

## Monastery of San Jerónimo de Yuste



### Visit

#### Horarios

Winter opening hours (October to March)

Tuesday - Sunday: 10:00-18:00 \*

Summer opening hours (April to September)

Tuesday - Sunday: 10:00-20:00 \*

#### Nota importante

Closed on Mondays

\* Ticket office closes and last entry to the Monastery one hour before

Reduced-mobility access and manual wheelchairs are available

#### Precios

##### Monastery

Basic price 9 €

[Reduced price](#) 4 €

[Agency price](#) 6 €

[Free entry](#)

[See conditions](#)

#### Additional services

Guide 4 €

#### Bonos

[Patrimonio Nacional discounts](#)

#### Cómo llegar

N-5 Madrid-Badajoz to Navalmoral de la Mata

 EX-119 from Navalmoral de la Mata to Jarandilla de la Vera

EX-203 from Jarandilla de la Vera to Cuacos de Yuste

#### Obtener indicaciones



## [Cómo llegar](#)

## History

The refreshingly discrete architecture of this monastery, and of the adjacent "Royal Chamber" of Charles V, contrasts with its global fame and near-mythical status in the Modern Age as the Hieronymite monastery to which the Emperor Charles I retired after his abdication, remaining here until his death on 21 September 1558.

This Hieronymite monastery was founded in 1408-1414 under the patronage of the Infante Ferdinand, brother to Henry III. It has one gothic and one renaissance cloister, both still standing since the church was built in 1508-1525. Under the Confiscation Law of 1836, the complex was sold and began to fall into disrepair until it was purchased in 1857 by the Marquis of Mirabel who began to restore it and opened a new church on the site. It was declared a historical-artistic monument in a Decree dated 03 June 1931 and after the Civil War, once past over to the State, a restoration project was launched under the architect José Manuel González-Valcárcel that was finally concluded in 1958.

The "Royal Chamber" was built by Gaspar de Vega in 1554-1555 following the Emperor's instructions. It is remarkably plain and logically located for a religious retreat just next to the church alter under which the Emperor asked to be buried, although Phillip II would later move his father's remains to the Royal Monastery of San Lorenzo de El Escorial. The room looks down over the vegetable garden and a large pond used for irrigation and for the retired king to fish in.

The Monastery of San Jerónimo de Yuste was assigned to Patrimonio Nacional in 2004.

## Gallery



