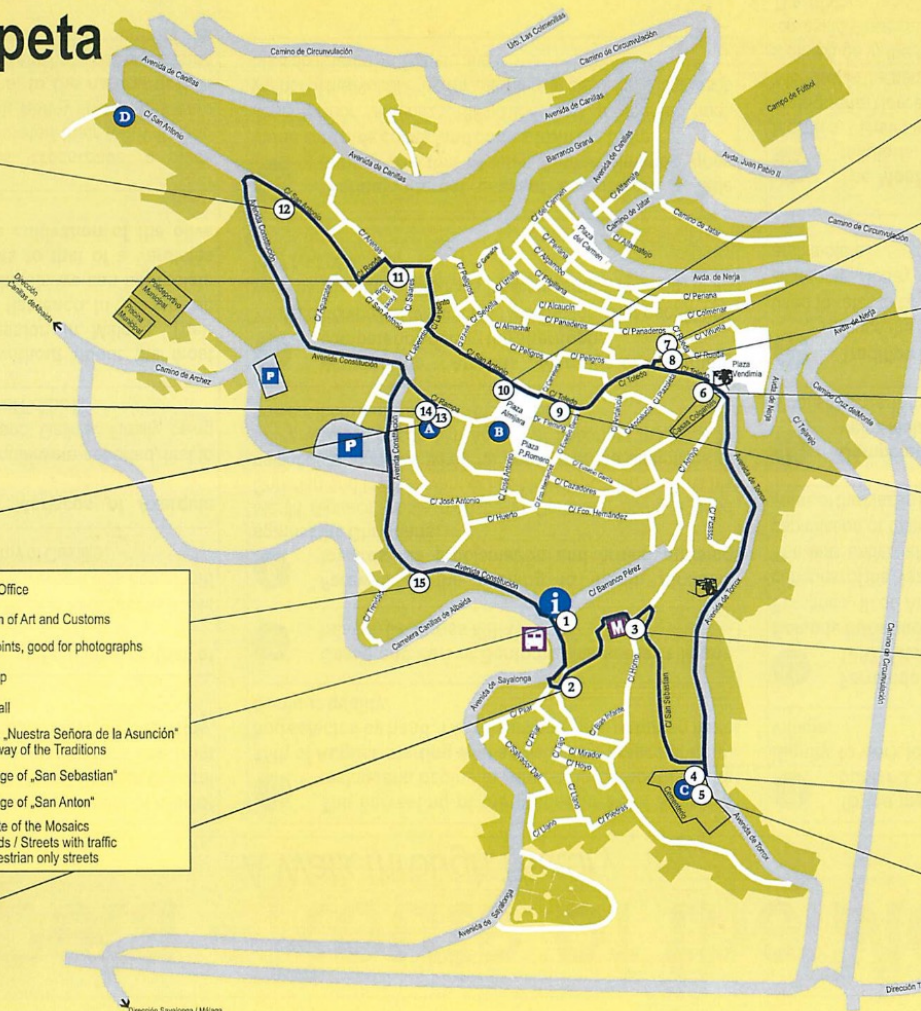




Tourist Map of Cádiz



- i** Tourist Office
- M** Museum of Art and Customs
- 📷** View Points, good for photographs
- 🚌** Bus Stop
- A** Town Hall
- B** Church, "Nuestra Señora de la Asunción" & Walkway of the Traditions
- C** Hermitage of "San Sebastian"
- D** Hermitage of "San Anton"
- Route of the Mosaics
- Roads / Streets with traffic
- Pedestrian only streets



Route of the Mosaics

A walk through History



Cádiz - Route of the Mosaics

A Walk through History

1 A. Martín Alguacil was appointed leader or King of Cádiz, Hernando "The Darra" Captain General and for religious affairs three muslim leaders one from Sedella, another from Salares and the last from Daimalos. In the year 1569.

2 The Battle of the Rock in Frigiliana or that of Bentomiz in 1569.

The "Moriscos" took refuge at the Rock in Frigiliana as it was considered defendable and safe. However, it was conquered on June 8, 1569 by the Christian Army of Castilla.

3 The expulsion of the Moriscos of Axarquía Malagueña

From 1571 the Moriscos of Axarquía were deported, first to Córdoba, then to Extremadura and Galicia. Finally being expelled in 1609 by a proclamation of Felipe III.

4 "Los Verdiales" are without doubt the most ancient musical expression in Málaga. Their Roman origin, is the anterior of flamenco. In this mosaic from the National Museum in Naples we can appreciate the similarity in the instruments to that of a Verdiales band. (The name refers to the cultivation of the olive "verdial", origin Axarquía)

5 Compita-Orum means 'crossroads' a place where the Romans celebrated their festivals and offerings, muscatel wine, olive oil, honey and grapes were transported in leather wineskins, to the natural port of Torrox. Then they were shipped in earthen vessels, raisins and dried figs were greatly appreciated throughout the Roman Empire.

6 The harvesting of the grapes in all of Axarquía malagueña begins in August. In Cádiz on the 15th of August, starting with a fiesta. The grapes are cut, and selected by hand. The raisins and wine resulting have a unique quality.

7 Castle and Fort of Bentomiz, Market for silk and raisins. Centuries XIII-XV

8 Farewell in the evening to Martín Alguacil, towards his proclamation and armed uprising against the Christians.

Martín Alguacil, noble morisco in Cádiz, being a good Christian and loyal servant of His Majesty. Called to arms his neighbours moriscos when he heard that the authorities of Vélez would imprison him and other important moriscos to prevent them participating in the rebellion.

9 Working the "Arrobas", Marriage of the young competeños during the afternoon.

Young competeños without land worked for other people and were paid in natural products for every arroba (11.5 kg) that they had collected.

10 "Farina" Eternal peasant companion, a little donkey like that of Juan Ramón Jiménez, goes laden with pine cones, and comes from the Daire. Juan Ramón Jiménez (1881-1958) was a Spanish poet, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1956. Here it refers to his lyrical narrative 'Platero and I'.

11 To the men and women from the countryside of our land, where they learned as children to live in dignity, to work together on the olives and grapes in their village.

12 Fernando II of Aragón. The capture of Málaga in 1487. After that of Vélez Málaga. It was one Bloody Episode throughout the whole Axarquía Malagueña. Fernando II of Aragón (1452-1516), started in 1481 the conquest of the Nazari Kingdom in Granada. The war ended after the loss of Málaga in 1487, with the capitulation of Granada in 1492. Thus ended more than 250 years of the Nazari Kingdom

13 Cádiz Moriscos. Sale of Raisins and Wine, Vélez Málaga Alcazaba, XIII and XIV century. Moorish converts to Christianity were called 'Moriscos'.

14 Tradition Mozarabic Andalusí, Ceramics. Since the nineteenth century the word 'Mozarabic' is used to refer to Christians living under the rule of the Muslim kingdoms. Today they are still admired for their art and architecture.

15 The Monfies of the Alpujarras 1569. Bandits or religious and political fighters, were called Monfies. Their influence was felt in all of Axarquía malagueña. Heroes of the Islamic resistance? 'Monfies' is the name by which the Moriscos were known, who took refuge in the mountains as a result of disorders and the repression associated with the conquest of Granada in 1492. The famous rebellion in the Alpujarras started in 1568. This later affected the whole of Axarquía.