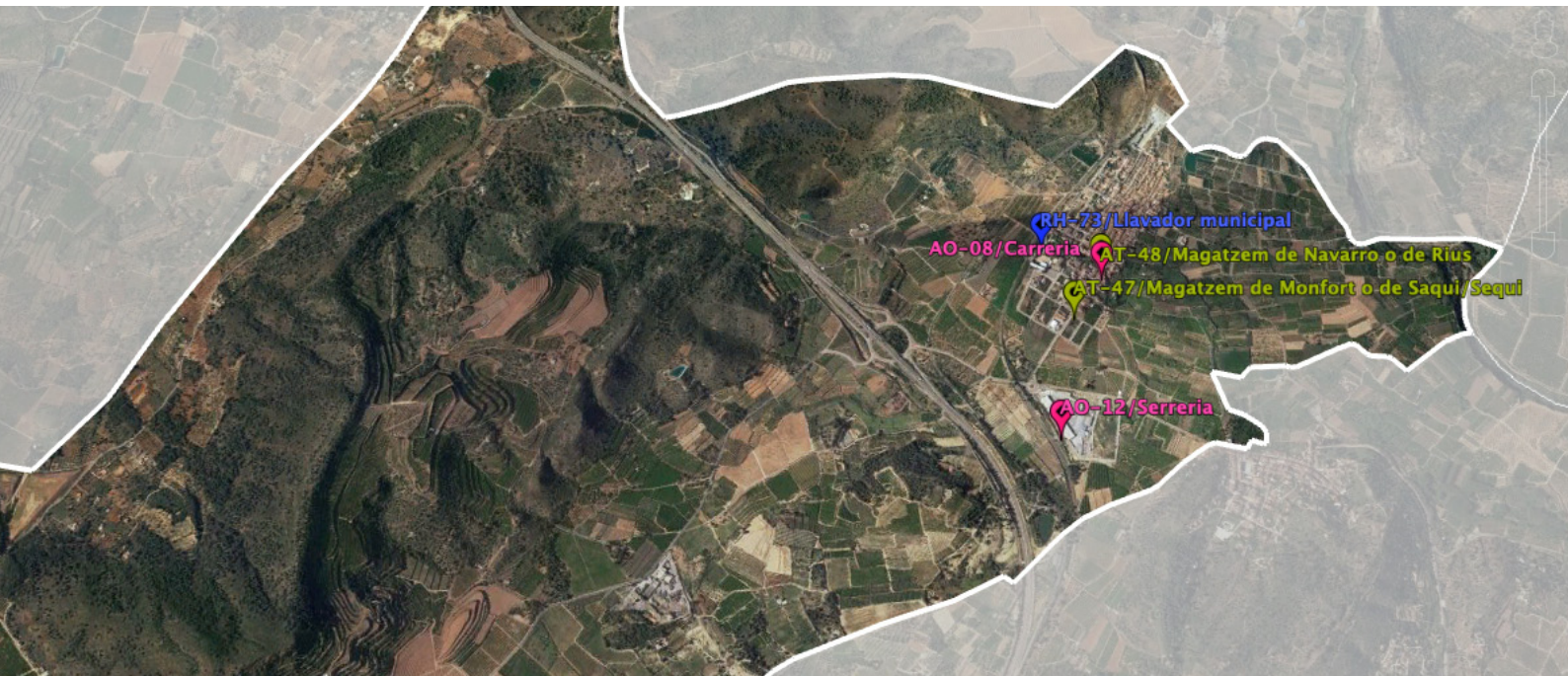


Landscapes and heritage of Algímia d'Alfara

Cultural routes



Algímia d'Alfara | Algímia en el **Cor**



CENTRO PARA EL CONOCIMIENTO DEL PAISAJE



Algímia d'Alfara | Algímia en el **Cor**

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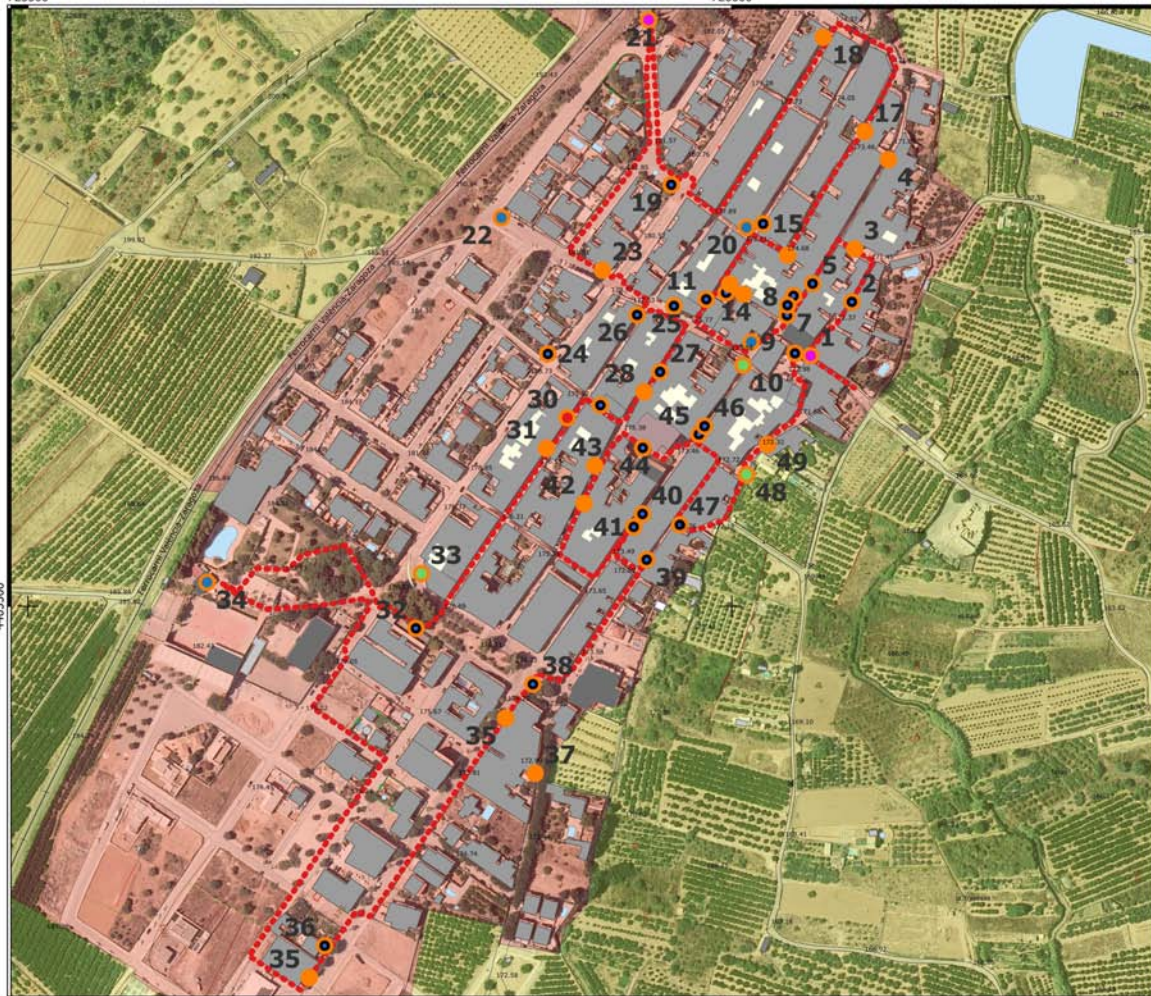
Coordination: Ajuntament d'Algímia d'Alfara, Centro para el Conocimiento del Paisaje

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ROUTE 7

Algimia d'Alfara:
Houses and Streets

Route layout



Heritage resources

- AG, water
- AO, crafts and industry
- AT, traditional agriculture
- PR, religious
- SC, communication systems
- SD, defensive structures
- UB, urban

Tipus de paisatge

- Residential
- Industrial and comercial
- Extractive
- Rain-fed crops
- Irrigated crops
- Citrus fields
- Wooded
- Scrub
- Riparian
- Reservoir

Algimia d'Alfara



The streets and houses reflect the history of a place. In Algímia, in addition to its architectural and urban characteristics, they contain, not only the stories of the families who lived in them, but also of the tasks, trades and activities that were carried out, of the uniqueness of some families and of the visitors who came to them.

The route brings us closer to the living memory of the streets and houses of the population with a wide example of them, but they are not all, although they are enough to understand the life of the people and keep their memories alive.

To facilitate the walk through the streets and houses of Algímia, their visit has been separated, first of all, by its streets. Entering each of them, then we will discover the secrets of their houses and enjoy in detail their history and anecdotes.



Valencia Avenue

35 (AO114). Cooperative: fruit warehouse

The eccentric situation and being in the direction of the capital and the railway station explain the appearance of several fruit warehouses along the Avenue, which worked all year, following the harvests of cherries, apricots, grapes and oranges. Looking at the avenue from the town, on the right we find four.

The furthest warehouse is known by Pastora, because it was owned by Manuel Martínez Alavés and was bought by Ramón Compañ Cotolí in the 30s, who exported to France, Great Britain and the United States. Currently, it is the seat of the “El Porvenir” Agricultural Cooperative, created in the 60s.

36 (UB122). Maiques house, first residence villa

In 1909, the village’s first villa was built. It is known as Casa Maiques (Ricardo). The Monsonís de Borriana family summered in this house, among them Vicent Monsonís Monso, film and television director and screenwriter.

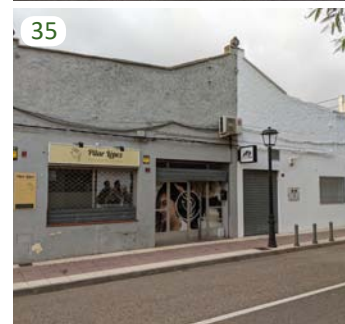
During the Civil War it served as an officers’ hospital, so it also had a shelter.

Alfara Street

17 (A0100). Theatre and Cinema

At 20 Alfara Street, linked to the important cultural activity of Algímia at the beginning of the 20th century, a theatre was located, which during the Second (Spanish) Republic the theatre exhibited racy shows that could only be attended by a male audience.

In this theatre, in full representation of “La Pápirusa” (comedy written in 1929 by Adolfo Torrado and Leandro Navarro. Writers that were very popular from the 30s to the 50s of the





last century), with the performance of the actress Encarna Cubells, on Saturday On July 18, 1936, Mayor Joaquín Borja Compañ informed the people of the military uprising in North Africa.

Movies were also shown. Both theatre and cinema were active until the 1940s . In the post-war period, dance was also performed and was known as “Cine Teresín” (Teresin Cinema).

During the 1940s and 1950s, it was the Vicente Bória Ros fruit warehouse, which used to be on Calle Virgen (Virgen Street).

At the end of the 1950s and beginning of the 1960s, Rubén Compañ Salt and Magín Cotoí Alandí had a soft drink factory, “La Fuente del Conde”.



Blas Gil Street

1 (PR100). Entrance of Sant Vicente

Since 1962, instituted by the parish priest José de Paz, the patron’s (San Vicente Ferrer) entrance to the village has been made, recalling his arrival in 1413. This is the first urban section. The tradition continues.

There are many stories around the visit. It is said that San Vicente Ferrer arrived in Algímia fleeing from those of Torres Torres (the nearby town), who refused to shoe his horse and even received him with stones. As has been said, these are stories without any historical value, born from the rivalry of neighbouring towns.



But history supports the tradition. At the beginning of the 15th century, the Crown of Aragon experienced one of the most exceptional moments of its existence: the childless death of Martin I in 1410. The political maturity of the federated countries in the Crown prevented a civil war, choosing a committee of personalities that would decide who was the ideal candidate for the throne (Caspé Compromise). San Vicente Ferrer will be part of the Valencian

delegation.

Finished the political task in 1412, the saint dedicated himself to the spiritual task, trying to convert the greatest possible number of infidels. In this context, the arrival of the Dominican in Muslim Algímia is quite feasible, especially when his presence in April in Morvedre, on the way to Barcelona, is confirmed.

The memory of this visit would remain in the area and this would be the reason why, in the 16th century, when the parish of Algímia was erected, it was chosen as the patron saint of the town.

Blasco Ibáñez Street

31 (AO101). Coal Cellars (Carboneras)

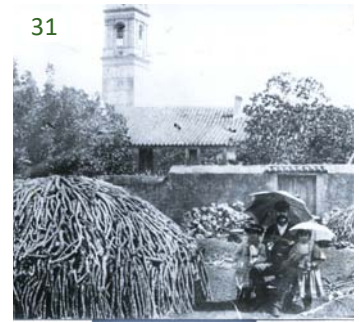
At least since 1850, if not before, the space occupied by houses numbers 8 to 16 were the coal cellars of the town. At the beginning of the 20th century they moved to the old soccer field, which is why it is called “Campo de las Carboneras”, Coal Cellars Field. In the space occupied by the charcoal burners on this street, during the 1920s and 1930s, there was a corral where the bulls were closed for the bullfights.

30 (SD100). Shelter and first phone

Made to protect population as a war shelter during the Spanish Civil War. Eleven of the twelve victims of the 1938 bombing died in it.

Being the home of Abelardo Rius Paulo, the Banesto Bank delegation was in this house before the bank opened an office in 1980.

In this address, Ramón Rius Gordo installed the first private telephone in the town.





29

Buenos Aires Street

29 (UB100). Street name

The fact that it is contemporary with the place name Progreso, current Picayo street, and that it was placed at a time when the march to Buenos Aires (in the 1920s) , promoted by Blasco Ibáñez, was synonymous with progress among Valencian republicans . , indicates that he refers to the Argentine capital as a symbol of the beginning of a new and better life . We must remember that Algímia at the beginning of the 20th century is markedly republican and that the toponyms that were used to have a strong political charge.



4

Cervantes Street

4 (AO102). Salom's Warehouse

Before the existence of the train station, in 1898, the fruit warehouses were located in the urban area, like this one belonging to the Salom family.

5 (UB101). Blasco Ibáñez lodging

At the beginning of the 1920s, the world-famous novelist and leader of Valencian republicanism, Vicente Blasco Ibáñez, stayed at number 2 of Blasco Ibáñez Street, that was the home of Mayor Benjamín Mestre.



5

Colón Street

15 (UB102). Birth of the Street

The first known mention comes from the sale of a house between two "Granadinos", made on August 26, 1580, in "lo carrer de Dalt" (Upper Street).

The first neighbors were the farmers that came from Granada, García Madaquar, in the current number 2, and Diego Alonso de Betmar, may be the current number 4 (it is impossible to know the dimensions of the houses, the current number 2 could accommodate two houses) .

In the period 1579-85, due to the revolt of the Alpujarra, many Moriscos (Morish people) fled from the kingdom of Granada to avoid repression. A few of them arrived in Algímia and, in part, they settled in this street. That would explain the popular name of “Granadinos”, which was made official centuries later in a corrupt way, “Granadiño”. This is how it appears in a notarial deed of 1808.

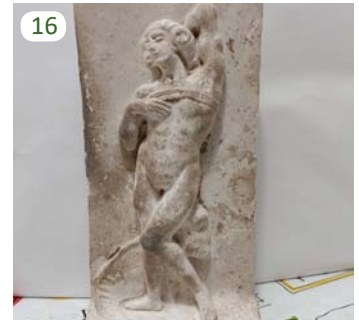
Cometa Halley Street

47 (UB103). Street Name

In 1910 there was much expectation worldwide for Halley’s Comet. The planet Earth was inside the tail of the comet, on May 18. Panic seized many people, as they believed that the tail was made up of deadly gas and particles. Actually, it was a harmless burst of light. But the panic was general, and preachers appeared announcing the end of the world. Suicides, construction of underground shelters, unrestrained sexual activity, heart attacks, hysterical crises, crowded churches, money wasted on entertainment, unpaid debts...were examples of some reactions to the psychological influences of the comet.

For the most lucid minds it was a fabulous show, with one night and early morning, from May 18 to 19, of special scientifically interesting.

During 1910, the journalist Luis Gil Sumbiela reported in “Las Provincias” newspaper, on the incidents of the comet’s passage, from scientific explanations to attacks against ignorance, against those who believed that the world was ending. The comet became a symbol of the supremacy of science over ignorance. Various towns dedicated a street to him, Algímia among





them.

Ermita Street

16 (AO103). Sculptor

In this house, José Vicent Montal (1904-38) made busts and reliefs in plaster, clay and stone, working for the renowned sculptor Luis Bolinches Compañ .

20 (AG100). Fountain

After the Civil War, the organism called “Regiones Devastadas” (Devastated Regions) was the body in charge of resolving the destruction that every war conflict brings. In 1953 the architect Mauro Lleó designed five fountains that were a reduced version of the most monumental one built in the Plaza de la Glorieta (“Glorieta Square”) and that followed the style of the regime, sobriety and solidity, topped by the Herrerian style ball, typical of the Castilian Renaissance.



This fountain, located in the widest part of the street, is in what is popularly known as “placeta dels Lucianos”, a reference to the blacksmiths of the Báuena family, because the blacksmith shop was located here in the first half of the 19th century (it can be seen still an iron ring).

In 2004 the Algímia City Council published a monograph on the subject, “Les fonts d’Algímia”, the work of Lidia Mateu Melià.

19 (UB104). Market area

Every Tuesday morning, the market is held in the widest part of the street, around the fountain between the road and the last stretch up to the hermitage.



In the 1970s, this day was established as the official market day. Until then, there was no

fixed day, being done when it was convenient for the suppliers.

21 (PR001). Hermitage “Virgen de los Desamparados”

Baroque-style construction from the beginning of the 18th century (1708-13), at the top of the Calvary. It was restored in 1784 as it was in danger of falling into ruin. It houses the image of the patron saint of the town, the “Virgen de los Desamparados” (Our Lady Of The Forsaken).

It is a small hermitage with a porch that was initially open, since the iron door was put in 1939, coming from the access to the atheist cemetery of the town, from 1926.

Futur Street

24 (UB106). House of the “Porvenir” (Future)

Name given in 1910 by the owners of the first house that was built, “Uncle Quinet” and “Aunt Vicenteta”, Francisco Mondragón Murcia and Vicenta Pérez Santamaría, in the hope that the street would be filled with houses. His daughter, Encarna Mondragón Pérez, married José Messeguer, a shoemaker for artists and bullfighters in Valencia at the beginning of the 20th century, including the bullfighter Manuel Granero, linked to Algímia. The house was overthrown in 1965.

33 (AT100). Haystacks

It is the building where the straw is kept. Sometimes, it was not a building itself, but was part of the house, an annex. Here there were three haystacks, with the threshing floors in front of them, just past the road.





49

Hort Street (Orchard)

49 (AO105). Schapps

Algímia's first industrial experience was a schnapps strainer, which took the water from the irrigation canal. King Carlos III allowed the natives of the Crown of Aragon to trade with America. In the Kingdom of Valencia there was already a tradition of making schnapps, that were exported mainly to France. Now the American market opens. In 1784, the industry was active as cooper master Bautista Esteve, married to Josefa Palacio, and lived and worked in Algímia.



48

48 (AT101). Enclosed orchard ad communal laundry

Enclosed orchard. The existence of the Acequia Menor (Small Irrigation Canal) next to the town, allowed the existence of the closed orchards, to put the crops of greater economic value (mainly mulberry trees). It has been documented several, but this is the only one left .Known as Uncle Vicent's Garden, after Vicente Salt Tomás, a wealthy owner (1859-1939)

Laundry. There are two types of laundry, one is a purpose building, a construction that takes advantage of the water from the Murta fountain. The other, of which there were several, were prepared on the walls of the irrigation canal, lowering the cashier of the same and forming a "beach". The first indirect news referring the building of the laundry are from 1613, when the attorney of Torres Torres complained about the dirtiness of the canal, in part, because the women washed their clothes in it: "la muller ... estada vista llavar en aquella tota manera de draps" (Women were seen to wash all kind of clothes).



11

Both in the Acequia Grande (Big Canal) and in the "Sequieta" (littel canal) there were washers on their walls. The latter were within the urban area. They all respond to the same typology, a rectangular space lowered in the cashier of the ditch, made with large slabs of red sandstone.

Joaquín Berenguer Street

11 (UB109). Manuel Martínez “Raspall”

Here was the home of Manuel Martínez Báguena, who during the years 20-30 of the XIX century worked with the rodено stone (red sandstone). Manuel was an outstanding Valencian ball player, “raspall” modality, playing in this street, until the postwar period . The first bicycle in the town was driven by Manuel Martínez in the 1920s. With it he traveled to les Valls (a nearby area) to play ball.

Mariano Benlliure Street

40 (UB110). Modernist house

This is the only example of modernist architecture that remains in the town. The facade responds to the aesthetics of the “Sezession”: smooth moldings, rough textures, triglyphs that transform circular shapes into hexagonal ones, colored glass inlays, blue for the small ones and green for the large ones. It is inspired by the Casa de las Monjas (House of the Nuns) de Torres Torres (a nearby town).

41 (UB111). Shop, Estanco

A house known as Casa Pío was a tobacco shop from the early 1950s until 2008. Prior, it had been a grocery and fabric store since 1892, founded by Pio Salt Vicent, who was also a correspondent for five banks. The fabric store ended when Òscar Compañ opened another in Mestre Serrano Street in 1968.

In 1926, the owner of the grocery and fabric store registered the first truck in the town, with license plate V 4739. It was a Ford and he kept it at his home.





46

Mestre Serrano Street

45 (UB112). Hostel

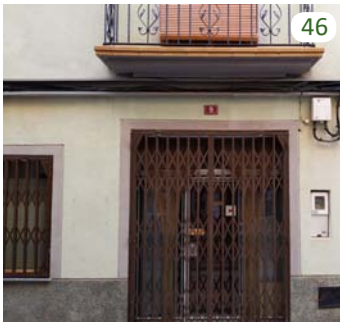
Here was located the hostel and shop owned by Federico Salt Rambla in the last third of the 19th century but rented for a long time to Rosa Peña. Therefore, it was known as the Hostal de la Curra. In it, they slaughtered pigs and sold their meat, they made and sold soft drinks (years 20-30), they sold also fish and newspapers.

But we have the first documented news thanks to the sale that Vicent Albiach i Vivas made, on June 16, 1840, to the rich farmer Juan Hernández Garriga of the “casa posada”, located on Calle de la Iglesia, which confronts with the “alley that leads to the garden”. I mean, this is it.

At the same time as the hostel, in the 1930s, there was also a greengrocer’s shop, run by Antonia Folch; and during the 40s, Maria Garriga Osiàs did a hairdressing salon.

The inn was torn down in 1961-62; to make way for the clothing store, opened in 1968.

First Òscar Compañ Salt and then Humberto Compañ Compañ will be delegates of the “Compañía Hispanoamericana de Seguros” (1959-66) and of Mapfre (1966-91) the first and of Mapfre the second, since 1991.



46



10

46 (UB113). Laic School, bakery

Due to clerical pressure, he fled from Sagunt Victoriano Cillero Medrano, founder of the first secular school in the town. In 1902 he settled in our town, where free thinking was important, and he opened the Lay School of Algímia. I was on the first floor. With the Civil War it ceased to exist.

At least since 1730 there was a furnace in this street, not being able to know if it was located here. At this point was the old Rogera oven, the name by which the owner was known. It is the oven that, in 1954, Salvador Carreres Nadal put into operation and that, with different

owners, has been open until the beginning of the 21st century.

10 (AT102). “Garrofera”

The house sang across the ravine, because of the walled-up doorway but what we can see facing it, I served as a warehouse for garrofes since the end of the 19th century until the end of the 20th century. It was a common space in the houses of that time, but it is the only one left to us.

Muntanya Street

22 (AG101). Trava (Wall to prevent flooding)

In the newest part of the street, in the midst of Mestre Rodrigo Street and the current path of the cemetery, there was La Trava, a high wall with a bench which function was to stop the water from the ravine.

25 (UB114). Republican Casino

During the second part of the 20’s and during the 30’s there was the Casino Republicà (Republican Casino), which also had an oil mill, a fruit magazine, a library, and a cinema, which also served as a theater, that was the first in town. It was also the Agricultural Cooperative. Before, it was a private house, owned by José Bória Melià, which was bought for 2,000 pesetas on August 27, 1924, by a group of republicans (Juan Andreu Condomina, Joaquín Borja Compañ, Emilio Compañ Cotolí, Melchor Navarro Andreu and Pío Salt Vicent) to transform it into the Republican Center Casino (Casino del Centre Republicà), the oldest in the region.

In fact, this street, were the Republican Casino had its address, was the area of the town most affected by the bombardment on July 13, 1938, at 1:00 p.m., which caused 12 deaths (the general opinion estimates the total name in 13, but the death certificates appear in 12).





As an anecdote we will tell an episode of panic. The year 1934, while Federico Aparici was working at the Republican Center cinema, full of people, a windstorm pulled to the ground the electrical line that passed through the center of the street, causing a dangerous situation. The public of the cinema, prey to panic, fled from the cinema, crossing the street. Fortunately, nothing happened.

23 (AO106). Summer Cinema

Here was located the electrical transformer substation of Hidroelèctrica Company since the postwar end of 1966. Taking advantage of the fact, the summer cinema was installed, which entertained the public with two nightly projections. The first screening was on the 4th, the first holiday of July 1954, with the film "Hidalgo de los mares" (Nobleman of the Seas). It ended in 1980. The cinema also served as a ballroom during the 1950s.



Nord Street

18 (AO107). Pottery factory

Here was Tio Fanguer's workshop. This was the small artisan workshop of Francisco Nadal Fito, found between 1930-44. Manuel Chordà then continued in the pottery factory. The production was of flower pots, jugs, vases...



Orient Street

3 (AO108). Saddlebags, Post Office

Here Antonio Martí Maximino made saddlebags and various types of cloth (for picking olives, for carrying guano (accumulated excrement of seabirds and bats), for carrying flower beds ...), and also carpets, during the first half of the 20th century.

Also, Martí Maragat had his house, which functioned as a post office between the middle of the 1960s and the 1980s. In recent years he was helped by Juan Carlos Rubio, who will be the next postman of the town.

Pilota Street

14 (AO109). Barber shop

Here was the barber shop of “Paco the Barber”. Francisco Cotolí Gil’s barbershop was installed in the 1910s, and there was the town’s first radio, a Philips; so it served as a meeting place for the youth to listen to football matches on the radio. Helped by his son since the 30s, Francisco Cotolí Compañ. He continued the family tradition in this house until 1943, after settling in Mestre Serrano Street. He will return in 1947 until 1983. In 1946-47 the doctor Cesareo Diosdado moved in, being his home and place of consultation.

Both father and son were barbers in the broadest sense of the term, that is, they not only cut hair, but also pulled teeth.

In this house, during the 1930s and until 1943, there was also a women’s hairdresser, run by Pilar Cotolí Compañ. But she combed and Francisco cut, being therefore the first male hairdresser in Algímia who was in charge of cutting women’s hair.

Currently, its function has not changed. The place is now runs by Yvette Sancarlos Compañ hairdresser since 1998.

Inside it had a ceramic panel, given to the town by the current owner, made by the chemist of the ceramic industry of Algímia “El Pelicano”, Francisco Botella, which has a curious history. In 1910 he graduated from the Toledo Infantry Academy with the rank of second lieutenant, with Francisco Franco Bahamonde. He said the following: “Franco and me we study together, and him now he is the “Caudillo” (Leader) of Spain and I am the chemist of El Pelicano”.





Pintor Sorolla Street

27 (UB118). Carlists

Spain in the 19th century was a succession of civil wars between the Carlists, supporters of the Ancien Regime (maintaining the absolute political power of the Crown and the privileges of the Church) and the Liberals, supporters of a more democratic regime and without so much weight on the part of the Church.

Algímia suffered a Carlist incursion on June 19, 1872. The population was warned and fled to the mountains, but Salvadora Serra Llovet was about to give birth. In a room of this house, she and two maids were locked up. The front room was full of carobs, in such a way that it seemed there was nothing else. And, while the Carlists were burning the Municipal Archive and stealing what they could, Bartolomé Bória Serra was born.

28 (AO110). First Telephone Exchange

Between 1931 and sometime during the Civil War, the first Telephone Exchange was located here, in charge of Consuelo Compañ Albiach. From here the Central was moved to Palillo Square until the end of the Spanish Civil War.



Ramón y Cajal Street

42 (AO111). Noodles

Algímia's second industrial experience started around 1840 by an entrepreneurial woman, Rosa Güemes Marín, with a noodle factory, the machine of which is preserved by her successors.

Although the 19th century the Valencia area did not know rapid urbanization, nor a spectacular growth of the industrial system, nor a significant loss of the economic weight of



agriculture; a concrete development, based on the formation of a dynamic agriculture and the development of a peculiar industrial process were initiated.

Clearly initiated in the 60s of the 19th century, the Valencian industry, born from its dynamic agriculture, was sustained by agricultural demand and by an abundant supply of experienced but relatively cheap labor.

Previously, agriculture and public works, mainly the railway (designed to bring Andalusian and Castilian cereals to the Mediterranean coast), focused the investments. At the same time as this integration of the territory took place through the communication infrastructures (railway, road, port); the increase in income generated by agricultural commercialization brought with it the need for industries that favored agricultural growth: flour mills, wineries and textiles were the first.

And within the first, flour mills, and specifically the production of noodles, there were many possibilities for progress: the cost of assembly was relatively cheap and the product offered numerous advantages: high nutritional value and easy transport and preservation.

Algímia thus had an early industry (about 20 years before the general trend), which covered a demand not only local but also from neighboring towns.

In this house was installed this activity that will last until the 1950s, with the couple José Carreres Bayo and Juana Condomina Pérez. At that time, not only the owners, but any neighbor of the town and the surrounding area (even Sagunto or Alborai) could come and make them.

43 (AO112). Lemonades House

In this house lemonades were sold, first from the own factory, “La Font del Conde”, run by Rubén Compañ Salt and Magín Cotoí Alandí and later “La Pitusa”, until the 70s. Therefore, it is called the Lemonades House.





Tomás Navarro Street

2 (UB120). RENFE (Spanish Railway Company)

Luis Giménez Almela bought this house in 1942. His family connections made it possible for Algímia it would have a train station in 1898.

In principle, the planned stations were at the towns of Sagunt, Gilet, Sant Esperit, Albalat dels Tarongers, Estivella, Torres Torres , Alfara d' Algímia , Àrguines (Venta Rochina), Sot, Soneja and Sogorb ("Las Provincias ", February 13, 1894).

Algímia, being more populated than Torres Torres and Alfara, did not have a station planned. It may be that the reason was an official punishment to Algímia, which at the end of the 19th century was regarded as one of the most progressive and atheist towns, political and religious ideologies that were not well seen by the established power.

The maternal family of Francisco Giménez Almela, father of Luis, was related to the Marquises of Dos Aigües, with a very good personal relationship. In fact, Marquise María del Carmen Puigmoltó y Mayans, daughter of the counts of Torrefiel, was godmother to her son Luis in 1881.

This lady was married to Vicente Dasí i Lluësma, deputy in Corts and senator for life, from where the kinship came. His son, Pascual Dasí i Puigmoltó, viscount of Bètera, lawyer and deputy in Corts, was mayor of Valencia. He was married to Concepción Moreno i Campo, niece of the first Marquis de Campo, the richest and most influential bourgeois in Valencia, with many interests in the railway business.

Francisco Giménez Almela, his wife, Pilar Almela Manguillot and son Luis complained to their influential relatives. The station of Torres Torres was corrected where it is now, putting Algíma as the first name to be in within the boundaries of the municipality, and the station of Alfara disappeared.



Torres Torres Street**39 (UB121) “Figueres” (FigTree) House**

“Figueres” House, by the name by which the owners were known (coffins were made in this house at the end of the 19th century), the sisters Carmen and Vicenta Giménez Marí, neighbors of Valencia (a century ago the house included the current numbers 23, 25 and 27). Given the name of the first, there is a ceramic panel, remains of a quarry, made in the first half of the 20th century, of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

In the garden behind the house there is a cistern that took the water from the drain and, with an engine, at the beginning of the 20th century, the house became the first in the village with an installation of ‘tap water.

During the 50s, Andrés Roig Giménez summered in this house. He was a food supplier for the Army in Ceuta and, when he left for Africa, he organized a children’s party (fireworks, balloons ...) in his street, at the carob shops in Secanet, now houses numbers 29 and 31, and in the “ Padre Stanislaus Square”. It was during the holidays of Mr. Andrés.

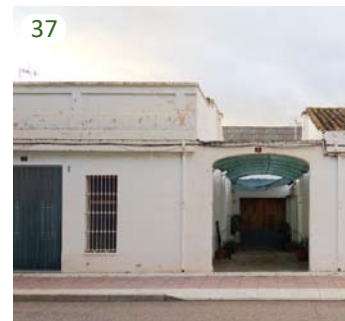
37 (AO113) “Carrería” (Cart workshop)

In the middle of the 1920s, in what was then a plot of land, a family from Carlet (a nearby town) settled in, making paving stones.

Federico Aparici continued here, in the house built with these cobblestones, with the manufacture of carts from 1930 to 1963. He also ground cereal and rotten fruit to feed sheep, during the 40s and 50s. He himself opened a sawmill in 1963, which will last until 1995.

But it wasn’t just a job. It also served as a distraction. During the years 1950-55, Eloy Aparici installed a children’s cinema here.

Between 1966-75 he was also a dealer for Westinghouse Appliance Company.





Verge Street

26 (UB123). Uncle “Pepe”

In this house lived Pedro Alonso Llopis, Uncle Pere, bailiff and renowned “dolçaina” (a traditional wind music instrument) player. He founded the group “Trío Mundial Alonso”. Uncle Pere stood out for his anecdotes and for being a renowned composer and dolçaina performer.

“Glorieta” (Roundabout walk) and Park

38 (UB107). Square, Fountain, and Saint Lucia Fair

Fountain

After the Civil War, “Regiones Devastadas” (Devastated Regions) was the body in charge of resolving the destruction produced by the Spanish Civil War. In 1953 the architect Mauro Lleó designed the most monumental fountain, inspired by the door of the Vives Palace in Benifairó de les Valls, a Renaissance building.

The stonemasons who made it, directed by a specialist from Puçol, were three residents of the town: Eusebio Compañ, José Montal and Ovidio Montal.

Saint Lucia Fair

Around this fountain, on the Sunday after December 13, if this day was not a Sunday, the “porrat” or Santa Lucía fair is celebrated, which dates back to the Middle Ages in the Segorbina hermitage in front of Sot de Ferrer, a nearby town. Since 1935, the Fair took place in Algímia and it was from the 1960s that, as an annex to the “Plaza de la Iglesia” (Church Square), the Fair was installed in town, being the only location from the 1970s.

Until the 1970s, the expectation that the Fair brought was great. At the time it was practically the only possibility to acquire Christmas gifts, from the hand of some stallholders



who came from the Purísima de Segorbe Fair (Segorbe is the Capital City of the area). Also, nougat and Christmas sweets could be found. Some might even take a funny picture of themselves, sticking their heads through a hole in a decorated plank; or climbing on top of a wooden horse.

32 (UB108). Auditorium, Holy Chalice

Roundabout

On the outskirts of the town there was a pottery. The current promenade began in the Second Spanish Republic (each neighbor was responsible for taking care of a tree and the surrounding plants), although its current form corresponds to the 60s and 70s. In addition, the Glorieta is the result of cooperation and volunteerism, since it was carried out by residents of different trades, to whom we pay tribute (Antonio Bàguena, Antonio Canelles, Rafael Celda, Rafael Compañ, Luis Carlos Compañ, Ricardo Compañ, Miguel Fernández, José Ibáñez, Joaquín Llopis, Vicente Maragat and Leonardo Serra). With their effort, human and material, they made possible the current promenade.

Holy Chalice

Turisme Comunitat Valenciana promotes the project on commemorative works of the Grail Route. It consisted of 24 sculptural steel panels, made by the artist Antonio Peris Carbonell. One of them represents Algímia's bond with this relic.

On July 5, 1959, the Holy Chalice passed through the town, being deposited in the fountain, whose monumentality served as a frame, and from there the parish priest, Modesto Guanter Ros, blessed the town. This fact served as a stimulus to decorate the fountain for the Corpus Christi celebration.

34 (AG073). Sports Center, Municipal Laundry

The period 1875-79 is known as “la secà dels quatre anys” (the four years drought), one of





the most acute droughts in Valencian climate history. To alleviate the negative consequences it had for agriculture, the town built the Balsa Grande (The Big

Pond), the current open-air auditorium, which was fed by the “Fuente de la Murta” waters (Murta Fountain), which never dried up. And in 1880 the laundry room was built, which building is still preserved.

“Forn” (Bakery) Square

13 (AO104) Bakery, “Vicentines”

The “Vicentines” are a sweet made by the baker of Algímia, with typical ingredients of the land (almond, orange) and that commemorates the visit of Saint Vincent Ferrer to the town in 1413.

Bakery

The first reference is from the 18th century, when it was called Horno Nuevo (New Bakery) and was a stately property until the 19th century, when it passed into private hands. Since 1972 it has belonged to the Mesado family and is popularly known as Big Oven, as opposed to the Little Bakery that existed on Alfara Street.

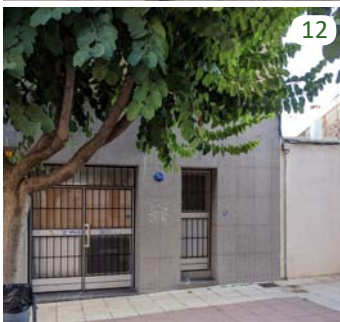


12 (UB124). Fountain, Agricultural Casino, Doctor

Fountain

On July 13, 1907, the square dressed up for a party with the inauguration of the first drinking water fountain in Algímia, which came from the “Conde” Fountain. The font is of modernist inspiration.

To celebrate the arrival of drinking water, a curious procession was organized, which toured the streets of the town. First of all, a cavalcade; then Vicente Perís, whose nickname was



“Vicentet del Puig”, promised to lead the bulls without risk if nobody bothered them, which, at a certain distance, followed the cavalcade at a walk; finally, also at a distance, the music band.

Agricultural Casino or Righ wings Casino

Warehouse rented by its owner Benjamín Mestre Salt during the 10s and 20s of the 20th century to the Republicans to make a casino. The disagreements between the members ended when the Republicans made their own casino. Benjamín Mestre Salt then created the Agricultural or Righ wings Casino. Eduardo Fornas Bória took it over in 1960, until it closed in 1975.

Physician Joaquin Berenguer

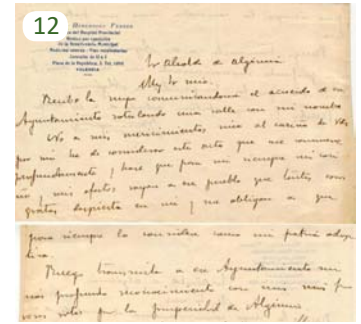
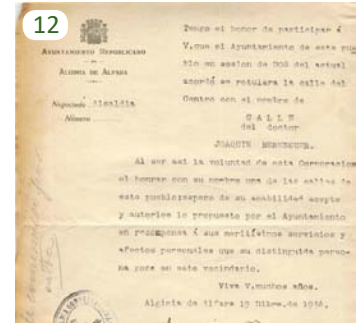
From the end of the 1920s until 1934, Doctor Joaquín Berenguer lived here, a native of the nearby twon of Benavites. He was a renowned specialist in respiratory diseases, Head of the Provincial Hospital of Valencia, who died in a plane crash while going to a congress in Denmark in 1944. On December 2, 1934, the City Council decided to name the street next to the square after him.

Plaza de la Iglesia

44 (UB105). Church, Parish, Shelter, Stagecoach, Serial

Church.

It comes from the neoclassical reform carried out at the end of the 18th century, expanding the previous Gothic church of the 16th century. Consecrated to Saint Vicent Ferrer, it is one of the most significant elements of the town, guarding in its interior two valuable artistic works: the apotheosis of Saint Vincent Ferrer as Angel of apotheosis, a pictorial work by José Camarón, from 1776, and Saint Vincent Ferrer preaching, a sculptural work by the avant-garde





Vicente Antón, from 1952.

The Braçal magazine published a specific article on the temple in 2004, “La parròquia de Sant Vicent d’Algímia” (The Parish of Saint Vincent of Algímia), written by Helios Borja Cortijo.

As an anecdote that shows the political effervescence of Algímia at the beginning of the 20th century, we show this musical confrontation. In the period 1902-13, the Segorbian Luis Quixal occupied the parish of the town. One of the points of friction was manifested in the festivities of the “Virgen de los Desamparados” (Our Lady Of The Forsaken), in May. When the image left the temple, what music did the band play? The Royal March as a representation of the highest authority that it was, according to some. But there were occasions when the band, with a political and burlesque sense, interpreted the Marseillaise, the revolutionary anthem by excellence.

Stagecoach

At the end of the 19th century, “Uncle Bruno’s tartan” carried passengers between Algímia and Valencia. It was a horse-drawn stagecoach.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the Lafarga de Segorbe bus line had a stop in this square.

Municipal shelter.

The largest shelter in town, built by the Municipal Committee in 1938, occupied practically the entire square, with the idea that Franco’s aviation would not bomb the church. It was destroyed at the end of the Spanish Civil War.

TV Serial

In 1967 the square was transformed, becoming the Provençal town of Rustrel in the 14th century, an open-air stage built to film a French television series, “Les diables au village”, “The devils are in the village”.



Practically all the neighbors took part in the filming, which meant an economic injection for the town.

Palillo Square

8 (UB115). Street name, Main square

First name

“Palillo” refers to the pallet that was put into the ground vertically with some coins on it and indicated by a circle and it had to be knocked over. The coins left outside the circle were for the shooter.

Parties

Being the town’s main square, it served as the stage for many events and parties until 1971, when the mayor Rubén Compañ Salt decided that they should be held at the sports complex.

The square was the place where recreation of a “miracle” of Sant Vicent Ferrer, noted at the end of the 19th century, was performed annually. On the day of his feast, a procession took place in which a neighbor dressed as the saint, who was carried in a drawer that imitated the pulpit. When he arrived at the square, another neighbor informed him of the lack of water, that the fields needed it and that he would perform a miracle by sending rain. At that moment, several neighbors who were hiding on top of the roofs, threw water with sprinklers on the people.

There was also another festival, that of the Light. On August 25, 1929, the Electric Cooperative was created in Algímia, taking the electric fluid from a hydroelectric plant in the departure of the Molins de Torres Torres (a nearby place), which used the water from the ditch to provide service to the towns of the Baronia. It was the mill of Light. One of the “lighters”, that is to say, the electricians who made it possible was Antonio Marzo ,



who settled in Algímia from Sot (a neighbor town) .To commemorate that day, a lunch was organized in this square until the 1950s. But the day of the inauguration was spectacular. Journalist Maximino Sabater tells us in “El Pueblo “ on the 28th:

6 (UB116). Severino’s Casino

Known as “Casino de Severino” after Severino Hernández Cabo, at least since 1885 /also known as workers’ society). As Casino, it had the ground floor where Severino ‘s shop and tavern were differentiated from the first floor with the spectacular balcony, known as “the Gallery”, which was the casino in its own right.



On some occasions, during the 1950s, the Casino served as a banquet hall to celebrate the wedding of neighbors.

7 (UB117). “Botigueres” House

Casa Botigueres, for the grocery store that was there, whose owner was Vicenta Salom and that existed at the beginning of the 20th century.

The Salom family arrived in Algímia from Tavernes de la Vall d'igna, notable for its liberal ideology. Thus, Francisco Salom Arlandís will be deputy for the Torres Torres district in 1871 for federal republicanism.



Another member who stands out is Julio Salom Pau (1872-1925), better known in the town as Lieutenant Colonel Salom, who was General Director of the Carabiners at the end of his life, connected to the royal circle, accompanying the Queen Mother when she spent the summer in San Sebastián. He was the first son of the town to have higher education and to have a relevant job, he gave his name to this square between 1939 and 1988.

Pou (Well) Square

9 AG102 Square name

The first known mention comes from the Population Charter of 1611, but at that time the well was already in operation; therefore, we can trace the toponym back to at least the beginning of the 17th century or the end of the 16th century. We know that in the neighboring Alfara the well was built on February 16, 1601, by Francesc Nunyes, master of wells in Valencia.

An underground conduit along the current Blas Gil Street took the water from the ditch to the well, which would not have much depth given the slight difference in level between the square and the ditch.

Sant Vicent Square

50 (UB119). Square, Town hall, and Cinema

The square did not have the shape we know today and there were some houses in the center. The current configuration is determined by the bombardment of 1938, when part of the houses there were demolished. In 1939, already after the war, the rubble was removed, and it acquired practically the current configuration. The line of the square corresponding to Hort Street (Orchard) was different, with some constructions that fit inside it. It will be in 1955, with the expropriation of a neighbor's property that will acquire the current configuration.

Town hall

At least since 1611 the Town Hall has been in the space it occupies today, although it does not have to correspond exactly with the current shape and surface. But being the communal building, there have also been various activities in it.





1. At least at the end of the 19th century, the children's school was in the building of the current town hall, and it was entered through this square. At that time, the entrance to the City Hall was through the Palillo square.

The operation of the school has been verified since 1781. We do not know if at that time the school was already located in the current town hall building. It will last until 1948, when it moves to Glorieta Square.

2. The telegraphic service began operating on July 9, 1934. Destroyed by the bombing of 1938, it was restored on May 1, 1941. The service was in the Town Hall building. Telegraph operators were Claudio Cotoí Lostado (25-I V-41 to 27-VIII-44), José Melià Cotoí (1954) and Bernardino, from Ribarroja, a nearby town (50-60s).

3. Downstairs from the Town Hall, in 1960, the municipal corporation bought an Invicta brand television, the second in town. It was the communal TV Room.

4. From an undetermined date it was the headquarters of the "Germania de Llauradors" (Farmers' Germanies), which has had several names, the last Agrarian Chamber. There was also the delegation of the Agricultural Extension Service, from until 2002.

5. Between the years 1994 and 2002, the Post Office was installed in one of the Town Hall buildings.

6. The basements of the City Hall were used as sanitary facilities during the bullfighting celebrations. They took place between 1954, when they came from "Plaça de l'Església" (Church Square), until 1969, when they moved to the streets.

Cinema

In the Cinema building -formerly known as the house of "Tio Mostazo" (referring to Pedro Mostazo Muñoz, a retired soldier from Malaga, who died in Algímia on February 16, 1916)- there have been several services.



1. In 1924, Francisco Zarzoso , from Sogorb, set up a brokerage here, which changed in 1934 to Avinguda de Valencia (Valencia Avenue).

2. From that year until the (Spanish Civil) War, the pharmacy was here. Separated from that of Estivella (a nearby town), her official birth would be on August 4. On the 16th, a merit competition was established for a month to fill the position. The first pharmacist will be “don Conrado “.

3. Francisco Gil Senis (Don Paco) installs a cinema, inaugurated on September 8, 1940 with the film “Morena Clara”, from CIFESA. The place was called “Teatro Cine Algimia de Alfara” (Teather Cinema Algimia de Alfara). In 1945 , Algímia attended the first technicolor performance, “ Blancanieves y los Siete Dwarfs” (Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs), by Walt Disney.

In February 1946, “Don Paco” leased the cinema to Joaquín Fuentes, a merchant from Almenara. For this reason, the name changed, which became “Cine Moderno” (Modern Cinema). But even though it was no longer called theater, there were also variety shows and dances. The lease ended on the first Sunday of October 1950.

With the same name, “Cine Moderno”, it continued with the second tenant, Antonio Aguilar, from Sot de Ferrer, who had it from the second Sunday of October 1950 to the first Sunday of May 1954.

On the second Sunday of May 1954, the cinema resumed “Don Paco”, with two changes. The cinema was renamed “Cine Goya” and, in addition, incorporated a panoramic screen, that is to say, it was no longer reflected on a canvas, which made the quality bad, but directly on the wall.

In 1967 “Don Paco” leased it to Federico Aparici, until it closed definitively in January 1985, being “Jesus Christ Superstar” the last movie on screen.



4. After the war, the rector Ramón Bernal organized the Visit of the Three Kings to the town on 6th January J, a tradition that still continues. At that time, on the Day of the Kings, after mass, at the “ Teatro Cine Algímia de Alfara”, the Adoration of the Kings was performed with costumed neighbors, and finally the gifts were distributed among the children.



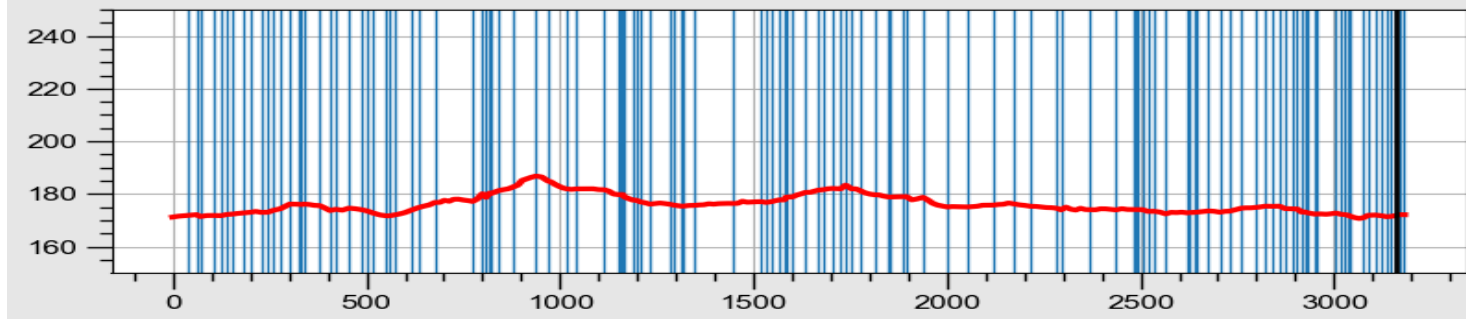


Technical characteristics

Duration	2-3 hours	Elevation	
Length	3,10 km	minimum altitude	177 m
Type of tour	Circular	maximum altitude	186 m
Accumulated slope		Average slope	
ascending	75 m	ascending(+)	2,20%
descending	- 75 m	descending(-)	2,00%

Reference mapping

Map Series (scale)	Sheets	Agency
National Topographic Map (1:25000)	668-I	Instituto Geográfico Nacional
Reference Mapping (1:50000)	12. El Camp de Morvedre	Ins. Cartogràfic Valencià
Reference Mapping (1:5000)	CV05-66825, 66834, 66835, 66836, 66844, 66845, 66846, 66854, 66855	Ins. Cartogràfic Valencià



We must remember that when we do outdoor activities, such as the cultural routes of Algímia, we come into contact with tasks that other people do or with nature itself. Let's be respectful to these other occupants. In their design, all routes are circular, and their starting and ending points are located in places where there are containers and parking spaces.

Please sensibly manage the environment by taking into account the following considerations:

Waste: Use the authorised containers at the start-end points and leave rubbish in the appropriate ones. Do not leave rubbish on fields.

Noise: Try not to make loud noise; do not wear devices that make loud sounds, do not yell in fields. Please respect other inhabitants.

Traffic: Leave vehicles at the starting point of the route, which you will find in the same place. Avoid making unnecessary trips. Do not drive along the routes designed for walking or cycling with vehicles, unless it is absolutely essential.

Thank you very much for your **Cooperation**





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