



TORRERO CEMETERY WALKING ROUTES

ROUTE OF DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE

The cemeteries have an 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.

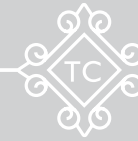
The route, designed to be traveled on foot, selects people of undeniable recognition citizen, both in its time, by his contemporaries, as in ours, identifiable by the neighbors of today and tomorrow in the street and in the urban furniture, as well as in the memory and the past citizen.

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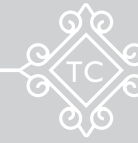
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CARLOS FORCADELL ALVAREZ



ROUTE OF DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE - TORRERO CEMETERY WALKING ROUTES



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Route of distinguished people

Cemeteries have always had an extraordinary cultural and historical value as a meeting place between the present of the living and the past of the dead. There are cities that have incorporated them to its main heritage: Père Lachaise in Paris, the Jewish Cemetery of Prague, London's Highgate, La Recoleta in Buenos Aires; Derio in Bilbao is an open air sculptures museum, in Barcelona there are guided routes around Montjuic cemetery, and in Madrid those of San Isidro and La Almudena can be visited. The Council of Europe has recognized a "European Cemeteries Route" made of 52 necropolis in 16 European countries.

Cemeteries are qualified and essential collective "places of memory" that witness the passing of time in a community and update the memory of the past with a powerful symbolic meaning. The cultural policy of the City of Zaragoza attends and takes care of the historic and artistic heritage of Torrero Cemetery in order to turn it into a representative space of the social past and history of our ancestors.

The "Route of Distinguished People" forms part of an ambitious and necessary cultural programme that already includes a "Route of Funerary Art" in which citizens can visit and know an excellent sample of funerary architecture and sculpture. It can also be experienced the recovery of the hidden memory under the name of those who were defeated and buried during the Spanish Civil War and postwar years, in the called "The Cemetery, a Place of Memory". It is composed of 31 funerary

milestones with their corresponding information, placed in the old section of Torrero Cemetery, opened in 1834 when demographic, sanity and political reasons advised to place the cemetery in the outskirts of the city instead of piling dead bodies in urban churches, convents and hospitals. The administration of the cemetery passed to be competence of the city hall in 1868 which carried out different extensions in 1885, 1895, 1911...etc.

There have been different election criteria to create the route: heroes of Zaragoza Sieges that lived long enough to open this cemetery (Salamero), important figures of the liberal and romantic generation of the first half of the century (Alcalde Burriel, Borao, Bruil, Lasala), urban elites of the conservative society of the final decades of the 19th century (Cosme Blasco, Julio Monreal, Jordana), social leaders and Republican politicians (Isábal, Escosura, Aladrén, conservatives (Jordana, Sancho Izquierdo), important journalists (Cavia, Mompeón), architects (Magdalena, Yarza), historians (Alcalde, Jiménez Soler), folklorists (Alberto Casañal, Demetrio Galán), painters (Barbasán), singers (Fleta, Oto), Aragonese people of huge importance and projection in the national politics of the end of the century (Costa and Paraíso), and finally only one woman, Pilar Bayona. The group is an unpayable testimony from the city of the dead to the history of our city.

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↑ 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 (n° 31) in chapel 18 of block 114.



1 JOSÉ DE YARZA ECHENIQUE

1876-1920

Plaza de la Paz.

He belonged to a well-known family of architects with a legacy that has contributed to establish the urban identity of the city. He studied and got a degree in Barcelona (1901), and, as diocesan architect, he was responsible of the conservation and restoration of many religious buildings; he managed the works for finishing the second tower of the Pilar Basilica (southeast) started under the management of his father (1907). He built in 1912 the chapel placed at the entrance of the cemetery. He was a professor in the School of Applied Arts and member of the Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Luis.

José de Yarza worked as a municipal architect in Zaragoza from 1911, leaving a very visible footprint in its urban layout: he planned Casa Juncosa (1906, Paseo de Sagasta nº 11), La Caridad (1907), Casa de Ganaderos (1914)... he made very important works such as the restoration of La Lonja (1914), the reformation of the plaza de las Catedrales, the construction of the schooling group Gascón y Marín (1915-1917) in Neorenaissance style, and the first project for covering the Huerva river. He drew up as a municipal architect in 1913 the new

municipal bylaws for building that have been in force until 1939. He built singular Modernist buildings and is considered to be one of the introducers of architectural and ornamental Modernism. Other historicist trends converge in his works, following the tastes of his age, especially Neogothic and Neorenaissance, inspired in Aragonese Regenerationism. He was murdered on 23 August 1920 with two municipal workers in the context of the crisis and social agitation characteristics of the Spanish society of that age. The City remembers them from 1924 with a cenotaph made of granite and bronze placed at paseo de la Constitución.



Effigy of José Yarza.



He built the chapel of the old cemetery, 1912.



He led the restoration of the Palacio de la Lonja, 1914.

2 ANTONIO MOMPEÓN MOTOS

1881-1940

Block 000A. Line 03. Number 0068.

Booster of *Heraldo de Aragón* journal, founded in 1895, he started his journalist vocation when he was 14 years old in the veteran *Diario de Avisos*, and became part of the editorial staff of the *Heraldo* in 1896 when his family bought it. He studied in the School of Commerce of Zaragoza, obtaining in 1909 the Chair of Commercial and Customs Law, being also its director. He occupied different public and politic charges. He had a fundamental role in the modernization of Aragon journalism from his work as a director and manager being 28 years old, and of *Heraldo de Aragón* from 1909, as head of his Management Board between 1923 and his death in 1940. Thanks to his personal journalistic and business ideas, three of the four parts of the circulation of Zaragoza papers in the 1920s were bought by *Heraldo de Aragón*, becoming with 35,000 copies the first information media of the region.

He introduced in the newspaper all kind of technical and organization advances as well as a modern and advanced idea on information business, carefully attending a practice and image of political and economic independence. He was in the vanguard of the attention to the impro-

vements of the work situation and condition of the journalists of the editorial team and the workers of the workshops, contributing to the renovation of journalist businesses and its political independence. As an entrepreneur, he made a continuous renovation of this paper and firm and obtained the collaboration of great professionals. He headed the paper for 31 years, boosting the great Aragonese regional campaigns, from the irrigation plan to Canfranc railroad. The new premises in the Paseo de la Independencia were opened in 1931. Antonio Mompeón headed Zaragoza Press Association, was municipal councilor (1920), general director of Statistics (1922), senator of the Kingdom (1923) and subsecretary of Public Instruction in 1930, in the last government of Alfonso 13th.. He was also awarded the French Legion d'honneur.



Portrait of Antonio Mompeón Motos.



Antonio Mompeón Motos was very popular in Zaragoza in 19th century.



Booster of the *Heraldo de Aragón*, 1895.

3 MARCELIANO ISÁBAL BADA

1845-1931

Block 000A. Line 02. Number 0125.

As an important lawyer and politician, he participated with enthusiasm in 1868 revolution and kept during his long life the values of the democratic culture learned and assumed when he was young. He founded the first Republican Casino of Zaragoza, headed different press organs of the party (*La Revolución*, 1868), and was a republican national deputy in 1872 for the electoral district of Borja and for the constituent Congress of 1873, being called by Castelar to carry out an important position in the Ministerio de Gobernación of the First Republic. After that, he form part one more time part of the Republican candidacies in 1901 and 1904. During the 1st Republic he was civil governor of Teruel (1873). His law firm, in Zaragoza´s Coso, was one of the most important of Aragon, and was the dean of the Bar Association from 1912 until his dead.

Usual councilor for the City of Zaragoza, he headed the Ateneo three different times. As a legal adviser he stood out for his knowledge of Aragon Law that he defended in his professionals acts and his political speeches, publishing important works. He participated in the Congress of Legal Advisers of Aragon in 1880, worked actively in the commission that prepared the appendix of 1904 and in the General Commission of Codification that prepared the Appendix of Aragon Law of 1925. Apart from many law articles in papers and magazines, he published the *Exposición y comentario del cuerpo legal denominado fueros y observancias del Reino de Aragón* (Zaragoza, 1926), one of the most important works for knowing and studying Aragonese Law. He was awarded the title of Favorite Son of Zaragoza and the three province governments awarded him that of Aragon Illustrious Son.



He was a national deputy by Borja district.



Portrait of Marceliano Isábal Bada.



Illustrious Son of Aragon by Zaragoza Province Government.

4 BERNARDO ALADRÉN MONTERDE

1891-1936

Block 000A. Line 01. Number 0192.

He was born in Zaragoza and after the death of his father he spent his first years in the Hogar Pignatelli. Bernardo Aladrén was a typographer, socialist leader in Aragon and one of the main members and representatives of Socialism in Aragon during the 1930s. First, he was a Republican and a member of the CNT during the first years of the 1920s, becoming a member of the socialist organizations. In 1927 he attended the Special Conference of PSOE party as a delegate of the Socialist Group of Zaragoza. From that moment on, his importance kept increasing, becoming the most important personality of Zaragoza Socialism in the 1930s. Secretary of Zaragoza Province Federation of the UGT during the Republican period, he was also an important national trade union leader and headed in 1929 the Graphic Federation of the Unión General de Trabajadores.

He was in jail after the Republican uprising of Jaca (1930), and after the amnesty received, he became councilor and an active leader of the Socialist minority group after the results of the municipal election of 1931, occupying the post of second Deputy Mayor. Being very conscious of the problem of agriculture and the situation of the farmers, he insisted before the national Government to include the province of Zaragoza in the agrarian reform, becoming head of the Joint Jury of Rural Work in 1933. After the general strike of October 1934, he was arrested and suspended from office by the Civil Governor, as the rest of Socialist councilors. He did not come back to the City Council until the elections of 1936. His central role in the Socialism of Aragon was recognized, becoming president of the Socialist Group of Zaragoza in 1934. He was shot down on 9 August 1936.



Socialist magazine headed by Aladrén.



Portrait of Aladrén.



Homage to the old people of Ateca by UGT, 1929.

5 DEMETRIO GALÁN BERGUA

1894-1970

Block 000J. Line 01. Number 0190.

Physician and very well learned humanist with many hobbies, expert in folklore and fervent follower of Aragon, booster of the cultural life of Zaragoza and expert of Aragon folklore, he studied as a child in the Escuelas Pías, made a Music career and his secondary school in the Instituto Goya, got a degree in Medicine in 1917 and a PhD in Madrid in 1925. He was one of the most active characters of Zaragoza culture in the middle decades of the 20th century, identified with his characteristic bow tie, and was known as “the apostle of the jota”. His main work and legacy was the *Libro de la jota aragonesa* (1966), a monumental study that includes an important historical and descriptive study, a complete description and an authentic exaltation of the most important expression of the Aragonese folklore. In February 1952 he pronounced three influential speeches on the jota that provoked the enthusiasm of the people present, being the opportunity to promote the creation of the Association of Friends of the Jota (1953). He also boosted the group Peña El Cachirulo (1964), heading both groups until his dead. He worked as a rural physician in different small

villages of Aragon (Biescas, Sallent de Gállego, Illueca), and from 1930 in the densely populated district of Las Delicias where he was very popular and loved. There is a street with his name in that district and a bust made by Angel Orensanz (1985).

His books, journalistic chronicles, speeches, and radio talks broadcasted by Radio Zaragoza and massively heard, plays and zarzuelas, were a crucial contribution for the recovery and definition of the history and the present of the Aragonese jota. Thanks to his professional and cultural life, he was awarded still alive the Prize San Jorge and the title of Favorite Son of Zaragoza, apart from Model Aragonese and Jotero Mayor del Reyno. The city remembers him with a sculpture placed at the Arboleda de Macanaz opened in 1977 with an Aragonese mass. His burial in Torrero cemetery was an impressive display of mourning.



Cover of *El libro de Jotas* by Demetrio Galán Bergua



Portrait drawing of Demetrio Galán Bergua.



He was honored in many occasions by the people of Zaragoza.

6 ALBERTO CASAÑAL SHACKERY

1874-1943

Block 000A. Line 02. Number 0125.

He was born in San Roque (Cadiz) and lived in Zaragoza from his childhood. He held a degree in Physics and Mathematics and taught in the High School of Work until his retirement. He was also a very popular journalist and writer specialized in local customs. He compiled traditional songs and regional folklore, and expressed and define the main features, ways of speaking and local customs of Zaragoza and Aragon, in articles, poems and plays. He was a good social observer of the Aragonese character and the language of the street, and kept a simple and direct communication with his readers.

He was a great communicator that knew how to transmit with simple words his important cultural heritage. He wrote a large amount of press articles and collaborated in many papers, heading the magazine *Aragón ilustrado* (1900). He published many tales, letters and songs on scenes, types and topics of Aragon: *Cuentos baturros* (1898 and 1900), *Cantares baturros*, *Epistolario baturro*, *Jotas* (1912) are among his most popular and influential works. He was considered by some of his contemporaries as a “poet-journalist”, being the

most popular of the Aragonese poets. Alberto Casañal compiled traditional Aragonese popular songs and wrote different narrations in Aragonese and Spanish languages, comic plays, zarzuela always placed in Aragon and with a regional flavor. His extensive work contributed to establish and give shape to the regional popular stereotypes of Aragon. Being a festive and good-humored reporter of the popular customs of Aragon, he received the title of Adoptive Son of the city (1923) and awarded the Gold Medal of the city. The people of Zaragoza, by subscription, bought him a house called “of the poet” in which he died.



He published his researches on Aragonese jota.



Portrait of Alberto Casañal.



The City of Zaragoza awarded him the Gold Medal in 1923.

7 MARIANO BARBASÁN

1864-1924

Block 000PT. Line 03. Number 0162.

Mariano Barbasán was an Aragonese painter who reached fame in the Spain and Europe of his age. He started his studies in the Real Academia de Bellas Artes de Valencia (1880-1887) where he had the opportunity to have a personal and artistic relationship with Joaquín Sorolla, and he began to be known after moving to Madrid. In 1889 he obtained a grant of Zaragoza Province Government to complete his studies in the Spanish Academy of Rome, city in which he lived most of his life.

He lived in Rome until he was 57 years old, in 1921, when he came back to Zaragoza, being a member of the Academia de Bellas Artes de San Luis and occupying the vacant place left after the death of Pradilla. In 1923, two years after his return, he organized an anthological exhibition in the Centro Mercantil of Zaragoza. From his long residence in Rome, his paintings had an early visibility and spreading in Europe: German and English art dealers turned him into a famous painter with a frequent presence in exhibitions in Berlin, Munich, Vienna, and Montevideo, city in which he had two individual exhibitions in 1912. His biography explains that, on

the contrary, his paintings were not very known in Spain. He did not exhibit between 1887 and 1923. After his death, his son organized a new anthological exhibition in 1925, contributing to make definitively of him a key figure of the Aragonese and Spanish painting of the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. He painted some historic works but he mainly painted landscapes and scenes of rural life. His style, characterized by colour and light, combined realism with impressionist trends and influences.



He obtained a grant of Zaragoza Provincial Government in 1889.



Mariano Barbasán in 1906.



Rural life painting of Barbasán.

8 MATÍAS PASTOR SANCHO

1866-1921

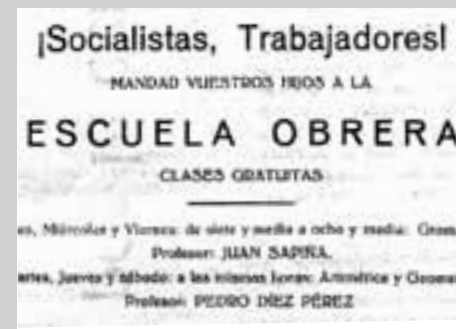
Block PT. Line 03. Number 0115.

Born in Urrea de Gaén (Teruel), he was one of the founders of the first socialist organizations of Zaragoza and Aragon of the Unión General de Trabajadores and the Partido Socialista Obrero, trade union and political party from which he was one of the first members and propaganda men. He emigrated to Bilbao where he became secretary of the Agrupación Socialista, and came back to Zaragoza, founding the sociedad de Obreros Canteros in 1890, forming part of the UGT, and becoming next year the first socialist group of the city. He was the first head of Socialism in Zaragoza and Aragon and booster of one of the socialist organizations, PSOE and UGT with a scarce presence and influence in that age. Zaragoza socialist members were no more than 50 at the end of the 19th century, those of UGT were around 250 and only 758 votes were obtained by the socialist candidacies in the elections of 1899.

The political and trade union activity, the rallies and the management of the strikes as well as the organization of the first socialism was articulated in Zaragoza at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century around Matías Pastor, who kept a close relation with Pablo Iglesias. He participated in the 4th Conference of the PSOE (1894) representing the Agrupación Socialista of Zaragoza chaired by him. He had a prestige among all the workers of Zaragoza who were organized in different societies of trades based more on the community of interests than in their concrete ideologies: in 1900 he took part in the creation of the Federación Local de Sociedades Obreras de Zaragoza, an important organization platform of the associated and organized workers of Zaragoza, being his head until 1905. After that, he was a member of the Commission of Social Reforms. He is considered to be the father of Socialism in Aragon and the City Council remembers him in its streets.



Portrait of Matías Pastor Sancho.



He boosted the educational section of the UGT.



He organized different trade union services.

9 VENANCIO SARRÍA SIMÓN

1883-1936

Square 001. Number 0065.

He was born in Utebo in a family of blacksmiths and obtained a degree as a qualified accountant in Zaragoza Commerce College. He worked as a commercial agent and booster of the main Republican political and journalistic projects of Aragon from the age of twenty years when he became a member of the Juventud Republicana (1902), being his president two years after. His intense Republican activism in the press and in the streets turned him into an essential political head. He was several times in court and prison due to opinion offenses. He was a Mason from 1914, the same year in which he founded the Partido Republicano Autónomo Aragonés. He created and headed in 1913 the paper *El Ideal* for being a representative of antimonarchical public opinion, replaced by *El Ideal de Aragón* (1915-1920). As a manager and head he attended a rising Republican leftist opinion. He was arrested after the general strike of 1917 and kept his republican activism during the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera. He jumped to national politics being a member of the Partido Radical Socialista, taking an active part in its constitution and always being a referent of Republicanism in Aragon.

He was elected as a deputy in the candidacy of the *Conjunción Republicano Socialista* by the province of Zaragoza in 1931, being a very active and attentive member of parliament in the defense of the interests of Aragon. At the end of 1933 he abandoned his radical socialist membership and joined *Izquierda Republicana*, the party of Manuel Azaña. A daughter of Venancio was his secretary. He was a delegate of the Government in the *Confederación Hidrográfica del Ebro* in 1936 and was shot down in November of the same year, months after the military uprising.



Funerary masonic elements.



Portrait of Venancio Sarriá Simón.



He was delegate of the Government in the *Confederación del Ebro*.

10 RICARDO MAGDALENA TABUENCA

1849-1910

Path A. Chapel 5.

He has been one of the most influential architects in the urban identity of the city. He became an orphan when he was very young, making his first studies in municipal schools and keeping a special relation with the City Hall and Zaragoza during all his life. He was professionally formed in Madrid School of Architecture, obtaining his degree in 1873. He obtained a grant of the City of Zaragoza, being municipal architect from 1876. Ricardo Magdalena was married with Dolores Gallifa and had fourteen sons. His artistic ideas looked for renovating architecture, starting from its traditional forms and elements and recovering the Mudejar legacy and the classic architecture of Aragon Renaissance.

He had a crucial influence in planning the urban growth of Zaragoza and as a supervisor of the first project of its urban expansion in 1908. He had previously planned plaza de Salamero, the alignment of calle de la Yedra, the isolation of Puerta del Carmenaetc. His legacy and presence in the town planning of Zaragoza is very visible: he built the building of the Municipal Abattoir (1885), being considered in his

time as the best building of its genre in Spain, he reformed the Teatro Principal (1891) and also the imposing building of the College of Medicine and Sciences (1893), headed the construction of the second tower of the Pilar (1903) and planned the monumental building of the Provincial Museum of Zaragoza (1909). He planned from 1883 the extension and reform of this municipal cemetery, planning his extension for several decades, and building the main gate and the attached chapels (1897), one of the first Neomudejar monument of Aragonese architecture. He is one of the best examples of Architectural Historicism and Eclecticism in Spain. He was a professional devoted to his vocation as an architect, and to Zaragoza, in which urban morphology, building and urban elements left a deep and crucial footprint.



He finished the second tower of the Pilar, 1907.



Portrait of Ricardo Magdalena Tabuenca.



He planned the monumental Museum of Zaragoza.

11 COSME BLASCO Y VAL

1838-1900

Path Costa. Number 350.

Born in Zaragoza and baptized in San Pablo church, he studied in Escuelas Pías, standing out very soon in the local and national culture, combining with success different activities and aspects as a public writer, journalist, local pundit, member of the academy, teacher of secondary school, head of university department, author of history manuals etc. He studied Humanities and Civil and Canonical Law in Zaragoza and Madrid, obtaining a Ph D in both disciplines. He was head of literature in Teruel College and of Rhetorics and Poetics in Huesca, before being head of History of Spain in the University of Barcelona. He was nominated in 1879 as honorary member of the academy of the Real Buenas Letras de Barcelona and, finally, of Universal History in the University of Zaragoza (1881), being acting head in two occasions. He was awarded the orders of Carlos III and Isabel la Católica of the Royal Academy of History. He wrote two important university manuals, *Curso de Geografía histórica antigua*, published in 1866, and *Curso de Historia Universal* in 1883.

He was a prolific and popular writer who spread Aragonese popular culture through his frequent and constant written collaborations in the main papers of Aragon, as well as author of a huge corpus, among them the six volumes of *La gente de mi tierra* (1893 and 1898) and *Las fiestas de mi lugar* (1899), and the four volumes of *Cancionero histórico-popular de Aragón*. He was one of the genuine representatives of Aragonese popular character, having a big influence in establishing the traditional popular Aragonese stereotypes. He was a prolific and learned historian of the cities and villages of Aragon, writing and publishing the history of Daroca, Huesca, Jaca, Tarazona, Zaragoza, Ejea, Alcañiza, been awarded the title of official chronicler of Zaragoza, Huesca and Jaca.



Portrait of Cosme Blasco y Val.

12 MIGUEL BURRO FLETA

1897-1938

Path Costa. Square 018. Number 0025.

He is one of the most important opera singers of the 20th century. Miguel Fle-ta was born in Albalate de Cinca (Hues-ca), being the youngest of fourteen children. He received his first musical training in Zaragoza with Luisa Pierrick, who later became his companion, mentor and guider, and having two children. He continued his voice studies in Madrid Conservatory, in Barcelona and Milan, and premiered in 1919 in the teatro Verdi of the Italian city of Trieste. His exceptional and fascinating voice made him represent the widest opera repertoire that was collected in his vast discography.

He made tours around the main European and American theaters, singing even in China, and was one of the most famous tenors in the world of opera, specially from his tremendous performance in the Metropolitan Opera House of New York (1923). In 1926 he sang in the premiere, in the Scala of Milan, of the unfinished opera Turandot by Puccini, who died soon before, and conducted by Toscanini. Opera singing was his main job even though he also sang zarzuelas, popular songs and jotás. During his best years he stood out by his

gentleness in using his rich and flexible voice. The most important characteristic of his singing style was the agility of his bel canto technique. His decline began in 1927 when after suffering an acute pharyngitis he canceled many contracts. He remarried with Carmen Mirat, having four children. Three documentaries have left us testimony of his performances. With the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War he became a member of Falange Española and moved to la Coruña where he died aged only 40 years. He continues to be a respected and recognized figure of world opera.



Portrait of Miguel Burro Fleta.

13 MARIANO DE CAVIA Y LAC

1855-1920

Square 27.

Son of a notary of Zaragoza, he did not finish his studies of Law to devote himself very soon to journalism, starting his vocation in *El Diario De Zaragoza*, *El Diario de Avisos*, *Revista de Aragón*... He was the most important journalist of his age, with his own literary style widely recognized by national public opinion. A model of independent journalist in his time, he wrote in *El Liberal* from 1881, where he started to build his professional and personal fame. He went on with his career in *El Imparcial* from 1895, collecting his collaborations in different books. He was always very proud of keeping his Zaragoza and Aragón identity but also considered himself a Spanish patriot.

The Royal Academy of Language elected him in 1916 to occupy the "A" chair, and in the same year the Municipality of Zaragoza awarded him the title of Very Meritorious Son of the city, and Alfonso XIII awarded him in person the Great Cross of the Civil Order. In 1917 he moved to *El Sol* paper staying there until his death being 55 years old. The Municipality of Zaragoza asked for and requested his burial in the cemetery of the city. His statue at the plaza de Ara-

gón, made by the sculptor José Bueno, remembers him from 1921. Soon after his death in 1920, *Heraldo de Aragón* had the idea of building a monument of him. On Sunday 3 July 1921, only a few days of the first anniversary of his death, the monument was opened, with the presence of the writer Vicente Blasco Ibáñez, being the first monument with a bust on a pedestal placed at plaza de Aragón. His style marked a whole age of Spanish journalism.



Bust of the journalist at plaza de Aragón in Zaragoza.



Portrait of Mariano Cavia y Lac.



He was awarded the title of Very Meritorious Son of Zaragoza.

14 JUAN BRUIL Y OLLIARBURU

1810-1878

Square 15. Number 34.

Born in a family from the Bearn, he stood out very soon as an important trader and entrepreneur, buyer of confiscated goods, among them the “Tower of the Agustinos”, residence of his family and today a park with his name. He founded and headed the Caja de Descuentos de Zaragoza (1845), first financial institution of Aragon, being its director until it turned into the Banco de Zaragoza (1856), entity that until 1874 was allowed to issue bank notes. He boosted very soon useful and important projects to approach Aragonese economy to the French and Catalan markets such as the navigability of the river Ebro to Tudela, the port of los Alfaques (1850) and Canfranc railway line (1853).

He was a liberal in economy and politics, and a member of the Partido Progresista, head of the revolution and political change of 1854 in Aragon as well as a deputy in the Congress and senator. He was nominated as a minister of the Treasury in 1855, post from which he had a crucial contribution from his free trade position and important projects for tax reformation, economic modernization of laws and Spanish economy and society. He was the per-

son responsible of changing the law for the decisive entry of European capital in the Spanish economy in the middle of the 19th century, making it easier and regulating the creation of big credit societies that funded the construction of railway lines in the Spain of queen Isabel. He was well known in the Zaragoza of his age as a politician, banker and minister. He turned the land of a convent bought in the confiscation period in an extensive and luxurious tower placed in the park with his name, next to the river Huerva. He introduced modern farm techniques in another one of his big properties placed at El Burgo de Ebro. He paid for the construction of the Puerta de la Victoria at plaza San Miguel, broken down in 1919. Juan Bruil was the best example of innovative businessman in the new industrial capitalist economy of his time.



Bruil gave land to build the Puerta del Duque de la Victoria.



Bust of Juan Bruil in Torrero Cemetery.



His effigy at the facade of Zaragoza Museum.



He defended the navigability of the Ebro.

15 JUAN MONEVA Y PUYOL

1871-1951

Square 017. Line 00. Number 0203.

He was born in Valladolid, a son of a railway works employee, descendant by his mother of José de la Hera, hero of Zaragoza Sieges. He lived in Zaragoza since he was 7 years old (1878) where, before studying law, obtained a degree in chemical-physical sciences, heading the college of chemists of Zaragoza. He was head of the Department of Canonical Law from 1903 and dean of the Law Faculty (1933-1936), and a very well-know person in the Zaragoza of this age, usual writer in papers, and skilful and important polemicist. Juan Moneva wrote a wide and varied corpus of law, historic and philological works. He was an expert and defender of the Regional Law, boosted the study of the Aragonese language and kept strong regional convictions from a clearly conservative culture. He was a prolific writer with an archaic style, a man with a marked personality, very popular in Zaragoza and a constant source of anecdotes for his neighbors. When he died in 1951, a group of friends paid for the publication of his memories, one of his most interesting books that included a long list of his contemporaries, portrayed with very relevant biographical sketches.

As an expert in Canonical Law, he faced up to cardinal Soldevilla for endorsing the selling of the collection of tapestries in la Leo. After a personal confrontation with the archbishop, he moved to a house at Santa Engracia neighborhood becoming a member of Huesca diocese, a house with a very important architectural interest at calle Sanclemente 6, next to a street with his name. He was an inseparable person from the social and cultural landscape of the first half of the 20th century. Conservative and partisan of Maura, he accepted the post as a national delegate of Grain Warehouses in a government of Antonio Maura (1919). Moneva wrote many books and treaties on Christian morality and the social catholic doctrine headed by the Council for the Study of Aragonese. Law, and the Executive Commission for the Conference of the Civil Law of Zaragoza (1946), his last public presence, organized by the Provincial Government, from which modern linguistics and the publishing of a *Vocabulario de Aragón* (1922) was boosted



Portrait of Juan Moneva y Pujol as a member of the Academy.

16 PILAR BAYONA LÓPEZ DE ANSÓ

1897-1979

Square 045. Number 0117.

She was a pianist with an artistic and musical personality recognized in Spain and the rest of Europe, being very popular and famous from her childhood. Her first public presentation took place when she was 6 years old and made her formal appearance with 10 years of age in the Philharmonic of Zaragoza. Soon after that, from 1912, her career as a concert pianist started, performing and being famous in the European music world of her time. She kept a big interest and devotion for contemporary music and was an outstanding and recognized soloist. She formed part of the intellectual Aragonese group of the first third of the century and was a friend of Buñuel, Camón Aznar, Pepín Bello, Luis García-Abrines, Casas, Derquei, etc. She had an early contact with the members of the Generación del 27, with musicians such as Esplá, Halftter, Salazar... and the writers García Lorca, Aleixandre, Alberti, Miguel Hernández, Neruda, Hernando Viñes and others, that during the 30s went to listen to her in the Residencia de Estudiantes, where she studied. The testimonies left by some of them give the image of a close and simple person but at the same time strong and brilliant, with a character

and close to people. She was considered as a fantastic pianist by many music professionals and friends.

Pilar Bayona was a big booster of the music of her time, and after the war spread her musical activity from her home city as a teacher of the Conservatory, in Radio Zaragoza from 1938, and the international summer courses of the University of Zaragoza. She headed virtuosity classes in Zaragoza Conservatory. The decade of the 1950s represented the summit of her artistic career. She died after been run over by a car when she was 82 years old, soon after offering an impressive concert in the CAI auditorium. Her professional and social relations formed a legacy with a big documentary importance, including scores and autobiography books, programs, papers, letters, photos, discos and paintings that form Pilar Bayona Archive, preserved by her family in Madrid. She was awarded the title of Favorite Daughter of Zaragoza (1964) and the City remembers her with a street with her name.



She gave concerts around the whole Spanish territory from a very early age.



Portrait of Pilar Bayona López de Ansó



Aurelio Grasa photographed the pianist in many opportunities.

17 JOSÉ CAMÓN AZNAR

1898-1979

Square 04I. Number 000I.

Born in Zaragoza, he was a historian, art critic, writer and head of a university department. After studying law, forced by his father, he started his studies of Humanities and was nominated as head of the department of Theory of Literature and Arts of the University of Salamanca in 1924, period in which he became a member of the Partido Republicano Radical and friend of the head of the university, Miguel de Unamuno, being removed from this post at the end of the Spanish Civil War. From 1939 he was a professor in the University of Zaragoza and obtained the post of head of History of Art of the Universidad Complutense in 1942 after a new public exam, being the dean of the Arts Faculty. He was the author of many publications of art and aesthetics as well as articles in papers, books of exhibitions, forewords, reviews and comments. He founded and headed the *Revista de Ideas Estéticas del CSIC* and the prestigious *Revista Goya* (1954). He was director of the Fundación Lázaro Galdiano, member of the Real Academia de la Historia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando and of Moral and Political Sciences, as well as of the National Association of Art Critics.

His literary production was varied and abundant, writing novels, poetry, plays, essays on philosophy and aesthetics, and being National Prize of Literature in 1947. He was awarded many Spanish and foreign awards. He was awarded the title of Favorite and Very Meritorious Son of the city of Zaragoza. Camón Aznar collected along all his life an important collection of art and literary works that he donated in 1969 to open the museum and institute of humanities with his name. The museum was reformed and equipped in 2008, being the only one in the world that exposes to the public the whole of Goya's engravings as well as his valuable art collection from the 15th to the 20th century.



Portrait drawing of José Camón Aznar.

18 ANDRÉS GIMÉNEZ SOLER

1869-1938

Block npt I. Line 04. Number 100.

Very prestigious Aragonese historian and PhD in History by the Universidad Central, obtaining a post in the Archive of Aragon Crown in Barcelona (1893) where he stayed 12 years and started his research with documentary sources at the same time that he began publishing his first researches on Medieval institutions of the Crown of Aragon on Arab topics. He studied with Julián Ribera, got a PhD by the Universidad Central, and continued teaching Arab philology and studies on Muslim society. In 1905 he won by public exam the post of head of the department of History of Old and Middle Spain in the Universidad de Sevilla, and was moved to Zaragoza after two months. He wrote and published approximately a hundred books and monographs, and has been considered a senior of the Aragonese historians and philologists. Andrés Giménez was one of the first and most important Medievalists, having an essential role in the professionalization of the historians from his career in the team of Archivists, Librarian and Archaeologists to the post of head of a university department.

Expert and researcher of the Medieval history of Aragon and Spain and a recognized developer and booster of Arab studies, he was an expert in the past of the Aragonese economy and society, paying a special attention to the farmers, the Moorish converts and the Jewish. His most known and spread work was *La Edad Media en la Corona de Aragón*, a good synthesis published in 1931 with several editions. He was a vice-chancellor of the University of Zaragoza (1911-13) and soon after that civil governor of Gerona (1918). He was a usual collaborator in the press identifying himself with conservative ideas and organizations of Aragon. He was a member of the Unión Regionalista Aragonesa (1916) and director of Zaragoza's paper *La Crónica*.



Retrato de Andrés Giménez Soler.

19 JOAQUIN COSTA MARTÍNEZ

1846-1911

Costa mausoleum.

He was born in Monzón from a humble family and studied and worked in Huesca and Madrid where he obtained a PhD in Law (1874) and Humanities (1875). The voice of this lawyer, writer, polygraph, thinker and politician was heard with strength in the whole nation. He represented the best example of the programs and projects and national regeneration after the disaster and defeat of 1898. Costa was a public man, a well-learned and wise writer with a political vocation as were the elites of the Spanish and European culture of his time. As a public writer and intellectual, he obtained a huge knowledge in law, economy, agriculture, history and ethnology. At the end of the 19th century, he put all of this at the service of a coherent political program for reforming and regenerating the country.

After the frustration of his university vocation he became a member of the Institución Libre de Enseñanza as a teacher and director of the bulletin of this institution of secular education headed by Francisco Giner de los Ríos. In 1888 he passed the exams and became notary in Jaén, and a member of the Cuerpo Superior de Abogados del Estado.

Costa earned his livings as a public servant and lawyer, but he was also an important jurist, sociologist, historian, geographer, economist, philologist, novelist, etc, fields in which he made important contributions for the future.

Sower and maker of ideas, critic of the economy and the politics of his time, he made programs to reform the State and the policies of the Governments that survived his time and life. His intellectual and political biography, collected in his huge and heterogeneous written corpus, formed the best supported formulation of the “Regenerationism” as a widely spread political ideology and doctrine in Spanish society. He bursted in Spanish politics founding the Liga Nacional de Productores (1899) in the Casino Mercantil of Zaragoza, and joining his forces with those of the chambers of commerce lead by Basilio Paraíso in the Unión Nacional (1900). He was a Republican deputy elected by Zaragoza (1903). People made a massive demonstration demanding his mortal remains to stay in Zaragoza, being buried in Torrero cemetery.



The ideas of Costa gave the maximum importance to education.



Official portrait of Joaquín Costa.



Costa official mourning funeral.



Multitudinous funeral of Costa.

20 MARIANO BASELGA RAMÍREZ

1865-1938

Square 032. Number 0012.

He held a degree in Law and a PhD in Humanities (1887), was professor of Literature in the University of Zaragoza until 1902, essayist and author of many academic works of literary criticism. One of his most important activities was as a writer of narrations and tales on Aragonese topics and collected in *Cuentos aragoneses*, book published in 1946 that has become a classic reread many times. His capacity of observation, his popular realism, his capacity to combine the picturesque with humanity has left us one of the best literary portraits of the Aragonese society of the second half of the 19th century. He was a regular client of the Casino Mercantil and the Ateneo, wrote in many literary magazines, and supported the creation of the Sindicato de Iniciativa y Propaganda de Aragón (SIPA). He was a popular person with a relevant social role in the Zaragoza of his age.

Mariano Baselga was also a professor, tale-teller and banker who reconciled his academic and literary works with his task as an entrepreneur. He was an adviser of the Banco de Crédito de Zaragoza (1898), founded mining firms and the Sociedad de Minas y Ferrocarril de Utrillas (1900) heading its Board of Directors, as well as director of the Banco de Crédito de Zaragoza from 1902 during 36 years until his death in 1938. Based on the Banco de Crédito de Zaragoza and the Sociedad Minas y Ferrocarriles de Utrillas, a very important business group for the economy of Aragon that was consolidated during the second half of the 20th century. He worked also as an adviser of the Banco Central created in 1919. He headed the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (1919-1928) and was a member of the National Assembly during the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera. He was a central figure of the important business group that headed the economic life of Aragon in the first third of the 20th century.



Cover of the book of tales of Mariano Baselga.



Mariano Baselga in his maturity.



He was a usual participant in the cultural activities of the Casino Mercantil.

21 JOSE OTO ROYO

1906-1961

Block 003. Line 03. Number 0022.

A jota performer born in calle Casta Alvarez in the district of San Pablo in Zaragoza, he started his career as a performer of guitar and bandurria (Aragonese guitar). He is unanimously considered as the most important Aragonese jota singer from 1927, when he won the Official Festival of Jotas of Zaragoza. He excelled in the style of Zaragoza jota, dance couplets and serenade jota. He is considered the creator of the modern jota. He masterly sung the pure and free Zaragoza jota, the "femateras", and dazzled with the brave style of the "fiery" ones. His exceptional voice was clear, powerful, very nice and very much tuned.

He made gigs around the whole of Spain, France and Germany, contributing to the spreading and knowledge of the essence of Aragonese sang folklore. He sang without microphone, only with his thunderous voice in public squares, bull rings, nightclubs and variety clubs. He sang before Alfonso XIII in the International Expo of Barcelona (1929), and soon after that he composed and recorded jotas with a Republican message. Endowed with a powerful voice with exceptional faculties and re-

gisters, he was a person with a very popular significance. The different tones of his voice allowed him also to dominate dance songs and reached unforgettable performances with his "jotas de ronda" (serenade jota). He had a very wide record production, with approximately fifty registrations. The anthology of the best jota recordings includes 17 performed by him. He kept a free relationship with his sentimental and jota companion, the famous jotera Felisa Galé, being very much affected all his life by her dead when she was only 36 years old (1948). At the burial in this cemetery of the so-called "nightingale of the Ebro", more than 100,000 people were present, only comparable to the burial of Joaquín Costa.



Jose Oto with Felisa Gale.



Portrait of José Oto Royo.



Sleeve of the record devoted to José Oto.



José Oto in one of his performances.

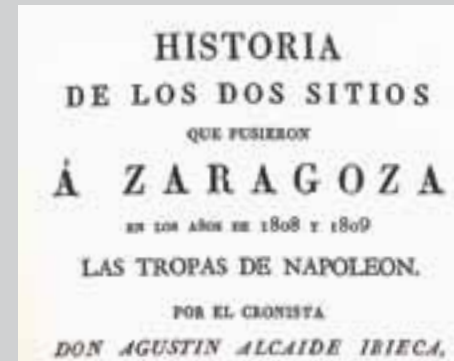
22 AGUSTIN ALCAIDE IBIECA

1778-1846

Block 003. Line 05. Number 0035.

Writer and an Enlightened man of Aragon, he was one of the first historians of Zaragoza Sieges. He wrote the best tale of a witness and the first history of his defense, *Historia de los dos Sitios que pusieron a Zaragoza en los años de 1808 y 1809 las tropas de Napoleón*, three volumes published in 1830-31 essential to know the history of the Spanish Independence War and for the international spreading of the resistance of Zaragoza and its inhabitants. The resistance against the two sieges of the French imperial troops in 1808 and 1809 made the city of Zaragoza internationally known, when many tales, memories and military histories contributed to spread a war episode so important. The work of Agustín Alcaide was the first systematized description written by a qualified defender, who collected information during more than two decades before writing with a great detail and learning his final drawing up, more than twenty years after the event, being conscious that the task “not existing yet a general history of the peninsular war, so much need, will make up for one the most important events of that age”.

Agustín Alcaide was a historian, PhD in Law, who work as a lawyer in Zaragoza and Madrid. His self-presentation in the introduction to his main work can serve as a biography: “Doctor in both laws, and master of Arts, lawyer of the illustrious College of this Court, member of that of Madrid and of literary merit of the Aragonese one, Honorary Member of the Academy of the Noble and Fine Arts of San Fernando and San Luis, member of that of History and awarded with the Distinction Cross award to the defenders in both Sieges”. He participated in the defense of Zaragoza during the two sieges, being awarded by general Palafox.



Cover of his *Historia de los dos sitios*.



Engraving of José de Palafox.



The Sieges of Zaragoza were related by Agustín Alcaide Ibieca.

23 DESIDERIO DE LA ESCOSURA

1832-1906

Block 003. Line 05. Number 0038.

He was born in Ribadesella, Asturias. After obtaining in Oviedo his lawyer degree, he moved to Madrid where he married an Aragonese woman, daughter of Florencio Ballarín, and earned the post of head of Medicine and Sciences of Zaragoza, starting soon an outstanding professional and political career. Being a practicing lawyer, he had a very active participation in the local culture and politics of his city. He was an outstanding figure for his solid culture and great talent as orator. He was an active leader of the Partido Progresista, partisan of General Prim, with whom he shared projects and political activity that produced the establishment of the democratic monarchy after 1868 revolution. Escosura headed from 1864 the Eco de Aragón, instrument of the Partido Progresista in Aragon, founded and headed previously by Braulio Foz. He was a councilor for Zaragoza and deputy in the Spanish Government for the district of Tarazona after 1872 elections, forming part of the group of radical progressive members that voted the proclamation of the First Republic in February 1873.

In the national level, he formed part of the Permanent Commission of the National Assembly meeting in 1873 after the abdication of the king Amadeo de Saboya. His parliamentary activity left testimony of his initiatives and interventions in defense of the collective interests of Aragonese voters, promoting very soon the Val de Zafán railway line and its prolongation to Caspe. After the restoration of the Monarchy, he devoted his professional and political life to Zaragoza, where he headed the Real Sociedad Económica Aragonesa de Amigos del País. From there he promoted and chaired the Organizing Committee of the Aragonese Regional Exhibition held in 1885 in the building of the Municipal Abattoir.



El Eco de Aragón headed by him in 1864.



Portrait of Desiderio de la Escosura.



The Regional Expo of 1885 took place in the Municipal Abattoir.

24 MANUEL LASALA XIMENEZ DE BAILO

1803-1874

Block II4. Line 03. Number 0286.

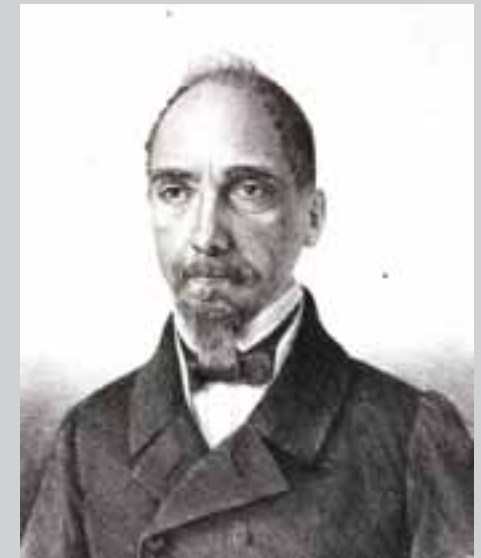
Jurist, politician, writer and historian, he was a good representative of the Aragonese political Liberalism of his time. He had a very active participation in the political life of the region from his membership during his years as a student in Zaragoza National Militia (1820) and during the 1930s. In 1839 he was nominated as a vocal of the Junta Superior de Gobierno de Aragón and was an active defender of the city against the Carlist attack in the memorable night of the 5 March 1838. He was secretary of the recently created Diputación Provincial (1836-1843 y 1854-56), and elected national deputy in 1841. He had an important participation in the "Revolution of 1854", formed part of the Junta de Gobierno de Aragón of 1854 and represented Zaragoza in the Cortes Constituyentes of that year, keeping a big parliamentary activity.

He carried out different positions in the Justice Administration becoming a magistrate of the Supreme Court. He had a very extensive written work mainly devoted to the study of the history of the kingdom of Aragon and the defense of its Regional Law as essential models and pieces of the new legal-li-

beral code and the new national State. His most important publications were the *Reseña histórico-política del antiguo Reino de Aragón* (1865) and the three volumes of his *Examen histórico-foral de la Constitución Aragonesa* (Madrid, 1868-1871), being an essential piece for the preservation of Aragonese Law. He kept frequent polemics with the public opinion on subjects of the history of Aragon, rehabilitating the figure and importance of El Justicia and the construction of a monument in his memory. He was a senator for Zaragoza between 1871 and 1873 and was considered as one of the creators and forerunners of political Aragonism. He evolved, as other liberals of Aragon of his generation towards the new new political culture of democrats and republicans.



Defender of the city from Carlists attacks.



Councilor of the Municipality of Zaragoza.



Secretary of the just created Diputación Provincial in 1836.

25 MIGUEL SALAMERO BUESA

1760-1840

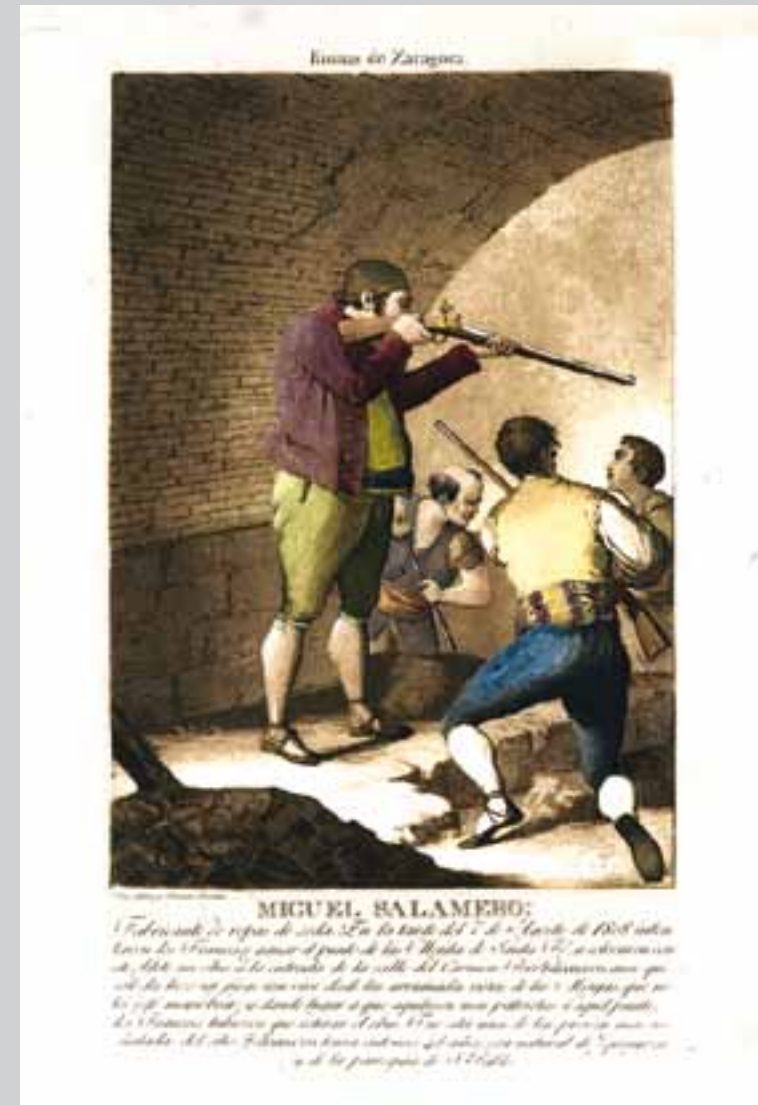
Block 003. Line 05. Number 0089.

He was born in Zaragoza in the district of San Felipe and studied in Escuelas Pías. Outstanding defender in the two Sieges of Zaragoza, he continued his father's trade and, as a master of the guild of silk, tafetta and cord makers he headed a workshop in San Pablo district. He was one of the best examples of civil and citizen defense against the French army that sieged Zaragoza in 1808. Being 47 years old and already a widow, he had the initiative of equipped militarily his workers, more than twenty, at his own expense, and lead a known group of shotgunners that made important actions in the urban guerrilla against the attacks of Napoleon's army.

He was a symbol of Zaragoza defenders from the beginning, and was recognized very soon as a natural leader by his neighbors. He had a decisive contribution preventing the first attack of the French army during the first Siege, in the historical day of 4 August, defending the positions of Santa Fe Convent and Santiago Church, and stopping the French advance at San Roque Arch, next to calle Azoque. The city has devoted to him a square with

his name next to the area where those events took place. He escaped in the Pyrenees from the bunch of prisoners being sent to France. His armed actions forced French generals to change their military strategy.

Santiago Sas, an active witness in that sector of the city, requested from Palafox the acknowledgment of his actions and persona. This general, later on, awarded him the Badge of Defender of the first and second Sieges as well as the Distinction Badge. He died in 1840 with 80 years of age, and was buried in this cemetery of Torrero, opened and blessed on 2 July 1834.



Miguel Salameho, hero of Zaragoza Sieges.

26 MIGUEL ALEJOS BURRIEL

1800-1849

Block 003. Line 03. Number 0082.

He was born in Martín del Río, Teruel and started an active political career in the Zaragoza of the liberal revolution. Lawyer and farm owner, he was a national deputy for Teruel (1836-1843), councilor for Zaragoza from 1835 and one of the most important and active mayors between 1839 and 1841, during the first moments of the consolidation of liberalism. His activities and political experience from the Municipality, the Revolutionary Boards or as deputy, turn him into one of the first and most prominent leaders of progressist political liberalism of Zaragoza and Aragon. A loyal and fervent partisan of Espartero, he had a huge activity, reconciling from 1839 his functions as a mayor and deputy in the Spanish Government, before and after 1837 Constitution. His political and parliamentary political activity was very intense, but it was his municipal dedication and his urban initiatives the factor that mainly defined his image left to posterity. He conceived a very ambitious and detailed project to spread modern industry making use of the driving power of water from the Canal Imperial, and imagining a viable and industrializing process adapted to the conditions of the Aragonese

economy and linked to proposals of canalization of the Ebro.

The project of economic and industrial growth of Zaragoza from the use of water available for obtaining energy was a very personal project of Burriel as a mayor. He already had explained his proposal to the Municipality met in December 1840. He asked for reports and the support to the Real Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País, drew up a "Exposición a la Regencia Provisional del Reino" obtaining a favorable reply, spread it in local and national papers, and exposed it verbally to the Minister of the Government that was visiting the city, giving shape with all these materials to a brochure of 32 pages published in 1841 intitled *Porvenir industrial de Zaragoza si se aprovecha su fuerza motriz que hoy se pierde en las aguas del canal Imperial*. His personal and political life deserved a notable prestige among citizens.



Councilor of the Municipality of Zaragoza, 1835.



Miguel Alejos Burriel, Mayor of Zaragoza, 1839.



His work for Aragon is stressed in his epitaph.

27 JORGE JORDANA MOMPEÓN

1857-1931

Square 024. Number 2194.

He was born in la Puebla de Híjar, owner and agrarian entrepreneur, he studied Law in the University of Madrid. He worked as a lawyer and was a very important leader of agrarian conservative associationism, both in Aragon and in national associations and organizations of interest. Initially linked to the communities of farmers of Zaragoza orchards, he worked as a secretary in those of the Rabal and Urdán, devoting also his time to farming activities, technical innovations, the introduction of machinery and livestock specialization, and practical programs for the modernization of farming that he spread a boosted through organizations of farmers.

He was a distinguished promoter of agrarian associationism in Aragon, member of the Asociación de Labradores de Zaragoza from its foundation, founder (1910) and president of the Federación Agraria Aragonesa that headed the associative agrarian movement in Aragon and had relations with other regional federations until the creation of the most important Spanish agrarian federation also headed by him. He was an important propagandist of the

water policies of Costa, boosted in 1913 the announcement of the 1st National Conference of Farm Watering and the passing of the Law of Risks of the Alto Aragón. He sponsored the creation of agriculture and livestocking cooperatives and was president of the Casa de Ganaderos. He did not have an active participation in politics except in exceptional occasions such as the constitution of a board of important personalities in Zaragoza after the murder of three municipal civil servants in 1920 in which he was a councilor. He also accepted to be mayor at the end of the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera, resigning after the proclamation of the Republic.



Portrait of Jorge Jordana Mompeón. (Photo: Daniel Marcos).

28 BASILIO PARAÍSO LASÚS

1849-1930

Square 008G.

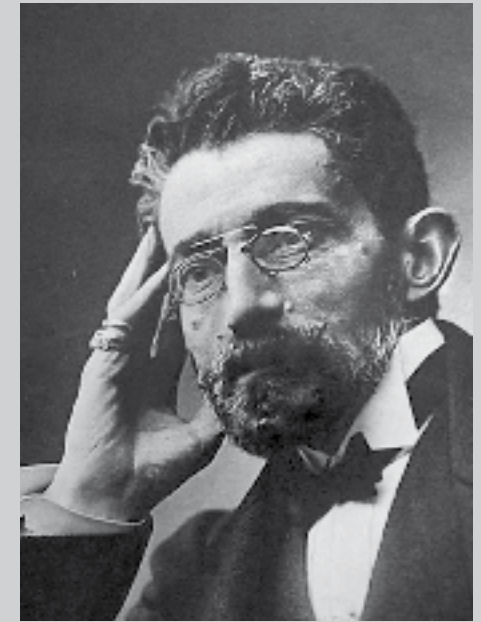
He was born in Laluega, Huesca, son of a school teacher. After studying in the secondary school of Huesca he moved to Zaragoza where he obtained a degree in Medicine, having different jobs at the same time. He soon started a successful career as entrepreneur in 1876 with a workshop of manufacturing and selling of mirrors, La Veneciana, that obtained a fast national projection. In 1885 the factory have 400 agents in Spain. He also participated in the creation of the New Sugar Factory (1898), the foundation of *Heraldo de Aragón* (1895), the *Electra Peral* (1893), etc. Thanks to the success of his entrepreneurial and commercial activities he obtained a rising prestige, having access to the most outstanding positions in the economic and social organizations. He headed the *Centro Mercantil* and the *Official Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Zaragoza* (1893-1919), from which he called the *National Assembly of Chambers* (1898) that produced the reformation and regeneration project of the *Unión Nacional* (1900), a position co-chaired with Joaquín Costa, reaching both Aragonese personalities an important presence in the national political life of the Spain

of the end of the century.

He was a business man expert in the national and international markets, an efficient manager, and a natural representative of market and business interests in Aragon and Spain. As a genuine Republican, he was a deputy for Zaragoza in the list of the *Unión Nacional* in 1901. He organized the *Spanish-French International Expo* in 1908, obtaining a great success and recognition. Thanks to his important participation in the organization of that event, he was awarded by the city the title of *Adoptive Son of of Zaragoza* and *Life-long Senator of the Spanish Government*. He developed an outstanding work in the 1920s, mainly heading the *Senior Council of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Navigation*, and as a vocal of the *Senior Council of Railways*.



Portrait made by Juan José Gárate for the Chamber of Commerce of Zaragoza.



Portrait of Basilio Paraíso Lasús.



Appreciation diploma for his management in 1908 Expo.

29 MIGUEL SANCHO IZQUIERDO

1890-1988

Square 000PQ. Number 0025. Capillas pequeñas.

He was born in Calanda, Teruel and moved with his family to Zaragoza when he was nine years old, obtaining his degree in this university and getting a PhD in Law and Humanities. Head of the department of Natural Law in the University of Zaragoza from 1920 until his retirement in 1960, he was rector since the first stage of Franco regime (1941-1954). Doctor Honoris Causa by the universities of Navarra, Bordeaux and Toulouse, he was a defender and enthusiast of Spanish Esperanto as a universal language and long time president of Esperanto users in Spain, representing them in the world conferences of Warsaw and Tokyo. He wrote an important and much used manual on the *Principios de derecho natural como introducción a los estudios del derecho*, with several editions (1950, 1974), and later on of the *Compendio de Derecho Natural* (1980).

He left a testimony of his memory in the first third of the 20th century, *Zaragoza en mis memorias* (1899-1929), published in 1979.

Miguel Sancho was a social catholic propagandist from his youth, founder of the *Partido Social Popular* and secretary of Zaragoza premises of the *Asociación Católica Nacional de Propagandistas* (1923); headed Zaragoza paper *El Noticiero* (1921-22) and was a member of his Board of Administration until his dissolution in 1976. During the 2nd Republic he had an active participation in the reorganization of the catholic right wing in Aragon and deputy for Teruel of the CEDA in 1933 and 1936. He was a councilor for the Municipality of Zaragoza between 1939 and 1944, headed the Real Sociedad Económica Aragonesa de Amigos del País from 1965, and the Real Academia de Zaragoza de Nobles y Bellas Artes de San Luis. After the transition period and the democratic consolidation and despite his age, he put his name and prestige at the service of the Partido Aragonés, being its honorary president until his death.



Head of Natural Law in the University of Zaragoza.



Portrait of Miguel Sancho Izquierdo.



Portrait of Miguel Sancho Izquierdo as an academician.

30 JULIO MONREAL Y XIMÉNEZ DE EMBÚN

1838-1890

Pantheon of Distinguished Personalities. Line 02. Number 0002.

Writer, journalist and magistrate that combined in a fruitful way his dedication to the laws and the words. He studied Law and Philosophy in the University of Zaragoza and was born in calle Méndez Nuñez in a patrician family of the city. He became magistrate in the Court of Barcelona in 1889. As a writer, he usually collaborated in the prestigious magazine *La ilustración española y americana* where he published a good part of his work and where he published his best prose and verses. He started his career in journalism in *El Diario de Zaragoza*. As a learned and subtle person, he knew how to combine the world of words with that of the law. His most representative work is *Cuadros viejos. Colecciones de pinceladas, toques y esbozos representando costumbres españolas del siglo XVII*, published in 1878 in La Ilustración printing press. It is a valuable historic and popular recalling of scenes from the daily life of his time in the form of articles.

He formed part of the most important generation of Aragonese poets and writers of the Restoration at the end of the 19th century. His prose remembered with detail and erudition customs

and scenes of the daily life of his time, recreated with humor and understanding. The Municipality devoted a statue to him in 1944 made by the sculptor Félix Burriel and placed in plaza de Aragón. This monument was built as the result of the personal effort from 1928 of Juan Moneva Puyol and his influence in the life of the city. It is the fourth of the sculpture busts and portraits placed at plaza de Aragón to remember illustrious writers and journalists of Zaragoza.



Magazine *La Ilustración Española y Americana*.



In tribute to him at Plaza de Aragón in Zaragoza.



He started in journalism in *El Diario de Zaragoza*.

31 JERÓNIMO BORAO Y CLEMENTE

1821-1878

Square II4. Chapel I8.

He was an Academician and professor, head of the University of Zaragoza, historian, philologist, writer and outstanding political liberal-progressist. He lost his parents when he was fifteen years old, studied in Escuelas Pías and obtained a degree in Law in 1843 in the University of Zaragoza and head of General and Spanish Literature in 1847 occupying this post for three terms of office. As romantic as deeply liberal, he was one of the best examples of the intellectual and professional bourgeoisie of halfway of the 19th century in Aragon. Thanks to his liberal political convictions and practices he became an important leader of the Partido Progresista and, as many citizens of Zaragoza, an enthusiastic partisan of General Espartero. When he was 19 years old and being still a student, he started to write in the weekly publication of Zaragoza *La Aurora*, grouping under that significant title in 1840 the liberal and romantic young people of Zaragoza, a generation that also boosted and represented during the central decades of that century a consciousness of what Aragonese identity considered to be compatible with the construction of a liberal State integrated in a natural way in the new Spanish nation.

Professor Boraó had an important participation in 1854 Revolution in Zaragoza, being secretary of his Revolutionary Junta before being elected as a deputy for the Cortes Constituyentes of the Progressist Biennial. He left testimony as a protagonist in his book *Historia del Alzamiento de Zaragoza de 1854*. As a historian, he published a report on Zaragoza printing, he continued until 1868 the *Historia de España* by Juan Cortada and wrote one of the best histories of the University of Zaragoza (1869). He was a non-permanent member of the Royal Academies of History and Language. As a literary creator he cultivated lyrical poetry (*Poesías*, 1869) and playwriting, reflecting a historic romanticism with a regional character. His *Diccionario de voces aragonesas* has a singular philological value, collecting 2,959 terms in 1859. Within his plural and varied activity it can be stressed his dedication to university that he performed with thoroughness and with the constant will of increasing the high and academic efficiency of the University of Zaragoza, being one of his best managers.



Cover of the *Diccionario de Voces Aragonesas* by Boraó.



Portrait-drawing of Jerónimo Boraó y Clemente.



The face of Boraó appears as the head of a demon at San Miguel church.

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