

Spain

Seville





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Seville

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SEVILLE

Introduction

Seville is located in the Southwest of Spain. A provincial capital, seat of the government and parliament of the Comunidad Autonoma de Sevilla (Regional Government). It has approximately 700,000 inhabitants, nearly half the population of the whole province.

The city of Seville is located on the plain of the Guadalquivir river which crosses the city from North to South. The river can be navigated from Seville all the way to its outlet near Sanlúcar de Barrameda, on the Atlantic coast. In the past the port of Seville played an important role in commerce between Spain and the Americas and remains today one of the most active river ports of the Iberian peninsula.

The Tartessians were the original founders of Hispalis. Next to this settlement, in 207 B.C., the Romans built Itálica. It was the center of their Western Mediterranean dominions for seven

centuries until the Roman empire was overrun by peoples from the North at the beginning of the 10th century.

The long Moorish occupation of the Iberian peninsula, from 711 A.D. to 1248 A.D., left indelible traces in Seville as in all of Al-Andalus. La Giralda, the tower of an important mosque, is the most well-known of the remaining Islamic monuments.

In 1492 Seville played an important role in the discovery and conquest of America.

The 17th century was a period of artistic splendor in Seville. Painters such as Murillo and Valdés Leal, and sculptors like Martínez Montañés were born in Seville and left behind important works. The city also assumed an important role in world literature and was the birthplace of the myth of Don Juan.

On two occasions in the 20th century, Seville has been in the spotlight of the world's attention. In 1929, it hosted the Latin American Exhibition, which left important urban improvements in the city. More recently, Expo 92 reinforced the image of Seville as a modern and dynamic city.

How to get there



• *By plane*

- Daily flights from Paris and London, and from Düsseldorf, Brussels, Frankfurt, Rome, Valencia, Bilbao, Madrid and Barcelona.
- San Pablo Airport is located 10 kilometers to the north of the city at km. 532 on National highway IV, Madrid-Cádiz.

Airport information:

☎ 95 444 90 00.

Reservations: Serviberia.

☎ 902 400 500.

www.iberia.com

• *By Train*

Since 1992, Seville has boasted a high-speed train (**AVE**) which arrives at the Madrid Atocha station in two and a half hours. This train travels from Seville to Madrid 15 times a day with stops in Córdoba and Ciudad Real. The AVE has different rates depending on the time of day.

Station of Santa Justa, Avenida de Kansas City.

Information RENFE and AVE:

☎ 902 240 202

www.renfe.es

• *By road*

- Access to Seville from the North, along the E-5 motorway from Madrid. From Portugal, along motorway 49. Granada and the Costa del Sol are connected by the A-92 motorway and Extremadura, by the National Highway 334. Seville and Cádiz are connected by toll motorway or by the National Highway IV.
- The speed limits established in Spain are as follows: 120 km/h on motorways and on highways; 100 km/h on main roads; 90 km/h on secondary roads; and 50 km/h in urban areas.

Plaza de Armas Bus Station.

Avenida del Cristo de la Expiración.

☎ 95 490 80 40.

Prado Bus Station.

Calle Manuel Vázquez Sagastizabal.

☎ 95 441 71 11.

Roadside assistance:

☎ 900 12 35 05.

Accommodation



- Seville offers 9,900 rooms in four and five star hotels and 3,455 rooms in three star hotels.

- Among its most spectacular establishments, two deserve special mention: the Alfonso XIII hotel is located in a Neo-Mudejar building, and the Casas de la Judería hotel is housed in what was formerly the house of the Duke of Béjar. The outskirts of Seville contain three interesting hotels: the Hacienda Benazuza in Sanlúcar la Mayor and the Casa de Carmona and the Alcázar del rey Don Pedro Parador in Carmona.

Paradores de España. Reservation centre. Requena, 3
☎ 91 516 66 66 Fax ☎ 91 516 66 57. www.parador.es
Parador de Carmona ☎ 95 414 10 10 Fax 95 414 37 52.



Practical Recommendations

- The city enjoys a good climate for most of the year, with an average temperature of 25 degrees Centigrade. It is a good idea, therefore, to wear light clothing during the day and warmer clothing at night. During the months of December and January it is advisable to take clothing to protect against the humid cold. In July and August the temperatures are very high for which we recommend very light clothing and a hat to ward off the sun.

- Banking hours are from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. The airports and train stations also have bureau de change facilities. To obtain cash with credit cards, automatic cash-points are in operation 24 hours a day. The majority of shops, hotels, and restaurants accept all types of credit cards.

Itineraries in the city

The historic center of Seville is located on the left-hand side of the river in a spot previously protected by the Almohade wall of which some ruins remain today. It contains some of the most famous neighborhoods of the city such as Santa Cruz, San Bartolomé, San Vicente, San Lorenzo and El Arenal. On the right-hand side of the river stands the Arrabal suburb. These are the most interesting areas for the traveler to visit.

The rest of the city is built around a series of expansion projects, the most important being that carried out for the Latin American Exhibition of 1929, built along the southern stretch of the Guadalquivir River. In 1992, near the Cartuja Monastery, a new area was developed to the west of the city where Expo 92 was held.

Cathedral

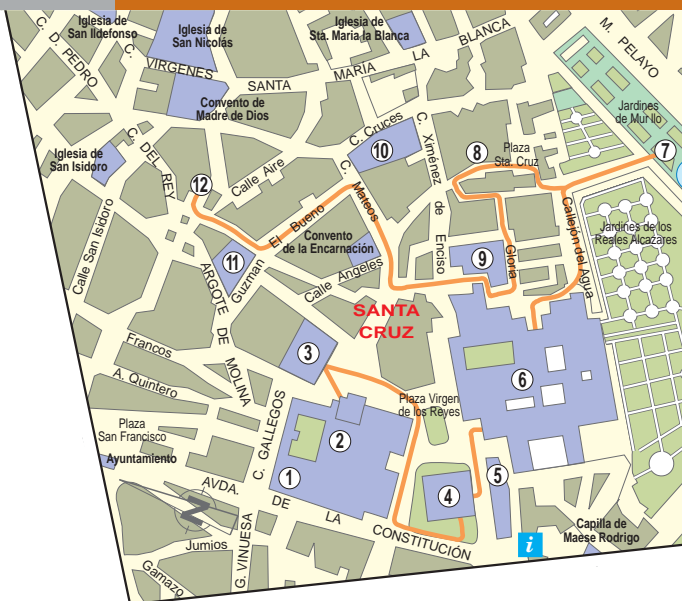


I. Santa Cruz and the Cathedral

A distillation of all that is typically Andalusian, the neighborhood of **Santa Cruz** (the old Jewish Quarter), the **Cathedral**, the **Giralda**, the **Archivo de Indias** (Archive of the Indies) and the **Alcázar**, are must-see monuments of Seville. They offer pleasures for the five senses, representations of history and legend and insights into Andalusian culture and sensibility. Adorned with beautiful patios, multitudes of flowers and unbelievably narrow streets, the



Reales Alcázares



neighborhood of Santa Cruz stands in the middle of the historic center of the city, protected by the walls of the Alcázar. Bordering the Jewish Quarter stands the Cathedral and related buildings, the most spectacular complex of monuments in the city.

Walking along the Avenida de la Constitución the first impressive site is the façade of the **Parish Church of El Sagrario** (1) built in the 17th century by Zumárraga, Rojas and Vandelvira. Inside it contains marvelous Baroque altarpieces by Duque Cornejo and Pedro Roldán.

To one side of this building

stands the main façade of the **Cathedral** (2), declared a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO. It was built on the location of the **High Mosque** of Seville, demolished in the 15th century, and for many centuries was the biggest religious monument in all of Christendom. It contains five aisles of Gothic style with a large transept, site of the **Main Chapel**, a construction which boasts a magnificent altarpiece and a Plateresque Grill. The Cathedral was designed by Alonso Martínez, Simón de Colonia and Juan Gil de Ontañón. The works were finished off in 1506, with a Plateresque **Royal Chapel** in the temple's sanctuary, later used as the place of burial of Fernando III el Santo and his son, Alfonso X el Sabio. The city's patron saint, **Virgen de los Reyes**, presides over the altar. The Cathedral also houses the **Chapel of the Virgen de la Antigua**, a construction of important Colombian influences, the **sepulchre of Christopher Columbus**, a choir with spectacular Mudejar stalls and exuberant Baroque organ boxes. The **Cathedral Museum** contains works by great painters,

Palace of the Archbishop



codexes and choir books, chasubles and ornaments and a sumptuous collection of gold work. Bordering the Cathedral are remnants of the old mosque, the **Patio de Los Naranjos** (Patio of the Orange Trees) and the **Giralda**, the city's most prominent monument. Built on a foundation of Roman stones carried from Itálica, it was continued in brick by the Almohades, who decorated the façades with *sebka* work and poly-lobed horseshoe windows. The tower, a later Christian work, is crowned with a spectacular Renaissance bell shaft. We

recommend climbing to the top to contemplate the splendid view of the city from the Giralda, a monument to eternity.

Leaving the Cathedral through the Puerta de Palos the visitor sees the **Square of the Virgen de los Reyes** and on his left the façade of the 18th-century **Palace of the Archbishop** (3). Its colors (blood-red and ochre-yellow) are characteristic of Sevillian Baroque constructions. The **Old Diputación**, (Town Hall), a 17th century palace, presides over the **Square of Triunfo**. At the other end of

Santa Cruz quarter



the square stands the **Indies Archives** (4), built in times of Felipe II, declared a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO.

Situated on the side of the archives, we find the **Cilla del Cabildo** (5), a former cathedral tax house built during the late 18th century. To one side is the Puerta del León (Lion's Door), which provides access to the **Alcázar** (6) (one of the oldest royal residences in Europe), declared a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO. This same location has been occupied by a series of different buildings –a Roman acropolis, a Paleochristian Basilica, different Visigothic buildings, a Moorish castle, and the first Moorish Fortress of the 9th century. Pedro I built the Mudejar palace, a mixture of Gothic elements with Mudejar plaster and coffer work. Especially interesting are the **Patio de la Montería** (Hunting Patio), the **Patio de las Doncellas** (Maidens Patio), the **Patio de las Muñecas** (Dolls Patio) and the impressive **Salón de los Embajadores** (Embassador's Hall), with its huge golden cupola of the mid-15th century.

Next to the Mudejar palace stands the **Palace of Carlos V**, adjacent to the **Jardines del Alcázar** (gardens) of Moorish inspiration with Renaissance and Romantic elements.

The visitor exits the Alcázar into the **Patio de Banderas** (Patio of the Flags) with its spectacular view of the Cathedral and the Giralda, and then into the peaceful streets of the **Barrio Santa Cruz**, an old Jewish neighborhood. From this point, Vida street leads to the **Alley del Agua** (Water), bordering the walls of the Alcázar. A large number of typical popular buildings line this street, protected by iron gates which open onto patios profusely decorated with flowers. The street leads into the **Square of Santa Cruz**, presided over by the **Cross of the Cerrajería** (locksmith's), which connects the neighborhood with the **Murillo Gardens** (7). Leaving this square along Santa Teresa street the traveler arrives at the **Convent of San José** (8), a 17th century building. Continuing along the streets López de Rueda and Reinoso, the visitor finds himself in the **Square of Los Venerables**, location of the **Hospital de Los Venerables Sacerdotes** (9), a large

Baroque building founded in 1675 as an asylum for priests. It contains the frescoes painted by Valdés Leal and by his son. The Hospital de los Venerables is now used for art exhibitions.

Gloria street leads to the typical **Square of Doña Elvira**, and then to the **Square of the Alianza**, adjacent to the Alcázar walls. Further along, Gloria street connects with Mateos Gagos street, full of lively bars and taverns. The Giralda bar, for example, is located in an old Moorish bath-house and boasts an excellent tapas menu. Further along, on the other side of the street, is located the **Parish Church of Santa Cruz** (10), 17th century, which

contains works by excellent artists. Opposite the church begins Gúzman el Bueno street which leads to the bay windows of the **Pinele House** (11), site of the Academia de Bellas Artes (Academy of Fine Arts). The building contains two beautiful patios and rooms with Gothic, Mudejar and Plateresque decoration. Further along, Abades street connects with Bamberg street, where **Roman columns** (12), remains of a temple dedicated to Mercury, lend the street the name of Mármoles (Marble).

Buses: 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 33, 34, 40, 41, 42, C-3 and C-4.

Indies Archives and Cathedral



with a rococo interior and a number of altarpieces and sculptures by Pedro Roldán and Francisco Ruiz Gijón.

The **square of Santa María La Blanca** contains the 18th century façade of the **Palace of Altamira** (14). To one side, the **Church of Santa María La Blanca** (15), was built over the remains of an old synagogue. The interior was redecorated in the 17th century with some of the most creative Baroque plaster work anywhere in Seville, the work of the Borja brothers. Archeros street leads to the **Parish Church of San Bartolomé** (16). Nearby, on Levías street, stands the **Palace of Mañara** (17), the home of Miguel de Mañara, model for Don Juan Tenorio, famous character of world literature. It is an impressive Renaissance building with an interesting façade bearing fresco paintings which imitate brick surfaces. Continuing on to the Plaza de las Mercedarias and then along to the Vidrio street, the visitor reaches the **Parish Church of San Esteban** (18), Mudejar building of the late 14th century with interesting, early 15th-century Gothic

doorways. Nearby stands the **House of Pilatos** (19), interesting for its blend of Gothic, Mudejar, Italian Renaissance and classic elements.

From the square of Pilatos we recommend continuing along Águilas street. On its left-hand side stands the **Convent of Santa María de Jesús** (20), Mudejar style of the early 16th century. Continuing along Rodrigo Marín street, the visitor skirts the side of the **Church of San Ildefonso** (21), one of the few neoclassical constructions of Seville, built in the 18th-century with an interesting main façade and two towers. Opposite stands the **Convent of San Leandro** (22) whose orchards border with the gardens of the house of Pilatos. The church (17th century), contains magnificent altarpieces by Montañés and Jerónimo Hernández. The gate house of the convent sells exquisite «yemas» made by the nuns.

After a short walk along the Cabeza del Rey Don Pedro street, which contains numerous antique shops, the visitor reaches the **Church of**

San Isidro (23), another example of 14th century Mudejar art. Its main altarpiece contains the large painting, *The Passing of San Isidro* by Juan de Roelas. Exiting the church, along the Cristo de las Tres Caídas street (The Three Falls of Christ), the visitor enters the **Square of Alfalfa**, a lively spot of the historic center with bars which are popular for their tapas (small portions of popular dishes).

Buses: Puerta de la Carne and surroundings: 1, 21, 32, 24, C-3 and C-4.

III. San Luis, Macarena and Feria

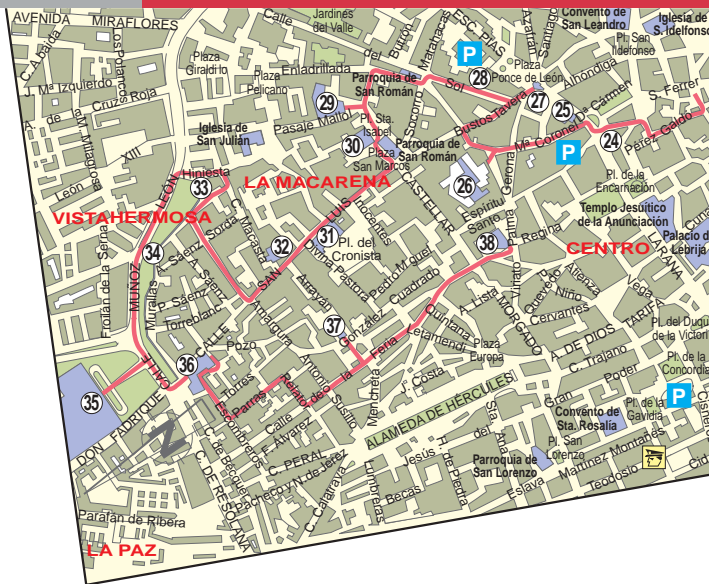
This area is made up of a group of different neighborhoods with authentic Sevillian flavor. In by-gone days it was a neighbourhood renowned for its strong typical flavor. It is a popular part of town - we might call it a village inside the city. Its streets, such as the *Calle de la Feria*, where the **Thursday flea-market** is set up, being the oldest and full of people and tradition, preserves taverns and shops from previous decades.

Near Alfalfa is the square of San Pedro, overlooked by the **Church of San Pedro** (24), Mudejar building of the 14th century, with an 18th-century tower and doorway and an interesting collection of art works. The apse of the temple marks the beginning of Doña María Coronel street, location of the **Convent of Santa Inés** (25), founded in 1375. A turn-off to the left leads to the **Palace of Las Dueñas** (26). The building, decorated with a garden, is a mixture of

styles, ranging from Gothic-Mudejar to Renaissance and Baroque. Returning to Doña María Coronel street, the traveler reaches an intersection with Bustos Tavera street which leads into the **Square of Los Terceros**, a lively meeting area which contains the **Rinconcillo**, the oldest tapas bar in Seville. To one side, the **Parish Church of Santa Catalina** (27), a Gothic-Mudejar building raised on the site of a former mosque, of which only the mirab and tower remains. Inside it contains a small sacramental chapel, one of the most



Parish Church of Santa Catalina



interesting Baroque constructions of Leonardo de Figueroa.

The Sol street begins at the Square of Los Terceros, on which stands the old **Convent of Los Terceros** (28), (current seat of the Hermandad de la Cena) built in the 17th century with an interesting façade of Latin American colonial style. From Sol, Enladrillada street leads to the **Convent of Santa Paula** (29). Its garden/orchard contains the most representative work of the Catholic Kings style in Seville: a Gothic-Mudejar door, decorated with Renaissance tiles by Niculoso Pisano and Andrea della Robbia. The interior contains an altarpiece by Alonso Cano and sculptures by Montañés. It also contains a small convent museum, and the gate house sells marmalades and sweets.

The Santa Paula street leads to the **Convent of Santa Isabel** (30), founded in the 15th century, with a church designed by Alonso de Vandelvira in the 17th century. Inside the building contains the Cristo de la Misericordia (Merciful Christ) by Juan de Mesa. The nuns who live here produce golden

embroidery, traditional handicraft of Seville. San Luis street contains the marvelous example of Baroque art which is the **Church of San Luis** (31), today no longer used as a church. On the other side of this great building, the street leads into the **Church of Santa Marina** (32), a 14th century building containing an interesting chapel covered with a Mudejar vault of interlacing arches. In the **Square of Pumarejo**, following Fray Diego de Cádiz street, and attached to the inner perimeter of the walls, is the **Church of San Hermenegildo** (33).

According to tradition, this location was the site of the martyrdom of the Saint. It preserves a chapel on the site that previously held an Almohade door. Continuing along the ring road the traveler arrives at the **Moorish fortifications** (34), opposite the **Hospital de la Sangre** (35), the current seat of the Andalusian parliament and at one time the biggest hospital of Europe, designed by Martín de Gainza. What today is the assembly hall was once the church. The end of the wall connects to the **Arch of Macarena**, lending its name to the

neighborhood. Next to it stands the **Basilica of La Macarena** (36), building of recent construction, interesting for its **Image of the Virgen de la Esperanza**, a 17th century work and the most beloved of the Sevillians as well as the interesting museum which holds its furnishings. From here the visitor enters the heart of the **Neighborhood of Macarena**. He must take Parras street to Relator street and then continue on to Feria street, where we recommend visiting the market, the oldest and most popular of Seville. Leaning against this building

is the **Church of Omnium Sanctorum** (37), erected in the 13th century. Its tower displays sebka work copied from the Giralda. Following along Feria the traveler arrives at the **Parish Church of San Juan de la Palma** (38), also Gothic-Mudejar. Inside, it contains the group sculpture, *Virgen de la Amargura with San Juan*, one of the landmarks of 18th century religious imagery.

*Buses: Encarnación: 10, 11, 12, 15, 20, 24, 27, 32.
Macarena: C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, 2.- Feria: 13, 14.*

Basilica of La Macarena



IV. Shopping District

This is an area of lively pedestrian streets, lined with shops, many of them hundreds of years old.

A walk through this area begins at the **Jesuit Temple of La Anunciación** (39), Renaissance construction by Hernán Ruiz with paintings by Roelas and sculptures by Montañés. Continuing along Martín Villa the traveler arrives at **La Campana**, the nucleus of life in Seville. This point marks the beginning of the famous street, Sierpes,



Church of la Magdalena



and is an obligatory point of passage for all the Sevillian Brotherhoods during the Easter Week processions. Situated very near La Campana is the Square of El Duque, lined on all sides by large stores. At one end of the square stands the **Church of San Antonio Abad** (40), belonging to the Brotherhood of Silence. Inside it contains a Nazarene sculpture of the 17th century by Francisco de Ocampo. From this point, we suggest continuing on to the shopping street of San Eloy, which connects to Tetúan, pedestrian and also full of shops, then turn left at Jovellanos and stop at the splendid small **Chapel of San José** (41) (early 18th century). It is characterized by its small dimensions amplified by the Baroque decorations. Upon leaving, the visitor should stop at **Sierpes**, the most famous shopping street of Seville, location of the Royal Jail in which Cervantes was imprisoned. In the 19th century, this area was the site of a large number of casinos and cafés, an open forum for cattle dealers, entertainment of bullfighters and famous intellectual gatherings. Crossing through Sagasta

street to the splendid **Square of El Salvador** (the savior), presided by the statue of the sculptor, Martínez Montañés, and two renowned buildings, the **Hospital of San Juan de Dios** (42) and the **Parish Church of the Divino Salvador** (43), one of the biggest and richest temples of the city, built on top of the primitive mosque of Ibn Adabbas. Only the washing patio and Minaret of the old building remain. The church contains three gigantic altarpieces and some outstanding religious images like the *Crucificado del Amor* by Juan de Mesa and the *Nazareno de Pasión* by Martínez Montañés. From the square the traveler can visit the traditional shops of the streets Francos, Placentinos, and Álvarez Quintero, with their modernist and regionalist showcases from ages gone by, leading into the **Square of San Francisco**, former Main Square of Seville. This location was the site of important civic/religious ceremonies and executions. Today, stands are set up in this location to watch the passage of processions for Easter Week and Corpus Christi. Facing the square is one of the façades of the **City**

V. San Vicente and San Lorenzo

Hall (44), important representation of Spanish Plateresque art. Diego de Riaño designed the vestibule, town hall and façade. In the mid-19th century, taking advantage of the wide space left by the demolition of the convent of San Francisco, the building was enlarged, fitting it with a new façade facing the Nueva Square. Not far away, the Reyes Católicos street leads the traveler to the impressive structure of the **Church of La Magdalena (45)**, former Dominican convent which, in addition to that of El Salvador (the savior), constitutes the most important Baroque heritage of Seville. On the outside of the building the cupola is the most distinguishing element with figures inspired in pre-Colombian motifs and a triple bell gable. Inside, the building contains frescoes of Lucas Valdés and works of Pedro Roldán, Francisco Ocampo, Valdés Leal and Zurbarán.

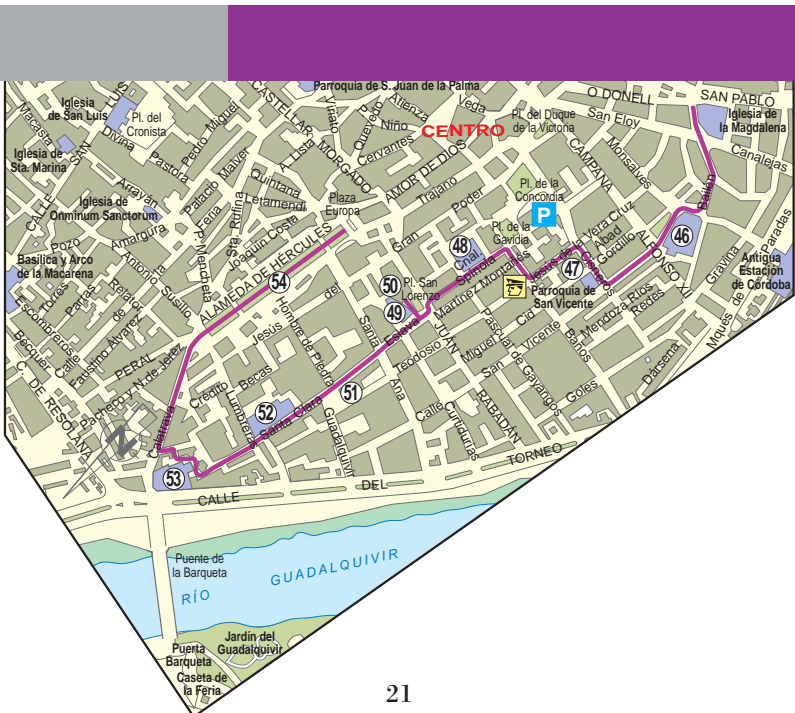
Buses: Plaza del Duque: 13, 14, 27, 32. Plaza de la Magdalena: 43. Plaza Nueva: 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 33, 34.

These two neighborhoods, looking out over the Guadalquivir, opposite the Island of La Cartuja, were established in the Middle Ages and experienced their greatest periods of growth during the Renaissance and Baroque years, periods of great monumental richness. The Museum Square, of Romantic atmosphere, is the site of the **Fine Arts Museum (46)**, opened in 1838 in the old convent of the Merced. The Museum Square marks the starting point of the

elegant street, San Vicente, with magnificent houses of the 18th and 19th centuries. Not far away is the **Church of la Veracruz (47)** and adjoining this building, are the **Baths of the Moorish Queen**, from the Almohade period, dating from the 12th and 13th centuries. Continuing along this street the traveler arrives at the Square of Gavidia, and then at Cardenal Espínola street, location of the **Convent of**



Fine Arts Museum



Santa Rosalía (48). Built in the 18th century by Diego Antonio Díaz, its main altarpiece was the work of Cayetano de Acosta. The Romantic Square of San Lorenzo contains the **Parish Church of San Lorenzo** (49), with a Gothic-Mudejar tower, although the renovations of the 18th and 19th centuries drastically changed the structure. Inside, the church contains a sacramental chapel and a main altarpiece by Martínez Montañés. On the right-hand side is the **Basilica of Jesús del Gran Poder** (50), modern building which contains the **Image of Christ** (17th century) one of the greatest treasures of imagery for processions in Seville, by Juan de Mesa. The square marks the beginning of Santa Clara street, location of several convents and stately homes such as the **Palace of Santa Coloma** (51). Nearby is the **Monastery of Santa Clara** (52) whose 17th century doorway provides access to the Gothic-Mudejar church. The *Inmaculada* and the *San Juan Evangelista* figures are works by Montañés. Through a Gothic doorway the visitor reaches

the remains of the **Palace of the Infante (prince) Don Fabrique**, a tower built in 1252 with a square base and three sections. The first two are covered with ogival vaults and the third, with an octagonal vault. At the end of the street stands the **Convent of San Clemente** (53), used primarily as an exhibition hall. It is a large building erected by Alfonso X el Sabio. Its church, covered with 16th-century Mudejar coffer-work, is decorated with frescoes by Valdés Leal.

We recommend finishing off a walk in this area with a visit to the **Alameda de Hércules** (54). Built in the 16th century, the structure takes its name from the columns of a Roman temple which were brought from Mármoles street to support sculptures of Hercules and Julius Cesar. From this point, the visitor can return to the shopping district in just a few moments along Trajan and Amor de Dios streets.

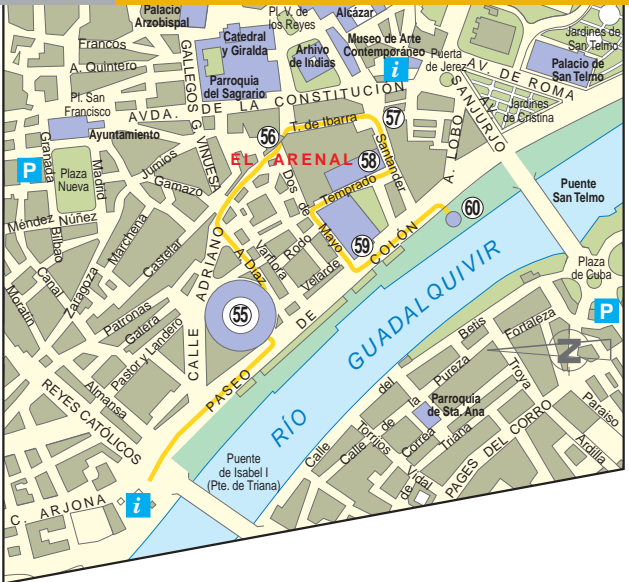
*Buses: Calle Torneo: C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4.
Alameda: 13, 14.*

VI. Arenal

The bullfighter's neighborhood par-excellence is the location of the Maestranza Bullring. It was previously a large open space between the Triana Door and the **Torre del Oro** (Golden Tower). The Paseo del Arenal, where Lope de Vega set the exploits of his picaresque heroes, was created in the 16th century. The myth of Don Juan Tenorio was also forged in this area.



Torre del Oro



This paseo (walk) begins at the **Plaza de toros** (Bullring) **de la Real Maestranza de Caballería** (55), 18th century structure with its famous Door of the Prince and magnificent gallery of semicircular arches. Opposite the bullring stands the statue of **Carmen la Cigarrera** (Carmen the, cigarette salesgirl) who, according to Merimée and Bizet, was killed on this spot by José, while the bullfighter Escamillo achieved glory in the bullring. Further along this route, Arfe street contains an interesting building of regional design, today a handicrafts market and the **Arco del Postigo** (56), the doorway through which oil from Aljarafe entered during the Almohade period. Nearby is the **Casa de la Moneda** (57) (Mint), an enormous industrial structure today refurbished as an exhibition center for the City Hall. The marvelous building, **Hospital de la Caridad** (58) (15th century) stands on Temprado street. It became famous under the direction of Miguel de Marañón who financed the works of the hospital and church, both designed by Leonardo de Figueroa. It contains the

famous paintings, *Postrimerías*, by Valdés Leal, and other representations of charity works. Opposite are the Arenal Exhibition Halls, including the new **Teatro de la Maestranza** (59), which hosts the city's opera and music programming. Continuing along the river bank, the visitor arrives at the famous **Torre del Oro** (60), built in 1220 next to the end of the old city wall to protect the port from hostile vessels. The tower was named after the gold-colored tiles used to cover it. Today it houses the **Museo Naval** (Naval Museum).

Boats depart daily from the wharf situated next to the Torre del Oro and navigate up the Guadalquivir river to the island of La Cartuja. On Sundays from May to October a passenger boat travels down the Guadalquivir from Seville to the river mouth at Sanlúcar.

Information:

 95 456 16 92.

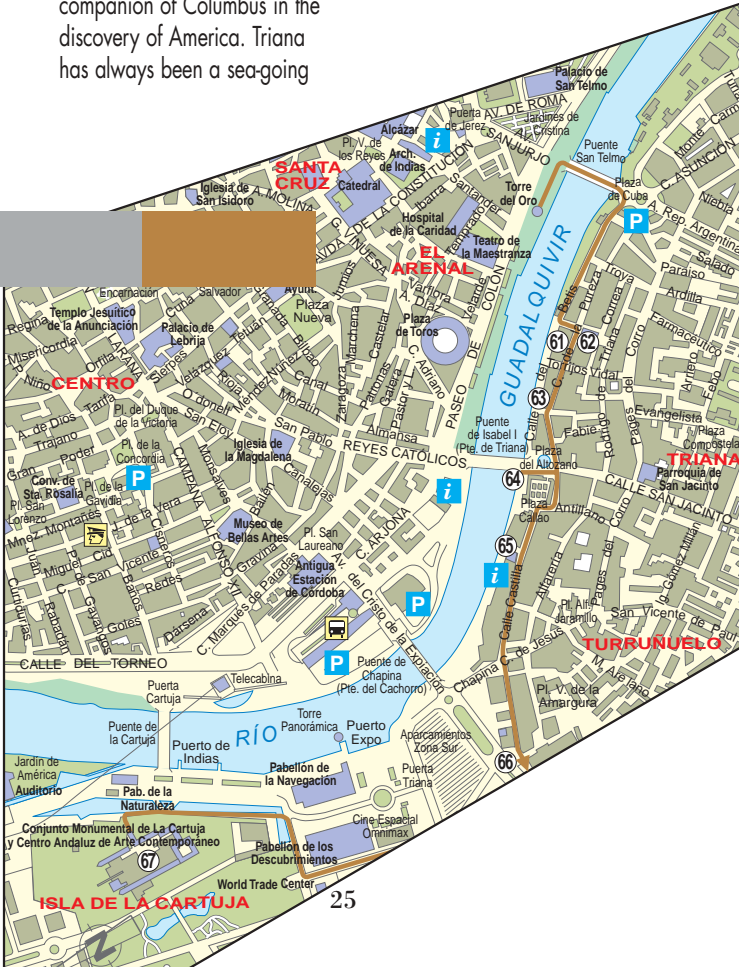
*Buses: Paseo Colón: C-3, C-4.
Cristina Gardens: 5.*

VII. Triana

Some believe that the name of this neighborhood comes from "tri" (three) and "ana" (rivers) since three rivers meet at this location. Others contend that the name comes from "Trajan", because it was founded by Trajan, the Roman emperor. It is the birthplace of bullfighters, folklore singers and historic personalities such as Rodrigo de Triana, companion of Columbus in the discovery of America. Triana has always been a sea-going



Triana Bridge



neighborhood and lived from this occupation up through the 20th century. Travelers of the Romantic period were captivated by the area's patios and its inhabitants, including the large number of gypsies who lived there. In 1852 the Triana bridge was built, becoming the emblem and pride of the neighborhood.

On the other side of the San Telmo bridge, the traveler arrives at Betis street, splendid decorative backdrop of the old Arrabal suburb with facades painted in lively colors. It preserves the walls and high defensive parapets of the 19th century and a large number of bars and taverns which make Betis a lively area. Along Duarte street, which stands next to the **Casa de las Columnas** (The House of the Columns) (61), the traveler arrives at the **Parish Church of Santa Ana** (62), Gothic temple which was the Cathedral of the Arrabal up until the 19th century. Begun by Alfonso X el Sabio (Alfonso X the Wise), it was finished in the 14th century. The church's interior is a mixture of splendor and sobriety unusual in Seville. Its main altarpiece and the Renaissance and Baroque tile

and wrought-iron work deserve special mention. In addition, it possesses a beautiful collection of processional 18th century silver work, used during the neighborhood's most popular festival, the "Corpus Chico" (Small Corpus). Continuing along Pureza street, which preserves the charm of old Triana, the traveler arrives at the **Chapel of the Marineros** (63) (Sailors), site of the virgin Esperanza de Triana, one of the most cherished images of the people of Seville.

Pureza street leads into **Altozano**, an area which was developed in the 19th century after the demolition of San Jorge castle. The saint's remains are preserved nearby in the **Small Chapel of Carmen** (64). Altozano marks the starting point of San Jacinto street, full of shops and people, the neighborhood's main thoroughfare. Alfarería street preserves a large number of stores and potter's workshops which produce the traditional style of Triana ceramics. From here, along San Jorge, the traveler arrives at the beginning of Castilla street and the infamous alley of the Inquisition, today lined with houses and patios

brimming with flowers. The **Parish Church of O** (65), 17th century building including a tower decorated with Triana tile work, presides over all the activity. Taking Castilla street, the traveler arrives at the **Chapel of Cristo de la Expiración** (66), church which contains the *Cristo del Cachorro*, masterpiece of Francisco Ruiz Gijón. The painting was inspired by the agony of a dying gypsy named "Cachorro", lending to the work its popular name. Behind the chapel and next to the World Trade Center is the entryway to the buildings of the **Cartuja Monumental Complex and Andalusian Center of Contemporary Art** (67).

(Visiting hours: Tuesday to Sunday from 11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.; Closed Mondays. ☎ 95 448 06 11). Near the Cartuja, we find the Isla Mágica Theme Park where visitors can journey to 16th century Seville, explore the New World, and enjoy amazing shows. Restaurants and shops are an added attraction in this theme park occupying 25 hectares. We recommend catching the C-1 bus at the stop opposite the Puerta Triana to explore the entire river bank with its view of the bridges built for Expo 92.

Buses: 5, 6, 40, 43, C-1, C-2, C-3.

La Barqueta Bridge

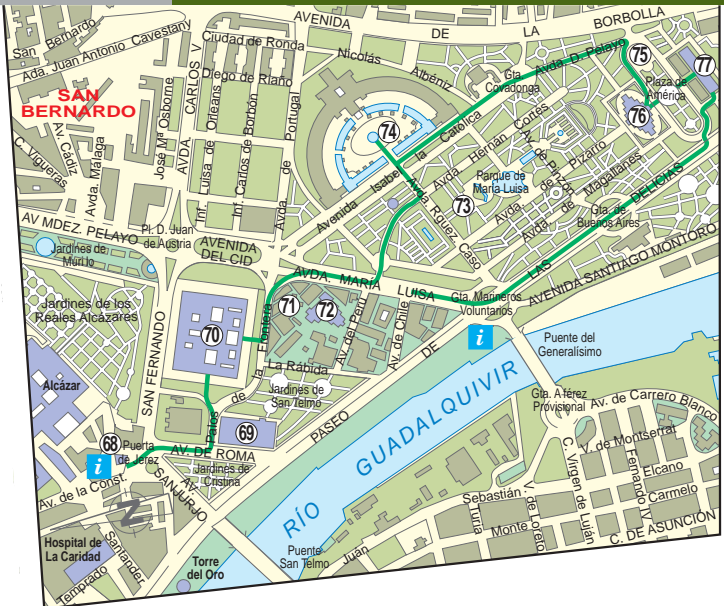


VIII. The park and its surroundings

This journey begins at the Puerta de Jerez (Jerez gate), an area which was developed in the mid-19th century when the wall's door was demolished and the Tagarete rivulet dried up. A garden was planted and the spot was transformed into a square in 1929. The only part of the old structure remaining today is the **Chapel of Maese Rodrigo** (68) which was formerly the university. Close by is the Alfonso XIII hotel, the most prestigious of Seville. On the other side of the hotel



Plaza de España



stands the **Palace of San Telmo** (69), splendid 17th century building, site of the Universidad de Mareantes (Navigators' University) and residence of the Dukes of Montpensier during the mid-19th century. Currently it is the seat of the Presidency of the Andalusia government. We recommend visiting the **Tobacco Factory** (70), which today houses the University of Seville, a building designed by Sebastian Van der Borcht in the 18th century. Its enormous foundation made it the largest public building in Spain after El Escorial. From the outside, the most interesting aspect of the structure is the façade of Fernando street, through which the visitor enters the vestibule with its double stairway and Watch Patio. The building's chapel, today no longer in use, contains the *Crucificado de la Buena Muerte*, painting by Juan de Mesa.

Between the Tobacco Factory and the park, the city built (for the Latin American exhibition of 1929) the **Casino de la Exposición** (71) and the **Lope de Vega Theatre** (72). Next to these, the **Park of María Luisa** (73), was donated in 1893 by the princess, Luisa

Fenanda de Orleans, and was renovated in 1913 and again in 1929. The park contains the **Plaza de España** (74), historic in style, built by Anibal González out of brick and ceramics. It consists of a semicircular structure with a tower at each end and a channel with bridges surrounding its inner circle. At the southern end of the park stands the **Plaza de América** (Square of America), consisting of three buildings also designed by Anibal González for the 1929 Exhibition: the **Royal Pavilion** (75), of Neo-Gothic style, the **Mudejar Pavilion** (76) (which contains the **Museum of Art and Popular Traditions**) and, finally, the **Plateresque Pavilion** (77). This last structure today houses the **Archaeological Museum**, considered one of the best in Spain.

We recommend continuing along the Avenida de la Palmera which preserves, next to a series of stately homes, a number of pavilions of the Latin American Exhibition of 1929.

Buses: C-1, C-2, 6, 34.

Museums and Art Centers

MUSEO DE BELLAS ARTES (The Museum of Fine Arts).

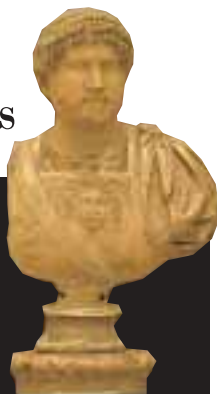
Set up in the old Convent of la Merced, built in the 18th century by Juan de Oviedo, it is arranged around three patios. Here the visitor can admire works by El Greco, Velázquez, Zurbarán and Valdés Leal. Especially interesting is the Murillo collection located in the convent's church.

MUSEO CATEDRALICIO (Cathedral Museum).

Located in the antechamber, chapel and sacristy halls of the Cathedral, it displays valuable collections of gold work, paintings, relics, jewels and religious attire.

MUSEO ARQUEOLÓGICO PROVINCIAL (Regional Archaeological Museum).

Important museum containing Roman objects found in the nearby city of Itálica, the Tartessian treasure unearthed at Carambolo and Oriental pieces. It is located in a Neo-Renaissance building designed by Anibal González for the Latin American exhibition of 1929.



The opening hours are for guideline purposes only. It is advisable to check at the Tourist Offices or at the monuments or museums.

Museo de Bellas Artes (The Museum of Fine Arts)

*Plaza del Museo, 9. Itinerary V.
Buses: C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, 43.
Hours: Wednesday to Saturday:
9 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Tuesday: 3 p.m.
to 8 p.m.; Sunday and holidays:
9 a.m. to 2 p.m.; Closed on
Mondays. ☎ 95 422 07 90*

Museo Catedralicio (Cathedral Museum)

*Plaza Virgen de los Reyes.
Itinerary I. Buses: 21, 22, 23, 24,
25, 26, 30, 31, 33, 34, 40, 41,
42, C-3, C-4. Hours: Monday to
Saturday: 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.;
Sunday and holidays: 2 to
6:00 p.m.; closed Mondays.
☎ 95 421 49 71*

Museo Arqueológico Provincial (Regional Archeological Museum)

*Plaza de America s/n. Itinerary
VIII. Buses: 6, 34, 53. Hours:
Wednesday to Saturday: 9 a.m.
to 8 p.m.; Tuesday: 3 p.m. to
8 p.m.; Sunday and holidays:
9 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.; Closed on
Mondays. ☎ 95 423 24 01*

**CONJUNTO
ARQUEOLÓGICO DE
ITÁLICA**
(Archaeological Collection
of Itálica).

Located in the nearby village of Santiponce, it contains archeological remains from this area. Nearby are the ancient amphitheater and the neighborhood of Hadrian which includes beautiful sculptures and mosaics from the Roman age.

**MUSEO DE ARTES Y
COSTUMBRES
POPULARES**

(Museum of Arts and Popular Traditions). Located in the Mudejar Pavilion, a regionalist building designed by Anibal González in 1914, it contains an interesting collection of old suits, winches, flour mills, as well as popular furniture of the 18th and 19th centuries.

**CARTUJA MONUMENTAL
COMPLEX AND
ANDALUSIAN CENTER
OF CONTEMPORARY
ART**

It has a permanent collection and halls dedicated to temporary exhibitions.

*Conjunto Arqueológico
de Itálica (Archaeological
Collection of Itálica)*

*Santiponce, Avda. de Extremadura,
2. Plaza de Armas bus station,
☎ 95 490 80 40. Hours from
Tuesday to Saturday from 8:30
a.m. to 8:30 p.m., Sundays from
9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
☎ 95 599 73 76*

*Museo de Artes y Costumbres
Populares (Museum of Arts
and Popular Traditions)*

*Pabellón Mudejar, Plaza de
América. Itinerary VIII. Buses: 6,
34, 53. Hours: Wednesday to
Saturday: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.;
Tuesday: 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.;
Sunday and holidays: 9 a.m. to
2:30 p.m.; Closed on Mondays.
☎ 95 423 25 76*

*Cartuja Monumental
Complex and Andalusian
Center of Contemporary Art*

*Itinerary VII. Buses: C-1 and C-2.
Open: Tuesday to Saturday
from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Sundays from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Closed Mondays.
☎ 95 503 70 96.*

*Casa Museo de la Condesa
de Lebrija (Museum/House
of the Countess of Lebrija)*

*Calle Cuna, 8. Itinerary IV. Buses:
10, 11, 12, 15, 20, 24, 27, 32.
Hours: Mondays and Fridays from
11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.
Saturday 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
☎ 95 421 81 83.*

CASA MUSEO DE LA CONDESA DE LEBRIJA (Museum/House of the Countess of Lebrija). Sixteenth century palace, refurbished in the 19th century, it has an important collection of Roman mosaics and pieces from Italica arranged around its lower patio.


MUSEO TAURINO (Bullfighting Museum). Exhibits works of bullfighting art of all ages, including a cape painted by Picasso and sculptures by Benlliure.

MUSEO MARÍTIMO (Maritime Museum). This small museum contains a selection of objects, engravings and drawings of subjects related to the port of Seville.

FUNDACIÓN FOCUS (Focus Foundation). Located in the Hospital of Los Venerables, 17th century building, site of cultural exhibitions and concerts.

SALA DE EXPOSICIONES DEL MONASTERIO DE SAN CLEMENTE (Exhibition hall of the Monastery of San Clemente). Holds exhibitions in the Gothic-Mudejar monastery.


Museo Taurino (Bullfighting Museum)

Plaza de Toros de la Real Maestranza. Paseo de Colón. Itinerary VI. Buses: C-3, C-4, 5, 41. Hours: Daily from 9:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 3 to 7 p.m. Days of bullfights from 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
 95 422 45 77

Museo Marítimo (Maritime Museum)

Torre de Oro. Paseo Colón. Itinerary VI. Buses: C-3, C-4, 5, 41. Hours: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. from Tuesday to Friday and 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. Closed August. Holidays by appointment only. Closed Mondays.
 95 422 24 19

Fundación Focus (Focus Foundation)

Plaza de los Venerables, 8. Itinerary I. Buses: C-3, C-4, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 33, 34. Hours from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Guided tour.
 95 425 26 96

Sala de Exposiciones del Monasterio de San Clemente (Exhibition Hall of the Monastery of San Clemente)

Calle Santa Clara, 91. Itinerary V. Buses: C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4. Hours from 11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Closed Mondays and Sunday afternoons.
 95 490 48 77

Parks and Gardens



Seville is a city of orange trees which fill the streets with the smell of orange blossoms every spring. As a result of the city's Moorish heritage, the gardens of Seville are, for the most part, peaceful and hidden away. The most emblematic of Sevillian gardens is that which belongs to the Alcázar, of Moorish design, with streams, waterfalls, ceramic work and smatterings of jasmine and bougainvillea.

The Park of María Luisa is one of the city's largest. With a surface area greater than 400,000 meters, it was originally built as a Romantic garden for the palace of San Telmo on the occasion of the 1929 Latin American Exhibition by the Frenchman, Forestier. *Itinerary VIII.*
Buses: C-1, C-2, 6, 34

Park of María Luisa



The Murillo gardens are also interesting, bordering on the walls of the Alcázar and leading into the Santa Cruz neighborhood. They are very Sevillian in style, full of arcades and foliage, ceramic work and abundant flowers (*Itinerary I. Buses: C-3, C-4, 1*). We also recommend visiting the gardens of the **Valle**, adjoining a section of the historic city wall (*Itinerary III. Buses: 1, 10, 11, 12*). The **Parque de las Delicias** (garden of delights), (*Itinerary VI. Buses C-3, C-4 and 5*), and the **Paseo del Marqués Alcalde de Contadero** (Promenade of the Marques Alcalde de Contadero) (*Itinerary VI. Buses C-3, C-4, 5*) adorn the banks of the Guadalquivir. The following may also be visited: in Triana, **Los Príncipes Park**; in Seville-East, **Amate Park**, in addition to the new Garden of el Prado, inaugurated in June 1997. For Expo 92, the city planted gardens along the right bank of the river

which leads into Torneo street, creating the **Park of the Alamillo**, the garden of the **Guadalquivir** and the **Garden of San Jerónimo**. *Expo 92.*
Buses: 2, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4

Although it is not exactly a garden, the inhabitants of Seville enjoy the **Cemetery of San Fernando** as if it were. Its Romantic design, adorned with bower trees, hedges, and an interesting group of mausoleums (belonging to, for example, famous bullfighters such as Joselito el Gallo) make it a quiet and peaceful area for relaxation.
North area of the city.
Bus: 10

Cultural Activities and Shows

Music and dance

The most important festivals and series include:

- **Ancient Music Festival**, in March at the Lope de Vega Theatre, the Alcázar and some churches of the historic city center.
- **Festival of New Spanish Music**, also in March, organized by the University at the assembly room of the Polytechnic School.
- **International Festival of Movie Soundtracks**, in May, at the theater of La Maestranza, with concerts of sound tracks accompanied by projections of movies.
- **Spring Festival**, in June, organized by the Juventudes Musicales (Young musicians) at the assembly hall of the Real Maestranza de Caballería, with concerts and recitals of chamber music.
- **Summer Festival**, in June, July and August at the Theatre of La Maestranza, with the participation of important international figures.
- **Opera Season**, throughout the year at the Theatre of La Maestranza.
- **Open-air Opera Festival**, in September at the Auditorium of La Cartuja.
- **Biennial of Flamenco Art**, whose next edition will be in 2000. Gathers the most important representatives of this art and is considered to be the world's most important event of its kind.
- **Jazz Festival**, in February and March, at the Theatre of La Maestranza.



During the rest of the year, the Theatre of La Maestranza holds **concerts** of the Seville Symphonic Orchestra nearly every Thursday and Friday, as well as a large number of performances by important foreign orchestras.



Pop and rock music are performed at the Auditorium of La Cartuja and in the Palenque, in the theme park.

- **Teatro de La Maestranza.** Paseo de Colón, 22. Itinerary VI. Buses: C-3, C-4, 5, 41, 40, 42 ☎ 95 422 33 44
- **Lope de Vega Teatro.** Avda. de María Luisa. Itinerary VIII. Buses: C-1, C-2, 34, 53 ☎ 95 459 08 53
- **Auditorio de La Cartuja (Auditorium of La Cartuja).** Isla de la Cartuja. Buses: C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4 ☎ 95 448 19 92
- **Sala Apolo.** Bustos Taverast, 11. Itinerary III. Buses: 10, 11, 12, 15, 20, 24, 27, 32 ☎ 95 421 75 79

Theatre

- The **Teatro Lope de Vega** is the hub of theater programming in Seville, staging performances by the most important national theater companies.
- The **Teatro Central** represents new genres of theater.
- The **Teatro Municipal Alameda** gathers independent groups. It hosts, in May, the **Puppets and Marionettes Festival**, as well as theater series for children.
- The **Teatro Imperial** puts on works by Spanish authors and performances of Spanish Song.
- The **Sala Imperdible** hosts young artists and independent companies.
- **Teatro Lope de Vega.** Avda. de María Luisa. Itinerary VIII. Buses: C-1, C-2, 34, 53 ☎ 95 459 08 53
- **Teatro Central.** Isla de la Cartuja. Buses: C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, 2. ☎ 95 446 07 80
- **Teatro Municipal Alameda.** Calle Calatrava. Itinerary V. Buses: C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, 2, 13, 14 ☎ 95 490 01 64.
- **Teatro Imperial.** Calle Sierpes, 25. Itinerary IV. Buses: 13, 14, 43 ☎ 95 422 68 78
- **Sala Imperdible.** Plaza de San Antonio de Padua, 9. Itinerary V. Buses: C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, 13, 14 ☎ 95 438 82 19

Nighttime shows

For a fun time on the town, we recommend visiting Seville's famous **tablaos de Flamenco**.

- **Los Gallos** (*Plaza de Santa Cruz, 11 ☎ 95 421 69 81*), located in the tourist area of Santa Cruz, boasts performances by the stars of the Flamenco world.
- **El Patio Sevillano** (*Paseo de Cristóbal Colón, 11 A ☎ 95 421 41 20*), offers performances of Flamenco, Classic Spanish Dance, Spanish Song and regional dances.
- **El Arenal** (*Calle Rodo, 7 ☎ 95 421 64 92*), which puts on professional and spectacular shows.

The local daily newspapers publish the city's show programming and can provide the visitor with much more detailed information.

Art Galleries and Antique Shops



The Alfalfa neighborhood, especially around the Cabeza del Rey Don Pedro Street and adjacent streets, contains a large number of antique shops and galleries which exhibit and sell contemporary art. The rest of the city's antique shops are located in the shopping district. In these streets the traveler can find a large number of stores for the purchase of art and antiques.

- The **Antiques Fair** is held every year in the old Plaza de Armas train station or in the Palacio de Exposiciones y Congresos (Exhibition and Convention Center).
- Another opportunity for buying and selling antiques is the **market** held on Thursdays on the Feria Street.

Sporting Events

Horse Racing

The Pineda de Sevilla club holds international competitions. The racing season runs from January to March. Jumping, hitching and riding contests are held year-round.

Club Pineda
Avenida de Jerez.
☎ 95 423 63 06



For Golf Lovers

- **Club Zaudin.** 18 holes. Mairena-Tomares Road, km. 1.5. ☎ 95 415 41 60
- **Club de Golf Pineda.** 18 holes. Avenida de Jerez. ☎ 95 461 33 99
- **Golf's Country La Rocina.** 18 holes. Isla Mayor Road, km. 0,8, Aznalcazar ☎ 95 575 08 06
- **Real Club de Golf.** 18 holes. Sevilla-Utrera Road, km. 3,2 (Montequinto). ☎ 95 412 43 01



Eating and Drinking

The tremendous variety of Sevillian cuisine is based around home cooking. The most famous dishes are Flamenco Eggs, Sautéed Kidneys with Sherry, stuffed artichokes and fried fish (the true specialty of the cities of Cádiz, Seville and Málaga).

The inhabitants of Seville are not big restaurant goers; nonetheless, the city offers excellent restaurants serving all the specialties of Andalusian, Spanish and international gastronomy. The most popular way to eat in this city is "ir de tapeo", eat a series of small dishes of food, usually shared amongst groups of friends. In fact, the majority of culinary customs are based around this tradition. To get to know authentic Sevillian food, the visitor must taste as many dishes as possible from the wide and varied selection of foods offered in bars and taverns. Salads, Gazpacho, Salmorejo and chopped pork are typical summer dishes which help beat the heat. During Lent, most of the tapas consumed are based around codfish. And throughout the



year most bars serve the exquisite ham of the Huelva sierras, the prawns of Sanlúcar and fried fish. These delicacies are washed down with local wines such as Manzanilla, or the product of nearby regions such as Sherry and Montilla or, of course, golden beer.

Nearly all of the city's streets contain bars in which the visitor can try tapas. In the Santa Cruz district, a large number of establishments serve some very tasty tapas. The Alfalfa district has a series of open-air bars, very lively during the summer. In Triana, in Betis and nearby streets, a large number of bars and terraces overlook the river. Arenal contains some traditional establishments where the visitors can enjoy fish purchased from nearby fried-fish shops.

In terms of desserts, we recommend tasting the

exquisite sweets made in the city's convents such as the Cortadillos de cidra of Santa Inés or the famous Candied Egg Yolks of San Leandro. The nearby town of Castilleja is famous for a wide range of

desserts such as Crumbles, Tortes, Sponge Cake and home-style sweets such as Sweet Bread Fritters, Pestiños and Gañotes. We must not forget the famous "mantecados" from Estepa.

Shopping

Seville offers a wide selection of shops for buying arts and crafts, clothing, leather goods, gifts, etcetera and its shopping districts are always full of people and activity. We recommend visiting the following areas:

- The **Historic center**, around La Campana and the pedestrian streets of Tetúan and Sierpes, which include traditional shops with ceramics, guitars, flamenco costumes, fans, embroidery, as well as modern shops of fashion, music, etcetera.
- **Nervión**, near the station of Santa Justa, contains several department stores.
- **Los Remedios Triana**, on the other side of the river which skirts Triana, is the location of several boutiques.



- The **ceramics market** is based in Triana.

The biggest open-air **markets** are those of the Plaza del Duque and the Plaza de La Magdalena, which sell leather work and costume jewelry. The most traditional event is held on Thursdays on Feria street.

At Night

The inhabitants of Seville know how to enjoy their free time and the city offers a wide selection of night spots.

- The area surrounding the Cathedral contains a large number of quiet bars and cafeterias, ideal for having a drink and talking with friends.
- The Santa Cruz district and the Argote de Molina street are recommended visits for the first drink of the night.
- Betis and Alfalfa streets offer a wide range of bars and discotheques with a lot of nighttime activity.
- For drinking late into the night we recommend the streets of Marqués de



Paradas, Julio César and Adriano, near the old station of the Plaza de Armas.

- During the summer, because of the heat, the most enjoyable spots are the numerous open-air bars set up along both sides of the river. For more detailed information, ask for a free copy of the city's entertainment guide, *El Giradillo*, at the Tourist Information Office.

Festivals of General Interest

Andalusia celebrates its festivals with passion and abandonment. Seville, as the region's capital, hosts some of the most important events. When the orange trees begin to blossom, Seville decks itself out for its famous Semana Santa (Holy Week) and Feria de Abril (April Fair).

The city's most famous celebration, **Semana Santa** was begun in the 14th

century. In the 17th century it assumed the traits which it maintains today, coinciding with the golden age of Sevillian religious images. This is the period of the creation of Jesús del Gran Poder, La Macarena, and the Christ of Cachorro, pivotal images of the processions.

Semana Santa in Seville spans the 7 days of Easter, with the staging of daily

processions, as well as the 40 days of Lent, necessary for the preparations. The celebration lasts from Palm Sunday to Easter day and includes the participation of 57 brotherhoods.

The other big celebration, the **Feria de Abril** (April Fair), was created in the mid-19th century as an agricultural and cattle fair. Slowly it turned into a fair for the celebration of the Andalusian countryside within the city. For a couple of months Sevillians work to assemble an artificial city of canvass booths, lights and small lanterns. Then, during the celebration, the city's men flock to the event dressed in short jackets, boots and chaps, and the women wearing colorful dresses with ruffles. It is worth mentioning the **Romería** (pilgrimage) del

Rocío. The pilgrims come from all around and travel by cart and by horse to the sanctuary of the Virgen del Rocío in the village of Almonte, Huelva, to see the procession.

The procession is solemn, but the uniforms and dress of the different Brotherhoods are colorful. Many of the streets along the path are covered with white awnings, and the streets, with flowers and aromatic plants.

The biggest celebration of the Guadalquivir, the Seville river, is the **Velá** (night) of **Santa Ana**, held in the sailor's neighborhood of Triana. It takes place on the 24th, 25th and 26th of July, coinciding with the celebrations of Saint James and Santa Ana (the neighborhood's patron saint).

April Fair



Trade Fairs

Numerous fairs are held in Seville with the participation of domestic and foreign companies.



The most important events are:

- Expoarte, in December.
- Expojuventud (Exhibition for young people), in December.
- National Art Fair of Brotherhoods in February.
- National Antiques Fair in March.

- EXPO-OCIO (leisure activities fair) in May.

- SICAB, Horse Fair, in November.

Exhibition and Convention Center. Avda. Alcalde Luis Uruñuela (Seville-East)

☎ 95 447 87 00

Getting around the City

Seville is a city made for walking. The majority of the historic center is made up of pedestrian streets and of narrow, winding streets, making walking the easiest mode of travel, at least in the center.

- The city **bus** network is based around four lines- C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4- which follow circular routes, following the circular road networks of the city. Four transversal lines and a series of radial lines which lead into the center from the four points of the compass complete the bus network. The main bus

stops are located in the Plaza Nueva and the Plaza de la Encarnación (both in the historic center), La Barqueta and the Prado de San Sebastián.

Bus information:

☎ 95 441 11 52

City buses:

- Plaza de Armas Station

☎ 95 490 80 40

- Prado de San Sebastián Station

☎ 95 441 71 11

Taxi stops are located on several central streets and squares. Taxis, though, can be hailed any place in the

city when they show the libre (free) sign or a green light.

☎ 95 467 55 55,
95 458 00 00
and 95 462 22 22.

All of the on ramps to the motorways and national highways depart from the circular road SE-30 which also has numerous entryways into the city's center. The historic center contains several parking lots.

Post offices and telephones

Main office:
Avda. de la Constitución, 32.
☎ 902 19 71 97
Other offices: Calle San Vicente 16, near the Museum of Fine Arts. ☎ 95 490 51 04 and calle San Jacinto, ☎ 95 433 37 48. Parcel Post: Avenida de la Raza. ☎ 95 461 56 95

- **Telephone.** Public exchange, Plaza de la Gavidia, 2. The city contains a large number of telephone booths for local, national and international calls. We recommend using telephone cards which can be acquired in Tobacco and newspaper shops.

Emergency Services

• Health Emergencies

- Special emergency services (SEU) ☎ 061

- Red Cross

☎ 95 435 78 61

- Emergencies

☎ 95 422 22 22

• Police

- National police ☎ 091

Headquarters:

Avda. Blas Infante

☎ 95 428 93 00

- City police ☎ 092.

Headquarters:

Avenida Américo Vespucio, 35

La Cartuja

☎ 95 446 72 11

- Guardia Civil

Avda. La Borbolla, 8

☎ 95 423 19 02

- Civil Protection.

☎ 95 423 40 40

• Fire department

☎ 080

• Tráfico

Ctra. Sevilla-Utrera

☎ 95 462 41 00

• Lost and found

Diego de Riaño, 2

☎ 95 421 50 64

• Consumer Information.

Avenida de Portugal, 2

☎ 95 423 18 22

Excursions around Seville

Nearby natural parks

In about an hour, along the Autovía (motorway) de los Descubrimientos, in the direction of Huelva, the traveler reaches the **Doñana National Park**, declared a Biosphere Reserve by the UNESCO. It is the largest aviary reserve in Europe, located next to the river's mouth, on the right-hand bank. Its richness is the result of good climatic conditions and its geographic location along the bird migration routes. It encompasses three different ecosystems: sand dunes, pastures and swamps.

Acebucho Visitor Reception Center, Matalascañas (Huelva).

☎ 959 43 04 32,

Nature Park Information of the Doñana Area (Almonte, Huelva)

☎ 959 45 01 59

The biological reserve of the **Natural Park of the Aracena Sierra and the Aroche peaks** is located at the Western end of the Sierra Morena. Its vegetation consists of thick forests of chestnut, cork and oak trees. It is a good area for hunting big game and climbing. It is dotted with mountains villages such as Alajar, Castaño de Robledo and Aracena, with its castle and Grotto of Marvels. The nearby lakes of Aracena and Zufre offer facilities for fishing and water sports.

Natural Park of Sierra de Aracena Office:

Plaza Alta

☎ 959 12 84 75



Roman city of Itálica

Interesting towns and cities

The remains of the Roman city of **Itálica** are another must-see visit, today located in the town of Santiponce, 10 minutes from the capital. Founded by the general Scipio, this ancient city gave two emperors to Rome, Trajan and Hadrian. The area open to the public includes the neighborhood built by Hadrian, a theater located in the old center and a modern park

surrounding the amphitheater, one of the largest of the Roman empire with capacity for 25,000 spectators. The Archaeology Museum of Seville exhibits some mosaics and a large number of sculptures and other objects from Itálica. *Archaeological Complex of Itálica.*


☎ 95 599 65 83.

Tourist Office of Santiponce.

☎ 95 599 80 28.

The National IV motorway, in the direction of Córdoba, takes the traveler to the Campiña, the most fertile and heavily populated region of the province, with a great number of monuments. 30 km from Seville lies the town of **Carmona**, at the center of the province. Established by the Phoenicians, it later became an important Roman city, as shown by its Necropolis. Other interesting monuments are the Roman Amphitheater, the Alcázar de la Puerta de Sevilla, of Moorish origin, the Alcázar Almohade of the King don Pedro, today site of a Parador de Turismo, with a tower similar to that of the Giralda. The city preserves the atmosphere of an *Arab medina*, with narrow streets full of religious buildings and splendid palaces, one of which houses the hotel, Casa de Carmona.

Tourist Information:


 95 419 09 55.

At the border with the province of Córdoba stands the city of sun and towers, **Écija**, 88 km from Seville. A rich grain-producing village, bathed by the river Genil, it was a Phoenician and then a Roman settlement. It preserves an interesting

collection of mosaics from the latter period. The city reached its greatest glory during the 17th and 18th centuries during which it acquired the name of "city of the towers." Today it preserves 11 towers, 15 steeples and a large number of temples, palaces, and lookouts which make it the province's richest trove of monuments. Its religious monuments include the churches of Santa María, San Gil and the Convento de los Descalzos. Other interesting architectural sites include beautiful lookout points and the palaces of the Marqueses of Peñaflor and the Condes de Valerde.

Tourist Information.


Cánovas del Castillo, 4.

 95 590 29 33.

Osuna is located 80 kms. from Seville along the highway A-92 N-334, in the direction of Antequera. It is a ducal village which came to prominence in the 16th century, period in which its most important monuments, the Colegiata and the University, were built. It has a small archeological museum in the Torre del Agua and an assortment of palaces of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.

Tourist Information.

Plaza Mayor.

 95 582 14 00.

Estepa is located along the same highway, 110 km. from Seville, and its tower overlooks the surrounding countryside. It maintains a walled area and a number of religious constructions. It is famous for its mantecados (lard cakes).

Tourist information.
Avda. de Andalucía.
☎ 95 591 27 71.

Sixty nine kilometers from the capital city of Seville, in a fertile valley bathed by the Corbones river, we come upon the city of **Marchena**. Attracting us with unspoiled charm, we enter into a world of artists, monuments, folklore and cuisine... all in a lovely setting enveloped by a long and interesting past. *Tourist information:*

San Francisco, 43
☎ 95 584 61 67

Church of San Pedro in Carmona



Tourist Information

International Code: 34
Tourist Information Telephone Number

Turespaña: ☎ 901 300 600

www.tourspain.es

Tourism Office of the Andalucía Regional Government

- Avenida de la Constitución, 21 B

☎ 95 422 14 04

- San Pablo Airport ☎ 95 444 91 28

- Santa Justa Station ☎ 95 453 76 26

City Tourism Offices

- Paseo de las Delicias, 9

☎ 95 423 44 65

- Seville Information Center. Calle Arjona

☎ 95 450 56 00

Seville Tourism

Plaza del Triunfo, 1.

☎ 95 450 10 01

Fax 95 450 08 98

Isla Mágica Theme Park

☎ 902 16 17 16 Fax 95 556 12 70

PARADORES DE ESPAÑA

Reservation Centre

Calle Requena, 3 - 28013 Madrid

☎ 91 516 66 66. Fax 91 516 66 57

www.parador.es

Parador de Carmona

☎ 95 414 10 10 Fax 95 414 17 12

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