



OLD CENTRE OF CARPESA

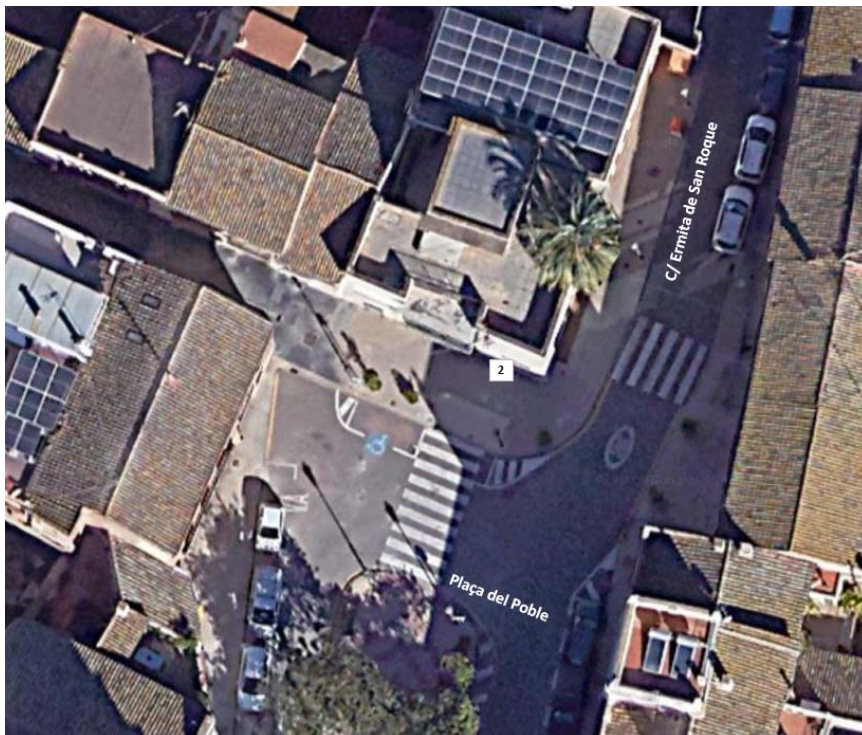
TOURIST ROUTE THROUGH NORTHERN VILLAGES - CARPESA

TURISMO DE BARRIOS

GENERAL MAP OF THE ROUTE



LOCATION OF THE TOURIST ATTRACTION



AJUNTAMENT DE VALÈNCIA

HISTORY

Although it gained importance during Muslim rule, the origins of Carpesa date back to a Roman settlement (Roman tombstones have been found in the area) or even earlier. In 1238, after its conquest by King James I, it was donated to Bernardo Vitalis.

The origin of the name appears to come from the Latin verb "carpere," which means "to take without violence," apparently referring "to picking fruits because of the many it produces, particularly pomegranates," according to Martínez Aloy. Thus, unlike the rest of the nearby villages, its origins would not stem from a Muslim farmhouse but would be considerably earlier.

There is debate about the establishment of the first Christian settlers. According to texts by Martín de Viciana (1546), "This place was given by Bernardo Vidal to Arnaldo Montrio and his wife to populate with a letter made in mcccxxxii." According to Vilarroya (1787), upon consulting the original document, he states that the Christian repopulation took place on March 9, 1252, when the lands were already under the jurisdiction of the Order of the Temple. Later, the Carpesa farmhouse was considered a "place" and would become part of the bailiwick of Moncada, which would become property of the Order of Montesa once the Order of the Temple was dissolved.

Finally, Carpesa became an independent municipality with over a hundred houses, two schools, and 600 inhabitants (photo 11), until it became part of Valencia with its annexation to the capital in 1898 (**photos 1, 2, and 3**).

The original nucleus of the population is located to the left of the axis formed by Maestro Cristóbal León Street - Pl. del Poble - Ermita de San Roque Street - Carmelo Vicent, showing irregular but uniformly sized plots.

Prominent among these streets is the one dedicated to Carmelo Vicent Suria (1890-1957) (**photo 5**), a sculptor and Fallas artist born in Carpesa, with a successful career. He won several national awards and was an academic at the School of Fine Arts of San Carlos, specializing particularly in religious sculpture. His sculptures are mainly found in the Valencian Community, with numerous figures in iconic locations in the city of Valencia such as the Town Hall, Puente del Real, Jardín Botánico, among others, including the emblematic pilgrim image of Mare de Déu dels Desamparats.

The typology of the buildings is that of traditional houses, constituting two-story single-family homes where the ground floor is used for living and the upper floor is used as a storage area, with a backyard (**photos 8, 9, and 10**).

The most emblematic buildings in the city are the Church of Saints Abdon and Sennen (see file 1), the former Palace of the Order of Montesa (**photo 7**), and the Hermitage of San Roque, located on the outskirts of the district (see file 3).

The original centre of Carpesa was declared a Site of Local Relevance in 2015 in the "Catalogue of Protected Goods and Spaces" of the General Urban Plan of the city of Valencia.

The rural character of the area highlights the importance of the local irrigation channels, especially the Tormos and Moncada channels, which are crucial for the entire orchard located north of Valencia (**photo 6**). Also significant is the source of water from Palmaret de Baix (near the hermitage where the image of Santa Ana, now venerated in Borbotó, was found), which provides water to the Carraixet stream permanently throughout the year.

Evidence of the importance of these channels in the daily lives of the people who have inhabited Carpesa is the existence of an area designated as a washhouse on the Tormos channel, near the Hermitage of San Roque. These channels are also used for irrigation of traditional crops in the area, such as tiger nuts (used in the famous Valencian horchata) and tobacco.



One of the most deeply rooted traditions in Carpesa is the "bou embolat," celebrated in July and being one of the first towns to adopt it, with a bullfighting tradition dating back to the 1950s.

In the realm of sports, Carpesa stands out among other towns for its tradition in hockey. The club was founded in 1971 by a pharmacist and has been an integral part of the community, surpassing other more popular sports and even having a team in the top division.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Address: C/ Ermita de San Roque, Plaça del Poble, C/ Carmelo Vicent, C/ Garces, C/ Santa Trinitat, C/ Dr. Villena, C/ Vicent Alberó Masià, Camino Calvario, C/ Apóstol San Pedro, C/ de la Gepa, C/ Viscosos, C/ Arrabal, C/ Geranios.

ACCESSIBILITY

Parking: There are reduced mobility parking spaces at the following locations: Vicente Albero Masià 5 and 6, C/ Doctor Villena 7 and 16, C/ Reverendo José Valero 5 and 29, Pl. del Poble 4, C/ Garces 12 and 14, C/ Santa Trinitat 12, C/ Arrabal 9.



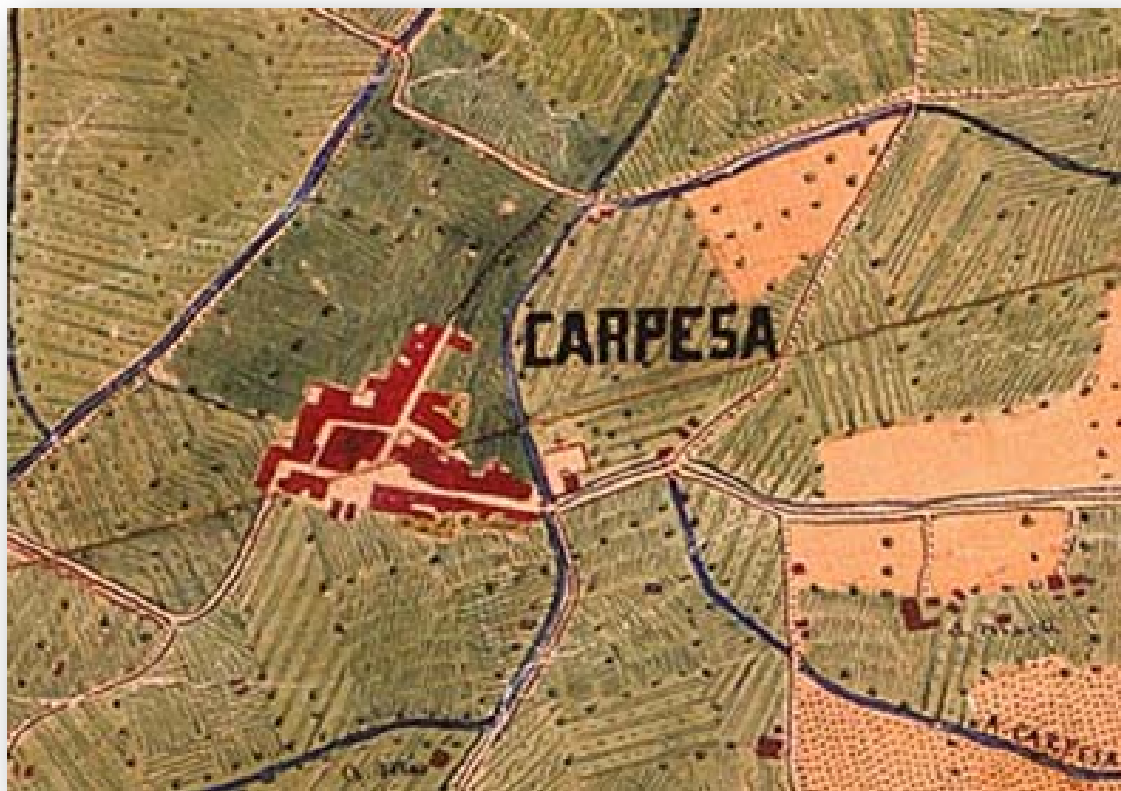


PHOTO 1 and 2. Maps of Carpesa from 1821 and 1882 belonging to historical cartography.



PHOTO 3: Cartographic map of Carpesa, 1929-1945.



PHOTO 4: Current town hall of Carpesa.



PHOTO 5: Street named after the sculptor Carmelo Vicent, originally from Carpesa.



PHOTO 6: Tormos irrigation channel, near the Hermitage of San Roque.





PHOTO 7: Former palace in Pl. del Poble, built during the lordship of the Order of Montesa.



PHOTO 8. Traditional Valencian houses.



PHOTO 9 and 10: Traditional house on Carmelo Vicent Street, with an interesting ceramic panel commemorating a buried person.





PHOTO 11. Coat of arms of Carpesa, before annexation to the city of Valencia (reproduction from the Moncada archive).

