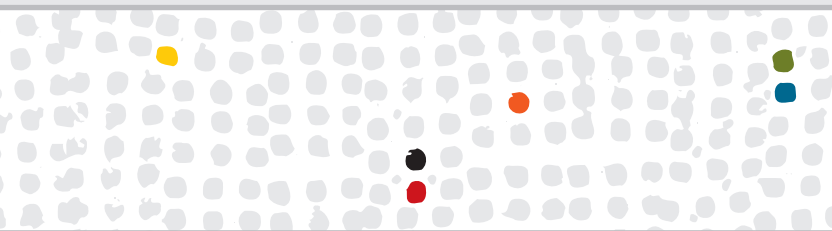


## THE GUIDE OF ÍLLORA



# Thanking to those who have helped in any kind of way

- > **Jose Laredo** for his photographic contribution.
- > **Pedro González** for his guiding through his house.
- > **Juan Manuel** the showed us all the roundabouts of Brácan.
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- > **Nono López Font** owner of the oldest house of Real Street.
- > **Juan Esteban Guerrero** showed us Caño Veralejo and the olive trees.
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- > To all the youth who helped in the **National Camps of Work**.
- > To the page website, "Pájaros de España" <http://www.fortunecity.com/greenfield/macdonalds/296>.  
Thanking them for the photographs of the birds.
- > **And specially to all the people of Íllora.**

## LAST PAGE-A-HELP-TO BUY HOUSES IN SPAIN

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**Edition** > Townhall of Íllora

**Designed by publicity** > Catálogo Publicidad

**Impresion** > Alsur

**Legal deposit** > GR 1852/2003

## Presentation

In the development of a territory the value of its fundamental innate self is an important aspect when attempting to explain historical, social and economic contexts. Therefore the town council has agreed to promote the town of Íllora giving the reader the benefit of facts and attractive links to the town. We have given over much space to local photographs and graphic illustration to form this guide. It is hoped that the guide will provide explanations on the characteristics and form an identity to our community. Included are historical and artistic dates, also information on our natural environment like flora and fauna as well as our innate ethnic properties. Also important celebrations, gastronomis and celebrities. At the same time we have been aware of an attractive presentation in helping youth use this guide. Our ain is to present you with easily accessable information.

The townhall wishes to show you this guide with all its facts and informations, providing you with everything you should wish to know in a clear and concise manner. Residents of Íllora are welcomed to read this guide too, to learn more about their town. The guide may also be of interest to former inhabitants who still have conections with Íllora or just a general interest.

Therefore we recommend you to the guide and know tht when you have read it you will have increased knowledge of past and present of different corners of our town.

*Mayor of Íllora > Antonio Toral Peinado  
Councilwoman of Youth > Rosa Cano Cobo*

## Introduction

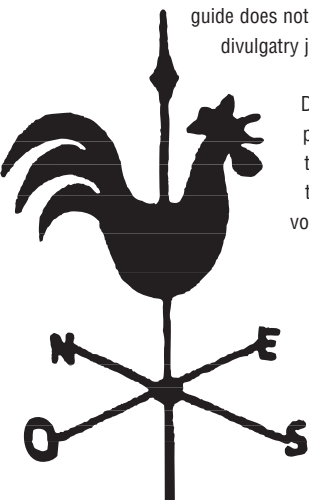
If the wealth of a specific place is an indispensable element for the configuration of its identity, ecologic and ethnologic elements must be linked to the introduction because they can not be ignored at the moment we present actions of coming wealth. One of the key actions in this progress should be putting in weight those hereditary elements, carrying out a work of diffusion of those elements, since we are not able to speak about things which we don't have the knowledge about.

That is why it has been our intention to devise this guide, with wanting to bring the elements to light our minds about inheritance and environment of Íllora, using in focus that integrates, and therefore we talk about traditional tourist dates, natural fields or the ethnographic ones, in order to form an assembly which you can use not only as a tourist conventional attraction, it may contribute our own development as well.

Therefore, extensive integration has been put into this guide, risking us even to include elements or valuations which can turn out being unorthodox if your point of view is even academic or conventional. We believe that this effort is positive and it is going to stand as a precedently significant inside the development of the territory and the conservation of the patrimony, in the legitimate aspiration that the development of Íllora itself is a base of conservation, potentiation and diffusion of its cultural and natural inheritance.

Without being specialists, our object has not been carried out as a work of exhaustive investigation on our inheritance, but we do want to contribute, since our modesty, with a small grain of sand in this progress of construction and diffusion of the hereditary value of our locality. This guide does not intend to be perfect but it is simply a first step in a divulgatory job which is open minded.

Dedication has been given in this guide to make it possible that this guide is a complete instructive tool where visitors who didn't know us before, and those who had already had the chance to be involved with us, can use this guide.



*The authors*

*Juan Peña Agea > José Luís Esteban Sánchez*



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## Localization

**5 anexes** depend on Íllora, all with their own identity.

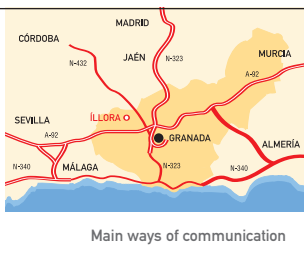
**ALOMARTES** > Situated to the skirt of Parapanda about 4 km from Íllora. its population is over the 2000 inhabitants. Emphasizing specially the source of Alomartes, the mill of the XVIII century and its church.

**TOCÓN** > About 10 km from Íllora and very close to Brácana. Its population surpasses the 1000 inhabitants. Emphasizing the arabian tower which has the same name.

**ESCÓZNAR** > Nearby the fertile plain of Granada, the town has got almost 1000 inhabitants.

**OBÉILAR** > This place is situated about five km from Íllora, you can find there the railroad station. Population of 600 inhabitants.

**BRÁCANA** > About 12 km of Íllora, in the base of the saw of Parapanda, their population is of some 500 inhabitants. Emphasize the church and the Chapel of the Dávila, other nucleos of less great importance are **La Loma** and **Ventas de Algarra**.



## How to go there?

**If you are in Granada** > One must take the highway of Málaga, well from el Camino de Ronda or from the circunvalacion, than you continue the turning to **N 432** or the highway of Córdoba. After leaving behind atarfe and Pinos Puente, we find a desviacion to the right to the **A 336** (Casanueva/Zujaira)

this highway crosses obeilar before arriving to the nucleo of Íllora.

**If you are in Málaga** > **A92** is taking in direction to Granada until arriving at the **exit 211** (Moraleta Zafayona, Brácana) where the **A335** is taking in order to go to Brácana, once passed the town you will arrive at a crossing with the **A 336**, which you must take, after crossing Alomartes, you will arrive at Íllora.

**If you are in Jaén** > The quickest route you could take is taking the **N 323** direction Granada, until arriving at the exit 191 which is connected to **A 92** going to Loja. We continue to the **exit 236** towards the **N432** in direction to Córdoba. Once passed Pinos Puente, you will take the **A 336** (Casasnuevas/Zujaira) crossing obeilar before arriving at Íllora.

**If you are in Córdoba** > We take the **N 432** in direction to Granada until arriving at Puerto López, where we continue up to the local highway **GR-NO.19** which drives you straight to Íllora.

# Communications

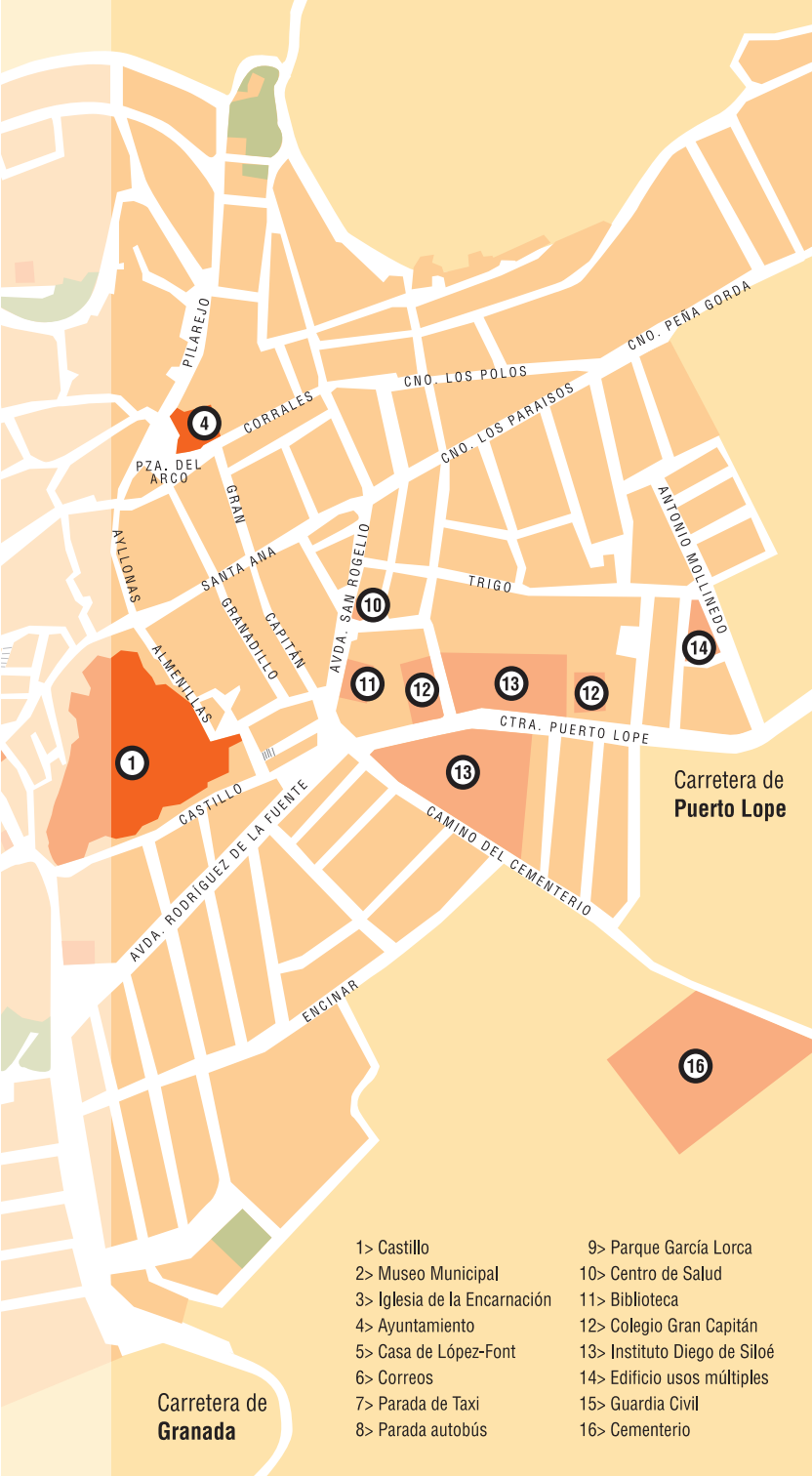
Highway map and realashionships with limitrofes localities.



N

Carretera de  
Montefrío





Carretera de  
**Granada**

Carretera de  
**Puerto Lope**

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1> Castillo                  | 9> Parque García Lorca       |
| 2> Museo Municipal           | 10> Centro de Salud          |
| 3> Iglesia de la Encarnación | 11> Biblioteca               |
| 4> Ayuntamiento              | 12> Colegio Gran Capitán     |
| 5> Casa de López-Font        | 13> Instituto Diego de Siloé |
| 6> Correos                   | 14> Edificio usos múltiples  |
| 7> Parada de Taxi            | 15> Guardia Civil            |
| 8> Parada autobús            | 16> Cementerio               |





# history

Our past history is extensive and rich with many varied peoples and cultures who have passed through. These peoples have left their mark and their contribution to our present day identity is paramount. Our aim is to present basic information which may be of interest to the reader, who seeks more knowledge. In particular we will touch on the Arab links and subsequent Christian reconquests of Íllora through this historic period. All this knowledge written down in the easiest way of understanding, we must be able to omit the way of living of our ancient people. We show you outstanding towns, essential in the hispano-muslim civilization. This itinerary reviews the history of Íllora by this writer who was fascinated by the exotic and exuberant morish remains in Íllora.



## Prehistory

Prehistoric groups in the paleolithic time were nomads their way of life consisting of hunting and gathering. Excavations show tools of carved stone in which have been found deposits of pandera pine, and in the cave of Malalmuerzo (Moclín) we find evidence which is connected to the (then) population of Íllora. More evidences have also been found on the bank of the river Genil.

The first steps towards the economic way of life began with the domestication of animals and the cultivation of plants – we see evidence of this in local caves and quarries.

There is also evidence of that great neolithic innovation – ceramics. The nearby population of Castillejos in Montefrío also had a well developed way of life, the population living in small caves with the interior of copper and wooden construction. **In the slopes of the Sierra Parapanda y Sierra Pelada, there are three burial sites in the form of dolmen belonging to nearby necropolises.**

Unfortunately due to lack of conservation there is a significant lack of physical remains, the principal interest of these resident groups in the zone where we found them, is now open to question.

Dolmen





**Dolmen of the Pedriza de los Majales >** It is found situated close to the hill of the crowns, in its western slope, to some 900 m of altitude.

**Dolmen of Loma de Ciaco >** Is found to some 4,5 km of Íllora in a straight line, toward the north of the locality, in the slope of the Sierra Parapanda to 1.500 m of altitude.

**Dolmen of Pedriza de Guirao >** Situated to 1 km of Íllora in the lower part of the slope of the Parapanda, to 900 km altitude.

## Old age

In the agraric necropolis “the property of Noguerras” near to puerto lope, we find not colective graves but cisastas. Where two individuals were cremated marking a clear difference with preceding cultures. A rectangle of virgen rock was lowed on to a shale bed making the move of large slabs of stone much easier to manoeuvre. The round abouts would have been a burial place while people were in transit. We can verify that this period was the end of the copper culture and the beginning of the influence of phoenicians and tartesica. As a point of reference it is believed that the date of this period was 650 to 750. At this time the town had important contacts with the fenicia civilication. This contact bought about major economic and cultural influences for the population without devaluing the innate culture of the town. Around this period cartaginenses and phoenicians arrived and there was a conflict. However in the year 201 the romans burst onto the scene finding a culturally mixed and racial zone. As the roman administration took over, Íllora was included as a part of its empire. At this time civil war between pompeye and julius cesar broke out in rome, and as result of the civil war here appeared a new territorial clemarcation making Íllora under the administration of Córdoba under the new convention.

## Average age

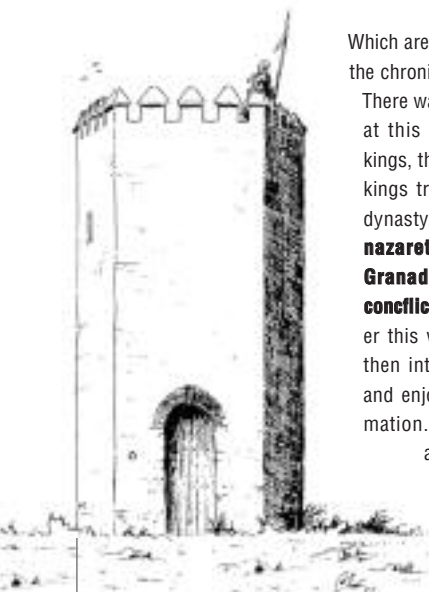
It has been established that the first barbar towns of vaudales and silingios were established in our territory in the year 409. At the end of the roman domination. there was certainly a period of instability when the visigoths were in evidence. Subsequent religious infighting were halted by the roman occupation in all zones under the emperor justinian. Following this tune, there was a period of arabian occupation. Lands were redistributed and people made settlements on the banks of the river Genil, they created new towns.

Into the history of Íllora came a young preacher of the new christian faith. Later on he would become the patron Saint of Íllora called Saint Rodger in english and San Rogelio in spanish. So in those years from 852 to 862 there were to many religion conflicts between ethnic religion and the new christianity. At this time Saint Rodger, did his job in a climate of great presecution from the authorities of Córdoba. This culminated in his death and subsequent martyrdom afther he challenged the arabians who were established in Íllora. when califato is imposed and the lands of Granada are organised in cores, so exists appointments of localities as ilyura or montefrid to the northwest of the core of Elvira.









Encantada Arabic Tower (Brácana)

Which are mentioned of arab kings of Íllora in the chronicles of Fernando III and Alfonso IV.

There was a great deal of instability in Íllora at this time with kings warring against kings, the situation changed when christian kings triumphed and created the nazatrie dynasty. **The territory of the kingdom of nazareth was seen as the right eye of Granada, it was reknown as a zone of conflict and a frequent war zone.**

However this was settled by Fernando III, Íllora then integrated into the nazarie kingdom and enjoyed a healthy economic transformation. Its agriculture became healthier and Íllora benefitted in XV.

The catholic kings began a military campaign against the nazarie kingdom and Íllora was a target of christian troops due to its strategic location,

therefore **the military**

**machinery of Fernando and Isabel**

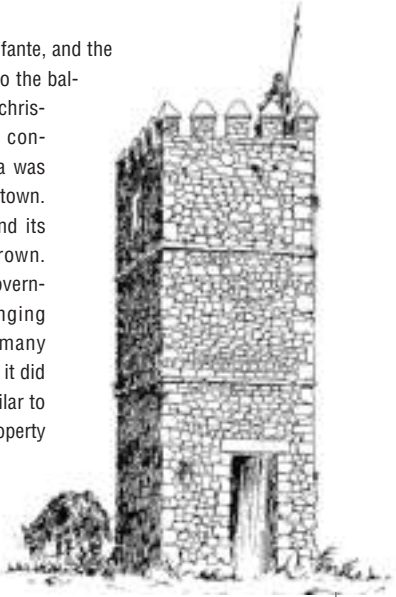
**put up its headquarters in Íllora on the 8 of June 1486, and took the town.**

It was a hard battle with the christian troops making a brave stand, many people

Historic Image



died. The dukes of child, dukes de infante, and the cond of cabra helped many people. So the balance soon went over in favour of the christian troops. After the first millitary conquest Gonzalo Fernandez de Córdoba was named as the first christian mayor of town. It was decided then that Granada and its territories would belong to the crown. During the reconquest of Íllora the governing lords had a great rule in changing things in town. But they created many problems in spite of the state control, it did not come to reach the dimension similar to other andalucian zones. Access to property after the conquests saw native christian and moslems possessing ancestral homes. Economically this was a phase of low subsistence with wheat and barley as a base source of grain for the population communications at this time were negative due to the low level of economics and general living standards. There was also a deficiency in santiary arrangements with only small advances in medicines.



Tocón Arabic Tower



In this period the increase of population is produced, characterized by different ups and downs that produce illnesses and health problems in general way of life. As for the economic structure, to be the farm sector the one that can get on with the high levels of occupation and the weight of the local economics, it reflects the clear division among owners of lands and industrious. **During the first phase of the XIX century (talking about farming and workmen), Íllora lives on stability and peace,** that will be interrupted by the napoleonic invasion and the subsequent war of independence, so the french people stirred up the refusal of our town. Supporting the town at the lifting of Granada in april against Godoy, supporting subsequently to the meeting and inc. Portugal who were enlisted like soldiers against it takes. It remained in a situation of decadences proper to the french troops who carried out our town in a deeply depressed zone. With the coming back of Fernando VII, Íllora will recover its economic and social way of life.

A detailed black and white woodcut map of the town of San Juan de los Rios. The map is enclosed in a decorative border featuring a repeating leaf motif. The town is depicted with numerous buildings, streets, and a central church. The map is oriented with the town's center at the top. The central church is a large, multi-story building with a prominent dome. The town is surrounded by a river, and the map includes various labels for streets and buildings. The overall style is characteristic of 18th-century cartographic illustrations.

# patrimony

They are without any doubt at all, two noticeable and acquaintances elements of the historic and artistic patrimony of Íllora, the Arabian Castle and the Church called the Encarnacion. Although it would be a serious mistake to reduce to those two precincts the hereditary wealth of the municipality, to harbor other buildings of monumental characters. Preserve remainders to indicate the nature and the importance of its nail, from neolithic tombs, passing by networks of atalayas who played a key role in defensive structure of the nazarie kingdom in Granada. But we can not limit the patrimony of Íllora to relation of constructions of greater of smaller value, as corresponds to an alive community that has been growing into the history, one must emphasize in the separated elements that it can seem as a scarce significacion and transformation of the environment of Íllora, and so we can visit interested places where you can decive to know the past and the present population. Therefore we have included in this guide, streets, private places, intending to offer an indication to whon who explore on their own slopes of the nucleo urban, where without any doubt at all, you will discover the wealth and tradition of Íllora.







Rampart

## Arabian Castle

The castle of Íllora dates to the califat period IX-X century, although subsequently it has suffered large modifications, their situation is strategic, in the place, heigh of the great peñon that dominated the town. **The importance of their fortification and their geografic localization, they carried to be considered the “right eye” of**

**Granada.** It was permanently in conection to a network towards Moclín and Montefrio. This network in intelligence transmitted all the military information on the movements of christian regional troops. The nazarie had been in conection permanently and was been in conection as quick as possible from the elements which are still remaining we can emphasize the north cloth, which is the only thing that still conserves its beauty and historic round abouts. At the north side you still can see the tower of tapial. To finish the arabian time, they had occupied more of less the southwestern side conserving a cloth with three towers semicircular, solid of two bodies as well these side played a great rule in the nazary time. The castle had been a silent witness of iimportant intrigues of courts. Between those two walls were named abencerrajes sultan to abu hassan ali, subsequently dethroned by yusuf the V the mere of Íllora played a decisive role in the destitucion of mohamed VIII



Castle



and the subsequent detention of his visir the ford of Íllora had to give the key in hands of the catholic kings in the campaign of conquer. The great captain, he was the first one who was named mere of Íllora and so people started to use the place in order of farming and with shame the castle was being deteriorated due to the apathy of the authorities and the continuous plundering on the part of the local population.



Excavation



Turret

## The Church named la Encarnación

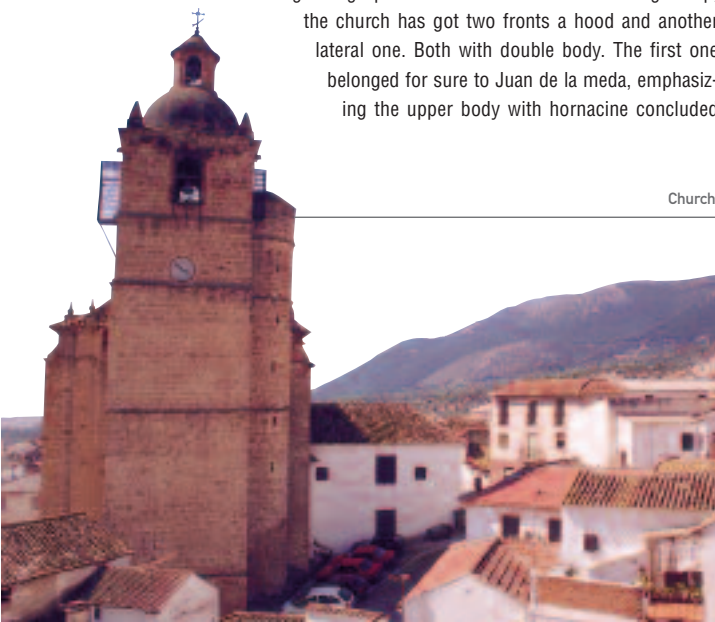


Principal Door

The main building was designed by Juan de Maede in the XVIII century with the tower built around 1541 and designed by Diego de Siloe. **The choir and, main building are in gothic and renaissance style.** The main building is divided between four pillars separating the main body and giving it a feeling of great height. Windows can be opened in a round way. The mayor building is squared made by marmol and the barroco time shows its lifestyle through the whole place. The older pillar in the middle shows you the older character. The tower is high behind

the headquarter. If you ask, you can go up and see the big bells which are still used. The sacrestie has got a round hight, with only two windows motivated by shells and other themes.

The sacristy that lodges in the lower part of the tower ceiling of presents canes very well worked out. The outside of the church is nice looking and made in an easy way. It is a great monument at the same time. The church shows you the low part made of easy work and growing up to some different stone work higher up, the church has got two fronts a hood and another lateral one. Both with double body. The first one belonged for sure to Juan de la meda, emphasizing the upper body with hornacine concluded



Church

with great expressive senses in the lateral one, of manierist, emphasizes by a group of sculpture, what is been said that Íllora church has one of the most beautiful paintings originating in the convent of Saint Francisco, an a serie of sculptures of the XVIII century.

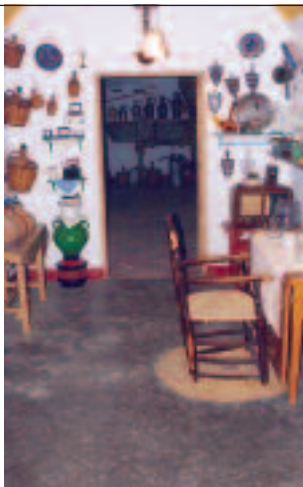
## Church of Dolores

Translated to english, Dolores means pain, so well known as the church of pains, the temple dates of the year 1781, corresponding its edificacion to **neolitic styles**. Under the direction of an arquitect called Francisco Aguado. **The floor is of greek cross**, with a sealing where the light comes through small holes which are half circuled. The front of the church is organized from a vain one aditelt, with a borbonic shield and a vain one half circuled that culminate in a retea of fronton, the extern appearance can be recalled in some elements to churches of Montefrio and Algarinejo, for example in the disposition of the roof, among parts which are conserved inside emphasizes the adoration of the shepherds, of Juan Melgarejo, dated in 1703.

Alomartes Church



## The Mill Museum of Alomartes



Local Museum

Just outside of the town of Alomartes is a curious ethnic mill museum. **This is an ancient construction of the proper town** and was in full working order up until a few years ago. It is the only survivor out of a group of mills in this area. Antonio Izquierdo who is the caretaker and museum founder has been collecting various artefacts from other mills in order to put to present and historical account of these mills and the **traditional way of life in this area**. Near to the mill is an old system working with its original pump mechanism- it is believed to be the only one left in Spain. The mechanism is based on the compression of air, allowing the water to rise to the highest part of the property.

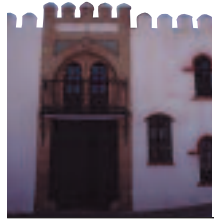


Local Museum



## López font house

This is one of the most beautiful houses in Íllora and was built between 1890 and 1917 in an **attractive neomudejar style**. It was built by indian people from Cuba. The property boasts beautiful spacious roman gardens giving an attractive view point from the house and also on its entrance. The romantic gardens also encompass both english and french styles while the house itself is on two levels. The entrance has got a large gate and the front of the house has symmetrical proportioned windows. **Inside there is a chapel in the neogothic style.** Inside the house there are interesting objects from the beginning of the twentieth century including a cupboard once belonged to the empress Victoria Eugenia.



López-Font House



Alacena



Garden

## Townhall (the ancient old Convent of Saint Peter of Alcántara)

The building which is now used as the townhall, once belonged to the ancient church of the convent of the order of Saint Peter of Alcantara. **The cost of build-**

**ing was met by contributions of the towns inhabitants.**

The building work began in 1669 and completed in 1688. The convent had a clear social function in that it was used as a hospital and an accommodation for the needy. The nuns vacated in 1835 and the convent was auctioned in the same year. However the church was still used. The architectural style is austere, and it corresponds well to its original function.



Townhall

## The Museum

Dated to the year 1738, in **neoclastic style**, first of all it has been a jail, but then they changed it into a town halls which then changed into a museum. The two floors and a wall divided into three parts, which shows you three balconys as decoration. There you can find the townhalls sign on top of it. A tuscanic tradition, inside you may see ceramic and antique arabian things found in the castle together to some information about the ancient life forms in Íllora. The museum is interesting to see and always open in the afternoon after five.



The Museum

## Atalaya towers

The legendary feature of the latest run of the crown of nazaries of Granada, at the frontier between arabian and christians was situated in Íllora. In order to look after this frontier, they created a complex of two groups of towers which became useful for the nazari troops, there they did use **transmissions by fire or by mirrors**. Both groups were divided, altayas who made their defence and the towers of alqueria, which had its defense and where people could hide as well. Knowing how important defense was a lot of towers were being built but by the years damage and the exploitation of land has failed in their care so any are lost but still we can talk about the:

---

**Torre de la Mesa o de la Cuesta** > Situated at 4 km from Íllora close to the Sierra Madrid, altitude 926 m. a circular construction of maciza and mampose. In spite of not being taken care of 6.9 m altitude are still giving you anhistorical view.

---

**Torre de la Encantada** > Situated at 2 km of Brácana and about 3 km of Tocón, its octogonal construction from 2 m length and 4.1 m altitude, still shows you squared rooms. Their is only 3.2 m altitud left, they have found roman ancient rests. In the past with 639 m altitude, control must have been easy all over the direction to Loja and Alomartes. A vision to the towers of tocon and morron where easy to considerate.

---

**Torre de Tocón** > This arabian tower presents differents to other towers because it was built down town using a normal main building on the other side.

---



Mesa Arabic Tower

## Urban structure

The old village of Íllora is built around two main buildings of the town, the church and the castle. Its streets turning up and down because of living upon a hill. It shows you urban character of an old part and a new part in Íllora. **The main nucleo part of population is divided into two, the military one and the religious one.** You rather get yourself lost into small streets just to see and watch turistical and cultural differents.



Camaretas Street

---

**The Camaretas** its small houses can remind you to popular places in the North of África, going straight up to almost the castle, those places must have been the beginning of the defence of the castle.

---

**The Peñascos** where rocks and plants have there own characterity like the belly of venus and sedum. Traditional arquitecturre is being conserved around streets like Fuente Apolo and Horno Higueras.

---

The **Calle Real** must have been the main street untill a few years ago, this streets still shows big houses with beautiful entrances.

---

**San Sebastian Square** where you can find popular construccions as well as huge houses.

---

**Cuestezuela** is another representative street, every street starting with cuestemeans hillside, so you will find here that you must go up or down. For example Cuesta del Pilar Alto or Cuesta de las Pilas.

---



Sánchez González Street



## Houses of Íllora

There are still traditional houses where you can see the old design which shows you a past, these kind of houses usually belonged to the rich and the entrance would show you the wealth of each person. Its interesting most of these houses are situated in the old part of the town around the San Rogelio square and main street, as well San Sebastian or Calle Ayllonas. We'll show you different examples: The House of Captain **Gran Capitán** Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba (around the XV century) is one of the wealthiest. And then the house of **Sánchez Gonzalez** which is more of this period. The House of the **family Rulz Órquez** is found at Santa Ana street, a really wealthy house of this century.

The House of **Juan Peña Aguado** at Ayllonas streets as well an beautiful house as well inside as outside at San Sebastian square is found the popular andalusian House of **D. Juan Moraga**, which architecture is very typical of Andalusia.



Typical Local House

Typical Local House





Landscape

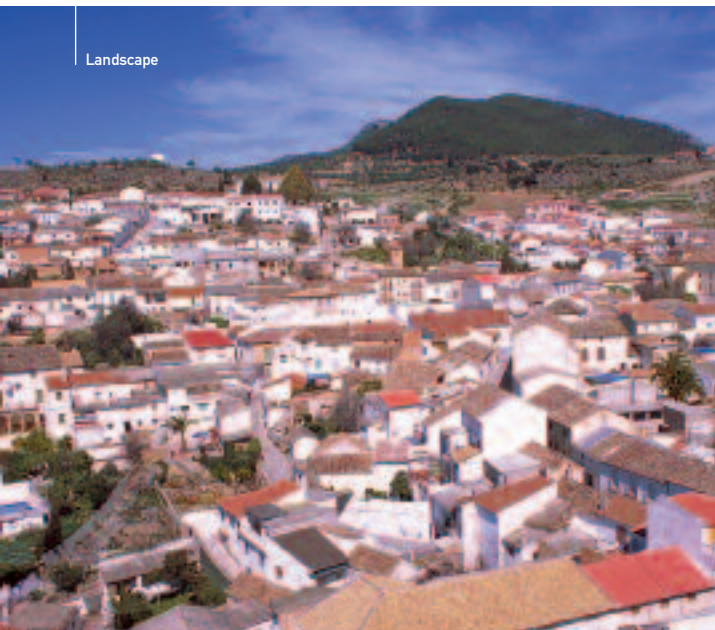
## Sightseeing and vantage points

The Sierra Parapanda is situated at 1600 m altitude, that is why it is found as a big natural vantage point. If you are on this hill, you may see Granada. Although there are many vantage points, where you can enjoy yourself bird watching or sightseeing, campings of work are being celebrated in Íllora and they have made it possible to see three special vantage points for example;

**El mirador del Morrón**, you can see on a clear day Sierra Magina and Sierra Tejeda, but it offers you a sightsee.

**El mirador del Tajo del Sol** is found on the Sierra Madrid where you can have the opportunity to watch the Parapanda.

**El mirador de la Cruz del Padre Joaquín** is the nicest point in order to watch the urban construction of the town, from there you will be able to see the modern part and the ancient part of the town.



Landscape

# ethnographic

Íllora is rich in ethnographic places which isn't really seen by the people of Íllora, because of seeing it each day. This patrimony has to be found in gastronomic traditions and around the house. In this publication we want to show you the ethnographic learnings of land and labor. Camp life has been destroyed by people coming to live in Íllora, and properties were coming down because of not living there. Nowadays things are changing again and people do return to the campside in order to make a living, campsides are being rebuilt in order to return there. Sometimes dry places must be kept well, as well in order to return the old ancient wealth of nature and fountains. Singular buildings made of stones and so characteristic in the country side are going to be rebuilt in order to get this rich look of quiet landscape. The way they made lime, the way they made water reservoirs, the way they made moors, bit by bit we will show you ethnographic knowledge of Íllora and its landscapes.



## Hiding places and guard places

Life of a campside boy who looks after cheep, is not easy. He has to stay out during days in order to let cheep eat grass up in the hills. They usually have sleeping places up on the hill made by stones. They were handmade in spite of not having machinery to build houses. **They look like talayots of Balears.** It isn't easy to

find one if you don't know where to look because the stones are used of it's own landscape, and they made it look like a hut. Normally on private land but they did make some on public land as well. You can't find them anywhere else so that is why it is recommended to go and watch them yourself. On this page you see one at the Cerro de la Horca.



Refuge





## Landscapes

Flat landscapes where a point of work in order to recollect cereals of the andalusian lands, so from Íllora too. The construction of flat land is almost made by hand because stones had been put one by one throughout the whole flat land, that is why it is easy to recognize them if you go out in order to find them because its circular way of building is easy seen by each.

Those places weren't only in order to work, they used them for social occupations, because it is known that their social activities were hold there.

There is a lot of flat land made by men but the biggest amount of them are on private properties.

On the photo you can see one of those typical flat lands made by men in Íllora. Flat land made by men is called eras in spanish.



Era

## Water reservoirs

In our country you can find fountains but water reservoirs as well. In our dry landscape is such a water reservoir a very rich element. They were built by stones of the landscape and traditional finished painted with lime, down town you can find water reservoirs too. Nowadays a lot of them are ruined but there are still properties who have made it possible to leave them the way they were like the one you can see on the picture. They were being built by professional builders whose job is actually in extension.

There are still reservoirs which were rebuilt with more modern stones and some with a beautiful finish. Its water is coming from far down the earth and its healthy and clean in order to drink or water the olives.



Pozo

## Properties

Named cortijo in spanish are those building who are built outside the village in order to live on a land and to enjoy rural andalusian landscapes.

They usually were a mixer of house and farm, etc. All because they wanted to mix the farmland with the living. In order to build them, they normally used material

found around the house and they were usually built by the owners. Those properties used to be social and economical life out of town. Most of them are being left by the owners in order to live down town. A property used to have a main house and next to it a part for grain or other uses. The way they were built by stones and rural material, it is said that in the moors of such a property summers are cool. In the last years a lot of cortijos are

in ruin but nowadays a lot of foreigners are rebuilding them in order to have a property in Spain. On the pictures you can see two properties in use nowadays.



Farmhouse

Alomartes Farmhouse



## Fountains

If there is not too much rain, you can find a dry mediterranean landscape, specially in summertime. So in, this time life is given by fountains. Fountains can be found through the whole town of Íllora and in its annexes. Generally water fountains let us have a stop in our daily walk in order to have some fresh water. Mayor part of Íllora's fountains are made of stones which they have taken from there own landscapes. So this gives us a rustic and ancient look and then so traditional fitting in, into the landscape. There are public fountains and other ones which are from private properties. So with the information we give you, you can always visit them and if they are on private properties, just ask. Spanish people are often open and friendly people. If you go through the andalusian land, it will be difficult to forget the flavour of the water in Zumacal, Pilarillo and Moral.



Pilarillo de los Terreros



## Majadas or Apriscos

The importance of the economy of agriculture in Íllora is close to goat and kid livestock farming which is very adaptable to this dry area, it hasn't got so much to do on it and the livestock of goats and kids are possible to be seen in any camp-side of Íllora. At the situation they made yards which were made with stones so

that goats could stay in there.

These yards were built by stones taking out the proper land. When they were built, they were called in proper spanish language majadas or apriscos. If it was called an apriscos, they suppose to be built like a circul and if they were built squared they were called majadas, you can find apriscos in Olla de los Endrinos or los Hornillos etc.



Aprisco

## Lime

In ancient times lime was been known as an important need for every home in town, and in order to make it, the environment was able to help making it. So

sediments were used in order to put in wood and other natural elements, which were burnt together with limy rocks until lime was been made. Making lime wasn't as easy because lime was made far away from town so when finished it had to be brought to town which was very hard working, you needed to do a lot of physic exercise. Lime was used for painting and that has made that Andalusia has its own identificacion of white houses which do reflect sun and make houseless hot.



Lime



## Reservoir or pools

It isn't necessary to say that water is always appreciated in a dry land and there, where agriculture is used to be a living even more. Reservoirs are used to keep the water of rainy days for the dry times of the year. You can find them around Íllora. The construction is simple and normally rectangular or squared, you may find some as circles or semicircles. Even if the reservoirs are used for agriculture, they were used over the century as pools for many children of the town because of not having a private or public swimming pool. It is a pity that a lot of them are gone. Water is still one of the principal needs because without water people can't water the vegetables or olive trees which are the main income of south of Spain.



Pool



## Albarradas

Albarradas are men made, to change the course of rivers. Although you could understand why people did this, all stones put together look like they wanted to changes natural course, but they did it in case water would come down in rain times for instance if you have cereals planted, water would drawn the whole area. But they changed it so good that water is caught in a hugh water reservoir in order to use it in case they needed to water plants in dry times. This construcion is hand made and normally done by people who don't have other economic resources. If you want to see some of those men made albarradas, you must go up the Parapanda hill up to Alomartes (Huerta Cambil) and then to the Merendicas, close to Cañada Honda. There we may find other tradicional hand build construccions, as a lime hole, and a hidden point. People think that those Albarradas are helping to approve the environment.

Albarrada



# surroundings

The surroundings where we are living, are determined in order to know about things, for example the hours of light, the pluviometric system, the altitude or the geologic ways are elements that do make a landscape something characteristic and unique. If to this we add the human intervention in the middle and the uses that it can be given to that concrete place, we find us in the middle of where we live, it is marked by the way we treat it, and there we do automatic comparisons of other places with our own environment. Sad but true to say that little is left over from the wild and clean natural habit which were known by the ancient towns which were preceded by us. What happened to our landscapes is that they are being exploited, excessive used, repopulation had been badly focused so that the image offers us a transformed and domesticated change of its ancient ecosystem. However, in its progress of regeneration, nature is forced to go on and with our contact with the fields we can participate in nature happenings. We will treat the ecosystem the way that those who are interested can have a better interpretation about nature. Many concepts are omitted, since this guide does not intend to be a natural treat of flora and fauna, but an introduction near to show natural resources, as can be the etomologic one, given as a theme in order to think about it. We expect that this surrender of natural resources will serve you to value our municipality which is in many occasions forgotten.





## FAUNA OF ÍLLORA

- 1 > Eagle *HIERAETUS FASCIATUS*
- 2 > Roquet pico *PTYONOPROGNE RUPESTRIS*
- 3 > Black bird *OENANTHA LEUCURA*
- 4 > Red roquet *MONTICOLA SAXATILIS*
- 5 > Loonley roquet *MONTICOLA SOLITARIUS*
- 6 > Sparrow *PETRONIA PETRONIA*
- 7 > Red breast *PYRRHOCORAX PYRRHOCORAX*
- 8 > Escorpion *EUSCORPIUS SP*
- 9 > Coli red *PHOENICURUS OCHRUIROS*
- 10 > Heron *MARTES FOINA*
- 11 > Common bird *PARUS CAERULEUS*
- 12 > Black common bird *PARUS MAJOR*
- 13 > Blond hearth *OENANTHE HISPANICA*
- 14 > Picogordo *COCCOTHRAUSTES COCCOTHRAUSTES*
- 15 > Duck *PLEURODELES WALT*
- 16 > Toad *BUFO CALAMITA*
- 17 > Triguera *MILIARIA CALANDRA*
- 18 > Snake *MACROPODON CUCULLATUS*
- 19 > Mountain escribano *EMBERIZA CIA*
- 20 > Betic toad *ALYTES DICKHILLII*
- 21 > Mericional toad *PELODYTES IBERICUS*





- 22 >** Crown falcon *LANIUS EXCUBITOR*
- 23 >** Common zarzero *HIPPOLAIS POLYGLOTTA*
- 24 >** Fly *PHYLLOSCOPUS BONELLI*
- 25 >** Lila *SAXICOLA TORQUATA*
- 26 >** Curruca capiroxada *SYLVIA ATRICAPILLA*
- 27 >** Common pinzon *FRINGILLA COELEBS*
- 28 >** Pardillo *CARDUELIS CANNALINA*
- 29 >** Mountain cogujada *GALERIDA THEKLAE*
- 30 >** Faisant *CIANOPICA CIANUS*
- 31 >** Rat *SUNCUS ETRUSCUS*
- 32 >** Water escorpion *NEPA RUBRA*
- 33 >** Libel *LIBELLULA DEPRESSA*
- 34 >** Eslizon tridacilo *CHALCIDES STRIATUS*

## FLORA OF ÍLLORA

- A >** Begonia *PEONIA BROTERI*
- B >** Orchid *OPHRYS LUTEA*
- C >** Arce of montpellier *ACER MONSPESULANUM*
- D >** Butterflower *RANUNCULUS FICARIA*
- E >** Narcis *NARCISSUS CORDUBENSIS*
- F >** Piramidial orchid *ANACAMPTIS PYRAMIDALIS*



## Edafologic system

The physic, geologic and climatologic aspects of a region determinate its vegetation. It even has to condition its inhabitants and fauna. Edafics facts are those which keep in mind the composition of the ground, its uses or its possible degradation by human actions. We can find the next kind of floor:

**Zink and litosoles >** Those grounds can be find in the cumbres of Parapanda. A lot of grass aroud in order to feed the lambs, it is poor in nutrient elements. It is easy to see mirrors of failures as in the case of Tajo de las yeseras.

**Regosoles over conglomerate >** Ground which is used for agriculture but didn't have good results, here olives and almond trees are incorporated.

**Cambisoes and fluviosoles >** River banks are occupied by those kind of grounds. Very delined, very interesting for agriculture, inorganic elements which made them rich but at the same time it has a difficult drenage. You can find it in escoznar Brácana and Tocón.

## Bioclimatologic vegetation

Keeping in mind, things as temperature, rainfalls, we can see a difference between bioclimatologic vegetation and normal vegetation.



Pines

**Mesomediterraneo >**  
Its altitude is between 400 or 500 m up to 1200 m and everything always depends on the orientation of the land or other climatic factors. The major part of the territory is found o this part.

**Supramediterraneo >**  
As we rize and come up to 1000 m above sea level,

we come to a fresh and cold area, so this has fot different ecologic fauna, some of the examples are on the Parapanda mountain and on the north part of Sierra Madrid.

**Termomediterraneo >** With a characteristic vegetation of vegetables, alcaparras and viboreras (spanish name for tipical spanish vegetation).

## Pluviometric system

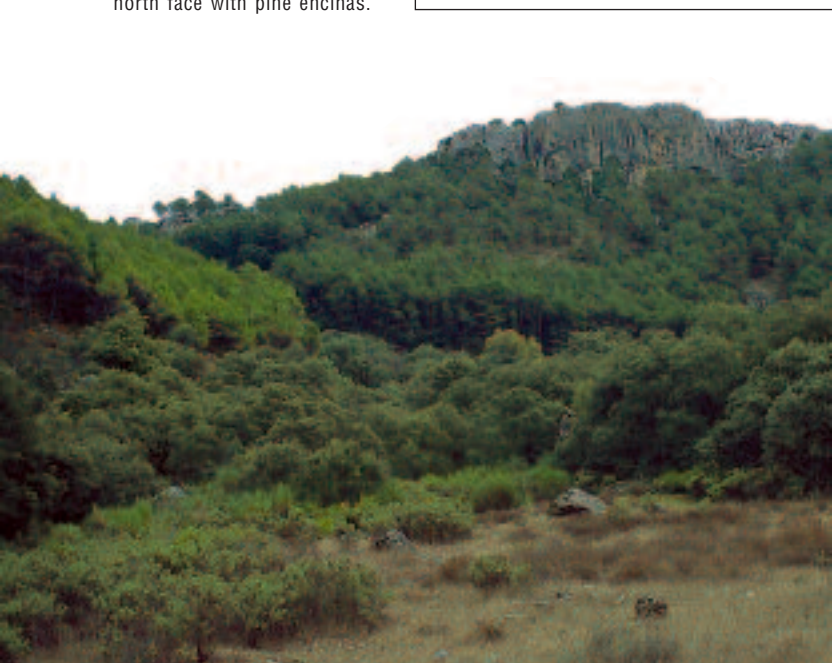
The municipality of Íllora counts on two ombriotypes of pluviometric floors, the dry one, with some rainfalls from 450 l to 650 l m<sup>2</sup> a year, which affects to a low area, up to 600 m altitude. And the sub rain, with a maximum of 1001 m<sup>2</sup> in the summits of Parapanda. Including the rainfalls.

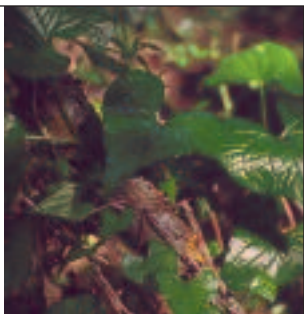
## Ecosystem: flora

It filled the Sierra Madrid and Parapanda with tree types of pine trees and some cipres, with a age of 500 years. The first of those is the one that doesn't support cold and is found at 1000 m it is called pine carrasco afther 1000 m you can find the denne tree and the maritimo tree and after about 1300 m silvester pine trees can be found. At the Sierra Madrid is found an important pine tree mixt at the north face with pine encinas.



Forest





Black Nueza

**The oldest pines can be found in the property of the tower**, an postage that sleep-inducing to thousand of torcaces. The remainder of forest vegetation is strictly thicket with oak groves and coscojales of consideration and there you can find an extension about public ground, at the Tajos de la Pon-tezuela is a quejigos and a rich soto-forest, although it is dry ground, ruscos (*ruscus aculeatus*) arces (*hacer monspesulanum*) adelfillas (*blupeurum fruticosum*) madreselvas (*onicera sp*) and jaras (*cistus sp*) togeth-

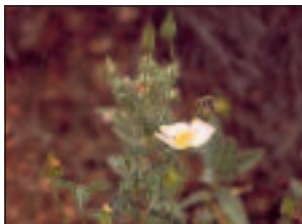
er with a big extension, and finally around the western side of the Sierra Madrid we can find rosemary and enebro trees. But without any doubt, **the mediterraneo forest is better conserved in the north slope of the Sierra Madrid** among the farms of la rosa, el espinar, la noguera and el barranco.

Genil River



There the wood is from oak groves, and no other kind of tree. Other parts of the mountain aren't on interest of the reader because its not mayor importance. Another ecosystem that you can find in this municipality and has a notable presence are the woods of ribera. This counts on an exceptional representation to the Genil, going by the castle's bridge. White and black poplars and salix sauces together with a ribereña vegetation until villanueva the best soto river of the province, the rest of the streams of the municipality have suffered in great measure the human action, even then, their thickness receive a lot of animals and plants. More used to see around are the low mountains, maquis, garrigas and jarales, which inhabitants no cultivated land which wasn't transformed by men. At the cerro the horca you can find aulagares and espartales. And **at the Zumacal you see the common ferula which lives up as a wood of zumaque.**

Ruscus arceuthobium silvester roses etc, are found. The common ferula was used in order to tan the skin, and that is why it had a nickname called tree of the tenerias. At the north lome of Sierra Madrid, you'll see olive trees, but mushrooms as well. There are a lot of kinds. The degradation of the woods of Parapanda made people able to put down silvester roses, plants of short tales and the canina rose. The microclimat makes it easy to find mushrooms in wild as soon as it has rained a little, if you know how they look like, cut them, but if you don't,



Jara



Cornicabra



Arce



Zumaque



Gamones



Thyme

be careful some of them are poison. Asphodelus, salvias, daphne gnidium, orquis, anacampis, paeonias, irises, etc. A lot of beautiful flowers, this habitat is rich, not only vegetables, but flowers as well. The spring is as beautiful as autumn, the difference is that in spring everything is coming up and in summer the driest time of the year, it looks as if they are dying, but then in autumn with the first rainfall you may see them flower again. Mayor time everything is green. Some people do have water reservoirs in order to keep it that way, but normally they dry as well. In autumn the hongus and the mushroom come up with the first rainfall people go to the campsite in order to find them, there are a lot of them in latin named *agaricus*, *lepistas*, *coprinus*, *tuber*, etc.

Another part of no agriculture habits are in extention by men. Although this is true, it must be said that you



Pool



still may find some on the Parapanda, erinza, spinosa, romarin, tomilho, alecrim, some people go and have a walk and take them home in order to sell them as homopathic therapy, they still believe that this is better than any other medecine.

The olive trees are other kind of cultivation introduced by men. Some of them are more then half a century old, and you can find them at la Huerta de Lopera, at Dehesa Alta is a small valley whith old olive trees protect by mushrooms, alegrim and **these olive trees are owned by the autoctona of Íllora**, and they are specially adapted to the climat. Different kind of oil is already made called arbequina (oil tapped this year) and marteño (oil which is older than one year).



Orquídea



## Ecosystem about fauna

There are more one hundred kinds of birds making there nests in this territory, which increases as we are in winter time because of the winter birds. We do have eight kinds of anfibis and sixteen reptiles, twenty-two kinds of mamíferes, without counting the bats.



Tip  
picapinos

### Streams

With the knowing that we generally say that all birds are the same, it must be said that a lot of them are living around streams, in order to drink, the Genil river is not a stream but a lot of birds live around that river up to Brácan. Storks and herons are living there in winter time, the storks go north in summer and the herons come for summer time. They make their nests up on chimneys and houses, and they are so big that a lot of people don't want them to be up there. The white lavandra and the chochin make their nests from vegetation, the song of the nightingale is heard every morning as the sun rises. If we see a small bird going between the leaves up and down that it is for sure the *common luscini*. The brood is a relative of the cuco, it leaves its eggs in the nests of other birds. Its song

is as is as its name cuco, cuco. Just in Brácan you may find the *picus viridis* and the *dendrocopus mayor* and the torstneck, **the three pearces of our province are** in sotos frescos close to the woods we can find the chirp of a red bird that stays here the summer time. The aquatic rascon are representing local places it will be more difficult to see a fishing bird or a vulture both in extension in this area, en vegas de riego you still may hear the chirp of the owl whose eyes are yellow in the night, you can see them in winter and summer.



Real heron

Close to the Genil you can watch some other bird called turquoise which flies above water and catches a fish if it is possible, until a few years ago you could find the aquatic merel, a bird that isn't found next to a stream anymore. A lot of birds are killed nowadays by the lightning of the cars during the night, they got blinded. The mamalian have a minor representation in the eco system of Íllora. We can find the water rats, the spidermuslm, the badger, the nougat. The martle lives around the streams as well. Some bats of ribero do live around streams but not all of them. Talking about reptiles, aquatic ones are the most seen around the streams, the frog and the snake are seen but non of them is poisen. A lot of different ones like the *mauremys leprosa*, the *natrix maura*, and the *rana perezi* and the common toad together with other kinds of frogs usually live in common streams old fountains. some you may find in small reservoirs, if they aren't used very often. **The *bufo calamita* toad is the only one that can't stand cold water**, it prefers raincharcs, or drowned wheels in order to have it a bit warmer and to put its kids, although a lot of times it doesn't come to an end making it's cicle because the charcs dry out. Some toads aren't seen anymore the salamander and the espuelas toad. On the picture you can see a common toad and a amplexo toad, as well as the common snake.



Fishing Martín



Tejón

### Pasture grass and pine trees

In some places traditional livestock on the mountain have been put away and in some cases, they had to finish going there. And in some places they just had to go because of the not fertile floors, which only can afford minor vegetation and they can't even afford trees. Some places you can find on the barrancos de la Varona, on the Sierra Pelada, los tajos de la Puenezuela and places called the ramos. **At this place climatic conditions are biological better than any where in the municipality,** together with the Genil going through Brácan, and the difference of seeds which is a blessing for many kinds of birds. Here you can find because of plenty of seeds the verdecilla, (*serinus serinus*), the montesina (*galerida theklae*), the jilguero (*carduelis carduelis*), the picogordo (*coccothraustes coccothraustes*), the escribano mon-



Common toad



Sapos corredores en amplexo

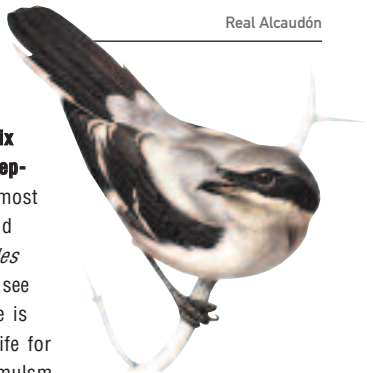


Viperina snake



tesino (*embriza cia*) and the soteño (*emberiza calandra*), the cucu (*silvia communis*), the alcaudon real (on photo) and the urraca (*pica pica*) el rabilargo (*cyanopica cyana*) el papamoscascerojillo (*ficedula hypoleuca*) and the grey fly (*muscipapa cyana*) the papialbo fly (*phylloscopus bonelli*) the espinares. After all if they are full of water, are some excellent ecosystem for the herpetofauna. **In those small fountains you can find six different kinds of amphibians and ten reptiles in an area of ten hectare.** The most common one that you can see around here is the eslizon tricactilo (*chalcides striatus*) an green snake which you can see on the photo. The roedor called mole is common in these places and makes life for agriculture very difficult. The spider mulms (*suncus etruscus*) and the common hedgehog (*erinaceus algirus*) and the (*mustela nivalis*) weasel, there are lots of foxes (*vulpes vulpes*) nad you may see some quiroptero. Lynx were habitating this area up till the seventies. And the garduña (*martes foina*) you will see them during the twilight.

Real Alcaudón



Male and female of gallipato





### Rocks, edges, and high mountain cuts

The fauna of birds has to be associated to those places where you hardly can't go, there you will find specially kinds of birds which aren't usually seen. Two of them for instance are the roquero solitario (*monticola solitarius*) and the red



Eslizón tridáctilo

rocket (*monticola saxatillis*), the first one more seen, that the second one, the black col-lalba is seen between a lot of mountain edges, together to the rokyjet (*phonoprogne ru-pesttris*) the vencejo real (*apus melva*) which has a 50 cm long wingsize, the petit red (*phoenicurus ochyurus*) which shows itself in winter time down town, the sparrow

(*petronia petronia*) small sparrow with a yellow neck, and than the mountain hearth (*galerida teklae*) that to be different to the common one because it always stays between trees and plants. We must refer to the common lark (*alauda ar-bensis*) up on the Parapanda.

The mountain court clerk (*embriza cia*) and two spawks the grajilla (*corvus mon-edula*) and the beauty of the red petit (*pyrrocorax pyrrocorax*) and then talking about falcons crests which can be observed on the edges of the mountains, falcons are common in the Parapanda. The crown owl (*bubo bubo*) and the eagle who are

The Cobija



always a couple (*hieraaetus fasciatus*). In winter time you can see the black bird called capiblanco. A bird is being observed around the population of la cordillera cantabrica and pirineos and it is normally not possible to be observed in andalusian called creeper the treparriscos. Mamals are not to be observed in mountains although if there are caves, bats can live there. There aren't any cheep on the parapanda because there isn't to much herpetofauna, the small lizard is seen in those places, although the common lizard and the common snake (*coronella girndica*) like living in this kind of spaces where it is smoothly wet.

### Mountains and forests

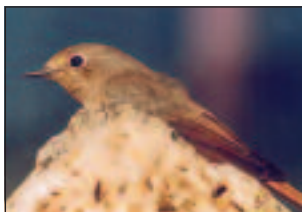
Forests have disappeared and our municipality hasn't got any prime forest, although there are still small amounts of trees of a medium age lower than a century and there are **extenslons which are over 400 hectar with century trees**. A young tree is not usually the place where animals can find something to eat so that is why those places are poor on animals. It is when the tree gets stronger and oldness, its inhabitants are coming to live there, torqueses, tortolas, red petits, the arrendalo, the fortolas, and the mitos. The pine trees aren't rich on fauna although some of their kind are different because the red petit got its food out of a pine tree. The garpine (*parus eter*) and in minor living the pinzon (*fringilla coelebs*) and the herrillo capuchino (*parus cristatus*). The forest at night is changing in life, the falcon and the owl get their food flying over the forest and watching for rats or



Young red roquero



Chova piquirroja



Colirrojo tizón



Lagartija cenicienta

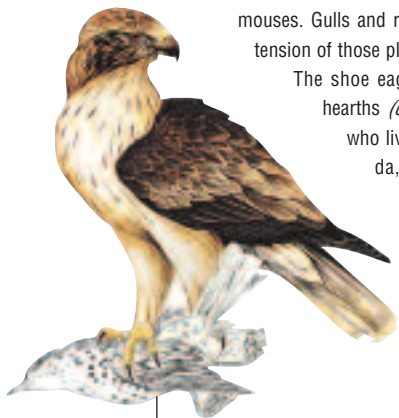
mouses. Gulls and rabbits have found a living in the extension of those places where trees and water are seen.

The shoe eagles (*hieraaetus petnatus*) and colm-hearths (*circaetus gallicus*) are crown animals who live on the north lome of the Parapanda, just between **very old pine trees**

**which are observed to be the hardest and biggest of the occidental mountains of Granada.**

The carabas are strange (*strix aluco*) an the most frequent birds to observe are the autillos (*otus scops*).

Birds that colonize since ever towns, gardens, and villages. Wild pigs can be seen on the Parapanda as it is a common animal close to water



Eagle calzada



Real owl

reservoirs, normally before the risen sun gone to hide themselves. Wildpigs (*sus scrofa*) the glutto nous (*geneta geneta*) garduñas, tejones, comadreas, and the wild cat (*felis silvestris*) are seen in the Parapanda or Sierra Madrid of Íllora. In these habitats bats can be found as well. And talking about the herpetofauna, the lagartija long tail is being see every where.



Cáрабо



Wild boar



Lagartija colilarga





Cereals

Red Perdiz



### Land of agriculture

Grain and cereal steppe of the municipality is the best place in order to bird watch the common cogujadas (*galerida cristata*), the canadias (*melanocorypha calandra*) lullebye (*lullula arborea*) and terreras (*caladrella bracidactyla*). There are a lot of partridge but summer is each year hotter and this strange change is seen in eggs of partridge which were completely empty, so the partridges (*alectoris rufa*) can be found in groups as well as the white pigeons (*columbaenas*). Around these landscapes it isn't difficult to find a rabbit (*lepus granatensis*) around agriculture land people used to plant almond trees and olive trees as well. If you come around this kind of agriculture the situation of animals is completely different,

Culebra de escalera

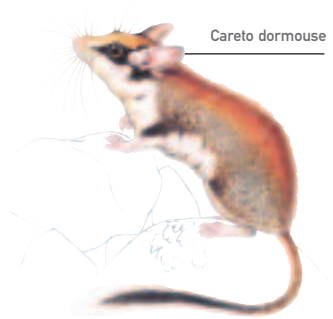




rats (*apodemus sylvaticus*) rabbits (*oriptolagus cuniculus*) the common mohl (*pitymis duodecimcostatus*), The weasel (*mustela nivalis*) and the hare. The ornitofauna of cultivate land is normally mediterranea, including laf rabbits (*cianopicas cianus*) turtle doves (*streptopelia turtur*) black bird (*tordos merula*) magpies (*pica pica*) zorzaes (*tordus sp*) common falcon (*lanius senator*) the crown falcon (*launius excubitor*), small owls (*athene noctua*) autillos (*otus scops*) mouse, currucas (*sylvia sp*) and some other of their kind. The lagart (*lacerta lepida*) is the most representative one of the herpetofauna. And snakes like on the picture below (*elaphe escalearis*) the ladder snake (*elaphe escalearis*) the closing snake (*coluber hippocrepis*) and the big bad snake (*malpolon monspesulanus*).



Rabbit



Careto dormouse

Peregrine  
hawk



Mushrooms



Blue foot



Pleurotus eryngii



Llaneja blanca o seta blanca de pino

## Mushrooms and hongos in Íllora

### Introduction to the mitologic part of the mushroom

You can come close to nature walking around and smelling rain on the leaves, but under those plants of leaves after a rainy day, you can find hongos and mushrooms ready to cut and to put them into a basket in order to take them home and have a mushroom omelet or any kind of other dish where mushrooms are being involved.

The Parapanda has got many kind of mushrooms so you must be careful not to take poison ones. This written is not pretending to tell you all about all the mushrooms but just to tell you something about some of them and how to know if they are poison or not.

The most common mushroom of Íllora is the cardo, (on the upper photo shown) the archifamous cardo mushroom (*pleurotus eryngii*) can be associated to the cardo corredor (*eryngium cam-pestre*), the alamo and the niscalos. those are the ones you can eat.

But there are still more of them in order to use for gastronomic use, but they are not well seen.

Next we will show you where to find mushrooms and which you can easy take along.

### Mushrooms of our land and mountains

Mushrooms are only found after rainfalls, when moister is smooth and tempeture smooth as well, that is why the end of october or the beginning of november are perfect times in order to find them, but there are still more of their kind after that time too.

The places to find them are Sierra Pelada, Sierra de Madrid and Parapanda. En Parapanda you can find the cardo mushroom, where no tree is planted and, there you can find at the same time silvester champiñones.

The pine trees of Parapanda are getting more and more kind of different kind of mushrooms so when in august or september thunder storm came up, you may find some already.

And in autumn we can find different kind of niscalos (*actarius*) under the pine tree we will find rusulas. White and red skin. The pine tree offers you mushrooms as well like the *agaricus silicola* (not poison) in the last years the white llanega or the white mushroom be-



Esponja o tocinera



Clitocybe phyllophila, tóxica



Seta de embudo o señorita



Clitocybe rivulosa



Champiñon of forest



Chroogomphus rutilus



Cuesco o pedo de lobo



Negrilla o ceniza

came very popular (*hy-grophorus aga-thosmus*) these can be find where ground is cut and it is common in Íllora the blue foot (*lepistanuda*) an colour which people won't even touch, but the result not poison if you take out the seeds, to this group you can put the *suillus bellini* and the *suillus granulatus*.

At Sierra Madrid and Sierra Parapanda, embudo and clitocybes mushrooms are found under pine trees which do have acid cianhidrico and some people are allergic to them so be careful.

**There we can find *clitocybe glibba*, not polson, but you can find them in december and january to fill our baskets.** These mushrooms must be found when they are young and small in order to eat them, because if they are older, they have got filled up with worms, they are called rats but we call them *tricholoma terreum*.

Some other mushrooms called the wolf hands or be-jines which when they are fresh and its skin is white you can eat them. They come from the group *lycoperdom molle* and *L. perlatum*.

There are a lot more specimens as *chroogonphus*, *cortinarius*, *mycenas*, *pholiotas*, etc where I won't put my attention on because of the not gastronomic use of them. Under the open flat lands we can find otherkind of mushrooms.

**In Sierra Pelada the mushroom of the almond tree is very good**, here you can find the *tricholoma orirubien* too and another one on the almond tree the poison mushroom because of its muscarina. They are seen in Sierra Pelada, common mushroom, silvester mushroom, and some boletos are around Sierra Madrid and the Zumacal, there we can find the *cañahea pleorotus eryngi ferulae*.

On flat lands and streams we find different kind of mushrooms the *pleorotus ostreatus*, called the alpaca, the *agrosiva aerferita* or mushroom of almond the yellow ones, the barber or apagadores, from a group called the coprinus, which is not used to be looked for in order to make gastronomic things.

If you would ask if the mushroom of the olive tree is poison, the answer is yes. Be carefull this is one of the most poison ones.



Ear of Judas



Agaricus campestris



Lepista personata



Russula



## Natural monuments

To become a natural monument centuries have to pass through a tree until it becomes a natural monument and it is said that in the kingdom of the vegetarian, being old is an honor. The concept of talking about a natural monument could sound new but it isn't. Through the history and over the whole world they are called ancient. The european celtas adored the woods. And it still does in indonesian where the pintubi, men who give a big hug to the trees, are adoring them. In Spain are found trees which are older than two hundred years, refering to the deo art, (dios encina) and the vision of a tree which is older than two or three hundred years, makes us smaller than we are already, and it makes us think. Our municipality has still got some of those trees. **The most known one is the rosemary tree from about 5 hundred years**, the tree can be seen at the property of del Espinar, and another called the pine tree, a hugh tree and the third one at the property of Agreda. There are more and each of them has an interesting need of



Rosemary trees

saving through the years. You can see a quejigos at the property of Barranco, an solitary tree staying up through every wind. Hugh trees cleaned, sawed and put up the way they still give you its olive, are still found in Íllora. Those ancient trees are found at Huerta de Lopera, Caño Veralejo, and the hights of Jeza, but they got cut down more and more and in the eighties last century they last a lof of their heights. But we hope they will keep on having those hugh trunks, *ave arte deo, ave oleo deo*.

### Rosemary Tree

The Rosemary Tree is probably the most representative tree in our municipality, it is said to be the oldest tree of Granada. The hugh trunk and a hight hight, let you see and think about a mediterranean forest, the holm oak is also the most representative tree of Íllora seeing the spots of flecks tipical of this tree, its dimensions are hugh and if you are going to visit us, don't forget to make a picture of this natural monument.

Rosemary Tree



### Ancient olive trees

If we had to look for a typical tree of our territory, it would be for sure the olive tree. The olive tree is a symbol of mediterranean culture and it represents the wealth of Íllora. Income is involved to olive trees, a lot of people find a job during the recollecting, so it is a social cultivation. **Autocona specym is found in Íllora and Lucio is denominated to small distribution.**

On the other hand different ancient olive trees are found in Íllora, in the last years, other specym is being introduced like the martelño, not very well adapted to the area but it has a higher profit. It is said that in the future the fito sanitar products will be regulated in order to treat plague, because it could be negative to the environment. Until up to the eighties (last century) huge amounts of olive trees were hit by a small long bar in order to let them fall on the ground and to recollect them, things have changed a lot, but they still do use this way.

We have found a picture of a ancient olive tree at the Fuente de Veralejo (close to the tajo de veinte reales) a huge example, a symbol for all.

Centennial olive tree of Caño Veralejo





# naturals routes

Íllora offers any visitor who wants to walk or going around, a wealthy natural round about. A lot of flora and fauna, and its geologic points. Therefore we have put up a lot of routes in order to show you all kinds of beautiful landscapes in its natural habit. On the next pages visitors can make a choice in order to choose what for him is the most interesting thing to see. Each route has got a map with the number about the reference of the cartographic millitar service. We wanted to make it easy to people who want to see everything where we have talked about before, so not only landscapes but flora and fauna, lime holes, water reservoirs and properties are shown on the routes as well.

The visitor will have a nice day going around, each route shows time table and skills of difficulty, so there must be a route for everybody.

Flora and fauna will be unique.





### Interest places

- 1 >** El Morrón
- 2 >** Property and Fountain of D. Pedro
- 3 >** Sulfures baths
- 4 >** Tocón
- 5 >** Encantado Tower
- 6 >** La presa
- 7 >** Brácana
- 8 >** Genil rives
- 9 >** La Loma
- 10 >** Alomartes
- 11 >** Albarradas
- 12 >** Water Cave

- 13 >** Peña of Águila
- 14 >** Hoya del Belezal
- 15 >** Olives centenarios
- 16 >** Pilarillo de los Terreros
- 17 >** Íllora
- 18 >** Acueduct of the Tower
- 19 >** Rosemary
- 20 >** Tower of the Table
- 21 >** Limes holes
- 22 >** Obéilar
- 23 >** Escóznar
- 24 >** Tajo del Sol
- 25 >** Ventas de Algarra





### Routes

- 1 > Sierra Pelada
- 2 > El Morrón
- 3 > Fountain of the Ramos
- 4 > Rosemary Hill
- 5 > Tajo del Sol
- 6 > The Merendicas
- 7 > Brácana and the Presa

### Convencional signs

- Starting the route
- Direction to go
- Roads

## Route 1 > Sierra Pelada

*Found in the middle of an ocean of olive trees on the road to Montefrio in the province of Granada. It is inhabited for centuries to partridges tocons, goats, Tarabillas en its tipic-natural habit of Esclerofiles woods show like its location is no-man's land, It is best known walking to the Cañada Real de Priego, going to the capilla, we start at the property of Sierra Pelada, where you can find some indication. If you come from Íllora, you just go direction of Montefrio.*

The property of Sierra Pelada is found nearby the road, about seven km of Íllora, here we go to open fields going over the IARA, which is going through the sierra from south up to north. There are agraric remains, dolmens, roman, visigoth and



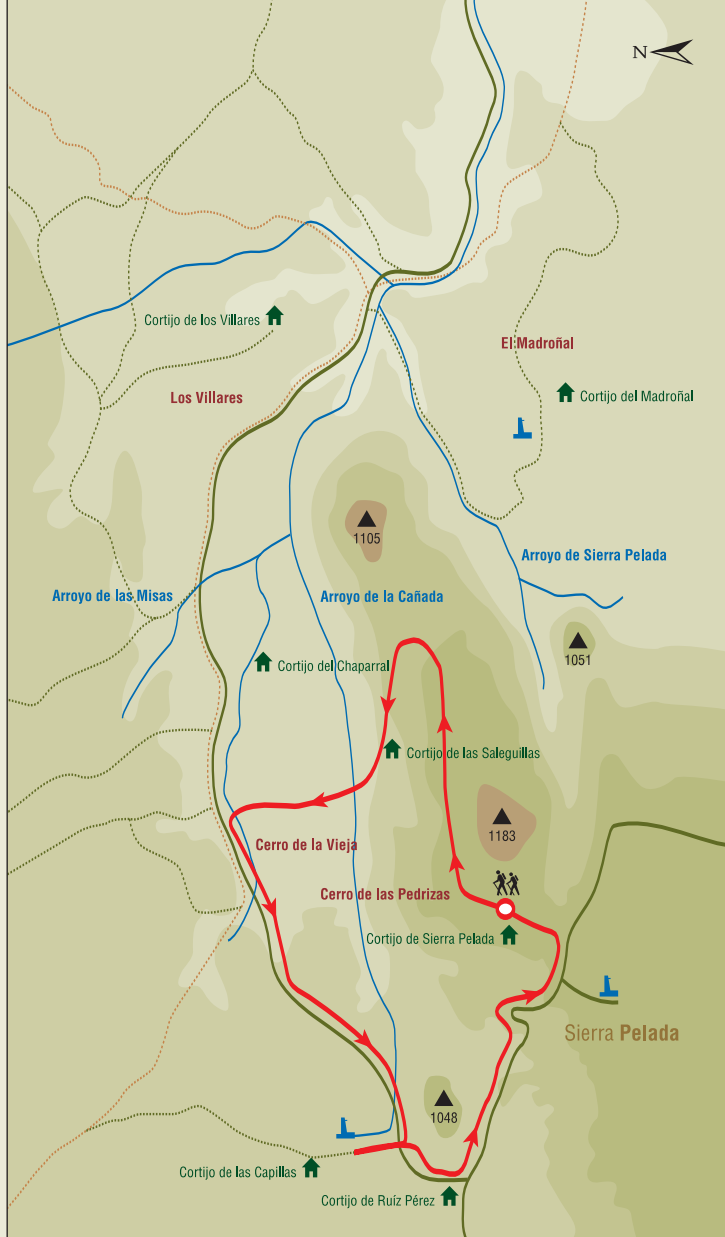
Humbría en el Cortijo del Barranco

muslim sepulchres and an historical treasure that has been sacked out-repeatedly. The road starts climbing higher on the left side of the damn. We are going to a property called las Saleguillas, with an open field around it then you come to La arroyo de la Cañada it is a stream. Which end up at the property called Chaparral. If you leave the property behind you, we will come to the road of Montefrio, and

ancient Royal Cañada (remember a men made stone fence) of Íllora, not in use anymore. New roads can be seen, up to Montefrio. If you have walked or driven about three km, you will see on the right side the sandy road of Capillas, where we can see the fountain called las Capillas. Going on our way to the right we come to the property of Ruiperez where you can see a small hermitage where every year famous feasts are celebrated. Now we return to Íllora, seeing on the road a garbage plant, but going down on that same route we are coming to the beginning of it.

Sierra Pelada





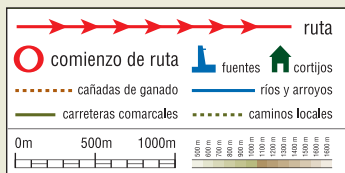
## R1 > Sierra Pelada

**Route** > 11 Km

**Time you need to apply** > 5 h

**Difficulty** > It isn't very difficult

**Map** > Hermitage 990 IV



## Route 2 > The Morrón

*You are driving through a beautiful route up to the highest part of the Parapanda hill where a vantage point is easily found in any curve you are taking. Birds which are living on this hill, can be seen in their natural habit.*

This route starts at the townhall of Íllora, in the center of the town. We must go through the Saint Peter street and the la Virgen street, going up to the left till we come to Padre Joaquín 889 m up. We can see the stream of The Charcon at leaving that behind, we still climb up for about 1 km. On the left side we leave the fountain Zumacal. After about 200 m still climbing up seeing a ravine that is very impressive. We come to the Pilarillo de los Terrenos. After about 100 m we turn left, where we climb in up for about half a km. Coming through a wood of pine trees. Then if you have taken the right turns, you will come out by a property

called Aulagares, it is in ruin, but even there we still climb higher until we come to the gatre of las Artesillas. Now you are at the hight of 1300 m altitude, there we come to a smooth level which is healthy to breath and nice and rich in fields. As said vantage points everywhere, by now you must be at the Hoya de Berenzal where we can climb to the left because of **the level pine trees called rustic carrascos change into the propertie rojiza**. Their you finally are on your way to the Morrón 1606 m just there is the vantage point made by humans in order to have a beautiful view.

We go back through Pido yeras 15.765 m which brings us to the beginning of our tour, not before first seeing the fountain of the Moral, there we take the road back to Íllora.



Hoya de Belezal, Parapanda



Cumbres de Parapanda,  
vista desde Cañada Gallego



## R2 > The Morrón

**Route > 17 Km**

**Time you need to apply > 7 h**

**Difficulty > High**

**Map > Montefrío 1008 - II**





## Route 3 > Fountain of Ramos

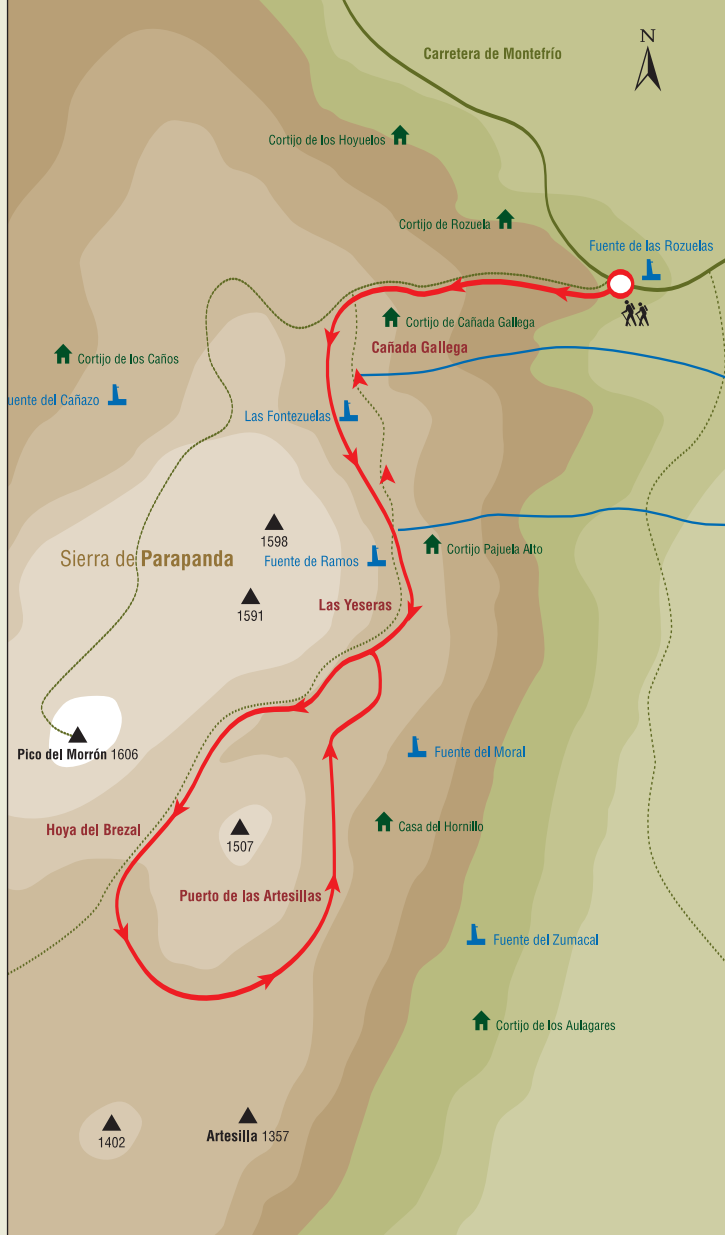
*The road travels along gently rolling plains of the hill called Parapanda until the fountain is reached and we come to rougher outlines. On the way every now and then we can see animals but the fountain of the Ramos is particularly interesting.*

We start at the bottom of the fountain of Rozuelas situated at 6.4 km along the road of Montefrío, its direction to the Repetidor of the ancient royal galileac stream, at the limit of 1.350 m the way closes his turning and we leave the way behind in order to pass a small dam which lets us go up until the Fontezuelas, (where water comes out of a land) leave that point on our right a characteristic iberic tradition, and always fronting the Sierra, we must go through a field formed by dolmens and Matorrales of Spinar. We must go past some olive trees which died naturally of a tree illness called grafiosis. We will see a second fountain and the second signal of the route. We go on until la Hoya de belezal. This place is a big geo hollow, very well known by the inhabitants of Íllora because of its fungi and mushrooms which are found in this area. If you leave this place behind, and after crossing the left side, we are at the port of artesilla, where we go down again. We must go past a small geo hollow, la Hoya de los Endrinos. The way continues until we come back to the place where we have been at the beginning. The only thing to do is, turn back down to the place where we started.



Vista otoñal de las cumbres de Parapanda





## R3 > Fountain of Ramos

**Route** > 11 Km

**Time you need to apply** > 4 h

**Difficulty** > Neither easy nor difficult

**Map** > Montefrío 1008 - II



## Route 4 > Rosemary Hill

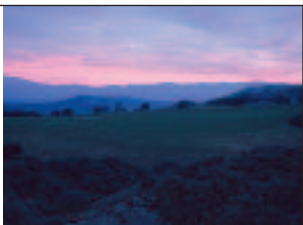
*This route we must go through an agriculture landscape with hills and natural woods and thee on the hill, you will see lime holes and old roma ruins, its famous cherries and rosemary trees. Worth going through.*

We will start at the end of Íllora in the dirrection of Puerto Lope where you can find. A place called Farza Agatha, you will find a sign to Puerto Lope, you will go by some beautiful farmland scape whee farms and olives play the main rule. If you go up the hill for about 2 km you will see the flat lands of Granada called vega. Vega means farmland of flat land. You must be standing now under the rosemary tree, which could be the oldest rosemary tree of Spain. We then go on untill we come to the property called La Laguna, seeing a lot of rosemary around us, you will smell the lavender and other kinds of trees or plants, **esparagus are found wildly through this part of the land**, which are being looked after by many

people in order to fry or cook them.

If you go to the highest point of the hill, we will see on our right side a closed space called the campo the tiro which is a place where people can go shooting. We are still going up, and after about a 100 m we take a short cut to the property called the Apredes. If we leave this behind, we will go on to the tower of la cuesta 963 m. An old tower where once nazarie people had been defending themselves. Now we must go down and we will come to the watertight of the village, where still roman remains can be seen. About half km in front of these remains we take a right turn where go up again and watching hills and characteristic spanish landscapes, we will come to a property which isn't used nowadays, it is called the Murral from now on we go down again and we finally come to a place called fountain of the moral

(not being taken care of) leaving behind the fountain on your right side you will see a big pine tree which shows you that you are on the right route. We will go on until we finally are on the main road again where you started.



Moral view



Landscape



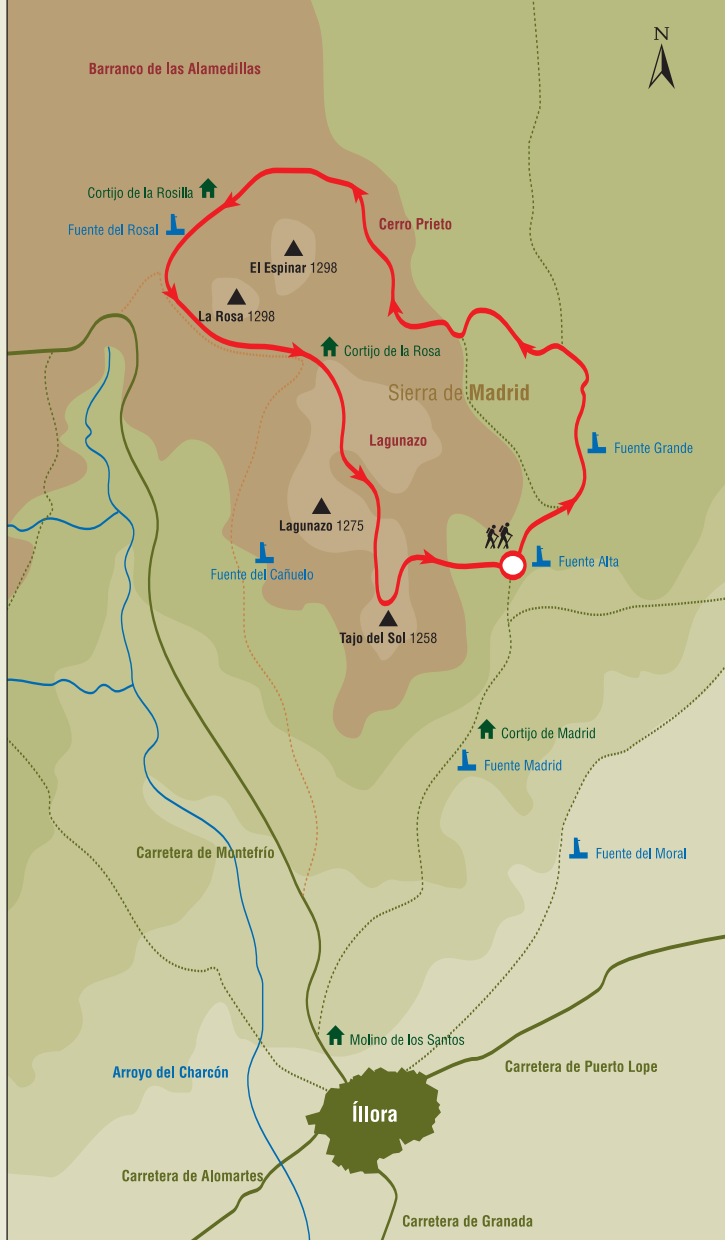
## Route 5 > Tajo del Sol

The route starts at Fuente Alta, at the south slope of Sierra de Madrid, you must remember that you must go by car there in order to start the route, taking the route to Montefrío but changing to the camino de la Virgen after the mill of the Saints. Fuente Alta is a water reservoir which belongs to Íllora. the difference to other fountains is that it is situated just on the ground land, where water can stay as a reservoir, as the water stays, the anfibio (*alytes dickhilleni*) called frog in english is found in its round abouts. After watching its small larf kids, we leave the fountain behind and go up to Las Nogueras, until coming to the Cerro de La Laguna (1.087 m) from there we go down to Fuente Grande whose water reservoir is in deficit because Puerto Lope is using the water. There the road will go up, always going to the left, an circular way coming by the start again, at the beginning of that road we will see a signal which is not correct. But there we will go into the forest passing it until we come to Fuente de Rosal. After this point you must be careful to the signals of the road, going up to the Mountain of Espinar y la Rosa. At Cerro Prieto, in honor of its name coming through a big forest and even in one of the best states of the municipal. Going up a road where nobody normally goes through except hunters. After that you must look for the Fountain del Rosal. Where we can get fresh water. Then we go to the Cañada Real del gallego until the propertie of la rosilla. Ther we must take the way between el Lagunazo 1.276 m and the Tajo del Sol 1.258m. Our object. Since we can sightseeing from its van point. If you want to take a rest there, do it, because then you must take the way back. You have two options of going back the same way you came up, or going to Sierra Madrid and seen the Fountain of Madrid, where water is lovely fresh as too.

Tajo del Sol landscapel







## R5 > Tajo del Sol

**Route** > 8,5 Km

**Time you need to apply** > 3 and 1/2 h

**Difficulty** > fifty fifty

**Map** > Montefrío 1008



## Route 6 > The Merendicas

*A route used by people of Alomartes at their special day of romeria (festival) or merendicas (another festival) it is celebrated the first of february, and the whole village goes to the country in order to have their lunch up there.*

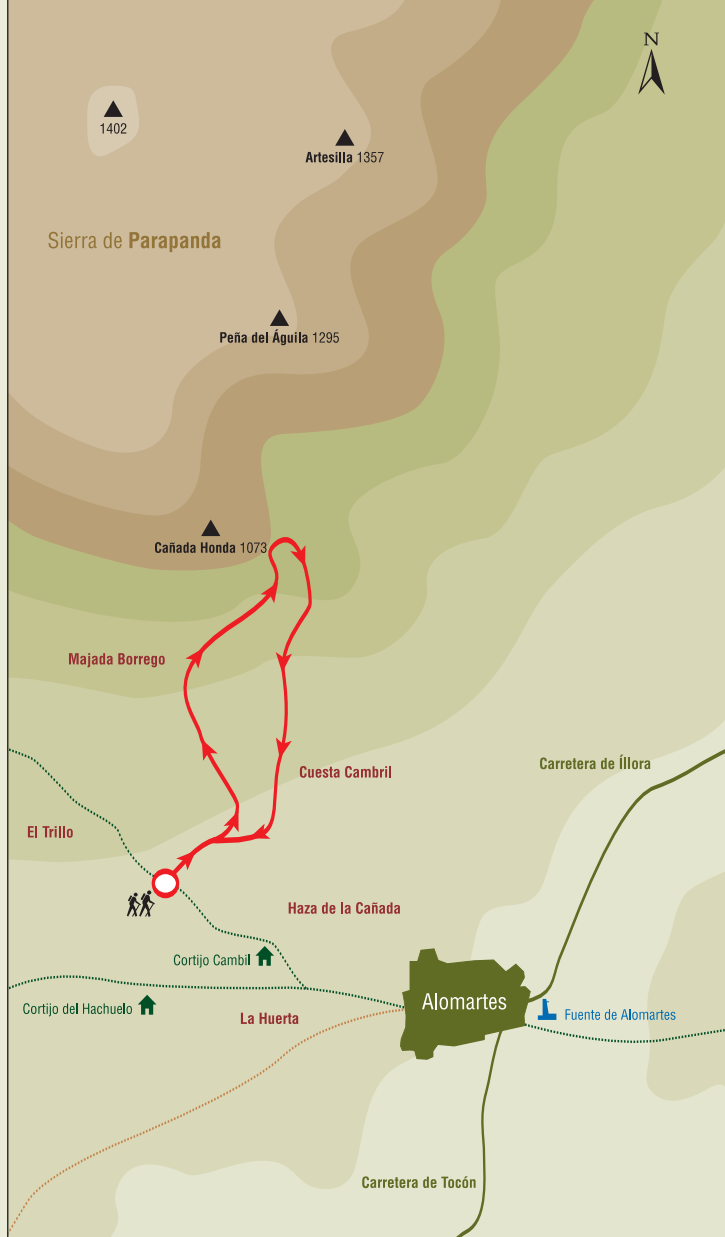
In order to come at the beginning point, we must look for the road to la Huerta de Cambril, going up where you see the cheep going up. At that point we see a vantage point which shows you the beginning of the marked signs. We see a road of stones, down on the bottem picture, which goes straight up, without forgetting to watch the marks on the trees you will see a small slight inflexion of the road, going to the right to the peña de Águila on the road we will see a mole karstica

known as the cave of water. After leaving this behind, the road will across a small flat land called the Cerro de los Santos, where a plate tells you what they made here in this place at the time of a nacional camp of working, celebrated in the year 2002. A traditional lime hole is being fixed up in order to get lime out of it. After this sierra we go down again on a road called vereda de peto. Which brings you back to the place where you started.



Era de Paquillo, Parapanda





## R6 > The Merendicas

**Route** > 6 Km

**Time you need to apply** > 3 h

**Difficulty** > Neither difficult nor easy

**Map** > Montefrío 1008 - II



## Route 7 > Brácana and la Presa (damn)

After crossing fields, according the Genil river shows places with historic scenery, peace and atmosphere come together in one of the most beautiful places in the province of Granada. Woods where you can find big trees, and on this landscape you can see the meso mediterranean fields. Al together in a rich and beautiful fauna (natural habit). This route is lovely in autumn because of the different colours of trees and even then there is a nice smooth air. You can find three different kinds

of wood peckers which are coloured birds. Its river Genil and exotic birds like royal garza and Chorlite which only can be found in Spain.

If you start walking from Brácana to the highway, we may walk a few km passing Hoyo de Juan Serrano, and we leave on the right side the Tower of Encantada, which ones was an atalaya nazarie. We just go to the property of Turilla. There we can see some waterfalls on our left side. Once we come by the property, you'll see an

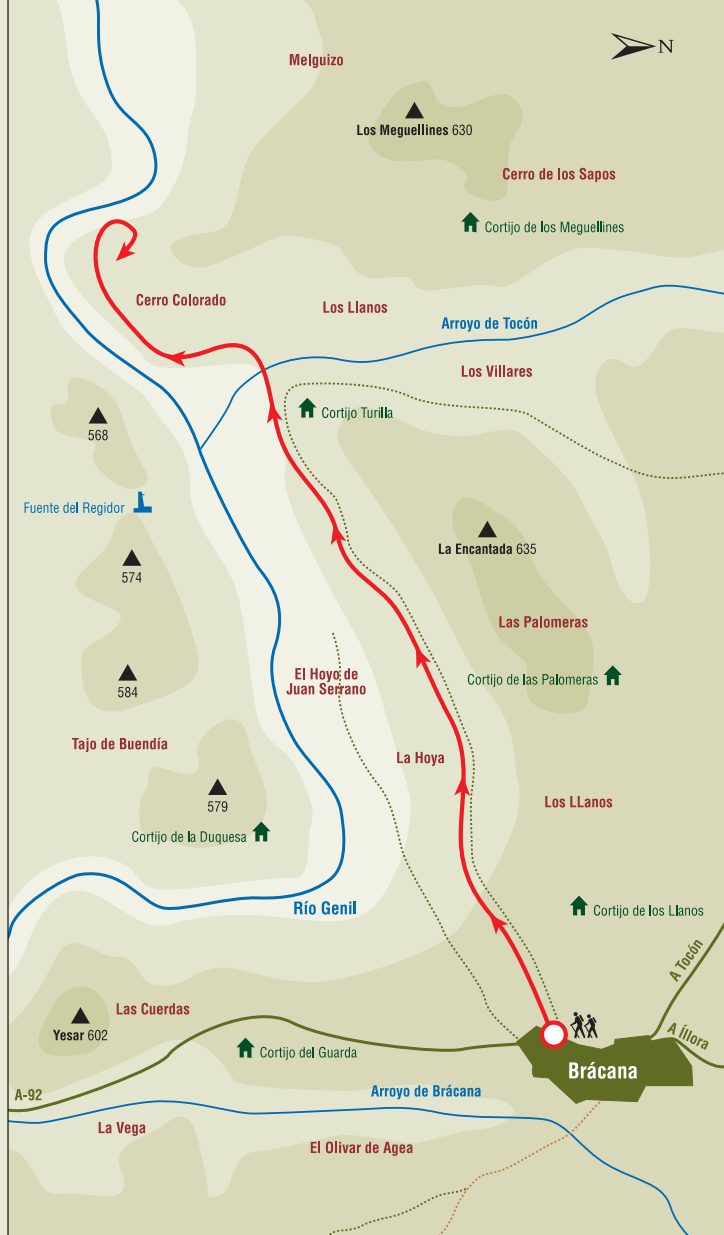
electric transformer, where you turn in a different direction to Villanueva. There you will see the damn with its canals and beautiful areas. After looking at this, we go back the same way we came. I am sure you will enjoy yourselves.



Autumn in the prey

Prey





## R7 > Brácana and la Presa

**Route >** 6 Km

**Time you need to apply >** 3 h

**Difficulty >** There isn't any difficulty

**Map >** Montefrío 1008 - II





## How to interpret the environment

The road comes along showing you gently rolling plains of the province of Granada until campside is reached and we come to rougher outlines. On the way, every now and then, we come up on lagoons which are particularly interesting. Around you, watch the hill formations of the sierra which become higher and wilder at the side of the cultivated valley leading to Íllora. Places with an heritage in the midst of widely differing attractive landscapes through the province of Granada. Their agriculture is the principal occupation and provides an extra inducement for a fascinating journey.

### Watching and being a nature person

We start under a pine grove at the mountain called Parapanda. We can see remains of a pigeon. **The first thing we could think about is: (what happened?) evidence. A body without brains.** It couldn't be done by a fox because he would have taken of the head, so it wasn't an animal who ate meat. It could be an eagle, but here as well, an eagle wouldn't come to the pine grove because it is the kind of animal who likes flying in open fields. It could be a gull? But they only attack small birds and the pigeon is too big for them. It could be the azores, this bird has short wings which makes it easy to pick up a pigeon and eat its brains, for them, brains are a delicious sweet, we have just interpreted a scene of a hunting crime. If you go along through the pine grove, you will see the pine cones. There aren't many in order to interpret what is going on. But if you go on walking you will see a lot of pine cones under the leaves of a tree. Some are underneath a pine tree. Others you can

find underneath a leaf, and some are together. This is easy to understand, this must be done by a nutty pine thief. (rat) how did we know that? With attention we could see that they are a little bit bitten and fell all together. This couldn't be done by a field mouse because it is too small to gather all the pine cones, not even when the pine cones are small, then as we know mice don't eat on pine cones. For that we are able to identify the squirrel, by the way we were right, it was a squirrel, we have examined the pine cone



Azor

which was worst eaten, a mouse would have eaten it equally through the whole pine cone.

**We go through a field and we come to a field full of fruits, who will live there?**

If we watch the last pine trees of the field, we can see on the tree a difference as if it was made open by some animal because we can

find black thick hair as well, a pig must have been scratching here, looking for truffles, and than it must have been going round in the water which is around, we now are going past some cherry trees, there we can find cherry bones on the ground, which show us that different animals have been eating here. Some have got holes in them. Made by rats or moles. Some are seperated, this must be done by big birds. we find carrots in the fields which are bitten into, and the responsibility is given to the rabbits. While drinking water at a fountain, we watch the fauna, which are habitating the cold water, we can see small insects goooing around. We



Typical signs of food of the rodents



Field mouse



Some snail shells which  
have been broken by a fox  
who ate them

find water plants on the banks of the river  
libelulas flying over the water this itin-  
ery reviews the animals under the  
water you can find small insects  
too. Beetles looking funny as  
they go through the water,  
they are ditiscos (*dysiscus  
marginales*) tadpoles go up  
and down to breathe and go  
under the water again. What  
kind of frogs they will turn  
into? Well, the water is  
cold, so it can't be a toad,  
because they need higher  
temperatures, the water tank  
is too deep what means that they  
can't be a normal frog or red toad.

But knowing that we are in Granada and

the water is deep and cold, they must be betic toads  
(*alytes dickhilleni*) well this must be right because we

can see the beginning of the tail where there is a V painted on which their are char-  
acteristics. On a spring evening it is easy to hear the song of the males a hoep  
hoep hoep, he same as another toad. Wherever

you go, you can find evidence of

things which can show you what  
happened or what is going on.

Going higher on the hills of  
Granada we find white balls

of some 4 cm diameter.

Made by hair feathers and  
bones of animals. Thee are

screments of a true owl  
with remains of food in it.

On the way home we find

a nest of rats killed by a

fox, we could only see the

hair lying around. Every

new piece of information

shows us what is going on

in the campside, while here

if you have a chance, taste

the game, particularly par-  
tridge or rabbit.



Wings of a bird

1 eaten by bird

2 eaten by meat eating animal

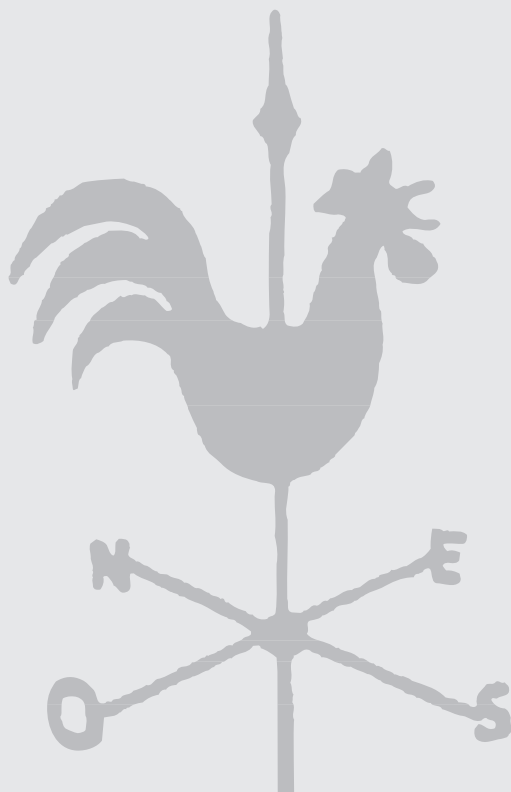
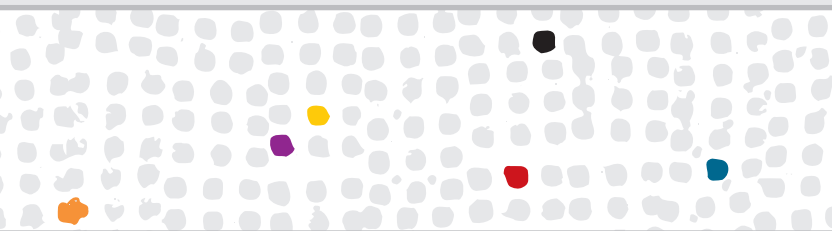
Royal owl wing

found on the

Parapanda

# extras

**T**hese extras are given in order to know all about things which are interesting to somebody, who is just travelling around and to those who love cookery and we hope that these extras will be used as well as any other project in this guide.



## Traditions about food

The food in this part of Andalusia is made from local produce and the results are very appetizing. Íllora is famed for the simplest form of food. Olive oil is widely produced in the countryside of Íllora, then it must be said some plants do have its original name which we couldn't translate for example the collejas, it is a small plant which a lot of people are used to cutting the months of February march. Miguilla, a given name to a special plate of asparagus. A cultural effort is made in the beginning of the winter where inhabitants kill their own pig in order to make hams and other kinds of meat widely known and mentioned because of their different tastes. mostly eaten at Christmas time. We will show you many delightful confections. Own grown asparagus are covered in eggs the same happens to the famous collejas. The way people go out and find in their own land the fruits they are used to eat. Some fruits are not even known in another language as the bel-lota, or the Granada.





## Recipes

*Like in most of our villages, each village has its own way of cookery and ancient recipes can be find in Íllora, it must be the fruit of the imaginacion, the popular flavour and the use of the common wealth of the land.*

### Grape juices gachas

#### INGREDIENTS FOR FOUR PEOPLE

- > 750 g of flour
- > 250 g of almonds
- > Two liter of grape juice (recently made)

#### In order to prepare

You boil the juice in a pan and if it get to skim, you just take it of (just with a spoon) until it gets a clear color, then you add the flour, without scrumbles, until you get a not too thick moisture. This mixture you put up on plates, decorating them with almonds and ithas to be served cold.



Grape juices gachas

### Remojón lucio

#### INGREDIENTS FOR FOUR PEOPLE

- > Patatoes for four people
- > Two hard eggs
- > Two big oranges
- > Tunefish about 200 gr
- > Olives
- > Salt, olive oil and vinagre
- > A big tomatoe (better if it is ecologic cultivated)

#### In order to prepare

Patatoes must been boiled and cut, you add the eggs cut into slices, the oranges and the tomatoes, the tune fish and the if you want to put some onion you may do that as well. Olive oil, salt and vinagre is been poured over. It is served hot and cold.



Remojón de lucio, very summery plate

## Omelet of collejas serranas

### INGREDIENTS FOR FOUR PEOPLE

- > 1 kg of collejas
- > Four eggs
- > Salt and olive oil

*Collejas are a type of grass which is found on the hills and can be recollected not close by roads.*



La tortilla de collejas,  
economic and flavorful plate

### In order to prepare

You must clean them and boil them, and without water left you make a small round ball of it, bake it in the pan with a bit of olive oil and add the eggs to the collejas then the mixture of it will clearly become an omelet which you brown on both sides. It is happened to be lovely adding a tomatoe to it.

## White Garlic

### INGREDIENTS FOR FOUR PEOPLE

- > Two garlic teeth
- > Half a glass of olive oil
- > Vinagre at taste
- > Salt
- > Cucumber
- > An apple
- > A liter of water
- > Two spoons of flour
- > And a slize of bread



White garlic with ice

### In order to prepare

To realize this plate, mix all the ingredients in a boil, leaving behind the apple and the cucumber which have to be add at the end. Mix adding the water.

The plate must be served very cold (including ice cubes). This is a typical plate of Granada.

## Almond of Íllora

### INGREDIENTS FOR FOUR PEOPLE

- > 1/2 kg of sugar
- > 1/2 kg of almonds
- > Three dozens of molds for small cakes
- > 6 whites of the egg

### In order to prepare

Prepare syrup with a few soup spoons of sugar, mix the white parts of the egg in order to get snow, and add the syrup with the almond and the sugar. The mixture must be put into the mold up to a third part of the mold, than you put it in the oven for ten minutes. It is served cold as breakfast or lunch.

## Artichoke with bread crumbs

### INGREDIENTS FOR FOUR PEOPLE

- > Handfull of small artichoke
- > Fried bread
- > Garlic
- > Fried almonds
- > Water, salt, oil, vinagre, and pepper

### In order to prepare

You must cook the artichoke until they are soft, the fried bread the fried garlic and the almond must be pound, the rest you mix it in a pan with a bit of water, add the artichoke with the pepper and fry it. It must be served hot. You can change the artichoke for potatoes if you want to.

## *The mediterranean diet*

*Bread and vegetables are used for the mediteranean diet. Pulse, vegetables, salad, fruits nuts and olive oil are the principal fauntain of grease, fish, chicken, milk, red meat, and wine by the dish. Its special characteristics are known to be the healthiest diet of the world. You must add to it, walking, sleeping a siesta when calor is getting up.*

## Famous People

Different famous people have gone through the town during the last centuries, their names have become important to our history then and now so that is why we are going to mention some of them:

### Saint Rodger

San Rogelio called in Spanish, the start of this name is unknown but what we know is that he was born in Íllora, which isn't frequent. Saint Rodger was a monk which date of birth arounds the IX and he was a resident of Sierra Parapanda. He must have been a poor man who lived in the muslim domination, that is why there was a relative tolerance between muslims and christian people, living together jews, arabian, and christian people. Even in that situation then, people wanted to

dominate their own religion what became a real problem in the ninth century. **In**

**spite of all those problems Saint Rodger decided to go away with the monk called Servideo, in order to be an apostle of Córdoba.**

He stayed in the mosque of Córdoba which was considered a big mistake by the muslim. They were prepared to attack with violence which ended up by torture. He was

killed and by that moment he became a martyr for life. He

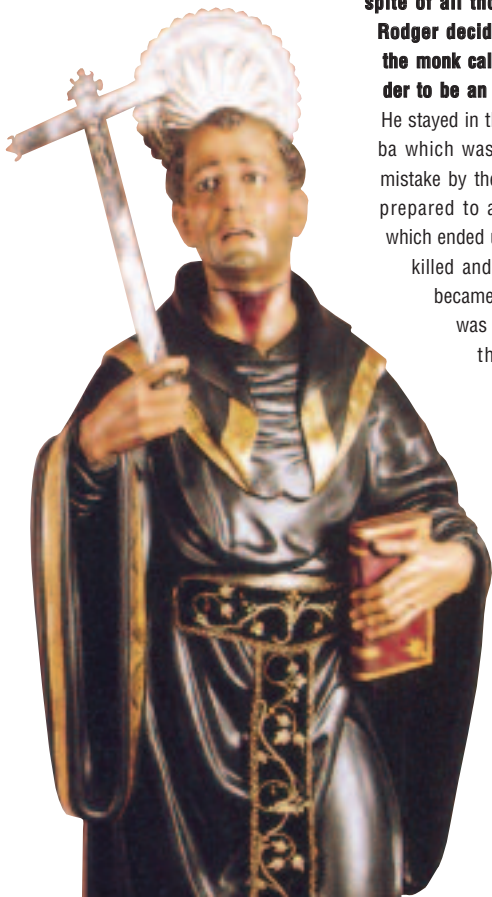
was entered into a part of

the christian saints

which nowadays is

still celebrated in

this culture.



## Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba The Big Captain

Born in september of 1453 in a Castle of Montilla. Of galileon origen and of a town called linaje de los Temez, Gonzalo showed- from a very small age his dues of warrior, by being always on the first line.

Queen Isabel called him in order to give him a military carreer, he was married to his cousin Isabel the Sotomayor, portugues troops fought against him and his troops in 1479, but he did his best in the war of Granada, he fought agains Tajara, Loja, Baza, Moclin, and Íllora.

**Gonzalo became the first christian mere of Íllora,** even

when he was a mere he still went om with next conquerers of Granada, he died as first mere in 1515 in Loja, he was famous for his battles.



## Nicolás Jiménez

In the second republic movement which started in Íllora, we found an interesting person called Nicolás Jiménez, he was the social leader of the politician group called PSOE and UGT. They still are popular political groups in Íllora he was a member of parlament, when civil war became important, he had to go to Mexico where he lived the rest of his life.

## Juan Bautista Sánchez González

He was a militar in the spanish civil war, he became General Captain of Catalonien, he had an excellent strategic mind. It all changed for him when General Franco became Leader of Spain.



## Celebrations

The cycle of festivities in places in and around Íllora follows the usual pattern in this area. It includes easter, fairs and celebrations in honour of patron Saints. The season begins in spring followed by a full agenda in summer. Patron Saints.



Old fair of cattle, Íllora

**Íllora** > The third week of August, Saint Rodger is celebrated, also the 16th of september, its day of celebration, is a holiday as well.

**Alomartes** > Saint Dolores is celebrated the second week of August.

**Obéilar** > Saint Carmen is celebrated the 15th of july.

**Tocón** > Saint Socorro (means help in Spanish) the first weekend of August.

**Brácana** > Saint Mercedes is celebrated the fourth weekend of August.

**Escóznar** > Saint Francisco is celebrated the 4th weekend of August as well.

### Other celebrations

**Feast of the fireplaces** > This is always celebrated the 2nd of February, a tradition to make a huge fire with wood, in the past they stayed all night around the fire in order to keep it safe from others who wanted to pick the wood.

**Carnaval** > Which is a christian tradition which they couldn't celebrate in non democratic time, but nowadays they do celebrate it.



**Merendicas >** That means go to the campside and have your lunch, that is what they celebrate in Alomartes, all neighbours go to the cave of the water on the Parapanda and have their lunch or even barbecue there.

**Cross of May >** The third of may streets and squares are filled with crosses big or small doesn't matter, but people come along and visit them in order to reward the most beautiful one.

**Saint Marcos >** This is celebrated in Tocón and Brácana, in this last village they have a different tradition hunting the devil, they do that by making a special knots with rope.

**Saint Rita >** Is celebrated in las Ventas de Algarra. Which was celebrated by hunting galgos (dogs) which was stopped by the government. Nowadays they just have fairs and feasts.

**Fair of animals in Íllora >** Starting the 8th of October. It was considered one of the most popular celebrations in the eighties.



Youthful encounter Parapanda

## Socioculture activities

**Youth camping on the Parapanda >** Youth from the whole province of Granada come a weekend before easter together in order to talk about different things which happened through the year.

**International Parapanda Folk >** This is celebrated the last weekend of July and it is an interesting national tourist feast. For over a week, people come from other countries showing their dancing and singing.



International festival  
Parapanda Folk

## Directions and telephones of interest

**Townhall of Íllora** > Plaza del Arco, s/n > 958 433 926

**Health Center** > Avda. San Rogelio, s/n > 958 464 210

**Public Library** > Avda. San Rogelio, s/n > 958 433 162

**Multiple Uses** > C/ Prof. Antonio Mollinedo, s/n > 958 433 901

**Post Office** > C/Cuesta del Hospital, s/n > 958 463 039

**Guardia Civil** > Ctra. de Montefrío, s/n (Íllora) > C/ Real, 9 (Tocón) > 958 463 033

**Local Police** > Plaza del Arco, s/n > 615 943 523

**Sport Centruml** > Ctra. de Puerto Lope, s/n > 958 463 405

## PHARMACIES

**Pharmacie Manuel Delgado Delgado** > Plaza de San Rogelio, 5 > 958 463 331

**Pharmacie Mariana Muñoz Joya** > C/ Sta Ana, 1 > 958 463 032

**Pharmacie Jiménez Jiménez** > C / Real, 31 (Alomartes) > 958 448 021

## HOSTAL

**Hostal *San Rogelio*** > Avda. San Rogelio, s/n > 958 463 540

**Hostal *Parapanda*** > Ctra. de Alomartes, s/n > 958 456 613 / 958 456 250

**Properties for Rent Juan Peña** > 635 660 146

**Guide of Íllora or other villages, *Nancy Van Erp*** > C/Cerrilla, 17 > 635 660 146

## RESTAURANTS

**Meson *El Refugio*** > Ctra. de Alomartes, s/n (Íllora) > 958 463 003

**Restaurant *Los Almendros*** > Ctra. Córdoba, s/n (Ventas de Algarra) > 958 340 037

## MIGHT BE INTEREST

**Judge of Íllora** > 958 463 101

**Taxis** > 958 464 004

**Radio of Parapanda** > 958 463 800

**Urgencies** > 958 463 197

**Ronabus Bus** > 958 463 096

**Ilurcotrans Bus** > 958 463 244

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## Councils

### Do you know that:

1. In Spain, in order to buy a house you need an N I E number which is given at the police station (this is a free service).
2. When you buy a house, you just need to go to any Gestoria, who can do the transaction without charging too much.
3. In order to live in Spain you need a residence card which is to be applied for at the police station, this costs only 7 euros.
4. In the in deeds it needs to be written the right m<sup>2</sup>, if not you will have problems later in order to sell the property.
5. When buying, the deeds have to be written in the catastro, (ground taxes) and in the registration office where the town belongs to.
6. When buying property, be careful to look if the last contribution has been paid.
7. To change the water and electric over could be expensive if they had not checked the last numbers on the meter reading.
8. The sale of the house could be expensive if you have too many people involved where probably the commissions go to.
9. When you want to sell the house later and you are a non-resident, you are taken 5% out at the start in the notary, in order not to run off with the capital gain. (You can apply for it to be returned at the tax office later).
10. Íllora townhall helps you with everything. Any question you have on any sale will be answered.
11. Sometimes a dream could become a nightmare, when buying already ask and inform yourself.

Houses are sold in the part of Granada as well as around Jaen, if you require any assistance we are here to help you. We have specialist people who can help you and our people would also help with all papers involved with the deeds and they would always be aware that everything has to be done so you will not have any problems. To those who have read the book, (I hope you enjoyed it), it was just to help you and show you that Íllora has a lot to give. If you have any questions you can always call me.

**Nancy Van Erp** > Calle Cerillo 17. Íllora 18260

*(In memory to my father who always wanted to help everybody but died too young, Broos Van Erp).*



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