



hoya de huesca

Come*and* See

 WALKS THROUGH THE CITY OF HUESCA

HUESCA

1.1 Monumental Huesca 4

1.2 Present Huesca
CDAN, convention centre, sports centre, Walqa 12

A photograph of the interior of the Monastery of Huesca, showing a long, narrow nave with a high, dark wooden ribbed ceiling. The walls are made of light-colored stone and feature Gothic arches. On the right side, there is a series of tall, slender columns with ornate capitals. The floor is made of light-colored stone tiles. At the far end of the nave, there is a large, dark wooden door set within a pointed archway. The lighting is warm and comes from the right side, casting long shadows.

1

MONUMENTAL HUESCA

1.1 Monumental Huesca

The city of Huesca has a rich history that goes through various stages of splendor. Its streets, its stones, offer us an everlasting track and, thus, civic and religious monuments, narrow streets and squares perfectly synthesize the evolution of a two thousand-year-old city, capital of the province and gifted with a first class monumental heritage.



1 Our journey through Huesca begins in **Plaza de Navarra** - more commonly known to the citizens of Huesca as Plaza Zaragoza, its original name - artery of the city, made in the second half of the 19th century. The building of the Casino, of modernist construction, its project dates back to 1901, and where you can admire its beautiful outstanding doors of the year 1905.

In the middle, stands the fountain of the Muses, built in 1885. On your right rises the Church of Santa Teresa, which belonged to the order of the Carmelitas Descalzas (Berefooted Carmelites), baroque of the first half of the 17th century. On the left, is the Treasury building, built in 1927 following the constructive plans of the 16th century.

2 Next to it, stands the building of the **General Diputation** of Huesca, where the Saura room is, with works by the local painter, Antonio Saura.

3 Going along Berenguer Street, you reach the Plaza San Lorenzo, where the **Royal Basilica of San Lorenzo** is, baroque work of the 17th and 18th century, that welcomes the advocacy of the patron saint of the city. At its doors, on the 10th of August, one of the most moving events of the festivals of San Lorenzo takes place, the dance of the dancers, with the permission of the offering of flowers to the Saint.

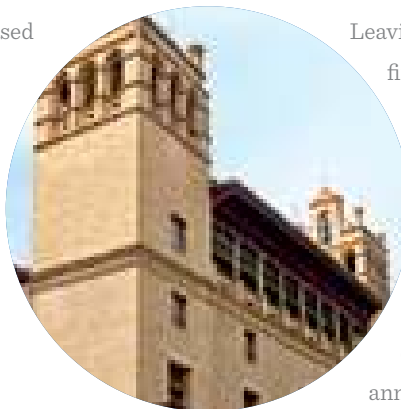




4 The Street of Ramiro the Monk leads to the Plaza de San Pedro. On its square, stands the beautiful Romanesque church of **San Pedro el Viejo** (National Monument in 1885). In this building, built between the 12th and the 13th century, King Alfonso I “the Battler” and King Ramiro II “The Monk” are buried. Its main entrance stands out with a beautiful sculpted tympanum and its cloister.



5 Next to the church, is the **Plaza de López Allué**, known as the market square, because until 1976, that was one of its uses. Under one of its arcades, is the grocery shop “La Confianza” where the local painter, León Abadías, was commissioned a magnificent pictorial work on its ceiling in 1871, based on commercial motif.



6 After admiring the wide town centre, you can exit through the northwest end, towards the Plaza Arista and up along Las Cortes street (the artist Ramón Acín lived on number 3 of this same street). You reach **Plaza de la Catedral**, the physiognomy of this square remains the same as in the XVII century.

Leaving the Bishop’s Palace on your left, you find the **City Council** (18th century), with its two corner towers, its eaves and its gallery of small arches, features of the Aragonese Renaissance palaces. By it, stands the Imperial College and Hall of Residence of Santiago, which depended on the Sectoriana University. In the centre of the square you find a well which announces the location of an ancient cistern located just below it.



1.1 MONUMENTAL HUESCA

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7 But, without a doubt, the building of greater interest is the **Cathedral**, the gothic style jewel built between the 13th and 16th century. Built on the site of the former main mosque of the city, it consists of three naves, the largest one covered with star-shaped vault and the side ones with simple vaults. The transept covering is also star-shaped.

Its countless treasures would be difficult to list: **the main entrance**, complete with wooden eaves, which presents wonderful sculptures in its tympanum, archivolt and door frames; **the south gothic front** of Palacio Street and **the north one of the Cloisters**, transitional from Romanesque to Gothic; **the choir**, which was dismantled in the 60s of the last century and, above all, **the main altarpiece**, sculptural jewel of the Renaissance, sculpted in alabaster by Damián Forment in the 16th century; the chapel of the Lastanosa (17th century).



Not forgetting **the stained glass windows** - recently restored-, and the areas linked to the setting of the Cathedral, **the**

Diocesan Museum - containing

numerous pictorial, sculptural jewellery and precious metal works-, located in the former Chapter House and the Romanesque and Gothic cloisters. The Old Episcopal Palace features **the Hall of Tanto Monta**, with a spectacular wooden coffered ceiling from the times of the Catholic Kings.



8 But we must continue the monumental visit. Thus, in the same square, next to the Cathedral, you find the House of the Canons, and on the north end, the convent of the Servants of Mary, now pastoral residence. If you continue along Quinto Sertorio Street, you reach **the Provincial Museum of Huesca**, located in Plaza de la Universidad. This place is located on the site of the ancient Muslim Zuda.

Later, in the 12th century, the Romanesque Palace of the Kings of Aragon, which houses **the Hall of the Bell**, where Ramiro II put an end to the revolt of the nobles by cutting off their head.

The space of the museum itself is located next to the Palace. For centuries it was seat of **the Sertoriana University**, and later headquarters, prison... This beautiful example of civil architecture – octagonal plan-, in its center opens a courtyard that distributes the rooms, which have two themes: Archaeology and Fine Arts.





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9 If visitors go along Forment Street, they will be able to admire the Aisa House and its coat of arms. In this same direction, you reach **Plaza de San Vicente**, where you find the school of the same name, built as a Hall of Residence in the 16th century, and the “**Porteta**” or door of Montearagón, the only one preserved of the Arab wall.

10 If you continue on the right side, on Montearagón ring road, along the stretch known as the “Trasmuro”, you can visit the **Plaza de Toros** (bull ring), work of 1929. It must be said, that the area of the current plaza has a large bullfighting tradition since the Middle Ages. Also, here was the Campo del Toro and before this, there were two other bull rings. Nearby, is **the Church of Santo Domingo** of the 17th century, which stands out for its Baroque decoration inside.

11 Surrounding the bull ring is **the Church of St. Augustine “of Foras” or “in Foris”**, Romanesque work of the 13th century.

12 Once on the Montearagón ring road again - continuing N- direction, on your left, you see a **section of the 9th century Arab wall**, though later repaired in the 14th century, and the Tower of Amparo. The wall of Huesca, in its best times, was 1,800 meters long, had 99 towers and 9 gates.

13 On the intersection of Montearagón ring road and Joaquin Costa Street, there are two buildings of great interest. The first one is **the Church of San Miguel or the Miguelas** - work from the 12th to the 14th century, where the Romanesque Tower and its Gothic apse stand, and which is located next to the bridge with same name. And the other, **the Baroque Convent of the Carmelitas Calzadas** (Shod Carmelites), dated from the 17th century.



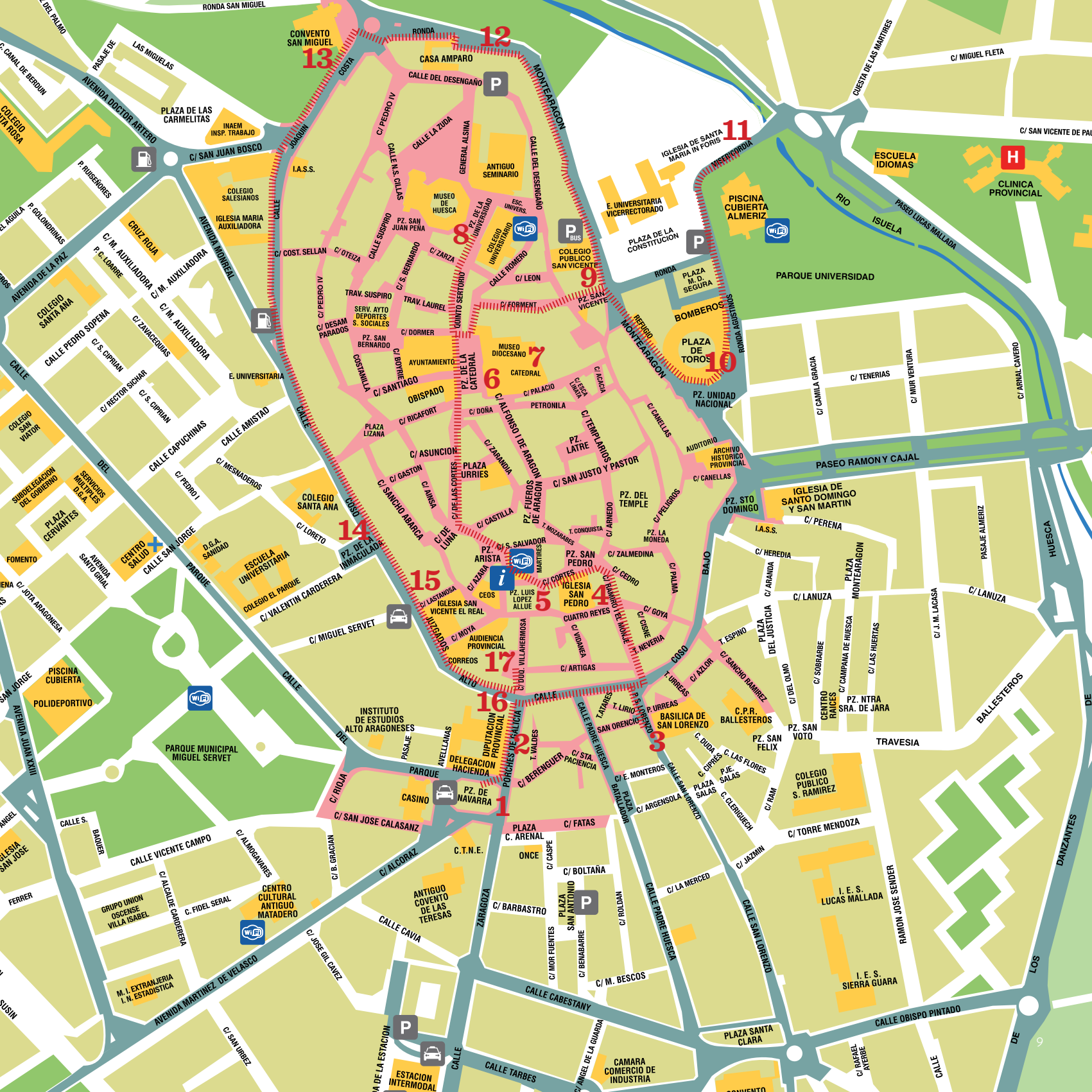
14 At the end of the Joaquin Costa Street, visitors reach the Coso Alto, where the Baroque Convent of the Capuchins of the 17th century is located. Following, comes **the Olympia Theatre**, built in 1925 following clear neoclassical criteria. Its façade is very surprising because it looks like a classic temple with huge windows.

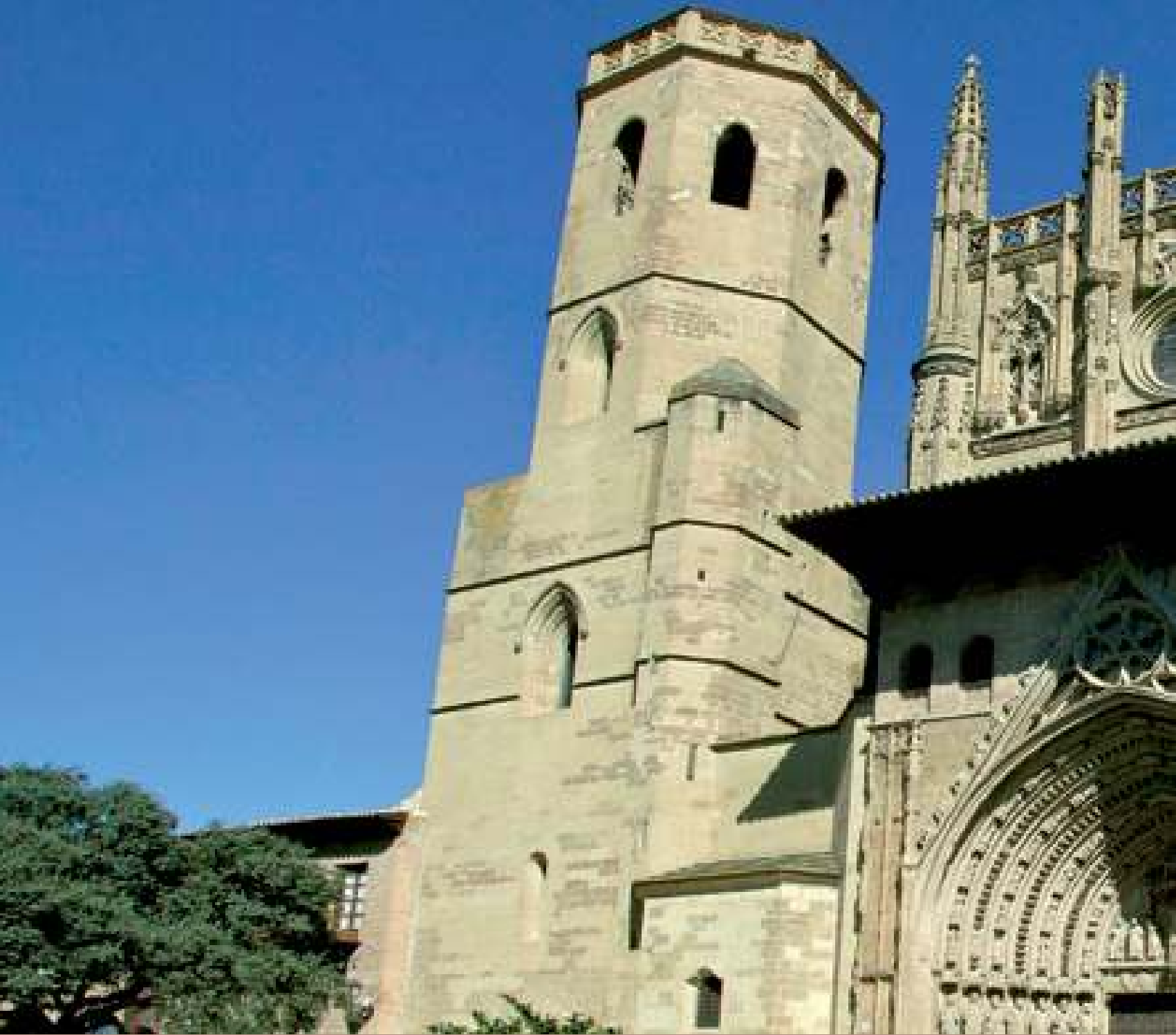
15 A bit further down, you find **the Church of San Vicente el Real**- from the Society of Jesus- Baroque work of 17th century, in which, one of the two patron saints of the city is worshipped

16 Leaving the courts and post office to your left, and to your right several Renaissance palaces, today banks, takes you to **the Porches de Galicia**.

17 On the left you have the beginning of Villahermosa Street that goes up to the square of López Allué. As soon as you enter this way, to the left, stands **the superb Renaissance palace of the Villahermosa**, which beautiful Mudéjar-style wooden panels stand out. From here, you can return through the Porches de Galicia up to the Plaza de Navarra. A good place to start and end this magnificent tour of the monumental heritage of the capital.









1.1 MONUMENTAL HUESCA

1.2 PRESENT HUESCA

The image of contemporary Huesca calls powerfully the attention of the visitor, with buildings and concepts that, without a doubt, claim a place among the expressions and most avant-garde creations. The CDAN stands out for its specialization in unique topics on art and nature. The Technology Park and centre of excellence for Internet Walqa, offering training and development in new technologies, has been developed in industry and research. Without ignoring other elements, such as the convention and exhibition centre, and sports centre, which architectural approaches are casting the city on national and international levels.

1 On the outskirts of Huesca, leaving the city on Ayerbe Road (A-132), is the **Center of Art and Nature (CDAN) – Beulas Foundation**, an extraordinary and unique museum specialized in reflection and research on the topics of art and nature, public art and landscape. The management of the CDAN is borne by the Beulas Foundation, founded in the year 2000 and integrated by the Government of Aragon, the Commission and the City Council of Huesca. Although the Museum is the result of much of the effort and momentum of the artist José Beulas, a painter and landscaper in love with Huesca's landscapes, and along with him, his wife, Maria Serrate. They have donated more than 120 works, a document collection and the estate situated on the road of Ayerbe, where their current home is, with two studies and a garden annexed to the Centre.

Known as a lively and open space to visitors, the CDAN is a genuine public extension of Huesca. Its museum, designed by Rafael Moneo and opened in 2006, is one of the hallmarks of the city. It is an architectural marvel conceived as an undulating and fluid volume that dominates the scene, accompanied by a number of additional buildings that form a perimeter broken and fragmented of autonomous volumes, which integrate in the environment and remind us of very significant and recognizable landscapes of the Hoya de Huesca, the Mallos de Riglos or the Salto de Roldán.

The main collection in the CDAN is the Beulas-Serrate one, but over the years there have been new additions to the 787 works. Acquisitions include works by Ricardo Calero, David Nash, Alberto Carneiro, Magdalena Correa and Per Kirkeby, among others. Seven groups of monuments scattered around Huesca's geography should also be added to the present ones.

The CDAN also has a Specific Documentation Centre (INDOC) and a regular program with workshops and activities for the general public and schoolchildren, focusing on their collections, nature, public space and artistic creation. Undoubtedly, an international reference in the itineraries of contemporary art.

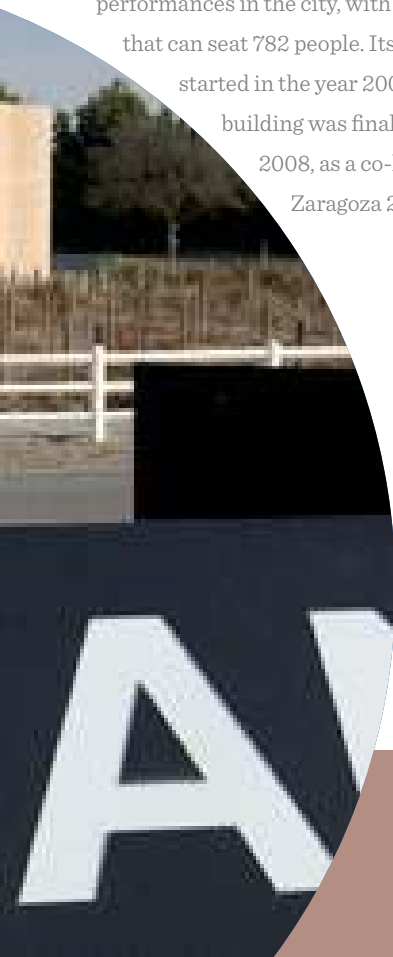
From the CDAN, enter Huesca through Doctor Artero Avenue. Then detour to the left when you reach the Church of San Miguel on Juan Bosco Street and the old road to France.



To walk along Paseo Lucas Mallada, which fully follows the left bank of the River, with views to the University Park and the city, take a right after crossing the river Isuela. At the intersection with Paseo Ramón y Cajal, you will see the river Isuela crosses again, here, you can take Danzantes Avenue.



2 After going along this avenue for a while and leaving behind the detour to the Hermitage of Nuestra Señora de Salas, is **the Convention Centre**. It is a functional, versatile and emblematic building that hosts all kinds of exhibitions, fairs, events and theatrical performances in the city, with an auditorium that can seat 782 people. Its construction started in the year 2005 and the building was finally opened in 2008, as a co-host of the Expo Zaragoza 2008.



The project is due to the architects Pedro Lafuente and Rafael Beneytez, whose final result is a large rectangular, sober and dark, prism with all its facades of black glazed ceramic, that serve as a basis for the volume that rises above the stage, more than 20 meters high. Its translucent casing during the day turns into a large and spectacular luminary, in the evening, with the help of led lights that are distributed around the outside, it simulates an illuminated constellation when switched on, like a lighthouse, the stage box.



Inside there is a giant mural of 300 m2 called the Golden City, painted by the local artist Teresa Ramón on panels attached to the walls. It was designed as a frieze dedicated to Huesca, in its more conceptual definition “a golden city, full of balance and calmness, of times that allow knowledge, conversation, creative work, linking industry and agriculture in a kind brotherhood, which promotes research and the most advanced technological development”.

1.2 PRESENT HUESCA

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From the Convention Centre roundabout, take Los Monegros Avenue, beginning of the A-131 highway. On the new roundabout, take Alcañiz Street, a ring road that connects this sector of the city with the A-23. It comes to Martínez de Velasco Avenue, former Zaragoza Road, at the foot of the hill that crowns the **Hermitage of Saint George**. In its surroundings are a series of buildings, very singular sports infrastructures and facilities, but for its functionality and service, or for its remarkable architecture: the El Alcoraz Stadium opened in 1972, is the field of the S.D. Huesca, the San Jorge Hospital and the Municipal sports centre.



3 The St. George Hospital is a good example of hospital architecture. It was built in 1965 and officially opened in 1967. Its original building is the work of the architect Fernando García Mercadal, father of the rationalist movement in Spain, seeking in this building interior communication with the exterior, in the original conception of the tarrace of the façade, the treatment of light, scale and functional volumetry. In the 1990s it was expanded and remodeled entirely.

4 The Municipal Sports Centre was designed by the architect Enric Miralles as a concrete reinforced and steel covered structure. Its construction began in 1990. The initial project had a daring cover, a hanging ceiling held by towlines that fixed to large external beams. The building takes the dimension of the pines on the San Jorge hill, aspect reinforced by their entry porches, camouflaged with the trees. The work was completed in 1994 and has capacity for 5,000 people. Here the Club Bloncesto Peñas play their home games.



1.2 PRESENT HUESCA

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5 Our last destination takes us through Martínez de Velasco Avenue to the A-23, highway to Zaragoza. On the outskirts of Huesca, next to the highway, in the industrial estate of Cuarte, is **Walqa**, the first technological park of Aragon and of the whole of the State, specialized in information and communication technologies. One of the most striking things is its particular “skyline” of modern buildings, which deserves a careful contemplation from different frames. The Park is a joint initiative of the Government of Aragon, the City Council of Huesca, Ibercaja and Multicaja, which began in the year 2002.

As a centre of innovation and R+D, it serves as a field of experimentation for companies and aims to concentrate the largest possible number of companies related to new technologies, biotechnology and renewable energies. In fact, thanks to an agreement with the University of Zaragoza, Walqa has five laboratories, advanced electronic technology, signal, general computer processing and computer architecture, whose work may benefit all companies that are hosted in the Park. The construction of a modern planetary, practically finished today, will constitute a new tourist attraction for Huesca, besides becoming a key reference in research and science.





1.2 PRESENT HUESCA

HUESCA PARKS

2.1 Miguel Servet Park	20
2.2 Universidad Park (Isuela River and Wall)	26

2

PARKS



2.1 Miguel Servet Park

All self-respecting cities must have a representative park. And Huesca has its own park, the Municipal Park Miguel Servet. Created in the 20s of last century, it is a heaven of greenness and nature, a real lung in the heart of the city. A point of inflection between the historical city and the modern city, the old town with its monuments and the new residential neighborhoods.

The Park of Huesca is where in the 17th century, the gardens of the Palace of Lastanosa were. At that time, a great navigable lake and a plant maze made a surprising and unforgettable corner of this space.

The gardens of the Palace of Lastanosa, extended throughout the enormous Palace, were protected by a few walls decorated with paintings depicting hunting scenes, and along them were a number of statues and fountains.

The noble Vincencio Juan Lastanosa, from Huesca, collected species from different parts of the world and built a series of caves containing a real zoo, with exotic animals such as a tiger, a bear, a lion, a leopard, among other many vagaries.

The decision to carry out this park was born in 1928 on an initiative of the Mayor Vicente Campo. Inaugurated in 1930, it was named the following year Municipal Miguel Servet Park, in memory of the illustrious theologian and thinker of Aragon, born in Villanueva de Sigüenza, Huesca.

Trees that are home and refuge to a wide list of birds, as the pinto starling, which comes from northern Europe to spend the winter in this land, as well as loving summer birds: horned owls, nightingales or blackbirds.

Following the trail of the gardens of the Palace of Lastanosa, the Park has a number of species of plants. There are about 80 types of trees and shrubs. The most common being the Aleppo Pines, the banana trees, cypresses, poplars and black poplars; Although one can also observe rarities such as Ginkgo biloba, from China and Japan, a true survivor for over 200 million years.

1 A good starting point for the route would be the main entrance, next to la Rioja Street. The first stop is, without a doubt, **the bust of Miguel Servet**, scientist from Villanueva de Sigüenza, Huesca, to whom this space is dedicated, work signed by Blanca Marchán, and which reads: "To Miguel Servet, distinguished son of our province, Huesca, 1976".

2 Going along the right of a long street you reach **the Pajaritas Monument**. This simple sculpture was made in 1929 by Ramón Acín, one of the partners in the design of the park. Its iron sheets are an evocation of his childhood, the origami and everything that goes with suggestion, transferred to Avant-garde. It is certainly the best known element of the park and, according to the citizens, one of the most loved symbols in the city of Huesca.

3 On the entrance of this street is the sculpture **Evocación de Dédalo**, made by Felipe Coscolla in 1998.





2.1 PARKS

Miguel Servet

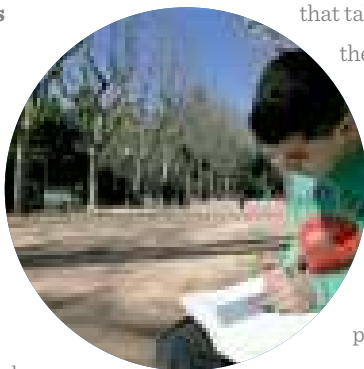
2.1 Miguel Servet Park

4 Opposite the main entrance, at the end of the Park access is the **Music Kiosk**, where concerts are still carried out, especially during the festivals.

5 From this point on, the main and widest street in the park starts, where **the monument to the local citizens killed at war** is. This

youthful work of Angel Orensanz in natural stone has been amended on several occasions for political purposes.

Today, it is dedicated to any local citizen killed in any war, and thus reads in an inscription: "to the local citizens who have died in a war".

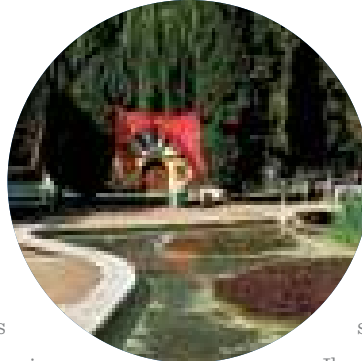


6 At the end of this street is **the pond**, excellent habitat for many aquatic plants, living in harmony with a few slender pines of Aleppo planted when the park was created and, today, the highest trees in the park.

7 On the right of the monument dedicated to the local citizens killed at war, is **the rose garden**, beautiful corner full of roses and a pond with a central fountain and there are eight benches decorated with tiles that depict a starry sky.

8 Near here, you can find **Snow White's small house**, evoking Walt Disney's cartoons that set this story tale, and in which inside, there is a playroom for children. In this space you can also see an arcade with cypress trees that take your mind back to the plant maze in the Palace of Lastanosa's gardens.

9 From the main street, another wide avenue that leads to the west, leads to the extension of the Miguel Servet Park, carried out during the 1960s and 1970s, when Emilio Miravé held the position of Mayor. At that moment several spaces to the south-east were joined - up to what today is known as Juan XXIII Avenue -, occupying numerous areas of vegetable gardens.



10 On both sides of the monument to the Kings of Pyrenean Lineage, you can see the Fountain of Ibon, in memory of the two fountains that for centuries

supplied water to the city and **the Greek Theatre**.

11 A little more to the north is **the lake**, since the aforementioned enlargement, it has been home to mallards and black swans.

The **monument to the Kings of Pyrenean Lineage** is a bronze sculpture depicting the first Kings of the Pyrenean dynasty - Ramiro I, Sancho Ramírez, Pedro I, Alfonso I and Ramiro II - covering the period from 1035 to 1138. It was made by the sculptor César Montaña in 1976. Nearby, Ramón Acín erected the relief in stone monolith in 1925, in honor of Lucas Mallada, the well known geologist and paleontologist from Huesca.





2.1 PARKS

Miguel Servet





2.1 PARKS

Miguel Servet

University Park. River Isuela and walls

This large green area is located between the Montearagón ring road and the Paseo Lucas Mallada, flanked by the walls of Huesca and the bed of the Isuela.

At the bottom part of the old town of Huesca and the only section of the walled enclosure which is preserved - known as Trasmuro - runs the Isuela River.

As in other cities of Europe, the River was, for centuries, a barrier to urban growth which, in Huesca, went beyond the physical siege of its walls in all sectors except in the mentioned section. The recent and profound urban redevelopment of the area has rescued a river bank which has become a meeting point for walks and enjoyment of all citizens: the University Park.



The itinerary proposed, begins at the Church of San Miguel or “Las Miguelas”, next to the bridge on the old road to France over the River Isuela, walking around the medieval walls of the Montearagón ring road.

The bridge of San Miguel was built in 1919 and was one of the first reinforced concrete hanging bridges in Spain. The Tower of the Amparo - though remodeled in the Gothic style, is the only one left of the almost a hundred original towers - and the area of the back wall, known as Trasmuro, is the only testimony that is preserved of this wall of Arab origin. These important ruins and the ones excavated from San Miguel, allow you to imagine what the Muslim Wasqa looked like, “the one with the 100 towers”, before the Christian conquest after the battle of Alcoraz.

This large green area has become today the meeting point between the old town and the neighborhoods of Santo Domingo and San Martín, and del Perpetuo Socorro. The central element of this open space, which brings together entertainment and functionality, is **the Campus of the University of Zaragoza and its Vicerrectorado in Huesca.**





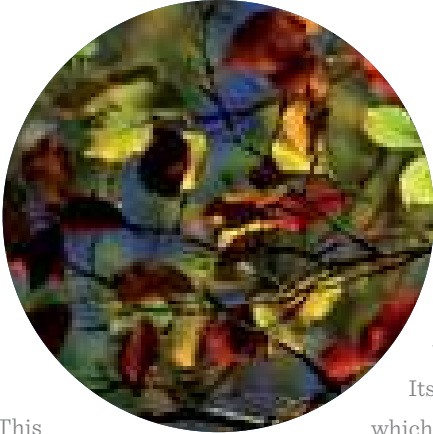
2.2 PARKS University Park

University Park. River Isuela and walls

Behind the school and plaza de San Vicente, is the only gate that remains of the 9 which the walled town of Huesca possessed, **the door of Montearagón**, popularly known as the **“Porteta”**. From here, it descends towards the new Plaza de la Constitución, where a monument reminds us of the writer Julio Alejandro, from Huesca, best known as screenwriter of the film director Luis Buñuel. In the square, you can see the solid volume features of the old Provincial residence for children, today the building is the College of business studies.

Next to the College of business is the Romanesque church of **Santa Maria “in Foris”**, called “outsider” because it was built outside the walls in the 13th century. From the 16th century it became dependent on the order of St. Augustine, who built a convent here. Recently, during excavations to its proximity, around 700 skeletons buried in quicklime have been discovered, result probably of the plague in the 17th century.

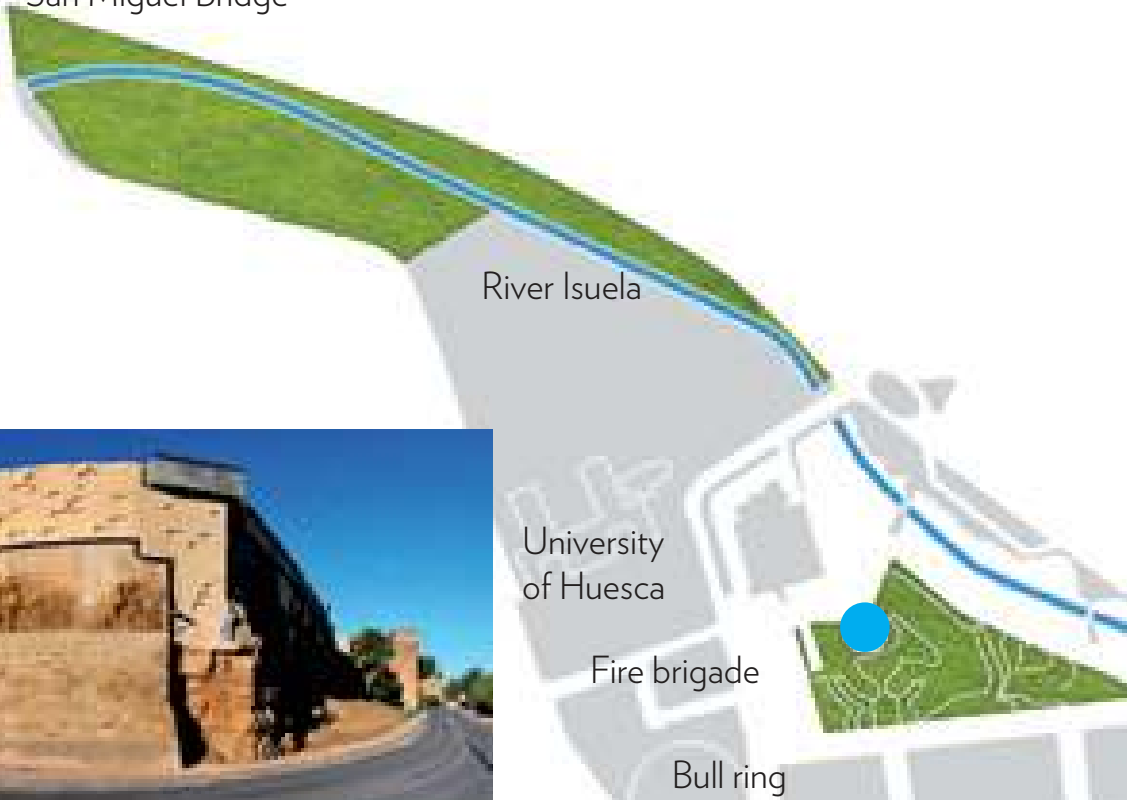
A little further to the south, by the Plaza Mosén Demetrio Segura and the Agustinos ring road, you can visit the plaza de toros (bull ring) in Huesca. This new arena was opened in 1929 on the initiative of the taurine Club San Lorenzo, subsequently supported by the City Council. Its last refurbishment took place in 1987.



Going back towards the plaza de la Constitución and the municipal indoor swimming pool Almería - which receives its name after a channel, we head to visit the **University Park**.

Its central element is a reservoir which has a large Jet that projects water 10 meters high, all flowing from the aforementioned channel Almería. The gardens in the Park provide a continuous link to the river Isuela, consisting of poplar groves.

San Miguel Bridge



To remind us all that the area where the park sits was once a vegetable garden, a natural terrace of almond trees and a garden of quince trees has been planted. A total of thirty metallic mesh gabions, filled with stones, mimic the old walls that remind us of the old system of roads which ran between the orchards. The park is 36.378 m²; it also has bike lane and areas to relax or where children can play.



To conclude the visit, go down the hill and down Lucas Mallada and Paseo Ramón y Cajal, to the neighborhood of Perpetuo Socorro. There, on Gibraltar

Located behind Santa Maria “in Foris” is the building of the Vicerrector and the Misericordia ring road, which allows us to cross the River Isuela, where the Bridge of the Devil was, and thus connect with Paseo Lucas Mallada. Right there, on a roundabout, there is a sculptural set dedicated to one of the most relevant researchers in Huesca, geologist and paleontologist Lucas Mallada. The monument to this illustrious personage is by Gómez Ascaso, and inaugurated in the year 2006.

The figure of the scientist, twice the natural size, stands out in the set, sitting on a bench, in an attitude of education and with his hand open towards the campus. The Provincial Hospital, surrounded by thick pine forest is located to his back.

Behind, on a hill, lays the shrine of the martyrs, from the 18th century, which replaces another even more ancient one, and stands where, according to tradition, the Saints Nunilo and Alodia were decapitated.

Street, is the Documentary Center and Centre of Images of the Diputación Provincial, which integrates in one same space, the archives of this institution and **the picture and image archives of Alto Aragón or photographic library.** In the same street lies a botanical park which, with playful nature, aims to show the variety of the flora of the whole Pyrenean area to everyone, from the young to the elderly. Nearby, there are other cultural, educational and recreational services of the city, like the Info-centre, Ramón y Cajal library, the Cultural Centre Matadero or the Sports City José María Escriche.



2.2 PARKS

University Park

WALKS FROM HUESCA

3.1 Sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de Loreto	32
3.2 Sanctuary of San Jorge	36
3.3 Sanctuary of Santa María de Salas	38
3.4 Fountains of Marcelo (PR-HU 146)	42
3.5 Cortes Reservoir (PR-HU 140 y GR 65.3)	46
3.6 Aqueduct of Quicena	48

3

WALKS FROM HUESCA



3.1 Sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de Loreto PR HU-141



This place has its origin in an ancient Roman villa, which eventually, because of its popular fervor; became the mythical birthplace of Saints Orencio and Lorenzo, highly worshipped in the city of Huesca and possibly, the origin of this devotion.

Located about 3 km west of Huesca, to get there you should take Santo Cristo de los Milagros Street, towards the villages of Huerrios and Banariés. Shortly after the crossing of Huerrios, there is a detour on to a track that leads to this building, declared a historic-artistic monument in 1976 and, now, heritage of cultural interest.

Just as you arrive on the road from Huesca to the hill where the **Hermitage of Loreto** stands, is a transept, also declared heritage of cultural interest, which preserves its base, the shaft and its stone cross.

There is documentation from the 12th century, when it was dependent on the Abadiado de Montearagón. Not in vain, there is evidence of the existence of a small village where San Orencio and San Lorenzo were worshipped, as there is a legend that places the birth of these twin Saints in this area. However, it was not until the end of the 16th century, when Philip II favored the foundation of a convent of Agustinos calzados (Shod Augustinos) where the shrine stood.

Then a new temple – dedicated from then on to Santa Maria-, was built, and a convent by Jeronimo Bocanegra. However, the Church which is preserved today was erected in Baroque style during the 18th century, in replacement of the aforementioned Renaissance.

Here you find a construction of a classicist plan, of three naves of equal height - hallenkirchen or Hall Church - covered by barrel- vaults with lunettes. The top is straight and has a central Hermigate flanked by two spaces, all three covered by barrel-vaults. Also, it has a neo-classical façade with monumental pilasters finished off by Corinthian capitals, escorting a lintel cover and the whole collection finished off with a triangular fronton. On the north side stands a three story tower, in which you have a spiral staircase that takes you up to the top.



The convent, built between the 16th and 17th century, has grounds of rectangular plan and they surround the Church and the Cloister, which remain in the center of the set.

A path leads up to the enclave where **the reservoir of Loreto** is, one of the two that the city of Huesca created in the late 15th century or early 16th century, to irrigate cultivated land. Re-grown during the 20th century, nowadays, it is a magnificent observatory for the study of aquatic birds such as the porron, grebe, etc.





3.1 WALKS FROM HUESCA

Sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de Loreto



hoya de huesca



3.1 WALKS FROM HUESCA

Sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de Loreto

3.3 Sanctuary of San Jorge



The Hermitage is dedicated to the Patron Saint of Aragon, it is said he helped the Christian troops in the conquest of the city of Huesca during the battle of Alcoraz in 1096. A fact which still persists in the collective consciousness of the citizens, and they come to this Hill in pilgrimage every April 23.

Starting at the Plaza de Navarra, the best option is to go through Parque Street to connect with la Rioja Street and enter the Miguel Servet Park, heading west, crossing it to exit on St. George Street.

If you continue towards the SW along this long road you can access the area where the sports centre is. On it stands a small hillock surrounded by pines, re-conquered in the last century, and where the historic Pueyo Santo or Sancho settled in 1095. This advanced position of the Christian army was used for the capture of the city to Muslims in 1096. And it is precisely there where the **Hermitage of Saint George** stands, a late Gothic construction whose visit offers a striking contrast between its austere and sober exterior and its harmonious and decorated interior.

It's a rectangular building with three naves, as well as a polygonal tower on the first section and square in the second section, finished off with a pyramidal spire. In addition, it has a single portico open on three sides by vain lintel located at the bottom end.

This construction presents a simple work of brick with whitewashed walls. But the interesting thing is inside: a space composed of three naves: a central one and two side ones. Covers with warped, star-shaped vaults, forming one of the most important hallenkirchen or Hall Church in Aragon. The keys to the vaults are carved with vegetal and geometric motifs and their high choir is located at the bottom, sustained by large planks. It has, in turn, classic entablatures, adorned with a simple decoration of triglyphs.

Prior to this church this Saint of Cappadocian origin also featured another medieval church, known as

San Jorge of Boqueras. Today, only ruins and a simple peirón bear witness to its existence, located between Huesca, Cuarte and Almudévar





3.2 WALKS FROM HUESCA

Sanctuary of San Jorge

3.3 Sanctuary of Santa María de Salas



Possibly, during the 13th century this was the most famous Marian Sanctuary of the lands, today referred to as Spain, because the Virgin Mary's miracles that – as is said-, happened in this place, were collected in the Cantigas de Santa Maria of Alfonso X “El Sabio”. This recognition has been transmitted to the present day, and that the espécula of Santa Maria de Salas, today acts as a hallmark on the Jacobean way to Santiago, through the region of Hoya de Huesca.

The journey towards this religious building starts in Danzantes Avenue, in Huesca, next to the Convention Centre, on the far SE end of the city of Huesca.

From there, it is necessary to continue in the direction known as **Camino Las Cruces** or **Camino Salas**, along a paved lane. At the end of the lane, lies the so-called **sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de Salas**, declared a historic-artistic monument in 1951 and today Heritage of Cultural Interest (BIC).

The first manufacturing of this Hermitage of enormous dimensions was held at the beginning of the 13th century and was due to the patronage of Doña Sancha, wife of Alfonso II of Aragon. Since the beginning of its days, it became an important focus of pilgrimage. Also, it **was a stop on the pilgrimage walk to Santiago de Compostela**, possibly heir of the old Roman road from Ilerda to Osca.

From the Romanesque construction, the perimeter walls of ashlar are preserved, some modillions, buttresses and four embrasures on the front wall. However, the Romanesque element of interest is its main front; it's the most characteristic and the identity of the Hermitage. It consists of a projecting body with six archivolts adorned with geometric motifs and capitals without columns, on which a rosette of large dimensions stands. Its masonry tower is square of three sections, the top one being the bell section. Beneath it, a portico opens in semicircular arches supported on polygonal piers on a stone plinth.

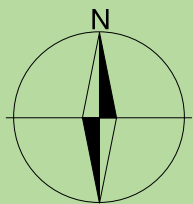
Its interior perfectly shows the refurbishing carried out, in Baroque style, during the 17th century by José Sofí. Its Latin cross plan consists of central nave of six sections - covered with barrel vaults with lunettes, two side naves of three sections - roofed with vaults-, vaults of polygonal arms and also polygonal head. Its altarpiece, 18th century, has two carvings of the Virgin. This fact makes Santa María de Salas a rather singular Marian Sanctuary.





3.3

WALKS FROM HUESCA Sanctuary of Santa María de Salas



1

To the Sanctuary of Loreto

2

St George's Hermitage

Miguel
Servet
Park

Intermodal station



Museum

Cathedral



Casino



3 WALKS FROM HUESCA

3.4 Fountains of Marcelo (PR-HU 146)



It's a simple and short walk, suitable for everyone, leading to a nice corner, very loved by the citizens of Huesca, located near the city of Huesca. Along the way, the hiker will be able to enjoy the magnificent landscape of the River Isuela, defined by a riverside forest of special interest, where many orchards and cultivated fields have prospered.

4 The route runs along the 146 PR-HU and departs from **San Miguel's** bridge in Huesca (470 m), next to the medieval church of San Miguel or the Miguelas. We are in an area recently restored and set on the left bank of the Isuela River.

Heading NW, this proposal coincides during almost half a kilometer with the layout of the PR-HU 140, which leads to another area of great interest: **the reservoir of Cortés**. Once you cross the bridge on the N-330 highway, towards Jaca and Sabiñánigo, you should take the first track on the left. This is a constant connector between work fields and orchards, along the banks of the Isuela river.

On your walk, you will pass by numerous houses and rural land, owned by the inhabitants of Huesca. Always heading NW, a stretch later you will be passing under the A-23 highway. This path takes you to a much wider road; soon you will have to take a right, this time on to a narrower path that passes through a thick forest of oaks.

Soon after walking for about 2.7 km from San Miguel's bridge Huesca, you reach **the fountains of Marcelo** (490 m), a place traditionally visited by families from Huesca in order to have a good field day. This encouraged a rest area for this same purpose.

To return to the city, you must return the same way you came. The whole journey, there and back is 5.4 km and an incline of only 20 m ascent.





3.4 WALKS FROM HUESCA

3.5 Fountains of Marcelo

3.5 Reservoir of Cortés



3.5 WALKS FROM HUESCA

Reservoir of Cortés

3.5 Reservoir of Cortés (PR-HU 140 y GR 65.3)



We will visit one of the natural places of interest in the proximities of the city of Huesca, the reservoir or wetland of Cortés, a place surrounded by forests and well-preserved groves, which encourage different species of animals – especially waterfowl - to choose this place as their natural habitat.

5 The route runs along the 146 PR-HU and departs from San Miguel's bridge in Huesca (470 m), next to the medieval church of San Miguel or the Miguelas. We are in an area recently restored and set on the left bank of the Isuela River.

Start the tour around the bridge of San Miguel (470 m) - on the left bank of the River Isuela-, next to the medieval church of San Miguel or the Miguelas, specifically in the same place as the previous tour that goes to the fountains of Marcelo. A place which as mentioned earlier, was recently restored.

During the first few meters of the route PR-HU 146 and PR-HU 140 trails coincide. After almost half a kilometer the 140 PR-HU leaves the company of 146 PR-HU and deviates to cross the Isuela River over a bridge. This way, you access a lane between cultivated fields and orchards, heading NW to the A-23 highway.

After crossing it, the direction changes course and is heading NW (right) you will walk a few meters in parallel to the highway. Soon, the route changes direction again, to continue to the left, finally leaving the area of the A-23, and heading towards areas of crops to the **reservoir of Cortés** (515 m).

This 13th century hydraulic construction regulates the waters of the reservoir of Arguis. Its historical origin is linked to the order of the Temple, hence its early date. With the same retaining wall stands a windmill which is still in an optimal state of preservation.

Many water birds can be observed in the surroundings of the reservoir of Cortés, an ideal place for food and rest when migrating, and even for wintering and nesting grounds.

4 Km separate the bridge of San Martin from the wetlands of Cortés and only 45 m of incline. But this same footpath, PR-HU 140, runs towards the towns of Chimillas, located 1.5 km further on, and Banastás, located 2.5 km away from our goal. The hikers will decide if they want to get closer to these two places or return the same way up to the bridge of San Miguel in Huesca.





3.5 WALKS FROM HUESCA

Reservoir of Cortés

3.6 Aqueduct of Quicena PR-HU-45



Roman Osca required a good water supply system. Not only to service the population of the city, but –more importantly– to water the innumerable orchards and crops that provided food for an increasingly large population. Hence the creation of this work of Roman engineering, one of the symbols of the flourishing Spanish-Roman past in the lands of La Hoya de Huesca.

To go to the aqueduct of Quicena, it is necessary to find the start sign PR-HU 45, on 52 Division Street, in the industrial estate Monzú (468 m), on the NE end of the centre of Huesca. The proposed route is part of a much longer (11.8 km) hike that leads through the **Saso of Monteragón** towards this medieval fortress, always heading NE.

Our route heads east, to take the Industria ring road and leave the industrial estate through Artes Gráficas street. At the end of this street, the route changes direction, heading NE now, along a service road that leaves the warehouses to the left and a former crop land on the right. This connects to the N-240 road.

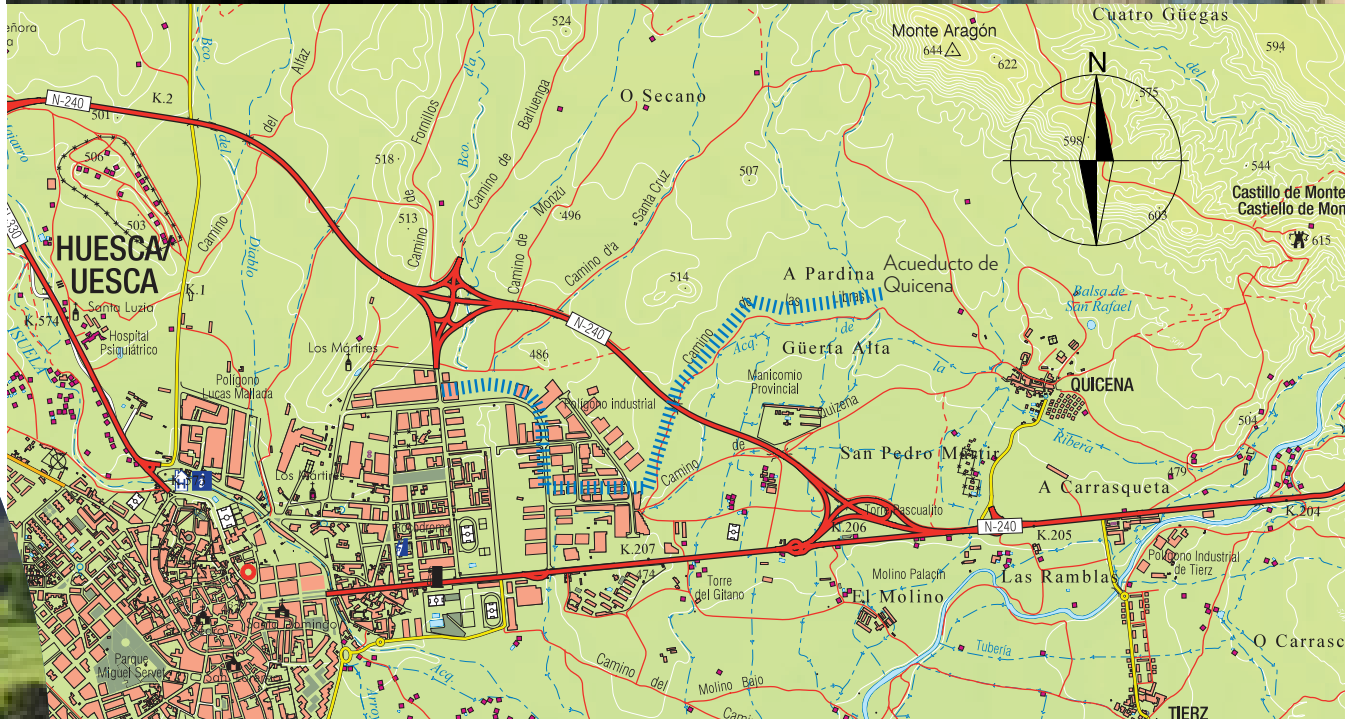
After passing it, the route continues NE at first, always between crop fields. After a stretch, route PR - HU 45 changes direction and heads E, to the right.

Thus, again between crops of grain, we reach the ravine of Canales, which you walk round to continue east – straight on-, ignoring a track to the right. You'll soon reach the diversion indicating the aqueduct Quicena (471 m), located to the right and just a few metres from the road. In total we have walked 2 km from Huesca. You can return from this point in the same direction you came, or head towards the town of Quicena - about 850 m away - on this same track and, as already mentioned, among crop fields.

Another option to visit the aqueduct - if you want to avoid the walk from Huesca - can be the stretch, indicated before, between this construction and Quicena. If you wish to drive to this town, take N-240 road to Barbastro. A detour to the left indicates Quicena.

It's a construction made with good stone ashlars, designed to transport water from the River Flumen to the Roman city of Osca, the current Huesca. As centuries were passing by, this creation was becoming outdated, so it was replaced by another in the 18th century and which is located just 50 metres away from the Roman construction.





3.6 WALKS FROM HUESCA

Aqueduct of Quicena





3.6 WALKS FROM HUESCA

Aqueduct of Quicena

In la Hoya de Huesca, you will be able to visit a large territory marked with landscape contrasts, which delights lovers of rough and wild scenarios, and those who seek open spaces and softer reliefs. Its more than 100 inhabited villages contain interesting examples of cultural heritage, mostly linked to the Middle Ages, as witnesses to a splendid past.

Come *and* See

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