



## ROUTE OF DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE

The cemeteries have a special cultural and historical value as a place of encounter between the present of the living and the past of the dead. They are the most powerful and symbolic places of memory of a community and a society.

The route of Illustrious Persons is part of cultural program promoted by the City to reevaluate and redefine the important historical and cultural heritage of the Cemetery of Torrero; has 31 localized and identified funeral reminders in the old part.

The route, designed to be traveled on foot, selects people of undeniable recognition citizen, both in its time, by his contemporaries, as in ours, identifiable by the neighbors of today and tomorrow in the street and in the urban furniture, as well as in the memory and the past citizen.

The Torrero Cemetery comprises two other routes:

### FUNERARY ART WALKING ROUTE

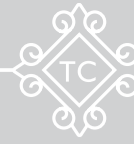
The Torrero Cemetery comprises an excellent collection of artistic production – both from local artists and those from farther afield – dating from the last third of the 19th century until today. It includes outstanding examples of architecture and sculpture, which have converted it into a space of art.

### THE TORRERO CEMETERY: A PLACE OF MEMORIES

They are different memories of the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) and of the long post-war period – some omnipresent, while others silenced. There are six different locations that evoke the time of the forgotten and the remembered from July 1936 until November 2010.

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TORRERO CEMETERY  
WALKING ROUTES

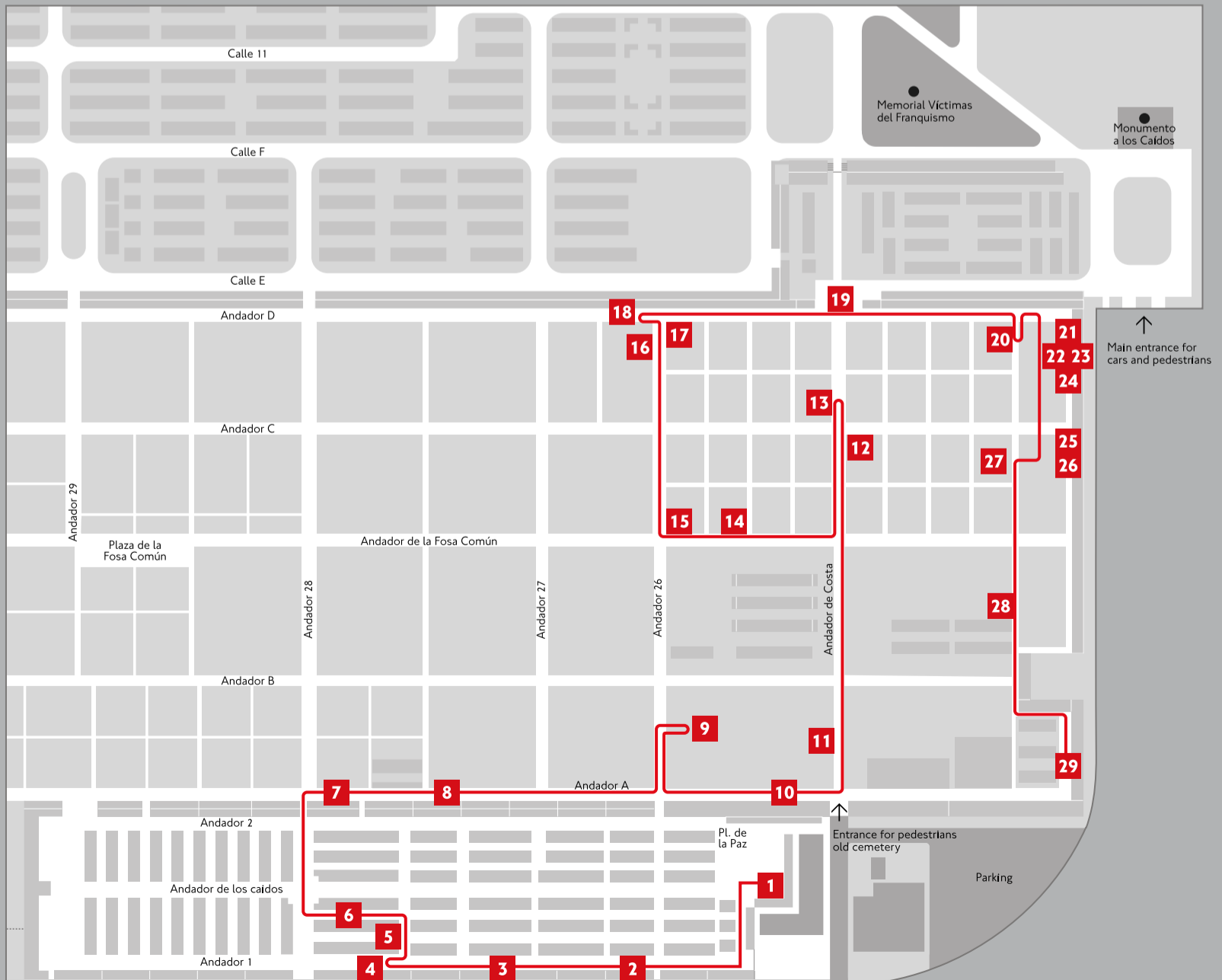
# ROUTE OF DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE

CARLOS FORCADELL ALVAREZ



↑ In 1985, the Municipal architect Elvira Adiego planned the fourth extension of Torrero Cemetery to the Barranco de la Muerte.

In this area, popularly named as Funerary Complex, can be found Julio Monreal Ximénez de Embún (number 30) in the Pavilion of Distinguished People, and Jerónimo Borao y Clemente (nº 31) in chapel 18 of block II4.







## ROUTE OF DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE

The Route of Distinguished People is designed to be made on foot, lasting approximately an hour and a half. It consists of 31 burial spots located and marked in the old part of the cemetery.

### 1. JOSE DE YARZA ECHENIQUE (1876-1920)

He belonged to a well-known family of architects who contributed to establish the urban identity of Zaragoza. He was a municipal architect from 1911, creating important modernist buildings such as the south-east tower of the Pilar Basilica (1907). José Yarza was murdered in 1920 with two more municipal officers. A cenotaph placed in 1920 at the paseo de la Constitución remembers him.



### 2. ANTONIO MOMPEON MOTOS (1881-1940)

He was a professor and journalist, and chair of Political Economy in Zaragoza Business School. As a director and manager of *Heraldo de Aragón* between 1909 and 1940 he was a key person in the modernisation of press and the press firms of the region. He was also local councillor (1920) and senator (1923), and chaired the Press Association of Zaragoza.



### 3. MARCELIANO ISABAL BADA (1845-1931)

He was an important republican lawyer and politician, and founder of the first Republican Casino of Zaragoza who headed different press sections of his party and was member of the national Parliament in 1872, 1901 y 1904. Isábal was a usual councillor in the Municipality of Zaragoza and chaired the Athenaeum in three different periods of time. As a lawyer, it can be highlighted his knowledge and defense of Aragonese Laws and his participation in the Appendix on Aragonese Law of the Civil Code (1925).



### 4. BERNARDO ALADRÉN MONTERDE (1891-1936)

He was a typographer, socialist leader and one of the main figures of Socialism in Aragón in the 1930s. He was secretary of the Provincial Federation of UGT during the 2nd Republic and was elected in 1931 as a councillor and deputy mayor of the City of Zaragoza. Bernardo Aladrén was also president of the Socialist Group of Zaragoza from 1934. He was executed in August 1936.



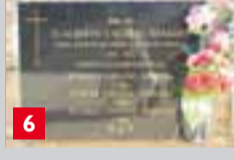
### 5. DEMETRIO GALÁN BERGUA BERGUA (1894-1970)

He was a physician, expert in folklore, a pro-Aragon personality and booster of the cultural life of Zaragoza. He was called the "apostle of the jota". He was the author of the book *Libro de la jota aragonesa* (1966), founded the Association of Friends of the Jota (1953) and *El Cachirulo* community (1964). Galán Bergua was awarded the title of Favourite Son of Zaragoza and the city remembers him with a statute placed at Macanaz grove.



### 6. ALBERTO CASAÑAL SHACKERY (1874-1943)

Periodista y escritor costumbrista de gran popularidad. Recopiló cantares tradicionales y folklore regional y acertó a expresar y definir rasgos, hablas y costumbres locales y aragonesas en artículos, poemas y comedias teatrales. Su extensa obra dio forma a los estereotipos baturristas. Fue nombrado Hijo Adoptivo de la ciudad (1923).



### 7. MARIANO BARBASAN (1864-1924)

He was a painter born in Zaragoza who obtained a grant of the Regional Government to study in the Spanish Academy of Rome, city in which he lived most of his life. He specialised in landscapes and in realist and impressionist paintings that made him very popular in the European arts milieu. He came back to Zaragoza in 1921, and after an outstanding anthological exhibition held in the Centro Mercantil in 1923 he established himself permanently as an Aragonese key painting master.



### 8. MATÍAS PASTOR SANCHO (1866-1921)

He was one of the founders and propagandists of the General Union of Workers (UGT) and the Workers Socialist Party in Zaragoza. He worked in Bilbao and applied his political experience in Zaragoza where he founded in 1890 the Society of Quarry Workers, being his first president. Matías Pastor is considered the father of Socialism in Aragón.



### 9. VENANCIO SARRÍA SIMÓN (1883-1936)

He was a republican politician who studied in Zaragoza Business School and was a commercial agent and booster of the main political and press Republican firms of Aragón. He was a member of the Parliament by the province of Zaragoza in 1931 and delegate of the Government in the Hydrographic Confederation of the Ebro in 1936. He was executed a few weeks after the military uprising.



### 10. RICARDO MAGDALENA TABUENCA (1849-1910)

He has been one of the most influential architects of the urban identity of Zaragoza. He studied architecture thanks to a municipal grant and worked as architect of the City from 1876. The Slaughterhouse (1885), the impressive building of the School of Medicine and Sciences (1893) and his ideas and design for the 1908 Expo are clear examples of his legacy. He is one of the best examples of architectural historicism and eclecticism in Spain.



### 11. COSME BLASCO Y VAL (1838-1900)

He was a publicist, head of university department, member of the Academy, and acting rector of the University of Zaragoza in two different periods of time. He was also a prolific and popular writer who spread the local customs of Aragón in his vast work. It can be highlighted the six volumes of *La gente de mi tierra* (1890), a very influential work in establishing the stereotype of the typical Aragonese person or "baturro". He was also official chronicler of Zaragoza, Huesca and Jaca.



### 12. MIGUEL BURRO FLETA (1897-1938)

He was one of the most important opera singers of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Thanks to his exceptional voice, he performed a vast opera repertoire in the main European and American places, becoming one of the most famous singers after his outstanding performance in 1923 at New York Metropolitan. He died in La Coruña only aged 40 years old.



### 13. MARIANO DE CAVIA Y LAC (1855-1920)

Mariano de Cavia was the most important journalist of his time. He had his own literary style and obtained a wide recognition by the national public opinion. He wrote in *El Liberal* (1885), *El Imparcial* (1895) and *El Sol* (1917). He was chosen in 1916 to occupy the "A" chair in the Spanish Royal Academy, and the City of Zaragoza awarded him the title of Very Meritorious Son of the city. A statue of him, placed at plaza de Aragón in 1921, remembers him.



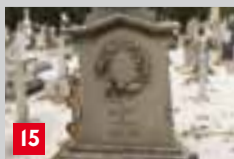
### 14. JUAN BRUIL Y OLLIARBURU (1810-1878)

He was a trader and banker who founded and headed in 1845 the Discounts Banks of Zaragoza (Caja de Descuentos de Zaragoza), first financial entity of Aragón that later on became the Bank of Zaragoza (1856). Juan Bruil was a member of the Liberal and Progressist Party, member of the Parliament and senator for this party as well as minister of the Treasury (1885).



### 15. JUAN MONEVA Y PUYOL (1871-1951)

Head of Canon Law (1933-1936), and rector of the Faculty (1933-1936), he was a very famous person in the Zaragoza. He was also a usual writer in papers, a notable polemicist, and author of an extensive corpus of texts of law, history and philology. Juan Moneva was an expert of Regional Law, boosted the study of the Aragonese language and kept strong Aragonese regional convictions.



### 16. PILAR BAYONA LÓPEZ DE ANSÓ (1897-1979)

She was a pianist with an artistic and musical personality recognised in Spain and in the rest of Europe. Being a great promoter of the music of his time, she was considered the pianist of the 1927 Generation. After the Spanish Civil War, she spread her musical activity from Zaragoza as professor of the Conservatory, from the University. She was awarded the title of Favourite Daughter in 1964.



### 17. JOSE CAMÓN AZNAR (1898-1979)

He was a history and art critic, and head of department in the universities of Salamanca, Zaragoza and Madrid as well as author of many publications on art and aesthetics and director of the magazine *Goya* (1954). He was a member of the Royal Academy of History and of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando, and also of Moral and Political Sciences. Camón Aznar was National Prize of Literature and was awarded the title of Favourite Son of Zaragoza. He donated his important collection of works of art to create a Museum with his name.



### 18. ANDRÉS GIMÉNEZ SOLER (1869-1938)

He was a very prestigious head of History of Spain (1905) and rector of the University of Zaragoza (1911-13). He was also an expert in medieval history and launcher of Arabic studies. He also participated in the first organisations of pro-Aragon politics. He is considered to be a master of Aragonese historians and philosophers.



### 19. JOAQUÍN COSTA MARTÍNEZ (1846-1911)

The voice of this lawyer, writer, polygrapher, thinker and politician was heard very strong in the whole nation. He was a sower and maker of ideas and action programmes, and launched important projects for the political and economic regeneration of the country. He founded in 1899 the National League of Producers and was a Republican member of Parliament elected by the people of Zaragoza (1903). After his death, the people of Zaragoza organised a massive demonstration for his mortal remains to stay in his city.



### 20. MARIANO BASELGA RAMIREZ (1865-1938)

Mariano Baselga was a professor of Literature in the University of Zaragoza and a businessman, heading the Bank of Credit of Zaragoza and the Chamber of Commerce. He had a big success as a writer of narrations and tales about Aragonese topics, and his regional realism has given us one of the best literary portraits of the Aragonese society of the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



### 21. JOSE OTO ROYO (1906-1961)

He was a jota singer born in San Pablo neighbourhood and considered to be the most important singer of Aragonese jota from 1927, year in which he won the Official Festival of Jotas. José Oto had a powerful voice with exceptional faculties and registers and with an outstanding charisma. More than 100,000 people were attended the burial in Zaragoza cemetery of the so-called "Nightingale of the Ebro".



### 22. AGUSTIN ALCAIDE IBIECA (1778-1846)

Agustín Alcaide was an Aragonese lawyer and member of the Academy of History who participated in 1808 in the defense of Zaragoza during the two Sieges of the city, being awarded by general Palafox. He wrote the best narration made by an eyewitness: *Historia de los dos Sitios que pusieron a Zaragoza en los años de 1808 y 1809 las tropas de Napoleón* (1830).



### 23. DESIDERIO DE LA ESCOSURA (1832-1906)

He was a lawyer who took part very actively in the culture and politics of the city. He headed from 1864 *Eco de Aragón*, official paper of the Progressive Party in Aragón, being elected as a member of the Parliament in 1872. As head of the Royal Economic Society of Aragón of Friends of the Country he promoted and led the Aragonese Regional Expo held in 1885 in the building of the Municipal Slaughterhouse.



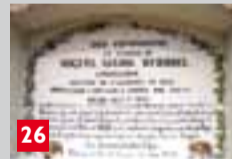
### 24. MANUEL LASALA XIMÉNEZ DE BAILO (1803-1874)

He was a lawyer, politician, writer and historian who took an active part in the Revolution of 1854. He was a member of the national Parliament (1841, 1854) and senator (1871). He held different charges in Court, being lawyer at the High Court. His main work was devoted to the study of the Aragonese Regional Law and the defense of its influence in the politics and culture of Liberalism.



### 25. MIGUEL SALAMERO BUESA (1760-1840)

He was an outstanding defender in the two Sieges of Zaragoza, and guildmaster of silkmakers in San Pablo neighbourhood. He led in 1808 a group of fusiliers that stopped the French troops near the place where the city has devoted a square to him. He managed to escape from the French soldiers when he was being taken to France.



### 26. MIGUEL ALEJOS BURRIEL (1800-1849)

He was a lawyer and farmland owner, member of the Spanish Parliament, councillor and an outstanding mayor of Zaragoza between 1839 and 1841, during the first moments of consolidation of Liberalism. He was an important leader of the Progressive Party and drew an ambitious and detailed project to spread modern industry by making good use of the driving force of the waters of the Canal Imperial.



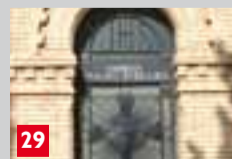
### 27. JORGE JORDANA MOMPEÓN (1857-1931)

He was an agricultural businessman and leader of the agricultural associations of Aragón. He was at first connected to the irrigation communities of Zaragoza, boosting agricultural modernisation with new crops, the use of machinery and cattle specialisation. He founded in 1910 the Agriculture Federation of Aragón headed by the Stockbreeders House, and was mayor of Zaragoza in 1930-31.



### 28. BASILIO PARAISO LASÚS (1849-1930)

As a successful businessman he headed the Chamber of Commerce of Zaragoza (1893-1919), calling the National Assembly of Chambers of Commerce (1898) that gave origin to the project for the reformation and regeneration of the National Union (1900). He was elected as a member of the Parliament for the Republican party of Zaragoza (1901), organised with a big success the Franco-Spanish International Expo in 1908 and was also an elected Lifelong Senator in 1916.



### 29. MIGUEL SANCHO IZQUIERDO (1890-1988)

He was head of Natural Law (1920) and rector of the University of Zaragoza (1941-1954), social catholic propagandist and head of Zaragoza paper *El Noticiero* (1921-22). He was also elected as a member of the Parliament by Teruel in the CEDA lists in 1933 and 1936 and a councillor of Zaragoza (1939-1944), and director of Zaragoza Royal Economic Society of Friends of the Country (1965).



### 30. JULIO MONREAL Y XIMÉNEZ DE EMBUN (1838-1890)

He was a writer, journalist and lawyer who combined in a fecund way his law and letters activities. His best verses and articles on local customs were published in *La ilustración española y americana*. Julio Monreal forms part of the most important group of Aragonese poets and writers of the Restoration period.



### 31. JERÓNIMO BORAO Y CLEMENTE (1821-1878)

He was an academician, head of Literature, historian, philologist, writer and an politician. He was also one of the best representatives of Literary Romanticism and of the liberal culture in Aragón. Jerónimo Borao was a leader of the Progressive Party and member of the national Parliament as well as rector of the University of Zaragoza (1854-55, 1876, 1868) and author of the first history of this institution (1869).