



8. SERRANOS TOWERS

HOLY GRAIL URBAN ROUTE

GENERAL ROUTE PLAN

1. The clock-keeper's house
2. Royal Monastery of the Holy Trinity
3. Museum of fine arts of València
4. Del Real Gardens
5. Convent of Saint Dominic
6. Royal College-Corpus Christi Seminary
7. Silk Exchange
- 8. Serranos Towers**
9. Palau dels Borja
10. The Basilica of Our Lady of the Forsaken
11. L'Arquebisbe Square
12. Cathedral



Serranos Towers: the gate to history

The Serranos Towers rise up as one of the city's most recognisable icons. This majestic gothic gate was built between 1392 and 1398 by master stonemason Pere Balaguer.

They are part of a wall erected after James I conquered the city in 1238, and symbolise the power and prosperity of an expanding city. Their name comes from their purpose: it was the common entrance point for those arriving from the north, specially from the Serranos region.

In addition to their defensive nature, the towers also played a ceremonial role. Kings, ambassadors and entourages entered through this gate in solemn receptions that turned arriving in the city into an authentic show of power.

In 1432, when Alfonso V the Magnanimous moved to València, the Serrano Towers were on the entrance path to the city and, although it is not absolutely certain, the Holy Grail appears to have crossed this gateway.

When the Christian wall was demolished in the 19th century, the Serrano Towers managed to survive the passage of time and stand today as witness to the medieval València.