

CAPGIRANT.
SAGUNT.

DE LA t A LA s

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PORT DE SAGUNT



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CAPGIRANT SAGUNT DE LA T A LA S

TEXTOS

Albert Llueca

REVISIÓ

Lluís V. Alcaide i Gabinet
de Promoció del Valencià

DIBUIXOS

Teresa Cebrian

versió en anglés per

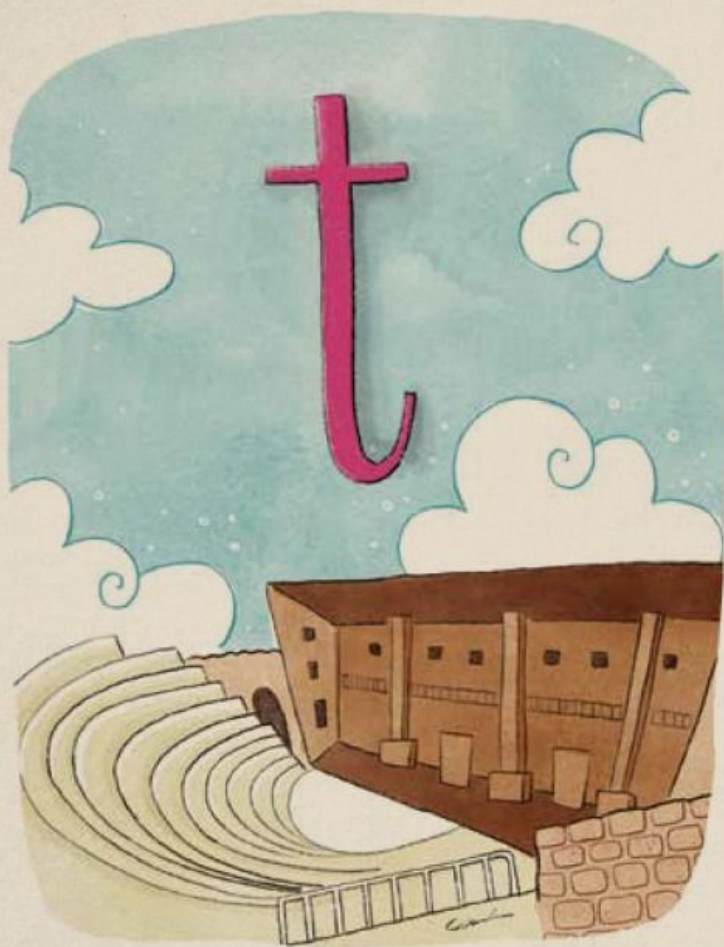
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PORT DE SAGUNT





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THEATER

ANCIENT / HISTORY

The Theater is considered a piece of art because it is a manifestation through which human beings represent stories in front of an audience. In our city we have seen the growth of several playwrights, actresses, actors, and different theater companies that make Sagunto a referent in this performing art. Every summer we have a festival, Sagunto a Escena, a reference in the Valencian territory. A festival with an exceptional stage, the Roman Theater, which was built in the year 50 AD. It is shaped like a hemicycle excavated in the rock of the mountain and measures more than 90 meters in diameter. The configuration of our Theater is classical, that is, divided into scaenae, cavea and orchestra. It is interesting to visit the set of tunnels and vomitories (corridors) that served to provide access and evacuation of the public. It also has very good acoustics.

In 1896 it was declared a National Monument. It is currently in use and plays and other festivals and cultural events are performed.

**U****CAPGIRANT SAGUNT
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URIEL, ELENA

CHARACTER / CONTEMPORARY

Elena Uriel was born in A Coruña, but has made history in Camp de Morvedre. She is a visual artist, but above all, she is a teacher. His personal and work life has been taking place in Sagunto for decades. He graduated in Fine Arts and Philosophy from the University of Valencia. She has held countless individual and group exhibitions in Sagunto, Valencia, Ourense, Barcelona, Chiclana, Mislata, Quart de Poblet, A Coruña, Segovia, Alicante and Madrid. She is the parent of the La Tira de Dones collective, which claims the presence of women in society with its exhibitions. On the occasion of March 8, this group holds an exhibition every year in Sagunto and Puerto de Sagunto, where all artistic disciplines are present. She has been a reference for many women - and men - who have passed through her lectures as a teacher and has influenced them to be what they are today. Possibly, without her we would not have so many artists.



V

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VIA VERDA

ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEMPORARY

The Greenway of Ojos Negros - also known as Via Minera - is a greenway that starts from the old iron mines in the town of Ojos Negros (Teruel) and ends in the Port of Sagunto. It crosses the Valencian regions of Camp de Morvedre and Alto Palancia, and Gúdar-Javalambre, the Community of Teruel and Jiloca in Aragon. The route is the longest conditioned greenway in Spain and is ideal for traveling on foot, on horseback and especially by bicycle. In addition, it provides a high degree of accessibility for people with reduced mobility due to the few unevennesses.

The greenways make use of old railway lines, in this case that of the Sierra Mining Company Menera. The request to be able to build the railway was authorized by Queen Regent Maria Cristina on January 11, 1902 and was published in the Gazette of Madrid. This date is taken such as the birth of the population center from the Port of Sagunto, as with the mining train a group is born around the Company of houses and services that will make up the new urban core.

**W****CAPGIRANT SAGUNT
DE LA T A LA S**

WICHITERO

CITY/CONTEMPORARY

The popular neighborhood of Wichita owes its name to a western film from the fifties, when these sheltered homes were built. That film was entitled 'Wichita, Ciudad sin ley' and narrated the events that took place in a distant town in the state of Kansas, in the American West, where the law of the strongest prevailed. Due to the fact of being far from the urban center and welcoming the latest newcomers to the town, as if it were outside the law, the residents of Puerto-Sagunto quickly popularized this very cinematic name. He even gave his name to the urban bus transport that circumnavigated the city, the popular Wichitero, which ran through the Puerto de Sagunto and started its route in the neighborhood of the same name. It has always been compared to the Trenillo, which was a broad-gauge electric railway put into operation by the Alts Forns to connect Sagunto with the Port of Sagunto, in order to transport the workers scattered throughout the region to the steel factory located in the downtown.

**X****CAPGIRANT SAGUNT
DE LA T A LA S**

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XIII**IDENTITY / MEDIEVAL
(BIRTH AS A CITY IN THE 13TH CENTURY)**

The Carta Pobla of Sagunto (Morvedre) dates from 1248. It is the incorporation of medieval Morvedre into the Kingdom of Valencia, created and constituted politically and legally by James I of Aragon. The event has such significance that the present-day Saguntines, to a greater or lesser degree, consider themselves descendants of those Morvedrins who, from approximately the middle of the 13th century, agreed, in a common effort, to constitute a universitat (denomination that in medieval times used to be given to populations in general, and more so to those that depended directly on the crown). As is well known, the new state or kingdom created by King Jaume I was not established at once, nor did all the towns that were incorporated into the crown enjoy the same legal and political rights and status.

**Z****CAPGIRANT SAGUNT
DE LA T A LA S****ZAKYNTHOS**

CITY/OLD

They say that Hercules led a naval fleet through the Mediterranean in one of his labors. One of the ships came from the island of Zakynthos and was commanded by Zakynthos. They approached the peninsula and arrived opposite the coast of the Vall de Segó. Hercules indicated from his ship in Zakynthos that the fertile land that was visible was the place where he had to land. They disembarked and rested, Zacintus looked for a leafy fig tree and ordered his twelve men not to disturb him until he woke up. He tossed quietly and, enveloped by the song of the cicadas, fell into a deep sleep. In this, a snake bites him on the arm. The deadly poison had such a fulminant effect that Zacintus died. They quickly sent messengers to Hercules. The hero, desolate, asked that a magnificent mausoleum be built in his memory at the highest point of the mountain overlooking the river valley where the remains of Zakynthos would be laid to rest forever and a city built around it inhabited by the Greeks they wished to remain by their king's side.



A

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ALMARDÀ

ENVIRONMENT / CONTEMPORARY

Almardà Sagunt beach stands out for a dune ridge that separates the beach from the residential area. It has a length of 1,650 meters, a width of about 100 meters and is made of sand and stone. This semi-urban beach is home to flora and fauna of great ecological value which everyone is responsible for taking care of. But there is more than just a beach in Almardà. As in many other marshes in the Valencian territory, we can find a long tradition linked to the cultivation of rice, and we can see a reflection of this in Casa Penya.

Casa Penya has become a space dedicated to the natural and cultural heritage of the wetlands and the cultivation of rice. Surrounded by rice farms, during the visit to Casa Penya we will find several attractions. One of them is the dryer, a boarded-up terrace that was used to dry the grain of rice before passing it through the threshing floor. We can also see one of the sennas that were used to drain the rice fields at harvest time.

B



B

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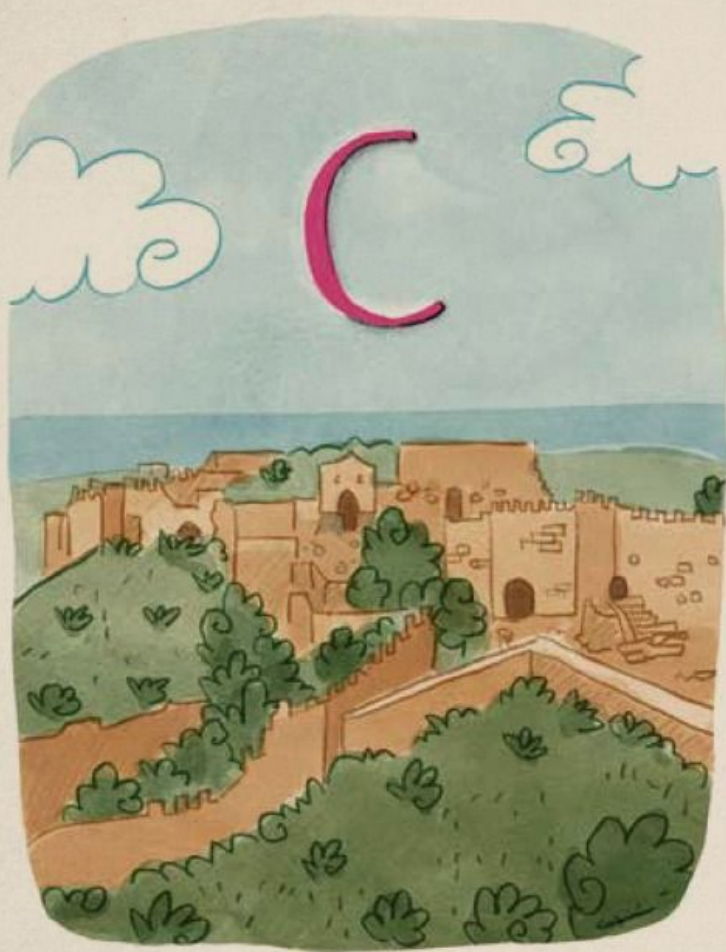
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BOLOT

CITY/CONTEMPORARY

There is not much information about the exact origin of this hobby, but, as for the chronology, tradition says that it was brought to Sagunto at the beginning of the 20th century by a traveler who had spent a season in France, possibly in the vintage. Since then, this game has become a very popular pastime that extends to cultural societies of the population, cafes and fallera entities, groups and fan associations, among other collectives, that hold championships in this practice on many occasions throughout the year. It has become a sign of identity for the city of Sagunto and for the whole area.

Bolot is played in pairs between four players, usually with a Spanish deck from which the 2, 4, 5 and 6 have been removed from all clubs. The aim of the game is to reach a predetermined amount of points before the start of the game. The partner who reaches this amount first wins.

**C****CAPGIRANT SAGUNT
DE LA T A LA S**

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CASTLE

HISTORY / ANCIENT

The Saguntine acropolis, the Castle, occupies a hill that stretches for more than a kilometer in length. It is the last buttress of the Serra Calderona in the direction of the Mediterranean. From this point you can enjoy, on clear days, an extensive panorama that embraces from Cap de Cullera to Benicàssim.

Due to its optimal geographical and strategic situation, it became a key point to be occupied by the people and cultures that arrived in these lands throughout history. For this reason, in this walled enclosure you will find a mix of such varied architectural styles.

The primitive Iberian population occupied the hill, and interesting cyclopean and megalithic walls have come down from their constructions. The arrival of the Romans in 218 BC (after the destruction of the city of Arse by the Carthaginians) led to a Romanized Sagunto and its expansion beyond the ancient walls.



D

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DE LA T A LA S

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PALÀNCIA DELTA
ENVIRONMENT / MEDIEVAL

The Palància is a river in the north of the Valencian Country that rises in the Serra del Toro (on the eastern side of the Javalambre mountain range), at the height of 1,618 m. It is the fluvial axis of the districts of Alt Palància and Camp de Morvedre and flows into the Mediterranean, between the waters of Sagunt and Canet, after traveling 85 km. The area of the basin is 910 km² and the average flow is 2.5 liters per second in Viver. The river is flanked throughout its route by the Calderona mountain range to the south and the Espadà mountain range to the north.

Once the Algar dam has been overcome, the Palància enters its lower basin, the so-called Plana de Sagunto, where it crosses several towns until it flows into the sea in a delta that has come to draw a small stream near the Port of Sagunto.

Due to the fact that it passes through Sagunto, near the mouth it was also known as the river of Morvedre, the old name of the city.

E



E

CAPGIRANT SAGUNT
DE LA T A LA S

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SCIPIO

CHARACTER / ANCIENT

Scipio the African (the Great, 236-183 BC) received this epithet for his military victories in Africa, thanks to which Rome defeated Carthage in the Second Punic War. He was born in 236 BC with the name of Publius Cornelli Scipio, and belonged to a family of Etruscan descent from the upper class of the patricians.

His father, also named Publius Cornelli Scipio, was a Roman consul. In 218 BC, the son achieved victory in a campaign against the great Carthaginian general Hannibal in northern Italy. Although ancient authors claim that Scipio wrote an autobiography and many other works in his adult life, such writings have been lost, so all we know of his life are the details of his military victories and of the facts.

In 217 BC he defeated the Carthaginian fleet at the mouth of the Iberus, and thus obtained dominion of the sea for the Romans. In the middle of the summer, Publius advanced towards Sagunto, where Hannibal had left the hostages he had obtained from different Iberian tribes. Thanks to the treachery of a Hispanic named Abilyx, who surrendered to the Scipios, he returned them to their towns and thus obtained the support of a large number of Hispanic tribes.



F

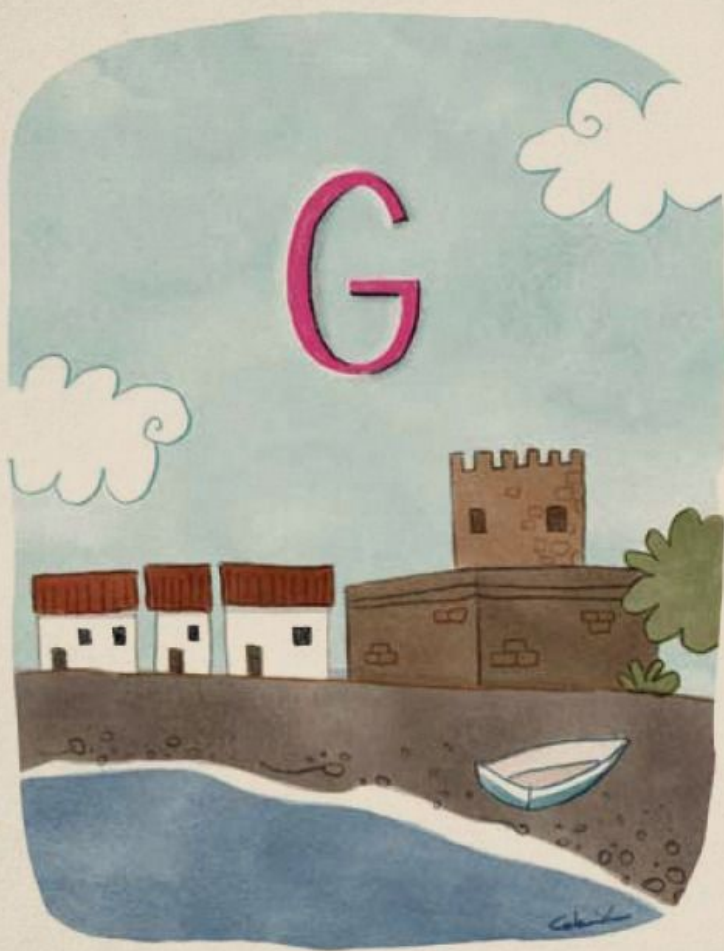
**CAPGIRANT SAGUNT
DE LA T A LA S**

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FACTORY

CITY/CONTEMPORARY

If in the region of Camp de Morvedre we talk about "the factory", everyone will agree that it refers to Altos Hornos del Mediterráneo, which for decades has been the mainstay of the region's industry. We can take a trip back in time and see who were the visionaries of all that. We are talking about Ramón de la Sota and Eduardo Aznar, who decided that their mining train - which started in Ojos Negros (Teruel, 190 km away from the factory) - would end in the Mediterranean on the beaches of Sagunto. This is how the factory city was created: after Sierra Menera's Mining Company, Mediterranean's Steel Company was created, which later adopted the names of Compañía Altos Hornos de Vizcaya and del Mediterráneo.

In the urban planning of this factory city model, there are various building elements, many of them supported by the mining and steel company, such as groups of houses for business promotion (32 different groups/neighborhoods), schools for boys and girls, vocational training school, a sports stadium, a commissary, a sanatorium, an old worker's cinema, the old harbor dock and industrial warehouses from the second decade of the 20th century.



G

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OLD STRAND

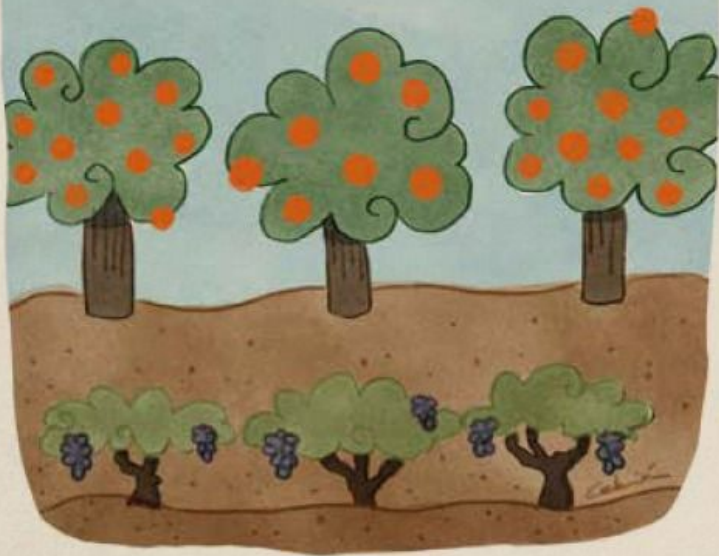
HISTORY / ANCIENT

The OLD STRAND is a small town by the sea, close to the Moors marshland, made up of about thirty houses around a main street. These are the city's old port facilities that still retain remnants of their defensive elements, such as the fort composed of a coastal watchtower, battery and warehouses, from the 16th and 18th centuries.

On March 14, 1459, John II authorized this place as the only embarkation point on the coast of Morvedre. In 1528, the Courts of Montsó agreed on the construction of works for the defense of the coast, as well as the creation of a coast guard. These fortifications, mostly watchtowers, had the mission of warning of the attack of Turks and barbarians who came by sea and landed on the coasts to plunder the towns and take captives, helped by the disaffected Moors who fled with them.

It also preserves the archaeological remains of the ancient Ibero-Roman port. The seabed holds fragments of amphorae and remains from the ancient port of Saguntum.

h



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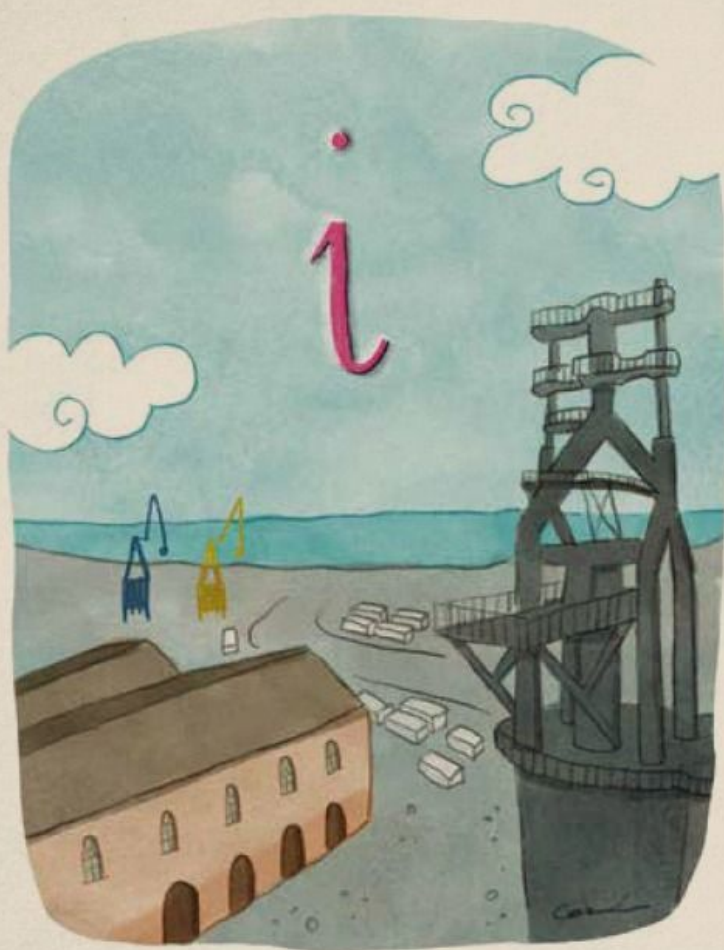
CAPGIRANT SAGUNT
DE LA T A LA S

ORCHARDS

ENVIRONMENT / CONTEMPORARY

In 1912, the phylloxera plague invaded the fields. Faced with little export trade, low prices and the ravages caused by this vine plague, few farmers were able to survive to such a calamity and renew the plantations. The farmers of Alt Palancia returned to the old agriculture of olive and carob trees with state aid, while in Baix Palancia, or Camp de Morvedre, they received a new and promising crop: the orange tree.

The first plantations of orange trees in the area of Sagunto date back to 1894 and were carried out on the land closest to the marsh, since these were not too good for vines, so we assume that our farmers, until at the end of the 19th century, they preferred the cultivation of the vine to the orange tree despite the fact that it was already predicted as a crop for the future of the Sagunto countryside. From the 20th century onwards, vineyards began to be replaced by orange trees on irrigated land, and the first exports soon became a reality. Its cultivation has contributed during the last century to the economy and prosperity of the region.



I

CAPGIRANT SAGUNT
DE LA T A LA S

INDUSTRY

CITY/ CONTEMPORARY

The economy of Camp de Morvedre is mainly based on the steel industry and agricultural exports.

Industrialization took place in the 20th century: the railway was built (inaugurated in 1907) from Sierra Menera to the Port of Sagunto, and the pier in 1909.

It was the first step of one of the most important steelworks of the Mediterrani, started in 1917. In 1920, the Alto Horno no. 1, and in 1926 the Blast Furnace no. 2. In 1940, the facilities were sold to Altos Hornos de Vizcaya, which promoted the project of the IV Integral Steel Plant and could not fully develop it. In 1984 the facilities were closed and dismantled. Only the Alto Horno no. 2 and two of the industrial buildings.

Although Sagunto suffered a major crisis at the time of the reconversion, at the beginning of the 90s the situation began to improve noticeably. Large companies settled in, attracted by the advantages derived from the conversion process. On the other hand, the opening of the pier to general commercial traffic and its subsequent expansion produced a notable economic boost that led to unprecedented employment and income generation.

J



J

CAPGIRANT SAGUNT DE LA T A LA S

JEWRY (JEWISH QUARTER) HISTORY/MEDIEVAL

After the assault on the Jewry of Valencia in 1391, the Saguntine moorish quarter took over and became the most important in the kingdom. Sagunto is not only the Spanish city where the layout of the old Jewish community is best preserved, but also the one that has the most remains of unique objects, spaces and buildings that were once part of the daily life of this minority community.

The first news we have of the Jewish presence in Sagunto is through the Roman epigraphy. There are two defixiones (writings engraved lead sheets), studied by Josep Corell, found on the hill of the castle, where the name of Iao (name of the Hebrew God in this historical period), a fact that seems to confirm the existence of a Jewish community at the end of the 1st century or the beginning of the 11th century in Saguntum. In the Visigoth era, the Saguntine Jewish community suffered the intransigence and persecution that arose from the conversion to Catholicism of the Visigoth ruling class, which lasted until the presence of the Muslim world in the peninsula. In the Islamic period we know that there was a Jewish quarter, as can be deduced from the Llibre del Repartiment, since it places donations of houses in the vico judeus. The Jewry of Sagunto was located in the upper part of the town, near the fortress.



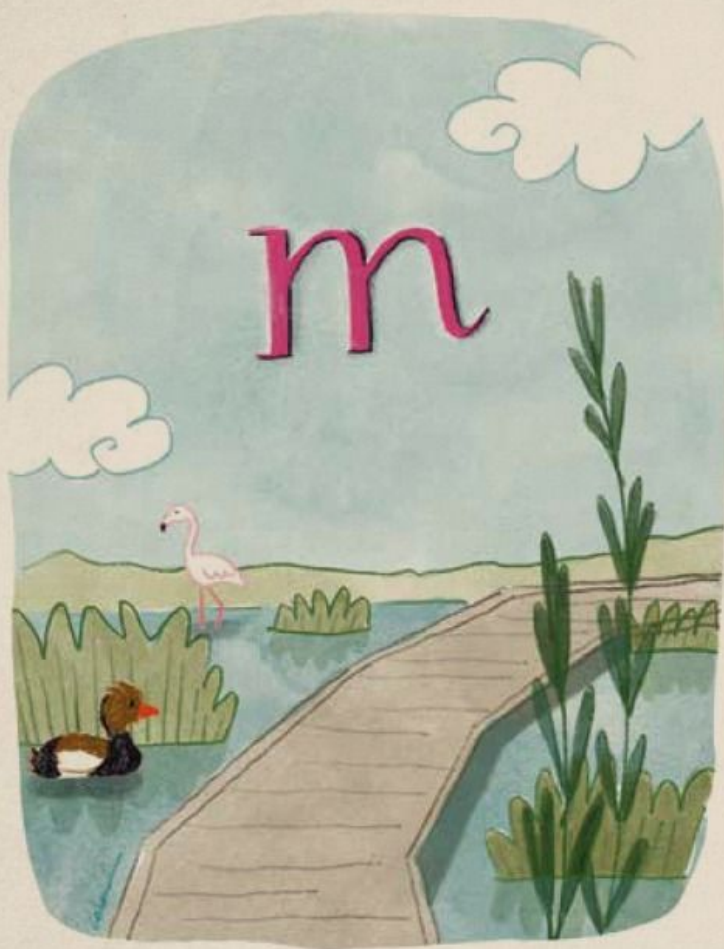
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CAPGIRANT SAGUNT
DE LA T A LA S

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LA CAIXA
CITY / CONTEMPORARY

On September 26, 1841, a savings bank institution was created, Caixa d'Estalvis i Socors de Morvedre, the second to be created in Spain after the one in Madrid. It was born with a first tax of 4,000 billion rales. That same day, Teresa Benito deposited 9 billion rales, Dolores Galarza 20 and Jose Brugada 300. The first beneficiaries were Manuel Cortina with a loan of 400 billion rales and Antonio Pérez, with 1,200. When giving them the loan, they discounted the interest on account, six percent per quarter. With his foundation, Joaquín Pallarés faced the usury suffered by Saguntine farmers in the face of the high interest of lenders. Until the end of 1841, thirteen impositions were carried out for a value of 12,033 rales and thirteen loans for an amount of 7,585. 112 rales of profit were obtained.

The Sagunto of 1840 had 1,342 houses. The industry was limited to the manufacture of flour and oil. There were four brandy factories, seven linen weavers, seven flour mills and thirty oil mills. The manufacture of wooden boots was important, as the native wine of the region, red, and spirits continued to be exported. The silk industry had long since disappeared when the worms died out. In agriculture, olive trees, vines and carob trees survived. The orange tree was still far from being considered a profitable crop.



M

CAPGIRANT SAGUNT
DE LA T A LA S

MARJAL (MARSHEs)

ENVIRONMENT / CONTEMPORARY

A long time ago, our park was part of the Mediterranean Sea. Over thousands of years, the Palancia transported a large amount of sediments that were dispersed parallel to the coast and formed a coastal shield. This process isolated a large lagoon that, little by little, became brackish water. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, the human hand acted more intensively on this park: the Marjal dels Moros is what remains of one of those marshy areas, and the Morvedre pond is a very modified area.

Agriculture began to occupy these lands and many hectares were devoted to it. Over time, the reed or senill will take over the marsh: it has great biological value but, on the other hand, it can decrease biodiversity, as it leaves little open space for waterfowl and other plants. This situation has always gone against ranchers, hunters and farmers, who have tried to eliminate the reed with controlled fires, use of herbicides and cuttings. Currently, about 12 hectares are used for agriculture, it is an ecological and sustainable agriculture with the environment.

N



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**CAPGIRANT SAGUNT
DE LA T A LA S**

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NA MARCENA

CHARACTER / MEDIEVAL

She was born in Morvedre in the 14th century. She was a benefactor of the Hospital de Santa Maria de Morvedre and in 1379 she bequeathed her property to support the hospital. She appointed as patrons of his work the juries of Morvedre, and the hospital took the name of Santa Maria and Na Marcena. According to Antonio Chabret, "the Hospital of Sant Miquel de la Trinitat was for pilgrims, and in 1700 they merged into one. They installed it in the place where they are now, because the works on the main church were completed and a part of the Hospital de Santa Maria or Na Marcena was purchased within its premises. In an inventory of this hospital from 1633, the women's room, the chaplains' room and the poor students' room are cited".



O

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CAVALL D'OR

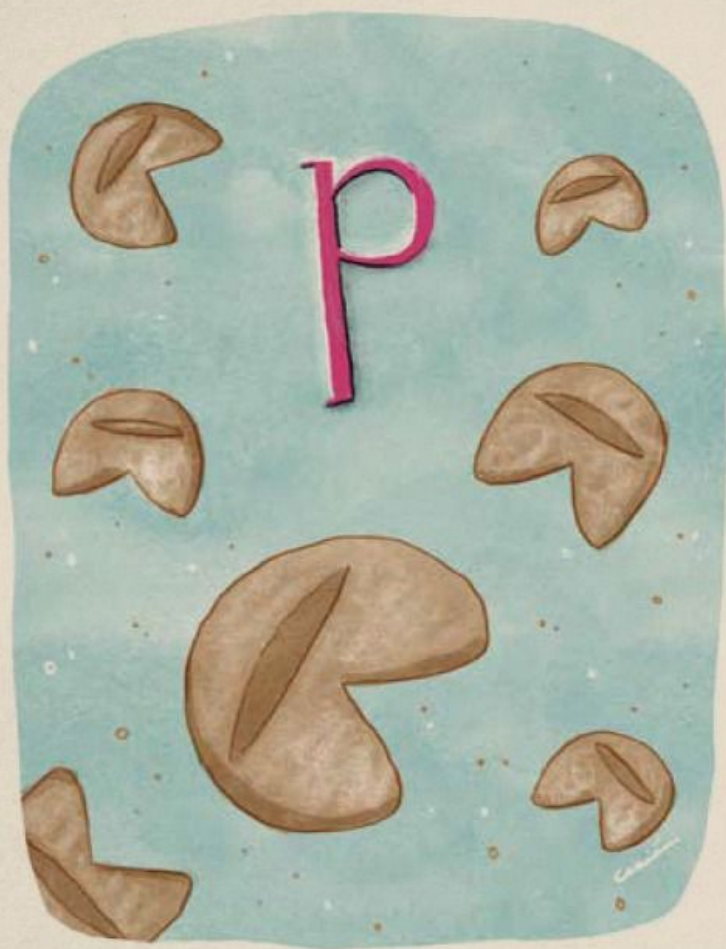
IDENTITY / OLD

They tell that, when the Carthaginian army arrived in the Saguntian territory, as the months passed, the strength of the Carthaginian army and the ingenuity of Hannibal managed to reduce the Arsetans to the city of Sagunto, which was located on the mountain which dominates the river valley.

When Alorc presented the surrender pact to the Sagunto's senate, they rejected it out of hand because they understood that if they accepted it, they would lose their dignity as a people and because the richness would be used against their friends, the Romans. From this moment on, the fate of the Saguntines was written.

When the Saguntines saw the final battle imminent, they drew up a plan so that Hannibal would get neither goods nor slaves with the victory. Thus, while the vigorous Saguntines fought to the death, those who could not fight made a bonfire in the middle of the city, began to burn all the belongings and finally threw themselves into the redemptive fire. At the same time,

the Sagunto's senate secretly chose the most trustworthy and responsible goldsmiths, and after collecting the gold that the city and the people possessed, they melted it down and made an extraordinary jewel: a golden horse. Then, they hid it in a secret place. At the end, the goldsmiths threw themselves into the fire and died. With death, they took the secret of where it had been hidden.



P

CAPGIRANT SAGUNT
DE LA T A LA S

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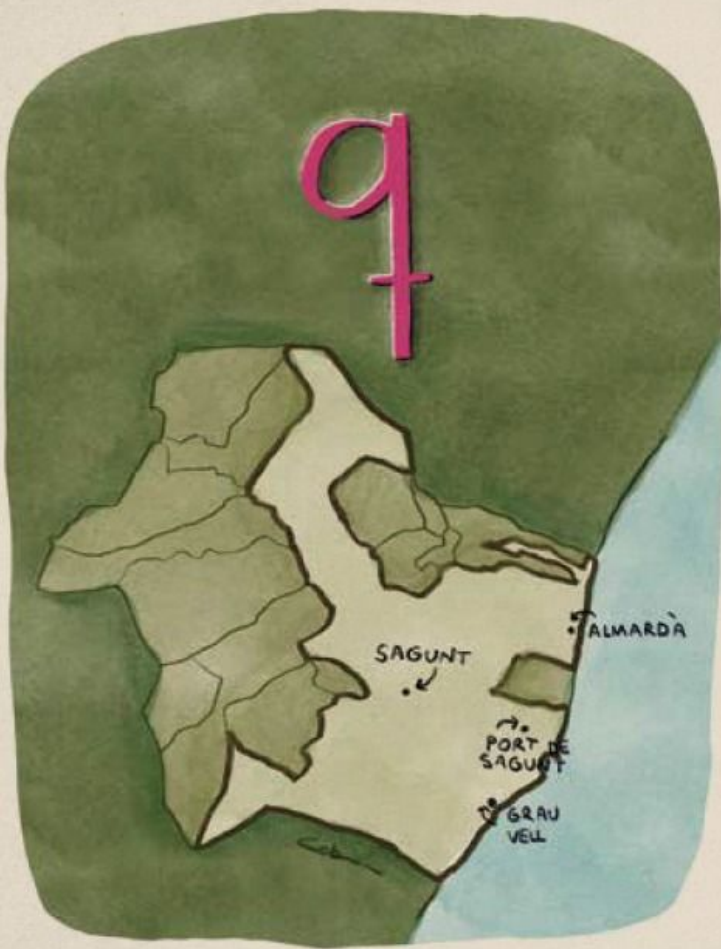
PATAQUETA

IDENTITY/CONTEMPORARY

Dijous de Berenar (Snack Thursday) is probably a tradition that can be dated back to 1492, the year of the expulsion of the Jews from Sagunto, since the shape of the pataqueta is, at first glance, a crescent made of bread. Dijous de Berenar is also very present in other municipalities of the region such as Petrés, close to the capital of Camp de Morvedre. Shrove Thursdays start on the first Thursday after Saint Anthony (January 17) and end on the last Thursday before Ash Wednesday, so the number varies each year.

The tradition has passed from fathers and mothers to sons and daughters, and for some time the schools of the city of Sagunto have been doing activities on these days so that the children internalize a centuries-old tradition. It is key that the school continues to celebrate and that they use these days to go hiking in the mountains and enjoy nature for a few hours. The traditional food is a good pataqueta: it's like a sandwich that has been pinched in half into a half-moon shape. It is usually filled with bean omelet or tender garlic.

q



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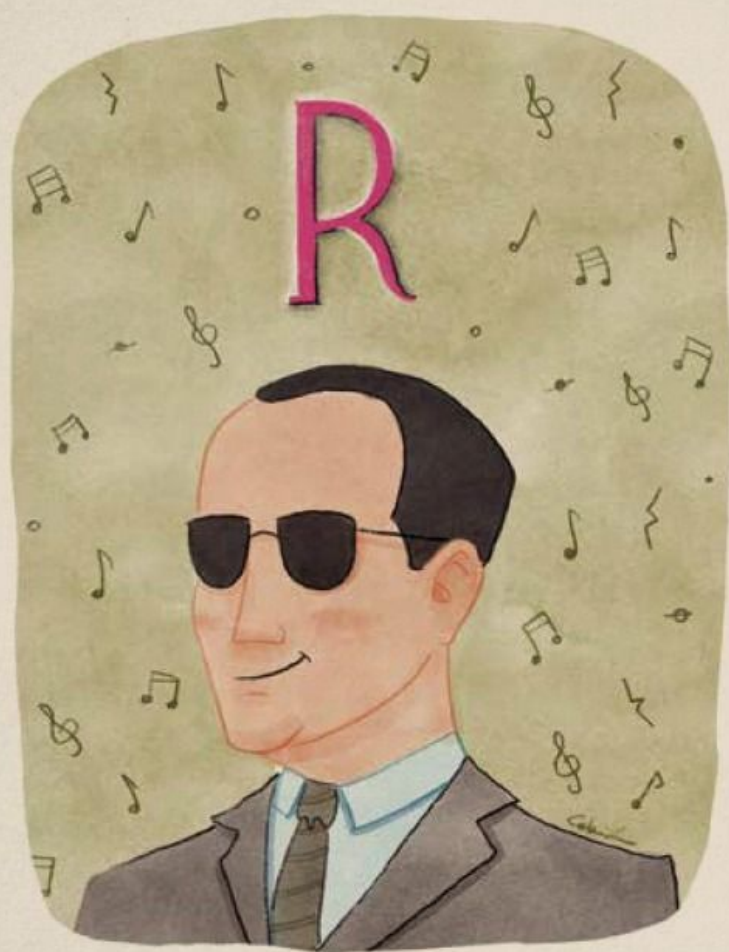
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132 KILOMETERS

IDENTITY / MEDIEVAL

It has 132 square kilometers the entire term of Sagunto. 65,278 inhabitants live in the municipality (INE 2017) spread over the five kilometers that separate them the beach and the old castle, of which the majority (approx of 40,589, according to INE 2016) lives in the coastal core called the Port of Sagunto. In addition to the historic core of the old Morvedre, there are four other quarters of smaller entities: Almardà, Baladre and the parties of Gausa and Montíber.

The term of Sagunto saves memories and tales from oblivion, and above all preserves the traditional rural toponymy, that can be known by people who were not lucky enough to experience it as children. In addition, this is useful for different groups (guards, police, firefighters, owners...) who develop their professional work on such an extensive stage.

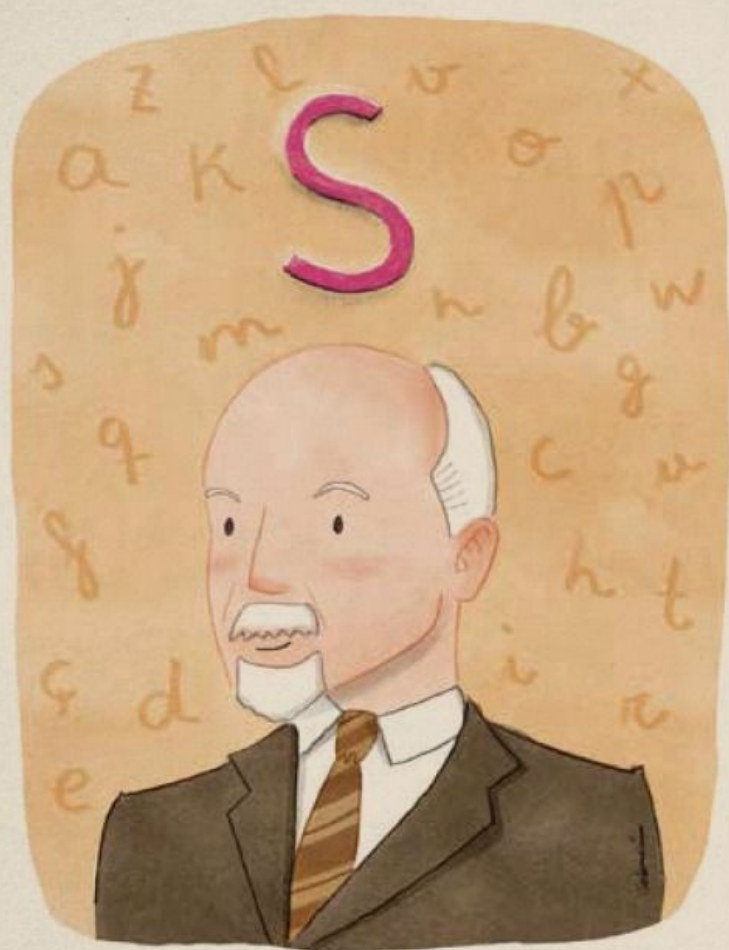
**R****CAPGIRANT SAGUNT
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RODRIGO, JOAQUIN

CHARACTER / CONTEMPORARY

Musician and composer, the most universal Saguntí. Joaquín Rodrigo was born in Plaça del Cronista Chabret on November 22, 1901, just the day of Santa Cecília. The author of the world-famous Aranjuez Concert lost his sight almost completely at the age of three due to diphtheria, an epidemic that resulted in the death of many Saguntine children. At the age of eight, he began studying solfeggio, piano and violin. In 1927 he moved to Paris, where he studied at the Ecole Normale de Musique for five years. In 1929 he met his wife and companion, Victoria Kamhi, a pianist of Turkish origin, whom he would marry in 1933. In 1939 they returned to Spain and brought the manuscript of the Aranjuez Concert. Since then, Joaquín Rodrigo has developed an intense academic and artistic activity: Professor of History of Music at the Complutense University of Madrid, music advisor for Radiodifusión Española, music critic in the Spanish and international press, director of the Artistic Section of the ONCE, pianist and lecturer. His production embraces songs, concerts, music for theater, cinema and choral music. There are more than two hundred titles that have earned him the musical reference of the 20th century. In 1996 he was awarded the Prince Award

**S****CAPGIRANT SAGUNT
DE LA T A LA S**

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SANTIAGO BRU I VIDAL

CHARACTER / CONTEMPORARY

He studied Teaching in Castellón de la Plana and Philosophy and Literature at the University of Valencia, where he obtained a doctorate in Ancient History. He worked as a high school teacher in different Valencian towns. Between 1966 and 1972 he was president of the History and Archeology Section of Lo Rat Penat, a society of which he was also librarian between 1958 and 1964. From 1973 until his death he was the official chronicler of the city of Valencia. He won several awards in poetry competitions in Sagunto, Valencia, Castellón de la Plana, Carlet, Godella, etc. Among them, the Valencia Prize for Literature stands out in the poetry section, which he won in 1959 with the work *Reencuentro*. Between 1962 and 1995 he published most of his work as a researcher in the field of history. In 1989 he was one of the founders of the magazine *Braçal*, of the Camp de Morvedre Study Center, an entity that he presided over. In 2000 he received the Valencian Literature Prize and his complete poetic work was published in two volumes. As a poet he belongs to the Valencian generation of 1950, linked to the activity of Editorial Torre.

Gymkhana Sagunt

Maria has found an old letter from her grandfather in which he says that he has analyzed a poem by Bru i Vidal and it is now clear where it is. The Golden Horse is one of the oldest legends of Sagunt, Saguntum, arse, Morvedre. Will it be the day that the legend becomes reality? Will Maria be able to figure it out?

They say that, when the Carthaginian army arrived in the territory of Sagunto, with the passage of months, the strength of the Carthaginian army and the ingenuity of Hannibal managed to gather the Arsenals in the city of Sagunto, which stood on the mountain which dominates the river valley.

When Alorc presented the surrender pact to the Saguntin senate, they rejected it out of hand because they understood that if they accepted it, they would lose their dignity as a people and because the riches would be used against their friends, the Romans. From this moment on, the fate of the Saguntines was written.

When the Saguntines saw the final battle imminent, they drew up a plan so that Hannibal would get neither goods nor slaves with the victory. Thus, while the vigorous Saguntines fought to the death, those who could not fight made a bonfire in the middle of the city, began to burn all the belongings and finally threw themselves into the redemptive fire. At the same time, the Saguntine senate secretly chose the most trusted and responsible goldsmiths, and after collecting the gold that the city and the people owned, they melted it down and made an extraordinary jewel: a golden horse. Then they hid it in a secret place. At the end, the goldsmiths threw themselves into the fire and died. With death, they took the secret of where it had been hidden.

Each group will bring its cart to be able to find the golden horse, it is very important that it arrives in good standing in the final test.

You will have to pay attention to each test and the information received.

Time per test: 8/9 minutes. You must bring the card to fill.

RULES

1. Respect traffic and pedestrian rules.
2. To take the tests, you will have to wait for the test to be free or you will go to look for a high proof.
3. The group must be together at all times, I don't know if the test can start if one is missing partner.
4. You must touch the cart at all times, if you let go and the game judge sees you, you will be penalized with 5 minutes.
5. You will have the same stipulation for each test.
6. If there are two groups that arrive at the same time for the final test, I will conduct a final test for a decide which group is the winner.

WHERE IS THE GOLDEN HORSE?

1. First Test - Location Tourism

Who is Joaquin Rodrigo? It is recognized worldwide our most musical saguntí

1. Where was he born?

a. SAGUNT b. VALENCIA c. ARANJUEZ

2. What is his best-known work?

a. Concert for a party b. Concert of Aranjuez c. Rosalina

3. Joaquín Rodrigo was considered...

a. He began his musical studies at the Sagunto Conservatory

b. His career was in decline at a very early age

c. The best Spanish post-war composer

4. His career will be marked by his blindness, how he prepared his works.

a. he used braille to shape his works

b. he remembered every sheet music in his head

c. I recorded it on a CD

5. What day was he born? It coincides with the day of the patron saint of musicians, Saint Cecilia.

a. January 6

b. 30 July is therefore a holiday in Sagunto

c. November 22

2. Second Test - Location Door of the Roman Circus

If you want to spin,

you have to add the two

Do you know bolot?

Explanation:

This game was brought to Sagunto at the beginning of the 20th century by a traveler who had been there for a season in France. Bolot is played in pairs between four players, usually with a Spanish deck of cards which 2,4,5 and 6 have been removed. The objective of the game is to reach a predetermined amount of points before the start of the game.

This game has become a very popular hobby that extends to the cultural societies of the population.

CLUE

Deal the bolot cards and turn them over and behind them will be the clue to the next place. If you don't know, you should ask among the people in the main square (glorieta)

The trump suit from lowest to highest: Seven, Eight, Knight, King, Three, Ace, Nine (called Fourteen), Under (called Brave).

The other suits from lowest to highest: Seven, Eight, Nine, Under, Knight, King, Three and Ace.

** [The suit of trumps from minor to major: Seven, Eight, Horse, King, Tres, Ace, Nine (called Fourteen),

Under (it's called Valet).

The other suits from minor to major: Siete, Ocho, Nueve, Sota, Caballo, King, Tres y Ace]

3. Third Trial - Location Santa María (stairs)

From the mountain to the sea,

our home is very big.

Who is in charge here?

Explanation Location:

The Church of Santa María is one of the emblematic monuments of the city of Sagunto, it was built on the old Great Mosque of *Murviedro in 1334.

The building has an almost square plan, something unusual in Gothic religious architecture. At the beginning of the Civil War, the church suffered several damages, on the night of July 21 to 22.

In July 1936, the church was looted and set on fire.

It was declared a National Monument in 1983.

Proof:

Make a puzzle with the silhouette of the county, they will have to sort the pieces to create our county.

4. Fourth Trial - Plaça Facundo Roca (Roman Castle area)

Information

Facundo Roca Ribelles, restorer and archaeologist, who gives his name to the square of the esplanade of the Roman theater, whose life he dedicated body and soul to the recovery and conservation of the archaeological heritage of the city of Sagunto.

One of the excellent pieces is undoubtedly the perfectly preserved **Iberian bull**, a sculpture made in limestone from the 4th century a. C. and which would presumably form part of a funerary monument.

Initial track

Of an inhuman siege
He will deliver this Roman to us.
Inhuman like the French?

Test

Reconstructing Bru i Vidal's poem

Houses and rocks
they are old stumps
of the unit,
hardworking race
that keeps in each
son a soldier!

5. Fifth Test - Casa dels Berenguer Museum

Explanation Location:

The building preserves remains from different historical periods, it is located in c/ Sagrari, behind the Church of Santa María and next to the so-called Temple of Diana. It originally belonged to the lineage of the Berenguer, with strong roots and specific weight in the old *Morvedre foral, at least during the 14th century XVIII It preserves the semi-circular arched main door with large cadirat vaults, and the noble coat of arms of the Berenguer on the central dovella. The inner courtyard maintains Renaissance arcades and an old cistern used as a pantry-cellar, the technique whose construction allows us to assume an origin before the palace, possibly a Jewish Mikvé. In the on this side of the courtyard, you can see the canvas of large ashlar of the so-called Temple of Diana.

INITIAL TRACK

If they wanted to save money,
they had to go to the big house.
Although out in the Mailbox

Test

Show the children a list of numbers for a few seconds. Ask the children to close their eyes and they remember the numbers they saw. Then they will have to write down and do the calculations to get as a result.

132 square kilometers are the entire area of Sagunto.

List of numbers:

54, 23, 65, 10, 35, 12, 22, 11

ADD: $65+35+10+22= 132$

6. Sixth Test - Location Plaça Major

Explanation Location

It was the commercial and cultural center of medieval Saguntine life. Rectangular in shape with porches, it is the place where the weekly market and major festivals were traditionally held. Meeting place

INITIAL TRACK

If it's Snack Thursday,
this half moon you have to eat.

Test

They will have the city names for all the centuries and have to match them with the civilizations

ARSE- Iberos

SAGUNTUM- Romans

MORVEDRE- Jew

MURVITER- Arabic

SAGUNT - News

FINAL TEST - LOCATION JOAQUIN RODRIGO

Beat, beat...

And here we have

He will place a Horse integrated into the statue of Romeo.

The Golden Horse is in all of us.

The heart is what moves a city and has always been there, even though technology and modernity have changed the way cities work, the human factor remains the most important.

The heart of a city is its people, its community and its culture. It is important to remember that, still that the world is constantly changing, the roots of a city, its history and its people will always be present and must be valued and respected.

In short, the human heart is the driving force behind a city, and we must keep it beating strong and united to ensure a prosperous and sustainable future for all.

Gymkhana Puerto de Sagunto

Alfred has found something searching through his grandmother's old suitcases that has made him think: his great-grandfather worked in **the factory** and was the last to get off the Furnace when they closed it...

Port de Sagunt was born in the shadow of the blast furnaces. Two Basque businessmen, Ramón de la Sota and Eduardo Aznar, found the potential that this area had in terms of its exit to the sea, and the proximity to the mines of Ojos Negros de Teruel. Of which they had obtained a concession for their exploitation. They will convert the area in one of the most important steel production centers in Europe.

In this game you will discover the most recent history of the municipality.

- Each group will bring its own **wagon**, it is very important that it arrives in good condition at the final test.
- You will have to pay attention to each test and the information received.

RULES

1. Respect traffic and pedestrian rules.
2. To take the tests, you will have to wait for the test to be free or you will go to look for another test.
3. The group must be together at all times, the test can't start if any member of the group is missing.
4. You must touch/hold the cart at all times, if you let it go and the game judge sees you, you will be penalized with 5 minutes.
5. You will have the same time for each test.
6. If there are two groups that arrive at the same time for the final test, we will conduct a final test to decide which group is the winner.

FURNACE No. 2

Information/Location

Built in 1922 but did not begin to operate until June 1926, when it produced its first batch of steel. It was part of a complex consisting of three blast furnaces, a coke oven and a steel rolling workshop, being the previous step to obtain the steel.

1. First test - location behind the Industrial Museum

- Location information

Building known as the 'Industrial Cathedral' because of its appearance. Materials, repairing engines and Spare Parts Warehouse (General Workshops), built in 1927 to store matrices and spare parts of parts used in steel machinery. Inside, a railway crossed the ship.

It is currently a major cultural space where various theater and musical events are held during the 'Sagunt a Escena' festival, that takes place in the summer months (exhibitions, conferences, etc)

- Hint:

It's like a river to walk, but better if you're going to roll.
you will come from *black eyes*...

- Test

The participants will have to recognize 5 towns through which this route passes.

Teruel: Ojos Negros, Santa Eulalia, Cella, Caudé, Teruel, La Puebla de Valverde, Sarrión, and Albentosa.

Castellón-Valencia: Barracas, Caudiel, Jérica, Navajas, Altura and Soneja.

Clues:

- It is the longest greenway in Spain, 167.5 km.
- It began operating in 1907 transporting iron from the Ojos Negros mines to the Port of Sagunto

2. Second Test - Economato location

- Economato information

Close to the church is the Economato, which would later become the Producers' Cooperative. This building served the purpose of Company Store, stocking everyday goods and food for workers and bosses. It would later become a workers' meeting and leisure centre. This property is articulated in its facade through three large buildings with double-

sided roofs joined together transversely and perpendicularly through a large gallery that encloses a large interior space.

- **Initial hint**

In it you will get on and you will go around the entire Port. From Wichita you will arrive.

- **Test**

A large map of Port de Sagunto shows the different neighborhoods **Congo** nickname that was acquired because it was far from the Factory.

Grupo Salas Pombo, "Wichita". It arises from Wichita TV series of the time that **deals with Cowboys**.

Sleeping city, so called because for years it was built but no one slept there.

Barri Obrero, Single-family homes that contrast with those of the garden city for their simplicity constructive

Goyoaga Group

2nd Test to do: Mathematical test. 132kms (Great Sagunto Game)

3. Third Test - Ship Location.

Ship information.

General workshop building, built between 1919 and 1930 to house the boiler workshops, repair of locomotives and casting and adjustment works. It consists of four naves, the facades combine red tiles.

- Initial track

Although little water brings, the Saguntines make it matter.
And in the Mediterranean...

- Test

Solve 4 questions:

1. It begins in the country that is located in the east of the Mediterranean, known for its delicious kebabs and blaklavas

Answer: Turkey.

2. From here, head to the largest port in the Mediterranean, located in the country where the Eiffel Tower is located. **Answer: Port of Marseille, France.**

3. Now, see the Italian coastal city that is famous for its canals and gondolas.

A: Venice

4. The area between Sagunto and Puçol that forms a coastal shield. It has great environmental value.

A: The Marjal dels Moros wetlands

5. River that passes through our municipality originated in the Serra del Toro and ends at our beach. **A: Palancia river**

6. Road that connects Ojos Negros with the port of Sagunto which is currently ideal for traveling walking, on horseback and especially by bicycle. **A: Green Way**

4. Fourth Test - Location Paseo Gerencia. (Gerencia Walk)

- Location information

It was built in the decade of the twenties, to house the Blast Furnace board of directors. Formed by a total of 22 villas with Basque folk architecture influence.

It was separated from the rest of the city by a fence, creating an elitist micro-society, which was looking to distance residents from the most proletarian city suburbs.

- Initial hint If the birds want to rest, they have to land in the aquatic cape.. of the Marjal Match 3 game (LARGE)

5. Fifth Test - Location Esglesia Begoña . (Begoña's Church)

- Location information

Built in 1929, it is dedicated to the Virgin of Begoña. It was made in the image and likeness of the Basilica of Begoña de Bilbao, recalling the Basque roots of its patrons.

Built in reinforced concrete by the company and inaugurated in 1929. Its facade is in neo-baroque style crowned by a central bell tower.

- Initial hint

On the watchful coast, of stone and salt keeps a giant.

- **Test**

Know the similarities with Bilbao.

True/ False

1. A replica of the Basilica of Our Lady of Begoña was built as a parish of municipality? **true**
2. Houses were built for the engineers in the same architectural style as in Bilbao, from here arise the Management.**true**
3. Does the Acero sports club have the same colors as the Athletic Bilbao club? **true**
4. Was the Church of Begoña made in the image and likeness of the Basilica of Begoña in Bilbao? **true**
5. The Casino was built to hold official events and residences for single engineers.**true**
6. Both Bilbao and the Port of Sagunto have direct access to the sea. **false**
7. The name Port of Sagunto is a tribute to the famous Port of Bilbao. **false**
8. 70% of the population of the Port of Sagunto speak Basque. **false**.
- 9The traditional sports of both places are fronton or Basque ball, Sokatira, Rowing regattas, Court of logs or Aizkora, Throwing a bundle, Lifting a stone or Harrijasotze and dragging stone. **False**

6. Sixth Test - Tribute Location.

- **Location**

The monument pays tribute to the 156 workers who lost their lives in an accident from 1907 to 2017 in local industry. This period includes those who died working for the Sierra Menera Mining Company, Blast Furnaces and auxiliary companies.

- **Initial Track**

From the olive tree, the vineyard and the orange tree, the village lived first...

Reconstructing Bru i Vidal's poem, The port of Sagunto

First there were men who took out coal and stone; then men with red backs from sun and air and blue sea salt—hands as hard as iron that everywhere wins life and courage—;

later, other men with shiny scars through the body, where the lathes, the smoke, the machines slipped

(I think they were all hoping, if anything, that a good day the young man that I was will keep them company)

- Puzzle

