



Walking Around Lleida

Star! Walking Around Lleida

Photo of the group.

St. Joan Square.

In this very square there are some stairs leading up to the **Court of Lleida**. Go to see it by taking the stairway.

You will notice it is a modern building whose shape follows the hill where the **Seu Vella** is located.



A riddle !!!

With swords in hands

With passion they fought

To defeat the Romans.

And save the town.

Who were they ?



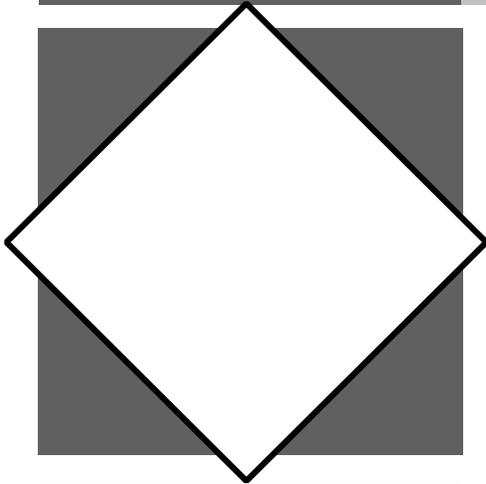
Go, find them and take a photo.

Photo.



Go to the **town Hall, called La Paeria**. Get inside and, on your left, you will see some stairs leading to **La Morra**. Go down and answer the next questions :
What was here in Arabic times ?

On your right, you will see some more stairs leading up. What do you think this room was used for in Medieval times ?



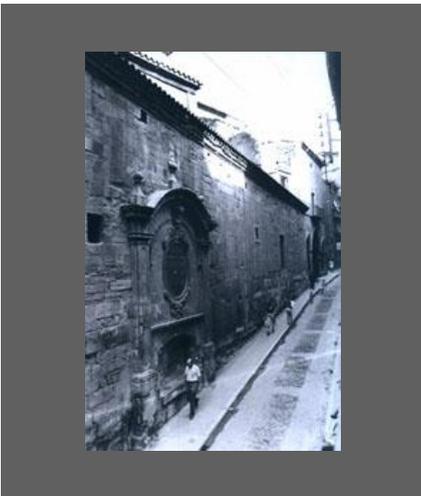
You will see some stones in which there are coats of arms. Draw **the Coat of arms of the City of Lleida**.



Go on along high Street until you get to **St. Francesc Square**.

You'll see the church and next to it, a plaque saying Gaspar de Portolà is buried inside.

But, who was he ?



A riddle!!!

*In Medieval times, Men of Fight,
with armours, shields and sword,
defended with courage and pride
their lands, castles, people and Lord.
This is the name of the street. Go there.*

Along this tour, you will find some street names related to medieval jobs. Write the names down and their translation in English. Try, at least!!

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Go down towards the river bank. You'll see the building of **La Fundació La Caixa**. Go inside to see the exhibition on...

Image.

Choose one of the photos/painting/sculpture and write the reason why you like it.

If you had to write one adjective to describe it, just one, which one would you choose ?

Title:



Look for the **Morera House**, called: **De La Lira**.

Because of its originality, the Morera house, built in _____, is a unique example of Catalan Modernism.

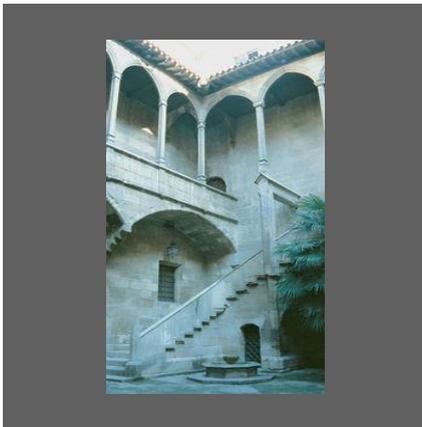
Recently restored, it is also known as La Lira House because of the lyre decoration on the façade.



Once outside, go towards the left to find the former Hospital de Santa Maria.

What's its name nowadays?

Which architectonic style does it belong to ?



Do you remember how these arches are called in Catalan ?

Stairs again. Go up and count them. How many are there ?

You will see some lights hanging from the walls, one of which is hold by an animal.
Which animal is this?

Opposite the Hospital of Santa Maria there is a huge building .
Which one ?

Which virgin is there inside ?

However, another virgin is worshipped her. **La Verge del Blau** or the **Virgin of the Bruise**.



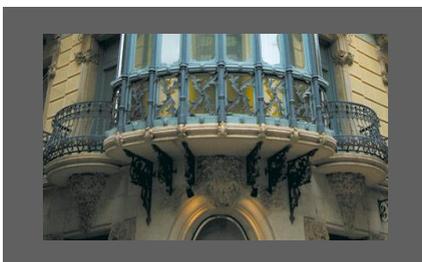
What does the legend say about it?

Go once again to the street you were before. Find a place called **El Peu del Romeu**. What's its name nowadays?

What is it used for ?



This place is connected to the Legend of St. James. Explain what happened.



But, as you already know, Lleida includes many Modernist-type constructions. Modernist-style building which is outstanding because of the artistic treatment of the façade. The most important features are the bay window, the balconies and the stone floral motifs on the ground floor.

Write the name.



As you go up the street, on your left you will see **St. Jaume (James) square**. As you may know , in Lleida we celebrate The Pilgrimage of St. James , when boys and girls carry Chinese lanterns.

When is it celebrated ?

Go up the street and on your right you will see a church.
What's its name ?

When is it celebrated ?

As you go up the street, you will find **el Roser** on your left. Pay attention and answer the following questions:
Which king was ruling Spain when it was built?

What is the image you have below on the right?



A walk through the old town will take us back to the 18th century, when monumental fountains were built to supply the city's inhabitants with water from the underground reservoir. You will see.

- Font de Sant Llorenç,
- Font del Roser,
- Font del Hospital,
- Font de la Costa del Jan,



Without forgetting the fountains in the **Plaça de la Catedral**, **Plaça de Sant Francesc** and **Plaça de Sant Joan**.

Take as many of these photos as you can.

Photo.

As you go up this street, take one of the last streets on your right, Carrer Companyia, to find the Plaça del Seminari. You will see an arch by the end. Go through it into **Plaça Mestre Joan Serra**.

What can you see in the middle of the square hidden among the bushes?



Lleida. Annus MDXXV. Enric Garsaball, Museu d'Art Jaume Morera

DID YOU KNOW?

In Medieval Times, all the quarter on the right of Carrer Cavallers (Knights street) was the Jewish Quarter, while the quarter on the left was the Muslim one.

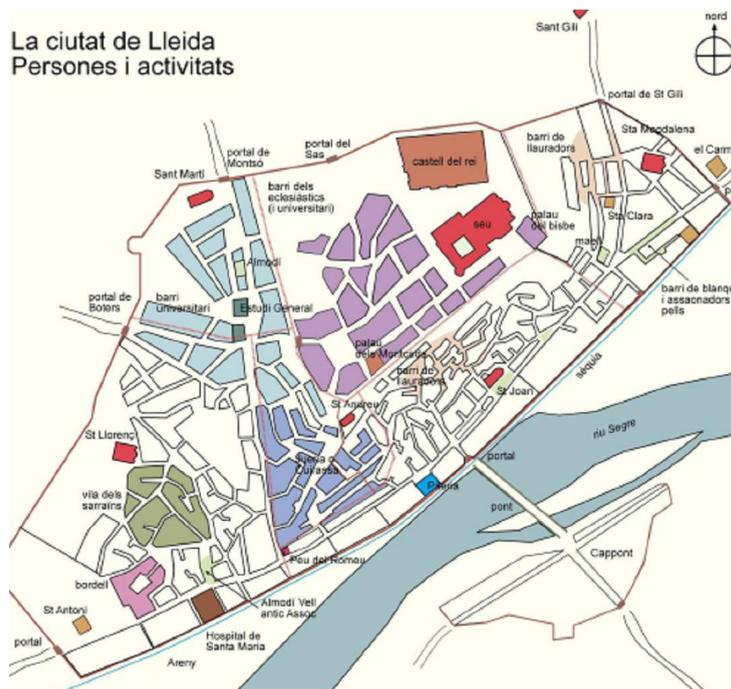
The Jewish quarter was placed within the present **Plaça del Seminari**, the **Carrer de la Jueria** and **Costa del Jan**, always above the High Street. These streets were narrow and really busy at that time, and protected by walls!!!. The quarter was **La Cuirassa**.

The Muslim quarter was placed between the **Carrer la Palma** and the **Carrer dels Carmelites**, in the present streets:

Carrer Nou, Carmelites, Lluís Besa, Sant Crist, Descalços, Escaletes de Sant Llorenç, Plaça de Sant Josep, Llopis, Obradors, la Palma, Almodí Vell, Plaça de la Catedral, Moriscot I de la Mesquita.

In the next map, paint both quarters in different colours.

La ciutat de Lleida
Persones i activitats



Lleida in Medieval Times





Towards your left, you will find **Sant Llorenç**, the church.

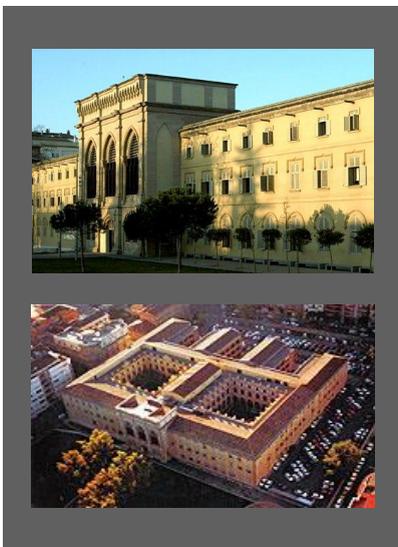
Which architectonic style is it?

Take a **photo** of one of the **gargoyles**.

Photo.

Your group should sit on the stairs and have a photo taken. This way you will have a souvenir !!

Try to get the bell in the picture!!!



Walk by the Bishop's palace until you get to the **Rambla d'Aragó**. **Which building have you got in front of you?**

Which was its original purpose?

This is the **Estudi General, Studium Generale** in Latin. It was **the first university to exist in Catalonia**.

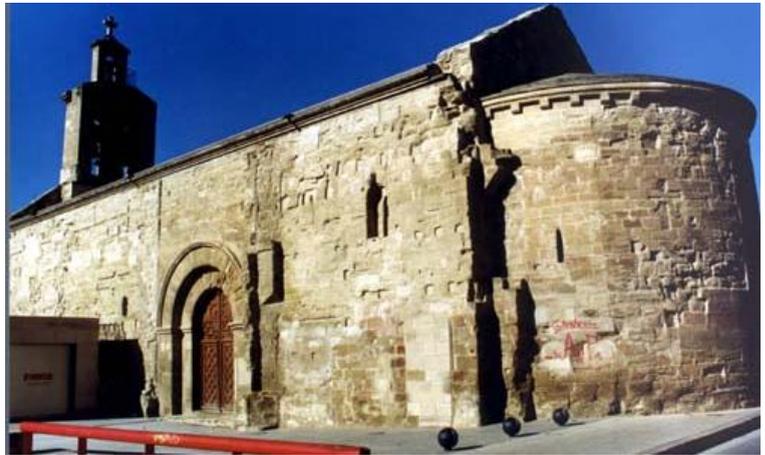
When was it founded?

Who was the king?

Near you can see other Modernist-type constructions. The Balash houses. Complex of three two-storey buildings with galleries, by the architect Morera (1914). The use of marble, the stuccoed floral compositions and the carpentry are worthy of mention.



Go up **Rambla d'Aragó**, through **Plaça Cervantes** and keep on walking until you get to **Sant Martí church**. As you may know, nowadays it is the **Museu diocesà**, a museum which contains religious pieces of art. **Go inside and try to find the only thing which is not religious.**



And the church? **Which architectonic style is it ?**



Once outside, in the same Sant Martí street you will see one of the doors to the Medieval walls.

How many were there ?



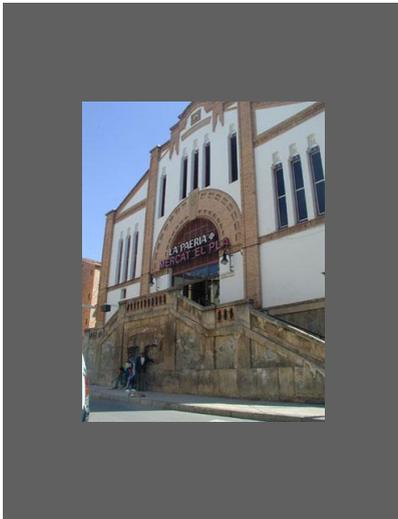
Next to the church, there is a building which is a museum at present.

This building used to be the warehouse of the Almodí, where wheat for making bread would be stored.

It is a Romanesque/Gothic style construction built between the 14th and 15th centuries. On the façade, a lintel led doorway can still be seen, high up, which facilitated the loading and unloading of grain.

Write the name of the museum.





Walk down the street to find the building in the photo next to these lines.

How is it called?

What is it used for nowadays?

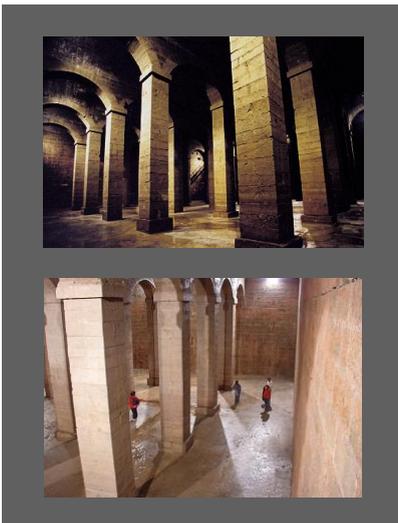
Walk to your right so as to find the **Plaça del dipòsit**.

With the establishment of the **Estudi General** (*name by which the city university was known*) this place became a kind of campus, and the old corn exchange warehouses around it became the different colleges.

In the 18th century, when the Estudi General had been closed because of the War of the Spanish Succession, the Pla de l'Aigua had a new function as an underground tank in order to regulate the water supply to the whole network of public drinking fountains.

Photo.

What can you see in the middle of the square ?



DID YOU KNOW? DIPÒSIT DEL PLA DE L'AIGUA.

There is a large underground reservoir in the heart of Lleida that was built in 1784 to supply the city with drinking water and thereby overcome the deficiencies of Medieval installations and fight epidemics. It was fed with water from the Pinyana Canal and supplied to the city's inhabitants through five monumental public fountains: Font de l'Ensenyança, Font del Roser, Font de la Catedral, Font de Sant Francesc and Font de Sant Joan, also called the Fountain of the Mermaids.

The reservoir, which has a capacity of 9 million litres, is commonly known as the Water Cathedral, as the tank is spectacular, with a square floor plan of 1,000 square metres and depth of 12 metres. The construction also contains 25 pilasters supporting a 6-nave vault with 30 arches.



1	Soldat de Santa Bàrbara. 1920	33	Mercat. 1914-1927
2	Casa de la Plaça. 1510. "Festa Major" 1920	34	Oratori de Nostra Senyora dels Colors. S. XVII
3	Col·legi Montserrat de Sant Pere. S. XVI	35	Capella de Sant Jaume. Feu del Foc. S. XVI
4	Arxiu Sembrador. 1856-1901. 1902. Universitat de Lleida	36	Edifici Casinó Principal. 1920. Museu d'Art Jaume Miró
5	Casas Noves de Sant Pere. 1914	37	Auditori Històric Provincial de Lleida
6	Escola de la Ciutat Vella. 1945	38	Església de Sant Pere. S. XVIII
7	Antiga Casa de la Marquès. 1663-1684 (1941) 1951-1996	39	Antic Edifici Foces
8	Palau Episcopal. 1945-50.	40	Casa Major. 1910
9	Antic Col·legi de Sant Pere. 1943	41	Palau de la Païssa. S. XII. Restes Monumentals
10	Església de la Sang. S. XV	42	Edifici de "Antic Banca Llorca". 1830
11	Casa Baró. 1971	43	Prades de la Païssa. S. XI-XII. Plaça del General. 1756
12	Diputació de Lleida. 1941. Museu de Lleida	44	Forn de Pa. 1920-1925
13	Església de Sant Lluís. S. XI-XII	45	Edifici de Lleida. 1958
14	Casa del Pont. S. XVI-XVII	46	Edifici de Lleida. 1958
15	Casa Major. 1913-11	47	Arc del Pont. Indicador Meridional. S. XVIII
16	Antic Convent de Santa Clara. 1773	48	Casa Segura. 1875-1880
17	Antic Convent de Santa Teresa. 1977-1978	49	Església de Sant Joan. S. XIV
18	Antic Banc d'Espanya. 1905	50	La Seu Vella. S. XII
19	La Calsera Nova. S. XVIII	51	La Seu. S. XI, XII, XIV
20	Casa d'Antic Convent. S. XVI	52	Casa Bergas. 1904-1910
21	Residència Pau Cell. S. XX	53	Casa Foces. 1905
22	Antic Hospital de Sta. Maria. S. XVI. Solar. 1904-1908	54	Antic Palau de Justícia. 1949
23	Antic Canvi de la Propietat Urbana. 1928	55	Antic Govern Civil. 1945
24	Centre Cultural	56	Plaça de la Diputació. S. XX
25	Casa de la Universitat. 1919	57	Casa Soler. S. XIX
26	Casa Zamora. 1903 (1900-1950)	58	Auditori d'Enric Graells. 1988-1995
		59	Casa Vella. S. XX