

# TRADES AND TRADITIONS

## Identity of a territory

On my slopes and paths, the traces of a life tied to the land still remain: dryland farming, shepherding, and working the land-knowledge born of necessity and a deep understanding of my rhythms and geography. I reveal myself as inseparable from the practices, trades, and customs that have shaped my history over time.

Some of these practices have faded with the passing of generations; others remain alive, passed down as a silent legacy among families and neighbors of the region, forging a collective identity deeply rooted in my soil.

I am not only topography and vegetation: I am also encounter. The people of Tajillos intertwine with my landscape within me, in a tapestry of customs, paths, and traditions that explain how I have been inhabited, understood, and transformed to this day.

### PANEL 1



- **WATER CARRIER**

Mediterranean tree with silvery leaves and twisted trunk, symbol of the steppe agricultural landscape and origin of the prized olive oil. The water carrier would travel to the Roya Spring, which had supplied the city for centuries. Women and travelers would come to him, giving rise to the expression: "To make more trips than Churrasca to Roya," a symbol of his constant effort.

- **RANCHER**

The livestock farmer was responsible for the care, management, and feeding of the animals. A strategic water supply point, ensuring the continuity of traditional livestock farming, is the watering trough still located next to the Roya Spring.

- **PASTORS**

They organized extensive grazing, guiding herds according to seasonal cycles and resource availability. Their ecological knowledge of the territory ensured the sustainable use of the environment, establishing a dynamic relationship between livestock, landscape, and environmental balance.

- **LAUNDERERS**

They would travel to the Roya spring, where the old washing places, now gone, were located. This site served as a center for work and gathering, fostering a collective practice centered around water and the daily life of the area.

### PANEL 2

## Farming tools

Traditional farming implements reflect the relationship between humans and the land, showcasing the daily tasks associated with agriculture and livestock farming. Made from simple, durable materials, these objects combine functionality and craftsmanship, becoming a testament to the rural world.

Labels:

- **LEBRILLO**

Glazed earthenware vessel, shaped like an inverted cone. It is notable for being wide, shallow, and having a rim wider than its base.

- **ROPE**

A thick rope, usually made of esparto grass or other strong, interwoven materials, used for tying, securing, or lifting weight.

- **TIN BUCKET**

A sturdy and durable cylindrical container designed to hold and transport liquids or materials.

- **MILK CAN**

A container with a handle and a deep bottom used for storing, transporting, or heating milk.

- **WICKER BASKET**

Handcrafted container woven from plant fibers, traditionally used for storing or transporting food or for gathering.

- **WOODEN LADDERS**

Traditional and handcrafted tools designed to access the upper parts of olive trees during the harvest.

- **HORSESHOE**

A semicircular piece that is nailed to the base of a horse's hooves to protect the hoof from wear and tear and prevent damage.

- **WOODEN FORK**

A traditional agricultural tool with a long handle and two to six prongs, used for lifting light materials such as hay.

- **AMOCAFRE**

A traditional agricultural tool, used primarily for tilling the soil. It consists of a curved iron blade and a short handle.

- **GLASS BOTTLE COVERED WITH ROPE**

Container designed to hold and transport liquids and covered with a rope to protect the glass from breakage.

