

ROUTE DESCRIPTION

PURPLE ROUTE 2,2 Miles

BEGINNING 1 Caños de Carmona (Carmona Pipes)



At the beginning of Roman times, the water supply in Seville was obtained from the Guadalquivir River and the wells from which the water from the underground layer of the city was taken. At the end of the 1st Century A.D. and beginnings of the 2nd Century A.D. a great transformation took place in the urban water supply; with this purpose an aqueduct that brought the water which came from the Santa Lucia's natural spring, near Alcala de Guadaira was built. With the fall of the Roman Empire the aqueduct was abandoned.

2 La Buhaira



The Almohad Caliph Abu Yacub Yusuf ordered restoration of the old aqueduct in 1172 in order to supply water to the Summer Palace of La Buhaira and its orchards, and advantage was taken from its rehabilitation for drawing the water to the Alcazar and the city. Rests of Caños de Carmona (*Carmona Pipes*) still remain in the premises

3 The Walls and the Water Alley



The wall of the city, as it passes along Murillo's Gardens and the Water Alley, has two inserted water pipes, made of mud which, coming from the Carmona Pipes, used to reach up to the Alcazar, the city and the Archbishop's Palace for their supply.

4 Alliance Square. Fountain



This square is in the neighbourhood of Santa Cruz and in its centre there is an 18th Century octagonal fountain of unknown author. It has been here since 1965 when Joaquin Romero Murube brought it from Las Delicias Gardens.

5 Doña Elvira's Square. Fountain



This square was made between the year 1911 - 1918 when the Santa Cruz neighbourhood was urbanized. At first it had a fountain that came from the old convent of Los Remedios and was placed here in 1924. After years of deterioration, a copy was made in 1993, which is the one we have now.

6 Fountain on the Jewish Street



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 Hydraulic Organ



El The water coming from Caños de Carmona (*Carmona Pipes*) came to the Alcazar, not only for human use but for supplying fountains, pools, María de Padilla's Baths and for the courtiers' amusement. These consisted of thin water jets that came out of the Ladies' Garden Floors and which were activated when the ladies passed by; the ladies got wet and lifted their skirts; these were the court games of that time. At the Alcazar different waterwheels and wells, were found; these were used in order to provide it with water

before restoration of the pipes during Muslim times. In this marvellous monument it is imperative to visit the Maidens' patio with its pool, the Gypsum courtyard and the fountain of the Hall of Justice, the pool of Mercury, Maria de Padilla's Baths, the fountain of Neptune, etc.



The Ladies' Garden was designed by the Italian architect Velmondo Resta in the 17th century. There, the fountain of Fame can be found, and inside it there is a Hydraulic Organ that works with the combination of water and air. It was used to entertain the court with popular and religious music.

8 Jardines Del Crucero (The Transept Gardens) (in the building of Public Works at Plaza de Contratación (Recruitment Square))



The enduring remains belonged to the Alcazar and are from the Almohad period. It

is a garden with a perimeter platform and two platforms that intersect in the centre. In their four arms there are pools connected with one another and with a central fountain. The walls of the complex were painted with various geometric motifs and vegetables. The depressed areas used to be landscaped. These patios were not for walking but to enjoy the water, the garden and the scent of the different plants.

9 Fountain of the Jerez Door



En In 1928 the City Council commissioned the Sculptor Manuel Delgado Brackenbury to build a fountain to decorate the square coinciding with the Ibero-American Exhibition of 1929. The work was named “Fuente de Hispalis” (*Hispalis Fountain*) or Fuente de Sevilla (*Seville’s Fountain*).

FINAL: 10. The Royal Tobacco Factory



The Royal Tobacco Factory belonged to the king. The building dates from the 18th Century and it was the first tobacco factory that was built in Europe. The property is divided into two different areas, one of larger dimensions dedicated to the manufacturing activity, where water was very necessary for the washing of tobacco and another minor one that would correspond to the entrance on San Fernando Street where the lobby, the stores and dwelling areas could be found. In 1950 the factory moved to the neighbourhood of Los Remedios and the University of Seville settled here. The building

has beautiful courtyards adorned with fountains, some of which were sculpted by the sculptor Cayetano Acosta.