

## GREEN ROUTE 2,9 Miles

### BEGINNING: 1. Arab Baths at El Cordobés Bar (Santa María la Blanca Street)



Under the bar there is still a basement that according to historians holds the remains of an Arab bath. Ancient texts of 1391 mention some baths among the assets which were granted to the parish of Santa María La Blanca. They can be accessed through a small ramp located at ground level that allows descent to a vaulted aisle leading to a rectangular hall with barrel vault and at its ends some chambers, where surely the water rooms, both warm and hot would be, and in the access corridor the latrines could probably be found.

### 2 Altamira Palace



It belonged to Diego López de Zúñiga. The building is structured around two courtyards, one similar to the Maidens' and the other similar to the one of las Muñecas (*the Dolls*) at the Sevillian Alcazar. In some rooms wood carvings and vaults with frescoes are preserved, with the Altamira and Guzman family shields. There are also remains of plasterwork from ends of the 14th century. In one of the rooms there is a well with water, which was drawn out with a domestic water wheel, and there are still remains of some of its small buckets. The palace nowadays is headquarters of the Cultural Council.

### 3 Arab Baths on Mesón del Moro Street



The vestiges are just a room covered by a barrel vault that still keeps the skylights shaped as eight-pointed stars. The location of these baths next to the mosque was the regular thing, the Major Mosque of the city could be found very close (where the cathedral is nowadays), because of the need to wash and attend to your physiological needs before entering it.

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



There are some preserved remains of a Muslim Bath, and two of its rooms, one of them with a square base covered by an octagonal dome supported by edged tubes and four columns. The other room has a rectangular floor plan and is covered by a barrel vault. The functions of these two rooms are not very well known yet; according to historians, the square room would be the temperate room and the rectangular one could be either the cold or the hot room

#### 5 Roman Hotsprings at the Sixes Hotel



Its construction dates from the 2nd century AD and it would be connected to the cistern of Plaza de las Pescaderías (Fishmonger Square). One mosaic with marine themes is preserved in there.

#### 4 Fountain at Virgin of the Kings Square



It is one of the most beautiful and touristic squares of Seville, surrounded by monuments as unique as the Cathedral, the Giralda, the Convent of the Incarnation and the Archbishopal Palace. The fountain is José Lafita Diaz's work, dated 1929 and inspired by the Pedestal of the Temple Del Triunfo (*Small Temple of Triumph*)



## 5 Patio de los Naranjos (Orange Tree Patio)



Patio Courtyard of the ancient major mosque of Seville built under the Almohad Caliph Abu Yacub Yusufen's command, 1172. Its architect was Ben Basso. Underneath its floor there are two wells to supply water to the ancient fountain of Ablutions. These wells were fed by rainwater, which ran along the tile roofs and was channelled through the waterways as far as the deposits. These can be seen through the grilles on the patio floor.



## 8 Fountain at San Francisco Square



Most of the public fountains received water from the Caños de Carmona (*Carmona Pipes*) and had the mission to supply water to the neighbours of the district or its surroundings, since they either went to these fountains to fill the jars or bought them directly from the water-bearers of the city. The primitive fountain of this square was made in the 16th century and it was both functional and decorative. It was topped by the god Mercury, made in bronze by Bartolomé Morel. The current one was designed by Rafael Manzano in 1974 and the figure of Mercury that is preserved is anonymous from the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

## 9 Seville's Town Hall



It is a Plateresque building from the 16th century. The first architect to intervene was Diego de Riaño. After the demolition of the convent of San Francisco (*Saint Francis*) in the 19th century, the architects Demetrio de los Ríos and Balbino Brown made the main facade of the City Hall that rises on the Hall that rises on the Plaza Nueva (*New Square*), in neoclassical style.

## 10 The Ancient Audience



The building dates from the 16th century and the main yard of this age is preserved, while the facade has been remodelled along time. In the 20th century, different architects participated in its remodelling; this is Anibal Gonzalez's case and later Rafael Manzano's. It is currently the headquarters of Cajasol.

## 11 The Royal Jail



It used to be on Sierpes street near Plaza San Francisco (*Saint Francis Square*). At present it has disappeared, today the new building is the seat of a bank. Its origin dates back to the 13th century and it was reformed and expanded in the 16th. The jail was located here until 1835 when it was moved to the ancient convent of Pópulo, today el Mercado del Arenal (*Sandy Area Market*). Within its iron bars Bartolomé Morel, Mateo Alemán, Alonso Cano, Martínez Montañés and Miguel de Cervantes were imprisoned. It received water from Caños de Carmona (*Carmona Pipes*).

## 12 Fountain of ablutions of the Ancient Mosque located at El Salvador



In the old courtyard of ablutions there are remains of columns and capitals from Roman and Visigoth times, haulage materials that Muslims used for their construction. Under the Church of El Salvador there are remains of Ibn Adabbas, Mosque of Muslim Seville (Ninth century). The patio where the fountain of ablutions would have been is preserved.



### 13 Roman Baths of Cuesta Del Rosario at the corner with Galindo Street



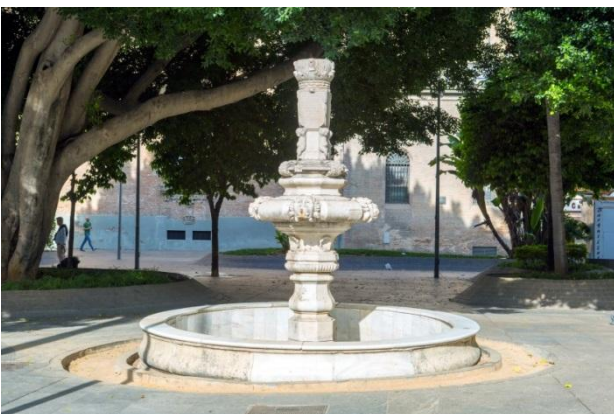
In the underground some thermal baths that were built around the 1st century BC were found; these were remodelled and extended in Adriano's times (2nd century AD). Some mosaics were found with motifs of aquatic animals such as dolphins, eels, octopuses, clams, prawns. The mosaic, divided into two fragments, appeared in the archaeological excavations made in the corner building on Cuesta del Rosario with Galindo Streets.

### 14 Roman Cistern at Fishmonger's Square



It used to be a water reservoir of the Roman age that received water from Caños de Carmona (*Carmona Pipes*) and is located at Plaza de las Pescaderías (*Fishmongers' Square*). It was at a high point and from there the water was distributed through pipes to different points in the city.

### 15 Fountain at Encarnacion Square



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 which has now disappeared. In the beginning it supplied water to the neighbours; it came from Caños de Carmona (*Carmona Pipes*). Later it acquired a purely ornamental sense. In 1842 it was moved to mercado de abastos (*supplies market*) where it remained until 1948 when it was placed in its present location.

## 16 Encarnacion Square: Antiquarium



At this site there are a number of Roman houses with their water channels, pipes, wells, hot springs, and water wheels. Even since the beginning of the 1st Century AD, these houses were supplied with water collected in wells they had inside. Since the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Century AD most of the houses located in the Encarnación had patios with a central “impluvium” pond, where rain water was collected. This pond had no well for storage. Most of the houses, little by little, started to be supplied with public water, directly supplied to the building or they went to the public fountains. In these excavations a good sanitation

network for sewage systems has been found, with the vaulted sewers being a very important point to be considered.

## 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 and is one of the main and most beautiful properties of the city. The building has a beautiful courtyard with arches, central fountain and parterres. Within its walls it keeps an important artistic and decorative collection. The Sevillian poet Antonio Machado was born here, in 1875

## 18 Saint Isabel Square



It is a charming square, located in one of the sides of the convent of Santa Isabel. In the center of the square there is a fountain from the 19th century that was placed here in the year 1960, after remodelling the square.



### 19 Convento de Los Terceros (Convent of the Thirds) built in the seventeenth century



This convent like most of them had the King's privilege of receiving water from the Carmona Pipes. In its main cloister an octagonal fountain dug into the ground and adorned with mosaic tiles is preserved; some of these tiles are from the 17<sup>th</sup> Century. In the novices' cloister there surely used to be a well for the domestic service of the convent.

### 20 Patio del Corral del Conde Laundries of the Count's Tenement House



It is a tenement house from the 16th century, owned by Count Duke of Olivares. The building retains its original idiosyncrasy with a great charm from the past, and the popular architecture typical of tenement houses. It features a large central courtyard with its laundry, chapel and the hollow for the kitchen in each one of the houses. Nowadays they are individual apartments.

### 21 Fountain of Villapanés Palace



It is a baroque palace from the 18th century that Admiral Manuel Lopez Pintado ordered to build. Throughout history it has had several owners, the last one being the Marquis of Villapanés. At present it has been transformed into a hotel.

## 22 Convento de Nuestra Señora de Los Reyes (Fountain at the Convent of our Lady of the Kings)



The construction of the first building was Duke of Veragua's palace house, from the late 15th and beginnings of the 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, and three of its capitals, decorated with the family's coat of arms, are preserved. In 1635 the Barefoot Dominican Nuns bought the building in order to locate the convent denominated Our Lady of the Kings at this place, remaining in it until 1970. In the main courtyard there is a wonderful mosaic-tile fountain from the 18th century and a well in another of the courtyards.

## 23 Palacio de Pilatos (Pilate's Palace)



Building of the palace was ordered by Pedro Enriquez and Catalina de Ribera in 1483, and their son Don Fadrique continued the work. It is a renaissance palace with a central courtyard decorated with a beautiful Genoese fountain capped two-faced by Jano's head. The house has two beautiful gardens, numerous fountains and an entrance yard.

## 24 Plaza de San Leandro Pila del Pato (Saint Leandro's Square Duck's Font)



The fountain is known as "The Wanderer" because of the different places where it has been located, such as Plaza de San Francisco (*Saint Francis's Square*), Alameda de Hércules (*Hercules's Poplar Grove*), Prado de San Sebastián (*Saint Sebastian's Prairie*), y Plaza de San Leandro (*Saint Leandro's Square*). It was made in 1833 in marble and its name comes from a bronze duck that tops the pile