



## A STROLL THROUGH GUARDAMAR HISTORY

### 1 Fonteta (C.VIII-VI B.C.)

Urban complex from the Phoenician colonial period covered by dunes and here underlies the Caliphate Rabita. This is one of the most complex and best preserved of all the western Mediterranean Phoenician cities. Archaeological excavations have documented a wall with bastion, perimeter road and townhouses on the inside, as well as areas of organised houses beyond the fortified walls.



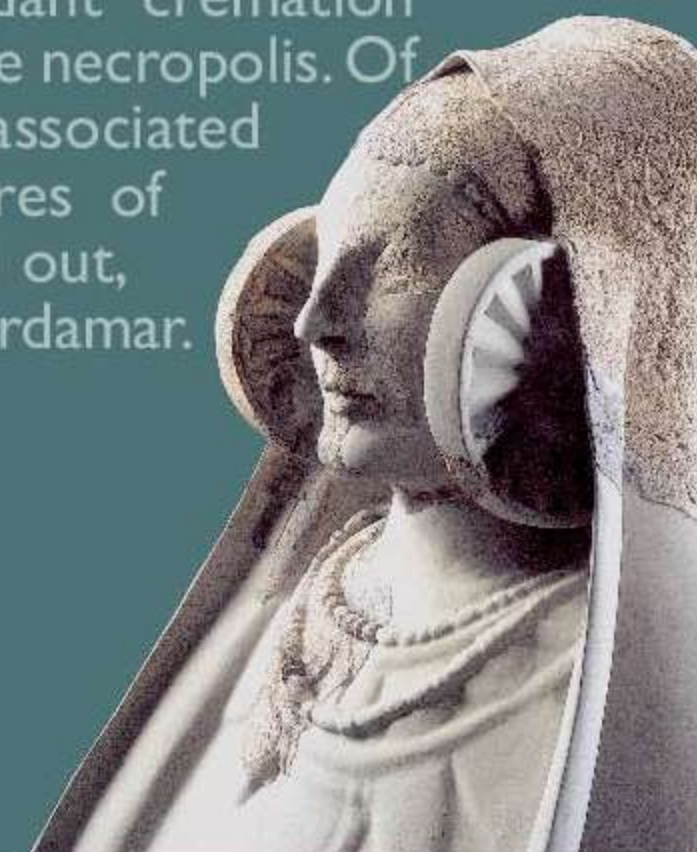
### 2 Cabezo Pequeño del Estañó (C.VIII-VII B.C.)

Walled village of colonial Phoenician origin. The settlement is equipped with a complex and unique defense system consisting of a potent and original wall with protruding turrets and an internal structure of "bunkers" clearly of oriental typology.



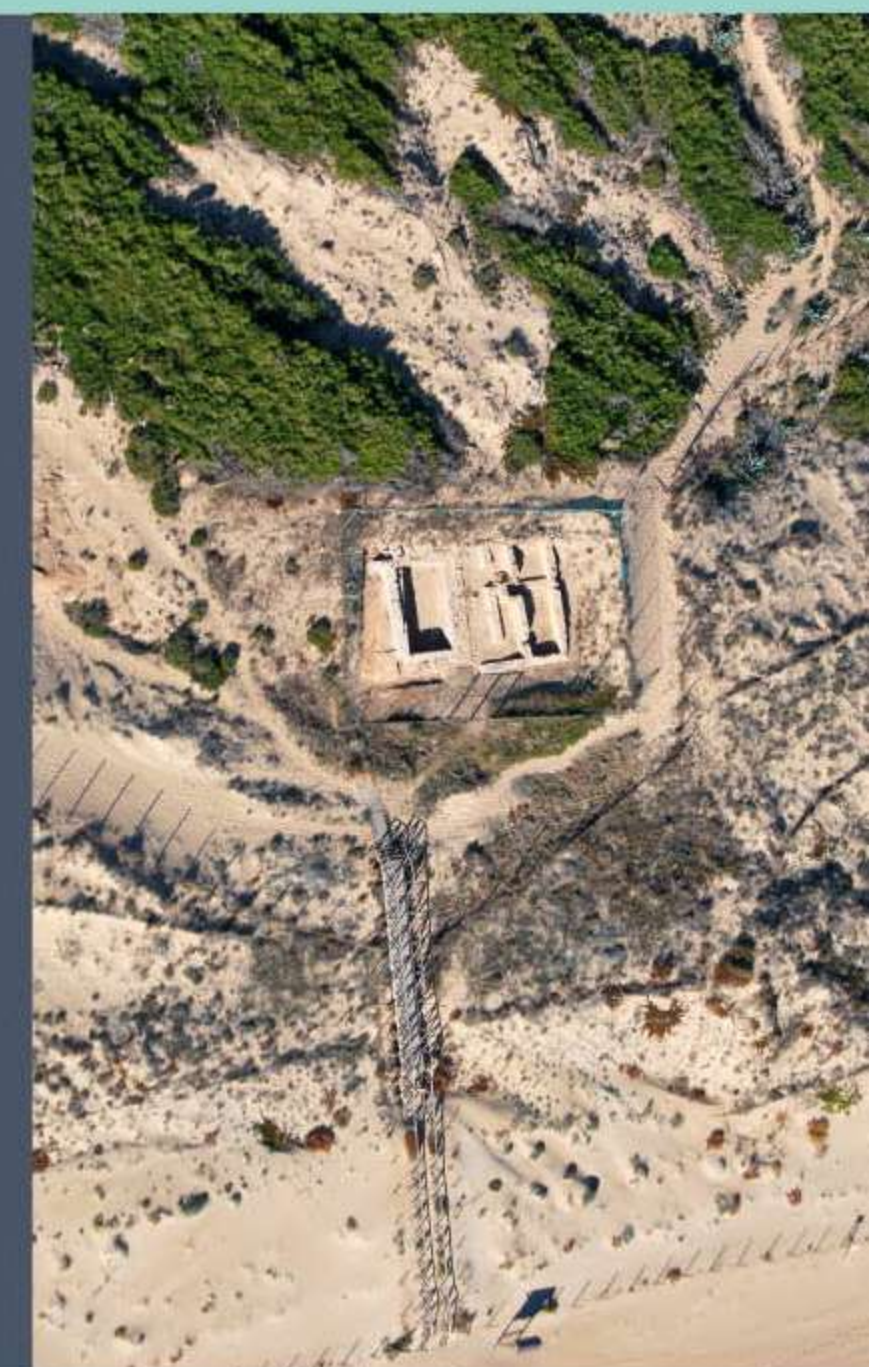
### 3 Cabezo Lucero (C. V-III B. C.)

Settlement and necropolis from the Iberian age. Some houses have been excavated from the settlement and a tower and the gateway to the southern wall. Abundant cremation tombs were exhumed from the necropolis. Of the magnificent sculptures associated with this necropolis, sculptures of lions and other animals stood out, as the bust of The Lady of Guardamar.



### 4 El Moncayo (I century B.C to V century A.D)

It is a coastal settlement in Roman and Late Roman times, related to trade and the exploitation of marine resources: fishing, salt and derivatives. Crowning the last Late Roman phase of the site, a single prayer room or Islamic Rabita of the X-XI centuries has been documented.



### 5 Rábita Califal (IX-XI centuries)

A ribat or Islamic religious monastery. The foundation stone of one of the discovered mosques cites the construction date as 944, as well as who ordered it to be built: Ahmad b Buhul bn Zarb. Its abandonment occurs in the middle of the eleventh century. The monastery consists of a unique architectural religious complex, with cell prayer rooms separated by streets, inside which a Muslim community dedicated life to prayer and spiritual retreat.



### 6 Torre del Descargador - Salt loading tower (X-XI and XVIII centuries)

Tower built with mud wall technique, just a few metres from the sea. It served to control the commercial traffic and fishing activity. Excavations have documented two phases of occupation: one in the Islamic period and a second phase of re-use in modern times.



### 7 Castle ( XIII-XIX centuries)

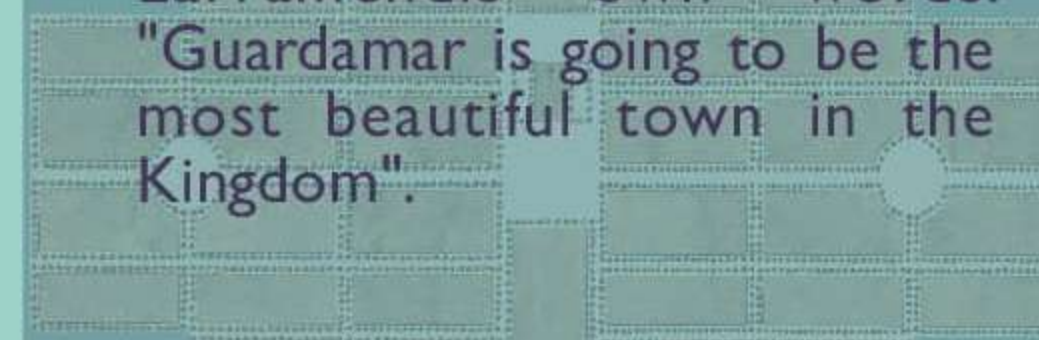
Walled citadel of medieval and modern era that housed the inhabitants of the ancient "Villa" or town of Guardamar, since its founding in 1271 by Alfonso X the Wise, until its destruction by earthquakes in 1829. From the architectural remains that survived the seismic movements protrudes the so called bulwark. On the castle hill remains from Phoenician, Iberian, Roman and Islamic times are also documented.

### 8 Mill and Dam of San Antonio ( XIV-XX centuries)

Hydraulic Complex consisting of a flour mill with hydraulic drive, and a dam which is tied historically and structurally. Its original construction dates from the fourteenth century, being remodelled in the eighteenth century and early twentieth century to its present neo-Arabic architecture.

### 9 Larramendi's Town Planning (1829)

After the earthquake, the town of Guardamar was completely destroyed. Commissioned to design the new urban area on the plain was José Agustín Larramendi, under the reign of Fernando VII. For decades this project was gradually implemented constituting an early antiseismic architectural model. According to Larramendi's own words: "Guardamar is going to be the most beautiful town in the Kingdom".



### 10 Church of San Jaime (1892-1910)

This is a neoclassic building with three naves designed by Larramendi, the engineer, although unfinished according to the original project. Its construction began in 1845, although it was not consecrated for worship until 1892. It was completed in 1910. From the old Church, the XVIII century bells were preserved, some pieces of baroque imagery, as well as two canvases and other objects of worship.



### 11 Old Nursery (C.XX)

Assembly of a forestal character configured for a forest nursery, two outbuildings and a tank for storing rainwater covered with a half barrel vault. All this assembly is linked to the reforestation of the Guardamar Dunes.

### 12 Sluice gates and the Levante Irrigation Canal (1923)

The assembly consists of the Canal and lift/sluice gates by electric traction, during the early development of the Industrial Revolution in Spain. Its function is to capture and channel the excess water from the Segura River. It was inaugurated by King Alfonso XIII.



### 13 The Iron Bridge (1929)

It is a bridge made of wrought iron with riveted trusses, seated on masonry abutments. This work, unique to industrial engineering from the early twentieth century, was opened on August 11 1929 and was built over a former masonry bridge from the XVIII century, destroyed by a flood in the late XIX century.

### 14 The Rio Seco water wheel (1940-50)

Device for raising water by animal traction, typologically known as a "belted wheel or sprocket". It consists of a gear with two wheels: the water wheel and the "cart" or counter wheel.



### 15 The American Tower (1962)

Built in the middle of the "Cold War", by the U.S Navy within the framework of cooperation agreements between Spain and the United States. With its 375 metres, it is the highest military structure in Europe and the tallest construction in Spain.

