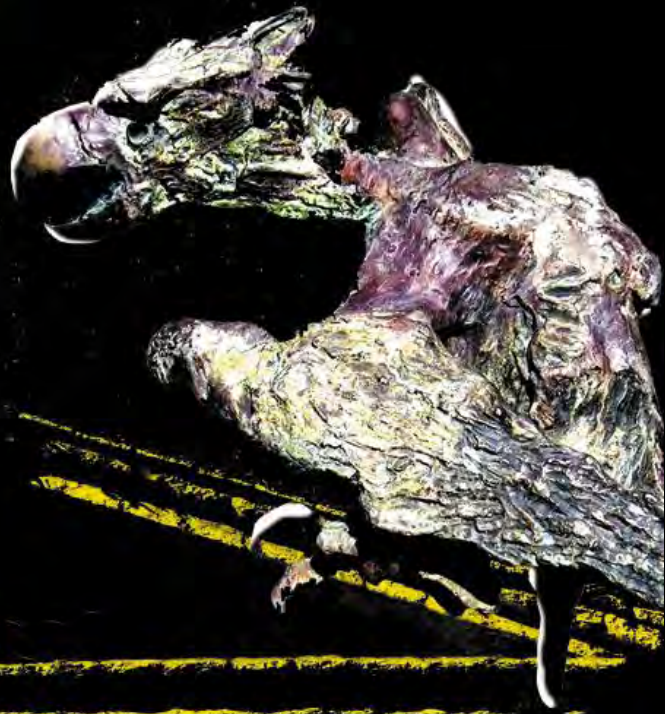
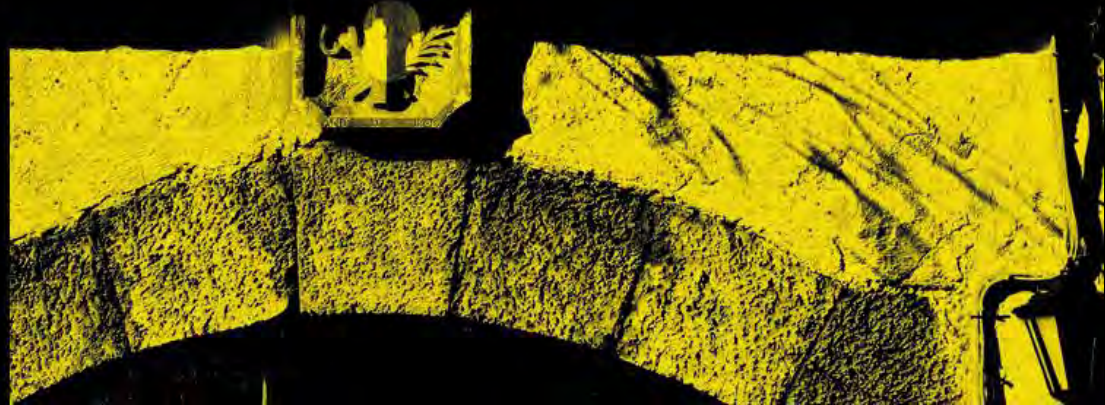


* Petriquet



Nature
History
Art



PEDRIQUE

“NATURE, HISTORY AND ART”

Original book cover.-

MR. EDUARDO LUQUE BENÍTEZ.

Coordinator.-

Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Pozoblanco – Culture Councillor.

MR. JUAN BAUTISTA CARPIO DUEÑAS.

Text.-

Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Pozoblanco – Heritage Office.

MS. CLARA TEJEDOR SALAMANCA. (*Artist*)

MR. JULIÁN DE GRACIA BAJO. (*Environmental Technician*)

MR. EDUARDO LUQUE BENÍTEZ. (*Historian*)

Translation.-

MR. EDUARDO LUQUE BENÍTEZ – Translator (Historian)

MS. GLORIA GRACIA PÉREZ DE ALGABA – Translation Reviewer (Interpreter).

MS. KIRAN RUPANI PINO – Translation Reviewer (Interpreter)

Fieldwork.-

MR. JULIÁN DE GRACIA BAJO.

Art Photography.-

MS. CLARA TEJEDOR SALAMANCA.

Thanks to.-

MR. ÁNGEL DE GRACIA ROIG, due to his collaboration. MR. JUAN JOSÉ LÓPEZ

LÓPEZ computer supports.

Published by.-

Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Pozoblanco.

PEDRIQUE

Nature, History and Art



*Heritage Office
of
Ayuntamiento de Pozoblanco*

MAP OF BUILDING



- Entry
- Meeting Room
- Showroom 1
- Showroom 2
- Yard 1
- Yard 2

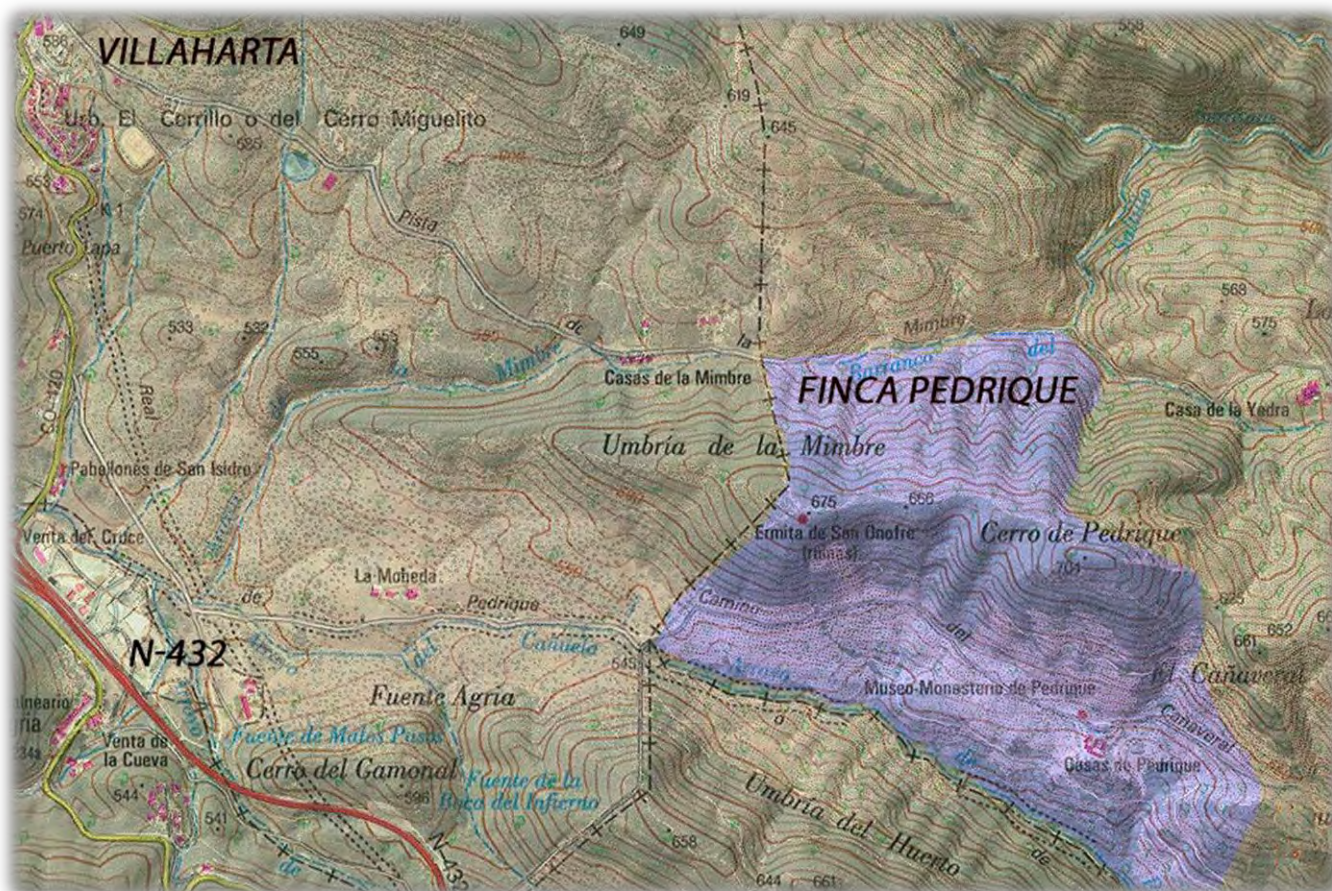
- Green Zone
- Studio 1
- Studio 2
- Home
- Tools Room

PEDRIQUE: NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1

1.-INTRODUCTION

Pedrique is a property located in the middle of **Sierra Morena**. It belongs to **Pozoblanco** area, between Obejo and Villaharta.



PEDRIQUE

Pozoblanco Council is the owner of Pedrique. This land has **125 hectares** with big climbs and several altitudes.

We will be able to enjoy of excellent environment views. Also, this place is a good option to see typical mountains and biodiversity from **the north of Córdoba**.

The property has good entries and ways to arrive there.

You will be able to find the main way near to **N – 432 road**, that it matchs Granada with Badajoz. So, anybody can arrive to Pedrique without easily.



2.-VEGETATION

OLIVE LAND

On one hand, olives fill **82 hectares** of Pedrique in low and middle altitudes. On the other hand, there are pines and shrubbery in high altitude.

The first plantation had place around the **XIV th.** But the biggest plantation was in the **XVIII th.**, when hermits arrived to Pedrique. **This olive land is one the oldest in Córdoba.**

Today, this olive land is worked, and its olives produce **ecologic oil** with highest qualities.

This plantation belongs to **“ECOLOGIC AGRICULTURE SYSTEM”**. For this reason, this system permits to harvest better olives than



PEDRIQUE

other systems, because workers do not use chemical and other damaging sources for the human health and environment. Thanks to this system, we can enjoy of **an excellent olive's oil**.



Daily, the Pozoblanco's Council works to improve on the quality system of Pedrique. So that, Pedrique will get the best conditions for the nature.

5

PINE GROVE

We can find *Pino Piñonero* (typical Mediterranean pine) in the middle – high latitudes of Pedrique. Approximately, this pine could get to grow **20 meters** of altitude. These pines live together to **other typical Mediterranean natural species**.





MEDITERRANEAN FOREST

We could find Mediterranean forest in Pedrique area. Olive and pine live together in this site.



This Kind of environment has a lot of species like: Encina, Cork, Gall, Mastic, Cornicabra, Sticky Jara, White Jara, Thyme, Rosemary, Gorse and Broom. Due to this natural environment, **this place is perfect to wildlife diversity.**

7



RIPARIAN FOREST

Pedrique Stream is crossing the Pedrique area.

Therefore, in this place **appears**: Poplar, Poplar, Ash, Bramble, Cypress, Oleander, Gall, Kermes, Laurel, Mastic, Tamujo and Canes.



3.-WILDLIFE

Due to the **vegetal cover diversity** , we could find:

BIRDS

9



Sparrow

White Wagtail

Grey Wagtail

Nightingale

Golden Oriole

Kingfisher

Common

Sandpiper

Bee-eater

Robin

Jay

Tit

Woodpecker

Flycatcher

Song Thrush

Great Tit

Fieldfare

Greenfinch

Blackbird



PEDRIQUE

Common Starling

Lark

Mourning Dove

Dove

Cuckoo

European Tortola

Red Partridge

Hawk

Owlet

Common Kestrel

Owl

Golden Eagle

MAMMALS



Hare

Weasel

Marten

Turon

Mongoose

Common Dormouse

Dormouse

Iberian Mole

Iberian Hedgehog

Rabbit

Genet

Badger

Fox

Boar

Deer



ANPHIBIANS



Common Frog
Frog San Antonio
Salamander
Common Triton
Newt
Common Toad

11

REPTILES



Common Lizard
Skink Iberian
Ocellated Lizard
Snake Bastard
Ladder snake
Viper
Water Snake.



FISHES



Barbo Gypsy

Vogue

Loach

4.-PLACES OF INTEREST

GAZEBO OF PEDRIQUE MONASTERY

In this natural balcony you can see the landscape belonging to *Coto del Pedriquejo*. In this place grows typical Mediterranean nature too.

Also, you can enjoy looking **Pedriquejo's Crag**. In this point, there was a **Templar Monastery** in the past. Sometimes, you could see **deers**,



wild boars and mouflon in the area. Also you can watch the wonderful landscape of Pedrique where there are forest, olive, lands and the Pedrique Stream.

13



Since this point, we can know all Pedrique: wildlife diversity, natural diversity and views. The place has good conditions for enjoying and relaxing.



Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Pozoblanco.

PEDRIQUE STREAM: WALKING ROUTE

This way has **4 km.** of long and running next to Pedrique Stream.



The route is crossing olives lands. During the journey you could see the Pedriquejo's Crags. These are **stone mountains** of high altitude,



where there was a Templar Monastery on the past. If you have luck, you will watch deers, wild pigs and mouflons in the Pedriquejo area. In this place there are a lot of **Pines, Oaks and Blockhead**.

15



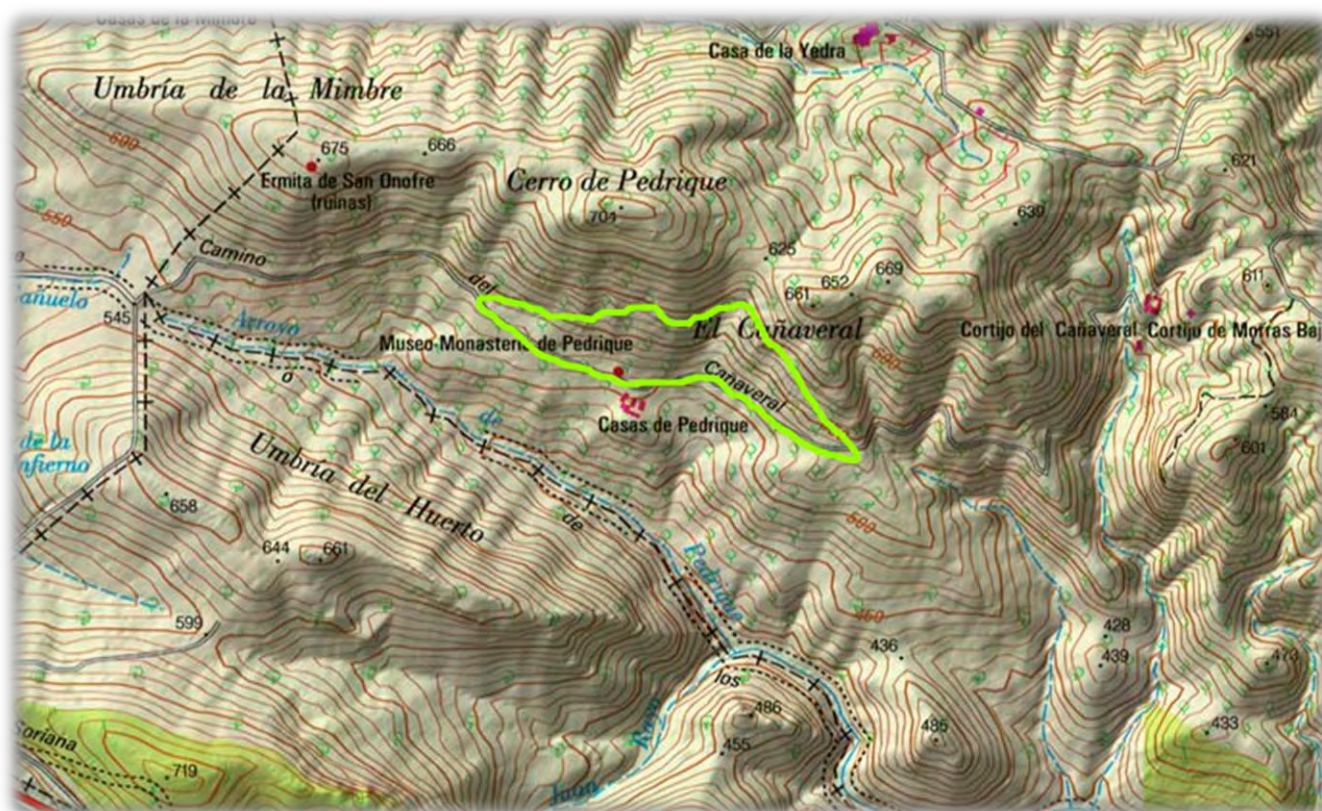
The route goes together at Pedrique Stream, where we could see **riparian vegetation**: Gall, Zarza, oleander, Fresno, Cornicabra, Mastic, and related **wildlife** such as Song Thrush, Blackbird, Kingfisher, Water snake.



Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Pozoblanco.

RAISING and LOWERING
to the MOUNTAINS
and
PEDRIQUE MONASTERY.
WALKING ROUTE

This way has **2'2 km.** of long and running through the biggest part of Pedrique.



This route has high climbs and firstly you will cross olives lands. After, in the same time that you go up, you could see **pinos and Mediterranean forest**. This environment has: Encina, Cork, Gall, rosemary, thyme, white Jara and Jara sticky.

17



PEDRIQUE

In this place of mountains you could find **big rocks**.

The **landscape** that you will be able to watch:
Pedrique, Pedrique Monastery, Pedriquejo area
and Pedriquejo's Crag.



THE HISTORIC PEDRIQUE

1.-INTRODUCTION

19

What has Pedrique been in its History?

- ❖ Geografic place.
- ❖ Grove.
- ❖ Farmhouse.
- ❖ Mill.
- ❖ Monastery.
- ❖ Eremitory.
- ❖ Property.
- ❖ Surname.
- ❖ Olive land.
- ❖ Several natural sites.

Firsts news about Pedrique

Althouhg there are remains from other cultures, the first time that we can read something about Pedrique is in a document of XV th., called: *Cortijo de Pedrique (Farmhouse Pedrique)*.



Which area did Pedrique belong to?

Through the History, Pedrique has belonged to:



VILLAHARTA



OBEJO



POZOBLANCO

We are going to show you different ownerships and lordships in this publishing.

What do we know about Pedrique's
History?

We know a lot of data about Pedrique's History. Today, the research carries on and it is very probably that We will Know more data in the future.



2.- PREHISTORIC AND CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

Was the prehistoric man in Pedrique?

We don't know enough about this fact. Although. But there are several researchers that they have done physical studies and thinking that could be prehistoric remains in this area.

Came Rome to Pedrique?

It seems like that yes. Romans work the natural resources of their provinces. In Pedrique there are:

- Water reservoir. There are iron-water creeks related to Villaharta.
- Minero-metalurgic reservoir. There is a golden-copper and silver lode, together with quartz. It has been worked by romans in I and II ths. a. C.





(Mining works. Part of a mosaic III th. a. C. Bardo Museum, Túnez.)

Did the romans find someone there?

There are archaeological remains inside from Pedrique's area (*Llano de la Era*). Some historians have typified these rests as "celtiberian's handmade". It's true, that these rocks are material culture remains but we know that these need more researches





(Archaeological remains known like “Carta Astral” in the “Cerro de la Era”)

3. END OF CLASSICAL CIVILISATION AND MIDDLE AGE

Even though researchers have never found any text about the **hermits** that used to live in **Cordoba’s Mountain range**. Historians think that hermits arrived to North Córdoba around **V-XII ths. a. C.**



PEDRIQUE

Some data reveals that there were probably an unknown number of lonely religious men, called “**anacoretas**”, who lived in the area of Pedrique, which was bigger than today. Therefore, this place is typical of the hermits.

(Saint Onofre. Byzantine Icon. IV th. a. C. Unknown)



الأندلس

PEDRIQUE IN ISLAMIC TIME

Some hermits changed their lonely life by living in monasteries. In islamic time this kind of monasteries were known as **mozarabic monasteries**, inside the Iberian Peninsula.



It is probably that Pedrique had a mozarabic monastery. There are archaeological remains of a Templar monastery in the Pedrique's area (next point). This monastery seems to have mozarabic's origins, located in **Pedriquejo's Crags**.

So, **Saint Eulogy in IX th. a. C.** wrote about eight mozarabic monasteries in the north of Córdoba. There is a monastery known as **Saint Zoilo of Armilata** that it coincides with the Templar monastery in place. And, it would be in this time when **Pedrique became its grove**.

There is also a climb near Pedrique called ***Cuesta de la Matanza*** (**Climb's Massacre**) that is traditionally called like this because, during the Middle Ages, this place had probably suffer a fight between christians to muslims. We are sure that Pedrique was related to ***Cuesta de la Matanza***.



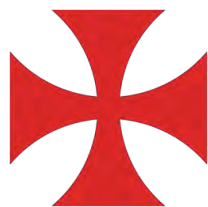


(Map of Mozarabic Monasteries in the north of Córdoba. XVII th. a. C. Unknown)

4.- END OF THE MIDDLE AGES AND MODERN AGES

TEMPLAR'S KNIGHTS IN PEDRIQUE'S

GRABS



Undoubtedly, Pedrique's Crag (located in the middle of Pedrique) was a strategic place during the *Reconquista* (Reconquest). Therefore, **Templar Order** was there in XII – XIII ths. a. C. around.



CALATRAVA ORDER IN THE MOUNTAIN



The Templar Order was disappearing little by little, and its properties were given to other Orders like the **Calatrava Order**. At this point (XIV th. a. C.) is when we start to get to know more data about Pedrique. The Pedrique origins such as farmhouse, are related to **Villaharta's origins**. And all this is due to one man:



Master of Calatrava Order
Mr. MARTÍN LÓPEZ DE
CÓRDOBA
 1370



Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Pozoblanco.

PEDRIQUE

This Knight was liege of Pedro I *El Cruel* (The Cruel). Enrique II of Trastámara won to Pedro I and all the properties of Mr. Martín López were given to **Mr. Pedro Muñiz Godoy**. This last man is liege of Enrique II of Trastámara and **our most important person in the Pedrique's History**. Due to Mr. Pedro, Pedrique is known as Pedrique, because the root of the word "Pedrique" is "Pedro" (*Peter*):



Master of Calatrava Order
Mr. PEDRO MUÑIZ GODOY
1380



Mr. Pedro Muñiz Godoy was known for being the grandson of Córdoba's conquerors. Therefore, this person was a powerful man who had a lot of lands and belongings, like Pedrique. This person was not a Lord, for this reason he matched his progeny with other lords and rich families. Now, we are going to show you a diagram about **Pedrique's owners**:



Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Pozoblanco.

Mr. Pedro Muñiz's
Heritages.
The "Pedriquez/s":

"GODOY'S HOUSE"



Pedro Muñiz Godoy
1380

Pedrique appears
written for first
time

29

"PONCE
DE
LEÓN'S HOUSE"



Andrés de Godoy
Ponce de León.
Found Noble House
1608

"FERNÁNDEZ
DE
CÓRDOBA'S HOUSE"



Luis Fernández de
Córdoba.
Found Noble House
1550

Antón Gómez
(Juryman from
Obejo)
1478

Claudio Gomez
and sons.

María Cayetana de
Galarza y Brizuela
(3/16 of Pedrique)
1750

Conde de la Oliva del
Gaytán.
(part of Pedrique)
1750

Fernando
Fernández de
Córdoba
(1/2 Pedrique)
1750

Juan Ponce de Cárdenas
(part of Pedrique)
Last part of XVIII th.

Joaquín Fernández de Córdoba
Ponce de León.
(75% Pedrique)
Last part of XVIII th.



Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Pozoblanco.



D. QUIJOTE DE LA MANCHA IN PEDRIQUE

«...when they arrived to the top of the mountain, they watched a nice hermitage too far. One walker signed to them that this hermitage was *Pedriquejo's monastery*, where living monks belonging to *Saint Benito Order*. *Don Quijote* thought for himself that this monks maybe protected to traveller of caravan's thieves...». (End of XVI th. – First of XVII th.)



5.-EDAD CONTEMPORÁNEA

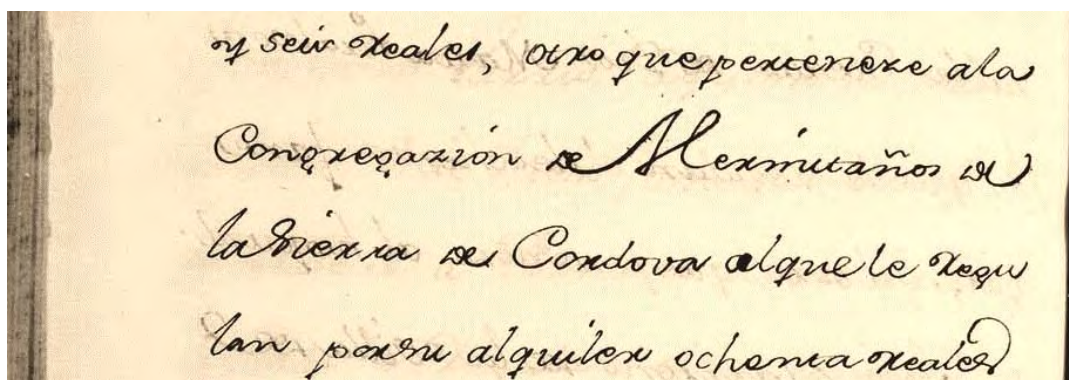
HERMITS RETURNS



In 1613 the Cordoba Hermit's Congregation were signed. They **rented** Pedrique (which belonged to Obejo at that time) during the **firsts**



years of XVII th. a. C. This way, they did not need to ask for money to live. Thanks to one heritage, hermits could **buy Pedrique in 1739.**



(“OBEJO in the Catastro del Marqués de la Ensenada. 1752”).

«... another (mill's oil) that it belongs to Congregation of Hermits from Cordoba Mountain...».

In 1752, hermits joined the different parts of Pedrique. By the end of this century was when theses religious men made the **biggest reform.**

- Cutting and planting new olives.
- Building San Juan Bautista's hermitage and San Onofre's hermitage.
- Building the new oratory.



PEDRIQUE

- Rebuilding the farmhouse.
- Other.

The blinker that made the improvements, was from Pozoblanco. And when he finished the new house, he participated in its inauguration singing in the chorus of the new Pedrique's oratory. **It is possible that the blinker used remains, belonging to Pedriquejo's monastery, for the new constructions.**

During the first part of XIX th. a. C., hermits tried to wean its hermitages to Córdoba's hermitages; They got it in **1823**. Pedrique's hermits were different to those from Córdoba. They worked the grove harder than their cordoban brothers (This was maybe inheritance from Saint Benito's rules: "*ora et labora*"). Another curious data is that they dressed different to their brothers, because their



clothes were prepared to work the grove.

MENDIZABAL'S CONFISCATION

1836 – The Spanish State confiscated the ecclesiastic properties to pay liabilities and improve the spanish economy. Also, hermits suffered the sources of its government, for this reason, they complained to the regent queen. Ms. María Cristina de Borbón tried to return to hermits their hermitage, but it was not possible, because en 1840, there was a new owner in Pedrique.

33



SEPÚLVEDAS



In 1840, Mr. Fernando Sepúlveda y Gallardo was the heir's Mr. Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda



Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Pozoblanco.

PEDRIQUE

(who was a very important person from Pozoblanco). Mr. Fernando Sepúlveda **bought Pedrique** to Spanish State. Researcher and historians have been confused during a long period of time, because They thought that Pedrique belonged to Mr. Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda, but it did not¹.



PEDRIQUE IN WAR

The eremitory belonged to the Sepulveda family until XX th., when **Civil War** boomed in Spain. In this moment, Pedrique was taken by the **national band**. In 1937, the following news was see in the journal:



¹ To see: Luque E. *El Cortijo de Pedrique*. 2014.



6.-PEDRIQUE TODAY.

In the second part of XX th. Mr. Bernardo Pozuelos (a neighbour from Malaga) was the owner of Pedrique and this person offered to famous sculptor **Mr. Aurelio Teno**, the Pedrique eremitory. Although Pedrique was ruined, Mr. Teno decided to buy the place. After, the Artist **transformed Pedrique in his home and studio**. In the end of his life, he decided to **sell Pedrique to Pozoblanco's Council**. Today, Pedrique belongs to Pozoblanco and it is not an eremitory but a public center where there are showrooms and meeting rooms.

35

(Aurelio Teno in his
property of Pedrique.
Juan Manuel Vacas)



PEDRIQUE



Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Pozoblanco.

PEDRIQUE STUDIO

Mr. Aurelio Teno was born in 1927 in *Minas del Soldado (Villanueva del Duque)*. But he moved to Córdoba earlier where he spent his childhood and young time. In this moment he discovered his vocation as an artist and he began to work as a learner in the **imagery** studio of his father. In the same time he studied **drawing and painting** in **Mateo Inurria Art's School**. He spent several years working the wood. One day, he decided to begin as a **goldsmith**, and he began as a learner again.

Due to economic needs, he decided moving to **Madrid** where he carries on his studies in **San Fernando Art Academy**. Later, he moved to **France** as a lot of Spanish men. There, he worked as a goldsmith. Thanks to this job, he



PEDRIQUE

got several **prizes** during his life (*International Prize Diamond USA. London. París. 1967*).

The Mr. Aurelio Teno's root are from *Valle de los Pedroches*. His inspiration is about this place. He did more of **sixty expositions** during his life, **abroad** some of them.

Mr. Teno used several subject for his works. One of them is **zoomorphic art**, related to **Pedroche's wildlife**.

His performances are about **bulls, owls, goats and eagles**.





(Part of “ÁGUILA DE BRONCE” Pedrique Monastery)

Goats and eagles are more important than other animals, in his artistic works. The artistic way of Mr. Teno is **abstract expressionism and Pop-Art**. These artistic ways came from America.



PEDRIQUE



**(“CABRA DE BRONCE”
Pedrique Monastery)**



When we talk about American abstract expressionism, **Robert Rauchenberg** could be the international sign more important. He is the maker of “*La Cabra*”. It belongs to “Monogram” series, 1959. This art is experimental art, expressionism and it is full of feelings. Mr. Teno used this features in his works.



PEDRIQUE



(“GREDOS DE MADERA Y CRÁNEO” Pedrique Monastery)



Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Pozoblanco.



(“CABRA DE HIERRO” Monasterio de Pedrique)

The another animal of his works is the **eagle**. This animal is related to the sun. He made a lot of eagle’s versions with **gems, silver, bronze and iron**.



PEDRIQUE



(“ÁGUILA YUGO” Pedrique Monastery)



Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Pozoblanco.

Pop-Art is the another way that influencing his works. But the Teno's Pop-Art has **andalusian roots**. One example of these works are *Los Monjes de Pedrique*. These are colored works that the sculptor called "*escultopinturas*".



PEDRIQUE



(“CABEZA DE MOLINO” Pedrique Monastery)





(Details of the series. “LOS MONJES DEL PEDRIQUE” Pedrique Monastery)



PEDRIQUE

His works have **strong features** with details of his origin as a “*imaginero*”. Mr. Teno always was searching **new material and new ways to make art.**





(Details of the series. **“LOS MONJES DEL PEDRIQUE”** Pedrique
Monastery)



PEDRIQUE



(Details of the series.
"LOS MONJES DEL
PEDRIQUE" Pedrique
Monastery)



The conception of some works of Mr. Teno are **vanguard and surreal**. There are crucified, *quijotes*, and some of this works are in the middle way to **abstraction and dream's world**, as "*El unicornio*" made in bronze. *Pez* made in **quartz and bronze**. Also works like *Ojo Cómico* and *Soleá*. These are in the same way to William Blake's works.



PEDRIQUE



(“SOLEA”)





(“PEZ”)

Mr. Aurelio Teno became an **international** artist. He was chosen for making a commemorative monument, that the Spanish government gifted to USA in 1976. This sculpture is a “*Quijote*” and it is 7 m. of long and 60.000 kg. of weight. This present is located in **Kennedy Center from Washington.**





(“PENSADOR”)

He had travelled to America, and after he is established in **Pedrique Monastery (Pozoblanco area)**. In this place there is an exposition of his works.

There are a lot of other monuments of Mr. Aurelio Teno, like:

El rapto de Europa (Nerja), Oceanus Emérita (Mérida), Ofrenda al Pescador (Torremolinos), Hombre de los Pedroches (Puerto del Calatraveño/ Valle de los Pedroches).

And, we can find **three** Works of Mr. Teno in **Pozoblanco**: the most important of them is *La Gran Corná*. This work art is situated next to the bullring and it is an polemical work.



PEDRIQUE



("LA GRAN CORNÁ". Next to Bullring, Pozoblanco)



Also, we can watch, one of his famous “*Quijotes*”. In this case, this sculpture is formed by two figures. These give movement to the work.

57



(“DON QUIJOTE CON ROCINANTE Y LANZA”. Pozoblanco Fair Area)



PEDRIQUE

In the last place, we will highlight the work called *El Gallo*. It is located in a pozoalbense park called Aurelio Teno Park. This animal figure appears in the **shield of this town**.



(“GALLO”. Aurelio Teno Park, Pozoblanco)



This is a divulgative publishing. We want to offer conclusions about Pedrique to public. This work is made by Heritage Office of Pozoblanco Council.

If you want to Know more things about these researches, you should look:

- DE GRACIA BAJO, J. *Finca Pedrique: Entorno Natural*. 2014.
- LUQUE BENÍTEZ, E. *El Cortijo de Pedrique*. 2014.
- TEJEDOR SALAMANCA, C. *Aurelio Teno y Pozoblanco: una visión artística*. 2014.



Són Jero



EXCMO.
AYUNTAMIENTO DE POZOBLANCO