

PROMOTIONAL GUIDE

JACOBEAN ROUTES

FROM THE WEST OF THE PENINSULA
OF THE PROVINCE OF CÁCERES



Star Road
Mozarabic Road of Las Hurdes
Silver Route



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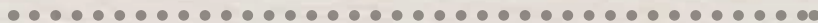
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PRESENTATION

This publication allows the visitor to follow the three Pilgrims' Routes to Santiago de Compostela in the West of the Peninsula that run through the Province of Cáceres: the historic and well-known Silver Route, the Roman **Vía de la Plata**, the Roman **Vía de la Estrella**, which links with Portugal, and the recently recovered and surprising **Mozarabic Way of Las Hurdes**.

The aim is to offer useful information to walkers so that they can enjoy and discover new itineraries of the Pilgrims' Routes to Santiago, less crowded than those popularly known, and to offer, to all those interested, new travel possibilities in environments with great potential in historical-cultural, natural, ethnographic or gastronomic heritage resources.

Along these three routes you can walk through different historical periods and learn about the different cultures that passed through these lands. You will immerse yourself in all the legends and traditions that surround these routes as the best way to discover the secrets hidden in each monument, village, tree or stone that you will find along the way. You will find many different vestiges of the multitude of pilgrims who crossed these routes throughout the different great periods of history - from the Vetons and Romans, to Jews, Christians and Mozarabs, among others - and who continue to do so today.

If you are looking for peace and quiet and to reconnect with yourself, these trails will be your best ally because, thanks to their location

and the places they pass through, you will have the privilege of enjoying, almost in solitude, the journey in silence, peace and harmony with nature. Listen to the sounds of birds, mammals and other species of fauna, the wind swaying the leaves of the trees, the scent of flowers and the contrasting colours of the Extremadura dehesa. Get your five senses ready and enjoy all that the province of Cáceres and its Pilgrims' Routes to Santiago de Compostela have to offer. Not only will there be time to enjoy the silence in solitude, but you will also meet the people who keep our villages alive, with whom you can exchange experiences and experiences, creating a complicity that will welcome you and make you feel at home.

We recommend you to choose sunsets to walk these routes to feel the Jacobean Routes of the province of Cáceres wrapped by an infinite blanket of stars, as the night skies of the province of Cáceres are among the cleanest in Europe, with almost no light pollution and ideal for an excellent experience of astro-tourism.

The celestial Way of St. James is our Milky Way. It is known in Spain by this name because pilgrims marching to Santiago from Europe used the position of the Milky Way in the sky as a reference to follow the path and reach their destination, filling your backpack with memories that will remain in your mind and occupy a special place in your heart. *Ultreia et suseia*, let's go there and keep going! on your path of stars, which will guide and accompany you from the **province of Cáceres to Santiago de Compostela**.

LOCATION MAPS

- VÍA DE LA PLATA GR-100
- VÍA DE LA ESTRELLA GR-112
- MOZARABIC ROAD OF THE HURDES GR-213



HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE JACOBAN ROUTES

in the province of Cáceres

The discovery of the supposed tomb of the apostle St. James at the beginning of the 9th century, during the reign of Alfonso II of Asturias, was a real cultural revolution for the peoples of what is now Spain.

From very early on, pilgrims eager to visit the tomb of one of Christ's apostles in order to obtain forgiveness of sins made their way to the city founded on the tomb, which thus became one of the most important pilgrimage centres of Christianity, along with Rome and the Holy Land.

Although the best known route today is the so-called "French Route", which runs through the north of the Peninsula, throughout history, the Christians and Mozarabs of the Iberian Peninsula made their way to Santiago using multiple routes, in many cases coinciding with the old Roman roads. In this way, the present-day province of Cáceres, located in the west of the peninsula, became a land of passage for all those Christians who travelled from Andalusia to Santiago, using three main routes.

The most important for historical reasons was undoubtedly the so-called *Vía de la Plata*, the ancient Roman road that connected Emérita (Mérida) with Astúrica (Astorga); anecdotally, this was the road used by the Muslim troops who, led by Almanzor, attacked and destroyed Santiago de Compostela in 997. A few decades later, the Christian armies that sought to conquer the Muslim lands began to do the same. The mark left by this Pilgrim's Way in the history of Extremadura is particularly

notable in the city of Cáceres, where in 1170 the Order of the *Fratres de Cáceres* was founded, the origin of what would later be called the military order of Santiago.

Another Pilgrim's Way in the province of Cáceres also has its origins in a Roman road. In this case, the one that linked Norba (Cáceres) with Bracara Augusta (Braga) and which crossed the Tagus River over the famous Alcántara Bridge -the current *Vía de la Estrella*. The existence of numerous churches and hospitals dedicated to the apostle along this route, as well as its use by pilgrims since at least the 13th century, turned this route into another important pilgrimage route.

Finally, the recovered Mozarabic Way of Las Hurdes is a journey of reality and legend, from Galisteo, in the Vegas del Alagón, to the deep forests of Las Hurdes up to Riomalo de Abajo. It follows the route of a traditional pilgrimage and colonisation route that ran through the ancient Trasierra towards the lands of Salamanca in the Middle Ages.

The construction of the Sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de la Peña de Francia in the province of Salamanca from 1424 onwards turned this place into an important centre of pilgrimage that eventually became linked to Santiago when many pilgrims on their journey from the south turned off at Galisteo in the direction of Montehermoso to cross the region of Las Hurdes and reach this important Marian sanctuary, from where they then set out on their way to their final destination.



VÍA DE LA PLATA



GR-100

VÍA DE LA PLATA



VÍA DE LA PLATA



SILVER ROUTE

VÍA DE LA PLATA

FROM ALCUÉSCAR TO BAÑOS DE MONTEMAYOR



VÍA DE LA PLATA



For many centuries the Vía de la Plata remained the main communications junction in Roman times, which is the origin of its current importance as a cultural route. Today, it has been transformed into one of the great challenges for thousands of pilgrims from all over the world.

As it passes through the province of Cáceres, the Silver Route passes through some very significant places such as the basilica of Santa Lucia del Trampal in Alcuéscar, the monumental city of Cáceres, the municipality of Galisteo, the archaeological site of Cáparra and the Ambroz valley, among many others.

This entire route is full of history, culture, nature and gastronomy, allowing you to discover a different Cáceres province... Travelling along the Silver Route through the

province of Cáceres means encountering a thousand and one landscapes, all with an undeniable beauty, full of olive groves, pastures and lush landscapes of impossible greenery. But one of the most outstanding attractions on this route is the multitude of archaeological ruins that enrich it even more.

This road is not free of mysteries and legends, such as the one surrounding the origin of its name, but the one that has been maintained over time is due to a phonetic corruption from its Arabic name “balath”, which means pavement.

Undoubtedly, enjoying and making the most of a visit to the province of Cáceres along the Silver Route will be a treat for the senses.

GR-100

MIDE

- 1 MEDIO SEVERITY OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
- 2 ITINERARY DIFFICULTY IN FINDING ONE'S WAY AROUND
- 2 SCROLLING DIFFICULTY IN MOVING
- 3 EFFORT AMOUNT OF EFFORT REQUIRED



ETAPA 1
ALCUÉSCAR - ALDEA DEL CANO



ETAPA 2
ALDEA DEL CANO - CÁCERES



ETAPA 3
CÁCERES - CASAR DE CÁCERES



ETAPA 4
CASAR DE CÁCERES
GARROVILLAS DE ALCÓNETAR



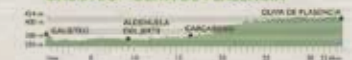
ETAPA 5
GARROVILLAS DE ALCÓNETAR
GRIMALDO



ETAPA 6
GRIMALDO - GALISTEO



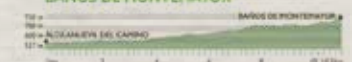
ETAPA 7
GALISTEO - OLIVA DE PLASENCA



ETAPA 8
OLIVA DE PLASENCA
ALDEANUEVA DEL CAMINO



ETAPA 9
ALDEANUEVA DEL CAMINO
BANOS DE MONTEMAYOR



ALCUÉSCAR – ALDEA DEL CANO STAGE I



EI



Church of Santa Lucía del Trampal

DEL CRUCE DE LAS HERRERÍAS (ALCUÉSCAR) A ALDEA DEL CANO

We set off from Alcuéscar to Aldea del Cano, a distance of about 15 kilometres, which takes us almost five hours on foot. On leaving the town of Alcuéscar, a tarmac track leads away from the village. Soon this track becomes a dirt track, and so we advance through pleasant groves of olive groves, holm oaks and holm oaks.

.....
In Alcuéscar you cannot miss the church of Santa Lucía del Trampal, a 7th-century Visigothic temple, unique in the south of the Iberian Peninsula. Find out about its history at its Interpretation Centre.

This road leads us to the municipality of Casas de Don Antonio, which we will reach by crossing a beautiful Roman bridge over

the river Ayuela. Although this road does not go into the centre of the village, it is worth visiting the two picotas or picotas located in the Plaza de España square.

The turn-off to Aldea del Cano is a dirt track on the right-hand side, which takes us directly to the village, which is about 600 metres off the road. On reaching the municipality, whose population does not exceed 600 inhabitants, we will find some remains of Roman forts and villas, as well as several sepulchral inscriptions.

This is an easy stage, to enjoy and get into the plains and pastures typical of the province of Cáceres, which we will find along the entire route.

Technical specifications

MIDE

- SEVERITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT 1
- ROUTE DIFFICULTY 2
- DIFFICULTY IN MOVING 2
- AMOUNT OF EFFORT 3

- DISTANCE: 15.37 KM.
- ESTIMATED TIME: 4H. 44"
- MAX HEIGHT: 532 M.
- MIN HEIGHT: 428 M.
- POSITIVE SLOPE: 22 M.
- NEGATIVE SLOPE: 79 M.



EI



VÍA DE LA PLATA



01 SANTA LUCÍA DEL TRAMPAL

The basilica of Santa Lucía del Trampal is located on the outskirts of the town of Alcuéscar. It is a Visigoth church that stands out for its peculiar architectural features.

02 GASTRONOMY



You cannot pass through Alcuéscar without mentioning its rich gastronomic value. In this small municipality there are some traditional recipes that are perfect for recharging your batteries along the way. Popular dishes include escabeches de habas (pickled broad beans), migas (fried breadcrumbs), calderetas (stews) and pickled tench. As well as all the local Iberian cured meats.



Ham Drying Room

03 MONTÁNCHÉZ



Montánchez ham is one of the most traditional acorn-fed Iberian hams in Extremadura, due to the ideal environmental characteristics for its preservation and curing.



04 RECOMMENDATION TO HIKERS

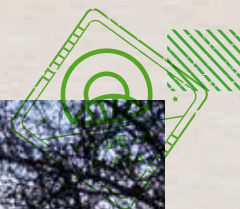
Hiking involves certain intrinsic risks, so we should take into account certain recommendations for the practice of hiking, such as planning the route in advance, wearing comfortable clothes and footwear, being respectful of the environment or always trying to go in company and only on marked trails and safe places.



05 ROAD SIGNAGE

The signposting of the Vía de la Plata as it passes through the province of Cáceres has granite cubes located along the route at each point where there may be doubts about the direction to follow.

ALDEA DEL CANO - CÁCERES STAGE 2



Castle of Mayoralgo or of Garabato

FROM ALDEA DEL CANO TO CÁCERES

Aldea del Cano is a small municipality literally located on one of the main roads that formed the backbone of communication in Hispania during the Roman Empire.

The old Aldea del Cano was known for centuries as Venta del Cano. The location of this municipality in the middle of the Vía de la Plata, as well as on the Cañadas Reales route, gives it an important role, showing us the Roman and transhumant character that identifies the Vía de la Plata.

In the parish church of San Martín de Tours there are several Baroque and Rococo altarpieces, and we continue our route to the

monumental city of Cáceres, from which we are just over 23 kilometres away. Crossing bucolic pastures, we follow the road that now plays with the road to the Camellas pass, from where we enter the city of Cáceres, declared a World Heritage Site in 1986. Founded as a Roman colony, and former cradle of the Order of the Knights of Santiago.

A small pilgrim sculpted on the door of the Church of Santiago is the most Jacobean seal of this city. Its historic centre full of palaces, churches and medieval streets is the perfect setting to end this stage of the route.



MIDE

SEVERITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT	1
ROUTE DIFFICULTY	2
DIFFICULTY IN MOVING	2
AMOUNT OF EFFORT	3

Technical specifications

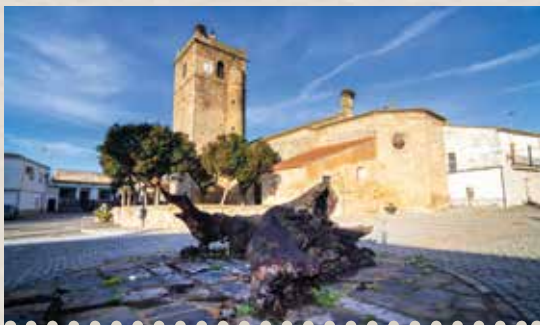
DISTANCE:	23.11 KM.
ESTIMATED TIME:	4H. 44"
MAX HEIGHT:	513 M.
MIN HEIGHT:	364 M.
POSITIVE SLOPE:	401 M.
NEGATIVE SLOPE:	453 M.

E2



01 ALDEA DEL CANO

This municipality is located in the Sierra de Montánchez region and is one of the villages that could be reached via the Silver Route in the province of Cáceres.



02 TUERO FESTIVAL

One of the most important traditions and festivities in Aldea del Cano is related to “el tuero”, a large, dry holm oak log that can be found in the surroundings of the village, and which the “quintos” choose every year for its beauty to move it on 15 August next to the parish church of San Martín, to be burnt on the night of 24 December.



03 VALDESALOR

It is a minor local entity created by the National Institute of Colonisation in 1963. It is also an obligatory point of arrival for pilgrims on the Camino.



04 HIKERS

On its way through the town of Aldea del Cano, pilgrims and hikers will find everything they need to plan and continue their route. Here is located the municipal hostel Miliario del Verdinal de Aldea del Cano, located about 400 metres from the official route of the route.



05 GASTRONOMY

In the streets of Aldea del Cano, as well as the charm of a quiet village, if you visit during Easter Week you will surely be able to taste the typical Rosca del Calvario, a sweet that is given from godparents to godchildren on the Sunday before Palm Sunday.

E2

VÍA DE LA PLATA

CÁCERES - CASAR DE CÁCERES STAGE 3



E3



San Jorge Square in Cáceres

FROM CÁCERES TO CASAR DE CÁCERES

We continue our route and this time we set off from the city of Cáceres, known as “the city of a thousand and one coats of arms”. This city, the provincial capital, a World Heritage Site and the third largest monumental complex in Europe, in which the different historical periods still coexist and survive, and which has been the setting for famous film series such as the famous “Game of Thrones” saga.

You can enter the old town through the traditional entrance, the Arco de la Estrella. Behind you will find a huge and beautiful Plaza Mayor.

The city of Cáceres will surprise you with its narrow cobbled streets, surrounded by Renaissance palaces and churches crowned with nests of storks and other birds, including small urban birds of prey such as the lesser kestrel.

Also not to be missed are the beautiful Torre de Bujaco, the palace of the Golfines de Abajo, the palace of Carvajal, the palace of Toledo - Moctezuma, the Casa de las Veletas, which houses the provincial archaeological museum, and the Co-cathedral of Santa María.

Located on the outskirts of the city and at dusk, the viewpoint of the Santuario de la Montaña is perfect for contemplating a panoramic view of Cáceres.

We leave the city to continue our route to our next destination, the town of Casar de Cáceres, 11 kilometres from the start of the walk, where we can visit the Cheese Museum and taste its star product, Torta del Casar.

Technical specifications

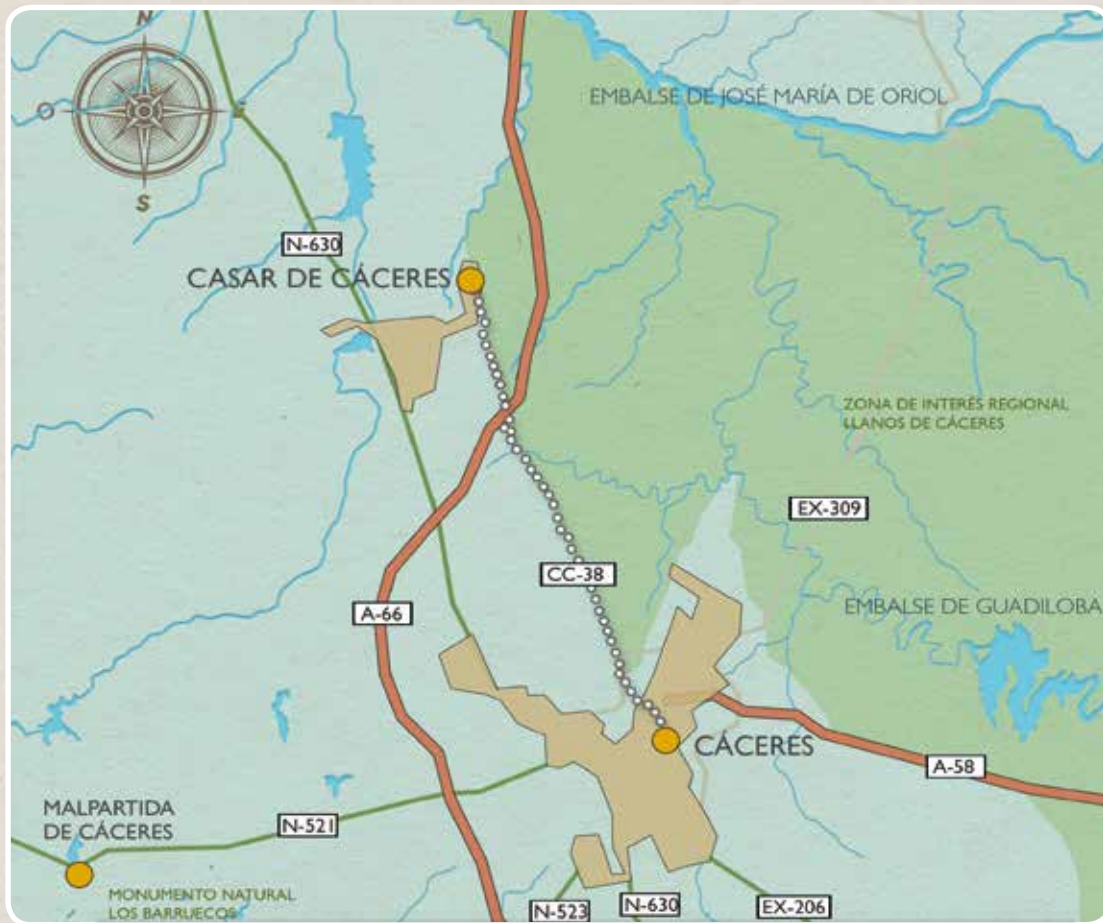
MIDE

SEVERITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT	1
ROUTE DIFFICULTY	2
DIFFICULTY IN MOVING	2
AMOUNT OF EFFORT	2

DISTANCE:	11.03 KM.
ESTIMATED TIME:	2 H.
MAX HEIGHT:	442 M.
MIN HEIGHT:	334 M.
POSITIVE SLOPE:	73 M.
NEGATIVE SLOPE:	154 M.



E3



VÍA DE LA PLATA



01

ARCH OF LA ESTRELLA

One of the most important monuments in the city is the Arco de la Estrella, the gateway to the old town. If you stop for a few minutes, you can see how it is turned to one side.

02

CÁCERES AND ITS EVENTS

The cultural life of Cáceres is very interesting. Depending on the time of year when you travel, you can attend the Womad Festival, or the Virgen de la Montaña festival, a festival of Regional Tourist Interest (May), the Three Cultures Medieval Market (November) and the Classical Theatre Festival (July) or traditional festivals such as Easter Week, declared to be of International Tourist Interest (March-April).



03

GASTRONOMY

When it's time to eat, try typical recipes such as migas extremeñas, torta del Casar or morcilla patatera (black pudding).



04

ANTIQUE HELMET

The complex within the city walls offers infinite and diverse possibilities for all tastes. We recommend strolling through its cobbled streets and stepping back in time. Don't miss the Plaza de San Jorge, the Plaza de San Mateo, the museum of the Veletas, with its cistern, the Jewish quarter, the alley of the bones or its innumerable palaces, such as that of the Golfines de Abajo or the Palacio de Carvajal - home to the Cáceres Provincial Tourist Office.



05

HELGA-ALVEAR MUSEUM



This museum is a foundation created to house works of art acquired by the German Helga de Alvear. It is considered one of the largest and most important contemporary art collections in Spain. Admission is free and there are children's workshops every Saturday.

CASAR DE CÁCERES GARROVILLAS DE ALCONÉJAR

STAGE 4



E4

FROM CASAR DE CÁCERES TO GARROVILLAS DE ALCONETAR

We start our route from the town of Casar de Cáceres. This municipality is known for giving its name to one of the tastiest and best-known cheeses in the world, Torta del Casar, which has had a Protected Designation of Origin since 2003.

The famous Torta del Casar is made with raw sheep's milk and vegetable rennet extracted from the wild thistle, which is then shaped in esparto "cinchos". Once well drained, the cheeses were traditionally cured in 'sardos' or 'broom beds' until they were fit for consumption through an intense curing and maturing process that naturally causes the cheeses to tend to flatten or crack and to achieve a rind that is not fully formed and a creamy interior texture.

This municipality is located in the plains of Cáceres, and as we pass through this stage of the route we can still see some milestones from the Roman period on this road, specifically on the section of the Camino de las Barcas, near the hermitage of Santiago.

We continue our route to our next destination, the town of Garrovillas de Alconétar.

Before reaching this municipality and during the course of the route we will come across the medieval tower of Los Florines and what remains of the medieval bridge of Alconetar.



01 GARROVILLAS SQUARE

A square from the 14th-16th centuries, 4000 square metres in size, representative of rural architecture of the Middle Ages, characterised by a cobbled floor and porticoed houses with galleries and chimneys, and which constitutes a market and leisure space between the two main parishes of the town.



02 ALMOND TREE IN BLOSSOM



This festivity is celebrated in February in a place called “paraje de Gallito”, where the pilgrims come on foot or on horseback.

03 POPULAR FESTIVALS

If this town stands out for anything, it is for its popular fiestas, starting with San Antón in January, San Blas in February and the Almond Blossom Pilgrimage. As well as the festivities in August in honour of its patron saint “San Roque” or the pilgrimage to the sanctuary of the Virgen de Altagracia in September.



04 ROMAN BRIDGE OF ALCONÉJAR

Although this bridge has not been completely restored, it is a 1st century bridge located over the mouth of the river Almonte in the Tagus. It formed part of the Silver Route and some years ago it was moved to save it from the waters of the Alcántara reservoir.

05 GASTRONOMY



In Garrovillas de Alconéjar we can find products from the specialities of hunting or pork slaughter. Although its most typical dish is the potaje garrovillano, a stew made with beans, chickpeas, cod and spinach. As far as desserts are concerned, the most outstanding are the homemade desserts such as floretas with honey and the cagajones.

GRIMALDO - GALISTEO STAGE 6



E6

FROM GRIMALDO TO GALISTEO

We set off for our next destination from Grimaldo, a village belonging to the municipality of Cañaveral, in whose territory the Silver Route, after the Reconquest, demarcated the Kingdoms of León and Castile.

.....
Its location, on the border and next to a strategic communication route, led to the construction of a castle of Muslim origin which, after the Christian conquest, the kings Alfonso X and Sancho IV ceded to the Sánchez de Grimaldo family and to which they granted the right of asylum to any person, where justice had no power.

Next to this castle is the local church of the Inmaculada Concepción, a Gothic temple that is well worth a visit.

Aerial view of Grimaldo

It is worth stopping at this traditional pilgrims' hostel, in a setting that seduces with its natural landscapes and diverse birdlife, and surprises with the hospitality and humility of its people. Surrounded by mountains, vegetation and various springs that provide water to the town and in whose streams we can still find the remains of several mills that were formerly used for grinding cereals.

Don't miss a visit to Cañaveral, of Templar origin, and located in the Mofragüe area, to discover its typical crop: limes, a citrus fruit halfway between the orange and the lemon.



GR-112

VÍA DE LA ESTRELLA



The “Vía de la Estrella” is the name given today to the Roman road that linked the province of Cáceres with the north of Portugal, crossing the Tagus by the famous Roman bridge of Alcántara. For many years, the existence of a road to justify the construction of such an outstanding work as the Alcántara bridge has been pondered, and in recent years the existence of a road has been confirmed, which is not mentioned in the historical sources but of which there are numerous remains (almost complete stretches, milestones, toponymic traces) in the terrain.

This road would leave Norba (present-day Cáceres) to follow a north-westerly direction, crossing the present-day towns and villages of Arroyo de la Luz, Brozas, Alcántara and Segura. Once the Roman Empire had

disappeared, the Vía de la Estrella continued to be used by travellers, Portuguese emigrants who settled in the villages of the present-day Tagus International, by Almanzor’s soldiers in the campaign that destroyed Santiago de Compostela in 997 and by many other military campaigns during the “Reconquest”.

.....
The Via de la Estrella starts in Cáceres and goes to Segura, where it continues the section through Portugal, ending in Braga, where it links up with the Portuguese Way to Santiago de Compostela.
.....

Since its recovery and research, the Vía de la Estrella has become an important factor in the economic development of the area through which it passes, above all due to its importance for tourism as it has recovered its former function as a route to Santiago de Compostela.

ENVIRONMENT SEVERITY OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



ITINERARY DIFFICULTY FINDING YOUR WAY AROUND



MOVEMENT DIFFICULTY IN MOVING AROUND



EFFORT AMOUNT OF EFFORT REQUIRED



DISTANCE: **87 KM.**

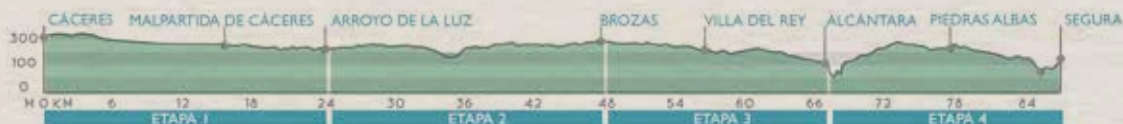
ESTIMATED TIME: **23 H. 20 MIN.**

MAXIMUM HEIGHT: **460 M.**

MINIMUM HEIGHT: **123 M.**

POSITIVE SLOPE: **982 M.**

NEGATIVE SLOPE: **1.158 M.**



CÁCERES - ARROYO DE LA LUZ STAGE I

EI



CÁCERES – ARROYO DE LA LUZ

The road leaves Cáceres through the Arco de la Estrella, crosses the Plaza Mayor in Cáceres and goes up Pintores Street towards the city centre, from where, along Gil Cordero Street, it reaches the Avenida Ruta de la Plata and the N-521 road; just as the road passes under the A-66 motorway, a path appears on the left, the old Camino Real de Azagala, which runs through an area of plains and ponds dotted with posts with white stork nests before reaching Malpartida de Cáceres; in this town we can admire its magnificent parish church, with a large Renaissance façade, hermitages and old noble houses such as the Palacio de Topete or the Casa de Ovando.

Natural Monument Los Barruecos

.....
Two kilometres off the route is the natural monument of Los Barruecos.

The track leaves Malpartida heading northwest towards Arroyo de la Luz under the name of “cordel de Arroyo”, following the path parallel first to the N-521 and then to the Ex-207; the track passes very close to the Arroyo-Malpartida station and crosses the Casillas stream over a small medieval bridge, entering a meadow of large holm oaks that extends as far as Arroyo de la Luz. In this historic town in Extremadura, we can admire the church of La Asunción, as well as the town’s jurisdictional Rollo, the old palace of the Counts of Benavente, now the town hall, and the castle of the Herrera family.

Technical specifications

MIDE

SEVERITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT 1

ROUTE DIFFICULTY 2

DIFFICULTY IN MOVING 2

AMOUNT OF EFFORT 3

DISTANCE:24.30 KM.

ESTIMATED TIME: 6H. 10"

MAX HEIGHT: 459 M.

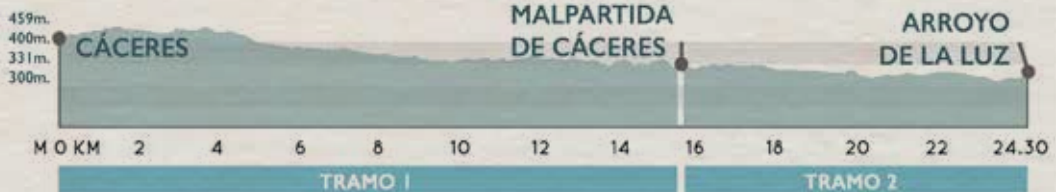
MIN HEIGHT: 331 M.

POSITIVE SLOPE: 116 M.

NEGATIVE SLOPE: 205M.



EI



VÍA DE LA ESTRELLA



01 ARCH OF THE STAR

It is considered the main entrance to Cáceres and links the Plaza Mayor with the Plaza de Santa María.

02 LA PATATERA

Typical sausage from Malpartida de Cáceres made with pork jowl and boiled potato, seasoned with salt and Pimentón de la Vera paprika.



03 NATURAL MONUMENT LOS BARRUECOS & THE VOSTELL- MALPARTIDA MUSEUM

Located in the municipality of Malpartida de Cáceres, it is an area of artificial ponds with large granite boulders. In the middle of the last century, the artist Wolf Vostell founded the museum that bears his name in what was once a wool laundry.



04 A UNIQUE FAUNA

The province of Cáceres has more than 200 species of different birds. Although it would be impossible to mention them all, birds of prey such as the golden or imperial eagle, vultures, kites, kestrels and harriers, as well as great bustards, hoopoes and storks are some of the other species that can be observed and which are protected. Undoubtedly, a great variety to enjoy during the route along the Vía de la Estrella.



05 DEHESA EXTREMEÑA

In this section of the route, the pilgrim can enjoy an extensive landscape full of meadows surrounding the town of Arroyo de la Luz, a very characteristic landscape of the province, which is populated by holm oaks and where we can find farms with sheep and cattle grazing.



E2

Castillo de Brozas

FROM ARROYO DE LA LUZ TO BROZAS

The ancient Roman road leaves Arroyo de la Luz along the path that passes between the Charca Grande and Charca Chica, two large bodies of water dating back to the Modern Age and used for water supply and fishing. Here it becomes the so-called “Cordel de Arroyo”, which leads directly northwest to Brozas, crossing the holm oak wood pasture and passing very close to the hermitage of Nuestra Señora de la Luz, patron saint of Arroyo.

About six kilometres from Arroyo, the path enters the municipality of Brozas, specifically the Araya meadow. In this area the relief changes to find a wide valley through which one of the two banks of the Araya flows. In

this area, the fault had given rise to the aforementioned valley, delimited by the so-called Sierra de Santo Domingo and the Cabeza de Araya, a large granite batholith. From the Araya valley, the road begins to climb towards Brozas, passing very close to the Padre Eterno hermitage. A few kilometres later the landscape changes to give way to the famous Llanos de Brozas, a treeless area traditionally dedicated to cereal farming; the road crosses the Jumadiel stream and approaches Brozas, where the stones that marked out the Roman road are clearly visible, passing by the hermitage of El Humilladero.

Technical specifications

MIDE

SEVERITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT 1

ROUTE DIFFICULTY 2

DIFFICULTY IN MOVING 2

AMOUNT OF EFFORT 4

DISTANCE:23.60 KM.

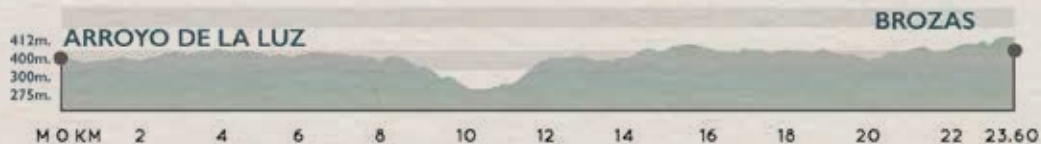
ESTIMATED TIME: 6 H. 15"

MAX HEIGHT: 412 M.

MIN HEIGHT: 275 M.

POSITIVE SLOPE: 295 M.

NEGATIVE SLOPE: 235M.



E2



01 ARROYO DE LA LUZ

In this municipality, of Lusitanian origin, one of the largest indigenous inscriptions in this language was found. The Casillas and Pontones streams, both tributaries of the Salor, flow through it.

02 DAY OF LIGHT

It is the town's big day, this festivity is celebrated every Easter Monday in honour of the town's patron saint and has been of Regional Tourist Interest for 26 years. It is a tradition where religious and recreational events coexist perfectly.



03 SANCTUARY OF OUR LADY OF LIGHT

It is located in the meadow and was built in honour of the Virgen de la Luz in the 17th and 18th centuries. It is Baroque in style.



04 CHURCH OF SANTA MARÍA LA MAYOR

This church, located in Brozas, is one of the most valuable religious buildings in the province. Its proportions are cathedral-like, and in it we can find starred ribbed vaults, tombs and noble coats of arms, which make it unique.



05 BROZAS CASTLE

It is also known as "the palace". It was once used by its inhabitants to repel the Portuguese attack, an event that led to the construction of a wall around it years later. Today this castle is privately owned, although the outside of the fortress is freely accessible.

E2

VÍA DE LA ESTRELLA

BROZAS- ALCÁNTARA STAGE 3

E3



Roman Bridge of Alcántara

FROM BROZAS TO ALCÁNTARA

In this third stage, the Roman road descends slowly towards the River Tagus; from Brozas it leaves at the municipal cemetery, built around the old medieval chapel of San Juan, under the name of “Camino de los Charros”. This road enters the “Llanos de Brozas and Alcántara” SPA, an extensive area that extends over the municipal boundaries of both villages and where we can see some birds. Shortly afterwards, the road enters the municipal district of Alcántara and descends towards the Jartín stream; before crossing the stream, the Roman road passes very close to Castillejo de la Orden, an ancient pre-Roman settlement where the “Tabula Alcantaresis”, a bronze inscription, was found a few years ago.

About 2.5 km from Brozas, the road passes through the municipality of Villa del Rey and shortly afterwards passes by the house of Belvis, another former commandery of the Order of Alcántara. Shortly afterwards, the road crosses the EX-117 road and approaches the hermitage of Nuestra Señora de los Hitos, patron saint of Alcántara, where milestones have been found that certify the passage of the Roman road through this area. The road then turns west to reach the village of Alcántara, built by the Muslims to defend the Alcántara bridge, which gives its name to the village (Alcántara means “the bridge” in Arabic).

Technical specifications



MIDE

- SEVERITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT 1
- ROUTE DIFFICULTY 2
- DIFFICULTY IN MOVING 2
- AMOUNT OF EFFORT 3

- DISTANCE: 19.10 KM.
- ESTIMATED TIME: 5 H.
- MAX HEIGHT: 408 M.
- MIN HEIGHT: 225 M.
- POSITIVE SLOPE: 120 M.
- NEGATIVE SLOPE: 298 M.

E3



VÍA DE LA ESTRELLA



01 BROZAS

This municipality has two outstanding churches, especially Santa María de la Asunción, one of the most important churches in the whole of Extremadura.

02 POPULAR TRADITIONS

Every year, during the celebration of the festivities of San Antón, patron saint of Brozas, there is the blessing of the animals, the offerings to the saint and the dance or “torcido del cordón”, a typical local dance.



03 GASTRONOMY

The gastronomy of the municipality of Alcántara is based on a recipe book that was found in the Convent of San Benito written by the French. These recipes include partridge in the Alcántara style, and sweet pastries such as mormentera, a recipe made with honey and almonds of Muslim origin.



04 ROMAN BRIDGE OF ALCÁNTARA

Its origin is Roman and almost 100 years ago it was declared an Asset of Cultural Interest. It is remarkable for its large dimensions and the firmness with which it is preserved despite being almost two thousand years old. Its strategic location was part of the Via de la Estrella, which linked Spain and Portugal.



05 CONVENT OF SAN BENITO

This convent is one of the great religious buildings of the province, notable for its porticoed gallery and unfinished church.





Roman Bridge of Segura

FROM ALCANTARA TO SEGURA

The last stretch of the Roman road in the province of Cáceres begins in Alcántara, which runs parallel to its walled enclosure to start descending towards the Tagus next to the old Castle of the Villa. From there, it reaches the river, which it crosses over the impressive “puenteromano” bridge. On the other side of the bridge we find the “Torre del Oro”, a defensive tower that also served as a customs office between Castile and Portugal; from there, the Roman road begins a difficult ascent through steep and rugged terrain until it joins the Cañada Real de Gata. In this area, one kilometre from the route of the road, we can find the Menhir del Cabezo, an important megalithic monument that proves the antiquity of the settlement in this area.

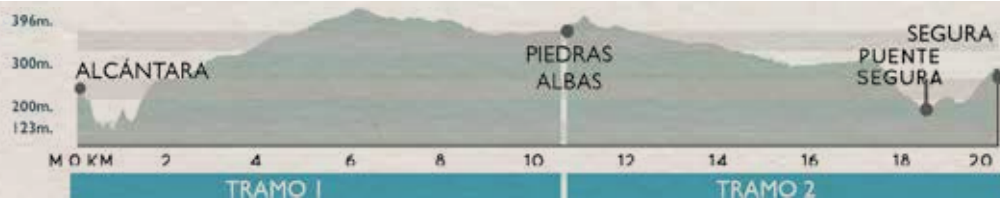
From there, we can take a slight detour off our route to visit Estorninos, a district of Alcántara. From Estorninos we continue in a northerly direction towards Piedras Albas, a small town that was a border customs post until the end of the 20th century. From Piedras Albas we head northwest towards the Portuguese border. The river crossing takes place over the Segura International Bridge, also of Roman origin and very possibly built at the same time as the Alcántara Bridge. Once across the bridge we arrive at the historic village of Segura, which belongs to the concelho of Idanha-a-Nova, from where the road continues its way in the direction of northern Portugal.

Technical specifications

	MIDE	
SEVERITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT	1	■
ROUTE DIFFICULTY	2	■ ■
DIFFICULTY IN MOVING	2	■ ■
AMOUNT OF EFFORT	3	■ ■ ■

DISTANCE:	.....20 KM.
ESTIMATED TIME:	..... 5 H. 55"
MAX HEIGHT:	..... 396 M.
MIN HEIGHT:	..... 123 M.
POSITIVE SLOPE:	..... 460 M.
NEGATIVE SLOPE:	..... 425 M.

E4





01

PIEDRAS ALBAS

This municipality is very close to the border with Portugal and is surrounded on all sides by the municipality of Alcántara.

02

POPULAR TRADITIONS

Alcántara has several popular festivals, such as the one held in honour of its patron saint, San Pedro de Alcántara. The night of 18 October begins with the noise of numerous firecrackers and rockets, where local residents and visitors alike get their faces painted.



03

BURACA ROCK

Between Piedras Albas and Peña Buraca, 2km signposted as an accessible path. Peña Buraca footpath (SL-CC 62).

+ info: www.turismotajointernacional.es



04

MENHIR OF THE CABEZO

The menhir is a megalithic stone monument, elongated and vertically placed. It has been attributed various meanings related to agriculture, livestock, as a territorial, sexual, solar or power marker. In this area of the International Tagus we can find an infinity of dolmens and megalithic elements that make it one of the most interesting areas in Europe to visit.



05

VÍA DA ESTRELA

From the Roman bridge in the town of Segura, the Portuguese section of the Via de la Estrella continues on to Braga, where it links up with the well-known Portuguese Way to Santiago de Compostela. During the first stages of the route we can visit Zebreira, Alcafozes, Indan-a-Velha, Medellín or Bemposta.

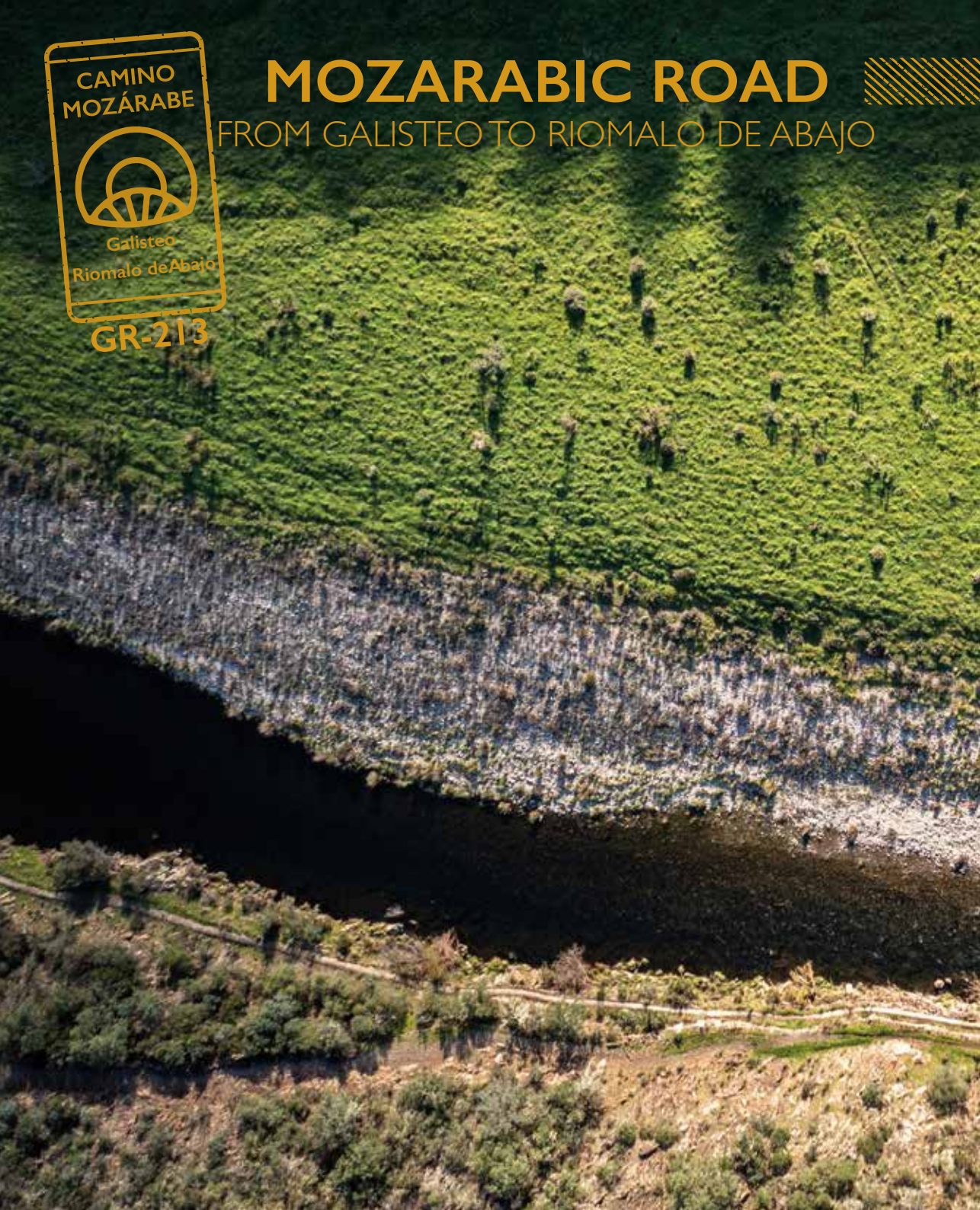
E4

VÍA DE LA ESTRELLA



MOZARABIC ROAD

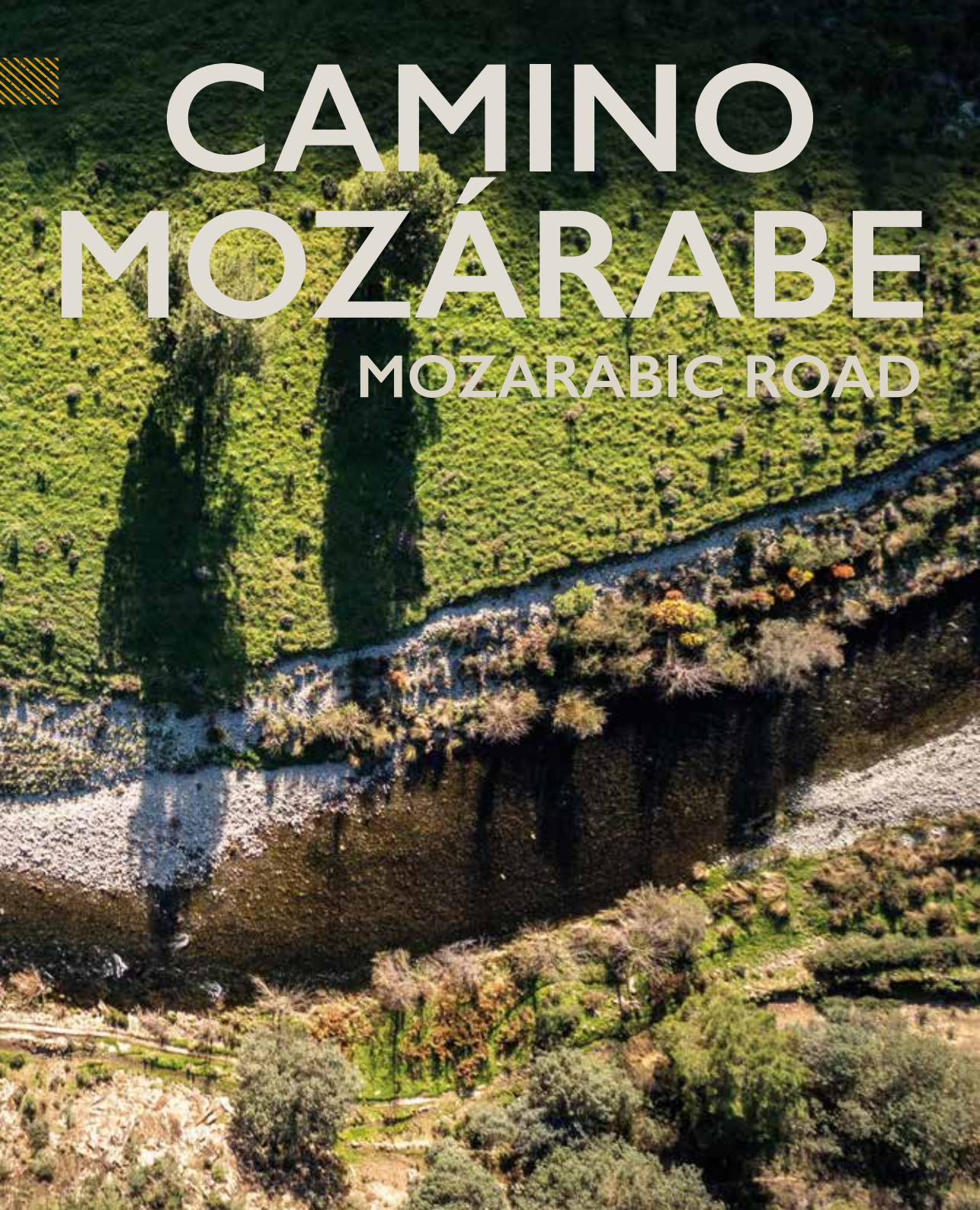
FROM GALISTEO TO RIOMALO DE ABAJO





CAMINO MOZÁRABE

MOZARABIC ROAD





GR-213

CAMINO MOZÁRABE



The third of the Jacobean routes in the province of Cáceres is the recently recovered Mozarabic Way of Las Hurdes, a route formerly used by Christians living under Muslim rule in the area of the Trasierra - which today occupies the regions of Sierra de Gata, Las Hurdes, Valle del Alagón, Trasierra-Tierras de Granadilla and Valle del Ambroz - to link the Silver Way with the Sanctuary of Peña de Francia (in Salamanca) and the Sanctuary of Peña de Francia (in Salamanca), Las Hurdes, Valle del Alagón, Trasierra-Tierras de Granadilla and Valle del Ambroz - to link the Vía de la Plata with the Sanctuary of Peña de Francia (in Salamanca) and with the holy place of the tomb of Santiago de Compostela.

Its origin dates back to the Middle Ages when the Mozarabic population of this territory sought safer places to the north and used this route as a traditional pilgrimage and colonisation route.

A recently approved route of Gran Recorrido (GR-213) with more than 112 kilometres that crosses 9 municipalities and 15 population centres and which is a perfect alternative

to the more traditional pilgrimage routes to Santiago, such as the Vía de la Plata and which connects with it and diverts you towards the westernmost part of the peninsula, through the lands of Salamanca and Hispano-Portugal.

A route full of secrets to be discovered and forests dotted with traditions and legends. Walled historical sites, irrigated lands and meadows, medieval bridges, rivers with infinite meanders crowned by terraces and dry stone walls or a popular architecture of slate and black legend that will take you through paths of mystery to the sound of the flute and the tambourine that still resounds in these lands.

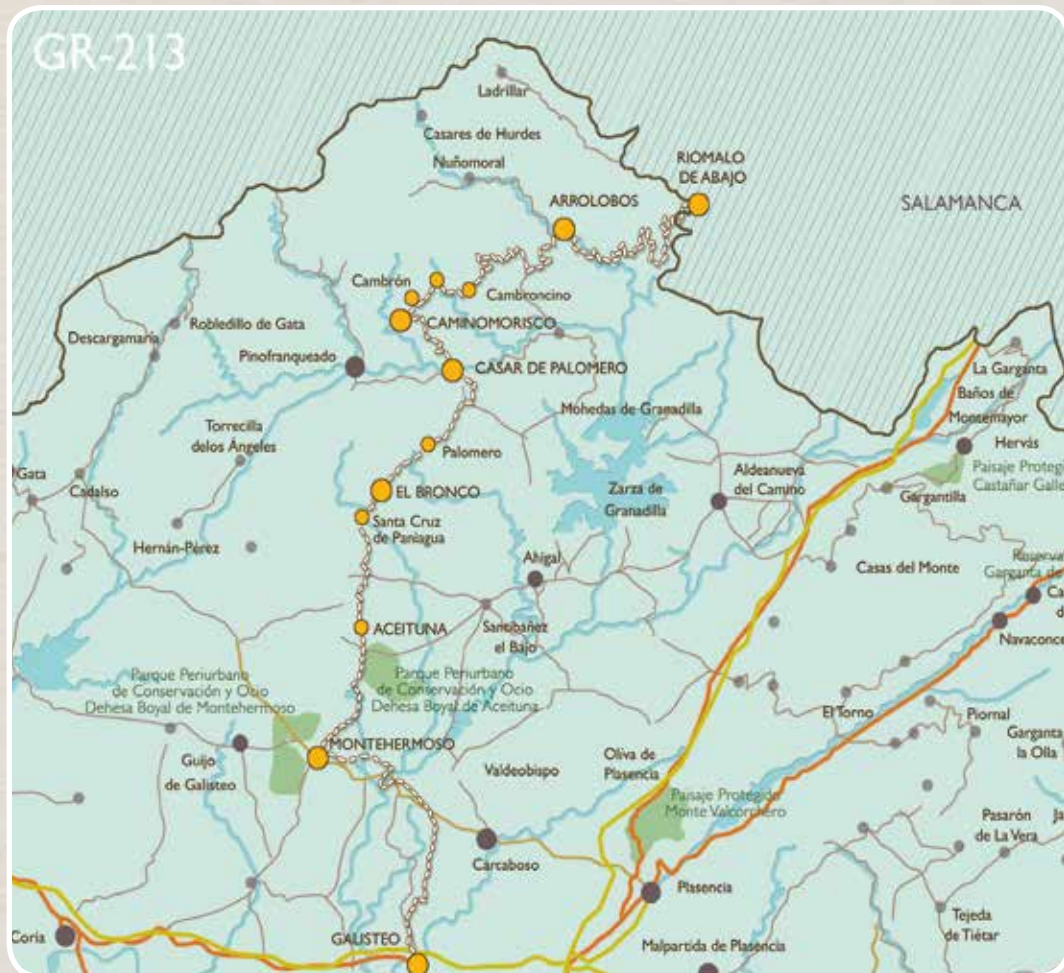
Five stages to make a route that goes from Galisteo to the region of Las Hurdes, where, as Unamuno said, impressed by its landscape, "If in all parts of the world man is the son of the earth, in Las Hurdes the earth is the daughter of men".

A forgotten Pilgrim's Way to Santiago de Compostela that has now been recovered to take you on a journey of reality and legend that is as unknown as it is exciting.

MIDE

- 1 ENVIRONMENT SEVERITY OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
- 2 ITINERARY DIFFICULTY FINDING YOUR WAY AROUND
- 2 MOVEMENT DIFFICULTY IN MOVING AROUND
- 3 EFFORT AMOUNT OF EFFORT REQUIRED

- 1 GALISTEO
- 2 MONTEHERMOSO
- 2 ACEITUNA
- 2 SANTA CRUZ DE PANIAGUA
- 2 EL BRONCO
- 3 PALOMERO
- 3 CASAR DE PALOMERO
- 4 CAMINOMORISCO
- 4 CAMBRÓN
- 4 CAMBRONCINO
- 5 ARROLOBOS
- 5 RIOMALO DE ABAJO



CAMINO MOZÁRABE

GALISTEO- MONTEHERMOSO STAGE I



EI



FROM GALISTEO TO MONTEHERMOSO

We leave Galisteo over the medieval bridge over the river Jerte, from where we have a very interesting view of the town. A tarmac road with very little traffic takes us to the first turning on the right to continue on our way to the town of Montehermoso, our next destination.

The town of Galisteo lived a period of great splendour when it was the capital of the Señorío de Galisteo. This territory also included villages such as Pozuelo de Zarzón, Guijo de Galisteo, Montehermoso and Carcaboso. Of the interesting past that surrounds it, its fantastic wall still stands.

On our route to the next town, we will walk just over 23 kilometres and five hours on foot. This route runs through the plains and irrigated lands of the Vegas del Alagón, where nature will delight us with beautiful landscapes of meadows and farmland dotted with irrigated land and poplar plantations on the banks of the rivers Jerte and Alagón. We share the route with the Cañada Real Soriana Occidental, one of the main transhumance routes on the Iberian Peninsula, leaving it in the vicinity of Valdeobispo, through whose municipal district this stage also passes.

Technical specifications

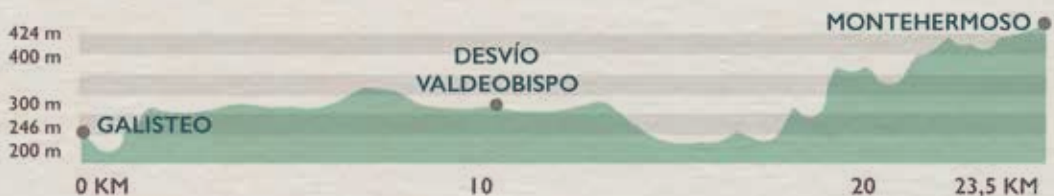
MIDE

- SEVERITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT 1
- ROUTE DIFFICULTY 2
- DIFFICULTY IN MOVING 2
- AMOUNT OF EFFORT 3

- DISTANCE: 23.50 KM.
- ESTIMATED TIME: 5 H. 30"
- MAX HEIGHT: 424 M.
- MIN HEIGHT: 246 M.
- POSITIVE SLOPE: 414 M.
- NEGATIVE SLOPE: 298M.



EI



CAMINO MOZÁRABE



01 GALISTEO

In Roman times, this locality was known as Rusticana and travellers could find accommodation or transport to continue their route.

02 ROMAN BRIDGE OF GALISTEO

This is a beautiful and unknown bridge that some centuries ago was ordered to be built by Don Enrique Fernández Manrique, as can be seen in the coat of arms that stands out on the central stonework. It has seven ashlar arches that span the waters of the river Jerte shortly before it flows into the river Alagón.



03 In this town we can find the Galisteo Lagoon, a privileged enclave for observing everything from waders to birds of prey.

04 MONTEHERMOSO ALTARPIECE

The Baroque church of the municipality has a large main altarpiece, considered a copy of the one that Balbás made for the cathedral of Plasencia.



DID YOU KNOW



05 The famous cap of the town of Montehermoso is depicted in a work by the painter Joaquín Sorolla called "Extremadura. El Mercado" (Extremadura. The Market), which depicts a typical local market scene.

MONTEHERMOSO - EL BRONCO STAGE 2



E2

FROM MONTEHERMOSO TO EL BRONCO

We start from the town of Montehermoso, which was founded as a hamlet of the lordship of Galisteo and eventually became more populated than the capital of the lordship itself. This traditionally agricultural town has historically been isolated from Plasencia by the river Alagón, although it is now the largest municipality in the area and offers services to the other towns around it.

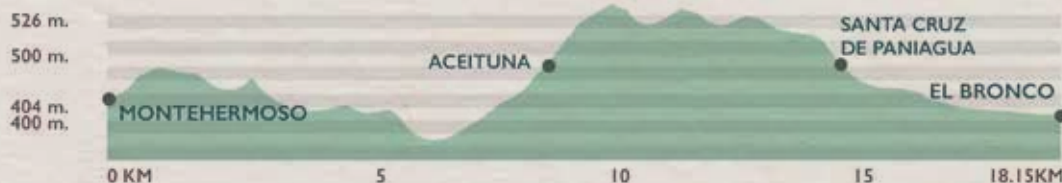
The isolation of the village has favoured the maintenance of a large number of traditions in the area, such as its handicrafts, where the hats and bells of Rivera stand out, as well as its folklore, of which Los Negritos de San Blas, declared a Festival of Regional Tourist Interest and which is celebrated every year in February, stand out.

We continue towards El Bronco (the end of the stage), passing through towns such as Aceituna, where it is essential to visit the church of Santa Marina with its semicircular apse and free-standing bell tower; the Cruz del Agua, a curious Christianised menhir on the outskirts of the town and, in the Plaza del Parque, a figure in homage to the drummer as a symbol of the cultural heritage of the whole area. Our next stop is Santa Cruz de Paniagua, whose heritage offers many possibilities: the church of El Salvador and its valuable Baroque altarpiece, the hermitages of Cristo and Dios Padre, fountains such as La Nueva and La Lechona, the remains of roof tiles and old wine presses, among others. To soak up the traditional culture of the area, don't forget to visit the Olive Tree Interpretation Centre.

Technical specifications

MIDE	SEVERITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT	1
	ROUTE DIFFICULTY	2
	DIFFICULTY IN MOVING	2
	AMOUNT OF EFFORT	3

DISTANCE:	.....	18.15 KM.
ESTIMATED TIME:	.....	4 H. 30''
MAX HEIGHT:	.....	526 M.
MIN HEIGHT:	.....	404 M.
POSITIVE SLOPE:	.....	402 M.
NEGATIVE SLOPE:	.....	395M.



E2



01 CHAPEL OF SAN ANTONIO

This hermitage is located on the outskirts of the town of Montehermoso. It is a small, regional style hermitage built in masonry with a wooden coffered ceiling.

04 SIGNAGE

Along the route and in the different stages, pilgrims will find signs with arrows and different colours depending on the route they decide to follow.



E2

02 DEHESA BOYAL OF ACEITUNA PERIURBAN CONSERVATION AND RECREATION PARK

The dehesa boyal of the town of Aceituna is a true natural and cultural heritage, which has managed to maintain a balance between exploitation by man and the conservation of the environmental resources that can be found there. This area has been declared a Periurban Conservation and Leisure Park.



03 EL BRONCO

This locality is part of the municipality of Santa Cruz de Paniagua. Its parish church of Santa María Magdalena stands out.

05 GASTRONOMY

The typical gastronomy of the area is rooted in the culinary tradition of its ancestors. It is a simple cuisine made with local produce and lamb or pork.



CAMINO MOZÁRABE



EL BRONCO -CAMINOMORISCO STAGE 3

E3



FROM EL BRONCO TO CAMINOMORISCO

We start from El Bronco, a town that belongs to the municipality of Santa Cruz de Paniagua, and from where you can reach Portugal along the road that links the Ambroz valley with the Sierra de Gata.

Along this route you will find a wide variety of flora, with a predominance of holm oaks, cork oaks, rockroses, heather and pines, as well as the fauna characteristic of the area.

This is the beginning of a stage in which, as we advance, we will leave the pastureland and enter a more mountainous landscape, characteristic of Las Hurdes.

We are at the gates of Hurdano territory, passing through the village of Palomero, where the church of San Miguel Arcángel (18th century) and an old wine press that still conserves part of its machinery are of particular interest.

A sea of olive trees floods our path where, as we climb the so-called Puerto del Gamó, we begin to contemplate the mountainous

landscape and we come across the first prehistoric rock engravings such as those of the Piedra de la Rueda.

We continue through Casar de Palomero where three great cultures converged: Jewish, Arab and Christian, and each of them has a quarter in the village identified with a star for the Jewish quarter, a crescent moon for the Arab quarter and a cross for the Christian quarter.

We recommend visiting the Basilica de la Cruz Bendita and several hermitages as well as the palace house of the encomienda de Sancti-Espiritu or interesting lintels of buildings with Santiago de Compostela symbolism in the town. And to complete the tour, don't forget to visit the Olive and Olive Oil Interpretation Centre in this town.

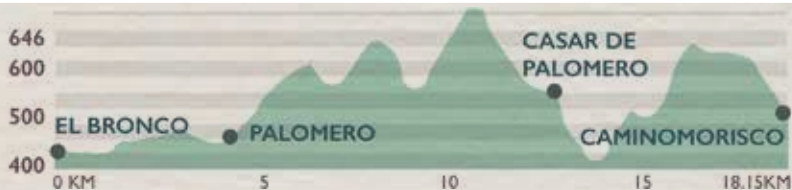
It is also worth taking a detour to Rivera Oveja (a farmhouse located 5 km from Casar de Palomero) following the route of the mills along the River de los Ángeles and its natural pool.

Technical specifications

MIDE

- SEVERITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT 1
- ROUTE DIFFICULTY 2
- DIFFICULTY IN MOVING 2
- AMOUNT OF EFFORT 3

- DISTANCE: 21,26 KM.
- ESTIMATED TIME: 5 H. 35"
- MAX HEIGHT: 646 M.
- MIN HEIGHT: 402 M.
- POSITIVE SLOPE: 682 M.
- NEGATIVE SLOPE: 642 M.



E3

CAMINO MOZÁRABE



01 ERAS

In the typical architecture of the Hurdana there are the so-called "Eras", formerly used for threshing cereals and separating them from the straw, which were in common use by the whole population.

02

THE HURDANO DRUMMER CASAR DE PALOMERO

The Hurdano drummers have transmitted part of the popular culture, from legends to old stories, bringing joy to the festivities, marking the rhythm with their drums. In Casar de Palomero there was an aposada in the Middle Ages which has given rise to research into the Camino Jacobeo Hurdano, as it represents symbols of the road to Santiago.



03

CASAR DE PALOMERO

This municipality belongs to the region of Las Hurdes and is made up of four localities: Casar de Palomero, Azabal, Rivera de Oveja and Pedro-Muñoz.

04

ERMITA PUERTO DEL GAMO

This hermitage is located at the viewpoint of the sierra with Casar de Palomero in the background. It has a unique plaque that reads: "In this place called Puerto del Gamo the Holy Cross was stoned...".



05

ARCHITECTURE OF THE HURDES

Its main characteristic is the use of slate in the walls and roofs of the houses. These houses lacked chimneys and windows, as the smoke would escape through the slate. Their semi-rounded shape was to offer less resistance to the wind.



CAMINOMORISCO - ARROLOBOS ETAPA 4



E4

FROM CAMINOMORISCO TO ARROLOBOS

We set off from the town of Caminomorisco to begin the route to our next destination, the municipality of Arrolobos.

Caminomorisco is a municipality whose population is joined by those of the farmsteads of Cambroncino, Arrolobos, Huerta, Riomalo de Abajo, Cambrón and Dehesilla.

Its peculiar name is due to the path followed by the Moors expelled from the Alpujarras in Granada in the direction of the Batuecas Salamantinas, and is the historical basis for the origins of the Moorish Way of the Hurdes and the movement of the population who sought safer places to the north and used this path as a traditional route of pilgrimage and colonisation.

Before this town was called Caminomorisco, there was a council with the same name which included several villages, including “Las

Calabazas”, the old name of what is now known as Caminomorisco.

The most outstanding building in the municipality is the church of San José. Also the Casa de la Cultura, with its typical architecture of the area, using slate and stone.

Continuing along the route, it is worth stopping in Cambrón and visiting the Water and Environment Interpretation Centre along a path that crosses the Cambrón bridge, built using the dry stone technique without mortar.

When we reach Cambroncino we will be impressed by the church of Santa Catalina (17th and 17th centuries), which is considered one of the most important constructions in Las Hurdes due to its size compared to the farmhouse.

Technical specifications

SEVERITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT 1

ROUTE DIFFICULTY 2

MIDE

DIFFICULTY IN MOVING 2

AMOUNT OF EFFORT 4

DISTANCE:25,42 KM.

ESTIMATED TIME: 7 H. 45''

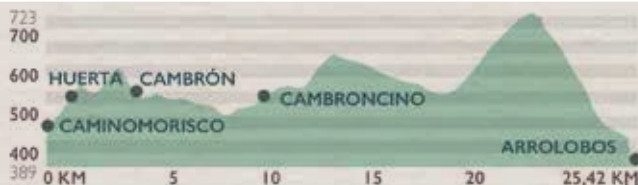
MAX HEIGHT: 723 M.

MIN HEIGHT: 389 M.

POSITIVE SLOPE: 692 M.

NEGATIVE SLOPE: 742 M.

E4





Caminomorisco

01 LAS HURDES CARNIVAL

This festival of Regional Tourist Interest is held every year in a different town and reflects the peculiarities of the region.

02 THE HURDANA COUNTRYSIDE

Something that attracts the attention of all those who visit Las Hurdes is its colour throughout the year. This region enjoys a landscape composed mainly of autochthonous forests, repopulated pine forests, terraced cultivation areas, as well as continuous waterfalls and the meandering rivers that are so characteristic.



03 ARROLOBOS

It is a hamlet in the municipality of Caminomorisco next to the river Hurdano. It is located on the border with Castilla y León and has always been considered a fishing village.

04 SIGNAGE

All along the way you will find signposts that will make your route easier so that you will never get lost and enjoy a landscape that you will never forget.



05 HONEY FROM LAS HURDES

This is the particular gold of this region which is a true paradise for bee hives, full of holm oak groves, cork oak groves, chestnut groves, strawberry groves and landscapes and habitats for these wise insects.

ARROLOBOS-RIOMALO DE ABAJO STAGE 5



E5



FROM ARROLOBOS TO RIOMALO DE ABAJO

This is the fifth and last stage of the Mozarabic Way of Las Hurdes, which starts in the municipality of Arrolobos and heads towards Riomalo de Abajo, on the border between the province of Cáceres and the province of Salamanca.

Arrolobos is a hamlet in the municipality of Caminomorisco, a town in the region of Las Hurdes. This village is located in an area known as “la Junta de los ríos”, a place where the river Hurdano flows into the river Alagón.

It has always been considered a fishing village due to its proximity to the river. These fishermen used to go to the different farmsteads in the area selling what they had caught. Among its streets we can see the typical Hurdano architecture, the bridge over the river Hurdano and the area of Las Eras,

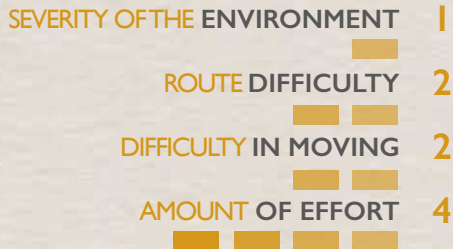
formerly used to thresh cereals (rye, barley, oats...) and separate them from the straw, being these threshing floors of common use for the whole population of the municipality. We can also see wicker, wicker and wood craftsmen.

The route runs through the Sierra de Valhondo and where we find the “Mirador de la Antigua” which offers beautiful views of the Meandro del Melero (on the River Alagón as it passes through the neighbouring province of Salamanca).

Riomalo de Abajo is a small hamlet that belongs to the municipality of Caminomorisco. It is located at the foot of the Sierra de Francia and has only 55 inhabitants.

Don't miss out on tasting its grilled meats or, if you come in summer, taking a dip in its river beach, considered one of the largest in the area.

MIDE

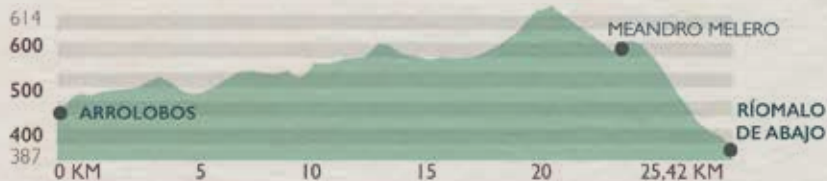


Technical specifications

DISTANCE: 23,34 KM.
 ESTIMATED TIME:7H. 05"
 MAX HEIGHT: 614 M.
 MIN HEIGHT: 387 M.
 POSITIVE SLOPE: 627 M.
 NEGATIVE SLOPE:655 M.



E5



CAMINO MOZÁRABE



01 HURDANA GASTRONOMY

It is related to the living conditions of its inhabitants, with dishes such as kid, honey, migas, moje de peces or ensalada hurdana, as well as matajambres, the dessert par excellence of Las Hurdes.

04 THE HURDANE NIGHTS

The night skies of Las Hurdes are privileged for stargazing. For this reason, it has been certified as a Starlight Tourist Destination, the first region in Extremadura to receive it.



02 MEANDER OF MELERO

This fluvial feature becomes an islet in times of heavy rainfall. It can be seen from the La Antigua viewpoint and offers one of the most beautiful postcards that nature has to offer, with the Sierra de Bejar as a backdrop. It is also a perfect place to watch birds and deer rutting.



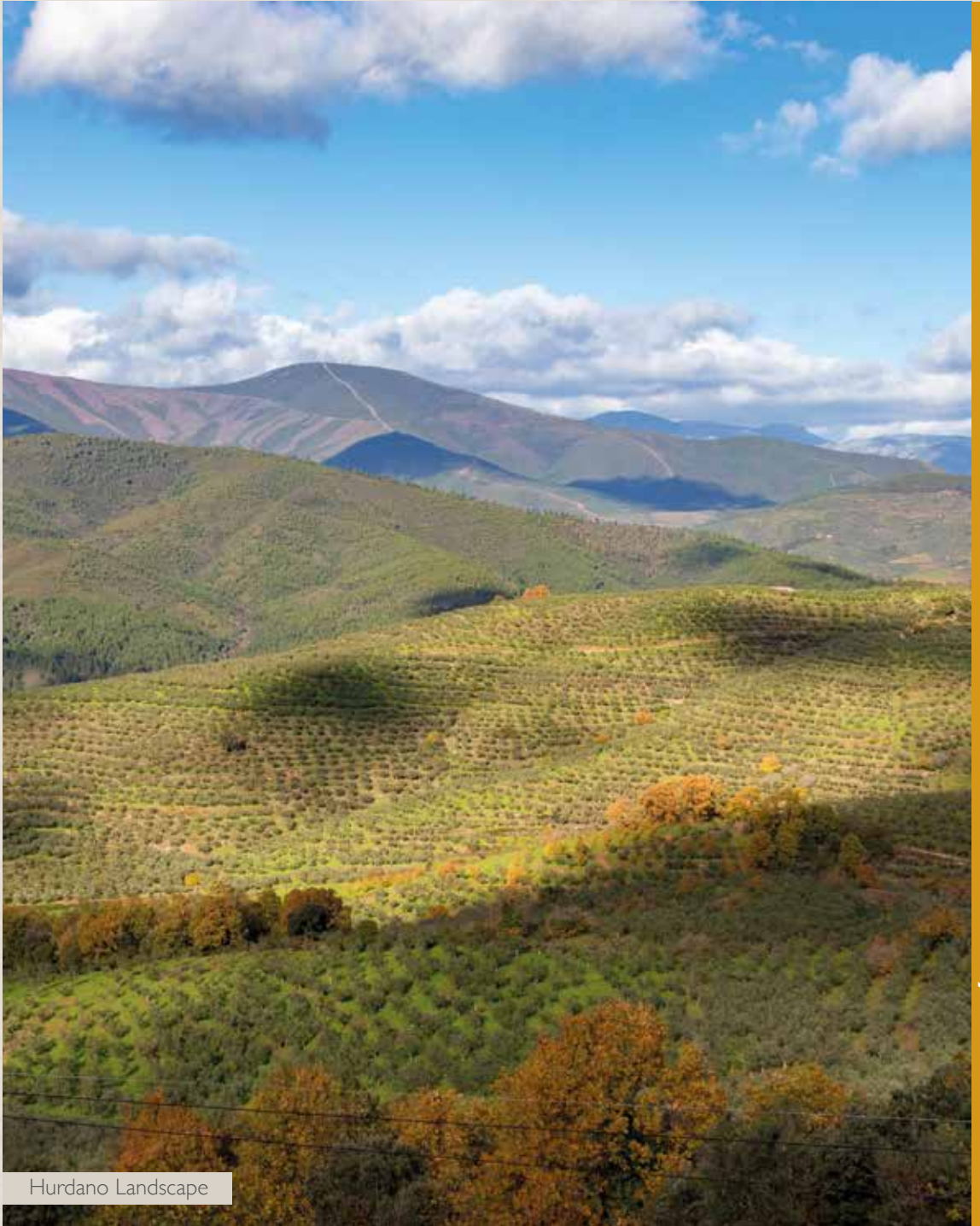
03 WILDLIFE

A list of the species that inhabit the territory of Las Hurdes is enough to highlight the richness of its biodiversity. From falcons to Iberian newts.



05 RIOMALO DE ABAJO

This municipality is home to one of the most outstanding natural pools in Las Hurdes, located on the river Ladrillar, between the provinces of Cáceres and Salamanca.



Hurdano Landscape

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Apartamentos rurales
Casa Grande de Extremadura

AT-CC-00012

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casagrandealcuéscar@gmail.comAlbergue turístico **Los Olivos**

H-CC-00355

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CR-CC-00152

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www.cruviadelaplata.com

Albergue municipal

Miliario del Verdinal**Aldea del Cano** 927 383 002

ayuntamientoaldea@aldeadelcano.es

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posadadelaplata@hotmail.com

Albergue municipal de **Peregrinos****Valdesalor** 927 129 711

alcaldia@valdesalor.es

Albergue turístico **Las Veletas**

AT-CC-00013

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Albergue municipal

Ciudad de Cáceres

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www.albergue-casar-de-caceres.negocio.siteAlbergue municipal de **Peregrinos****Casar de Cáceres** 669 961 887

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TR-CC-00126

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AL-CC-00007

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Hotel balneario

Baños de Montemayor

H-CC-00008

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AL-CC-00039

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Thermalism Interpretation Centre
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