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## 報道関係者ハンドアウト資料

日本国皇太子殿下サラマンカ大学ご訪問

2013年6月13日



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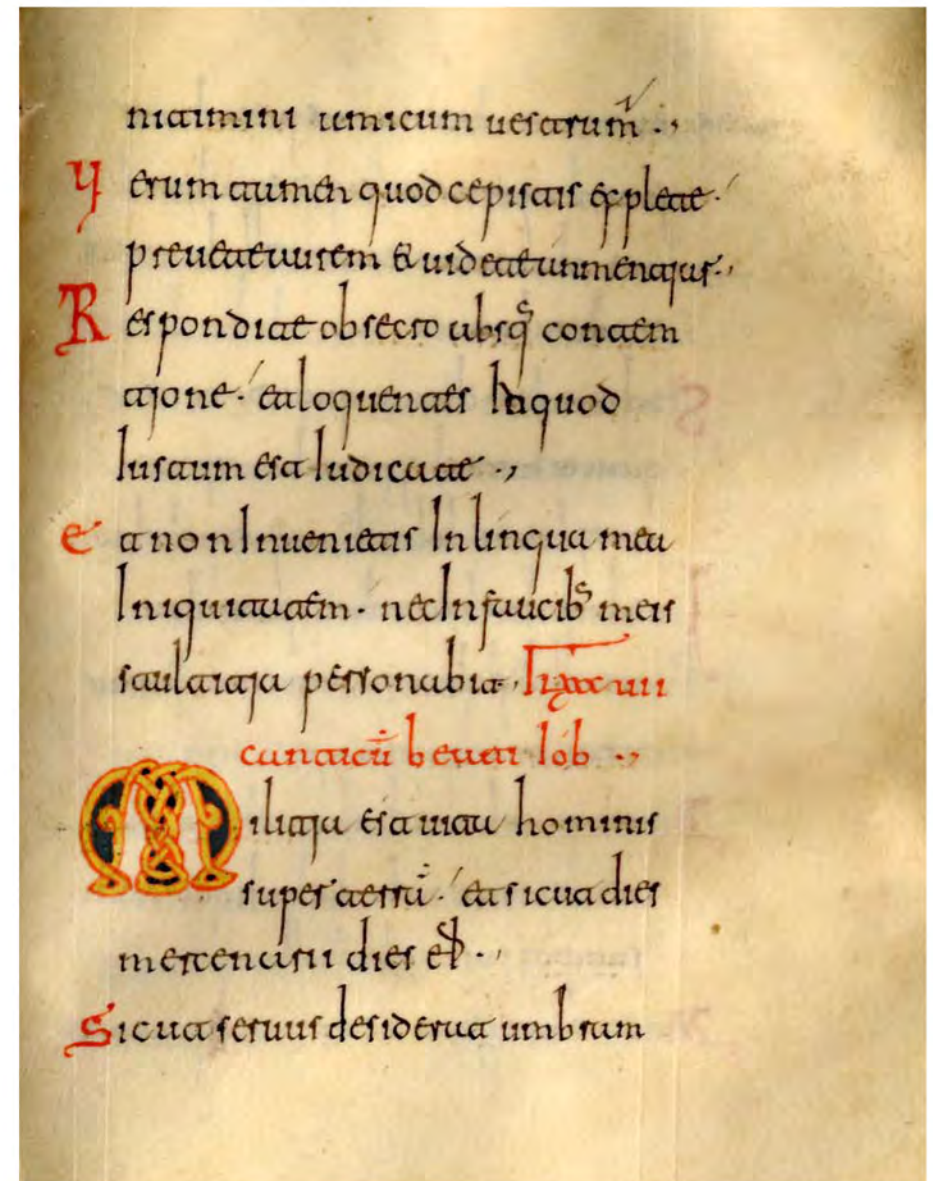
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# ご訪問プログラム



- 11:45 h 皇太子殿下が「歴史的建造物」に到着され、政府高官並びに学長がお出迎え  
＊初期の大学学舎
- 11:55 h 「歴史的建造物」のご見学（Fray Luis de León講義室、大学講堂、図書館古文書等）
- 12:30 h （理事会室にて）「水」に関する研究プロジェクトに携わるサラマンカ大学研究者とご歓談。
- 12:50 h 徒歩にてパティオ Escuelas Menores へ移動され「サラマンカの空」ご見学。  
＊中世プラネタリウム
- 13:10 h Libreros通りの天皇皇后両陛下のご訪問記念碑をご覧の後市役所へ。
- 14:15 h ご昼食(フォンセカ大司教学舎、絵画の部屋)
- 16:00 h （マスコミ関係者のみ）サラマンカ大学研究活動の展示“海洋と時間”の見学
- 16:45 h 日西文化センターご訪問 ( San Boal広場)
- 16:47 h センター玄関にてお出迎え
- 16:55 h “イダルゴと侍”の展示のご見学 (美智子皇后陛下ホール)
- 17:05 h 図書館ご見学
- 17:15 h 日西文化センターから大聖堂へご移動。
- 18:00 h お見送り。



The **University of Salamanca** is about to celebrate the 800th Anniversary of its foundation, which makes it the oldest university in continuous operation in Spain. Founded on the pillars of antiquity and tradition, it has become established as a modern, dynamic and innovating institution that has recently achieved the seal of International Campus of Excellence. Involved in the education and future professional careers of its students, in the creation of businesses and jobs and in the transmission of knowledge through research, the University of Salamanca is ready to continue being an intellectual reference, supported by the strength granted to it by its international presence.



### Teaching

In its own right, the University of Salamanca is a reference within the Spanish and Iberoamerican university system. It is a university that after 800 years still feels young. Proof of this is the 72 Degrees, adapted to the European Higher Education Area, that are offered at the campuses of Ávila, Béjar, Salamanca and Zamora.

Its competitiveness can also be seen in the high percentage of students from other autonomous communities and foreign countries that study its degrees. Each year our classrooms host young people of 70 different nationalities, which accounts for almost 60% of the students enrolled in Master's Degrees and doctoral studies, and more than 40% come from outside Castile and León. Furthermore, we are one of the top universities in Spain chosen by Erasmus students and the second in national Séneca mobility scholarships.

Likewise, masters and doctoral programmes related to the Degrees are ever more complete, supported by the presence of students from all 5 continents. Thus, to complete its range of studies, in 2013-14, the University of Salamanca will offer more than 100 graduate programmes, several of them abroad.

### Students

The University of Salamanca provides its more than 35,000 students with a wide range of services, including an extensive network of libraries, its varied cultural programme and its modern sports facilities for training and competition. It also has an offer of student halls and residences equipped with modern conveniences and very close to the faculties and university schools.

The Social Affairs Service includes different support units for social issues (disability, psychological care and mental health, sexuality, language, addictions and eating disorders), as well as a voluntary work platform. On the other hand, the Student Guidance Service is in charge of counselling, general information about courses, grants, scholarships, language exchanges, accommodation, leisure and free time activities.

# University of Salamanca



### Campus of International Excellence

The “Studii Salamantini” Campus of International Excellence is defined as a multidisciplinary campus focused on the promotion of Spanish in terms of language research, teaching and its capacity to transmit the culture and values of the Hispanic world.

This strategic plan, born from commitment to international expansion and to cross-border cooperation through the Spanish-Portuguese and Iberoamerican axes, is mainly based on the advances of the University of Salamanca in the field of Biosciences, with ambitious research projects in oncology, neurosciences, agricultural sciences and laser technologies applied to biomedical research, all of which facilitate the transmission of knowledge to society.

The teaching of Spanish is another distinguishing feature of the University of Salamanca, since its section of International Courses has been in charge of organizing Spanish language and culture courses since 1929. These courses are adapted to all learning demands and attract more than 7,000 students from all five continents every year.



# Japan and the University of Salamanca

Intercultural relations between Japan and the University of Salamanca date back to the third decade of last century, when in 1929 the University of Salamanca started offering its International Courses of Spanish Language and Culture, becoming the first Spanish institution to develop this type of initiative. Among its first 11 official students, one of them was from Japan. Since then the University of Salamanca has become a centre of reference among diplomats and Japanese university students who want to learn Spanish.

Each year, through Cursos Internacionales (International Courses), the University of Salamanca receives around 800 students from Asia (Korea, The Philippines, India, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, China, Thailand and Taiwan), of which between 300 and 400 are Japanese.

However, it is not until the 80s when the relationship becomes much closer, which has allowed the University of Salamanca to enter into collaborative agreements with a total of 25 Japanese Universities: Kansai Gaidai, Kokugakuin, Kyoto Foreign Studies, Takushoku, Waseda, Asia University / Asia Junior College, Kanagawa, Gifu Pharmaceutical University, Ferris, Doshisha, Nanzan of Nagoya, Sapiencia University, Tokai University, Aoyama Gakuin, Tsukuba, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Surugadai, Kyoto Sangyo, Yamagata University, Kanazawa University, Institute of Technology of Osaka, Rikkyo, Akita International, Kobe and Keio.

These international collaborative agreements not only encourage the mobility of students, teachers and researchers between Spain and Japan, but they also promote the development of joint research projects, such as the one signed last May between the University of Salamanca and the Institute of Technology of Osaka (Japan) for the fostering of research on intelligent materials, to be more precise, on nanotechnologies applied to tissues.

The next cultural and scientific meeting between Japan and the University of Salamanca will take place this November, when the University of Salamanca will host the meeting of the rectors and directors of Spanish and Japanese universities as part of the acts commemorating the 400-year long relationship between both nations, to which a great many university representatives of both countries are expected to attend.





# 日本とサラマンカ大学

サラマンカ大学に記録として残る資料に日本が初めて登場するのは、おそらく、クリストファー・コロンブスの西廻りでジパングに到達するという計画についての論及でしょう。以来サラマンカ大学は、日本とスペインの二国間の文化交流に常に関わってきました。現在400周年記念が祝される支倉常長を正使とした日本初の欧州派遣外交団、ヌエバ・エスパーニャ、スペイン、ローマへと赴いた1613年の慶長遣欧使節団には、本学で学んだフランシスコ会宣教師ルイス・ソテロが主たる一員として参加しました。

本学旧図書館は、16、17世紀の日本でのスペインの処遇について語る数十に及ぶ希少な書物を秘蔵しています。サラマンカの学者、アントニオ・デ・ネブリハのギリシャ・ラテンシステムに基づき、1738年メキシコシティで出版された西洋初の日本語文法書『日本文典』は、バスク地方ギプスコア出身のフランシスコ会宣教師メルチョール・オヤングレン・デ・サントイネスが表しました。この書からは、鎖国中にも関わらず日本への関心が衰えていなかったことが窺えます。開国後の19世紀後半からは、サラマンカ大学は日本の外交官や学生の間で、カスティージャ語（スペイン語）学習の中心としての地位を固めました。しかし、世界の西と東の両端たる二国間に真の文化交流の橋がかけられ、大学と日本との絆がより強く深く結ばれるようになったのは、ここ20年あまりのことです。

今日、岐阜のサラマンカホールの入り口には、ビジャマジョールの石で作られたプラテスコ様式の本学のファサードとサラマンカ大聖堂の生誕の門のレプリカがあります。このホールにあるオルガンは、サラマンカ大聖堂のルネッサンス期のオルガンの複製です。偉大なオルガン奏者でありオルガン建造者である日本人の辻宏氏が目をとめるまで、何世紀もの間鳴らざるオルガンとして沈黙していたサラマンカ大聖堂のオルガンは、1985年にサラマンカ市と大学を御訪問になっていた当時の皇太子御夫妻の厚い御支援のもと、辻氏の精緻極まる修復により、再び音を取り戻すこととなりました。

1994年10月、皇太子御夫妻が今度は天皇皇后両陛下として二度目にサラマンカを御訪問になったことで、日本とサラマンカの絆はより深まりました。最も顕著な形にそれが結実したのが、14世紀の荘厳な建物アリアス・コルベージェ宮への日西文化センターの設立でした。サラマンカ市民が今日「カサ・デ・ハポン（日本の家）」と呼ぶ建物は、それ以前、セラルボ侯爵邸、ベラグア公爵たるクリストバル・コロンのアギレラ邸、ウェリントン将軍の宿舎として使われ、最終的にサラマンカ大学の所有するところとなったものです。センターは、世界で唯一美智子皇后陛下のお名前を冠する展示ホールを有し、年間150人近くの学生を対象に日本語日本文化の授業を行い、コンサート、講演会、演劇、映画、各種ワークショップなどを催しています。日本研究に関する蔵書ではスペイン随一を誇る図書館も備え、その蔵書数は7千冊以上に上り殆どが日本語で書かれています。それに加え、スペイン語教育に重点をおいたキャンパス・オヴ・インターナショナル・エクセレンスとしてサラマンカ大学が受け入れる毎年約350人の日本人学生たちに、日西文化センターは学びと交流の場を提供しています。

日西文化センターは、日本の皇室及び日本大使館、また建物修復費用を援助して下さった様々な日本企業・団体からの御支援、そして何よりも、日本サラマンカ大学友の会の惜しみなき助力により設立の運びとなりました。友の会は、高名なスペイン研究者・スペイン文化愛好者、外交官、学者の方々が集まり、日本におけるサラマンカ大学の存在を強固なものにすると同時に、サラマンカ大学を欧州における日本研究の中心にしようという目的のもと1998年に設立されました。設立者であり現会長である林屋永吉元大使に本学は2010年、名誉博士号を贈りました。一方、日西文化センター設立時の推進者、当時の本学元学長イグナシオ・ベルドゥーゴは、大学と日本との関係促進の労に対して旭日章を賜りました。本学と日本との友好協力関係はそれ以降の学長たちにも引き継がれ、そうした全ての努力、御助力が実り、サラマンカ大学での日本研究は十分な促進力を得ることができ、現在、学士過程と大学院での日本語日本研究、ノーベル賞受賞者をも含む最高水準の客員、本学と日本の諸大学間の全ての共通分野における研究を日本研究と統合しようとする将来のプロジェクトに見てとることができます。

サラマンカ大学の日西文化センター



# The University and Scientific Development

The University of Salamanca faces the challenges of the new millennium with its long tradition and excellence in humanities, adding its strong commitment to innovation and scientific development.

**The prestige in the field of humanities** of the University of Salamanca has its roots in the 15th and 16th centuries, with the scholar Elio Antonio de Nebrija and the publication of the first Spanish Grammar, and the confluence of Law, Thomism, new logics and classical languages that became crystallized into the so called “School of Salamanca”, founded by Francisco de Vitoria and considered to be the origin of what would subsequently be International Law. His unique contributions include practical reflection on certain problems derived from the European expansion and American colonization and transculturation, such as the nature of power and justice, the rights of the individual and the State, the international community and the law of nations, international conflicts and “just war”.

This tradition of Humanism has been strengthened over time. While the great amount of work invested in the diffusion of Spanish justifies the University of Salamanca’s recognition in its own right as the University of Spanish, there are still currently a succession of milestones in the University’s history, such as the one that took place five years after the publication of Nebrija’s Grammar of the Spanish Language, when, in 2010, Salamanca’s classrooms hosted once more the presentation of the New Grammar of the Spanish Language edited by the Spanish Royal Academy.

This look ahead is complemented by the project of Franchises for the Teaching of Spanish Language and Culture that will see the light this year with the first international locations for the teaching of Spanish, one of the star projects of the “Studii Salamantini” Campus of International Excellence.

The teaching of Law followed, and every year the University of Salamanca proudly offers the most prestigious Postgraduate Courses of Law of those taught in Latin America, which implies that it has been training the most important lawyers and specialists in law of such geographical area.

As well as continuing to be a strong pillar in the Humanist tradition, in the last decades the old Studii Salamantini has encouraged the establishment of research centres of the highest scientific levels that aim to place their researchers among the best in their areas, especially in the case of experimental and bio-health sciences, linguistics and social sciences.

**Thus, the scientific network** has its basis on departments, centres and institutes such as the National Bank of DNA and the institutes of Functional and Genomic Biology, Fundamental Physics and Mathematics, Community Integration (INICO), Neurosciences, and Molecular and Cell Biology of Cancer. This research power has been improved by the addition of several technological centres such as that for Tropical Diseases, Cancer Research, Water Research and Technological Development, and the Spanish-Portuguese Agricultural Research Centre (CIALE).

There is currently a powerful structure that has been strengthened by the creation of the Scientific Park of the University of Salamanca, which has created more than 500 jobs and promotes processes of innovation and transfer originated in the fields of both academia and business. Within this space is the Pulse Laser Centre, which has become one of the most important in its area at global level.

At the international level and as cultural reference in Latin America and Asia are, as well as the Iberoamerican Institute, the Centre for Brazilian Studies and the Spanish-Japanese Cultural Centre, where our culture, teaching and research becomes blended in an environment that acknowledges the essential global dimension of university activity.





# VIII Centenario

The year 2018 will mark the 800th Anniversary of the foundation of the University of Salamanca, the oldest university in continuous operation in Spain and one of the oldest in the world.

Indeed, in the early 13th century, in 1218 to be more precise, King Alfonso IX of León convened a council of “wise scholars” for the establishment of schools in Salamanca, which was the starting point in history of our prestigious academic institution. In 1243, Ferdinand III el Santo ratified his father’s institution and, eleven years later, in 1254, his son Alfonso X the Wise issued a Royal Charter in Toledo by which the definitive structure of the Academy was established, organizing its Chairs, salaries and functions and founding the oldest civil and academic library in Europe.

Finally, in 1255, Pope Alexander IV granted this educational institution the status of University, on equal terms with those of Paris, Bologna and Oxford, entitling its graduates to teach throughout the Christian world.

The celebration of the 800th Anniversary of the University of Salamanca is a State project fostered by the Spanish Government and therefore involving the different public authorities. This is confirmed by the establishment by Royal Decree of the end of 2008 of the Interinstitutional Commission for the Celebration of the 800th Anniversary of the Foundation of the University of Salamanca, as an official body attached to the Presidency. The aim of this body is to “foster, channel and coordinate the activities related to this event, as well as the public authorities, public or private entities and particulars that are to take part in the celebration”.

In the commemoration, the University of Salamanca is the main subject as well as the main object of the celebrations, although the event will also be a tribute to all the Spanish universities that have accompanied our institution’s historical evolution. This is why it also celebrates scientific and humanistic culture, which is the basis for university activity.

Besides, the project will pay special attention to the Ibero-American community, because of our strong reciprocal bonds. Likewise, it will also be a celebration of the Europe of knowledge and the European Higher Education Area, of which we are members and with which we will undoubtedly carry out important projects.





# Façade of the Main University Building

The façade of the University of Salamanca is one of the city's most representative images and one of its most important monuments.

Built in the early decades of the 16th centuries for a price of 30,000 ducats, it is considered the most representative sample of Pre-Renaissance or Plateresque art (in relation to the exquisite decorations created by silversmiths). Reference must be made to the quality of the sandstone used, which was magnificently sculpted into figures and decorations characterized by their perfection and finesse, carved by the best sculptors of the time, who increased the volume of the reliefs as they ascend so that the whole picture might be perceived as uniform.

The façade is divided into three main bodies separated by friezes; the first two bodies are divided into five sections, whereas the third is not.

All of them are richly decorated (giving a feeling of horror vacui) with images representing the Catholic Monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella (inside a medallion that reads "The Monarchs for the University and the University for the Monarchs"), Charles V, a Pope (probably Martin V or Benedict XIII), a wealth of mythological characters such as Hercules and Venus and a complete series of masks, vices, virtues, fantastic creatures, skulls, military trophies, historical characters...



Among all this, the most famous touristic element is the frog on the skull, which is often interpreted as a symbol of vice and lust and its evil consequences.

The whole picture displays a magnificent mixture of Spanish-Muslim and Flemish influences, as can be seen in the structure of the main façade and its general organization, combined with entirely Renaissance elements.

Beyond this splendid façade is the entrance hall that leads to the Escuelas Mayores (Main Schools).



# The Escuelas Mayores Building

It was not until almost 200 years after the foundation of the University that a building in which classes could be held was finally built.

The first phase of construction, which began in 1415 and was completed in 1435, was overseen by the master Alfonso Rodríguez Carpintero. Prior to this date, classes were given in a number of different locations: in houses belonging to the cathedral or even in the houses of the clergy.

This first stage of building was followed in 1442 by a second phase, which ended in 1452. This extended the building's dimensions and demarcated the limits of the University's jurisdiction via the addition of a crenelated wall.



It was also during the second half of the 15th century, between 1474 and 1479, that the section which would later house the first library was built.

The building constructed in the first half of the 15th century was organised around a single-storey cloister-style courtyard, which could be reached by one of two entrances, located on Anaya Square and Libreros Street respectively. Today the Libreros entrance is the most important, owing to its famous plateresque façade.

However, whether this was originally the case is a matter of controversy amongst art historians, some of whom, such as Lucía Lahoz, believe the Anaya façade to have been the principal means of access, while others, like Felipe Pereda or José Ramón Nieto, disagree





# Fray Luis de León Lecture Theatre

The name which is most closely associated with Salamanca's 16th century Golden Age is that of Fray Luis de León. The bronze statue of the distinguished professor which stands in front of the plateresque façade is a potent symbol of the intimate relation that exists between the professor and his Alma Mater.

It is, undoubtedly, the University's most emblematic lecture theatre.

It is square in shape and its design is plain, consisting of flat stonework and two rounded arches. Its appearance has remained unchanged since the last quarter of the 16th century, when it was restored by Rodrigo Gil de Hontañón. Its principal interest lies in the furniture, especially the pulpit used by Fray Luis de León and visiting professors. The pews which run alongside two of its walls survive from the time of Fray Luís. This area was reserved for doctors and guests who came to observe the academic activities, such as the emperor Carlos V who attended a lesson delivered by the jurist friar Francisco de Vitoria. The benches are covered in marks left by their former occupants, providing an interesting insight into the room's history and a reflection of the hopes and desires of past generations of students.

As indicated above the door, Theology was taught here. The study of the Bible and the interpretation and explanation of theological subjects through the prism of Aristotle's philosophy quickly led to the establishment of a variety of schools, and a diversity of theological opinion within the University.

The room is dedicated to the Augustinian Master Fray Luis de León, who held several temporary chairs of Theology and Moral Philosophy before being appointed to the Bible chair, which he held from 1579 to 1591. In March 1572 he was arrested by the Inquisition and sent to a jail belonging to the Holy Office in Valladolid. The charges against him were based on his use of the Hebraic Bible instead of the Vulgata and on his Spanish translation of the Old Testament book called Song of Songs. The inquisition was at the height of its power at that time and was determined to stamp out any form of unorthodox religious belief. Fray Luis de León came under the spotlight of this terrible tribunal and was sentenced to four years in prison. In 1576, he was released filled with even more vigour than before. When he returned to his chair in Salamanca, he uttered the immortal words: "As we were saying yesterday..." in a subtle gesture of defiance against the tyranny of the inquisition.

In 1868, in an effort to strengthen State independence and influence, the liberal government abolished the Faculty of Theology from all Spanish universities, and transferred them, along with Canon Law, to the seminaries.





# Paraninfo (Great Hall)



This lecture theatre, the former home of Canon law, has undergone several major renovations during the course of its history. The most significant change took place in the 16th century, when the famous architect Rodrigo Gil de Hontañón substantially increased the theatre's capacity.

However, it was not until the 19th century that it began to be converted into the Paraninfo. This process began in 1862 with the addition of the long, five-sectioned barrel vault which you may observe today. The final phase of renovation took place in 1952 and 1953, during the rectorship of Antonio Tovar.

As we enter the room, our gaze is immediately drawn to the rear wall behind the table where the speakers sat. Here, we may observe a pendant, emblazoned with the university crest, which formerly belonged to Prince Juan, son of the Catholic Monarchs. The other walls are decorated with 17th century Flemish tapestries.

We can also admire an 18th century grisaille depicting the Catholic Monarchs and a portrait of Carlos IV in the uniform of the royal guard, a work attributed to Agustín Esteve.

This room is where the most important academic events take place, such as the opening ceremony at the beginning of each year, graduation ceremonies, the investiture of Doctor Honoris Causa, the celebration of the Saint Thomas Aquinas festival (including investiture ceremonies for the new Doctors), and the investiture of new rectors.



# The Old Library

The Old Library came into existence in the 13th century, only a few years after the foundation of the University of Salamanca, although the first records of a library in Salamanca date back to the 15th century. Built above the original chapel of the Escuelas Mayores, its ceiling was embellished with a series of astrological paintings known as El Cielo de Salamanca (The Sky of Salamanca). These paintings were created in the late 15th century by the most important Spanish-Flemish painter in Western Spain, Fernando Gallego. It represents a starry sky, the planets and all the constellations of the zodiac, along with a variety of mythological figures.

Following the remodeling of the chapel, a new location had to be found for the library. This eventually led to the construction of the Renaissance staircase and the great library between 1509 and 1526. The library was partially demolished in 1664 and rebuilt in 1749 in its current guise, replete with a vaulted hall, two levels of shelves, plaques, allegorical statues, globes (famously referred to by Diego de Torres Villarroel as “round and fat books”) and, in each corner an excommunication edict, warning those who attempt to ‘take, remove or seize’ books.

The stone arch and the Renaissance grille found at the entrance to the Old Library are the only remaining vestiges of the original building. The interior is home to the University’s prized possession: a chamber filled with manuscripts and incunabula, arranged within bookcases from the 17th century on which the old lecture halls of the University are depicted.

Today, the Library possesses 2,805 manuscripts (the oldest dating from the 11th century), 485 of which are incunabula, and also more than 60,000 works printed between the 16th century and 1830. These works were mostly obtained from the Jesuit College of Salamanca and old colleges and convents; whilst others were bequeathed or acquired.





# Senate Chamber (Salón de Claustros)

The Senate Chamber is located on the upper floor of the courtyard, near the present chapel, in the south wing. Until 1879 this room, the chapel and the library located in the west wing were the only parts of the university located on the upper floor. The Senate Chamber was designed and built by Lesmes Gabilán, whose work started in 1791 and concluded at the beginning of 1794.

It has an octagonal floor plan and is decorated in trompe-l'oeil. It is accessed via another hall, this time rectangular in shape. What is curious about this room is the fact that its construction is recorded on the reverse of the painting representing the Immaculate Conception, which hangs from one of its walls.

In this portrait, by Juan Simón Blasco Sande, the artist informs us that he also painted the ceiling and the walls. It also reveals the identity of all those involved in the construction of the room, informing us that Lesmes oversaw the work, under the auspices of Alberto Ceferino de la Mota, the Cathedral's master of ceremonies, and Judas Tadeo Ortiz Gallardo, professor of Maths and nephew of the famous Diego Torres Villarroel.

The hall is furnished with benches positioned along its two longest sides and several paintings decorate its walls: the portrait of the Virgin Mary previously alluded to; a painting depicting Elisabeth of France, the first wife of Felipe IV, and a painting of Charles II as a child, inspired by Carreño Miranda's paintings.





# Escuelas Menores (Minor Schools)



The entrance to the Minor Schools is in the southwest corner of the Schools Courtyard. They were originally designed as an extension of the Escuelas Mayores (Main Schools) and for the teaching of the disciplines required to pursue university studies.

This 16th century space, with its later additions, is characterized by its beautiful main front, whose medallions and shields are an elaborate example of the Plateresque style. Beyond this doorway is a gothic vault that precedes a small space that opens onto the Minor Schools Courtyard, on whose access there is a carved university seal portraying a teacher in his Chair accompanied by the Latin inscription “Omnium scientiarum princeps salmantica docet” (“Salamanca, the first to teach all the sciences”).

The courtyard is a single-storey irregular rectangle of 26.45 by 21.30 metres, with granite supports above gothic bases and smooth cylindrical shafts and capitals with geometric designs engraved on them supporting arches similar to the ones in the upper cloister of the Main Schools (main university building).

The whole combination creates a fascinating atmosphere with the commanding presence of the Cathedral tower in the background, becoming one of the most beautiful pictures to illustrate the monumentality of Salamanca's buildings.

Among other things, its premises host the Exhibition Hall, the old Aula Magna, with Mudejar and Renaissance decorative elements, and the Heavens of Salamanca.





# The Heavens of Salamanca

The Heavens of Salamanca, which is currently in one of the rooms of the Patio de Escuelas Menores (courtyard of the original undergraduate schools), is the only remaining part (accounting for approximately one third) of the vaulted ceiling of the first library of the University of Salamanca, which began to be built in 1473 above the current chapel of the Escuelas Mayores (original graduate schools).

The construction of this rectangular space (22 m x 8.35 m) was directed by the Moorish master builders Alí Yuçaf and Ibrahim, and was completed in 1479. According to Professor Martínez Frías in his book on the Heavens of Salamanca, “El Cielo de Salamanca” (Ediciones Universidad de Salamanca, 2006), the author of the paintings was Fernando Gallego, the most important painter of Salamanca and main representative of the Hispano-Flemish active painters in the region in the last quarter of the 16th century and in the early 17th century, who began his work around 1483.

The Heaven of Salamanca was painted in the late 15th century by Fernando Gallego (1440-1507) to decorate the vault of the old University Library. The original work was painted over a surface of around 400m<sup>2</sup>, and represented a starry sky, the planets and the sky dome with all the zodiacal constellations, as described Lucio Marineo Sícila, an Italian Humanist who taught rhetoric and poetry at the University of Salamanca between 1484 and 1496.

The acquisition of a new main altarpiece in the early 15th century led the University Senate to order the removal of the library's floor, so that the astrological vault of the Library became the chapel's new ceiling. The gradual deterioration of the vault made it necessary to build a new structure in the mid-18th century, covering Gallego's painting, which seemed lost until, in the early 20th century, Gómez-Moreno found out that a part of it still remained. The paintings were restored and moved to their current location in the 1950s, during the presidency of Dr Tovar.

There are also currently two original preliminary drawings of the constellations of Leo and Centaurus, which the artist painted on the plaster of the wall as preparatory paintings. Their dimensions are spectacular, since the first covers a surface of 200 x 200 cm and the second one of 200 x 270 cm.

The Heavens of Salamanca inspired the design of the logo for Salamanca when it was chosen as European Capital of Culture in 2002.





In March 1985 the at the time Crown Prince and Princess of Japan, His and Her Imperial Highnesses Akihito and Michiko, visited the University of Salamanca, attending an academic ceremony in their honour where they were presented with the Medal of the University of Salamanca. The ceremony culminated with the unveiling of a commemorative vitor painted on the wall of the Escuelas Mayores (main university building), which reads “Akihito et Michiko Imperii Iaponici Serenissimus Principes Universitas laeta recepit 28 februarii MCMLXXXV” (The University of Salamanca was happy to receive Akihito and Michiko, Serene Prince and Princess of the Japanese Empire, on 28 February 1985).

This vitor was seen by His Imperial Highness and current Crown Prince of Japan Naruhito when he visited the University only five months later.





# Colegio Arzobispo Fonseca

The Colegio del Arzobispo Fonseca, named so by its founder, Don Alonso de Fonseca, clergyman, bishop and patron of the 15th-16th centuries, is one of the four Colegios Mayores (university residences) that existed in the city of Salamanca, of which only two remain.

Considered one of the best masterpieces of the Spanish Renaissance, its origins date back to 1518. Access to the building is through a beautiful Renaissance doorway by Siloe and Oliva, which leads onto a central hallway with star-ribbed vaults, which coincides with the axis of the building's courtyard. Around this space are the entrances to the general classroom and the chapel, which are both richly decorated.

The chapel, designed and built by Juan de Álava at the end of 1527, is in itself significant both for its beauty, and for the famous paintings and sculptures within it, which include an altarpiece by the famous painter and sculptor Alonso Berruguete.

However, the symbol and image of the building is its two-story cloister, undoubtedly one of the most beautiful of the Spanish Renaissance works. A 40 metre-long space surrounded by four 4.5 metre-wide corridors that open into eight arches.

The Colegio Arzobispo Fonseca is currently a university residence, and in summer its cloister hosts the prestigious cultural programme “Las Noches de Fonseca” (The Nights of Fonseca), with music, dance and classical theatre performances, open to the general public and especially intended for the foreign students enrolled in the International Courses of Spanish Language and Culture organized by the University of Salamanca.



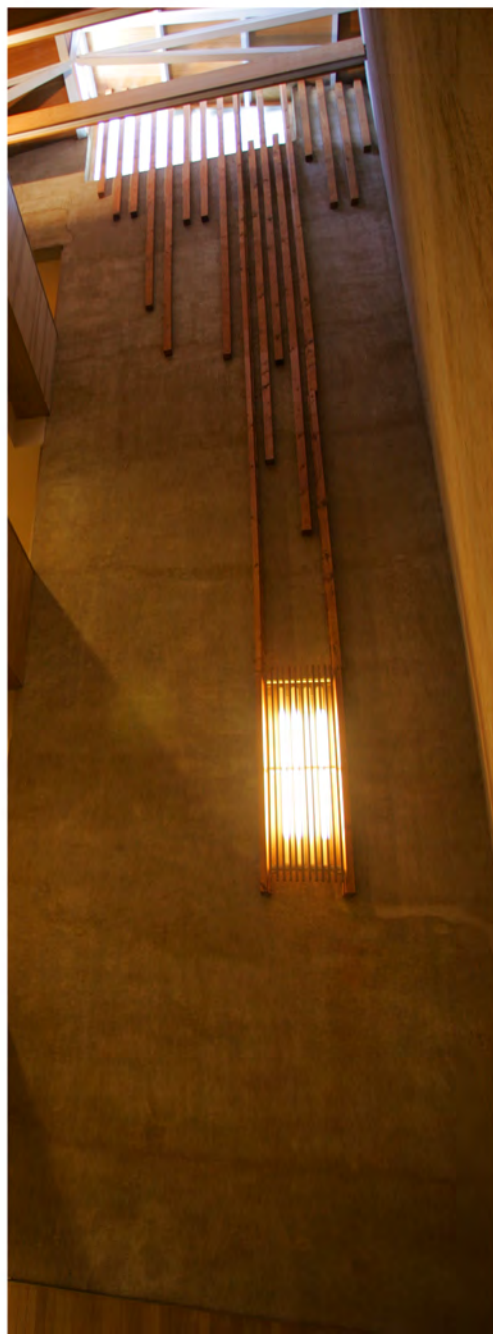


# 日西文化センター

日西文化センターは1999年に創設され、その目的とするところは、学術文化交流を通じて日本、スペイン両国の知識を深め、協力関係を発展させることである。このため、日本サラマンカ大学友の会、日西両国の企業、民間の学術研究調査機関、さらには政府機関などとの関係が深い。

具体的な活動としては日本語教育、日本文化週間、専門家や企業向けのコースの提供、芸術文化活動の企画促進、更に日本ならびに東アジアに関する専門的な研究の支援や実践などである。

このセンターの主要な目的のひとつはスペインにおける日本文化の発信地となることである。その意味で、広範囲に亘る様々な日本文化に関する普及活動を行っている。文学、美術、装飾芸術、演劇、音楽、スポーツ、経済、社会学といった分野の紹介活動である。こうしたことにより、日本の社会の人のつきあい、宗教、考え方、さらには儀式等それぞれの場面を理解するのに役立つと思われるからである。



特徴的なのは、毎年3月の通年行事「日本文化週間」で（既に13回を数えているが）、多くの文化活動、ワークショップ、プレゼン、映画サークル等が実施されてきている。

センター創立以来の重要な展示として挙げられるのは、（1999年）美智子さまホールのオープニングとなった瀧梅岡 真理子による絵画展「聖なる森」、（2002年）池利文の写真展「仏道」、（2003年）「ヨーロッパと日本の建築の新傾向」、（2005年）丸山 高志の「漆の美」、（2008年）福里 幸生「ネオ ジャパネスク」、（2010年）日本スペインの遭遇400年を記念して日西文化センターで制作展示した「イダルゴと侍」、（2011年）世界繊維芸術協会の「自然の魂-日本現代繊維芸術展」などである。

また、大反響を呼んだコンサートでは、（1999年）伶楽舎の「雅楽」、（2002年）「トク ナカジマ プロジェクト」、（2002年）迦陵頻伽声明研究会「キリスト教と仏教の出会い」、（2006年）菊富沙 琴美と西田 壬山による「琴と尺八コンサート」、（2010年）レオナード衛藤とブレンドラムスの「和太鼓、タップ、クラリネット」、（2012年）ウイル オッフエルマンと上田純子の「フルートと琵琶のコンサート」などである。



# 日西文化センター

更に日西文化センターでは大学生、及び一般市民を対象にして毎年150名以上の学習者に日本語、日本文化、日本の社会についての教育が用意されている。

- ・成人向け6段階の日本語教育年間講座
- ・7月日本語集中講座
- ・日本語能力試験対策特別講座
- ・日本からの著名な学者による日本文学、美術、政治経済特別集中講座
- ・日本人留学生のための文化交流行事
- ・書道、折り紙、日本画、いけばな教室など。

当センターには図書館が併設されており、約5750冊を数える書物が保管されている。そのうちおよそ46%は日本語による出版物であるが、カテゴリーも日本の文化や歴史を古代から現代まで広範囲にカバーしておりスペインでは日本研究の最も重要な拠点図書館として位置づけられる。なかでも両陛下のみならず林屋永吉大使の貴重なご協力を賜った以下の著書も保管されている。

- ・バーゼルより/子どもと本を結ぶ人たちへ/美智子皇后陛下
- ・橋をつなぐ/美智子皇后陛下
- ・動物たち/皇后陛下による詩の選択と英語翻訳
- ・ともしび/天皇皇后両陛下
- ・LIGHTS (同英訳)
- ・Tradición poética y teatral del pueblo japonés/Eikichi Hayashiya
- ・奥の細道/松尾 芭蕉/オクタビオ パス及び林屋 永吉

最後になったが特筆すべきは、当センターにはアウラマグナ美智子皇后陛下ホールといわれる206平米の展示スペースがあり、宮内庁の許可のもと世界で唯一皇后陛下のお名前を有するホールである。

本建造物の復元と日西文化センター設立に協力のあった企業一覧表

日西文化センターのあるこの建物はアリアスコルベジェ宮殿でサラマンカの中心地区のサンボアル広場にある。1470年所有者アルフォンソ アリアスコルベジェというアリザセスの貴族の命によって建築されたものである。4階建ての延べ3,693平米の広さを持ち、3,044平米が有効面積である。

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| ・ 日本国際博覧会機構財団 | ・ 武田薬品      |
| ・ 日本生命        | ・ 藤沢薬品      |
| ・ 近畿日本鉄道      | ・ 日本タバコ     |
| ・ 宇部興産        | ・ サントリー     |
| ・ トヨタ自動車      | ・ 名古屋スペイン協会 |
| ・ 東京三菱銀行      | ・ 大和証券      |
| ・ さくら銀行       | ・ 住友海上火災    |
| ・ 三菱電機        | ・ 三菱自動車     |
| ・ 花王          | ・ 那智不二越     |
| ・ 三井物産        | ・ 丸紅        |
| ・ 日本電気        | ・ 日商岩井      |
| ・ 三菱化学        | ・ 光洋精工      |
| ・ 日産自動車       | ・ 三洋電機      |
| ・ 日本電装        | ・ 日本航空      |
| ・ 朝日ビール       | ・ 伊藤忠       |
| ・ 富士通         | ・ 三菱商事      |
| ・ JTBスペイン     |             |
| ・ 住友商事        | ・ トーメン      |
| ・ YKKスペイン     | ・ ヤマハ       |
| ・ シャープ        | ・ 新東通信      |
| ・ 塩野義製薬       |             |

