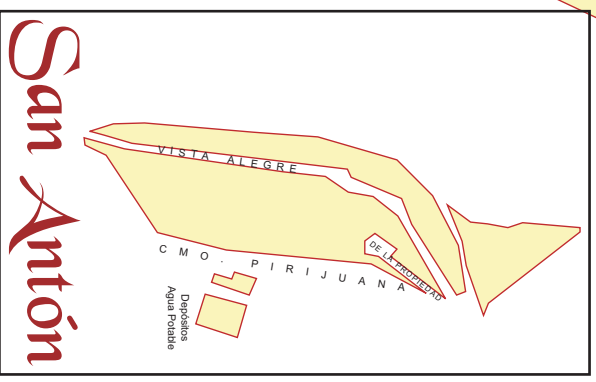
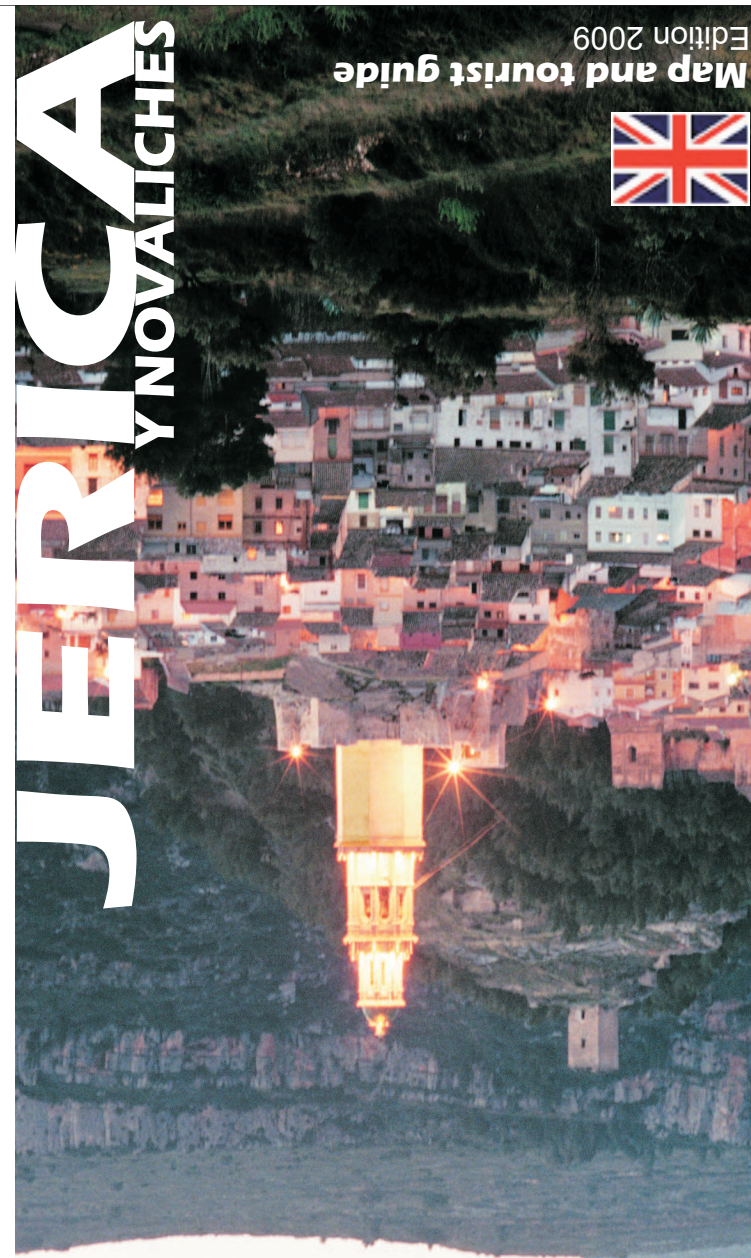


PUNTOS DE INTERES

- 1.- Torre del Homenaje (Torreta)
- 2.- Recinto del Castillo
- 3.- Ermita de San Roque
- 4.- Torre Mudéjar de las Campanas
- 5.- Portillo de San Roque
- 6.- Portal de la Sala
- 7.- Portal de San Juan y Torre del Reloj
- 8.- Torreón en Plaza de San Juan
- 9.- Casa de la Cultura Oficina de Turismo
- 10.- Centro Socio Cultural "El Socós"
- 11.- Portal de San Joaquín y Santa Ana (Puerta de Teruel)
- 12.- Fuente de Santa Agueda
- 13.- Ayuntamiento Museo Municipal
- 14.- Arco de la Rocha del Hospital Centro de Entidades Públicas Hogar del Jubilado Correos
- 15.- Iglesia de la Sangre de Cristo
- 16.- Iglesia Parroquial de Santa Agueda Museo Parroquial
- 17.- Cementerio Municipal
- 18.- Cooperativa Agrícola "La Divina Pastora"
- 19.- Farmacia
- 20.- Centro Médico
- 21.- Estación Ferrocarriil
- 22.- El Calvario
- 23.- Zona de Mercado
- 24.- La Cruz de Capuchinos
- 25.- Ermita de Nuestra Señora de Loreto
- 26.- Polideportivo
- 27.- Ermita de la Virgen de los Desamparados
- 28.- Colegio Rural Agrupado
- 29.- (Novaliches) Iglesia de San Miguel Central Cultural
- 30.- Frontón (Novaliches)

- ➔ Ruta turística Casco Histórico
- ➔ Via Verde Ojos Negros
- Fuentes





JERICA
Y NOVALICHES



Although Jérica's origins begin during the later period of the Stone Age (The Neolithic Period), it's during the Iberian period that we begin to know things with certainty; we have knowledge of these things because of the discoveries made in the town centre and the area around it.

The Roman period was one of the most magnificent periods of our village's history; in fact you can visit the public museum and see its great Epigraphic collection.

During the Moslem era, specifically in the XII century our village was named Sharīqā, as well as Qalā al-ash-rāf or (translated to) Jarīf's Castle.

"El Cid" conquered Jérica in 1098, and later in 1235 King Jaime I also conquers our village.

With the death of Queen Violante, King Jaime I of Aragon promised marriage to D^a Teresa Gil de Vidaura (Vidaura) with whom he was courting. On May 9th, 1255 the King gave Teresa and any possible future children from the marriage, Jérica's castle including all of its possessions, creating The Manor of Jérica. The king never married Teresa and never recognized her as his wife or his Queen, but he established titles for his sons Jaime de Jérica and Pedro de Ayerbe, so that they could succeed to the throne.

In 1369 Alfonso de Jérica died without issue. Our village returned to the Kingdom of Aragon. In 1372 Prince Martín was conferred as the new Earl of Jérica. This was a new Earldom. In 1431, Prince Juan sold the Earldom illegally to Francisco Zazueta this was a bad time for the population of Jérica, they suffered under this tyrannical government.

In 1479 the people of Jérica held talks with Fernando de Aragon and achieved the return to his Kingdom.

In 1537, after a few years of prosperity our village was donated to the Duke of Calabria by Carlos I. When the Duke died, our village was donated to the Monks of San Miguel de los Reyes.

In 1564 our village was finally returned again to Aragon's Kingdom. In 1565, our people renounced the Aragon Regional Law Code, and accepted those of Valencia's Kingdom. Between 1570 and 1619 two communities of Monks became established in our village: they were The Agustinos and The Capuchinos.

Our Village's tower named "Torre de la Alcudia" it is a work of Mudejar Art, it was finished in 1622. At the end of The Carlist's war, Manuel Pavía received the title "Marquis of Novaleschis".

The History of Jérica, a Synopsis

Ayuntamiento de Jérica



Interesting Locations

1. - The "Homage Tower"

Known as (La Torreta). It's a square construction of ashlars. In its entrance you can find a medieval arch. It seems that years ago there was an upper floor.

2. - Castle's Enclosure.

This enclosure is situated in the upper side of our village. We've found there many Roman and Iberian ceramic remains. The Castle's enclosure is full of Middle Age constructions, fortifications and a church.

3. - Hermitage of "San Roque".

The last line of the castle construction encloses the actual Hermitage of "San Roque" (previously named Santa Agueda "La Antigua"). The tower that remains on its base is part of the ancient Arab Castle. The construction of this hermitage started with the Christian Reconquer. We can see two styles in it, Initial Gothic and Reconquer Gothic. This hermitage is very important because it is the transition between the Arab Art and the Gothic Art.

4. - Alcudia Tower.

This tower with its bells is the symbol of our village. On August 24th, 1614, the Town Council decided the need of changing the bells of the old church tower to the Alcudia tower, so all the people in the village could hear them better. On December 23, 1622 was finished the work of the new bells on the "Alcudia Tower". The construction has got three octagonal bodies. The first body is supposedly Roman, and since 713 it is known as "Torre de la Alcudia". Actually this first body is divided in four rooms with access by the main stairs. The first body has its own access and communicates by the main stairs to the second body. The second body is divided in two rooms. One is for the tower clock and the other room contains the bells. It is not only unique in its class by the Valencian country, it is also one of the last of this art and, above all, it was not planned or carried out by Mudejar or Moorish.

5. - San Roque's Wicket Gate

Sited in the second belt of the village wall, it's better known as "Muralla de Media Villa". This belt was built in the XIV century.

6. - La Sala's Doorway

The access to a squared construction, that was probably the place where (the city council)"Concejo de la Villa" met in the past.

7. - San Juan's Doorway

Known as "Torre del Reloj" A circular construction, at other times of the population bell before the building of the Mudejar Tower.

10. - Church of the Socós' Monastery

The "Socós" Augustinian Monastery was built in the XVII century outside the village wall. The church is the only building remaining of this Monastery, which was looted and partially destroyed in the Civil War. It was restored in 2007 and it is currently the Socio-Cultural Center "El Socós".

11. - San Joaquin and Santa Ana's Doorway

Belonging to the third ring of the village wall, long ago known as "Portal de Teruel", it's an ancient village doorway.

14. - Arch of the "Rocha del Hospital"

Its name is due to its location beside the village's ancient hospital. This ancient Arch was seriously spoiled because of the need of space for the new street near it.

15. - The Blood of Christ's Church

In the past called "De San Jorge". This construction was probably built in the Middle Ages and reformed in the XVII century to Baroque style. It houses the image of the village's Pattern, "El Cristo de la Sangre". Its ground plant presents a single nave with four sections. The High Altar

is later reform in neoclassical style. The bell is Mudejar style.

17. -Santa Agueda's Church

Martin The Human's Ancient Palace House. Originally built in Gothic style, and reformed in the XVIII century in Baroque style.

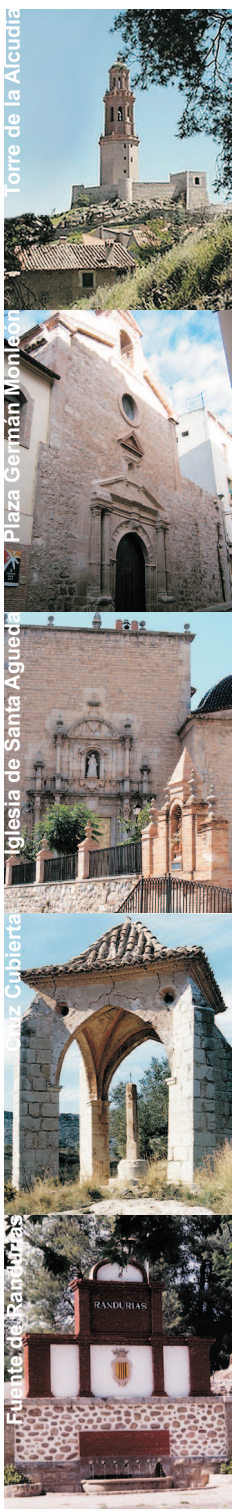
It's got five sections and the central nave with side chapels open on both sides. The Chapel of the Holy Communion (mid-eighteenth century) is located at the beginning of the central nave. The High Altar we see today is a copy made by "Devastated Regions" at the end of the Civil War. The decoration of the vault that closes this section is the original from the Baroque reform. The facade of this church is dated in 1749.

26.- Nuestra Señora del Loreto's Chapel

It's a small chapel that in the seventeenth century was part of a hospital.

In addition to this list of places and monuments of the village, there are many others very important, as Santa Agueda's fountain, 1770 and La Purísima (on the top of Plaza Hno. Mariano Rodríguez) or La Cruz Cubierta, from the XV century, and Bishop Muñatones Bridge, located on the outskirts of Jérica, in the old Camino Real. We also want to emphasize El Paseo de las Fuentes, where you can go for a pick-nick by the trees shades, or in the restaurant area and drink water from fountains such as Randurías.

Next to the park, there is a sports center with swimming pools, racquetball court and football field. On the other hand, we can approach Regajo Swamp, hiking or cycling by its paths, without forgetting La Via Verde de Ojos Neros.



Torre de la Alcudia
Plaza Germán Monleon
Iglesia de Santa Agueda
Cruz Cubierta
Fuente de Randurías