

english

THE
CAMINO DE SANTIAGO
TROUGH ARAGÓN

◀ Front page: At Somport, steps going down to Candanchu



▲ Trail mark



▲ Igúacel mural



▲ "Tubo de la Zapatilla" ski piste, Candanchu



▲ Pilgrim

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



◀ Cloister of the Old Monastery, San Juan de la Peña



THE FOOTPRINT OF THE CAMINO DE SANTIAGO IN ARAGÓN

THE Via Tolosana has held a certain attraction for centuries. This is the Latin name given to the most southern of the four routes of the Camino de Santiago in France. It leaves Arles and passes through Toulouse and Oloron before it goes over the Pyrenees and through the Somport Mountain Pass. When it reaches Spanish soil it is still the Camino Francés (French trail) on its way through Aragon, although many call it the Camino Aragonés (Aragonese Trail). It follows the Aragon valley down to Jaca and penetrates the Berdun Canal to then go through Undués de Lerda towards Puente la Reina, Navarre, where it encounters the Camino Navarro (Navarre Trail), which is the continuation of the other three that originate in France.

The starting point of the route is the Somport Mountain Pass, a frontier pass between Spain and France, and then it goes down to Canfranc, Villanúa, Castiello and Jaca. Here travellers can take a break to discover a wealth of nature, culture, art and history, visiting the monastery of San Juan de la Peña, passing through Santa Cruz de la Serós. Back on the Pamplona road, the trail continues descending towards Santa Cilia and Puente la Reina where it reaches the lowest height above sea level in the Aragonese section. From there it goes up and down, entering the villages of Arres, Martes, Mianos and Artieda. Ruesta and Undués de Lerda are the last Aragonese villages that the trail crosses before it enters Navarre and continues on its way to Santiago de Compostela.

▲ Marl next to Tiermas

FOUR STAGES FROM SOMPORT TO JACA NATURAL BEAUTY

AT 1640 metres above sea level, the Somport mountain pass marks the frontier between France and Spain, between the valleys of Aspe and Aragon. The route starts on the left-hand side of the N-330 road. A simple monolith on the side of the road announces the passage of the Camino Francés through Aragon. Compostela is still eight hundred and fifty-eight kilometres away, and almost one hundred kilometres are on Aragonese territory.

Some plain signs indicating the GR 65.3 are the introduction to a flight of steps fenced in with a wood handrail. The path that runs down the slope leads to the ruins of Santa Cristina hospital. Today, only a pile of stones remain, but in the Middle Ages this was one of the largest shelters for walkers. The historical itinerary, recuperated in 2009, follows the right bank of the Aragon river, until it reaches the entry to Canfranc Estación, except for a small incursion on the left bank like the one that occurs at this point, at the height of the Escarné or Santa Cristina bridges. It is very well signposted. The Aragon river is going to be the pilgrim's loyal companion until Sangüesa, Navarre.

The winter resorts of Astun and Candanchu are located amidst an incredible landscape. On their way, pilgrims leave Candanchu castle, situated on an isolated rock, some 1565 metres above sea level and constructed in the 13th century, on their right. Today only some traces of the ground plan and the elevation of its western wall remain. The Castellar bridge, better known as the Ruso bridge, appears straightaway.

▼ Canfranc Station





▲ Romanesque capital, Church of Santiago, Jaca



▲ Ruins of Santa Cristina Hospital

The signs suggest crossing the road and the Rioseta ravine before taking a path that goes through a lovely wood and passes by the odd bunker. These were built by Republican soldiers and prisoners on Franco's orders, to defend the frontier from possible French invasions. Delightful and genuine sections have been recuperated from the Jacobean route and put together in the midst of spectacular views. The Coll de Ladrões was raised at the end of the 19th century over another older one to defend this frontier valley. Merging with the environment, two buildings dressed with local stone rise up. Abandoned in 1961, today they have recuperated their former splendour.

Some curious steps return the pilgrim to the Jacobean adventure, which continues through the old village of Arañones, today Canfranc Estación. From the Roldan bridge, two possibilities are signposted. On the left, a route that runs through the Paseo de los Melancólicos (The Melancholics'

Avenue), a quiet, beautiful route, very similar to the original one. And on the right, the route that goes through the centre of the village, perfect for those who need to do some shopping.

The original trail lies under the spectacular international station that was raised to join Spain and France by rail through the Central Pyrenees. Constructed between 1910 and 1925, it has a modernist and palatial style and it has the same number of windows as days in the year. Inaugurated by Alfonso XIII, it started to operate in 1928. The railroad tunnel had already been constructed fourteen years earlier, and the train passed through this tunnel until 1970. That year, a goods train derailed on the L'Estanguet bridge and rail communication with France collapsed.

The trails converge again on the outskirts of Canfranc Estación, on Secrás bridge. The modern, eight-kilometre long, Somport road tunnel soon



▲ Fusiliers' Tower



▲ Winter morning on the Aragon river bank

appears. This tunnel was opened to traffic in January 2003 and it connects the Canfranc and Aspe valleys. The Jacobean route passes right in front of the tunnel entrance so pilgrims have to be very careful there as well as over the next fifty metres. Another tunnel is also crossed on this section on the way to Jaca. After passing the tunnel, the route descends to the bottom of the Aragon river.

Two possibilities open up once again. The one on the right is less recommendable despite following the almost original trail. This trail comes out at the *Torreta de Fusileros* (Fusiliers' Tower) which was built in the 19th century to prevent possible attacks. This tower is a surprising defence construction with an elliptic ground plan, and impregnated with a certain mediaeval style. The other option goes along the left bank of the river to the Arriba bridge of Canfranc Pueblo or Quemado. The historical

Jacobean route disappears under the national road 330 but pilgrims get the chance to see the traditional trail of the Porciocas or Porcieucas, which stretches out between beautiful meadows and small estates cultivated by the neighbours.

Canfranc, a village-street that was built around the old *Camion Francés*, is located at the foot of the Collarada rock. Some historical sections, reminders and assets are still preserved such as the 16th century Asunción parish church, or the remains of the old castle extended by Tibertius Spannocchi in 1592. This is the same engineer who raised the La Espelunca tower over the actual Camino de Santiago that ran under the vaulted passage of the defensive construction. The Aznar Palacin tower or the monuments of La Trinidad are also worth a visit. From Canfranc, the trail crosses the Abajo bridge, of the Cemetery or of the Trinidad.



▲ Güixas Cave, Villanúa



▲ Bridge, Canfranc Pueblo



▲ Paco Fountain, Villanúa

Mediaeval, reconstructed in 1599, its silhouette is one of the most sought after along the Camino de Santiago.

Villanua was also built around the Jacobean route. The remains of a small mediaeval fortress are located on the large rock of Castellón, from where the route was defended and protected. A little further down and surrounded by bushes, the dolmen stands out, and following a stony path, the famous cave of the Güixas appears, where it is said that the witches held their Sabbaths. Within a seven kilometre radius, another couple of dolmens can be enjoyed, the Letranz dolmens and the Tres Peñas or Diez Campanas dolmens. On the outskirts of Villanua there is a rest area where a cross is envisaged, raised by the Atades association, and opposite this, the Señorío de Aruej, mentioned for the first time in 1031, can be made out. Its mission was to defend the Roman road from the enemies of the North. Today it is a postcard picture with a Romanesque church, several manor houses and a fortified tower.

From Villanua to Castiello, the Friends of the Camino de Santiago of Jaca recommend the path that runs alongside the road to the Escolapios leisure centre. The national road crosses it here and the trail becomes a little steeper from here up to Villa Juanita. The trail comes out opposite a stone rural house and continues along one of the cattle trails that transhumant cattle have left on their continuous travels. This takes pilgrims to Castiello which will soon be opened as a hostel for them.

RECOMMENDED OUTING

Before entering, a recommended outing. At Villa Juanita, leave the Jacobean route to take the steep road up to Aratorés and

Borau. You reach the monastery of San Adrian de Sasabe along the path that runs parallel to the narrow road that connects it to Aisa valley. At the end of the 11th century a jewel was constructed in the middle of a pretty landscape, namely, the important Middle Ages monastic centre and Episcopal seat of Aragon.

Back on the trail, Castiello is famous for being a village with a hundred relics. Next to the parish church, the remains of an old mediaeval fortress can be found. Next to the old restored washing place, is the fountain of Casadioses decorated with a shell. Leaving Castiello behind you and after crossing the bridge over the Aragon river, the route continues along the right and a footbridge designed in 2009 takes you across the Ijuez river. Continuing along the road, you reach Torrijos and from there to Jaca where a well-deserved rest awaits after a long hard day.

RECOMMENDED OUTING

If you continue along the road, you will cross the railway track using a flyover that takes you to the leafy, cool valley of La Garcipollero, former *vallis Cepollaria* or *valley de las Cebollas* (of the Onions). You are welcomed by the Santa Juliana hermitage



▲ Detail of the eave, Santa Maria de Igüacel

and from there, you have to walk a couple of hours until you reach Santa María de Igüacel, art in stone. It was raised in 1072 as a female monastery but today it is a welcoming hermitage that invites you to leave the beaten track.

The entrance to Jaca is surrounded by peace. The trail leaves the road for a while and travellers are received by the hermitage and the San Cristobal bridge. A slope followed by some steps take walkers to the Banco de la Salud. A stone cross is all that is left in the place where a church, documented in the 12th century, and the San Marcos hospital were located. This was a centre outside the city walls where pilgrims with pestilence were attended before they entered the city. In that very same place, a wooden sign indicates two possibilities. Those who decide to continue will discover Jaca from the inside. A path with bronze shells on the ground will help guide visitors on their travels through the city. The right-hand route avoids the centre and suggests taking the Cantera avenues and the Mocerones trail to the Victoria hermitage. It is well worth taking up both proposals.

Jaca was the first city of the Camino de Santiago, the capital of the kingdom of Aragon and seat of the Aragonese bishops. Construction on San Pedro cathedral began in the second half of the 11th century. The Trinitarian chrismon of the tympanum is a key piece of the Jacobean route. Under it there is a column situated on the left of the main



▲ San Adrián de Sasabe

entrance that has a deep cleft in the shaft. There are some who say that this cleft has been caused by the kisses and embraces of so many pilgrims. On the inside of the cathedral, the three naves with five sections each, the crossing and the three apses are the perfect scenario for a variety of semi-circular arches on cruciform and cylindrical pillars. The Jaca checkerboard pattern and the balls that liven up the bases of the inner supports also marked a style. The cloister is filled with life by the Diocesan Museum, one of the most important mediaeval mural collections in the world.

Commander Tibertius Spannocchi chose the Burnao to raise the Citadel. From up in the air it looks like a star. It is a perfect pentagon fenced in by walls, bastions, moats and other fortifications. The San Pedro castle is a military construction ordered around 1592 by Felipe II to defend Jaca from a possible French invasion. Inside, a collection of more than thirty-two thousand lead figures is kept. Outside, it is possible to walk around the perimeter along the glacis, which makes for a pleasant stroll, visiting the family of deer that lives in the moat. The views from there of the Oroel rock (1769 metres) crowned by a cross that can be seen in the distance are fantastic. This summit will accompany pilgrims for a considerable part of their way.

Every evening at eight o'clock a mass is held in the Santiago church to bless pilgrims. In the monastery of the Benedictines, at the end of Mayor street, the sarcophagus of doña Sancha, daughter of king Ramiro I of Aragon is kept. The tomb was brought to Jaca from Santa Cruz de la Serós in the 17th century.

▼ Central nave of Jaca cathedral



▼ Jaca Citadel

The Carmen parish church, built by the Carmelite order in the middle of the 17th century, is worth another visit.

The municipal hostel for pilgrims is located in Conde Aznar street. Installed in the former hospital, it has a reputation of being quiet and welcoming. The entire city can be viewed from Rapitan hill, at the top of which the Rapitan fort has watched over the city since the 19th century. The Jacetania region offers endless proposals related to tourism, sport, culture and gastronomy, converting it into the ideal destination for anyone.

FROM JACA TO ARRÉS A CHANGE OF LANDSCAPE

BEFORE leaving Jaca it is best to take some money out of the bank for the next few days as ATMs are few and far between until Sangüesa. We soon reach the N-240 and after passing the petrol station, we cross the road to continue on the left of the main road next to the former municipal slaughterhouse. A path near the road leads to the cemetery and the hermitage of the Victoria, a simple 19th century building. It is located in a raised area where, tradition says, the brave men and women from Jaca overcame the Arab invaders in the year 761. Today, this event is recalled every First Friday in May.

▼ Jaca next to Orreol rock



▲ First Friday in May, Jaca

Be careful when crossing the road and then take a cattle trail. After a kilometre and half, cross the road again and you will reach a pedestrian bridge over the Gas river, which will take you to the *Casa del Municionero*. Right next to it, *Las Bateillas*, a military manoeuvre field, and a little further on, in Santa Cilia, a magnificent hostel awaits you.

Before that a digression. San Juan de la Peña is just twenty-two kilometres from Jaca.



▲ Old Monastery, built into the mountain

RECOMMENDED OUTING

SAN JUAN DE LA PEÑA

The New Monastery is built in the San Indalecio meadow. It is a large brick and wood building from the end of the 17th century. It had to be built after the damage caused to the Old Monastery by the damp, frost and a terrible fire that broke out in 1675. It is a Baroque building, divided into a large rectangle centred in two interior cloisters and a large patio of honour on the outside. The church, the entrance and the Abbot's house, where modern lodgings have been installed, open onto it. A small reinforced brick wall protected the entire unit. Before leaving, it is possible nowadays to travel in time on board the Interpretation Centre of the Monastery and of the Kingdom of Aragon.

What is left of the Old Monastery can be found just ten minutes away. It was built under an impressive rock in the 10th century and only two floors now remain of the old extension. The Council room or monks' dormitory can be visited in the oldest part, as well as the original Pre-Romanesque church of Saints Julian and Basilisa, founded in the year 920. On the upper floor, the Romanesque part awaits, whose construction was started in times of Sancho Ramirez, in the second half of the 11th century. The pantheon of the nobles where Conde de Aranda rests, the rooms of the Abbot's house, the old kitchens and ovens, as well as the area of the royal necropolis, can be visited. Ramiro I, the first king of Aragon, chose the monastery as the royal pantheon and there his remains lie like those of its successors, Sancho Ramirez and Pedro I. The church of San Juan is located on this same floor. This is also known as Alta because it was built over the old Mozarrabic church. The 12th century Romanesque cloister is the only one in the world sheltered under a rock. These walls have witnessed the birth of the Kingdom of Aragon and the passage of the Holy Grail.

▼ Apse and altar of San Juan de la Peña church



Close by, in Santa Cruz de la Serós, its impressive female monastery awaits. Here the three daughters of Ramiro I lived: doña Urraca, doña Teresa and doña Sancha. The churches of Santa Maria and San Caprasio remain with meticulous popular architecture finished off with fabulous chimney stacks decorated with *witch-scarers*.

SANTA CILIA-ARRES

To return to the Camino de Santiago, you have to go back to the N-240 road, at the height of the Hotel Aragon. If you go straight ahead you will reach Santa Cilia, a perfect grid of streets where the bridge over the Aragon river and the San Salvador parish church stand out. Its square tower rises up above the five buildings connected by an interior patio and which comprise the palace-priory of Santa Cecilia. Big houses with a mediaeval flavour and attractive entrance doors compete in beauty with simple stone houses. The sky fills with the colour of the hang-gliders and of the light aircraft that take off from the aerodrome. The hostel is always ready and waiting.

Some ten kilometres separate Santa Cilia from Arrés. In time, slightly less than three hours. In 2009, work was begun to recuperate an almost intact historical stone path but until it is finished, you have to take a cattle trail to go to Pamplona, which is on the right and right next to the busy national road. Before you reach the camping site, you have to cross a bridge on the left of the road, walk along a narrow path for about one and a half kilometres, and then cross to the right again to penetrate a pleasant wood. Stone upon stone, walkers have spontaneously built beautiful sculptural piles that challenge gravity. After this pretty stretch, among the thicket, a large arched bridge over the Aragón river can be observed, which gives its name to the town of Puente la Reina de Jaca. To continue to Arrés, turn off the road before crossing the bridge. Continue straight ahead along the Huesca road, the N-240, and after about 400 metres, take a turning off to the right to continue towards Arrés for three difficult and uncomfortable kilometres. Less than one hour's walk remain along a genuine, solitary path with very little shade.

Arrés used to be a royal villa and belonged to the dowry of queen Ermesinda. Raised on a rocky crest of the Cerbero hills, the remains of the castle look out onto Bailés and the Berdun Canal. Next to the castle, the Santa Agueda parish church was built in the 16th century. The fortification was reconstructed using late-Gothic models. A flour mill and the Santa Columba monastery were located on the edge of the Camino de Santiago in the 10th century. Today the hostel, behind its strong stone façade, houses a warm and welcoming interior.



▲ Dusk from the Aragon riverbank. Santa Cilia

FROM ARRÉS TO ARTIEDA SMALL BUT VALUABLE

G OING down a farm track from Arrés, you will reach an agro-stockbreeding estate that offers rural tourism lodgings. The trail advances along the left bank of the Aragon river, which flows between rows of slim black poplars and poplars. On the other bank, Berdun rises up on an elongated hillock. After abandoning the track for a path on the right, small eroded hills start to appear. Soon you must cross the tarmac road that connects Berdun and Martes. Pens and farrowing pens have been recuperated in these parts of the world to be used as shelters for the pilgrims, who can touch the popular architecture with their own hands.

A straight dirt track opens up before you over an extensive flatland decorated with fields of cereal. After a time the plateau ends and the route descends to a riverbed to cross the Sobresechos ravine and then the Calcones ravine using a footbridge. The original layout is preserved practically intact at the rear of the San Martin farm where they are always willing to provide help and conversation. Mianos, another pretty village built on a hill, is just around the corner.

Pilgrims go past Mianos, advancing along the left of the river with the Yesa reservoir and the Leyre mountain range on the horizon. A little further on, you reach the crossroads with the road that leads to Artieda. There is an information sign at this point. Just past the bend on the left and up a gentle slope, take a barely noticeable trail which goes to Artieda. The bell tower of the San Martin church, of Romanesque origin, stands out above the other houses, the old hospital, the bakery, the square and several hermitages. A stop in front of the entrance of the old Pagos or Diezmos palace is well worthwhile. A Camino de Santiago Interpretation Centre is located on the inside of the slim tower, linking the natural and spiritual frameworks that surround the Jacobean route with the stages of life of man. The best views of the Berdun Canal can be had from the bell tower.

▼ Artieda Church



▲ Ruesta with the castle at the top

FROM ARTIEDA TO UNDUÉS DE LERDA BLUE FAREWELL

FROM Artieda, another ten kilometres remain on board the C-137 road. The first three kilometres run in the midst of greyish marl terrain, with fragile consistency. Three hundred metres after passing the milestone that indicates kilometre 28, take a turning off along a narrow path through pine and oak woods. After crossing the road again, the path twists and turns between the road and the Yesa reservoir.

Yesa calms the thirst of the Bardenas irrigated land and of the lovers of water sports but it flooded lands of labour and caused the abandonment of villages such as Ruesta, Escó and Tiermas. At the end of summer, the level of Yesa drops and the ruins of the old village that the reservoir swallowed in 1959 come to the surface. Every month of September, the spa of Tiermas also re-emerges, which owes its name to the natural thermal waters that flow from the ground at 37° C and which bathers have used since Roman times.



▲ Overhanging pulpit of the church of Undués de Lerda



▲ Regal river in Ruesta

Ruesta surprisingly peeks out, crowned by the silhouette of its impressive castle in ruins that preserves two slim towers. Ruesta invites us to imagine what it was like when it had more than one hundred inhabited houses before the land was swallowed up by the reservoir. A layer of abandonment buried the village and its seemingly impregnable castle. Silence overcame this territory, until, in 1988, the Ebro River Authority assigned it to the trade union, Confederación General del Trabajo, to recuperate it. Next to the church, Casa Valentin and Casa Alifonso have been turned into a couple of hostels for young people and for pilgrims, with capacity for sixty-four people. The road crosses the village, descending towards the blue waters of the reservoir and the Regal river, which you can cross using a wooden footbridge, to enter a large camping site with capacity for two hundred and fifty people that opens in summer.

Peace and quiet prevail in Undués de Lerda, a lovely place where about thirty people live. Pilgrims have the privilege of walking along a stretch of Roman road that has remained intact for more than two thousand years. Reddish-coloured stone prevails in the buildings which have elegantly decorated doors and windows. A Gothic construction and a couple of 18th century palatial-houses verify the importance of this village in the past. The large 16th century church of San Martin is worth a careful look. The old chaplaincy from the end of the 15th century, austere and simple, has been renovated and is now used as a hostel. It has fifty-four places, a restaurant, a shop with fresh produce, a large dining room with a hearth, meeting rooms, fields for games and access to the municipal swimming pool.

From Undués to Sangüesa there are eleven and a half kilometres. Undués is left behind as you take the dirt track that descends to cross the narrow road of the Bardenas Canal. Among fields cultivated with cereal and hills populated with Kermes oaks, a large milestone indicates the boundary between Aragón and Navarre. The unforgettable adventure has come to an end in Aragón. Happy travelling!

THE OTHER ROADS TO SANTIAGO

Aragón is a crossroads to the apostle's tomb. The Camino Francés is the oldest and most well-known. The first entry into Aragón through the Pyrenees used the Roman road that crosses the Palo mountain pass and descended to the valley of Echo. Later the current route was developed, that is the route that runs from Somport mountain pass through the valley of the Aragón and the Berdun Canal to Undués de Lerda, the last Aragonese village before you enter Navarre.

The Camino Catalán runs through Aragón from east to west and offers a large variety of possibilities. One route penetrates Monzón, Barbastro, Huesca, Loarre, San Juan de la Peña and Santa Cilia. The one that goes through lands of Zaragoza enters Aragón through Fraga. A third option coincides with the N-II road, passing through the dry steppes of Los Monegros and following the course of the Ebro river to Tudela.

The Camino Jacobeo (Jacobean Trail) of the Ebro uses the course of the river in all its versions and enters Caspe and Zaragoza.

The Camino Valenciano ascends through the Teruel mountain ranges and then down to the valley. A first branch comes from Castellón and enters the Maestrazgo among mountain ranges of wild beauty and villages with a history such as Mosqueruela, La Iglesuela del Cid, Cantavieja, Mirambel, Castellote, Calanda and Alcañiz. A second branch comes from the Delta del Ebro and, in Aragonese territory, runs through Calaceite, Alcañiz, Caspe, Escatrón, the monastery of Rueda and Zaragoza. The starting point of the third road is Sagunto and Valencia climbing up the course of the Turia river to Teruel.

All these roads run through incredible landscapes inhabited by noble and hospitable people.

▼ Cathedral Square, the Pilar and the Seo



▼ Huesca



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

PROVINCE	LOCALITY	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
ZARAGOZA	ZARAGOZA	Avda. César Augusto, 25	976 28 21 81
ZARAGOZA	ZARAGOZA	Dormer, 21 (Palacio de la Maestranza)	976 29 45 39
ZARAGOZA	ZARAGOZA	Eduardo Ibarra, 3. Auditorio	902 14 20 08
ZARAGOZA	ZARAGOZA	Glorieta Pío XII, s/n. Torreón de la Zuda	902 14 20 08
ZARAGOZA	ZARAGOZA	Plaza del Pilar, s/n.	902 14 20 08
ZARAGOZA	ZARAGOZA	Torre, 28, bajo (S.I.P.A.)	976 29 84 38
ZARAGOZA	ZARAGOZA	Plaza España, 2. El Cuarto Espacio	976 21 20 32
ZARAGOZA	ZARAGOZA	Rioja, 33 (Estación Delicias)	976 31 42 68
ZARAGOZA	ZARAGOZA	Aeropuerto de Zaragoza	976 78 01 44
ZARAGOZA	ALAGÓN	Plaza de San Antonio, 2 (Casa de Cultura)	976 61 18 14
ZARAGOZA	ANENTO	Plaza Pilón, 1	976 80 59 20
ZARAGOZA	BORJA	Plaza España, 1. Bajos Ayuntamiento	976 85 20 01
ZARAGOZA	CALATAYUD	Plaza del Fuerte, s/n.	976 88 63 22
ZARAGOZA	CASPE	Plaza de España, 1. Casa Palacio Barberán	976 63 65 33
ZARAGOZA	DAROCA	Mayor, 44	976 80 01 93
ZARAGOZA	DAROCA	Plaza de España, 4	976 80 01 29
ZARAGOZA	EJEA DE LOS CABALLEROS	Paseo del Muro, 2	976 66 41 00
ZARAGOZA	FUENETODOS	Cortes de Aragón, 7	976 14 38 67
ZARAGOZA	GALLOCANTA	Mayor, s/n.	976 80 30 69
ZARAGOZA	JARABA	Plaza Afán de Rivera, 3	976 87 28 23
ZARAGOZA	MEQUINENZA	Plaza Ayuntamiento, 5 bajos	974 46 41 36
ZARAGOZA	MUELA, LA	La Balsa, 1	976 14 99 65
ZARAGOZA	SADABA	Paseo Rambla, s/n	976 67 50 55
ZARAGOZA	SOS DEL REY CATÓLICO	Plaza Hispanidad, s/n. (Palacio de Sada)	948 88 85 24
ZARAGOZA	TARAZONA	Plaza San Francisco, 1	976 64 00 74
ZARAGOZA	UNCASTILLO	Ramón y Cajal, 2	976 67 67 16
HUESCA	HUESCA	Plaza López Allué, s/n. Antiguo mercado	974 29 21 70
HUESCA	AINSA	Avda. Pirenaica, 1 (Cruce de carreteras)	974 50 07 67
HUESCA	AINSA (COMARCAL)	Plaza del Castillo. Torre Nordeste	974 50 05 12
HUESCA	BARBASTRO	Avda. La Merced, 64. Conjunto S. Julián y Sta. Lucia	974 30 83 50
HUESCA	BENASQUE	San Sebastián, 5. Edif. Casa de la Cultura	974 55 12 89
HUESCA	BOLTAÑA	Avda. Ordesa, 47. Ctra. Nal. 260	974 50 20 43
HUESCA	CANFRANC	Plaza del Ayuntamiento, 1 bajos	974 37 31 41
HUESCA	FORMIGAL	Edificio Almona III, bajos	974 49 01 96 *
HUESCA	GRAUS	Plaza de la Compañía, 1-2	974 54 54 01
HUESCA	JACA	Plaza de San Pedro, 11-13	974 36 00 98
HUESCA	MONZÓN	Plaza Mayor, 4 (Porches del Ayto.)	974 41 77 74 y 974 40 07 00 ext. 504
HUESCA	MONZÓN	Castillo de Monzón	974 41 77 91
HUESCA	PANTICOSA	San Miguel, s/n.	974 48 73 18
HUESCA	SABIÑANIGO	Pirenarium (galería comercial). Av. del Ejército, 27	974 48 42 72 **
HUESCA	SARINENA	Gasset, 4	974 57 08 73
HUESCA	TORRECIUDAD	Santuario de Torreciudad	974 30 40 25
TERUEL	TERUEL	San Francisco, 1	978 64 14 61
TERUEL	TERUEL	Plaza Amantes, 6	978 62 41 05
TERUEL	ALBARRACÍN (COMARCAL)	Diputación, 4	978 71 02 51
TERUEL	ALCALÁ DE LA SELVA	Plaza de la Iglesia, 4. Ayuntamiento	978 80 10 00
TERUEL	ALCAÑIZ	Mayor, 1	978 83 12 13
TERUEL	ALCORISA	Plaza San Sebastian, 5	978 84 11 12 ***
TERUEL	ANDORRA (COMARCAL)	Paseo de las Minas, s/n. (Antiguas oficinas de Endesa)	978 88 09 27
TERUEL	BECEITE	Villaclosa, 9	978 89 04 68
TERUEL	CALACEITE	Sagrado Corazón, 33	978 84 11 12
TERUEL	CALAMOCHA	Pasaje Palafox, 1	978 73 05 15
TERUEL	CALANDA	Mayor, 48 (Centro Buñuel)	978 84 65 42
TERUEL	CANTAVIEJA	Ubicada en el Museo de las Guerras Carlistas. Mayor, 15	964 18 54 14
TERUEL	CASTELLOTE	Plaza España, 3	978 88 75 61
TERUEL	ESCUCHA	Travesía Escucha, s/n	978 75 67 05
TERUEL	GÁLVE	Rambla San Joaquín, 2. Museo	978 77 60 47
TERUEL	MANZANERA	Plaza de la Cultura, 4	978 78 18 82
TERUEL	MOLINOS	Torreón Medieval	978 84 90 85
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TERUEL	MOSCARDÓN	San Antonio, 12, bajo (Antiguas Escuelas)	978 70 52 72
TERUEL	PEÑARROYA DE TASTAVINS	Santuario Virgen de la Fuente	978 89 66 67
TERUEL	RUBIELOS DE MORA	Plaza Hispano América, 1	978 80 40 96
TERUEL	VALDELINARES	Plaza de la iglesia, s/n.	978 80 18 04
TERUEL	VALDERROBRES	Avda. Cortes de Aragón, 7	978 89 08 86

* It's the Valle de Tena Tourism Association replacing the tourist office in winter and closed in Sallent / ** Except December 25 and January 1 / *** Weekends and High Season

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Departamento de Industria,
Comercio y Turismo