

BODEGA

AULA DE INTERPRETACIÓN
MUCIENTES | VALLADOLID

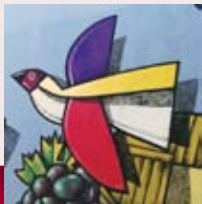
WINE INTERPRETATION TEACHING MUSEUM. This is a didactic and touristic space that shows a standard winery; not only its elements but also its historical development, the traditional way of brewing and the lifestyle in the wineries.

The "silver cup", exhibited in this museum, is a symbol from the first half of the XIX century, which the council auctioned annually to collect wine taxes.

The museum is placed over two adjacent wine cellars on a surface area of 235 m². They are called Don Ignacio wine cellars and they were restored in 2005.

The interpretation museum is part of the "Wineries and their Environment Recovery Plan". This plan has given San Pedro's first quarter the same appearance it would likely have in the XVI century, when these wine cellars excavations were started.

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DISCOVERING ONE THOUSAND CENTURIES OF HISTORY (and labour)

One hundred thousand years ago, in the **Lower Palaeolithic** era, Mucientes was like a huge flint workshop, a stone that was essential until the discovery of metals. The settlement of those men and women learning to domesticate animals and to grow plants meant the colonization of this area.



Chalcolithic glass.

Several archaeological remains were found in "Los Cercados" site: a carver equipment, Coper Age pottery and the skulls of the first three women

from Mucientes whom we have heard from. Some time later, the Romanization started and then several elements appeared like the "Fuente de las Pocillas" Early-Imperial Villa, the Visigothic and Muslim pottery, then the Middle Ages and the use of the name Muz, the Christian repopulation, etc.. The **first written document** in which the place is named is a donation letter from the year 1114.

During the XVI century, Mucientes is ruled by the Counts of Rivadavia.

In July 1506, Felipe I tried unsuccessfully to disempower Queen Juana I of Castille in the "Mucientes Court".

After the demographic and economic growth in the XVI and XVII centuries, a decline period starts in the whole of Castilla y Leon, and a series of happenings take place, like the disentailments in XIX century, the migration in the middle of the XX century until the reemergence in the XXI century...

From the book "**Mucientes: History and art**" by Carlos Duque.

muz naitá

SOME HINTS...

San Pedro Apostol Church

This stone church was built in the XVI century under Juan de Saravia's project. It has a Latin cross floor plan with a nave divided into three stretches which are covered by ribbed vaults with tiercerons. It has also a three level tower in the abse and a high choir at the entrance. The church was declared Heritage of **Cultural Interest** in 1991.



The winery

There are three main winery areas in Mucientes, excavated outside the old town during the XVI and the XVII centuries due to the growth of the wine industry. This set of wineries is one of the best preserved in Castille and Lion.

Nuestra Señora de la Vega Hermitage

The existence of a monastery there, was already mentioned in the XII Century.

The current construction was built with stone in the XVII century over the remains of the previous temples.

The church consists of a single nave divided in four aisles with a pointed barrel vault with small windows. The transept is domed. There is a high choir at the entrance and the main door has a armicircular arch with metal studs. It was magnificently restored in 1987.

Environmental Routes

Mucientes' paths offer to its visitors a good opportunity to take up again with nature.

In this area of 6.500 hectares, you can find gall oak and holm oak forests in Torozos mount, vineyards, immense cereal fields and some meadows and irrigated lands. Going all over it on foot, by bike or even on horseback allows the visitor to recognize the human tilling trace: wells, fountains, huts, shepherd's farmyards, quarries, etc.

Castle - Palace

It was mentioned for first the time in 1275. Archeological studies have dated its eldest walls from the X century. There are only some remains left.

