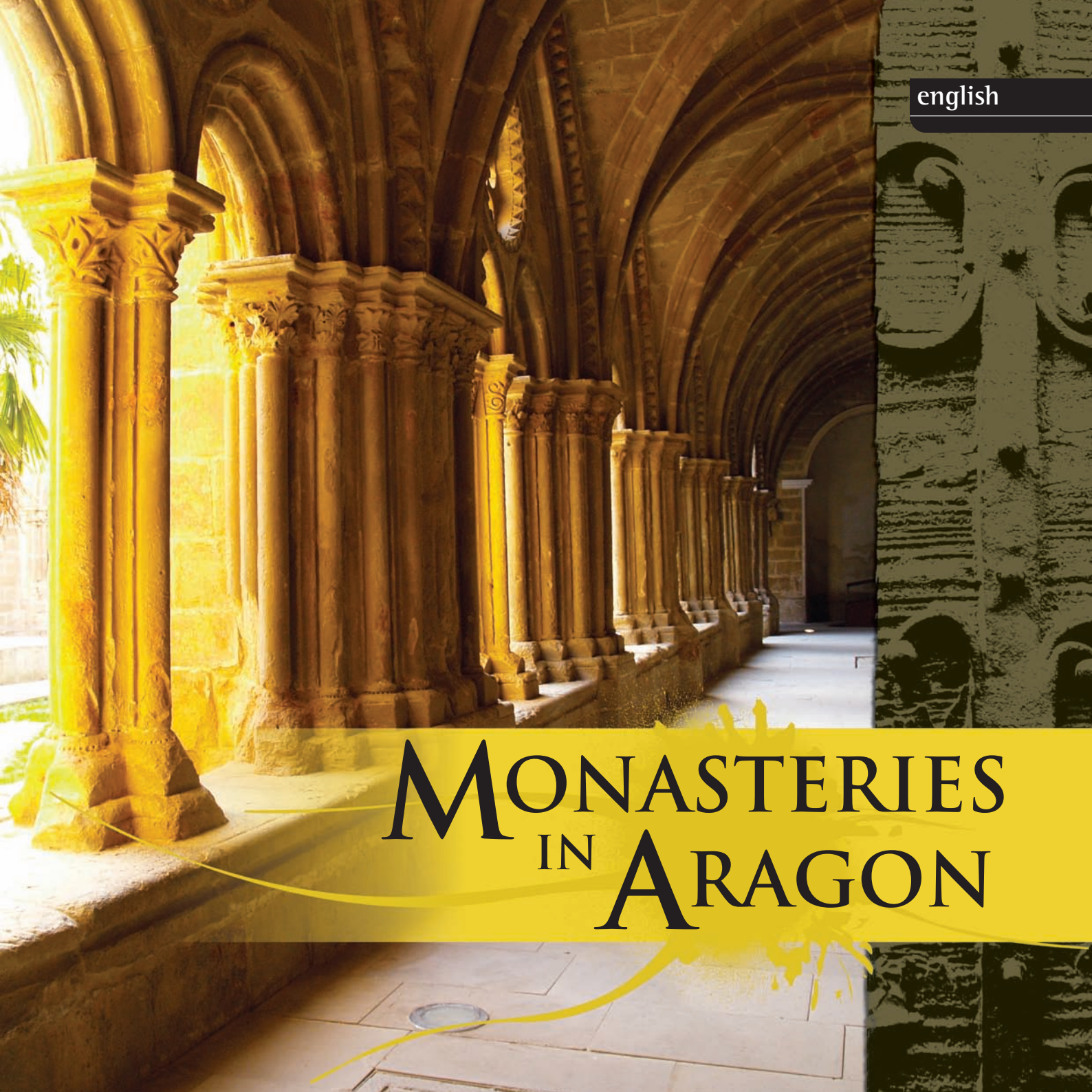




english

MONASTERIES IN ARAGON



◀ Front: Cloister, Rueda Monastery



▲ Rueda's Guesthouse, reception



▲ Aula Dei Charterhouse, Zaragoza



▲ Monasterio de Veruela, Zaragoza



▲ San Juan de la Peña Cloister, Huesca

ARAGÓN

GENERAL INFORMATION

WELCOME to Aragon. Do you know where you are? You are in the Iberian Peninsula's northeast. Its territory covers an area of more than 47,500 square kilometers and is made up of the provinces of Huesca, Saragossa and Teruel. More than 1,200,000 inhabitants live here. They are friendly, noble and close. The best thing you can do is to get lost in this natural land, full of life and flavor. It has a border of 136 km with France, so you are in the central door to Europe from France and Portugal.

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



C OLD stone, old secrets and legends that roll, holy precepts buried deep in rocks and heavenly spots. History, art and landscape. Peace and mystery. The Aragonese monasteries have been waiting for your visit for centuries.

Spectacular the one of **San Juan de la Peña**, witness of the birth of the Aragon Kingdom and of the Holy Grail's passage. Very close, **San Pedro de Siresa**. Also in Huesca, this time in the capital, **San Pedro el Viejo**, one of the oldest churches of Spain. The lovely village of **Alquézar** will receive you with its best medieval clothes, in order to show you its **Collegiate Church**. Maybe, you will be able to see the nuns that live in the one of **Villanueva de Sirena**.

Just a stone's throw away from the city of Saragossa, the monks live with the work of Goya in **Cartuja de Aula Dei** (*Aula Dei Charterhouse*). The wonders of the nature fall in a waterfall in the area around **Monasterio de Piedra** (*Stone Monastery*). The other two Cistercian ones are the one of **Nuestra Señora de Rueda** and the **Veruela** one, where Bécquer went past.

Tirso de Molina took refuge in the spirituality of **Santa María del Olivar**. You can also stay in those ones that have a guesthouse. Aragon will also inspire you.

There are more monasteries that are waiting for you in **Obarra**, **Oliván**, **San Adrián de Sasave**, **San Victorián**, **San Úrbez de Serrablo**, **Santa María y San Pedro de Alaón**, **Iguácel**, **Lasieso**, **Pueyo** and **Casbas**.

Some lived in, others unoccupied. All of them keep the fresh memories of better or worse times between their walls. Each one with a different size and rules, their inhabitants used to devote themselves to pray and work. The day went by among praises, reading and copying of sacred texts, craft and agricultural and livestock works and other more spiritual ones. Convinced that "the early bird catches the worm", with their sacrifice spirit, they were able to be awake by half past one in the morning. As they did not have a TV, they went to bed around eight.

The Cistercians located in spots that evoked loneliness, between valleys with waters ideal for the agriculture and close to forests in which they could get wood and game. Inside, they read and copied books on the desk, the community expressed in the chapterhouse, went for walks, and reflected in the cloister. They had a wash in the bathroom before eating in the refectory. In the tithe barn, they kept the field utensils and the food. There was no shortage of churches and chapels. Moreover, there are some that have a royal pantheon. An entire world to discover.

THE SPIRIT OF ARAGON

▼ Cloister, Rueda Monastery



▼ San Juan de la Peña



SAN PEDRO DE SIRESA



▲ San Pedro de Siresa, Huesca

IN the greenest and more luxuriant Pyrenees, in the heart of the Hecho Valley, you will be met by the Monastery of San Pedro de Siresa when you less expect it in order to leave you speechless. A monument different from the other ones that belong to the Romanesque period, buried deep in a Pyrenean village with taste.

A first construction dates from the IX century, although the church that is still preserved was rise in the XI century and was made improvements two centuries afterwards.

It even housed a hundred and fifty monks led by charity, humility and magnanimity. Among their values, the obedience, the solidarity, the hospitality, absence of the muttering vice and constant prayers, even during the night. The fame of its library spread beyond the borders. Among the strong walls of this huge building, Alfonso I el Batallador (the Battler) was baptized and educated.

When you pay a visit to it, take a good look at the Latin cross, the semicircular and vaulted apse and the three-stretches crossing. So austere is this National Monument that its only decoration comes down to the beveled cords and blind arches. You will find some interesting altarpieces from the XV century and a beautiful crucified Christ from the XVIII century inside it. As the legend says, the Holy Grail went past San Pedro de Siresa.

And once you are here, you cannot overlook a visit to the majestic landscape of the Oza Forest. Some fifteen kilometers away from so much spirituality, there is a true natural paradise.

SAN VICTORIÁN

VPay a visit to Aínsa and you will think that you have traveled back to the Middle Ages in a time machine. Some forty minutes away, near El Pueyo de Aragüés, San Victorián Monastery is waiting for you. It is said that it was built from the VI century by the saint that gives it its name. This National Monument is one of the oldest convents in Spain and nearly everything that still remains standing dates from between the XVI and XVIII centuries. With those views, you will feel like coming closer to its eternal guardian, Peña Montañesa (*Montañesa Crag*).

SAN MARTÍN DE OLIVÁN

ESCAPE to Oliván, located on the left bank of the river Gállego, at the foot of the gorgeous pass where the shepherds still take their cows to graze. The Romanesque Parish church was erected in 1060, with a plan consisting of a trapezoidal nave ended in tambour apse with half-domed vault.

In the XVI century, it was decided to enlarge it and, therefore, the original southern wall was demolished in order to add a second nave with plain head. When you visit it, you will find a decoration typical of the area and, in front of the apse, the cemetery stuck to the wall. Very close, San Juan de Busa, with its Mozarabic influences, the church of a vanished village that withstands the passage of time in the middle of a green grassland. Tradition, austerity and plenty of tranquility.

▼ San Martín de Oliván



▼ San Adrián de Sasave



SAN ADRIÁN DE SASAVE

TAKE Jaca as your point of reference; walk toward Borau and ask about San Adrián de Sasave. Built at the end of the XI century, some time ago, it was an important monastic centre, and the Episcopal see of Aragon. It even seems that three bishops were buried here and that the Holy Grail went past this place.

It has a Lombard-Jaca style, after years buried mainly due to the effect of the neighboring gullies. Nowadays, it is a gorgeous chapel that keeps thousands of histories among its walls.

▼ San Adrián de Sasave



SAN JUAN DE LA PEÑA



▲ Old monastery, general visit



▲ Royal Pantheon

A stone's throw away from Jaca, you will be dazzled by San Juan de la Peña Monastery, witness of the birth of the Aragon Kingdom and of the Holy Grail's pass. As the tradition says, the chalice with which Christ drank in the Last Supper was brought by San Lorenzo from Roma.

Look for Monasterio Viejo (*Old Monastery*) under an impressive rock. The Benedictines founded it there in the IX century. It has two floors. In the lower one, there is a Mozarabic church that still keeps Romanesque frescos and "de Concilios" (*councils*) room. In the upper one, there is the nobles' pantheon and the upper church, with a three-apse nave where the rock acts as a cover. There is located the royal pantheon in which the king and queens from Aragon and Navarre were buried during five hundred years.

The present decoration dates from the XVIII century. After going through a Mozarabic door, one gains access to the beautiful Romanesque cloister from the XII century, cornered between the spiritual ruins and the rock that is the roof.

This peculiar collection will confess you the damages that the fires and frosts caused it. They were so many that, at the end of the XVII century, the New Monastery (*Monasterio Nuevo*) had to be built next to it, in a sunnier grassland, the San Indalecio one. It was erected with overelaborate and excessively ornate fronts.

After a short and relaxing walk, have a look out of Balcón de los Pirineos (*Pyrenees Observation Point*). You will maybe find some of the lammergeyers, vultures, squirrels, deer and roe deer that frequent these spots. Very close, you have more Romanesque churches in Botaya, Alastuey and Binacua. In Santa Cruz de la Serós, you can enjoy a careful popular architecture finished off with fabulous chimneys decorated with "scarewitches". Its two gems, also Romanesque, are the church of Santa María and the chapel of San Caprasio. Do you want more excitements?

SAN PEDRO DE LASIESO

This monastery, which was lived in by canons fair of Saint Augustine, was born between 1070 and 1080. Typical and charming, as are all of the ones that belong to the Gállego School, it is a building with two naves that nowadays is used as a church. You can visit it in worship hours or just ask for the key to any of the inhabitants, as usually happens with these buildings located in small villages.

SANTA MARÍA DE OBARRA



▲ Santa María de Obarra



▲ Santa María y San Pedro de Alaón

THE Romanesque and the nature merge again after going past Graus, following the River Isábena. This monastery was founded in the middle of the IX century, which soon became an important spiritual centre in La Ribagorza. It belonged to the Benedictine Order.

You will discover an exceptional collection. The old monastery and abbatial palace that struggles to survive and Santa Maria Church, which was erected at the beginning of the XI century, in a very primitive Romanesque-Lombard style, with its basilica-like plan with three naves. By it, the chapel of San Pablo, already from the XII century, always prepared to welcome visitors. Both are located in the shade of the Turbón massif, very close to the Roda De Isábena's Guesthouse, a good way to comfort the body and the soul.

SANTA MARÍA Y SAN PEDRO DE ALAÓN

IN the middle of stillness and silence, you will be met by the most Eastern Aragonese monastery.

It is between Arén and Pont de Suert, in Sopeira, a cold village surrounded by mountains, with a few inhabitants that use the monastery as church.

It was founded in the Visigothic period and made improvements in the XI century, its community, the Saint Benedict one, even had an extensive heritage. These Romanesque building is as austere as the life of these villages, with three naves finished in circular apses with blind little arches and Jaca's checker pattern. It is said that, when going past the monastery, the travelers threw coins through a window that still exists. Memories. There are many floating in this so-pure environment.

SAN ÚRBEZ DE SERRABLO

THE Serrablo has more proposals. Follow the track of San Úrbez, a monastery erected in Nocito in the VII century. At the end of the XI century it became the priory of San Pedro el Viejo of Huesca (*Saint Peter the Old*) and adopted the Benedictine rule. Nowadays, it is one of those chapels that the travelers like. And, once you are here, take the opportunity to ask about the Ibirque dolmen and the visit will turn out perfectly for you.

SANTA MARÍA DE ALQUÉZAR COLLEGIATE CHURCH

LIFTED up by the cliffs that rise over the River Vero, the Collegiate Church of Santa María, next to a castle, dominates the charming medieval collection of narrow and paved streets, Alquézar. You are in front of two National Monuments.

Their walls contain a rich history. Of Islamic origin, the collegiate church was a Benedictine monastery. >From the XI century remain the Torre del Vigía (Watchtower's Tower), some stretches of the wall, the highest tower and some parts of the Romanesque church integrated in the cloister that dates from the XIV century.

Nevertheless, the present temple is a building that dates from the XVI century. It is made up of a polygonal nave and apse with star ribbed vaults. Take a good look at the main altarpiece and at the Romanesque Christ from the XIII century. Do not stay in the irregular cloister captivated by the capitals, go to the Sacred Art Museum and soak up the beauty of its pieces that date from the XII to the XV century.

And if you think that they are old, go to the wonders that the River Vero contains, its caves with cave paintings, and breathe deeply. You are in the middle of the Guara Mountain Range. Art in natural.

▼ San Úrbez de Serrablo



▼ Santa María de Alquézar





▲ San Pedro el Viejo

SAN PEDRO EL VIEJO

If it could speak, it would tell many things. It is a clear example of how each victor destroys the previous worship place in order to honor his gods. It was a Roman, Visigothic, Mozarabic and Romanesque temple. After the conquest of Huesca, San Pedro el Viejo became a Benedictine monastery. In 1117, important alterations were made and that is what we can see nowadays. The Mozarabic work is almost demolished and they go for the Cluniac fashion of the monument. The Aragonese king, Ramiro II, lived here when he was a monk.

You are in front of a church that has three naves, one crossing and tambour apses. You will like the drawings remains, which date from the XIII century, and you will be impressed by the rich Gothic choir stalls. Walk at peace with yourself along the beauty cloister and observe the great amount of sepulchers that its walls house. Here, the Aragonese kings Alfonso I el Batallador (*the Battler*) and Ramiro II el Monje (*the Monk*) rest.

This National Monument is in the middle of the city center. The negative part is that the temple is suffocated in the middle of many buildings that are located too close. In Huesca, the Gothic cathedral, the Provincial Museum, the church of "Las Miguelas", Santa María de Fuera, Santo Domingo and San Lorenzo are also waiting for you.

NUESTRA SEÑORA PUEYO DEL

As the tradition says, the Virgin appeared to a humble shepherd very close to Barbastro. Nowadays, you will find a sanctuary-monastery on a solitary mountain, with gorgeous views over the Somontano and the Pyrenees in clear days.

You can stay and sleep in simple rooms and go to eat a stone's throw away. Without a doubt, it will be a gratifying visit, full of surprises.

VERUELA



▲ Main entrance



▲ Cloister



▲ The pieces over the cloister

A

At the shelter of the magical Moncayo, Veruela is the first Cistercian monastery of Aragon. To pray and to work were the pillars among which the life of its inhabitants was settled. Their arrival enriched the area with new spiritual and cultural values, but also economic and political. Very good at sorting out the water resources and with the River Huecha very close, they made up a wide network of irrigation channels, dams and mills.

From 1145, the construction started. When you arrive, you will be met by a one-kilometer wall, which leaves inside all the monks needed: the water, the mill and the vegetable garden. After going through it, you will find a fresh walk with trees that comes out onto the church's door, sober but of cathedral proportions, that took 250 to be built. >From there, to the Gothic cloister from the eastern regions of Spain, with capitals decorated with plants, just as the Cistercians liked. In the middle, the bathroom, a shrine where the monks had a wash before each meal. The remaining rooms give onto this stone garden.

In a sober chapterhouse the great decisions were taken. In the middle of a deathly silence you will find several tombs nowadays. Have a good look at the front with arches and thin columns that support the ribbed vaults.

Stop at the refectory, the hall where they ate in silence while they heard the reader. In the monks' room, they copied and illustrated books. In the heater room, the oldest ones could get warm. Step by step, following each room, you will get a perfect idea of how the life of these Cistercians was.

They lived in Veruela until 1835. The monastery was abandoned due to the Confiscation of Mendizábal. It became a romantic place, a summer destination and the ideal place to cure the illnesses with the air from the Moncayo. At the end of 1863, Gustavo Adolfo Bécquer arrived here with his brother. What better place to inspire the "Letters from my cell".

A walk along these spots and the refreshing gastronomy of its people will keep fit your body and mind. Much more than a dream.



▲ Sigena



▲ Aula Dei Charterhouse

SIGENA

YOU will maybe be able to see the nuns that inhabited the Sigena Monastery, solemn and colossal monastery that was founded by the queen Mrs. Sancha, the wife of Alfonso III. She herself practiced what she preached and entered the monastery when she became a widow. Sigena ended becoming a royal pantheon and being one of the most important archives in the kingdom.

It has a Romanesque-Gothic style and it was built during the centuries XII and XIII in order to house the noble ladies of the kingdom. It was burnt down during the Civil War but, expert on survival, this national monument has a lot to show, starting by its impressive Romanesque door with thirteen semicircular arcades. In the outside, you will be able to check the masterly composition of its volumes; in the inside, you will be surprised by the grandeur of the temple, the tombs and the chapterhouse that, in other time, was riddled with paintings. Some are lost and others decorate the walls in various museums.

In the XIV century, Jaime I's daughter, Blanca de Aragon y Anjou, arrived here in order to devote herself to the monastic life when she was only five years old. She even became a prioress. The monastery was a real Court in that time and it had more than a hundred nuns with their servants. Today, the monastery's family is made up of fifty Sisters of Bethlehem that pray, read and work for twenty hours a day in loneliness and silence. In the middle of Los Monegros, Sigena is a source of life.

AULA DEI CHARTERHOUSE

A stone's throw away from Saragossa, the monks live together with Goya's work in the Charterhouse of Santa María de Aula Dei. It was founded in 1564 by Mr. Hernando de Aragón. The four sides are worth it. The church is of late Gothic style, from the XVI century. It has a Latin cross plan with a star ribbed vault decorated with a very good taste. We should bring out the ceramics that cover the crossing and the apse, the choir stalls and the dazzling baroque front. And all this, not having mentioned the mural paintings that Goya painted during his youth.

A corridor allows the visits that have not requested it previously to gain access to the work of the brilliant Aragonese painter without disturbing

the withdrawal of the charterhouse's residents. You should request it through the phone number 976 714 934. It is only allowed to visit them during the last Saturday of each month.

All the rooms are protected by a brick wall. There is a guesthouse, a ground floor building over the wine cellar. The church is flanked by a pair of cloisters that lead to the refectory, the vestry, the library and the chapels. Just behind, there is another one from which you can enter the various cells where the charterhouse's inhabitant spends most of his life. There, they pray, eat and sleep. Their secret is to balance the loneliness and the communal living. In the Aula Dei Charterhouse, one breathes spiritually in the inside and in the outside.

NUESTRA SEÑORA RUEDA^{DE}

WITHDRAWAL, prayer and a wheel, that is to say, a giant waterwheel that supplied water to the building and that turned into its identity sign. The one of Nuestra Señora de Rueda is one of the three Cistercian monasteries of Aragon.

The Ebro riverbank was the perfect place to locate the monastery in 1202, isolated from everything but dominated by a wide and rich territory.

You will find a plan similar to the ones of Veruela and Piedra (Stone) with an enviable cloister and a beautiful Gothic temple. One can see various styles and periods, the oldest buildings, such as the refectory, the heater room, the kitchen and the novitiates' rooms date from the XIII century. During the XVI century, there were enlargement and improvement works. The Mudejar tower dates from the XVII century. The abandoning came in 1835 due to the Confiscation of Mendizábal. Nowadays, it is restored and it is cozier than ever.

Stay at the Guesthouse that the Abbatial Palace (Palacio Abacial) occupies. You can stay at the Abbot Suite, where the prior lived, or just lean out to see the galley or the reading room. Enveloped in velvets and curtains but with all the comforts within your reach, you will check how gratifying the combination between past and present is. Spirituality, seclusion and open air, in the solitude or with a good company, it is an irresistible combination. Afterwards, a walk along the area around comforts anyone.

▼ Refectory



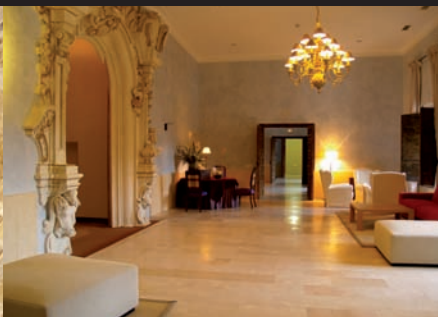
▼ Monastery' Dormitory



▼ Gothic large window



▼ Rueda Guesthouse



▼ Tower from the cloister



▼ Main entrance



STONE MONASTERY (MONASTERIO DE PIEDRA)

SOME fifteen kilometers away from Calatayud, in Nuévalos, this new paradise of this other world called Aragon is waiting for you: the Stone Monastery and its unforgettable Park. The Cistercians that founded it were "flabbergasted" when, in the middle of an arid landscape, an oasis of freshness appeared before them, lush vegetation and live waters that fall from the cascade that the River Piedra forms. You have been warned of what can happen to you.

Leave the hurries and the stress outside and immerse yourself in a huge and suggestive garden. The music is played by the murmur of the water when it falls from the cascades such as the ones of Cola de Caballo, Caprichosa, de los Fresnos, Trinidad... Other times, it becomes calm and forms a pool in paradises such as El Espejo Lake. This is what you will find in the outside, but you will love the guided tour along the Monastery.

From Alfonso II of Aragón and his wife Mrs. Sancha, in 1194, thirteen Cistercian monks from Poblet arrived here in order to found the monastery on the place where the Muslim fortress once was. The heart is the cloister and the various rooms open around it. The Chapterhouse, what remains from the church and the crypt with the tombs of some abbots. You will also see the kitchen where the first chocolate of Europe was made in 1535, the refectory, the bathroom and the ancient wine cellars where the Wine Museum is located nowadays, with the Guarantee of Origin Calatayud.

If the absolute peace is what you want, you can stay overnight in the rooms of the luxurious hotel that has been set up in the cells of the old monastery. There, you will be able to reflect on what you have seen, the wonders of the nature fall in a waterfall in the area around Monasterio de Piedra (Stone Monastery).

▼ Main staircase



▼ Natural Park





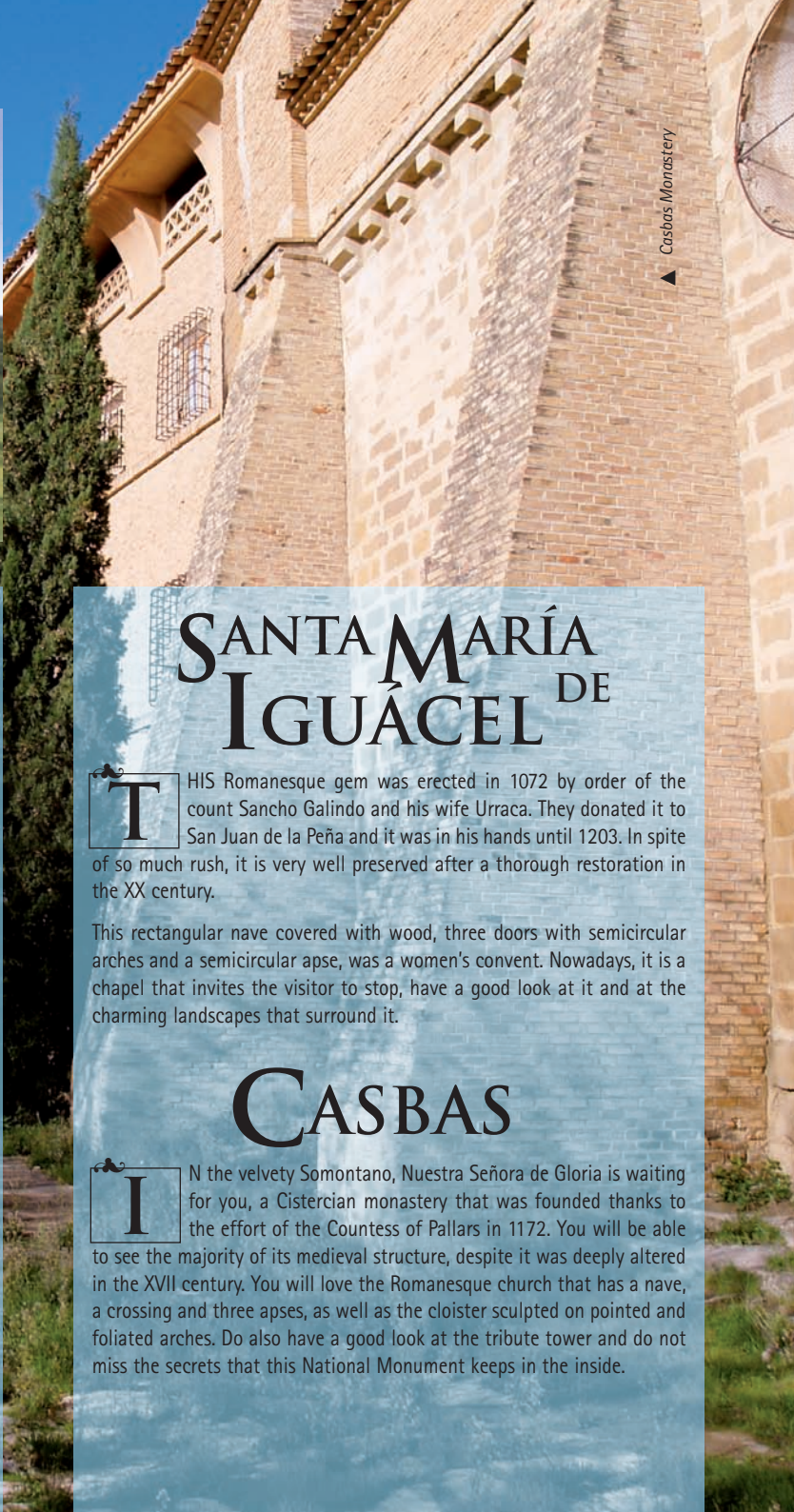
▲ Sta. M^o del Olivar

SANTA MARÍA DEL OLIVAR

SANTA María del Olivar Tirso de Molina came here to shelter in the spirituality. She wrote half a dozen plays in six months. In the secluded Olivar Valley, among pine trees and rocks, next to Esteruel, the austerity of La Merced Order. Convent, church and landscape. The monastery had seventy friars. Nowadays, you can count them on the fingers of one hand. You can stay as one more of them in any of their rooms and serve you the food in the refectory. You can visit the library, the oratory and the meeting rooms.

The church has a single nave with two chapels on both sides. It was built between the XIII and the XVII centuries and, therefore, there are elements of Mudejar, Gothic Aragonese and Renaissance style. The primitive convent dates from the XIV century but the present one was built three hundred years later. It has a square plan with two cloisters and it is stuck to the church.

Very close, you can pay a visit to the Sink and the Chapel where it is said that the Virgin appeared to a shepherd. Cross the river and you will see the refrigerator, a building from the XV century where the religious people stored sheets of snow and straw in order to have snow during all year round. Look for the deposits of fossils and some Visigothic burials that there are in the area. You have already founded the peace.



▲ Casbas Monastery

SANTA MARÍA DE IGUÁCEL

THIS Romanesque gem was erected in 1072 by order of the count Sancho Galindo and his wife Urraca. They donated it to San Juan de la Peña and it was in his hands until 1203. In spite of so much rush, it is very well preserved after a thorough restoration in the XX century.

This rectangular nave covered with wood, three doors with semicircular arches and a semicircular apse, was a women's convent. Nowadays, it is a chapel that invites the visitor to stop, have a good look at it and at the charming landscapes that surround it.

CASBAS

IN the velvety Somontano, Nuestra Señora de Gloria is waiting for you, a Cistercian monastery that was founded thanks to the effort of the Countess of Pallars in 1172. You will be able to see the majority of its medieval structure, despite it was deeply altered in the XVII century. You will love the Romanesque church that has a nave, a crossing and three apses, as well as the cloister sculpted on pointed and foliated arches. Do also have a good look at the tribute tower and do not miss the secrets that this National Monument keeps in the inside.

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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