



# SANCTI PETRI



Castillo Sancti Petri

NOVOJET

Salina  
SANTA TERESA

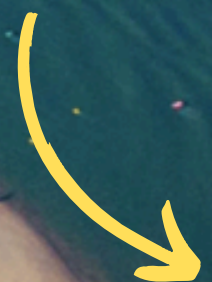


Marismas  
Sancti Petri  
Bateria Urrutia

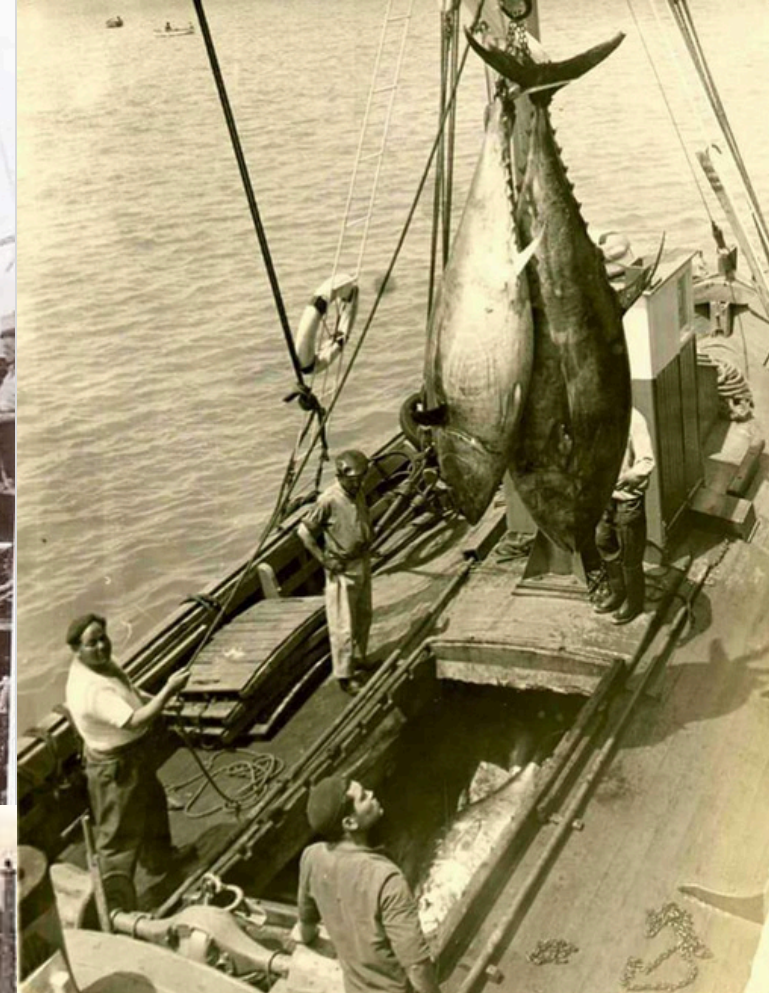
Santa Teresa

Novojet

Castillo Sancti Petri



# POBLADO DE SANCTI PETRI



This peninsula was part of the lands of the Cañizares family who segregated it and sold it in parts until 1922 when it was sold to the Consorcio Nacional Almadrabetario. When the Consorcio acquired the peninsula there was nothing: some shacks were built, a first aid station, the house of Public Works and the almadraba. But with time the shacks were converted into decent housing, the larger ones for the families who stayed all year round and the smaller ones for the seasonal workers. The almadrabetarios began their work season in March and finished it at the beginning of August, first preparing the nets and the boats with which they would go tuna fishing in the almadraba. At the beginning of April, they would leave for the tuna trap. Between 5,000 and 30,000 tuna were caught each season. In May, the chanqueros arrived, who were in charge of quartering the tuna for canning, salting them, removing the mojama... Their work lasted a couple of months. In the factory they were in charge of doing the rest. At the end of the 60's the tuna became scarce and the bad management of the Consortium caused the company to dissolve and the land was acquired by the company Sancti Petri S.A. Without any concrete activity during this period, the village was abandoned until 1979 when the Ministry of Defense expropriated the land and it remained under its ownership until 1993. Currently there are projects of rehabilitation and construction of new facilities dedicated to leisure.

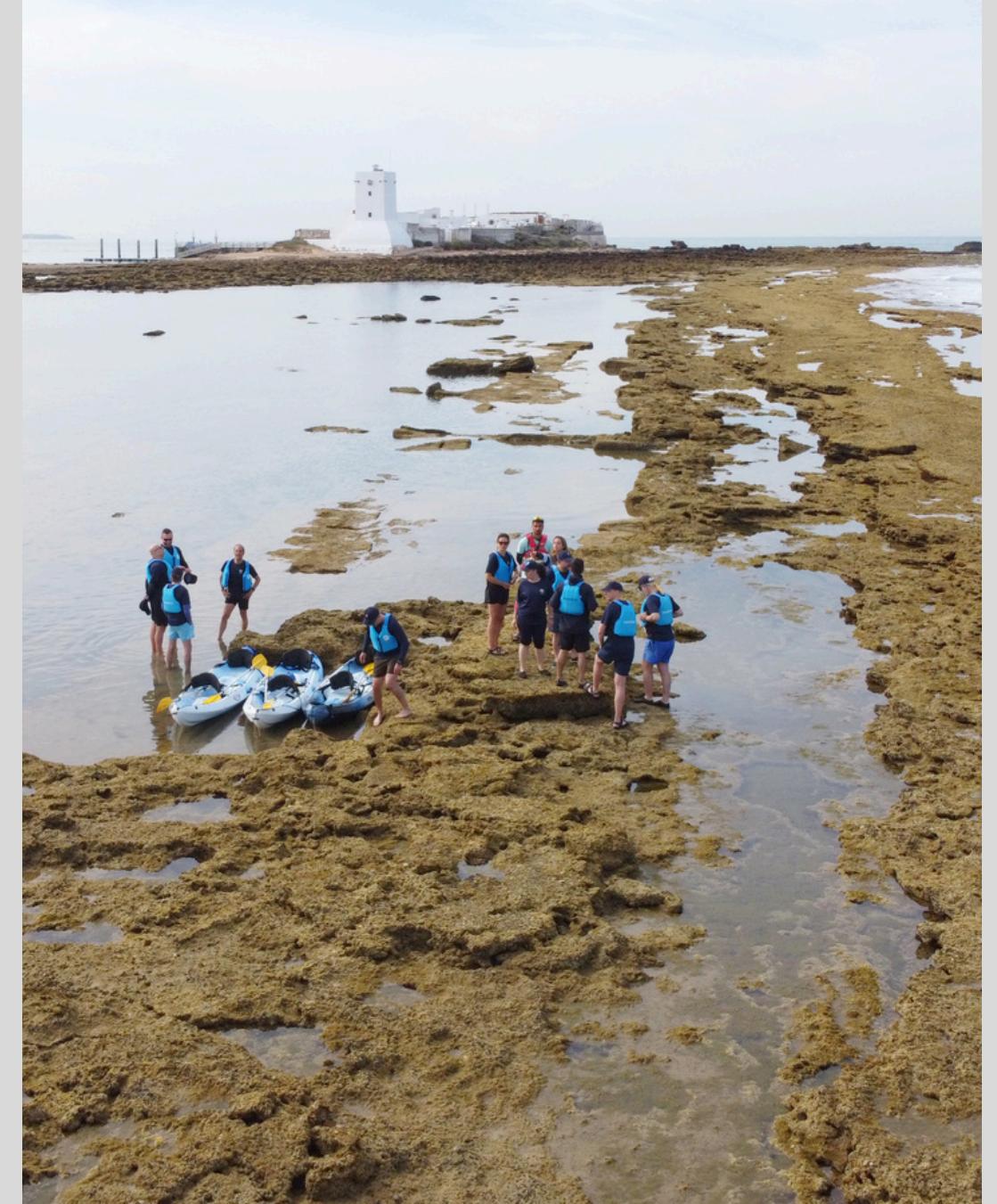
# SANCTI PETRI CASTLE

On the island of Sancti Petri stand the ruins of one of the most famous temples in the West, dedicated by the Phoenicians to their god Hercules Melkart, protector of sailors and merchants.

The origins of the temple go back to the times of the Phoenician settlement that founded the archipelago of Gadeira, composed of 3 islands (Kotinussa, Erytheia and Antipolis), raising a sanctuary to Melkart in the eastern part of the island (Kotinussa) and the city in the western part (Erytheia).

According to the story, Hercules arrived in the area of Cadiz and founded the city to perform one of his twelve works: the theft of the bulls of King Geryon of Tartessos, whom he killed while performing the feat.

The temple, would be formed by a series of several buildings, of which the sanctuary was located in a large open courtyard and whose door were two large columns. These can be identified with the famous doors that represented the Works of Hercules.



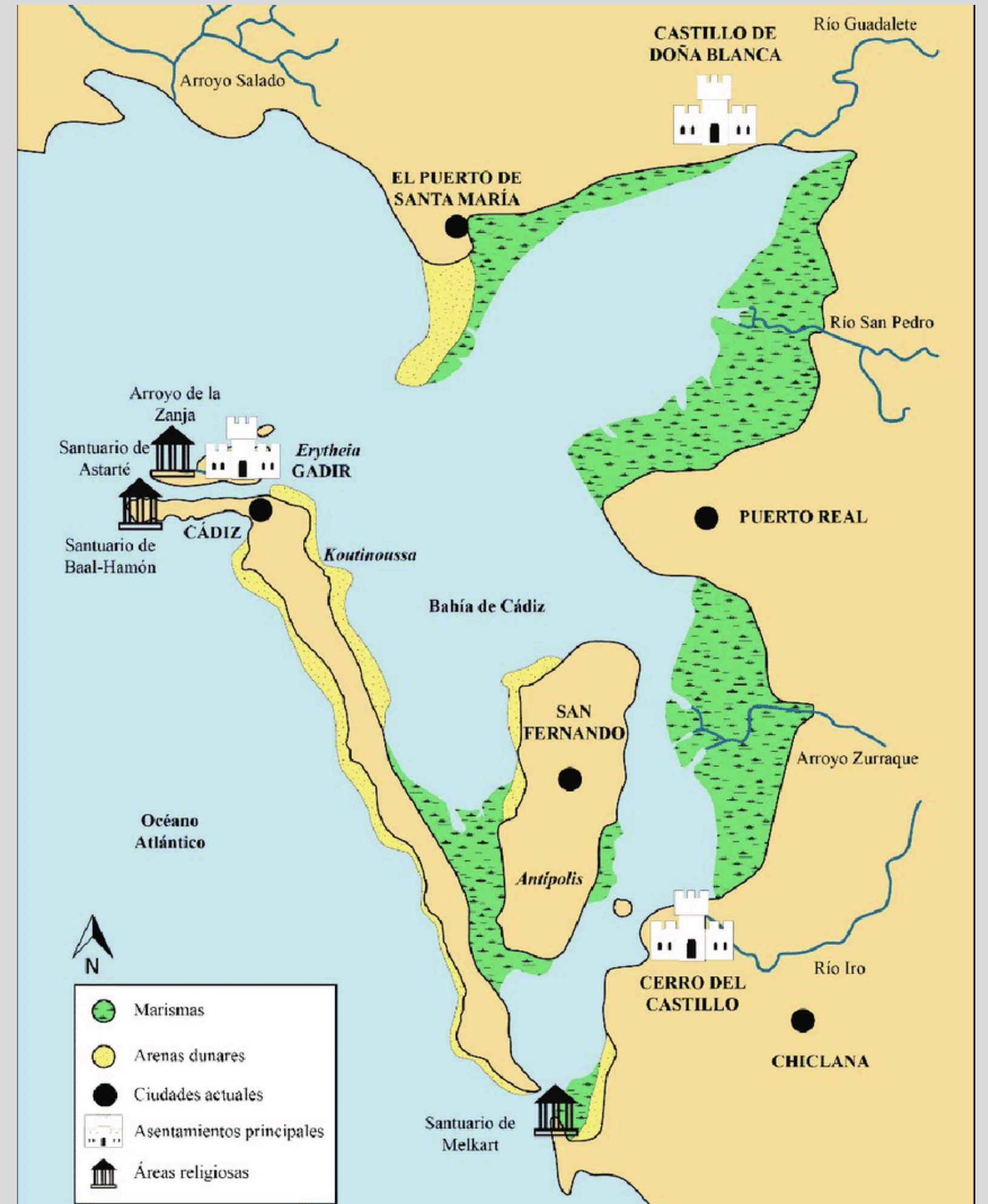
# SANCTI PETRI CASTLE

History tells us that many famous people, illustrious for their deeds or their nobility, visited this temple:

- Hannibal came to the island to make his vows to the god before setting out to conquer Italy.
- Julius Caesar had a dream that predicted him the domination of the world, after he had cried before the bust of Alexander the Great for having reached his age without having achieved any great success.

The sanctuary has suffered attacks and destruction, the action of the sea, its exploitation as an oyster quarry and the successive occupations that have developed on it, so that it has disappeared. Its existence is confirmed by Greek and Latin texts quoted by historians since the sixteenth century, by Arabic texts and by the important archaeological remains.

The castle is a set of buildings built from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as a defensive bastion against pirate attacks, and to prevent the landing of enemy troops, British, French and Dutch on the nearby beaches and to prevent the penetration of ships to the French army through the cano in its advance towards Cádiz during the War of Independence. For this purpose, it was supported from the land by the three defensive batteries located at the Boquerón Point. The only one you can see the remains is LA BATERIA DE URRUTIA



# CHICLANA OF PHOENICIAN ORIGIN



**MELKART**  
⌘  
**MEDITERRANEAN TRADE**

**MELKART**  
⌘  
**RELIGION**

CHICLANA. DE ORIGEN **FENICIO**

**1 Melkart y la navegación**  
Melkart and navigation  
Melkart und die Seefahrt  
Parque Periurbano de La Barrosa (Junto a la Torre del Puerco)

**2 Melkart y la pesca de atún**  
Melkart and tuna fishing  
Melkart und der Thunfischfang  
Playa de La Barrosa (Acantilados de Torre Bermeja)

**3 Melkart y el comercio mediterráneo**  
Melkart and Mediterranean trade  
Melkart und der Handel im Mittelmeerraum  
Playa de Sancti Petri (Acceso a la Punta de Piedra)

**4 Melkart y la religión**  
Melkart and religion  
Melkart und die Religion  
Paseo Marítimo de Sancti Petri

**5 Melkart y la colonización**  
Melkart and colonization  
Melkart und die Kolonisierung  
Sendero de la salina de Carboneros

**6 Melkart y la sal**  
Melkart and salt  
Melkart und das Salz  
Junto a Salina de Santa M<sup>a</sup> de Jesús. (Ruta de los Esteros)

**7 Melkart y la agricultura: el aceite**  
Melkart and agriculture: oil  
Melkart und die Landwirtschaft: Öl  
Junto al Puente del VII Centenario

**8 Melkart y la agricultura: el vino**  
Melkart and agriculture: wine  
Melkart und die Landwirtschaft: Wein  
Junto al Puente Chico

**9 Melkart y el hogar**  
Melkart and the home  
Melkart und die Heimat  
Junto al Puente Grande

**10 Melkart y la defensa del territorio**  
Melkart and territorial defence  
Melkart und die Verteidigung des Gebiets  
Cerro del Castillo

**Mirador** VIEWPOINTS AUSSICHTSPUNKTE  
**El Templo de Melkart y las islas Gadeira**  
The Temple of Melkart and the Gadeira Isles  
Der Tempel des Melkart und die Gadeira-Inseln  
Parque Periurbano de La Barrosa

**Mirador** VIEWPOINTS AUSSICHTSPUNKTE  
**El cerro del Castillo, origen de la ciudad**  
Cerro del Castillo, the origin of the city  
Der Burghügel - Ursprung der Stadt  
Avenida Reyes Católicos

**Reshef Melkart, por Antonio Aparicio Mota**

La ruta comprende un itinerario entre dos miradores situados en la playa de La Barrosa y en la Avenida Reyes Católicos, frente al cerro del Castillo. Entre ellos, diez hitos marcados por Reshef-Melkart, dios principal de Tiro y también de las islas Gadeira, creado por el escultor Antonio Aparicio Mota.

The route travels between two viewpoints on La Barrosa beach and in Avenida Reyes Católicos, opposite Cerro del Castillo. Between the viewpoints, ten landmarks are marked by the figure of Melkart, the chief god of Tyre and of the Gadeira Isles, created by the sculptor Antonio Aparicio Mota.

Die Strecke dieser Route verläuft zwischen zwei Aussichtspunkten, der eine befindet sich am Strand von La Barrosa und der andere in der Avenida Reyes Católicos gegenüber vom Burghügel. Zwischen diesen beiden Punkten findet man zehn Meilensteine, die mit einer Figur gekennzeichnet sind, die Melkart darstellt, den Hauptgott der Stadt Tyros und auch der Gadeira-Inseln, und die von dem Bildhauer Antonio Aparicio Mota.

**CLICK HERE**

The route "Chiclana, of Phoenician Origin" recreates the route that the first Phoenicians took when they arrived on our coasts, disembarked and settled in the Cerro del Castillo. That is, it allows to cross the beaches of La Barrosa and Sancti Petri, to cross the marsh (Natural Park Bay of Cadiz) and to follow the bed of the river Iro until arriving at the deposit of the hill of the Castle, origin of the urban framework of the city of Chiclana.

Following the map, begin the route "Chiclana, of Phoenician origin" to discover the points where the figure of Melkart is found and the reason for its location.





# SANCTI PETRI MARSHES

Located in the Bay of Cadiz, the Paraje Natural de las Marismas de Sancti Petri, is a large outflow of seawater that runs between the shallows located between San Fernando and Sancti Petri, a huge formation of salty wetlands, with a great biodiversity, both fauna, especially birds and marine species, and halophyte vegetation. It maintains its natural qualities in a state of magnificent conservation, since human activity has remained a few kilometers from the marshes, which has favored this enclave to be one of the best for bird watching, both nesting and migratory passages. A walk along the path of the Natural Monument of Punta de Boquerón gives a total view of the extension of the marshes of Sancti Petri.

## Natural values

Ecosystems of tidal marshes, mats and free waters with a coastal dune chain with pine trees. It is a resting and feeding place for numerous water birds, both in winter and on their migratory routes, and is of particular importance as a breeding place for some species of birds,







It is an environmental project developed in the Natural Park of the Bay of Cadiz, based mainly on

- Recovery of aquaculture.
- Recovery of saliculture (salt production), although in a testimonial way.

They are salt mines abandoned more than 30 years ago and recently recovered and where you can enjoy: Guided tours to learn about the flora and fauna of the marshes. During the visit you will learn about the functioning of the saltworks and the process of salt processing, the different species of fish and their breeding and the different species of birds that visit every day.





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