

ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

WORLD HERITAGE LIST

N° 381 Rev.

A) IDENTIFICATION

Nomination : Old City of Salamanca

Location : Castile and Leon

State Party : Spain

Date : November 13, 1987

B) ICOMOS RECOMMENDATION

That the proposed cultural property be included on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria I, II and IV.

C) JUSTIFICATION

In 1987, the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee, in consideration of the ICOMOS report, decided to defer the inclusion of Salamanca and formulated two recommendations :

- 1) That, in this rapidly changing city, the broader delimitation of the property take into account all the monuments and old quarters which illustrate the history of Salamanca and bear witness to its primary function of university town.
- 2) That ICOMOS carry out a comparative study on old European university towns to demonstrate the interest of a specific architectural heritage and how Salamanca exemplifies this.

These recommendations were heeded. With both the new dossier concerning Salamanca, presented in December 1987 to the World Heritage Committee, and the comparative study, completed in 1988, in hand, ICOMOS today wholeheartedly supports the nomination of Salamanca for inclusion on the World Heritage List.

Beginning with the Roman bridge that spans the Rio Tormes southwest of the city, numerous witnesses of the two thousand year history of antique Salmantica still stand. The exemplary value of the Old Cathedral and San Marcos (12th century), the Salina and the Monterrey Palaces (16th century), and above all the Plaza Mayor (1729-1755), the most sumptuous of the Baroque squares in Spain, would themselves suffice to retain the attention of the World Heritage Committee. But the city owes its most essential features to the University. The remarkable group

of buildings in the Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque styles which, from the 15th to the 18th centuries, rose up around the institution that proclaimed itself "Mother of Virtues, of Sciences and of the Arts" makes Salamanca, like Oxford and Cambridge, an exceptional example of an old university town in the Christian world.

The cathedral school of Salamanca existed as far back as the late 12th century. It was transformed into a studium generale in the early 13th century and was granted its first royal privilege by Ferdinand III in April 1243. Taking Bologna as a model, the University was organized as an association of students (universitas studentium). During this first phase and up to the 15th century, classes were held, as was the case elsewhere, in church buildings or in rooms rented by the University. The graduation ceremonies took place in a chapel of the Old Cathedral, a tradition that was kept until 1843.

The oldest university building in Salamanca, now the Rectorate, is the old Hospital del Estudio, built in 1413. Its 47-meter facade faces the Court of Schools. The buildings housing the University proper, Las Escuelas Mayores, are grouped around a central patio and were built between 1415 and 1433. A final touch was added in the 16th century : a sculpted facade of three registers, made possible through a gift from the Catholic monarchs. The inscription in Greek above the busts of the donors reads : "the Kings for the University, the University for the Kings"; it is characteristic of the new status of centres of learning in early modern times.

In 1533 construction began on the final element of the building program. Situated on the southwest side of the Court of Schools, this was a building centered around a patio which held Las Escuelas Menores, where preparatory courses for the university program itself were taught. The new building was designed with regard to the Hospital del Estudio whose facade was remodeled.

Salamanca provides one of the oldest examples of university facilities conceived as such rather than as colleges. However, the city also boasted a good many colleges, which were generally charitable institutions with close ties to the University. The first foundation, the Colegio de San Bartolome, in 1413, was inspired by the college San Clemente de Bologna. It served as a model for all the others with its lodging facilities and chapel. Now the seat of the Faculty of Letters, the buildings owe their present appearance to reconstruction during the 18th century. The most beautiful example of the Renaissance colleges in Salamanca is the Colegio de los Irlandeses built in 1527-1578 to

house Irish students. Other buildings that should be mentioned are : the Colegio de Huerfanos (college of Orphans), founded in 1549; the Colegio San Pelayo (1567); the Colegio Santa Catalina (1594); the Colegio San Ildefonso (1606); the superb Baroque colleges of the 18th century - Colegio de la Orden Militar de Calatrava (1717), Colegio de San Ambrosio (1720), and Colegio de l'Universidad Pontificia, with its marvelous patio, Salon des Actos and monumental stairway.

The more austere Colegio de Anaya was one of the last monuments of this institution to be built in a style inherited from the Middle Ages along with the Colegio de Santa Maria de Los Angeles, founded in 1780; the latter incorporates the late Gothic style facade (early 16th century) of the earlier Colegio de San Millan, whose site it occupies.

ICOMOS recommends that Salamanca be included on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria I, II and IV.

- **Criterion I.** The Plaza Mayor of Salamanca, built as a result of a solemn decision by King Philip V in 1710, is a unique artistic achievement in Baroque art. Begun in 1729 according to plans drawn up by Alberto de Churriguera, and finished in 1755 by Andrés García de Quinones, and with contributions from Nicolas de Churriguera and José de Lara de Churriguera, it is one of the most important urban ensembles of 18th-century Europe.
- **Criterion II.** With the Plaza Mayor, the Clerecia (the Jesuit seminary), the college of Calatrava, the Colegio San Ambrosio and the churches of San Sebastian and Santa Cruz de Canizares, not to mention the New Cathedral and San Esteban, Salamanca is one of the essential centres of the art of a dynasty of architects, decorators and sculptors from Catalonia, the Churriguera. The "churrigueresque" style exerted considerable influence in the 18th century not only in the Iberian peninsula but also in the countries of Latin America.
- **Criterion IV.** Although founded later than those of Bologna, Paris and Oxford, the University of Salamanca had already established itself in 1250 as one of the best in Europe. It conserves an admirable architectural heritage which illustrates the diverse functions of the University institution in the Christian world. With the Hospital del Estudio, the Escuelas Mayores, the Escuelas Menores and the various colleges which multiplied between the 15th and the 18th centuries, it forms a group of exceptional coherence within a historic city otherwise remarkable for its numerous civil and religious monuments.

Observations of ICOMOS

The documentation forwarded in December 1987 by the Spanish government details the measures taken to protect the archaeological and historic heritage of Salamanca, which has been overly neglected during the two decades of major urban projects that have followed one upon the other.

ICOMOS takes note of the increased desire to safeguard the property as attested to by the present dispositions, but recommends that the Spanish government stay extremely vigilant concerning the enforcement of all the legislation, which has proven successful for other urban sites such as Toledo (included in 1986 on the World Heritage List).

ICOMOS, May 1988

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LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

N° 381 Rev.

A) IDENTIFICATION

Bien proposé : Vieille ville de Salamanque

Lieu : Communauté autonome de Castille et Leon

Etat partie : Espagne

Date : 13 novembre 1987

B) RECOMMANDATION DE L'ICOMOS

Que le bien culturel proposé soit inscrit sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial au titre des critères I, II et IV.

C) JUSTIFICATION

En 1987, le Bureau du Comité du Patrimoine mondial, suivant le rapport de l'ICOMOS, avait décidé de différer l'inscription de Salamanque en formulant deux recommandations :

- 1) que la délimitation du bien, plus large, tienne compte, dans une ville en pleine évolution, de l'ensemble des monuments et des quartiers anciens qui illustrent l'histoire de Salamanque et témoignent de sa fonction essentielle de ville universitaire;
- 2) qu'une étude comparative sur les anciennes villes universitaires européennes, confiée à l'ICOMOS, mette en valeur l'intérêt d'un patrimoine architectural spécifique et l'exemplarité de Salamanque.

Ces recommandations ont été suivies d'effet. Le nouveau dossier concernant Salamanque, présenté en décembre 1987 au Comité du Patrimoine mondial, et l'étude comparative, achevée en 1988, permettent aujourd'hui à l'ICOMOS de soutenir sans réserve la proposition d'inscription de Salamanque sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial.

A compter du pont romain qui franchit le Rio Tormes au sud-ouest de la ville, de nombreux témoins jalonnent l'histoire bi-millénaire de l'antique Salmantica. La valeur exemplaire de monuments comme la Vieille Cathédrale et San Marcos (XIIe siècle), les palais de la Salina et de Monterrey (XVIe siècle) et surtout la Plaza Mayor (1729-1755), la plus somptueuse de toutes les places baroques d'Espagne, suffiraient à retenir l'attention du Comité du Patrimoine mondial. Mais c'est à son Université que la ville doit ses caractéristiques essentielles. L'ensemble remarquable de bâtiments de style gothique,

renaissance et baroque qui s'est constitué, du XVe au XVIIIe siècle, autour d'une institution qui se proclamait "Mère des Vertus, des Sciences et des Arts", fait de Salamanque, au même titre qu'Oxford et Cambridge, un exemple exceptionnel d'ancienne ville universitaire dans le monde chrétien.

L'école cathédrale de Salamanque existait dès la fin du XIIe siècle. Elle fut transformée en studium generale au début du XIIIe siècle et reçut son premier privilège du roi Ferdinand III en avril 1243. L'Université s'organisa sur le modèle d'une association d'élèves (universitas studentium), comme à Bologne. Au cours de cette première phase, et jusqu'au XVe siècle, les cours étaient dispensés, comme ailleurs, dans des bâtiments ecclésiastiques ou dans des locaux loués par l'Université. La collation des grades avait lieu dans une chapelle de la Vieille Cathédrale et cette tradition se perpétua jusqu'en 1843.

Le bâtiment universitaire le plus ancien de Salamanque est actuellement affecté au Rectorat. C'est l'ancien Hospital del Estudio, construit en 1413, dont la façade de 47m borde la Cour des Ecoles.

Le bâtiment de l'Université proprement dite, las Escuelas Mayores, fut construit entre 1415 et 1433 autour d'un patio central; il fut complété, au XVIe siècle, par la superbe façade à trois registres sculptés construite grâce à une donation des Rois Catholiques. L'inscription en grec surmontant les bustes des donateurs, "les Rois à l'Université, l'Université aux Rois", est caractéristique du statut nouveau des établissements d'étude, au début de l'époque moderne.

Le programme de constructions fut complété, à partir de 1533, par un bâtiment regroupant autour d'un patio, au sud-ouest de la Cour des Ecoles, las Escuelas Menores, où étaient dispensés les enseignements préliminaires au cycle universitaire proprement dit. Le nouveau bâtiment s'organisa en fonction de l'Hospital del Estudio dont la façade fut alors remaniée.

Salamanque offre l'un des plus anciens exemples de locaux universitaires conçus dès l'origine comme tels, et non comme des collèges. Toutefois, la ville abrita parallèlement un grand nombre de collèges, institutions essentiellement caritatives et très liées à l'Université. La première fondation, celle du Colegio de San Bartolome, en 1413, s'inspirait du collège San Clemente de Bologne. Elle a servi de modèle à toutes les autres, avec son hôtellerie et sa chapelle. Les bâtiments actuels, qui servent de siège à la Faculté des Lettres, résultent d'une reconstruction du XVIIIe siècle.

Le plus bel exemple des collèges Renaissance de Salamanque est aujourd'hui le Colegio de los Irlandeses construit entre 1527 et 1578 pour héberger les étudiants de cette nation. Doivent être également mentionnés : le Collège des Orphelins (Colegio de Huerfanos), fondé en 1549, le Colegio San Pelayo (1567), le Colegio Santa Catalina (1594), le Colegio San Ildefonso (1606) et les superbes collèges baroques du XVIIIe siècle : Colegio de la Orden Militar de Calatrava (1717), Colegio de San Ambrosio (1720), Collège de l'Universidad Pontificia, avec son patio exuberant, sa salle des Actes et son escalier monumental.

Le Colegio de Anaya, de style plus sobre, représente l'une des dernières expressions monumentales de cette institution héritée du Moyen Age avec le Colegio de Santa Maria de Los Angeles, fondé en 1780 à l'emplacement de l'ancien Colegio de San Millan dont il incorpore la façade de style gothique tardif (début du XVIe siècle).

L'ICOMOS recommande l'inscription de Salamanque sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial au titre des critères I, II et IV.

- **Critère I.** La Plaza Mayor de Salamanque, commencée en 1729 sur les plans d'Alberto de Churriguera, achevée en 1755 par Andrés Garcia de Quinones, est une réalisation artistique unique de l'art baroque. Nicolas de Churriguera, José de Lara de Churriguera participèrent à la réalisation d'un des plus grands ensembles urbains de l'Europe du XVIIIe siècle, dû à une décision solennelle du roi Philippe V en 1710.

- **Critère II.** Avec la Plaza Mayor, mais aussi avec la Clerecia (séminaire jésuite), le Collège de Calatrava, le Collège San Ambrosio, les églises San Sebastian et Santa Cruz de Canizares, sans parler de la Cathédrale Neuve et de San Esteban, Salamanque est l'un des foyers essentiels de l'art d'une dynastie d'architectes, décorateurs et sculpteurs d'origine catalane, les Churriguera. Le style "churrigueresque" exerça une influence considérable au XVIIIe siècle non seulement dans la péninsule ibérique, mais encore dans les pays d'Amérique latine.

- **Critère IV.** Salamanque, dont l'Université quoique plus récente que celles de Bologne, Paris et Oxford était déjà comptée vers 1250 comme l'une des meilleures d'Europe, conserve un admirable patrimoine architectural illustrant les diverses fonctions de l'institution universitaire dans le monde chrétien. Avec l'Hospital del Estudio, les Escuelas Mayores, les Escuelas Menores et les divers Collèges qui se sont multipliés du XVe au XVIIIe siècle, elle forme un ensemble d'une exceptionnelle cohérence, au sein d'une ville historique d'ailleurs remarquable par le nombre de ses monuments civils et religieux.

Observations de l'ICOMOS.

La documentation communiquée en décembre 1987 par le gouvernement espagnol précise les mesures prises pour la protection du patrimoine archéologique et historique de Salamanque, trop négligé au cours des deux décennies où se sont succédé de grandes opérations d'urbanisme. L'ICOMOS prend acte de la volonté accrue de sauvegarde que manifestent les dispositions actuelles, mais recommande au gouvernement espagnol de veiller avec la plus grande vigilance au respect intégral d'une législation qui a fait ses preuves sur d'autres sites urbains comme celui de Tolède (inscrite en 1986 sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial).

ICOMOS, Mai 1988

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1) That, in this rapidly changing city, the broader delimitation of the property take into account all the monuments and old quarters which illustrate the history of Salamanca and bear witness to its primary function as a university town.

2) That ICOMOS carry out a comparative study on old European university towns to demonstrate the interest of a specific architectural heritage and how Salamanca exemplifies this.

These recommendations were heeded. With both the new dossier concerning Salamanca, presented in December 1987 to the World Heritage Committee, and the comparative study, completed in 1988, in hand, ICOMOS today wholeheartedly supports the nomination of Salamanca for inclusion on the World Heritage List.

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of buildings in the Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque styles which, from the 15th to the 18th centuries, rose up around the institution that proclaimed itself "Mother of Virtues, of Sciences and of the Arts" makes Salamanca, like Oxford and Cambridge, an exceptional example of an old university town in the Christian world.

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The oldest university building in Salamanca, now the Rectorate, is the old Hospital del Estudio, built in 1413. Its 47-meter facade faces the Court of Schools. The buildings housing the University proper, Las Escuelas Mayores, are grouped around a central patio and were built between 1415 and 1433. A final touch was added in the 16th century : a sculpted facade of three registers, made possible through a gift from the Catholic monarchs. The inscription in Greek above the busts of the donors reads : "the Kings for the University, the University for the Kings"; it is characteristic of the new status of centres of learning in early modern times.

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- **Criterion IV.** Although founded later than those of Bologna, Paris and Oxford, the University of Salamanca had already established itself in 1250 as one of the best in Europe. It conserves an admirable architectural heritage which illustrates the diverse functions of the University institution in the Christian world. With the Hospital del Estudio, the Escuelas Mayores, the Escuelas Menores and the various colleges which multiplied between the 15th and the 18th centuries, it forms a group of exceptional coherence within a historic city otherwise remarkable for its numerous civil and religious monuments.

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ICOMOS, July 1988