

Sabil Bab al-Silsila



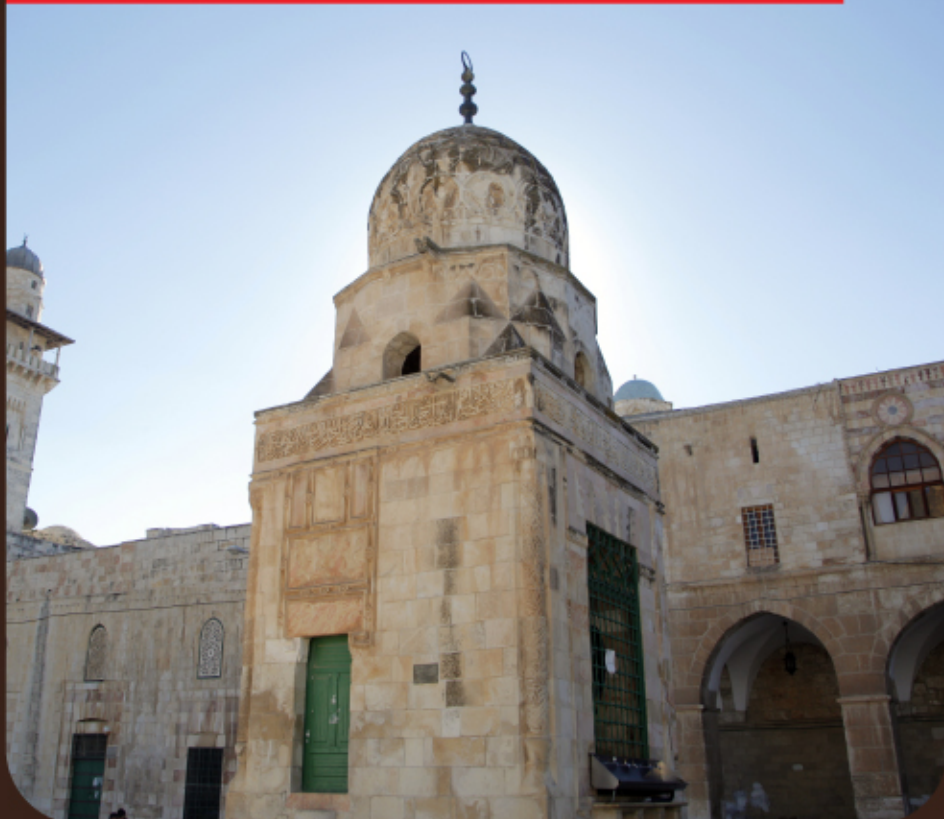
Sabil Qasim Pasha



Sabil al-Shurbaji



Sabil Qaytbay



Trail 5 Water Fountains and Pools



التجمع السياحي المقدسي
JERUSALEM TOURISM CLUSTER

بتمويل من الاتحاد الأوروبي



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Sabil Qasim Pasha
(1527 AD)



The sabil was erected over an octagon stone base, one meter below the ground level of al-Aqsa Mosque plaza, in order to connect it with the water system that was coming from Solomon Pools (south of Bethlehem). It is still operational today, supplied with water through modern pipes.

Sabil Bab al-Silsila
(1536-37 AD)



To arrive at Sabil Bab al-Silsila, exit al-Aqsa Mosque from Bab al-Silsila, which is very close to Sabil Qasim Pasha. The sabil is located directly opposite. This sabil dates from the Ottoman era and was built in 1536-37 AD as part of the water system project ordered by Sultan Suleiman I, it is one of six similar sabilis in Jerusalem built by the same Sultan at the same period.

Sabil al-Khalidi



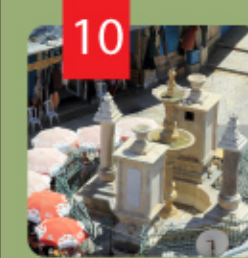
It is located at the beginning of al-'Ain steps that connect al-Wad and Bab al-Silsila Streets. The sabil is very simple, composed of one room topped by a barrel vault. Originally a water tank that was altered to serve as a sabil, the interior was accessed through a door opened on its western wall.

Al-Khalidiyyah Library (Baraka Khan Mausoleum)



Further down Bab al-Silsila Street lies the next station of the trail, currently known as al-Khalidiyyah Library, and located at the crossing leading to 'Aqabat Abi Midyan and the Western Wall. It was erected by Amir Hussam al-Din Baraka Khan. The sabil is just a water basin covered with a stone curved in form of shell. The Library is one of the largest family libraries in the Middle East, contain a great number of ancient manuscripts.

Suq Aftimos Fountain



This unique fountain is located in the middle of Suq Aftimos. Suq Aftimos was named after the Greek Archimandrite Aftimos, who built this market in 1902. The fountain is typical late Ottoman Baroque.

Helena's Well



The well is accessed through the Coptic Church and via a number of steps. Visitors must obtain permission from the resident priest to turn the lights on. According to tradition and Coptic narrative, St. Helena used water from this well for the building of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. The well is located ca. 15 m below the ground, the slips stair are leading down to the water level.

Sabil al-Shurbaji

(water fountain) (1686 AD)



It is accessed by entering the Old City from Damascus Gate at the first main junction of Markets. The Sabil is composed of a single square domed room with typical architecture design of the Ottoman period. The room of the Sabil is now used as a small mosque.

Sisters of Zion Monastery Pool

This site, which includes a large, 19th century convent, a church, a small museum and a pool, is a historical center dating back to the early Roman period. A huge pool was carved in rock, later it was roofed to form part of the eastern Roman forum of the 2nd century AD. Part of the archeological remains of the site is the forum, Roman gate and other features.



Sabil Ibrahim al-Rumi

(water fountain) (1435-36 AD)

Located at the plaza of the Aqsa Mosque, just opposite to Bab al-Nazir. According to the foundation inscription, this Sabil was renovated by Ibrahim al-Rumi in the Mamluk era. The Sabil is standing alone with four facades, it consists of a square domed chamber carried on columns and covering a deep well carved in rock. It is significant as being one of the few Sabils of a three-window style.



Sabil Mustafa Agha

(1740-41 AD)

A short walk of about 20 meters southwest of Bab al-Nazir leads to this sabil, located in the north-western part of the al-Aqsa Mosque plaza. Sabil Mustafa Agha is actually the smallest and most beautiful of al-Aqsa Mosque's sabils and was built by Mustafa Agha, the Governor of Jerusalem for 20 years (1731-1751 AD).



Sabil Qaytbay

(1482 AD)

This is Jerusalem's most famous sabil and by far its most spectacular, representing one of the most beautiful domed structures in the al-Aqsa compound. Its dome is typical of late Mamluk architecture, and the of such decorated dome outside Egypt. It was initially built on the orders of the Mamluk Sultan Saif al-Din Inal and then rebuilt by Sultan al-Ashraf Qaytbay in 1482 AD.



Water Fountains and Pools



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