La Casa del Hidalgo



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Está enclavada en la antigua parroquia de San Facundo y es un modelo de residencia nobiliaria del siglo XV.

La fachada (I), con esquina a la plazuela de San Facundo, nunca se revistió del típico esgrafiado lo que permite ver la construcción tradicional de mampostería y tapial entre cadenas de ladrillo, material éste con que se hizo la singular cornisa.



(I)

La Casa del Hidalgo is an enclave of the building that once served San Facundo's Church parish. The building is an example of a fifteenth-century residence for nobility.

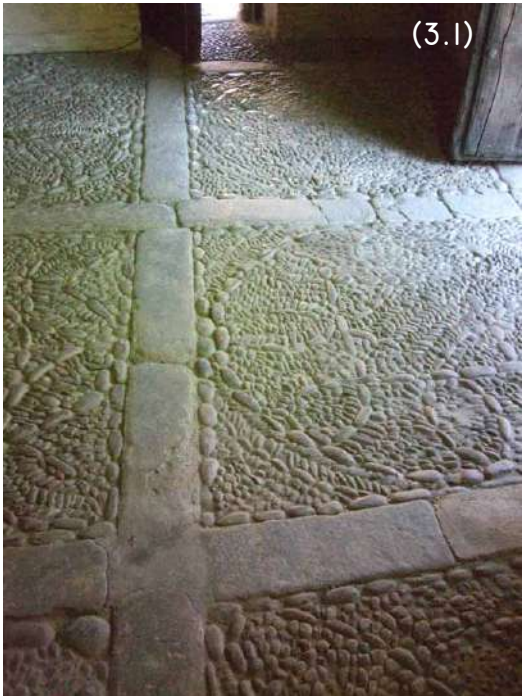
The typical graffito of the façade (I), located on the corner of San Facundo's small public square, has not been altered in any way, making it possible to see the traditional rubble masonry and moulding between the layers of bricks that form the foundation of the unique cornice.


(2)

Como es norma consta de dos plantas; la baja, casi ciega, y la principal, en que se abren tres ventanas, de arcos escarzanos de ladrillo, de amplia rosca, y alféizar de granito, con una saetera incisa por debajo.

La portada se abre en el lado derecho. Es de medio punto y de grandes dovelas de granito, sin imposta, en cuya clave, se inserta un pequeño escudo, de caliza, con las armas de la familia Bermúdez de Contreras (2).

La portada da paso al zaguán (3), uno de los mejor conservados de la ciudad. Las paredes ofrecen idéntico tratamiento que la fachada y el pavimento es una acabada muestra, con sus ringleras de granito encuadrando los cantos rodados formando dibujos (3.1).


(3.1)


(3)

La Casa del Hidalgo consists of the customary two floors: the first floor, nearly covered in darkness, and the main floor, which has three windows, segmented brick arches, enlarged arch rings, and granite embrasures with a cut loophole underneath.

The portal opens on the left side. It is semi-circular with large granite voussoirs, but without imposts. A small coat of arms (2) made of limestone appears in the keystone; this coat of arms belonged to the Bermúdez de Contreras family.

The portal opens up to the vestibule (3), one of the best preserved in the entire city. The appearance of the walls is similar to the façade, and the floor, with granite lines that frame loose rocks that form different designs (3_1), is a finished sample of the style of the day.

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(4)

Frente a la portada hay una ventana, provista de reja, cuya función era observar a quien accedía al zaguán. El techo es un sencillo alfarje.

Una sencilla portada -la pequeña puerta del lado derecho fue abierta en tiempos recientes-, coronada por el escudo de los Del Río **(4)**, da acceso al patio **(5)**, muy singular en verdad, pues no sigue el tipo de los de una casa señorial. Tiene algo de popular, sobre todo en la doble hilera de canes labrados **(6)** que recorren tres de sus frentes y que sirven de apoyo a una galería de madera, con toscos pies derechos.


(6)


(5)

There is a window grill through which a person was able to see who entered the vestibule facing the portal. The ceiling consists of plainly carved interlaced boards.

Crowned with the Del Río family's coat of arms **(004)** is a plain portal, which is the small door on the right that became accessible only in recent times. This portal leads to the courtyard **(005)**, which is truly unique because its style does not adhere to the typical aristocrat's house. The courtyard is somewhat ordinary, especially the multi-layered ridge-poles that contain carved brackets **(006)**.


(7)

Los fustes de granito de los pórticos, que también ofrecen una curiosa disposición en ángulo, frente a lo que es común en Segovia, en que ocupan tres lados, son los originales. El pavimento, de canto rodado es otro ejemplo de pavimentación. A la izquierda, junto al pozo, la bajada a los sótanos, con techo de redondas vigas y un pozo para guardar la nieve (7). La pequeña fuente, con los dragoncillos fue colocada recientemente (8).

Es de destacar en este patio la magnífica carpintería original de una gran ventana protegida por una no menos vistosa reja (9), también del siglo XV.


(8)

The poles traverse three frontal sides and also serve as support for a wood gallery that contains straight but unpolished sides. The granite colonnades have three sides and are the same ones from the fifteenth century; their angular shape, in contrast to what is common in Segovia, is noteworthy. The boulder floor, with a scupper in the middle, is another example of fifteenth-century flooring. Access to the basements is to the left, next to the well. The roof of the basements consists of rounded beams, and there is a well to trap the snow (007). The small fountain with miniature dragons was placed there recently (008).

What really stands out in the courtyard is the original large window, protected by an even more outstanding window grill (009) from the fifteenth century.


(9INT)

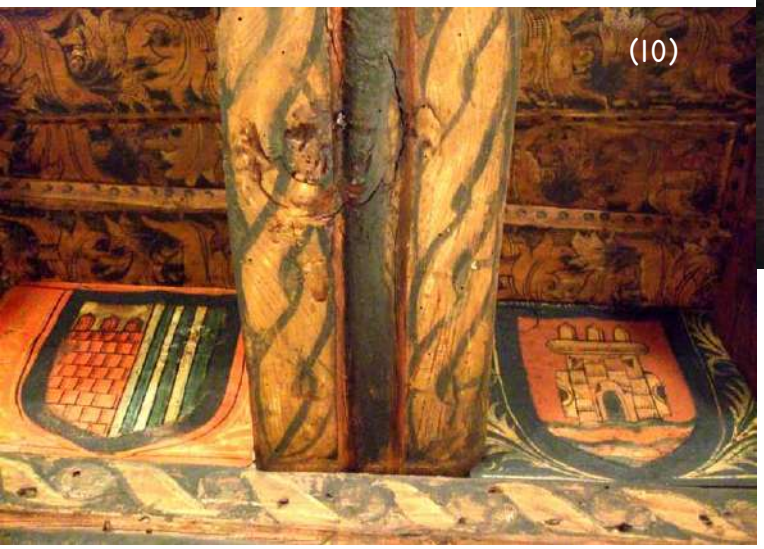

(9EXT)

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Una puerta en el ángulo derecho conduce a las salas de la planta baja, que conservan los alfarjes originales, policromados y en cuyas tabicas lucen las armas de los señores de la casa, alternándose las de Contreras con las de Del Río **(10)**. Al fondo de la primera sala, más amplia, está la ventana de vigilancia del zaguán.

De la segunda sala, de techo más bajo e igualmente decorado, arranca la escalera que asciende a la planta noble **(11)**.

Antiguamente había dos estancias a lo largo de la fachada principal; una cuadrada, con su ventana, y otra rectangular iluminada por tres ventanas, con sus asientos de piedra. Los suelos son de barro cocido y los techos sencillos alfarjes.


(10)


(10 TABLAZON)


(11)

A door on the right side leads to the rooms on the first floor, which contain the original multi-colored, interlaced ceiling boards, and it is also where the owners' (both the Contreras and Del Río families) coats of arms can be seen **(010)**. At the back of the first room, which is wider than the other rooms, is the vestibule's surveillance window.

The staircase that leads to the main floor **(011)** can be found in the second room, whose ceiling is lower but decorated in the same manner as the first room.

There were two rooms situated along the main façade at one time; a square one, with a window, and a rectangular one, illuminated by the sunlight that entered through the room's three windows. This room also had stone seats. The floors are made of terracotta, and the ceilings consist of plainly-carved interlaced boards.


(12)

The walls are decorated with painted socles of brightly-colored geometric shapes **(12)**, which replicate the original ones, preserving in some parts fragments from the fifteenth century **(12_1)**. Two other smaller rooms, situated in the west bay of the building, have access to the kitchen **(13)**. The kitchen reflects how it must have appeared in the fifteenth century.


(12.1)

Las paredes se decoran con zócalos pintados con trazado geométrico de vivos colores **(12)**, obra moderna que reproduce los antiguos de los que se conservan fragmentos **(12.1)**. Otras dos salas más pequeñas, en la crujía de poniente, dan paso a la cocina **(13)**, obra moderna en que se ha reproducido la que pudo haber tenido la casa.


(13)


(14)

De la cocina se sale a la galería de madera (14), en cuyas paredes podemos contemplar los curiosos grafitos que trazaba la servidumbre (15).

The kitchen leads to the wood gallery (014), the walls of which display the graphite drawings made by the families' servants **(015)**.


(14.2)


(15)

En la parte posterior hay un despejado patio, antaño jardín como era costumbre, con algunas piezas de arquitectura (16).



(16)

In the back there is a spacious courtyard, which customarily served as a garden during the fifteenth century. In addition, the courtyard contains several pieces of architecture (016).

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