



places



to be
enjoyed



GB

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Photography: Mariano Cebolla
Graphic design: MV&co, Estudi creatiu
Printed by: Imprenta Ebro CB
National book catalogue number:

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Discover our cultural richness!

The Terres de l'Ebre area and regions of Baix Ebre, Montsià, Ribera d'Ebre and Terra Alta, inexorably influenced by the river, climate and history, have a high level of cultural interest. You can discover; cave paintings -declared by UNESCO- as World Heritage, historical settlements and villages, cultural assets of local and natural interest, museums, informative centres and public sculptures in squares or on walks. Many people from all over the world have felt attracted at one time or another to the special, identifying characteristics which the region has to offer. From the coast and the Delta to Els Ports, from the meandering streets of rural life to ornamental elements of architectural heritage in historical hamlets, villages and cities.



Així és com donarem
a la vida moderna, minada de violències i d'injustícies, una Ullja
que hi és molt necessària: la Ullja de les nostres aigües: l'exem-
ple de la tradició catalana.
A. Bladé i Desumvila

Bladé quoting Mn. Manyà *Vision of the Catalanian Ebre.* (ACABD)

The Terres de l'Ebre landscape has been the inspiration for a lot of literature. For such writers as Josep Pla and Joan Peruchó, for Terres de l'Ebre by Sebastià Juan Arbó (Sant Carles de la Ràpita 1902 - Barcelona 1984) and Artur Bladé i Desumvila (Benissanet 1907-Barcelona 1995), where countryside, history and literature play the leading roles in a cultural walk through the streets of Benissanet, a village on the bank of the river in the Ribera d'Ebre region. Jesús Moncada (Mequinensa 1941-Barcelona 2005), with *Camí de sirga* used the name of the path which borders the Ebre from Tortosa to Mequinensa. All of these authors have been fuelled by places in Terres de l'Ebre to write their stories. All around you there are many signposted, informational routes, given that most of what has been written is magnificent guides for going on walks and discovering different places in the Ebre region.

Going beyond the literary sphere, we must mention artists like **Francesc Gimeno** (Tortosa 1858-1927), who was faithful to real life painting. The work by Francesc Gimeno, *Camí del Port*, Tortosa (Tortosa mountain pass path), revealed how austere and rugged the mountain pass ravines are at certain times of the year.

Or the painter **Joaquim Mir** (Barcelona 1873-1940), of whom it was written: The change in Mir will mark an era, that of the Ebre. He is one of the most valued Catalan artists of the XX century, and with *Fantasia de l'Ebre*, Miravet (Ebre Fantasy, Miravet), Joaquim Mir in 1930 obtained the Medal of Honour at the National Fine Arts Exhibition in Madrid.

Without any doubt, one of the most celebrated characters to have connections with the region, was the painter **Pablo Picasso**. His brief but intense stays at Horta de Sant Joan, in Terra Alta, marked the beginning of Cubism and a new stage in the development of pictorial avant garde in the XX century.



Sant Salvador Convent, Horta de Sant Joan

4 What you do not see, you will sense. Discover our material and immaterial heritage!

"In those days rice cultivation was still unknown. The riverside was an uninterrupted plain of marshy land; rushes, reeds, Cogon grass and Bermuda grass covered the pastures, and otters and foxes are abound in the swamps". (Sebastià Juan Arbó).

5 Enjoy the cultural assets of our history and our identity! Fill your heart with sensations and emotions from Terres de l'Ebre.

EXPERIENCES



Cave paintings

Mediterranean cave paintings on the Iberian peninsula are well represented in Terres de l'Ebre. From the first known inhabitants of the town of **Ullddecona** there are eleven aligned cave dwellings or shelters along the craggy Pietat mountain range – close to the Ermita de la Pietat– which form the most important group in Catalonia, and like all Levante cave paintings they were declared a World Heritage in 1998 by Unesco. The Abrics d'Ermites are exceptional, one of them is a scene with one hundred and seventy figures hunting, Cova Fosca –semi-schematic figures with naturalist touches– and another, the Abric de les Esquarterades, with nine figures.

Search for all the symbols of human figures and animals at the World Heritage cave painting sites in Terres de l'Ebre.



You can continue towards **Freginals**, Cova de les Calobres, Abric de Masets –a grotto which is not very deep but two groups of paintings have been preserved there– and Abric de Llibreres, where you will see twelve Realist style pictograms, among them, a goat and deers.

In **Alfara de Carles**, you can find Cova (cave) Pintada. In **El Pere lló**, Abric de Cabra Feixet –you can see three different groups and an archer– and Cova Calobres. And in Ribera d'Ebre, in **Tivissa**, there are four sites where pictorial remains have been discovered; Cova del Ramat, Cova del Cingle, Cova del Pi and Cova Taller.

You will enjoy seeing many different remains from the Iberian era as the Ilercavones lived from agriculture, farming and mining, and in the south of Catalonia they built a network of small walled villages near the Ebre river. The constructions were consistent, and reinforced with bastions and towers. Do not forget to visit the settlements of **Castellet de Banyoles**, in **Tivissa**, and **la Moleta del Remei**, in **Alcanar**, as they are among the best examples of Iberian culture in Catalonia.

Near Ermita de la Mare de Déu del Remei in Alcanar we find **La Moleta del Remei**, an Iberian settlement near the coast and the commercial routes which linked the Ebre Valley to the Mediterranean. It was the walled centre of a group of small settlements nearby, where the crème de la crème of the tribe lived who controlled surplus goods in the area and exchanged them for luxury products with different villages on the Mediterranean. The importance of the site lies in the fact that it was occupied continuously between the second half of the VII century BC and the end of the II century BC, coinciding with the arrival of the Romans.

Informative panels will give you indications and the panoramic view will fascinate you.

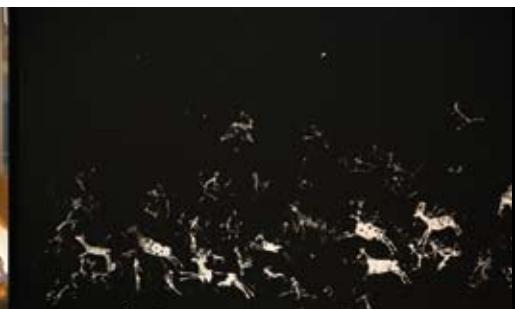
The village of **Castellet de Banyoles**, in Tivissa (Ribera d'Ebre), is one of the most important Iberian sites in Catalonia. From ceramic materials which have been found, it is calculated to have been built in the IV century BC. It is situated at the top of a hill which dominates the River Ebre, a strategic point for controlling river trading between the coast and the interior of the Peninsula. In 1912, earrings, bracelets, rings, mirror handles and a small treasure of twenty nine coins were found. However, it was in 1927 when the most important discovery was made: the so-called *Tesoro de Tivissa*, comprising a group of religious pieces which was unique in Catalonia.



Information Centre for Iberian culture at Casa O'Connor in Alcanar.

The exhibition on the Iberian world, from the Iron Age to the Romans, is the essential complement to a visit to *La Moleta del Remei* in the ancestral house of O'Connor, from the XIX century, with important Modernist remains.

Iberian villages





Suda Castle



Miravet Castle



Móra d'Ebre Castle



Ulldecona Castle



Carrova Tower



Camarles Tower

In Terres de l'Ebre you can feel inspired by visiting more than twenty castles, the ones which stand out most due to their strategic positioning, their documented history, their grand size, recent renovations and excellent preservation are the one of Suda, in Tortosa, and those in Miravet, Ulldecona and Móra d'Ebre.

from where the river, which gave access to interior regions, could be seen. Cristòfor Despuig in his Col·loquis explained the rewards given by Count Ramon de Montcada to four knights who assailed the wall; he gave Guillem Ramon de Montcada one of the castles, another was given to Pere Sentmenat and the third he kept for himself. For this reason, you can see why it is essential that you visit the castle, the wall walk from the cathedral apse and Les Avançades de Sant Joan.

> Suda Castle, Tortosa.

On this privileged hill on the banks of the Ebre, there is more than two thousand years of Mediterranean culture. It was inhabited by the Iberians and Romans, and the Arabs built here in the VIII century on the Roman Acropolis of Dertosa. The height of the Suda castle walls made it impregnable, assuring that it stayed in Arab hands for many years. From the beginning of the VII century until 1148, Tortosa was under Spanish-Muslim control. It was during this era, and under the rule of the caliph Abd al Rahman III, when Suda Castle was built with its privileged view over the city, and which is at present a "Parador" State Owned Tourist Hotel.

Would you like to have a coffee or even stay in a castle?

During this era, the city was a strategic enclave from where communication to northern regions was controlled, and

> Miravet Castle

This is considered to be the best example of military Templar architecture in Catalonia. Its location is exceptional because from there it is possible to keep a watch on the surrounding area as well as having a good view of the Ebre river, which gives access to the interior of the Peninsula. After the first occupation of the hill, which was recorded in the II century BC, there was a Roman *castrum* (castle), and with the arrival of the Muslims a *hisn* or fortification from the caliph era was erected. The Templar order was responsible for remodelling it in 1153, when the land passed to the Christians. It has been a key fortification throughout the History of Catalonia and Spain, as this castle was documented in the Segadores War, the War of Sucession, the three Carlist Wars as well as the Spanish Civil War.

"In a place where the river formed a meander, a strange vessel tried to cross and reach the other side, hidden from the indiscreet watch of Miravet Castle, because nobody knew at that moment if the castle was in the hands of the Nationals or the Carlists". (Joan Perucho)

> Ulldecona Castle.

This has been declared an Asset of National Interest, and is situated on a hill of the same name, on the left bank of the river Senia. It was conquered in 1148 by Ramon Berenguer IV and later conceded to the Hospital Order who built the emblematic tower constructions. If you visit this fortress you will find a cylindrical tower, the main tower with a rectangular base which dominates the whole building, and there you can see the Sala Noble with a mullioned window in the east side, a double trilobed window. Furthermore, if you go up to the terrace you will enjoy an incredible panoramic view of the rich territory where the castle was built. Do not forget to see inside the Santa Maria dels Àngels church, with its single nave on a round barrel vault and sub-arches.

> Móra d'Ebre Castle.

Dated 1060, of Arabic origin, and was inhabited by the Barons of Entença and Cardona. The viewpoint overlooking the river and the village will take you back in time. You can also attend a theatrical performance at the antique fair, or go to one of the concerts organized there, or even go on one of the arranged visits. As legend has it, the Lord of the Móra d'Ebre castle transformed into a wolf after he died and his immortal soul haunted the village doing strange things, it is said that he was even able to jump over the river in one go.

> Remains of Amposta Castle.

Another essential visit in Amposta is to an old fortress from the X century, which was defended by mediaeval Arabic walls, it was built on the banks of the Ebre river on an Iberian settlement, and conquered by Ramon Berenguer in the XII century. The Castle was the base for the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem in the Crown of Catalonia and Aragón. A series of informative panels show you a route you can take through the site, where still preserved is the base of Saint John's tower, the cemetery and some narrow stone arches next to the river, by Pont Penjant bridge.

> Tres Ces route: castle, cellar (celler in Catalan) and cave. This consists of visiting El Castell de Miravet, Celler de Pinell de Brai and les Coves Meravelles de Benifallet.

> Torre de la Carrova in Amposta.

This spectacular tower, of military architecture, was part of a group of defence towers in mediaeval ages which followed the river. It is a strong structure and was carefully restored with all its Gothic details dating to the XIV century. On the same visit you can see the remains of a Roman villa, Carrova fountain and a picnic area where you can have a rest.

> Torre de Camarles.

Military enclaves long the old coast, used towers to defend themselves from the danger of pirates. The one at Camarles, right in the middle of the village, was given to the knight, Guillem de Sunyer by Ramon Berenguer IV.

> Three Towers route in l'Aldea. If you have a mountain bike, then go on this fairly easy bike ride, with rice fields and irrigation channels all around, to Burjassènia Tower, Torre de la Candela and Torre de l'Ermita.

Castles and towers in the area



Religious architectural heritage



Engraving of Wyngaerde. Tortosa, 1563.



Reales Schools, Tortosa



Fris Reales Schools, Tortosa

> Santa Maria Cathedral in Tortosa

The Roman cathedral, which is no longer there, was situated in the same place. Work on the Gothic cathedral was started in the XIV century and went on until the middle of the XVIII century.

"I have seen the cathedral. Tortosa cathedral is as fine and impressive as that of Barcelona. The cloister is a pure delight. The Gothic architecture is true sensitivity". (Josep Pla)

The building has a basilica floor with three naves without a transept, side chapels between buttresses, and is covered with groined vaulting. Mare de Déu de la Cinta chapel is an outstanding example of late baroque style. The late baroque style chapel of Mare de Déu de la Cinta, the patron saint of the town, and the cloister from the XIII century are both wonderful. Do not miss the permanent exhibition at the cathedral (see collections), the cathedral display cabinets and the majestic high altar.

The main part is the church, built in the XIII century, during Templar rule.

Under the Order of the Hospital rule in the XIV century, the nave was elongated with an elevated choir and a porticoed narthex, and the present main door was built, a spectacular beveled structure with an ogival shape. It is decorated with twelve archivolts and their corresponding uprights and capitals with a floral theme. The convent was inhabited by an important Franciscan community and during the XVI century, Fray Salvador, who worked miracles, stayed there for twelve years, now it is known and venerated as Sant Salvador of Horta.



> The old Cardó convent and hermitage in BeniPallet.

Although reached from Rasquera, has a well kept sacred legend called lo salt del flare. It explains that the friar, when his relationship with the shepherd was discovered, wanted to commit suicide so he threw himself into the air from a rock. After being saved by getting stuck on the branch of a tree, the friar repented.

On entering the historical centre of Tortosa, you will discover a **monumental group**, declared an Asset of Cultural Interest due to its important buildings which are representative of different eras, from the Middle Ages up to Modernism, and you will notice the important historical value of the city, which also has traces of the old **Jewish quarter**, one of the most important in Catalonia, with its narrow streets joining the wells located in the squares.

The historical centre of Tortosa lies on the banks of the Ebre, a river which since times gone by has been the natural entry from the sea to the interior of the Peninsula. That is why Tortosa became so linked to river trading and cultural exchange. Saracens, Jews and Christians lived there for a long time and left their mark in a rich historical and artistic heritage which you can still visit today, places like **Arc del Romeu**, the old gateway to the city. To open the *Festa del Renaixement* festival in a symbolic way, the gate is opened in an emotional act, and later to end the festival, it is closed again.

The centre of the city surrounds **Suda Castle** (see castles) of Muslim origin. The building, which when occupied by Christians was the public prison and royal residence, juts out at the highest part of the old city centre. The structure, however, suffered modifications in the XV and XVII centuries, when military demands made it necessary to build various small forts, among them is the spectacular walled premises of **Avançades de Sant Joan**, which has recently been renovated.

At the foot of Suda Castle, in the old Roman forum, Santa Maria Cathedral was built (see religious architectural heritage). It was started in the XIV century, it is Gothic in style with an exceptional baroque façade. In front of the **Cathedral** stands the Episcopal Palace from the XIII-XIV centuries, it is arranged around an interior patio.

Evidence of the city's religious activities can be found in a group of buildings from the XVI century founded by Carlos V and built during the reign of Felipe II, with the aim of educating Muslims or new Christians; it is essential you visit the **Reials Col·legis** -Sant Jaume and Sant Maties School- is essential, the Renaissance style patio is remarkable and considered to be unique in Catalonia, and **Espai Sant Domènec** -present Centre for Information on the Renaissance, which you must not miss- the old church which was declared an Asset of National Interest, still preserved there is the City's old Archive Cupboard.

A tour around the historical centre of the city should also include going on foot or by catboat along the Ebre river part of the city, and do not miss the joy of modern architecture in Tortosa, the **Escorxador Municipal** (town abattoir) by architect Pau Monguió, it was constructed on the banks of the river and decorated with glazed ceramics, influenced by Mudejar and comprising various halls.

If you move away from the Abattoir to the urban area, you can see some magnificent buildings built at the end of the XIX century and beginning of the XX century. **The Mercat Municipal** (town market) –a rectangular building with a metallic structure for the roof- it is one of the most characteristic constructions from the era.



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Sta. Maria Cathedral Cloister in Tortosa



Cinta Chapel in Tortosa Cathedral



Sant Salvador Convent Cloister



Historic and monumental cities. Tortosa



Arnes



Arnes Town Hall



Ulldecona Hermitage



The Old Abattoir in Tortosa



Miravet



Horta de Sant Joan Prison

In the region of Terres de l'Ebre there are other really beautiful urban areas, like the mediaeval quarters of Batea, Arnes, Horta de San Joan and Tivissa, or the old Arabic quarter of Miravet, among others.

> The old quarter of Horta de Sant Joan.

The old quarter of the village still has a mediaeval character with narrow streets, so you should not visit the village by car, as you could also miss its charm. Near the Town Hall square there are two perfect places for having a rest. Horta has been declared an Asset of National Interest because of its architecture; the Gothic church has a porticoed square, the Renaissance Town Hall and streets around it, where you can immediately find incredible houses built in the XVI century. The prison is in the basement of the Town Hall, where you can find the exhibition explaining the urban growth of Orta. La Casa de la Comanda or Delme is a Renaissance palace from the XVI-XVII centuries, where the commander of the Order of the Hospital once lived.

A really remarkable Templar monument which is outside the old quarter is Mare de Déu dels Àngels Convent, better known as Sant Salvador Convent (see religious architectural heritage). Written references to the village can be found in two different ways: Orta and Horta. Cultural type activities refer to it as Orta to commemorate the way it is written on the village charter. Nowadays Horta is the name used.

How about going on a cultural tour?



Horta de Sant Joan Town Hall

> Arnes.

In Arnes, in Terra Alta you can see a formidable historical centre, where the original fortified heart of the village is still preserved today, and is catalogued as an Asset of Artistic and Historic Interest. Both the Town Hall building with its magnificent construction in Renaissance style, and Santa Magdalena church in baroque style, are outstanding.

> Batea.

Boasts a number of preserved covered porticoes and constructions from the mediaeval era. The main attraction is the high street, which is completely porticoed with pointed arches and dates to the XIV century. The first weekend in July there is a mediaeval market in the style of the XV century.

> Miravet.

At the foot of the impressive Templar castle, really worth a visit, you will find the old quarter of **Miravet**, with the wonderful buildings of the old Muslim Mosque and the old church in Renaissance style.

> Móra d'Ebre.

Once you have passed the bridge with its arches which crosses the Ebre river, you can get to an emblematic corner of the village, Dalt square with the monument of sculptor Julio Antonio, and Montagut de l'Era House. Do not forget to visit Prioral Church, dedicated to Saint John the Baptist and of late Roman origin.

> Ulldecona.

You can also visit the old village of **Ulldecona** which is of great historical-artistic relevance, with its houses from the XV to the XVIII centuries, and enter Saint Lucas church, in Gothic style and located in the porticoed square.

> Fatarella.

In **La Fatarella**, you can discover the route of porticoes and mediaeval doors in the wall giving access to the village. It seems that the main reason for closing the village was to protect it from bandits and wolves.

> Tivissa.

Still preserves its historical mediaeval centre where you can discover a hotchpotch of stately houses surrounded by walls. The parish church of Sant Jaume in Renaissance style and the Iberian village of Castellet de Banyoles or the cave paintings at Font de la Vilella are all outstanding.

> Modernism in Terres de l'Ebre.

The co-operative wine cellar in Pinell de Brai, known as "The Wine Cathedral" is by master architect Cèsar Martinell i Brunet, a disciple of Gaudí. In nineteenth century style, the façade is a real feature with its painted ceramic decorations and interior brick arches.



Interior of Pinell de Brai Cellar

The co-operative wine cellar in Gandesa is one of the seven wonders of Cultural Heritage in Catalonia. This dates to 1919 and was by Cèsar Martinell, it has an original dome cover with tiled interior flat vaulting and ceramic gargoyles. The prestigious architect is also author of **La Casa de la Feligresa in Ulldecona**. Follow the Modernist routes of Tortosa and Amposta.



Historic and monumental cities

Museums



Centre Picasso

Tortosa Cathedral Exhibition

Altarpiece of the Transfiguration

In Terres de l'Ebre there are two museums included in the Generalitat de Catalunya Museum Register: the Museu Comarcal del Montsià (Montsià County museum) and the Museu de Ceràmica Popular (Museum of Popular Ceramics).

> Museu Comarcal del Montsià in Amposta. In Roman times *Amnios Imposita*, meaning positioned overlooking the river.

The town park is where the old Miquel Granell state schools, from 1912, are located, these were designed by architect Ramon Sales. The completely renovated building, houses permanent exhibitions in the *Hall of rice and traditional rice* farming, there you can find out what rice crops have meant to this region. Furthermore, there are some important temporary exhibitions. The museum, a cultural feature of reference in the area, is especially important for its archaeological, ethnological and natural heritage. There is a recorded, explanatory, interdisciplinary summary with headphones of a lecture from the central office which interacts with a regional network, and here we find the permanent exhibition *Freginals en el temps*, (Freginals throughout time), in Freginals: the Santa Barbara Natural History Collection; the Iberian village of Moleta del Remei and the Information Centre in Casa O'Connor in Alcanar; the Information Centre on Ceramics in La Galera, the Information Centre on Barracks in the Delta in Sant Jaume d'Enveja and other different places of information and cultural tours.

In the museum itself there is a complete tourist service and some magnificent routes which will give you lots of knowledge.



Museum of Popular Ceramics

> Museum of Popular Ceramics in l'Ametlla de Mar

A monolith next to the 340 main road will irrevocably lead you to the museum building, which is surrounded by olive and pine trees. The museum contains pieces from more than three hundred pottery centres all over Spain and Portugal, as well as Morocco. The visit is in four parts: *the Use of Ceramics, Pottery Centres, the Earthenware water jug and its different forms*, and finally you can discover *the Process and techniques of ceramics*. The museum has more than 11,000 pieces of ceramics, which are perfectly catalogued and form a unique collection. The Master Potters Gallery pays homage to craftsmen and techniques of this ancestral culture.

> Picasso Centre in Horta de Sant Joan
 "Everything I know, I have learned in Horta". Pablo Picasso
 An essential place to visit in Horta de Sant Joan, is the Picasso Centre, which exhibits exact reproductions of the pictures the artist painted in the area, and explains the link Picasso always had with it. Furthermore, around the village you can visit the different corners and places which inspired the artist, where he lived and walked. When the young Picasso was 16 years old, he visited Horta de Sant Joan and stayed with classmate Manuel Pallarès for eight months. He discovered rural life as the subject of his drawings and paintings. Eleven years later, he returned to Horta to spend the summer with Fernande Olivier. This was the start of his surprising Cubist period, when he painted pieces which now form part of museum collections in cities like that of New York, Moscow, Barcelona, São Paulo, Paris and Frankfurt.

It is time to become detectives!

A visit to the historical centre gives you the chance to find places linked to the life and work of the artist, like Hostal del Trompet, the convent, the cave or grotto and the café Picasso went to.

> Santa M^a Dertosa Permanent Exhibition. Tortosa Cathedral.
 You can contemplate the important collection belonging to the Diocese of Tortosa, which dates back to the XII century, in the halls of what was once the bishop's palace, which

constitutes the Prior's hall and the Santa Maria Canonica. There, you can see in detail a legacy of more than 200 pieces, precious metals, paintings, sculptures, manuscripts, parchments and illustrated books from the cathedral's artistic fund, as well as the choir carpentry and tapestries.

The Altarpiece of the Transfiguration, from Jaume Huguet's studio (15th century) and the flamenco influence, will dazzle you.

If you follow the legendary tradition of Mare de Déu de la Cinta, and want the best pregnancy for family or friends, you must bless a ribbon and give it away, because as the Virgin Mary wore one when giving birth, a ribbon is supposed to make it easier to give birth.

Other collections worth a visit:

Information Centre on Iberians in Tivissa, where you can see a reproduction of the Tivissa Iberian Treasure, discovered in the village of Castellet de Banyoles.

Serra Museum of Musical Instruments in Benissanet.

Natural History Museum in Santa Bàrbara. A collection of 3,200 minerals and fossils from fifty countries in the five continents.

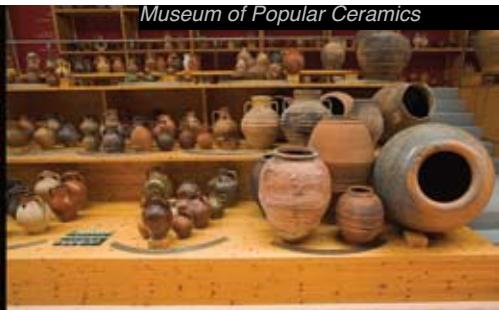
The Ebre Observatory in Roquetes. Founded in 1904 by the Jesuits, it is the world pioneer on the study of solar activity, as well as having a collection of scientific apparatus.



Montsià County Museum



Montsià County Museum



Museum of Popular Ceramics

Collections

Exhibition Halls



"Al Regant" Monument



Outdoor Art



Public Sculpture, Ampolla

> Ebre Museum in Tortosa.

A museum under a bridge!

This is one of the most incredible cultural experiences in Terres de l'Ebre, and is located at *Mil-lenari* bridge in Tortosa. In the Ebre Museum there is a wide range of both historical and artistic exhibitions annually.

> Antoni Garcia Hall at the Old Abattoir, in Tortosa.

You can see some high quality exhibitions, both from the way they are organized and from their thematic content. Travelling displays which have been seen all over Catalonia, or exhibitions by one or a group of contemporary artists. Furthermore, you can walk through the old Modernist abattoir door.



> The Exhibition Hall at Sant Salvador Convent in Horta de Sant Joan.

In the convent itself, located at the foot of Santa Bàrbara mountain, you can enter a hall with a display of high quality artistic exhibitions. In the exhibition hall there is a large window from where you can see the convent cloister.

> El Castellà Palace in Gandesa.

In El Castellà Palace in Gandesa, also known as the old prison, there are exhibitions which give you the chance to discover this important historic building at the same time.

> Fair Pavillion in Sant Carles de la Ràpita.

In the Fair Pavillion in Sant Carles de la Ràpita, and in August, *the Graphic Art Biennial* is celebrated, this is co-organized with the sister town of Villafranca al Mare in Italy, and here you can see about a million works of graphic art in various artistic styles.

In your travels around Terres de l'Ebre you will see monuments and sculptures in town squares and streets: *al Nus* monument, in Tortosa; *al Regant* monument, in Deltebre; the *Amposta* sculpture; *Mil-lenari* in Tortosa, the monument to the International Brigades, in Flix; and others in l'Ametlla de Mar, l'Ampolla, Corbera and Sant Carles de la Ràpita, etc.

In Toses XXI Leisure Centre in Amposta, there are various enormous works of art; you can see paintings and sculptures in your free time.



Outdoor Art

> Prince Gardens.

Nature and sculpture

In these Gardens between Suda Castle and Tenasses Fort, following the city wall dated XIV century, you can walk through the permanent open air exhibition of sculptures by Santiago de Santiago.



Prince Gardens, Tortosa

> Art Outdoors.

Creativity, nature and imagination

On the unsurfaced walks of the twelve villages in Terra Alta, sculptors, poets and writers have worked with art and nature using diverse materials (wood, stone, clay, iron, etc.) This route has more than seventy sculptures, and in each one you can find a part of the work of art which is nature itself.

Do not forget to have a walk around and see the river and Suda Castle.

Antoni Garcia Hall

Antoni Garcia Hall

Ebre Museum

Artistic heritage

The Ebre Battle

The Ebre Battle is a symbol of destruction and barbarianism from the war. Now, lets walk in peace!

On the night of 25 July 1938, the Ebre Battle began. The Republican army crossed the Ebre river and using surprise tactics, gained control of national forces and forced the Franco army out of the land that you are now visiting. The Consorci Memorial Espais de la Batalla de l'Ebre, COMEBE, the backbone of all of the information centres throughout Terra Alta and Ribera d'Ebre, have created routes through the most important places of the bloodiest battle in the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939), lasting 115 days.

Corbera d'Ebre. The 115 Days Information Centre is the reception area for visitors. Furthermore, you can visit *La Trinxera* and Poble Vell de Corbera, declared a Place of Historical Interest by the Parliament of Catalonia, where the *Permanent Flame* continues its homage to the inhabitants of Corbera who suffered from the bombing.

La Fatarella. Where you will find the *Memorial de les Camposines*, the Historical Place of Les Deveses and the Centre d'Interpretació de les Unitats.

Vilalba dels Arcs. From the *Mirador del Bassot* and *Trinxeres dels Barrancs* you can see the places where the first eight days of blockade took place. Visit *The life of the Soldiers in the Trenches Centre*.

Gandesa. In the Battle of the Ebre Study Centre, there is a big display of material, and from Moro Hill, the place where Terminus general barracks stood, you can discover where the Ebre Battle was controlled.

Pinell de Brai. Do not forget to visit the innovative Centre d'Interpretació *Les Veus del Front* (Voices from the Front), and appreciate the views from *Cub de la Pau*, in the Pàndols Mountain range, as well as the houses in ruins and *La Ruta de la Pau* (Peace route), a route taking you to old trenches and marksmen's holes.

Batea. Here is where one of the last centres was opened, the *Hospitals de Sang* (Hospitals of Blood) Centre.

Look for the trenches and refuges and you will discover the places where the harsh reality was lived, that which triggered the beginning of the end of the war and the defeat of the Republic and democratic system in Spain.

> Art and literature. Things to discover:

The Alphabet of Freedom, in Poble Vell de Corbera in Terra Alta, declared a Place of Historical Interest by the Parlament de Catalunya. The village suffered devastating effects of the Spanish Civil War; it has a magnificent view of the Cavalls and Pàndols Mountain ranges, places where some of the most bloody acts in this armed conflict took place. This is a universal monument to peace with a code of letters and a commitment to art. In this artistic project which is intended to link art, historic memories and the fight for peace, there are 28 gigantic letters in different techniques and by diverse artists, whose aim was dialogue.



> Basketry and ceramics.

There are numerous villages which have preserved the tradition of basketry. Palm weaving in Terres de l'Ebre was initially recovered by weavers from **Mas de Barberans**, and those of **Els Reguers, Rasquera, Paüls, Pinell de Brai o Alfara de Carles**. All of these villages show how you can combine craft work and design. The Date Palm, the only native palm tree in Europe, a material linked to the land and tradition of Terres de l'Ebre until the 1950's, has been recovered and the process of working with the date palm is shown; separating the strands, wetting, weaving...



Ceramics is produced in Miravet, Tivenys and Galera. The production of ceramics is a traditional activity of Iberian Muslim origin, which is deep-rooted in some villages in Terres de l'Ebre like **Miravet** in Ribera d'Ebre, **Tivenys** in Baix Ebre and **La Galera** in Montsià. They make earthenware water jugs, bowls, jugs and kitchen utensils like plates and trays.



La Galera is another village where some potter families live. Every year in this village around the 1st May, they celebrate the Ceramics Fair, where potters from all over Catalonia, Spain and different parts of the world come to display their creations. Furthermore, you can visit the Ceramics Information Centre.

Tivenys organizes a Crafts and Tourist Fair where ceramics have preferential treatment.

If you are enthusiastic about crafts, you must visit the Ceramics Centre in l'Ametlla de Mar, in Baix Ebre, where you will get the chance to see one of the most important exhibitions of popular ceramics in the world (see museums).

115 days Centre, Corbera d'Ebre

Voices from the Front Pinell de Brai

Corbera d'Ebre



Craft work at your feet



Renaissance Festival



The Horse Dance



Nobles Procession

The splendour of a city in the 16th century

> The Renaissance Festival in Tortosa. Has been catalogued and honoured in recent years as a Local Festival of Tourist Interest in Catalonia, and Festival of National Tourist Interest and awarded the Plaque of Honour for Tourism in Catalonia. They are days in which history is relived, the celebration takes place during the second half of July, it is full of events, shows, taverns, traders, musicians, theatrical representations, standard bearers townspeople and visitors dressed in traditional costumes from the time, a recreation of the Renaissance lifestyle in Tortosa, just as it was described in documents in 1544. The squares and streets in the town are full of a party-feel, happiness, music and colour. The festival recreates the leisure and culture of the 16th century.



> Móra morisca in Móra d'Ebre. Móra d'Ebre relives the past under Arab rule, when Muslims, Jews and Christians lived together. For a weekend in the first fortnight of July, jesters and Arabic food open up your imagination, the crafts market shows people working in the traditional way, there are iron-workers, spinners, bakers, stone-workers and music, dance and theatrical performances, all of this makes Móra become Moorish again, with the cross and half moon.



With *Live chess* the young and old can have fun

> Iberian market in Alcanar. Iberian market in Alcanar in September. With activities in the streets of the old part, showing how the Iberians lived and worked; they lived there for more than two thousand years.

> Mediaeval Market in Batea. Mediaeval Market in Batea, in July. With tools work gets done! Visitors enter a raffle, and the prize is *A basket of produce*.

Eat the festival way! With gastronomical Themes in the restaurants in Tortosa, admire the spectacular fashionable clothes from the era or the Saboga (type of fish) route, and do not forget the sweets at the festival... The standard bearers and horses are two of the main features at the festival and favourites with the children.

Come and see how wonderful the townspeople are!

Historically recreated festivals

Children discover and learn

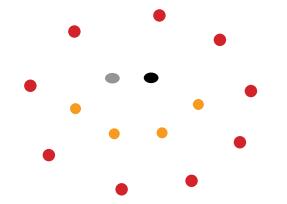
- 1 Look for places to do with **Picasso** in Horta de Sant Joan.
- 2 Have you found **Torre de la Carrova** tower in miniature, in Amposta?
- 3 Find out about the activities in the **Iberian village of La Moleta del Remei**, in Alcanar
- 4 Look for the initials of your name in the **Freedom alphabet**, in Corbera d'Ebre...
- 5 Look really closely at the **standard bearers and the horses at the Renaissance Festival** in Tortosa.
- 6 Use the pedestrians side of **Pont Penjant d'Amposta** to cross the bridge, like they used to in the old days.
- 7 Have you been on the **Pas de barca, in Miravet**? Cross the river on the ferry which works without an engine.
- 8 Out of everything that you have visited, what did you like best? Draw it and show it to your friends. ↓



9 Discover and write the missing letters.

T _ R _ _ S D _ L ' _ _ R _

10 Join the dots of the same colour. We hope that your visit has been....



Terres de l'Ebre in the XXI century

If you like innovation and the latest artistic trends, you must not miss a visit to the Visual Arts Centre in Amposta, a contemporary arts centre where the Biennial Amposta City Art exhibitions are held.

The north American artist Matt Lamb, born in Chicago and of Irish origin, arrived in Horta with his German art dealer; we can see how he was influenced by Picasso in the exhibition *Lamb encounters Picasso*. The plenary room in Horta Town Hall is presided over by a really large piece from the same series which is in the European Parliament in Strasbourg. This painting, with its determined gesture, is dominated by colour, expressionism and an unstructured theme.

...I speak about the green of an immense delta;
I speak about the flight of the ibis (thousands of ibis,
like live snowflakes of the whitest snow)
and the pink flamingo (an intimate pink colour
like the almost glimpsed breast of a girl).
And I speak of a duck whizzing through the air
like a stone thrown by a catapult,
of the subtle eel, like a snake,
the silver tench in the ponds.
I speak of a great silence where the fresh water of the
river merges with the salt water of the sea.

Gerard Vergés

The writer Emili Rosales offers us an extraordinary historical mystery with *La Ciudad Invisible (the invisible city)*, which is a dedication to the XVIII century and the plans of king Carlos III, which hide the creation of a large city, Sant Carles de la Ràpita, on the Ebre Delta, in the image of San Petersburg, in the same investigative style as a now disappeared work by the great master of Italian painting, Giambattista Tiepolo.



Photo contributed by Amposta Biennial

Interesting  information

Tours and cultural tourism companies

Àrea SCP
Arqueologia i serveis al patrimoni cultural
Castell de Miravet. Camí del Castell, s/n
43747 Miravet
Tel. 695 186 873
Fax 977 600 135
www.areascp.com
area_scp@terra.es
Guided tours and workshops for children and adults in Miravet Castle.

Conficon
Turisme i tradicions
Pintor Gimeno, 1
43500 Tortosa
Tel. 977 443 174 / 670 795 216
www.conficon-hostesses.com
tortosa@conficon-hostesses.com
Guided tours and souvenirs and crafts shops in Tortosa and Terres de l'Ebre.

Delta Turístic
Barceloneta, 28 bxs.
43895 L'Ampolla
Tel. 977 460 839
Fax 977 460 950
www.deltaturistic.com
info@deltaturistic.com
Receptive travel agents. Guided tours and cultural routes around Terres de l'Ebre.

Dertotravel SL
Argentina, 23-25, 4a
43500 Tortosa
Tel. 977 44 80 22
www.dertotravel.com
receptiu@dertotravel.com
Receptive travel agents. Guided tours and cultural routes around Terres de l'Ebre.

Guies del Port
Aragó, 76
43597 Arnes
Tel. 977 435 515 / 676 308 021
guiesdelport@gmail.com
Guided tours of cultural patrimony in Terra Alta.

Hife Tours
Adrià d'Utrecht, 1
43500 Tortosa
Tel. 977 510 297
Fax 977 510 041
www.hifetours.com
central@hifetours.com
Receptive travel agents. Cultural routes around Terres de l'Ebre for groups.

L'Escola del Parc
Av. Colom, 73
43580 Deltebre
Tel. 977 489 679 / 639 021 524
lescolavidals@terra.es
Guided trips for enjoying and discovering the cultural and patrimonial identity of Terres de l'Ebre and its Nature Reserves.

Ilercavònia Culture
Av. Remolins, 9-11, 3r 1a
43500 Tortosa
Tel. 626 103 477 / 977 413 938
www.ilercavoniaculture.net
ilercavonia.culture@gmail.com
Historical patrimony tours for groups. Iberos de Ilercavònia Tour, Tour of the Templars from the Miravet battle, Tour of the Ebro Battle and personalized tours.

Lo Racó del Temple
Carrer del Riu, 14
43747 Miravet
Tel. 656 266 898
www.miravet.info
info@miravet.info
Cultural and informational tours of natural and historical patrimony in Miravet.

Gubiana dels Ports, S.L
Apartat de Correus, 69
43520 Roquetes
Tel. 977 474 887 / 637 085 052
www.gubiana.com
caro@gubiana.com
Socio-cultural, personalized and group tours around Terres de l'Ebre.

Museu Comarcal del Montsià. Serveis educatius i culturals
Gran Capità, 34
43870 Amposta
Tel. 977 70 29 54
Fax 977 70 21 53
E-mail: info@museumontsia.org
Web: www.museumontsia.org
Guided tours, routes and workshops around the patrimony of Montsià and Terres de l'Ebre.

Natura & Aventura
Pl. d'Espanya, 18
43540 Sant Carles de la Ràpita
Tel. 977 742 987 / 646 598 324
Fax 977 741 068
www.naturayaventura.com
naturavtra@larapita.com
Guided tours to discover the historical patrimony and cultural value of the city of Sant Carles de la Ràpita.
Tradicions, Natura i Turisme Polet

EXPERIENCES



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