INFORMACIÓN GENERAL

Museo de Segovia.

C/ Socorro 11. 40071 SEGOVIA.
museo.segovia@jcyl.es
Tel.: 921 460 613/15.
Fax: 921 460 580.

Zuloaga Museum of Segovia.

“Santo Tomás de los Caballeros”.

Plaza de Colmenares, s/n. 40071 SEGOVIA.
Tel.: 921 463 348.

OPENING TIMES OF BOTH MUSEUMS:

October to June: Tuesday to Saturday: 10am to 2pm and 4pm to 7pm.

July to September: Tuesday to Saturday: 10am to 2pm and 5pm to 8pm.

Sundays: 10am to 2pm.


Sunday and Monday in the evenings.

For opening times during holidays or any other type of information, including activities provided by the Zuloaga Museum, please call Tel.: +34 921 460 613/15.

ENTRY:

€ 1,20

Holders of the young persons’ or students’ card.

CONCESSIONARY RATES:

€ 0,60

FREE ENTRY:

€ 0,60

Saturdays, Sundays and:

23rd April, Day of the Autonomous Community.

18th May, International Museum Day.

12th October, National Holiday.

6th December, Constitution Day.

I.C.O.M. Members.

Donors of exhibits or collaborators of these museums.

Please consult the ticket office for other exemptions or discounts.

THE “CASA DEL SOL”, MUSEUM OF SEGOVIA

The provincial Museum of Segovia came into being in 1844. Like others of the same type, its purpose was to gather together objects which, originating from confiscated church property, had remained in the province. At that time it was a warehouse storing canvases and other objects, awkwardly accommodated in the Bishop’s palace for want of a better location. However the pieces soon had to be moved which proved to be the first of many removals. It was located in S. Facundo for many years before the church had to be demolished. It was also housed in civil constructions such as the Public Library and in the ruins of what was once the palace of Henry IV. It was then moved to the so-called Casa del Fishline (House of the Fishman), a building from the 16th century. For many years it exhibited some of the paintings in the collection. Finally, the Council gave the State an old building which had been used as a slaughterhouse since Henry IV: the so-called Casa del Sol or El Espolón, where we are today, has undergone arduous preparation and various processes and refurbishments which are almost complete.
The Museum has archeological and ethnological exhibits, as well as paintings and sculptures. The selection which has been made, including the most representative objects, is intended to allow our visitors to have a clear overview of the provincial past.

As is the case with other museums referred to as provincial in the past, the core of this is the Arab and the Mudejar has been transferred to the Autonomous Community of Castilla y León. The same circumstance characterizes the Zuloaga Museum, our sister museum, a visit to which would also be recommended.

The collection exhibited is distributed over six rooms, around the patio, where pieces from all periods are also shown.

The first room, by way of introduction, is dedicated to the natural landscape, supported by a large model of the province. The second room shows objects made between the 16th and 17th centuries for showing the use of hydraulic energy and fulling machines. All of this is rounded off by the use of hydraulic technology in windmills and watermills, including the most representative objects.

The next room has been set aside for traditional machinery such as spindles, distaffs, looms or a loom in cloth of Las Canones and of Alcázar can be enjoyed.

The last room is intended to allow our visitors to have a clear overview of the provincial past. Among these, what is probably the most important collection of goldsmithing/silversmithing from the 16th and 17th centuries is dedicated to Geology and to the territorial landscape, supported by a large model of the province, with sections dedicated to the Roman world and to the aqueduct. However, the most outstanding sections are those dedicated to the Roman world and to the aqueduct. These facilities provide visitors with an overview of the provincial past thus fulfilling the functions of our museum.

Continuing, there is a small room which contains some sculptures dating back to the 15th and 16th centuries, amongst which is a wrought-iron decorative panel bearing the signature of the Master of the Baracaldo and the doorpost of the Church of Santa Columba which no longer exists.

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A small sample of traditional customs, from the Segovian province no longer in existence, could not be forgotten. Sculptures by the Baracaldo brother in a showcase head the collection of painting, corresponding to the 20th century. It is intended to allow our visitors to have a clear overview of the provincial past. Among these, what is probably the most important collection of goldsmithing/silversmithing from the 16th and 17th centuries is dedicated to Geology and to the territorial landscape, supported by a large model of the province, with sections dedicated to the Roman world and to the aqueduct. However, the most outstanding sections are those dedicated to the Roman world and to the aqueduct. These facilities provide visitors with an overview of the provincial past thus fulfilling the functions of our museum.

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