Blue route (5.3 Miles)

1. Las Delicias Dock

It is located between Los Remedios and Las Delicias Bridges. Until the middle of the 20th century, it was mostly used for freight transport, although since the 80s it has been used for cruises.

2. Las Delicias Bridge





It was ordered by the Assistant Arjona. The works were carried out by the agriculture teacher Claudio Botelou.

4. Argentine Pavilion

It was made for the Ibero-American Exhibition of Seville of 1929.

5. Guatemalan Pavilion

Built for the Ibero-American Exhibition of Seville of 1929. the the way The remarkable element is the building's ceramic coating.

6. Los Remedios Bridge

The construction of the bridge was completed in 1968. During the 1960s, Seville suffered an important population growth, so that there was a need to create new ways of entering the city.

7. Costurero de la Reina

Antonio de Orleans, Duke of Montpensier, built a small castellet for the guard in the Gardens' area in 1893.



8. USA Pavilion As regards its style, it has colonial touches and typical decorations from the great Californian constructions.

9. New York Dock

This dock was built in 1905, and is called "New York Dock" because the lines that left towards this city started from here.



10. Convento de los Carmelitas Descalzos t was founded in 1573 by the Order of the Barefoot

11. Saint Telmo Palace

In the 17th century the University of Mareantes was created. In 1849 the dukes of Montpensier and settled in it as their residence.

12. Saint Telmo Bridge

It was inaugurated in 1931. Initially it was mobile. In 1968, the central part of the bridge was transformed and made fixed.

13. Cristina's Gardens

They had a steam engine to provide water for irrigation from the Guadalquivir. In 1830, seats with iron backs were placed in it.

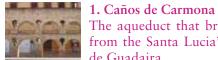
14. Torre del Oro

Built in 1220-21 as an albarran tower serving as a defence to the port.

15. Torre de la Plata

An octagonal tower that formed part of the outer wall of the city, and which was also part of the HALL "Cicca", house of the Muslim currency.

Purple route (2.2 Miles)

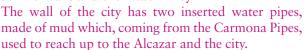


The aqueduct that brought the water which came from the Santa Lucia's natural spring, near Alcala de Guadaira.

2. La Buhaira

The Almohad Caliph Abu Yacub Yusuf ordered restoration of the old aqueduct in 1172 in order to supply water to La Buhaira and its orchards

3. The Walls and the Water Alley



4. Plaza de la Alianza: Fountain This square is in the neighbourhood of Santa Cruz has in its centre an 18th Century octagonal fountain.

5. Plaza de Doña Elvira: Fountain

This square was made between the year 1911 -1918. At first it had a fountain that was placed here in 1924. A copy was made in 1993.

6. Calle Judería: Fountain

This beautiful and cozy fountain is located in this unique street, within the walls of the Alcazar Wall. It was built by the architect Juan Talavera Heredia in the 1920s.



7. The Alcazar: the Fountain of Mercury and the Hy-

draulic Organ The water coming from Caños de Carmona came to the Alcazar, not only for human use but for supplying fountains, pools, María de Padilla's Baths and for the courtiers' amusement. There, the fountain of Fame can be found, and inside it there is a Hydraulic Organ hat works with the combination of water and air.

8. Crucero gardens (in the building of Public Works at Plaza de Contratación which belonged to the Alcazar.) It is a garden with a perimeter platform and two platforms that intersect in the centre.







In 1928 the City Council commissioned the Sculptor Manuel Delgado Brackenbury to build a fountain to decorate the square.

10. The Royal Tobacco Factory

The building dates from the 18th Century and it was the first tobacco factory that was built in Europe. In 1950 the factory moved to the neighbourhood of Los Remedios.



In 1252 King Alfonso X el Sabio (the Wise) founded the Atarazanas. They served for the construction and repairing of ships.

17. Hospital de la Caridad

The Brotherhood of the Holy Charity has its origins around the middle of the fifteenth century and its main mission was to bury the corpses of those persons who were executed or drowned in the river.

18. Teatro de la Maestranza

The building of the Theater rises in the lot occupied since the 19th century by the Armoury of Artillery, installed in 1587 by Philip II.

19. Salt Dock

It was used to unload the salt that, in "candrayes" (small boats) arrived from the Cadiz salt works.

20. La Plaza de toros de La Maestranza

Originally in 1733 it was made of wood, and in the year 1761 it began to be built with bricks. It is one of the oldest bullrings of Spain.

21. Calle Betis

It is one of the most unique streets of the city, because of the facades of its houses which can be widely viewed from Paseo de Colón.

22. Isabel II's Bridge

Was built by the French engineers Fernando Bernadet and Gustavo Steinacher, was concluded by the Spanish engineer Canuto Corroza.

23. Virgin del Carmen's small chapel

Is architect Aníbal Gonzalez's work of 1928. It is located at the beginning of Puente de Triana (Triana Bridge).

24. Castle of Triana or Saint. George

It was made by the Almohad in the 12th century. The Castle was formed by four tall towers. The Inquisition Prison was located there.

25. El Paseo de la O

The Inquisition Alley is in here.

26. Nave de El Barranco It was erected to lodge the House of Fish of Seville, nd built between 1876 and 1883.

It is located in the old district of Humeros (Smokers), next to Puerta

Real (Royal Gate). This neighbourhood was mostly inhabited by

fishermen. It owes its name to the fact that fish, especially sardines

Arab Baths at El Cordobés Bar (calle Santa María la Blanca)

Under the bar there is still a basement that according to

historians holds the remains of an Arab bath. Ancient

exts of 1391 mention some baths among the assets.

The vestiges are just a room covered by a barrel vault

that still keeps the skylights shaped as eight-pointed stars.

Its construction dates from the 2nd century AD, and it

would be connected to the cistern of Plaza de la Pescadería.

Jnderneath its floor there are two wells to supply

the demolition of the convent of San Francisco in the

9th century the main facade of the City Hall was made.

ts origin dates back to the 13th century and it was refor-

med and expanded in the 16th. The jail was located here

until 1835. It received water from Caños de Carmona.

water to the ancient fountain of Ablutions.

27. Cordoba Station

according to the architecture of those times.

by the Alexander III Bridge in Paris.

29. Chapel Virgin of the Rosary.

Green route (2.9 Miles)

were smoked here.

2. Altamira Palace

and two of its rooms.

28. Bridge of the Most Holy Christ of the Expiration

It belonged to Diego López de Zúñiga. There are also

4. Arab baths (Giralda bar on Mateos Gago Street)

6. Plaza Virgen de Los Reyes: Fountain

8. Plaza de San Francisco: Fountain

10. The Ancient Audience

has been remodelled along time.

tratal.

There are some preserved remains of a Muslim Bath,

The fountain is José Lafita Diaz's work, dated 1929 and

7. Patio de los Naranjos

The primitive fountain of this square was made in the 16th

It is a Plateresque building from the 16th century. After

inspired by the Pedestal of the Templete del Triunfo.

century and it was both functional and decorative.

9. Seville's Town Hall

The building dates from the 16th century and the

Thermal baths that were built around the 1st century BC.

These were remodelled in Adriano's times (2nd century AD).

main yard of this age is preserved, while the facade

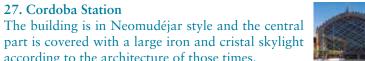
11. The Royal Jail

12. Roman Baths of Cuesta del Rosario

remains of plasterwork from ends of the 14th cen-

3. Arab Baths on Mesón del Moro Street

5. Termas romanas en el hotel Los Seises





Conects Alamillo's park with San Jerónimo's park. The bridge was designed by José Luis Manzanares Japan, inspired

40. Saint Jeronimo's Walkway

30. Navigation Pavilion

32. Carthusian Waterwheels

reserved only as a crosswalk.

35. Guadalquivir Gardens

37. Tower of the Perdigones

33. Gateway Bridge

34. American Garden

themed gardens.

31. Monasterio de la Cartuja

rent spaces according to the type of vegetation it presents.

It connects the historical center of Seville with Carthusian Technological Science Park. It was built be-

It was designed by Santiago Calatrava and finished

in 1992. It was built to allow access to the Island of

tween 1989 and 1992 for Expo'92.

They were built inside the premises of the '92 Ex-

hibition and by the river. They are formed by small

36. Barqueta Bridge

A Tower that was part of the old factory of "San Fran-

cisco de Paula" (Saint Francis of Paula), popularly

known as "Fábrica de Perdigones" (Buckshot Factory).

38. Alamillo Bridge

39. El Monasterio de San Jerónimo de Buenavista

It was founded in 1414 by Friar Diego Martínez de

Medina. Building of the monastery was finished in

1450 and had its time of greatest splendour during

La Cartuja (Carthusian Island).

the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The monastery of

the Jeronimo Order disappeared as such in the nineteenth century

with the Mendizabal's expropriation. It is currently used for cultu-

Universal Exhibition.

41. Alamillo Park

ral events.

It is located to the north of the Carthusian Island. This area was recycled on occasion of the inauguration of the 1992 Universal Exposition. The Alamillo is a large urban park that recreates the natural landscape of a Typical Mediterranean Forest, and organizes activities and workshops for the citizens.



13. Roman Cistern at Plaza de la Pescadería It used to be a water reservoir of the Roman age that received water from Caños de Carmona.

14. Fountain of ablutions of the Ancient Mosque located at El Salvador. Under the Church of El Salvador there are remains of Ibn Adabbas, Mosque of Muslim Seville.



15. Plaza de la Encarnación: Fountain It was placed on Encarnacion Square in 1720, during the reign of Felipe V, just next to the convent of the Agustinas de la Encarnación.

16. Plaza de la Encarnación: Antiquarivm



At this site there are a number of Roman houses with their water channels, pipes, wells, hot springs, and water wheels, all from the 1st Century AD.



17. Palacio de las Dueñas owned by the Duke of Alba



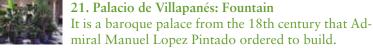
It was built at the end of the 15th and early 16th centuries in the Gothic-Mudejar and Renaissance styles. 18. Plaza de Santa Isabel: Fountain

In the center of the square there is a fountain from the 19th century that was placed here in the year 1960.

> 19. Convento de los Terceros In its main cloister there is an octagonal fountain dug into the ground.

20. Laundries of Corral del Conde

It is a tenement house from the 16th century. It features a large central courtyard with its laundry.



le fountain from the 18th century.

23. Pilate's Palace

24. Duck's Font at Plaza de San Leandro

The fountain is known as "The Wanderer" because

of the different places where it has been located. It

was made in 1833. A bronze duck tops the pile.

miral Manuel Lopez Pintado ordered to build. 22. Fountain at the Convent of Señora de Los Reyes In the main courtyard there is a wonderful mosaic-ti-

Building of the palace was ordered by Pedro Enríquez

and Catalina de Ribera in 1483. It is a renaissance pa-

lace with a central courtyard decorated with a beauti-

ful Genoese fountain capped two-faced by Jano's head.

Orange route (2.0 Miles)

It was carried out by the architect Vázquez Consuegra for the 1992

The Carthusian Monastery of Santa María de las Cuevas founded in 1339 by Archbishop Gonzalo de Mena was Christopher Columbus's dwelling and burial place.

In their old orchards there are remains of two large waterwheels

located next to the wall separating it from the Guadalquivir River.

Built in 1991 for the 1992 World Exibition, during which it was

It is a garden specialized in American plants. It is divided into diffe-

It is a beautiful marble fountain made over a co pendium of other fountains such as those that were located in Hercules Poplar Grove in the 16th Century, particularly the upper font decorated with figureheads and the shaft with Aquatic mythological figures. It is dated 1844.

2. Ancient Convent of the Mercedarios: Fountain and Well (current Museum of Fine arts)

1. Plaza de la Magdalena: Fountain

The water from Caños de Carmona belonged to the king and he granted its use to the convents and palaces of the city, which also had wells and cisterns in domestic yards, using waterwheels for the extraction of water that was used for personal cleanliness, cleaning of the building and for irrigation of orchards and gardens.



3. The Moorish Queen's Baths (calle Baños)

Stand -

They are some Almohad baths from the 13th century that are on Baños Street and operated as such until the 16th century, when after a series of reforms the convent of the Dulce Nombre (Sweet Name) was founded; it disappeared in the 19th century and cufounded; it disappeared in the 19th century and currently lodges the brotherhood of the Vera Cruz. During the Muslim period, baths proliferated in the city. Muslims were

obliged to go to the baths on Fridays before going to the mosque. It was important that before their prayers they were purified with water and visited the latrines. These were located near the mosques.

4. Alameda de Hercules



In its origins it was an area where there were remains of the old arm of the river, forming a lagoon, called la Feria (the Fair) because of its proximity to this street. The Alameda (Poplar Grove) was improved since 1575 by the Count of Barajas, who had two columns from an ancient Roman temple from Aire (Air) Street and three fountains that provided water



to the neighbours added to it. This water came from the newly inaugurated fountain of the Archbishop which was outside the Cordova door. The Alameda (Poplar Grove) became the first walk of the city, where the nobles came with their horse-drawn carriages and which the villagers enjoyed especially in spring and summer nights.

5. Convento de Santa Clara

This convent, founded in the 13th century, had the privilege of being grantd water from Caños de Car-mona (Carmona Pipes) in the name of the Christian Kings. This magnificent fountain dates from the 16th Century and is one of the most beautiful

fountains in our convents.



6. El antiguo Hospital de las Cinco Llagas It is located outside the walls of the City, in front of the door and walls of the Macarena. The hospital



has a rectangular plant with four square towers on its angles, and six indoor patios in order to create airy areas for the patients. It was founded by Catalina de Ribera and Mendoza, Pedro Enríquez de Quiñones's wife. It was a hospital to heal sick women. Its water supply was through a natural fountain that was in the facility. Nowadays it is the Andalusian Parliament.



Recommendations and advice to walk through the routes

To realize the water routes and enjoy the vast patrimony historical and cultural you will find in them, and at the same time doing some exercise walking. any time of the year is a good time. Each route has its charm, we recommend you to wear comfortable clothes and shoes, and especially during the summer time keep in mind the next recommendations:

- Drink water. Do not forget to bring a botle of water with you at all times. It is basic to drink at least two litres of water per day, even if you are not thirsty Seville is quite hot and we should avoid dehydration. In each route there are some fountains with drinking water and refill your water bottle.
- Protect yourself from the exposure to the sun, especially at midday hours. Wear a hat or a cap, sunglasses with ultraviolet filters and comfortable clothes with light colours. Treat your skin with sunscreen.
- Avoid walking long distances when is more hot during the day. If you want to go out to do some exercise is better to do it early in the morning or late in the evening. And do not forget to recover yourself after the exercise with liquids in a proper way.

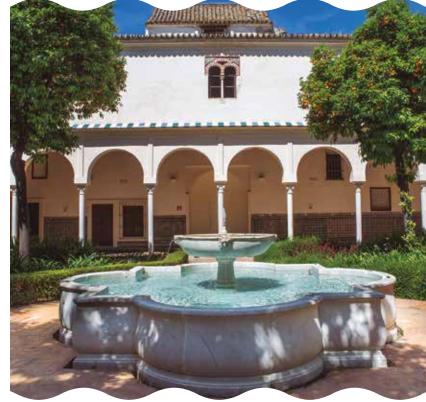
Calories burnt walking at 3 miles/hour depending on your weight

		9 st.	12 st.	14 st.
Blue route	5.3 Miles.	205 cal	257 cal	308 cal
Orange route	2.0 Miles.	76 cal	95 cal	113 cal
Purple route	2.2 Miles.	86 cal	108 cal	130 cal
Green route	2.9 Miles.	108 cal	135 cal	162 cal

Source: Clínica Universitaria de Navarra.

The Water Routes

Four routes to know the history of Seville's water supply







More information: centrodedocumentacion@emasesa.com



In order to appreciate something it has to be known first. Do we know the history of Seville's water supply, and our heritage as related to water?

Water and city have been conforming throughout history and the different Civilizations, a rich and diverse heritage that reaches to our days. Infrastructures, monuments, fountains, architecture, aqueducts, art ... culture. They are the traces scattered throughout the urban weaving, legacy of a monument and cultural heritage immensely valuable for Seville and its inhabitants.

EMASESA, the Metropolitan Water Supply and Sanitation Company of Seville, has designed four routes through the city to highlight the monuments related to water.

We invite you to know our heritage in a new way through the realization of these routes.

The routes have an added value: to promote the individual health of the people through the exercise of walking. The 4 routes designed (Blue, Purple, Green and Orange Route) contain paths of different lengths, adaptable to the needs and capacities of the different people, whose realization will favor the physical activity and the healthy consumption of calories by the participants. These routes are provided with drinking fountains.

A new and healthy way of knowing our wealth wealth, through the exercise of walking.



Purple route (2.2 Miles)

- 1. Caños de Carmona
- 2. La Buhaira
- 3. The Walls and the Water Alley 4. Plaza de la Alianza: Fountain
- 5. Plaza de Doña Elvira: Fountain
- 6. Calle Judería: Fountain
- 7. The Fountain of Mercury and the Hydraulic Organ 🔅
- 8. Crucero gardens 🕘
- 9. Puerta Jerez: Fountain
- 10. The Royal Tobacco Factory

Blue route (5.3 Miles)

1. Las Delicias Dock

2. Las Delicias Bridge

3. Las Delicias Garden

- 16. The Atarazanas 17. Hospital de la Caridad
 - 18. Teatro de la Maestranza

4. Argentine Pavilion

5. Guatemalan Pavilion

6. Los Remedios Bridge

7. Costurero de la Reina

11. Saint Telmo Palace

12. Saint Telmo Bridge

13. Cristina's Gardens

14. Torre del Oro

15. Torre de la Plata

8. USA Pavilion

9. New York Dock

- 19. Salt Dock
- 20. La Plaza de toros de La Maestranza

10. Convento de los Carmelitas Descalzos

21. Calle Betis 22. Isabel II's Bridge

- 23. Virgin del Carmen's small chapel 24. Castle of Triana or Saint. George
- 25. El Paseo de la O
- 26. Nave de El Barranco
- 27. Cordoba Station
- 28. Bridge of the Most Holy Christ of the Expiration
- 29. Chapel Virgin of the Rosary.
- 30. Navigation Pavilion
- 31. Monasterio de la Cartuja
- 32. Carthusian Waterwheels
- 33. Gateway Bridge
- 34. American Garden
- 35. Guadalquivir Gardens
- 36. Barqueta Bridge
- 37. Tower of the Perdigones
- 38. Alamillo Bridge
- 39. El Monasterio de San Jerónimo de Buenavista
- 40. Saint Jeronimo's Walkway
- 41. Alamillo Park

Green route (2.9 Miles)

- 1. Arab Baths at El Cordobés Bar (calle Santa María la Blanca)
- 2. Altamira Palace 🕘
- 3. Arab Baths on Mesón del Moro Street
- 4. Arab baths (Giralda bar on Mateos Gago Street)
- 5. Termas romanas en el hotel Los Seises
- 6. Plaza Virgen de Los Reyes: Fountain
- 7. Patio de los Naranjos 🅘
- 8. Plaza de San Francisco: Fountain
- 9. Seville's Town Hall ()
- 10. The Ancient Audience 🤃
- 11. The Royal Jail 🔅
- 12. Roman Baths of Cuesta del Rosario
- 13. Roman Cistern at Plaza de la Pescadería 🤃
- 14. Fountain of ablutions (Ancient Mosque located at El Salvador).
- 15. Plaza de la Encarnación: Fountain
- 16. Plaza de la Encarnación: Antiquarivm 🕘
- 17. Palacio de las Dueñas owned by the Duke of Alba 🔅

- 18. Plaza de Santa Isabel: Fountain
- 19. Convento de los Terceros 🤄
- 20. Laundries of Corral del Conde 🤄
- 21. Palacio de Villapanés: Fountain
- 22. Fountain at the Convent of Señora de Los Reyes 🥝
- 23. Pilate's Palace 🤄
- 24. Duck's Font at Plaza de San Leandro

Orange route (2.0 Miles)

- 1. Plaza de la Magdalena: Fountain
- 2. Ancient Convent of the Mercedarios: Fountain and Well (current Museum of Fine arts)
- 3. The Moorish Queen's Baths (calle Baños) 🕘
- 4. Alameda de Hercules
- 5. Convento de Santa Clara
- 6. El antiguo Hospital de las Cinco Llagas 🕘