

Palacio de los Águila



Built in the 16th century by Don Antonio del Aguila, lieutenant-major and guardian of the fortress, it was extended in the 17th century.

The exterior is notable for its impressive Renaissance façade with huge archstones. Above it is an alfiz (architectural ornament) bearing the coats of arms (set of symbolic emblems) of the families and surmounted by the figures of a lion and an eagle, symbolizing the family of the building's owners.

Catedral de Santa María



It is dedicated to Our Lady of Saint Mary. Its construction began in the 12th century in a Romanesque style in transition to the Gothic. It has a Latin cross plan with three naves and a transept. There are three doors that give access to the interior of the cathedral. On the north side is the Portada del Enlosado (13th century), with a remarkable 5-lobed arch, three archivolts and a beautiful rose window covered by a lobed arch at the top. Above these, there is a segmental arch and, above it, twelve Gothic sculptures representing Old Testament characters. On the west façade, the Torre de las Campanas (the bell tower) (with numerous impacts from the War of Independence) can be seen, which rises above the Pórtico del Perdón (which can be visited once inside the church). Inside, there is a choir and an impressive cloister that forms an almost perfect square.

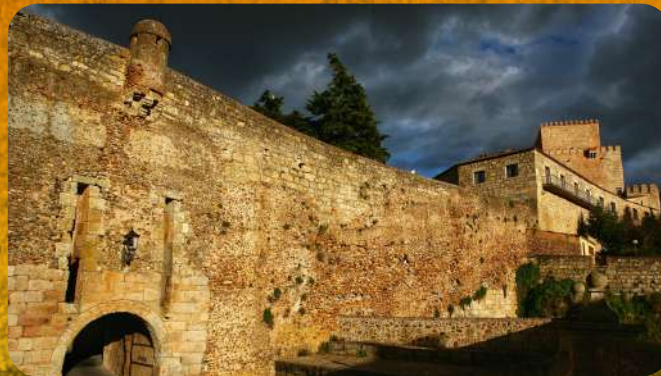
Palacio de Montarco

The building dates from the late 15th or early 16th century. The façade is made of perfectly cut stonework, where the entrance and the ground floor windows stand out. The door with its huge archstones framed by architectural ornamentation and surrounded by two twisted columns, on which rest two lions, brings great originality to the building.



Muralla

The magnificent state of preservation of the town's double defensive system is without doubt one of its great assets. The medieval fence was built in the 12th century, and even today you can walk the length of its walkway, from which you can appreciate the 18th century additions, which were built to adapt the city's defences to modern bastioned systems. The medieval fence was built in the 12th century, and even today you can walk the length of its coastal walkway, from which you can see the 18th century additions, which were made to adapt the city's defences to modern bastioned systems.



Casa de los Vázquez

Commissioned in the 15th century by Francisco Vázquez, its original angular door stands out, on which the Vázquez family coat of arms is placed at an angle (as is the case in many palaces in Ciudad Rodrigo) and framed by an alfiz (architectural ornament).



Inside, the staircase leading to the upper floor and the magnificent coffered ceiling stand out. This house belonged to A. D. José Manuel Sánchez-Arjona y de Velasco, el Buen Alcalde (the Good Mayor), who carried out an important restoration at the beginning of the 20th century, in which the Sevillian tiles that we can admire today were installed, in accordance with the owner's taste.

Castillo de Enrique II



It was built in the most inaccessible part of Ciudad Rodrigo, the highest and steepest part, near the river, to fulfil its defensive role.

It dates back to the end of the 14th century and is distinguished by its three-storey keep, which can be visited from inside the building.

It has been a National Parador since 1931, making it one of the oldest Paradors in Spain.

It is currently possible to visit the gardens, the dungeon, the restaurant and the cafeteria, even for non-guests

Ciudad Rodrigo



Iglesia de San Pedro

The mixture of architectural styles that can be seen in the church stands out, starting with the Romanesque-Mudejar style, which is not easy to find in this area and belongs to the first phase of construction. It can be seen in the apse and in part of the north wall, in which there is also a Romanesque arch with floral decoration. In the 16th century, Francisco Vázquez ordered the restoration of the building as his family pantheon. The admirable star-shaped vault that covers the church dates from this period.

Following the Lisbon earthquake of 1755, it had to be restored again in the 18th century, and the south door dates from this period.

Inside, the sculpture of the Cristo de la Expiración (Christ of Expiration) stands out, which is paraded during Holy Week (Semana Santa) in Ciudad Rodrigo.



Capilla de Cerralbo

Its construction was ordered by Cardinal Francisco de Pacheco y Toledo when he could not obtain permission to build his funeral chapel in the nearby cathedral.

It is Herrerian in style and has a Latin cross plan with a single nave. On the outside there is a magnificent dome with a lantern. Also on the outside are two coats of arms of the cardinal made of Carrara marble.

The interior has a three-aisle altarpiece of unpolychromed walnut wood.

During the War of Independence, the building housed a powder magazine of the French army, which exploded in 1818. As a result, the church underwent a major reconstruction in 1889.



Ayuntamiento & Plaza Mayor

As in most cities, the Plaza Mayor is the nerve center and everything happens around it. In the past, it was the place where the market was held. This is where the scribes met and where the church of San Juan (one of the main churches in the city) was located. This is where the monument of the Three Columns was located, and where the Consistory met, first in the cloister of the church of San Juan, and later in the elegant building that presides over the Plaza, as it still does today.

This building, which dates from the 16th century, has undergone several restorations and a major extension in which the church of San Juan (mentioned above) disappeared to take on the form we know today. Its large bell-shaped arches and the two towers that surround them stand out. In the tower on the left we can see three coats of arms: the one on top refers to Spain with the double-headed eagle and the golden fleece, the one on the bottom refers to the Town Hall (with the three columns) and finally a coat of arms that could belong to the Corregidor of the Town Hall at the time the building was built.



Excmo.
Ayuntamiento de
Ciudad Rodrigo



OFICINA DE TURISMO DE CIUDAD RODRIGO
WWW.VIVECIUDADRODRIGO.ES
664 34 65 80
Ofiturismo@aytociudadrodrigo.es