

ALCAZAR OF JEREZ

The Alcázar of Jerez de la Frontera, (Andalusia, Spain) is a group of fortified buildings of Almohad origin (probably the 12th century, being the oldest Almohad building in the Iberian Peninsula), which was later added palatial baroque buildings, and which It is one of the main monuments of the city; It is located in the southwest corner of the wall that surrounded the city, next to the Alameda Vieja.

The fortress exerted in the Muslim Sherry as fortress-palace, seat of the power that governed the city. It is currently used to celebrate events and is open to tourist visits throughout the year.

FEATURES INCLUDE:

a grossly quadrangular line of walls, with a perimeter of c. 4,000 m
the Octagonal Tower, in Almohad style

The Tower of Ponce de Leon (14th century), annexed to the keep.
mosque, the only remaining of the eighteen eleven present in the city.
After the Christian conquest of the fortress in 1261, it was put under
the command of Nuño González de Lara. Later, it was turned into a
dedicated church to Virgin Mary by king Alfonso X of Castile. The
minaret, still extant, was turned into a bell tower. The praying hall,
preceded by a small room of ritual ablutions, features a mihrab,
indicating the direction of Mecca, and a rib vault with a circular window
at the top.

Palace of the Patio de Doña Blanca, dating to the 12th century Islamic
structure, originally a leisure pavilion
Baths. They include an entrance area for undressing, leading to the cold
and tepid rooms, the latter being the largest in the complex. The final
room is the hot room, whose heating system is still visible.

