

Artiñuelo River - Las Arroteras

A tour through one of the quietest places of Guadarrama Range, with unbeatable views over Rascafría and The Paural Valley.

Places of interest

1 The Bucket Flour Mill

The Bucket Flour mill is placed in the middle of a privileged landscape, besides the Artífuelo River. It was an **old flour mill** known since the **18th c.** Currently it is in ruins, although it was functioning until the fifties. It is an excellent spot to think about the uses and trades that shaped the scenery to its current appearance.



2 The Artiñuelo River

Tributary of the Lozoya River, the Artiñuelo joined the growth of Rascafría for centuries. At the highest stretch, the clear water of this stream meanders between rapids, dodging the riverbed stones. Here, trout jump going up the freezing water of the thaw or rest in the oaks shade during summer, paying attention to the otters around.



3 The Hillside Oak Forest

At the feet of the **Carpetanos Hills**, dense oak traces appear, which give a **singular chromatic wealth** to the valley. From the freshness of the **pale green** in summer, the forests explodes in thousands of **ochre** and **yellow tonalities** when autumn arrives, with the perennial withered leaves that remain on the tree during a long time. The branches **greyish tone** of and the leaves **ochre** reinforce the sensation of the last cold days which announces the arrival of the new spring.



4 The Arroturas

By its **high position** over the town, the whole area offers us a wonderful **perspective** of Rascafira. Dominating the town, the **Saint Sebastian Tower** stands out over the rest of villages in the valley, framed at the end by the Pinilla Dam, to create an **unforgettable image**. Today there are pastures where cereals were sowed, and thorny scrubs resist the presence of cattle, characteristic of this valley.



5 The Valley Lookout

This area, formerly used for growing and threshing cereals, suppose an **astonishing balcony**. The Paular Monastery appears in the middle of the view, in a valley squeezed by **The Cuerda Larga Range** and **The Carpetanos Hills**, mountain border with Segovia, dominated by **The Peñalara Massif**. Between these masses, **Cabeza Mediana** stands out, promontory covered by **beautiful pine forests** which divides **The Angostura** and **The Umbria** streams.



6 Saint Sebastian Hermitage

The Saint Sebastian Hermitage is located at the Old Rascafría Cemetery. Restored in 1985, this small facility is surrounded by high walls that offer the necessary indoors shelter. Its history begins when the burial place was moved from The Saint Andres Church to this cemetery.



Scope and legend of the map



- 5 Places of interest
- Rivers
- Roads
- Trails and paths

Sketch of the main elements on the orthophoto.
Not all the ways and paths are reflected. Respect the property right and keep every gates in cross the path closed.





How to get

To get to Rascafría there are several choices:

By Car:

- From A1, taking in Lozoyuela (km69) the M-604 road.
- By M-611, Through Miraflores de la Sierra, crossing Morcuera Pass.
- By M-601, to Navacerrada Pass and Cotos Pass (M-604).
- By M-637, From Segovia, crossing Navafria Pass to Lozoya, linking with the M-604.

By Bus: Departing from Plaza de Castilla bus station, you should take the bus 194, that ends in Rascafría, or the shuttle bus 194A, starts in Buítrago del Lozoya and go over the Lozoya Valley.



A privileged natural and cultural environment

www.rascafría.org
www.turismomadrid.es

Council of Rascafría

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RASCAFRÍA

A gastronomic and accommodation offer for every taste, with leisure activities and active-tourism like alpine and cross-country skiing, hiking, equestrian routes, etc.

A privileged natural and cultural environment



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A little known location to observe the majesty of this landscape and get lost in its silence.

The inhabitants sustainable use and respect to their natural environment, allow us to enjoy of these privileged surroundings.

A walk where the most important duty is to contemplate the rich natural variety and the culture that years have imbued to these lands. The rumour of the oak leaves moved by the wind and the water flow sound join the cattle bells along our itinerary.



A place where calm prevails and nature paints this valley with rich colours. A walk to discover some lovely panoramic views of The Paular Valley head, crowned by the Peñalara Massif, example of high mountain of The Guadarrama Range National Park.

The Paular Windmill Paper

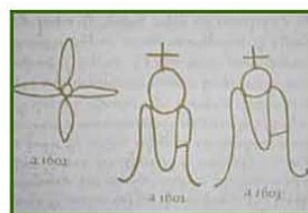
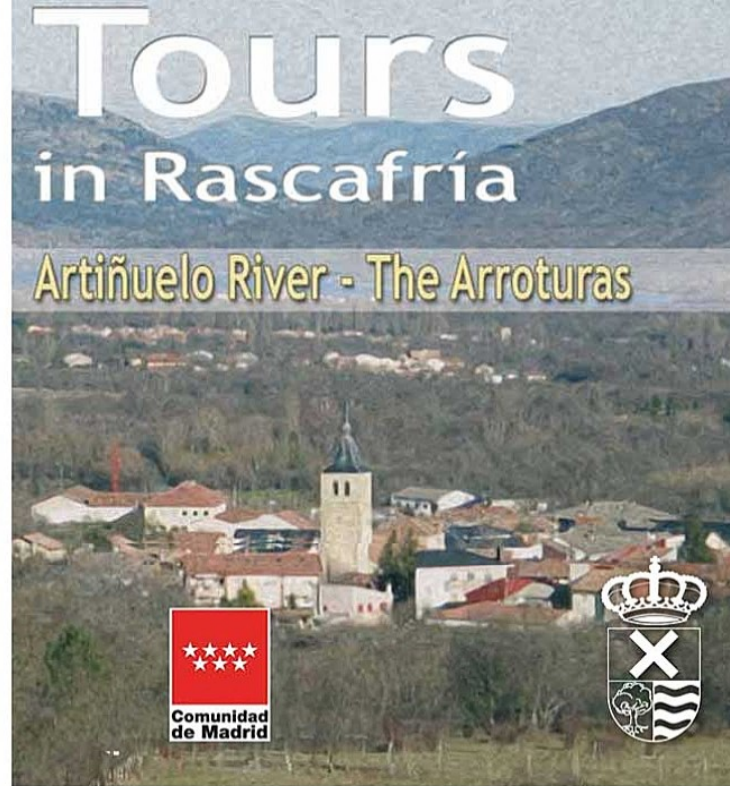
Rascafría lands embraced one of the most important windmills in Madrid, The Paular Windmill, which provided paper during years to the Madrid Villa and Court. In fact, The Quixote first edition was printed in 1605 with this paper.

The windmill is located in The Batanes Meadow, next to the Lozoya River, a few hundred meters away from The Paular Monastery.

Although its exact building date is unknown, it was utilised before The Monastery Carthusian bought it to a resident of the valley.

Since then, it has been linked to The Paular Monastery, even before of its founding, when it worked as a sawmill to supply the wood needed for The Paular construction.

With the arrival of the monks came from the Tarragona Scala Dei, paper manufacture masters, it was transformed into a paper factory. A privilege awarded by "Doña Juana La Loca" proves that it was a paper windmill, already in the 16th c.



The Paular Charterhouse was founded in 1390 by King Juan I, who was given the property of the Lozoya River with this important windmill and the fishing monopoly. During the 18th c. it gained reputation and became one of the most prestigious paper windmills in Castilla.

Due to a fire, it had to be almost totally rebuilt, but it kept functioning until the beginning of the 20th c., being finally abandoned. "The Marque of Ensenada" Record Office described the windmill as: "A paper windmill with its wheels of five piles each, that although it burned, it is already rebuilt and produces 14.300 reales (currency) annually".

Canals, ditches and dams moved the water to produce energy to move the machinery, are still preserved. Some of these infrastructures are in process of restoring and enhancement.

