, and were taking care of the domestic works existed at the same convent.

Part of his structure collapsed in 1963 and the cloister had to be propped-up. Fortunately, the building has been recently restored and we can have a good time of new of the greatness of his cloister.

Architectonic elements

He accesses the church for a simple facade of plateresque style. It corresponds to the so-called facade in abeyance, very repeated in the architecture of the moment. You split into two bodies or entablatures. You highlight the decorated semicircular arch in the inferior with grotto, mythological beings manly half vegetable half. We found a size of the Virgin Mary accompanied by San Pedro's and San Pablo's medallions in the center of the second body. Next to them the shields of the Dominican and Virgin order of the Asunción.

The inside of the church is of Gothic style. You get organized in a very ship of six stretches with starred cross vaults. The altarpiece, of baroque style, was created in the century XVIII and sign

the image of the Virgin accompanied by San Francisco and St. Domingo.

But without a doubt, the more part known of this building is its cloister. Of pentagonal form, you split into two levels of galleries. The ground floor has segmental arches with medallions in its spandrels. In front of the simplicity of the inferior floor, you highlight the rich decoration of the top floor. The columns culminate at steeples and brake blocks decorated with the fantastic renaissance fauna: Dragons, gargoyles, vixens, etc. We found a wainscot decorated with religious motives on the second floor: The virgin's shields, several saints and prophets, etc.

Another artistic elements

As right now it has been indicated, the convent rises above an ancient Mudejar palace. One of the doors of the ancient palace keeps in good condition still at the cloister's ground floor. A door comes from pointed arch of horseshoe. The arch's spandrels appear decorated with the typical Mudejar tiles.

Curiosities and legends

The institution of the convent attributes the legend to a miracle. The Mrs. Juana Rodríguez of Maldonado had like tenants two very religious women. These devout persons kept a great devotion for the Virgin's image, placed at San Esteban's convent, to the one that they were visiting every day. One fine day the Virgin's size obeyed them, the size was given back but the miracle happened several times again. The Mrs. Juana interpreted that the Virgin wanted to live in her palace and that's why donated it to the Dominican.

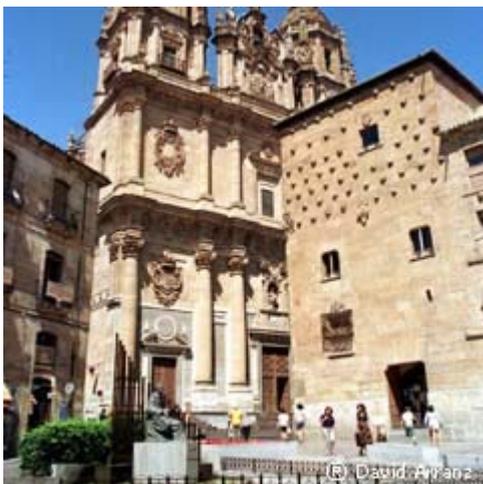
Chikaba, that in the century XVII was nun of the convent finds the Guinean princess's grave at the convent's cloister. It is said that you cured many sick persons with putting only his finger, most of all to the ruptured since she suffered a chronic hernia due to the blows received in one's youth. To the hour of dying you transfigured his meat and it got white.

The nuns of the convent sell some exceptional candy that the visitor must keep trying .

Schedule on a visit

Of 10:30 to 13:00 and of 16:30 to 17:30 hours

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Marry of the Shells

Introduction

This building is considered like one of the principal works of the baroque Spanish.

Style and chronology

Of baroque style, it is built between 1611 and 1755. The bigger baroque style finds at the towers of the facade and at the cloister.

Historic data

Originally known as the Society Of Jesus's Real Colegio, III. went founded for in 1611 China aster of Austria, Felipe's handcuff queen's objective was to found a high school where the apostles and missionaries to extend the Catholic faith and to combat the heresy in Europe get in line . You are known under the name of proper Clerecía than after being once the Jesuits in 1767 were expelled it happened, for the most part, to belong to San Marcos's Real Clergy.

She was lifted-up in a context of cost-reducing decadence and social crisis for the city of Salamanca. At the beginning of the century XVII the number of unemployed and beggar you increased in spectacular way. III decreed in 1609 Felipe the expulsion of the Moorish and over 500 families abandoned Salamanca. On top of it all, in January 1626, a flood provoked over 150 victims and the destruction of some 500 buildings of the fertile plain of the river. In spite of that you stand straight in this juncture of decadence, the Clergy is once an one universal belonging to the masterpieces of the baroque was regarded as.

It was necessary to demolish great quantity of particular houses and some religious buildings for his edification. He began to forge for himself the November 12, 1617 and several architects intervened at his edification. The original diagrams belong to Juan Gómez de Mora; Domes and the vault are Pedro Mato's work and towers and the bulrush are Andrés García's work of Quiñones. His construction can not be finished to 1755.

The building went back to be busy by the Jesuits, although from 1940 the seat comes from the Pontifical University in 1854.

Architectonic elements

The general concept of the building reflects traditional ideas in the mode to conceive the old monasteries. You are made out of a public part, church and schools where Jesuits gave the classrooms, and one private, zone where the priests lived .

Even though all this set articulates the great cloister, his most outstanding part itself it is the church. His plant, derivative of Gesú's Roman church, you come from Latin cross with top flat part. The facade is compound for three horizontal bodies flanked by columns of Corinthian order. We found three simple doors in the first body dinteladas, the main station crowns itself with San Ignacio's image of Loyola. The second body shows a window with cut, something jai alai court very characteristic of the baroque, and two shields with the empty fields. The third body is the most baroque one of three . You are made out of two towers in the extremes with a bulrush downtown, a relief of the Asunción of the Virgin lodges which. On the bulrush appear Felipe's statues III and Mrs. Margarita of Austria.

The cloister has been branded like one of the baroque creations of all of the times more finished. You split into three bodies framed by columns of giant order. We found a porch with arcades of half a point in the downside, the first floor counts for barred balconies crowned with óculos ochavados and, finally, an attic with windows flanked by buttresses appears .

Another artistic elements

They highlight the impressive altarpieces with slender wreathed columns in the inside of the church. They imagine the Holy Ghost's Coming in the central and to Loyola's San Ignacio writing the spiritual exercises, the lateral altarpieces are dedicated to Loyola's San Ignacio and San Francisco Javier.

The temple's dome is supported on pilgrim's shells with four enormous real shields, drum and a great lantern that the musical group crowns . Originated perhaps for an evil his structure's design, you have stayed always in an unstable equilibrium. You had to be reinforced with metallic elements to avoid his collapse after the earthquake of Lisbon.

Curiosities and legends

Always it has been said that the facade expresses a certain ascendent sense. His interpretation would be the following: The Virgin with help of the Holy Ghost's inspiration and the monarches' material support, represented for the king Philip's and queen Margarita's figures, the teachings of the order make easy, represented in the first body for his founder: St. Loyola's Ignatius. So much they arrange the high school like the priests' zone private of a tall gallery to take a walk and to take the sun in winter, to be a convent without orchard neither garden.

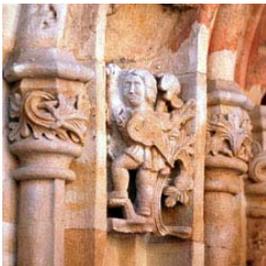
Upon his construction, the Jesuits had a great power at Salamanca. They could knock down

great quantity of particular houses, the house of the Shells thanks to it himself I save of miracle, and several religious buildings.

Schedule on a visit

Mediate hour before the masses. Of Monday to Friday to the 13:15. Saturdays to the 19:30. Sundays and festive to the 12:30. Free entrance.

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St. Benedict's Church

Introduction

Church of Gothic style, highlight your facade that represents the theme of the Annunciation.

Style and chronology

Of Gothic Elizabethan style, it was constructed in 1490. The church comes from a very ship with starred Gothic vaults, in the inside you highlight the altarpiece of neoclassical style.

Historic data

The origins of this church place themselves in 1104. It is famous to give name to one of the two nobiliary groups in which the city during low Middle Ages was divided. These parties, on the one hand the one belonging to San Benito and for other the one belonging to Santo Tomé, they played the lead in violent confrontations at the streets of Salamanca.

The church was rebuilt by Don Alonso's initiative of Fonseca, that at that time the Archbishop came from Santiago in 1490. Also one of the more important families of the moment contributed to his reconstruction: The Maldonado. The church was consecrated like pantheon of this family and they distribute his shields for all the building. It is necessary to remember than to the century XVIII burials were done in the inside of the churches. The pantheons were reserved to the noble or wealthy families, the ground to the rest of the population.

Architectonic elements

The temple surprises for its great amplitude. You have a polygonal apse and the cover solves itself with three starred Gothic vaults, the coarse abutments pick up the weight of the cover. The facade, interesting exponent of the Gothic flamenco, the protégée is in favor of a simple wood rooftop. The door of access has an arch carpanal decorated with vegetable motives. The eardrum shows scenes of the Annunciation delimited by ogee arches sheltered by two of half a point. We found the figure of the Creator with the orb in a hand on these two arches. The facade is auctioned off for the Fonseca's, the onlooker's shields, and the one belonging to the Holly Wood.

Another artistic elements

In the inside, the walls are hollow to serve as niches. These pantheons, of Gothic style, are beautifully carved. Among themselves the one belonging to Mrs. Elvira Hernández Cabeza de Vaca, once the usage was placed in the presbytery, with dress of the epoch of the Catholic Kings stands out. The bigger altarpiece, once the best neoclassical altarpiece of Salamanca was regarded as, XVIII for Juan went constructed from in the century Sargavinaga. On the top

the superior of the altarpiece appears once the Annunciation was represented. We found a beautiful Calvary of the century in the middle part XVI.

Curiosities and legends

Fonseca's Mr. Alonso was baptized at this church when you were born and you took years the decision to reconstruct it later for it.

As right now it has been indicated, the church was seat of one of the two parties that came face to face in town to I deliver it of low Middle Ages. The territory of San Benito's party was the side west of the city, the one belonging to the Santo Tomé the side this. The seat of St. Tomé's party found itself in the Parties' present-day plaza, call that way in memory of these fights.

Schedule on a visit

Tightly before the hours of mass. Festive: 13:00, 21:00 Evening Prayers: 20:30

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The Clavero's **Tower**



Roman **bridge**



Pontifical **university**



The Virgin Mary's **Church**



Patio



University - Younger Schools'

The most ancient one of Spain and one of the most representative monuments of the plateresque Spanish.

Introduction

The tradition forces to find the frog in its delicious facade of plateresque style.

Style and chronology

The present-day building raises in the first one-half the century XVI. itself The facade is a great tapestry of style plateresco. En the younger schools the patio with arches highlights mixtilíneos and crestería baroque.

Historic data

The history of the University of Salamanca starts when in 1218 the Rey Alfonso the School of Salamanca founded IX. In 1254 Vicar of Christ Alexander IV concedes the School the privilege of General study, with it you become University. New cathedras and students become established they get exempted of the tax payment. In 1255 Vicar of Christ Alexander IV bestows a new privilege upon the University: The universal validity of his titles.

They gave the classrooms at the Old Cathedral's cloister even than in the first one-half the century XIV the several high schools began to found themselves: Laws, theology, astrology, etc. You begin the bigger schools' construction in 1428 and minors. Enter 1504 and 1528 a restoration of the building is produced, after the one that the musical group was presenting to a very similar aspect after the present-day. The University becomes state-owned, thanks to it with the Catholic Kings acquire a great development. To endings of the century XVI the University counted on 29 high schools and over seventy cathedras, registered students' number surpassed the 8,000.

Architectonic elements

The facade was edified in the first one-half the century XVI and you are once an one belonging to the more important facades of the plateresque Spanish was regarded as. You can seem redundant, but this facade was made to be observed. The man becomes the center of the reality in Renaissance. You stop being a very marionette of the destination to become observer and main character of his own life.

The facade is shown like a great tapestry, masterfully carving with three bodies and five streets framed by two half a columns. His decoration develops an iconographic program that can be interpreted as a praise to the Spanish monarchy. The king shows up like protector of the University. The monarchy needs jurists and scholars for its project of State Nación, these professionals the University in exchange for his protection provides them itself.

They appear in the first body once the Catholic Kings with the legend 's representation were acted in: The kings to the University and this to the kings. The University became stater under the aegis of the Catholic Kings, acquiring with it a great development and importance. This body symbolizes the past of monarchy.

We found Carlos's figures in the second body V and Isabel of Portugal. They are the kings that were governing when himself I raise the facade and, therefore, the main characters of the same. We found the coat of arms of Carlos downtown V to the right hand of the same the Catholic and left Kings' shield the one belonging to Maximiliano I of Germany. The shields symbolize the union of the Spanish crown with the German empire. The attendee symbolizes this body.

The third body is the one that bigger symbolic load has . Downtown, Vicar of Christ's figure makes reference to the sacredness of Carlos V. Junto's empire to him four historic characters (Trajano, César, Augusto and Alejandro Magno) and two mythological: Hercules and Venus. These figures would represent the virtues that a good emperor has to have: Temperance, prudence, fortress and justice. The project is of future of the Spanish Monarchy.

In order to finish with the facade, it is necessary to do the famous frog an especial mention. In the medieval iconography, the frog is the lust's symbol. It is necessary to be prudent since the malignant is everywhere and anywhere you are able to jump toward us.

We found a cloister with two floors in the inside. The inferior has semicircular arches, in the superior, with arches mixtilíneos, they highlight the wainscots of the window ledges. The famous

enigmas come from the cloister that they get across to the visitor some messages that they invite the prudence to and to temperance. Upstairs one accedes for a stair of three throws with plateresque reliefs. In the first throw's reliefs symbolize the vice and sin, give them the second one passion and give them the third stretch the triumph on sin.

Another artistic elements

The different classrooms open to the corridors of the patio through doors of Gothic style. Enter they it is necessary to do an especial mention to Fray Luis's classroom of León right now than preserve the same aspect that XVI. had in the century students they sat on the rough wooden seats, the lateral seats were in store for the professors and illustrious invited guests.

We found the Younger Schools to the bottom of Escuelas's Patio, they receive this name because in their sojourns pre-university studies came true. We found a patio with arches in his inside mixtilíneos, crowned for a balustrade of baroque style that preserves the ancient plateresque pinnacles. He accesses the Museum of Salamanca, in whose inside through this patio we found the Heaven of Salamanca. Represent an astrologic program certainly pertaining to the teaching of astronomy and astrology at the University.

Curiosities and legends

According to the student tradition, if you want approving the exámenes without difficulty is that to see the frog of the facade of the University before.

In almost all university buildings we found the famous cheering. Originally they put makeup on with bull's blood and they symbolize the victory of the recently doctorates on the books.

The Heaven of Salamanca has become one of the symbols of the city in 2002 and the element constitutes aglutinador of the cultural capital status.

Schedule on a visit

Monday to Saturday of 9:30 to 13:30 and of 16 to 19 h. Sundays and festive of 10 to 13 h.

Discounts for retired persons and students. The members of the University enter free.

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MUSEUMS

The museum Matches Lily

The Museo Art Nouveau and Art Déco of Salamanca, located at an ancient modernistic mansion, art exposes collections of decorative arts of the movement nouveau of endings of the century XIX to the First World War and of the period art déco, period between wars. Besides they exhibit collections of dolls made of porcelain, join of the most important ones belonging to the world.

You will be able to contemplate furniture, jewels, fans, linen goods, brass musical instruments, porcelains, enamels and another collections that they do that the visitor to the museum be a journey varied by the pleasures of the bourgeois society of the epoch.

They highlight for his quality and importance two collections: The criselefantinas and glasses. The criselefantinas are little bronze sculptures and ivory with interesting marble and onyx bases. The sign that the Museum exhibits is the public more important worldly collection, so much for his status of conservation like for rigor and the quality of his selection.

Address: C The Expolio, n 14

Schedule: Tuesday to Friday 11:00 to 14:00 17:00 to 21,00 .Sábados Sundays and festive: 11:00 to 21:00.

Price: 3 euros 2 retired euros, students and groups over 10 people. Free entrance

Thursday of 11,00 To 14,00.
www.museocasalis.org

The Automotive Industry's Museum of History

Historia's Museum of the Automotive Industry of Salamanca is other of the tourist attractions for the familiar public, an only place for the visitor if you come with children, a destination of pilgrimage for the fans to the motor.

You find the Colección Gómez Planche, with over a hundred vehicles restored and preserved by Demetrio Gómez Planche in him to I deliver it of four decades. Another collections, like the Centro Histórico Iveco have consolidated to this – Pegasus or the funds of Tráfico's Headquarters.

Tormes is located in the city's historic helmet, to the bank of the river, and shows the esthetic evolution of the automobile. A permanent exposition with vehicles on exhibit that they will allow following the history of the automobile from the prehistory to the present time and, at times, toward the future, thanks to the eventual presence of prototypes.

Within the permanent exposition, the Museum has only pieces, true works of art on wheels. Switzerland is the Hispanic's case 20/30 HP of 1910, the only one automobile at our declared country National Heritage.

All collection to have a good time, in order to sink in the world of the automobile through the stories that the very cars will count you, ...

Address: Old market square s n 923 26 02 93

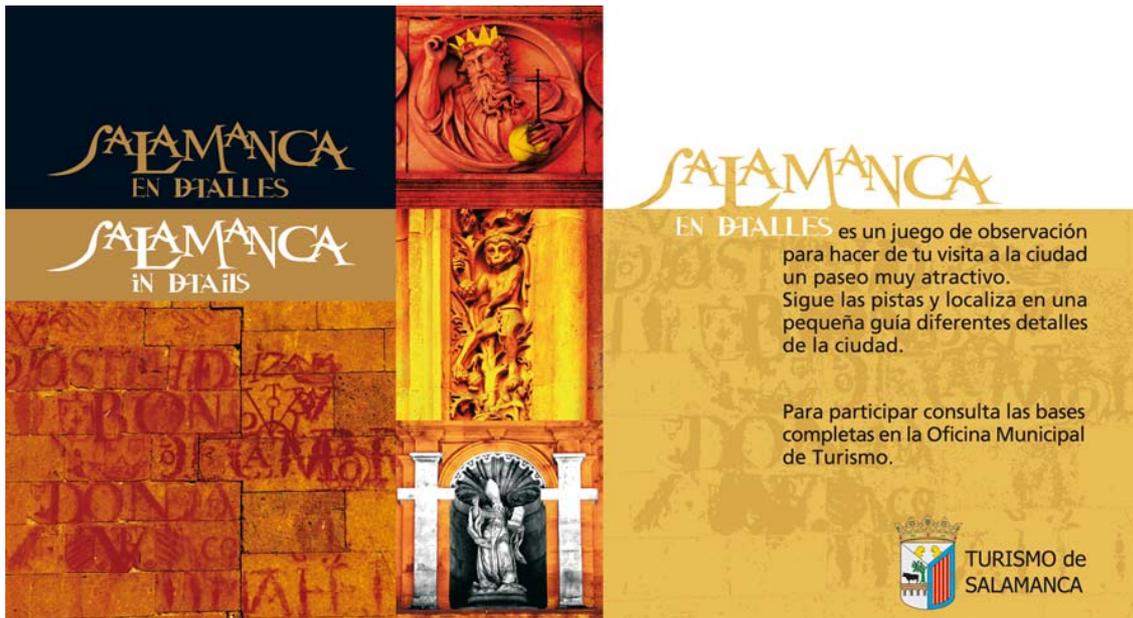
Schedule: Tuesday to Friday: 10:30 to 14:00 16:30 to 20:00 h Sábados, Sundays and festive: 10:30 to 14:30 16:30 to 20:00 h.

Entrance: 3 2: Students, retired persons and groups.

www.museoautomocion.com

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THE NEW tourist ROUTE **SALAMANCA IN DETAILS** INVITES TOURISTS And SALMANTINOS To DISCOVER OF A SINGULAR FORM THE MONUMENTS OF THE CITY.



The new proposal presents a journey for the historic center
 Looking for the architectonic marked details in the monuments
 In a guide.

Salamanca in details, a game of observation once the familiar public was destined to. This proposal will make of the visit to the city an authentic cultural route and a game that it will enable discovering and knowing of a singular mode the city.

The participants will be able to get a guide for free brochure at Turismo's Municipal Office of Salamanca and at the Information Bureau and Venta (under street's arch Zamora). In Spanish and English, you guide her include imagery of the details to find as well as some clues and zone of location. They will have to locate the architectonic details once once a tourist journey was accomplished in her For the city. That they manage to locate all of the elements they will receive like gift a been entertained by poster with the city's image.

Salamanca in details is a cultural initiative that you split of the interest to visit the city observing the different details (architectonic, historic, symbolic) that define the contents of the artistic set of Salamanca. An invitation is to go over the historic helmet to manage to get in for the framework of its streets and to discover the elements that they identify Salamanca in details.

The objective of this innovative game is to offer the visitors, tourists and citizens a different form and original to contemplate the city, in addition to promote the active participation through the quest of the elements that must be localized.

Salamanca in details, than form departs of the tourist offer designed for the family tourism, will allow, at the same time, expediting the tourist routes and walks for the historic helmet salmantino. Due to his didactic and character related to games, the game will be included in the programming of Educación's Municipal Institute.

Salamanca in details will be also a been entertained by tool for the schools of Spanish of the city, since the foreign students will be able to improve with him the vocabulary, the understanding and the knowledge of the own city, while they have fun playing .

Salamanca in details will be a material more at the service of tourism of the city, a more and more expeditious, communicative and demanding tourism, the fact that you search through the offer and cultural resources, knowing the pleasures of an one belonging to the cultural cities par excellence.

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HOVOHAMBRE

The angel's plaza 2 Tel: 923 60 70 80 hovohambre.com



THE SHEET

C St. Paul 21 Tel: 923 26 40 28