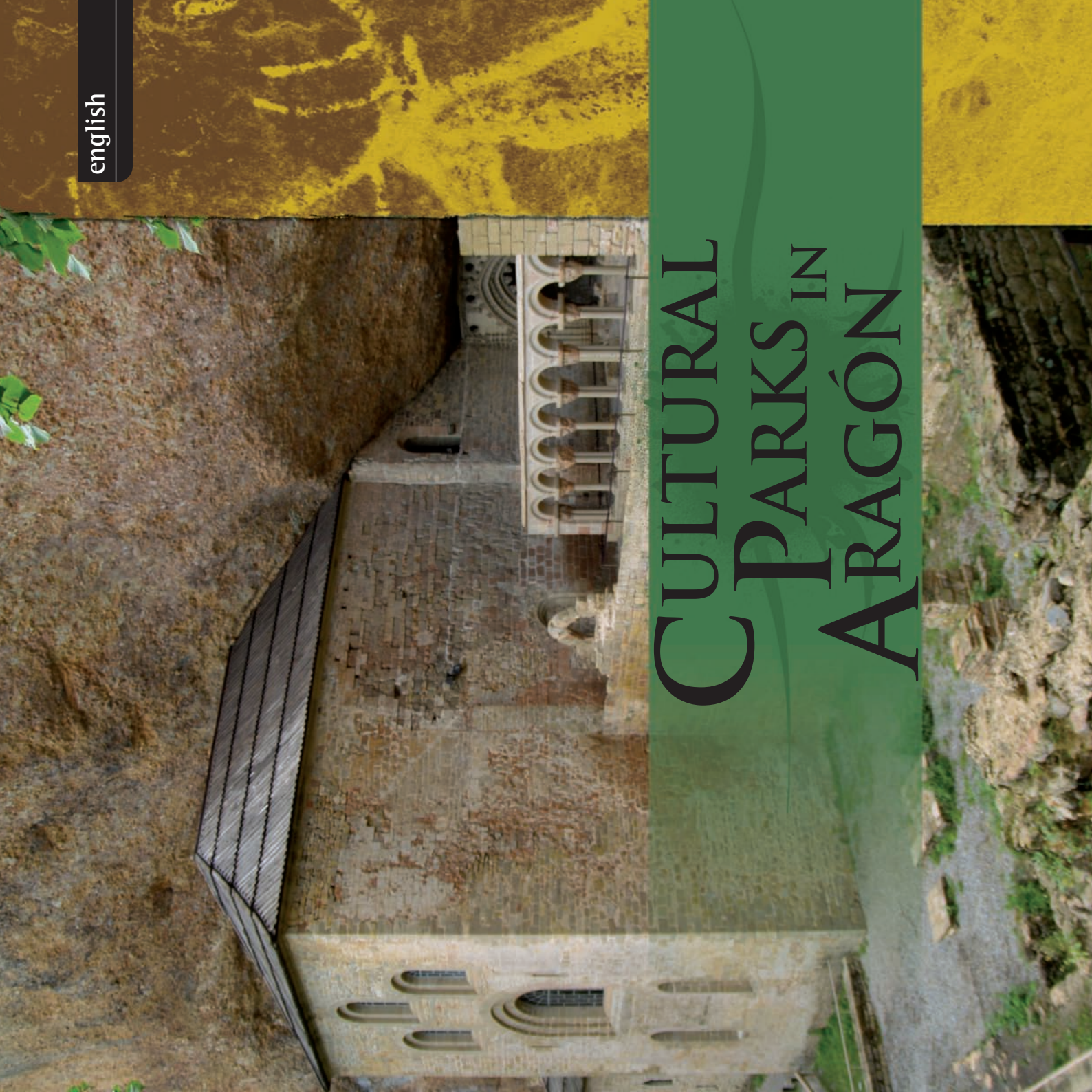


english



CULTURAL PARKS^{IN} ARAGÓN

◀ Front: Old Monastery (Monasterio Viejo), San Juan de la Peña



▲ Canyoning in the River Vero



▲ Iglesia de la del Cid



▲ Rocky landscape, Peracense



▲ Santa Orosia's procession, Jaca

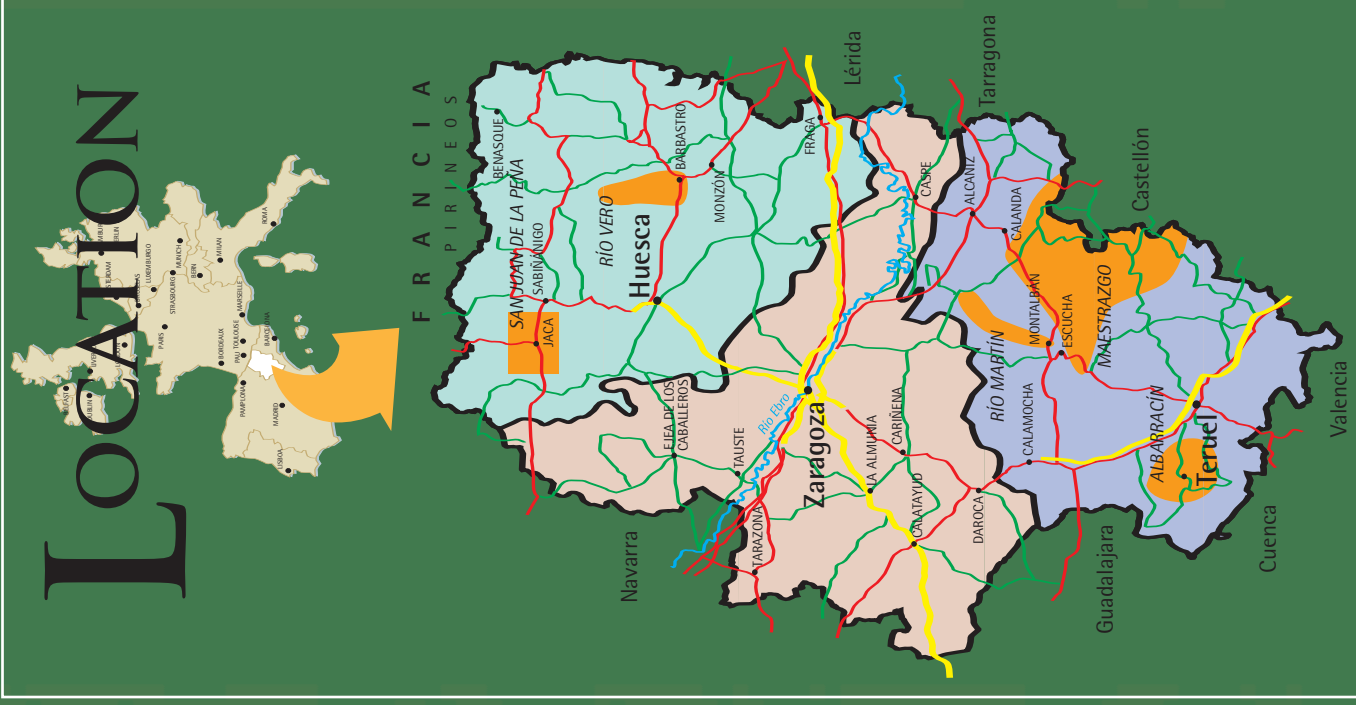
ARAGÓN

GENERAL INFORMATION

ARAGON is one of the seventeen Autonomous Regions of Spain. It is located in the northeast of the Iberian Peninsula, equidistant of nearly everything and always close (only some seventy-five minutes from Madrid and Barcelona, thanks to the high-speed train). With 47,724 square kilometers, this old kingdom, which once was one of the oldest nations of Europe, has more than 1,200,000 inhabitants nowadays. On the whole, tenacious people, as kind as warm, with a sarcastic humor and noble intentions.

It will take your breath away, but Aragon is a land that breathes history. If you follow the thousand-year-old marks, you will realize that, in this community of contrasts, Christians, Jewish and Muslims have lived together. Get ready because your adventure starts.

LOCATION

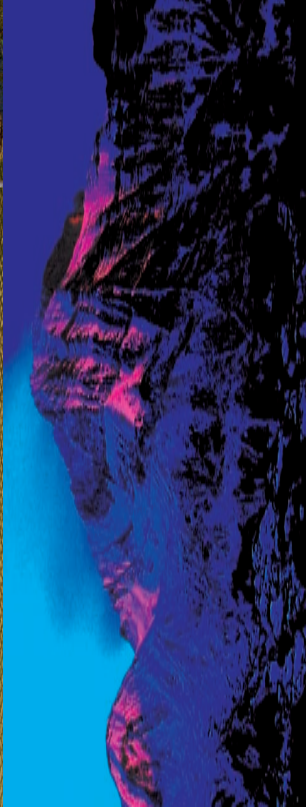




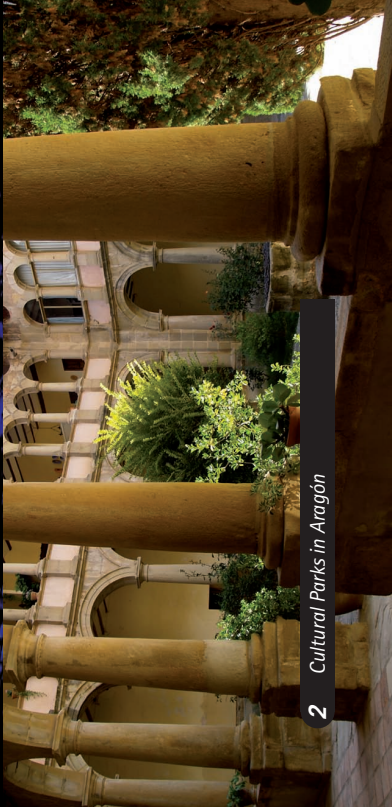
▲ Cave paintings, River Vero Park



▲ High Monastery (Monasterio Alto), San Juan de la Peña



▲ Peña Telera from Piedrahíta



▲ Rubiños de Mora

DO you want to live a geographic space with intensity? Moreover, do you want to feel in the last nerve ending everything that surrounds you? Aragon is a provocation to the senses. If you dare to embark yourself on an unforgettable adventure full of live and sensations, the first thing you have to do is to locate yourself.

To the north, the Pyrenees; to the south, the Iberian System and, in the centre, the River Ebro and all its tributaries. Huesca, Teruel, and Saragossa. This land and its contrasts will knock you senseless and, at the same time, with your entire senses alert.

CULTURE IN NATURAL

CULTURE PARKS

Have you ever heard about the Culture Parks? They are privileged places with a lot of art and a long history where you must have your eyes wide open. You should take a good look at their architecture but also at the paleontology, the museums, and the craftwork. In addition, everything with fairy-tale landscapes as backgrounds, populated with animal and plant species that will impress you.

Culture and nature are protected and promoted as a whole. It is a must-see location for the visitor. Five Culture Parks are waiting for you in Aragon. In the Albarracín Mountain Range, Maestrazgo and the River Martín, in the province of Teruel, and the River Vero and San Juan de la Peña, in Huesca. You will love them both in the inside and in the outside. Whatever way you look at it.



THE ALBARRACÍN MOUNTAIN RANGE

If there is a famous place in our Autonomous Region, it is Albarracín, a city located on the top of a place from where all the lands of the domain could be controlled. Disappearing into its streets is just like entering a fresh tale, with beauty, pleasant and uneven slopes. The roofs come closer one to the other in a curious and original attempt to gain space and create a kina of semidarkness. It is a coquetry with the sun that caresses the stroller. If you go, you will fall in love.

There are so many things to see. Houses like La Julianeta, Del Chorro or Azagra Street, intermingled with small palaces: The Episcopal, the one of the Monterde and Antillón, the Dolz and Espejo or Casa de la Comunidad. Do not forget the Cathedral or the Cathedral Museum, with its tapestries that are a treasure. Moreover, of course, the wall and the wonderful views. Go for a walk by the river Guadalaviar before leaving the tale in which you are the main character.

Albarracín makes one fall in love, catches you with its modest houses built using wood frameworks and reddish thick partitions. They are a hymn to the sandstorms of the Triassic period, to the fussy and rounded silhouettes that splash the natural landscape of the area. Albarracín, but also Ródenas, Pozondón, Bezas and Tormón. The hill of San Ginés or the chapel of Virgen de los Poyales. All these gems are waiting for you to visit them.

The Culture Park of the Albarracín Mountain Range keeps marvelous dwarf pine forests inside it. Greens, duns, ochers, and yellows next to the shelters of cave art from the Eastern regions of Spain. Do you know how our ancestors painted? They painted using the fingers, with paintbrushes made from horsehairs or hairs, blowing or helped with a bone or a reed. They got the colors palette by grinding earths and charcoals and then mixing it with water, the fat from the animals, blood, or resin from the trees. With all those things and a good deal of imagination and simplicity.

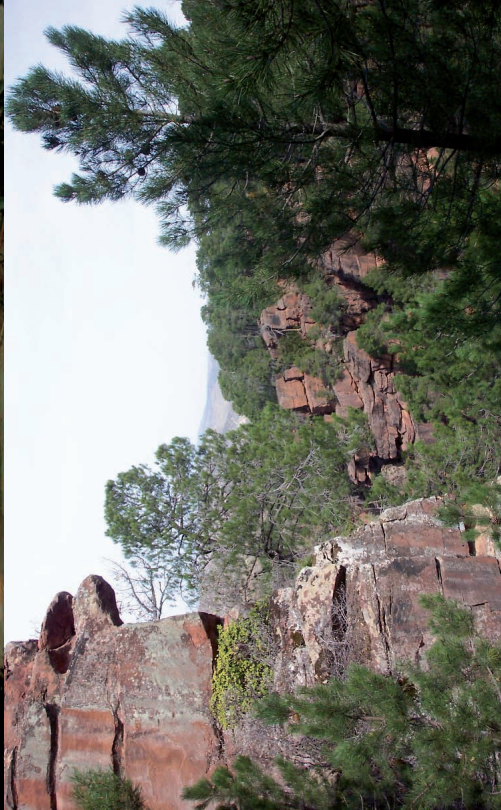
▼ Albarracín





▲ Albarracín

Do you want to see it with your eyes? You have four extraordinary scenes. In Rodeno de Albarracín, put on the coat of *Toricos del Prado del Navazo*, with bulls, horses, and whitish archers. Do also pay a visit to the ones of *Medio Caballo*, Camino del Arrastradero, and the one of Doña *Clotilde*. In the collection of *Tajadas de Bezas*, the shelter of *Huerto de la Tajada Bajera*, the one of *Paridera de la Tajada de Enmedio* and the shelter known as *Contiguo a la Paridera de las Tajadas de Enmedio* where you will get to know to beauty white hinds. The collection of Ligros, Pajarejo and Olivanas de Albarracín, is within the framework of a spectacular landscape of green dwarf pine alleys, gullies and traditional buildings. The "Sistine chapel" of all the port-Paleolithic peninsular art, which is located in *Prado de las Olivanas*, fills it with style and color. El Prado de Tormón, protects with pampering the shelter called *Cerrada del Tío Jorge*. Do not miss the shelter of Las Cabras or the one of *la Paridera*. Be patient as it sometimes takes a long time to see it. Let yourself be guided by the informative panels.



▲ Dwarf pine landscape

Inside the Albarracín Mountain Range, you will bump into the interesting Transhumance Museum of Guadalaviar, with the pasture art. Do also follow the trace of the man that takes out the resin from the trees' trade, natural among so many dwarf pine. However, do not forget the trace of the fossils that are generous in this Culture Park riddled with a rich geological, paleontological, and archeological heritage. Travel through time. Immerse yourself in the Bronze in the Artesa Cave, the mining site of Loma de la Tejería or in the one of *Tajada Bajera*. Get to know a Celtiberian city in Griegos, Roman traces among which we should mention the design of an aqueduct that carried the water from the River Guadalaviar to Cella and castles like the ones of Albarracín or Peracense. As it is said, this last one is the guardian of the Menara Mountain Range, bronze over the reddish dwarf pines on the edge of a precipice located 1,300 m above sea level.



▲ Peracense Castle

After so much excitement, get your stomach ready for some more. What about crumbs with grapes, consommé with hard-boiled egg, garlic and sometimes bread, mountain gazpacho, shepherdess-like lamb, and sweets with Arab sparkles? Anybody can do it this way!

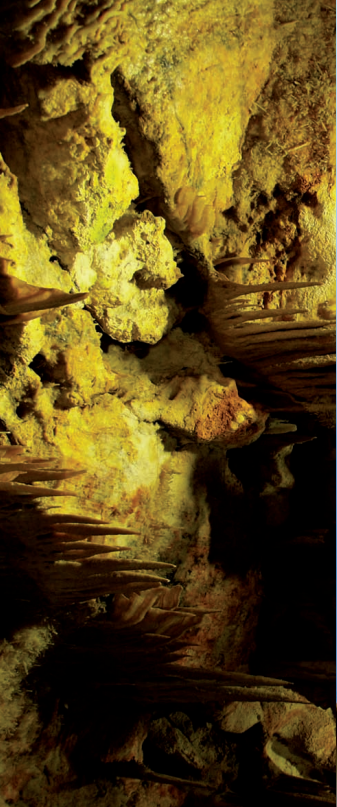
MAESTRAZGO

DO you know where does this name come from? It comes from the Middle Ages, when most of this territory became part of the jurisdiction of the Military Orders that had conquered it. Nowadays, forty-two municipalities make up this Culture Park, a very peaceful area that has more than enough attractions for the traveler. The Iberian System is precipitous around it, witnesses the meandering game of the River Guadalope. Valleys and mountain ranges, ravines, pine trees and savines. Goats, otters, badgers, and wild boars that rival in beauty with trout and agile birds.

Besides, along the Park, many interpretation tables and panels about the cultural and natural heritage will offer you the most interesting aspects.

Does Órganos de Montoro or Ojos del Pitarque ring a bell with you? The eco of this gullies contrasts with the hills of La Iglesiasuela del Cid, with its charms and its guesthouse, as well as with Cantavieja, located 1,200 m above sea level. It is a good place to walk. You will be able to observe the cattle grazing in the grasslands, disappear into the robust stone fronts of the rambling houses, with their wooden eaves. The porticoed Main Square, the town hall, arches, passageways and hanging houses, built as by magic in a so rough area.

You have an appointment with the oldest man of Aragón, a hominid from 25,000 years ago, whose jaw is exhibited in a museum in Molinos. Do also go deep into the Crystal Caves (*Grutas de Cristal*), populated by beauty stalactites and stalagmites and explore the roads, streets, and paths.



▲ Molinos Cave



▲ Mirambel



▲ Ham of Teruel



▲ Javalambre

From the Paleolithic up to date. You can also be witness to the beginning of the iron metallurgy in Villarcastillo, enjoy the ceramics of Alcorisa, check that the chapel of Nuestra Señora del Cid in Iglesuela was built on a Roman mausoleum, Visigothic remains in Aguaviva and what were Roman tombstones in Puertomingalvo, where some remains of the Islamic presence are also kept. Archeology in Mas de las Matas and cave paintings in Santolea and in Mosqueruela. More Gothic and Baroque art, medieval traces. In Aliaga, Geological Park, Paleontological in Galve, cultural in Molinos, sculptural in Hinojosa de Jarque and one of Environmental Interpretation in Villarluego that, from its vantage point, seems to be a postcard-like village.

There is a lot of everything and for everybody. Ten Historical Collections that have been given the status of Sites of Cultural Interest and landscapes that will make you take your hat off to them. From number one to number four: Miravete de la Sierra with the square, the bridge and the church; Villarroya de los Pinares with the palace-houses and the wall; Tronchón, famous for the semi-cured cheese, the one that Don Quixote used to eat, that is served as it is or with herbs oil and Mirambel. You can gain access to this walled beauty through the Nuns' gate. You will have to make a huge effort to see all the details of its clay latticework framed by wood, the convent that Felipe II founded, the palaces, Gothic windows and the wrought iron on the paved streets. Every spot have something to show you, bout keep your strength for new excitements.

You will find them in the courtyards that have floors made up of river pebbles, the houses with coats of arms and the Nublos Tower in La Iglesuela del Cid, in Mosqueruela you will see its impressive architecture in a spectacular spot surrounded by gullies and crags or in Fortanete, a town that is paved in the most part and that keeps the flavor of those villages of yesteryear. And we have already mentioned seven. Until we complete the ten, we have to mention Cantavieja with its histories about Knights Templar, Carlists and the religious orders whose aim was to accommodate people (hospitable people); Castellote and Puertomingalvo, where, as it is said, one can eat the best seafood of Aragón.

The high mountain will stand in your way in the Gúdar Mountain Range. In Valdelinares, which is located nearly 1,700 m above sea level, you will be able to ski just as in Javalambre. Valleys bathed by peaceful springs, natural charm and the one of the beauty streets as the ones of Rubielos, Mora and Linares. A land of pleasant walks, the ham of Teruel, cured meat and some wine or another and hospitality. Try it. Taste it. Invites to stay.

RÍO VERO

WATER, light, color, and life. To the north of the Ebro valley, before arriving at the Pyrenees, landscape and culture see how the centuries go by in perfect harmony. Discover every bend of the Guara Mountain Range, a precipitous area, bathed by a small river. Explore its deep ravines and high mallets, smell the pine trees and the bushes under the attentive look of the lammergeyers, golden eagles and griffon vultures. Taste the clear soups of the velvety and soft Somontano drawn with olive trees, vines and the fields of cereal. Everything with a lot of art.

The Culture Park of the River Vero is an open-air museum with more than sixty natural painted shelters. Take a good look at it as the UNESCO has given it the status of World Heritage Site. From the Paleolithic some naturalistic drawings that appeared in the Cave of Fuente del Trucho still remain; from the art of the Eastern regions of Spain, we have the deer of Chimiachas, the one of Arpán, the goat of Regacéns or the famous scene of Muriecho. You will also find the Schematic style. And from there, a big jump to the Roman villas that proliferate in the outskirts of Castillazuelo, with sites that belong to the Bronze and Iron Ages and some Iberian settlements.

The mountain villages cut in stone contrast with the ones of the Somontano, where the land becomes more and more important. There are some that are uninhabited, like Nasarre and Ofín, next to other ones where the hands of the man can be appreciated in the blacksmith's, fountains and mills for making olive oil. They coexist with monuments such as Santa Maria Lanuez or the collection of Alquézar with its collegiate church that dates from the XVI century, the sacred art museum, and the castle. It is one of the most beautiful places of Aragon and, without a doubt, it will captivate you when you go along its charming streets or when you look out of the precipitous cliffs. There are Islamic remains but also from the Christian Middle Ages in an area that turned into the border.



▼ Adventure sports in the River Vero



▼ The organ of the Alquézar Collegiate Church



▲ Barbastro Cathedral

Lean out of Barbastro, to the cathedral that boasts about an altarpiece made by Damián Forment, the house of the Argensola family, the episcopal palace, the church of San Julián, the one of San Francisco y and the Baroque ones of Plarists (Scolopi), Capuchins, and Missionaries. Walk along its warm old part of town and come closer to the Pueyo Sanctuary, which has paintings made by Bayeu.

Go to Adahuesca and its Romanesque chapel of Treviño; the churches of Huerta de Vero, Pozán, Castillazuuelo, Colungo, Lecina and Bárcabo, and, of course, do also pay a visit to the Dulcis chapel. Cross the castles, the Romanesque and Gothic bridges, and the ancestral homes with coats of arms in the middle of a landscape in which the nature stands out. Enjoy the rural tourism and chat with modest and warm people that will open the doors of their homes for you to get in.



▲ Wineries, the vineyards of the Vero

Put on the neoprene and begin the descent, always accompanied by experts. The best canyons and gullies of Europe are waiting for you, but also precipitous rocky formations where the mountaineers have a fantastic time. To finish with, do you dare to go on an excursion riding a horse or a donkey? If you do not, you can choose the bicycle or a trip in an ultralite. You will not get tired due to walking here.

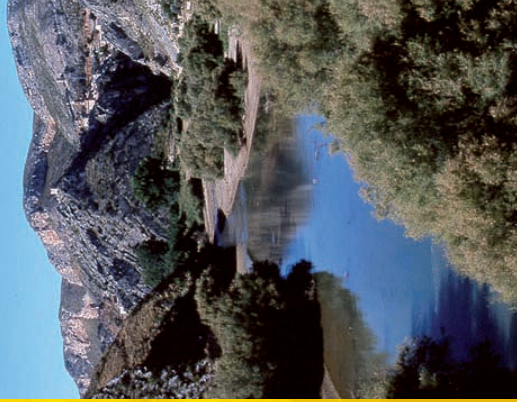
However, you will bow to the famous *chiretas*, *tortetas*, and black pudding. You will ask how it has been prepared later. The cardoon with cod, cod cooked with eggs and garlic, *salmorejo* or lamb with asparagus. And, for dessert, *empanadicos*, *pastillos*, *crepillos*, flowers of Barbastro, *dineretes*, *culebretas* and *cafelitos* of Adahuesca and, to finish off, the wines of Somontano with Guarantee of Origin and the eau-de-vie (clear brandy distilled from fermented fruit juice) and the artisan liquors of Colungo. Do you feel like it?

RÍO MARTÍN

Do you want to get to know the one hundred faces of the River Martín Culture Park? A work of art that the water, the wind, and the time have been modeling, giving shape to the spectacular canyons and gullies. They are in the province of Teruel. On both sides of the river, open secrets: urban and monumental collections, archaeological sites, scenes of cave art that coexist with fossils, forests, vines and vegetable gardens. Kermes oaks, pine trees, and savines frequented by wild boars and small mammals compete from the ground with vultures and birds of prey that deck out the sky. In the Tamariz forest, mallards, great crested grebe and herons and, on the meadows of the rivers, wolves and badgers.

If you gain access from the west, Montalbán and the traditional Peñarroyas neighborhood, located in the middle of the Coalfields, will welcome you. From there to Torre de las Arcas with its splendid castle. The landscape is like a painting of red, violet, and yellowish sandstorms that contrast with the dark greenish than dyes some plants.

After a great many canyons and gullies, you will meet giant peaks. You will find the prehistoric art, which has given the status of World Heritage Site by the UNESCO, in open-air shelters and hovels. In Alcaine, you can cover all the human history from six thousand years ago in La Cañada de Marco (*gully*). Listen to the murmur of the springs that pour their crystalline waters into the thirsty flow of the river to give it a break. Water that the authors of the cave paintings that illustrate El Hocino de Chormas, El Cerrao and la Coquinera en Obón drank millions of years ago. In Alacón, the Mortero-Regatillo gully, another amazing story of the forms of life and the beliefs of the first inhabitants of the valley on the walls. In Albalate del Arzobispo, more prehistoric art in the shelters of Los Estrechos I and II that, thanks to the caprices of nature, have seen how gorgeous scenes formed. Also in Oliete in *Frontón de la Tía Chula*, in Esteruel *La Higuera del Barranco* and Montalbán with *Los Pozos Boyetes*. All of them show the magic world of the first inhabitants of Aragon with their dances and contortions, human and animal enigmatic signs.



▲ River Martín



▲ Albalate



▲ Fossilized prints in Arriño



▲ Petróleo in Oliete



▼ Montalbán Church



▼ Encamisada of Estercuel



▼ San Pedro Abyss, Oliete

You will be informed about all this and much more in the interpretation centers that will guide your steps. In Alacón, you will go back 175 millions of years, to the Jurassic period. Marine fossils have been founded in the place you are in now and, therefore, it has been deduced that there was a tropical sea. Human remains that date from the Middle Paleolithic have also been discovered. In Ariño, follow the trace of the dinosaurs' pawprints and pay a visit to the Cave Art Interpretation Center.

There are also more recent caves that the shepherds erected with stones in order to protect their cattle during the night. The best thing is that the present inhabitants will offer you a refreshing swig of wine from their traditional wineries in order to help you digest so many excitements.

Next destination, Oliete, the Iberian land of the Park. A tower that is fourteen meters high, the best preserved from this period, and several villages will help you get an idea of how they lived with a quick look. Do not miss the urban area with its narrow streets, the arches on the entrance of what was a fortified building or the Abyss of San Pedro, which is one hundred and ten meters deep, is one hundred meters in diameter, and shelters the birds of the area.

Are you interested in the archeological heritage? In Albalade del Arzobispo, evidence of individual and collective burials has been founded in two gullies. In Oliete or in Obón, one can check that they cremated the death persons and deposited their ashes in ceramic glasses that, afterwards, were buried under burial mounds cut in stone. You will find villages of Iberian Culture but also Visigothic and Muslim remains, as well as a medieval necropolis in front of the sanctuary of La Virgen de los Arcos.

Every spot is full of proposals to cover it either walking or riding a bike. You will find viewpoints with spectacular views.

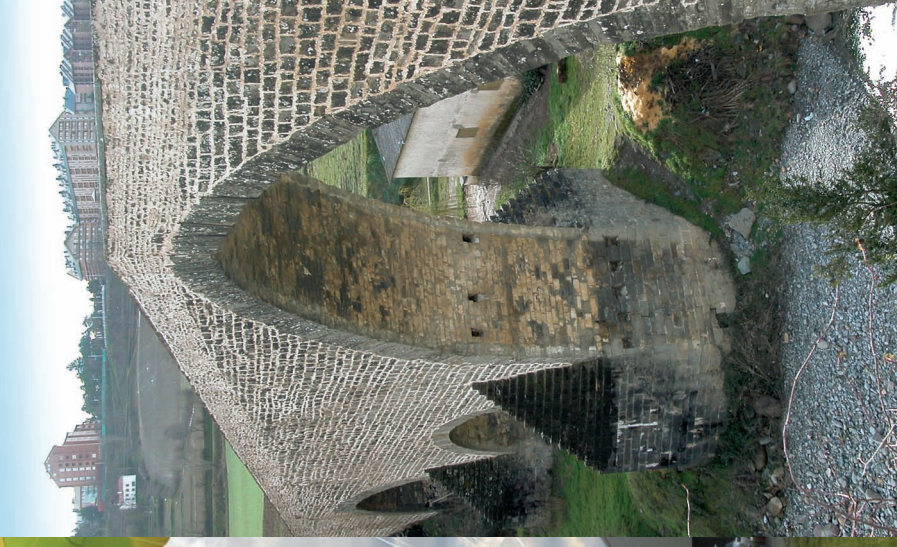
SAN JUAN DE LA PEÑA



▲ Santa Cruz de la Serós



▲ Sport parachuting, Santa Cilia



▲ San Miguel Bridge, Jaca

DARE to enter another world: a stone's throw away from Jaca, in one of the last Pre-Pyrenean Mountain Ranges of La Jacetania, San Juan de la Peña is waiting for you. It is a must-see location for those that follow the trace of the birth of the old Aragon or the Holy Grail one. As the tradition says, the chalice from which Christ drank during the Last Supper was brought by San Lorenzo from Rome.

Nevertheless, the Culture Park is much more. Do not hesitate and disappear into a Jaca surrounded by monuments and always full of life, sneak into the paved courtyards of Ballo and admire its large windows and typical Aragonese eaves. Pay a visit to Caldearenas and take the advantage to tread on Peñas de Riglos with decision, look at the sky in Santa Cilia de Jaca, whose aerodrome has all-sort of adventures for you. Villages with unforgettable views are waiting for you, whether down to the floor or from a bird's-eye view. All of them full of charm and kind inhabitants. In Santa Cruz

de la Serós, enjoy a careful popular architecture and the fabulous chimneys decorated with "scarewitches". Its two gems, both Romanesque, are the church of Santa María and the chapel of San Caprasio.

It is time you immerse yourself in impressive landscapes. It smells moss, pine, oak, box, hazel, and humidity. It is always like this. You are about to arrive at San Juan de la Peña, the historic and monumental center of the Park, and the opportunity requires a certain degree of solemnity, as this was the first pantheon of the Kings of Aragon. As the legend says, around the year 750, two brothers, Voto and Felix, settled in this place after discovering a church that was erected by the hermit Juan de Atarés, whose body they found incorrupt. Other stories say that the origin of the monastery must be looked for in a fortress that was built by the Christians.



▲ Monarchs' Pantheon, San Juan de la Peña

The thing is that, in the middle of the Road to Santiago, you will find the Old Monastery (*Monasterio Viejo*), given over to San Juan Bautista at the end of the IX century or at the turn of the X. The image of its cloister sheltered under a rock will be etched in your memory. But, besides, it keeps more surprises like the king's pantheon, the nobles' one, the old Mozarabic church, the upper one and several chapels given over to San Felix, San Voto and San Victorian.

If you follow the road, you will find Llanos de San Indalecio, beautiful and sunnier grassland where the baroque New Monastery (*Monasterio Nuevo*) was built in the XVII century, which has a postcard-like front. There was nothing they could do about it. The Old Monastery was a bit dilapidated after several fires and damage caused by ice and stones.

You deserve a rest, but there are many mountains waiting to say hello to you. If you follow the path that is located in front of the



▲ Lynx of Lacuniacha

main New Monastery's door (*Monasterio Nuevo*), you will be able to have a look out of the Pyrenees Observation Point (*Balcón de los Pirineos*) and, afterwards, lie down in grassland in this place that has its own microclimate, what makes it cooler. Relax and take the advantage of gazing at the lammergeys, woodpeckers, tawny vultures, golden eagles, wild boars, squirrels, deer, and roe deer that frequent these spots. Do not worry; you are not dreaming but if you insist... you can pinch yourself.

Drink the landscape whether on foot, riding a bike or a horse. Moreover, try the delicious gastronomic proposals of the area. For example, charcoal-grilled meat and spicy pork sausage or bread toasts with garlic and, for dessert, flat cakes, and cakes like the *condes* or *jaqueses* of Jaca. Delicious and genuine, the same as the people you will find. Explore all these spots filled with mysteries and that have a lot to tell, as they bore witness to the birth of the Kingdom of Aragon. A return trip to the origins that you could not forget.

Tourist OFFICES (OPEN ALL YEAR ROUND)

Aragón tourism office (OPEN ALL YEAR ROUND)
Avda. César Augusto, 25. Tel. 976 28 21 81. ZARAGOZA
► www.turismodearagon.com

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