

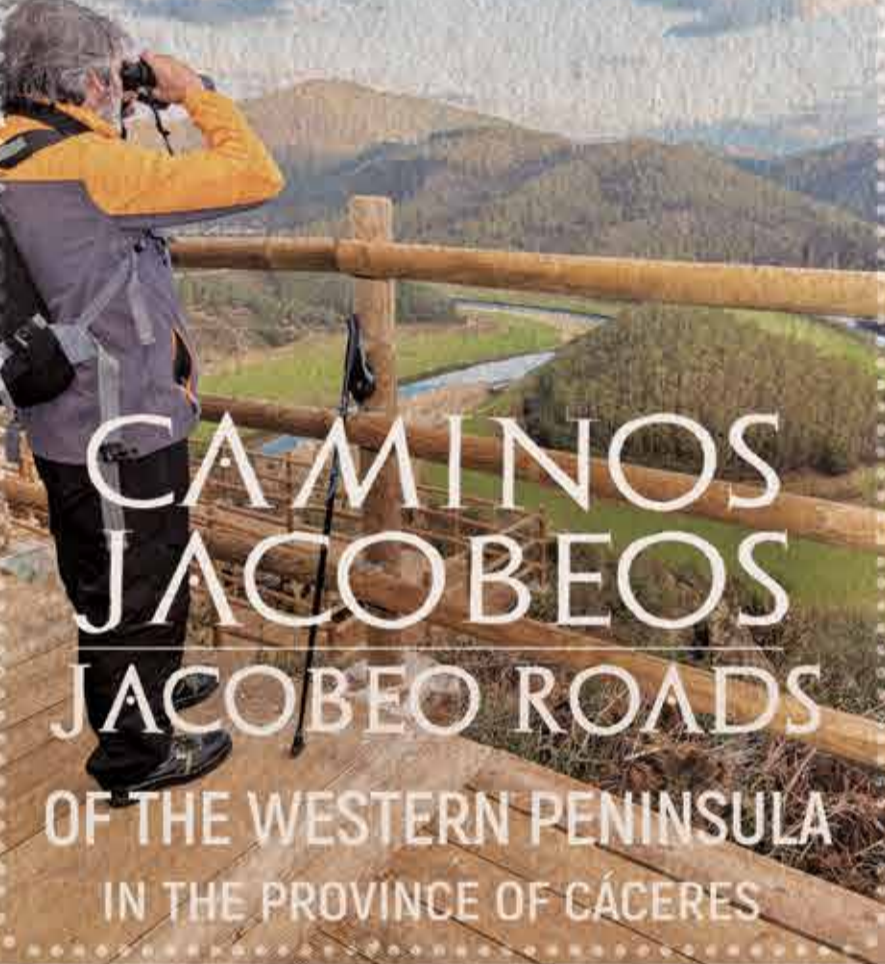
CAMINO MOZARABE DE LAS HURDES

TOURIST MAP

MOZARAB WAY OF LAS HURDES

from Galisteo to Riomalo de Abajo

GR-213



CAMINOS JACOBEOS

JACOBEO ROADS

OF THE WESTERN PENINSULA

IN THE PROVINCE OF CÁCERES



Interreg España - Portugal

Proyecto CAMINOS JACOBEOS DEL OESTE PENINSULAR (I0477_CAMINOS_B_E) cofinanciado en un 75% por el FONDO EUROPEO DE DESARROLLO REGIONAL

CÁCERES *Living the medieval*

DIPUTACIÓN DE CÁCERES

Turismo Provincia de Cáceres @turismo_provincia_caceres @Turismo_DipCC

www.caminosjacobescaceres.es



Galisteo **Montehermoso** **El Bronco** **Caminomorisco** **Arrolobos** **Riomalo de Abajo**

STAGE 1 23,7 Km

STAGE 2 18,37 Km

STAGE 3 21,01 Km

STAGE 4 25,41 Km

STAGE 5 23,34 Km

STAGE 1

Galisteo
Montehermoso



Galisteo is a walled municipality through which the river Jerte flows. If we cross the municipality, we can see a collection of monuments, including the keep known as La Picota, the parish church of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción and the Renaissance bridge over which we cross the river.



A must-see in Galisteo is the Torre de la Picota del Castillo medieval castle, which became an integral part of the Renaissance palace built by the Manrique de Lara family in the 16th century. It was declared an Asset of Cultural Interest in 1991 by the Ministry of Culture and Historical Heritage.

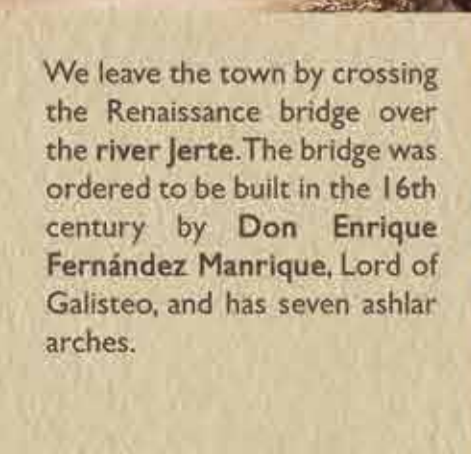
GALISTEO AND ITS WALLS

The fortified complex as we know it was founded at the beginning of the 13th century by Alfonso IX of León. This wall has the peculiarity of being built with pebbles from the river Jerte and completely surrounds the old part of the municipality with a perimeter of 1200 metres. It is the most surprising wall of the whole of the Silver Route in Extremadura. It was three metres thick and up to eleven metres high.

El Rey Gate. Galisteo



Galisteo is almost 24 kilometres from Montehermoso. It is a comfortable walk through the plains of the Alagón plain. On this route we can enjoy the most characteristic flora and fauna of the region.



Once we have left the town of Galisteo, and from the top, next to its wall, we can see the bridge that we have just crossed and which invites us to continue on our way to Montehermoso and discover its rich cultural heritage, such as the cap that distinguishes its typical costume.

STAGE 2

Montehermoso
Aceituna
Santa Cruz de Paniagua
El Bronco



Montehermoso is a municipality located in a flat area next to the river Alagón. It was founded in the 13th century as a hamlet of the lordship of Galisteo and eventually became more populated than the capital of the lordship.



STAGE 3

El Bronco
Palomero
Casar de Palomero
Caminomorisco

In the municipality of El Bronco we can find the Parish Church of Santa María del Bronco, on whose façade we can find inscribed the date 1836, although its construction dates back to the 16th century, as in the 15th century the municipality still lacked a church.



The gastronomy of this municipality is based on products that can be found on the land or in the countryside. It is a simple cuisine which includes lamb stew, migas extremeñas (fried breadcrumbs) and zorongollo, and the sweet dish, buñuelos con miel (fritters with honey).



It has been a protected area since 1997 and conserves one of the few melojo oak wood pastures in Extremadura, with 800 hectares of this tree.

Seasonal watercourses and two livestock trails run through this area, which in turn constitute the main axes of the meadow's paths.



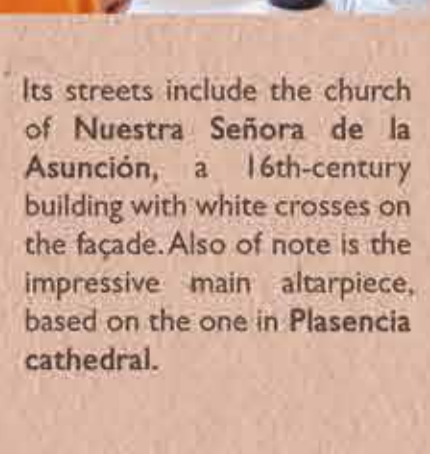
MONTERMOSEÑA HANDICRAFTS

The Montehermoso cap is one of the main symbols of Extremadura. It is a handcrafted accessory traditionally worn by women in different fields. So much so that there is a different design for each marital status. In 1917 Joaquín Sorolla captured it in his painting "Extremadura. The market". They are made with vegetable fibre, braided with seven straws and braided up to 14 metres long so that they can be sewn. They are decorated with wool, tassels, buttons, coloured felt and sequins. They were used in the past to protect them from the sun during farm work, among other uses.



The gastronomy of Montehermoso is characterised by its simple cuisine, represented especially by pork, lamb, kid and chickens.

Its famous "sopas de cocido" (stew soups), garlic soups and rice soups stand out. Although also the pestiños or buñuelos de azúcar (sugar fritters).

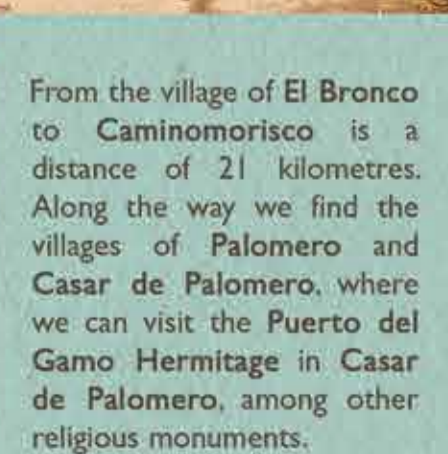


THE HURDANOS DRUMMERS

The Hurdano drummers have passed on a significant part of popular culture, including legends and old stories, as well as bringing joy to the festivities by marking the rhythm with their drums. Drummers traditionally learnt their trade from their families and from those who played the drums before them. In Casar de Palomero, a village halfway between El Bronco and Caminomorisco, there was an inn in the Middle Ages which has given rise to research into the Camino Jacobo Hurdano, since the symbol of the shell facing Santiago with the alpha and omega is symbolic of the Camino.



The town of El Bronco is located in a place surrounded by hillsides, by the river of the same name, which has a fertile plain where we can find small orchards that provide exquisite fruit and vegetables.



STAGE 4

Caminomorisco
Cambrón
Cambroncino
Arrolobos

Of Caminomorisco we can highlight its popular architecture with an abundance of balconies and wooden eaves. Near this municipality we can visit and contemplate the Chorrerón del Tajo, which can be reached by a forest track through pine forests.



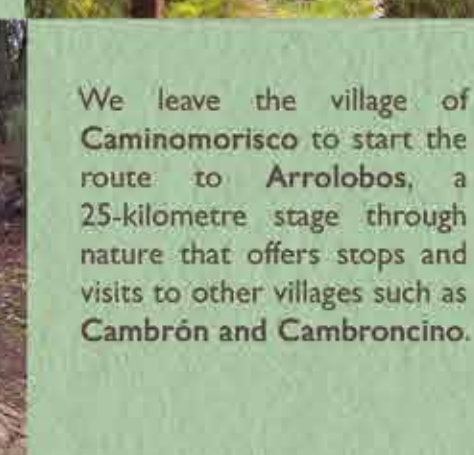
In the municipality there are several craftsmen who work with a wide variety of materials such as wood, stone and balsam. The main craft activity is the miniature stone houses, although there are also typical sweets and embroidery.

CAMBRON BRIDGE

Next to the local stream there is an interesting bridge called the Cambrón bridge of traditional Hurdes construction, built in stone without the use of mortar or "dry stone", and this technique was declared Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO. An interesting bridge near the farmhouse of the same name, which also leads to the Las Hurdes Water and Environment Interpretation Centre, an old oil mill surrounded by mountains and vegetation typical of the region. A perfect place to enjoy nature and its surroundings.



In the gastronomy of Caminomorisco, we see the cuchifrito de cabrito (kid and lamb stew). In addition, the fiestas and folklore, as well as its traditional craftsmanship, are other attractions in this area. Its popular fiestas are held on 1 July, "San Cristóbal", and on 12 October, "Pilarica".



STAGE 5

Arrolobos
Riomalo de Abajo

Arrolobos is a hamlet in the municipality of Caminomorisco, belonging to Las Hurdes. It has always been considered a village of fishermen who used to fish in the rivers closest to the village and then sell their catch to the other villages.

Livestock and agriculture determine the gastronomic tradition of the region of Las Hurdes. Kid goat, potatoes with bacon, honey, sausages, cherries, olives and chestnuts form part of the list of products that the region produces with great quality.



In this hamlet we can visit its streets and alleys and observe all its architecture, such as the bridge over the river Hurdano with its beautiful poplar grove and the area of Las Eras, formerly used for threshing and still in common use.



MEANDER EL MELERO

Known as Meandro del Melero, this is one of the most beautiful postcard views in Extremadura, with the river Alagón making its most complete turn. It can be seen from the La Antigua viewpoint, located in the vicinity of Riomalo de Abajo. This spot has the "Verea de los pescadores" route, a circular route that allows you to go down to the vicinity of the base of the meander. It is also a good place to experience the bellowing of the deer, as these animals sometimes come down to drink from the river. It is also a perfect spot to observe birds such as the black vulture or the black stork.



The Verea de los Aceituneros, which joins Arrolobos with Riomalo de Abajo, was an old road used by the locals of both towns to barter products such as honey, fruit, sweets, etc. It was also a road used by smugglers to deal with the Castilians and Extremadurians.

