



Routes Sevilla



Sevilla

Practical city guide / Map

Sevilla



Andalucía



Geography and history

Monuments and museums

Festivals and traditions

Gastronomy and crafts



Andalucía



Seville was founded by Hercules according to the mythology, but the truth in fact is very different, the first settlement was made by the Tartessians in the eighth century B.C., it was later occupied by Phoenicians and Carthaginians. The river is navigable as far as the city making it a strategically place for trade in inland Andalucía.

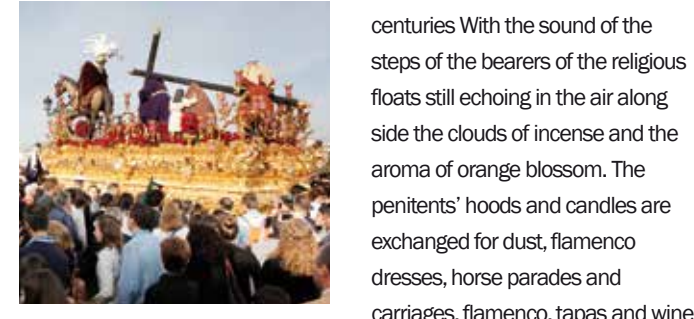
One of the most important aspects of the city of Seville is its impressive heritage. Few places in the world can boast like the local people from Seville do of this incomparable mixture of cultures that make up the city: churches, palaces, towers, museums, city walls, plazas and streets make up an offer that never fails to amaze the visitors. Let's start with the **Cathedral and its Giralda tower (1)**, which was the ancient minaret of the Almohad mosque, work on it began in 1184 by Ahmed Ibn Baso and was finished in 1198 by Ali de Gomara. In 1365 an earthquake destroyed the original upper copper spheres. To crown the new bell tower a sculpted bronze figure was added, the work of Bartolomé Morel, symbolising the virtue of "Faith". This figure, popularly known as the Giraldillo, is a weathervane, which gave the tower its name of la Giralda. The monumental complex of the **Reales Alcázares palaces (2)**, just a stone's throw from the Cathedral, dates back to the year 700: it was the chosen residence of the Moorish chiefs, built in several different areas each a walled enclosure, one is the Casa de los Príncipes. After the Reconquest this house became the residence of Spanish monarchs.



From the Puerta del León, that opens onto the walled turrets of the Plaza del Triunfo, you enter the sumptuous interior of the Reales Alcázares: the Patio de las Muñecas (Patio of dolls) with its sumptuous decorated tiles and stuccoed Arabesque work; the Patio de las Doncellas (Patio of the Maidens), a splendid example of Andalusian Mudejar architecture; the Salón de Embajadores (Salon of the Ambassadors), the main hall of the palace; the Salón de Carlos V, with magnificent decoration with tiles and Flemish tapestries; the Royal Apartments, with rooms redecorated in the eighteenth century. In addition to all this, Seville has quality museums, not only because of the exhibits they house but also because of the beautiful buildings they are housed in and their historic importance. Other monuments that are worth a mention are: the **Torre del Oro (15)**; La **Real Maestranza de Caballería** (bullring) (17); the **Hospital de la Caridad (16)**; the **palace of San Telmo (42)**; the **Archbishop's palace (5)**; the **Town Hall (45)**; **Archivo de las Indias (3)**; **Pilate's House (56)**; the **hospital de los Venerables (4)**; the **hospital de las Cinco Llagas** (housing the Parliament of Andalucía) (69); the **Basílicas of Gran Poder (64)** and **Macarena (70)**, the **Palace Las Dueñas (80)**, and the numerous convents.

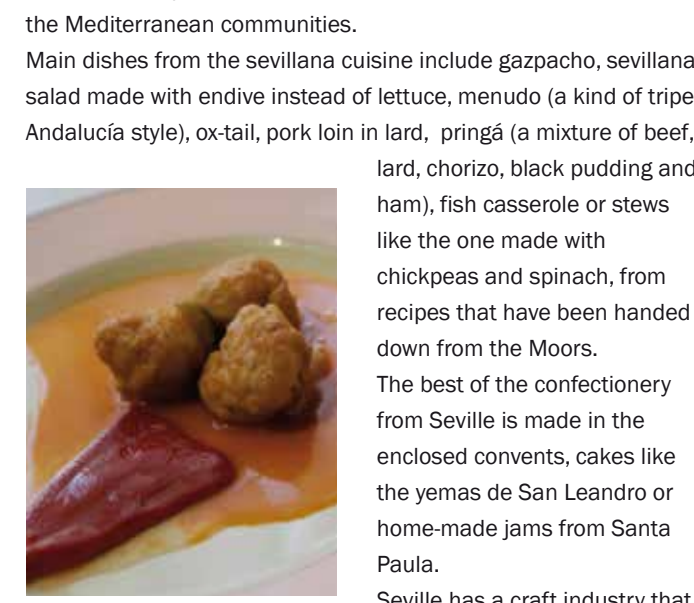
At the beginning of spring the city of Seville undergoes a change, it varies in colour and smells different, the show the city of Seville stages at this time of the year is unique and something you will not forget. The religious festival that the city of Seville celebrates at Easter has earned well-deserved universal fame. Visitors come to the capital of Andalucía to witness this solemn celebration unequalled in the Christian world. The main part of the festival is prepared by the different religious guilds and penitents in their processions through the streets of the city, the floats or pasos are followed by long lines of nazarenos, echoes of the saetas (sacred songs in flamenco style sung during Holy Week processions), the pasos of Christ and the Virgin Mary (series of floats carried in procession with images of Christ or the Virgin Mary in tableaux depicting part of the Easter story) mystery and harmony (the pasos of the Virgin Mary are popularly called pallium processions). All this with impressive ancient religious images of great artistic value that the local people are very devoted to. Seville is a centre of religious art, not only in Spain but Internationally. This craftsmanship includes sculptors of religious imagery, goldsmiths, silversmiths, carpenters, embroiderers, candlemakers, etc. who continue working today using the same techniques that were used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. With the sound of the steps of the bearers of the religious floats still echoing in the air along side the clouds of incense and the aroma of orange blossom. The penitents' hoods and candles are exchanged for dust, flamenco dresses, horse parades and carriages, flamenco, tapas and wine

The gastronomy in Seville reflects its past. It is closely linked to the Andalusian cuisine and includes ingredients from the nearby areas as its own. This is the case of the serrano ham, shellfish from Cádiz and Huelva or manchego cheese. Olive oil is a main ingredient that comes from the relationship Seville has with the Mediterranean communities. Main dishes from the sevillana cuisine include gazpacho, sevillana salad made with endive instead of lettuce, menudo (a kind of tripe Andalucía style), ox-tail, pork loin in lard, pringá (a mixture of beef, lard, chorizo, black pudding and ham), fish casserole or stews like the one made with chickpeas and spinach, from recipes that have been handed down from the Moors. The best of the confectionery from Seville is made in the enclosed convents, cakes like the yemas de San Leandro or home-made jams from Santa Paula. Seville has a craft industry that is led by its ceramics and pottery. The ceramics are made in the Triana quarter and the origins are back in Moorish times. La Cartuja also makes china, it was founded by Charles Pickman dating back to 1839. Today the city of Seville has many shops where you can buy all different art and craft products like shawls, embroidered articles, lace, fans, musical instruments, saddlery and harnesses, flamenco dresses and accessories.

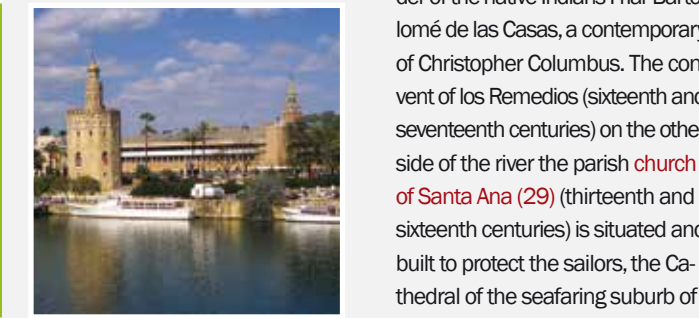


in the streets of the Real fairground for the April fair in Seville. The very first fair was opened at Prado de San Sebastián in 1847 and was exclusively a stock fair. The actual fair has changed completely. Other festivals worth mentioning are Corpus Christi, the open air dance in honour of Santiago and Santa Ana (in the Triana quarter), the procession of the image of Our Lady of Reyes (Patroness of Seville) or the Cavalcade of the Three Wise Men (the oldest of its kind in Spain).

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for overseas operations in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The impact those years had, left a deep mark on the city in the form of numerous civil, religious and administrative buildings. Places linked with Christopher Columbus, who stayed at the Cartuja monastery (fifteenth to eighteenth centuries) when he was in Seville, situated in the centre of the site of the Expo 92, and other places like the ancient San Lauro school (sixteenth century), where his son Hernando built a house and market garden, as well as a complete range of architectural styles. These marks of the American influence can be put into three categories. First of all, the port area which is a vital part of the past, the first voyages of Magellan and Elcano started from the quay here. El Arenal is on the left hand side of the river and includes the ancient Atrazanas or boat yards (thirteenth to eighteenth centuries), they served as an arsenal and a deposit for provisions. The two symbolic towers **Torre del Oro (Gold) (15)** and **Torre de la Plata (Silver)** and the stretch of the Moorish almohade walls (twelfth and thirteenth centuries) that makes up the old Customs House, where goods coming into the city were stored. Then there is the Arquillo de la Plata and the Casa de Contratación, situated in the Alcázar castle, this organisation controlled the traffic in the river and organised fleets. The precious metals went down to the Casa de la Moneda or Royal Mint (sixteenth to eighteenth centuries), where according to an eye



which was built between 1925 and 1931 and joins the Puerta de Jerez with the Plaza de Cuba. Further on you come to the bridge of los Remedios, that has joined the old city ring road with the Los Remedios suburb since 1968. The last bridge to be built over the river Guadalquivir was erected in 1991 on the occasion of the Universal Exposition that was held the following year. It is the bridge of

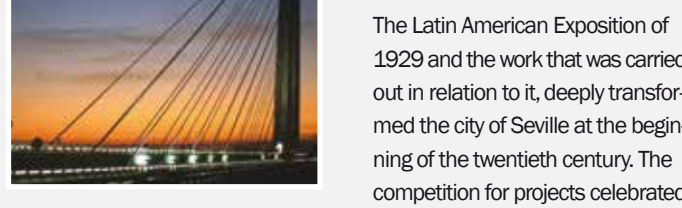


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bridge that is a symbol of the Expo 1992 for many local people, the Barqueta bridge. It connects the north of the Cartuja with the historic part of the city of Seville. This bridge was built over the river that flows past the foot of the Cartuja, set on pillars on the opposite bank by means of rafts in 1989. Continuing along the calle Torneo you come to the Cartuja bridge, a pedestrian bridge built in 1991 that

The Latin American Exposition of 1929



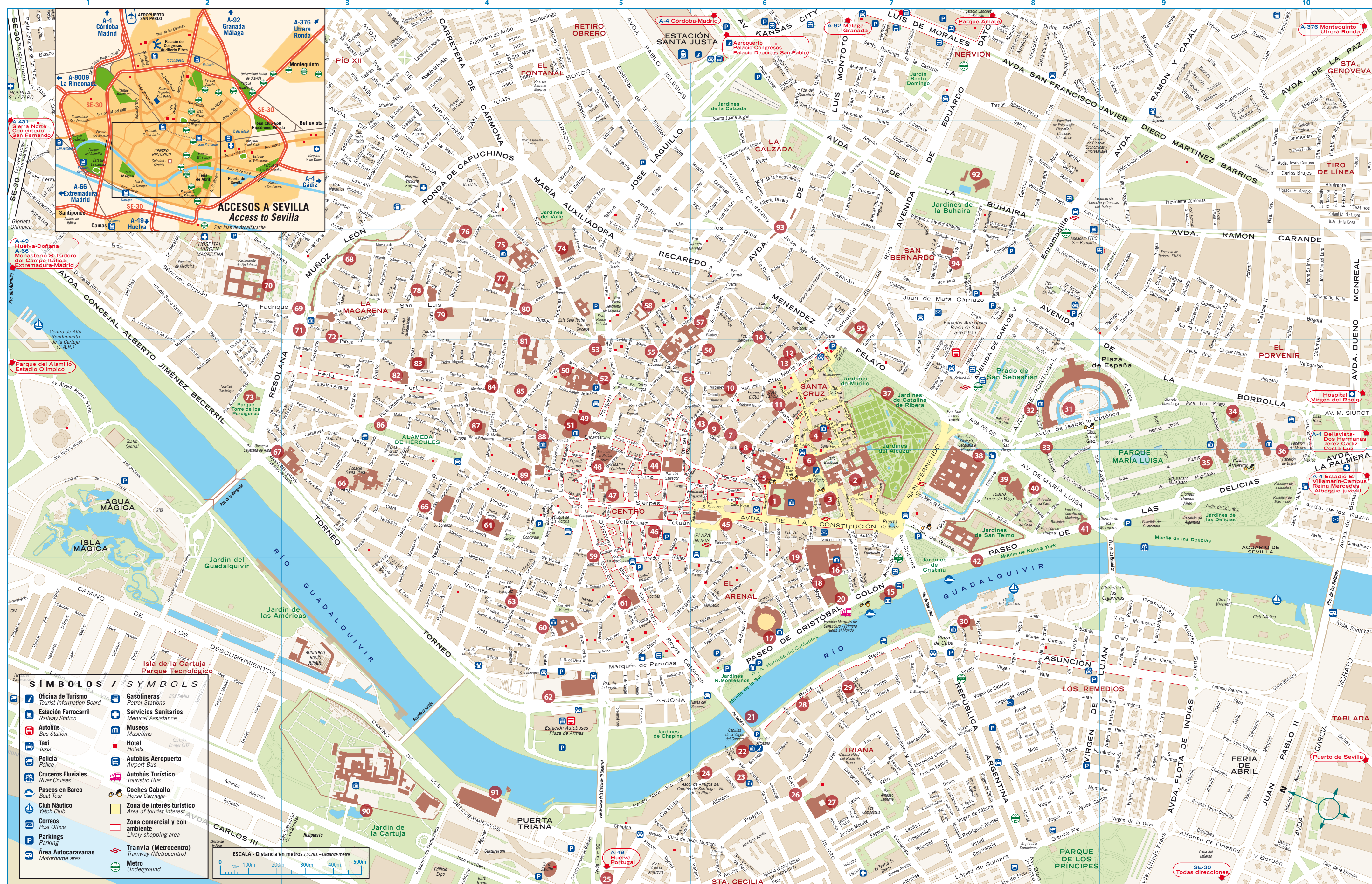
links this street with the **Monastery of Santa María de las Cuevas (89)**. Further on you come to the bridge of Cristo de la Expiración, also called the Cachorro, that takes traffic into Triana, it is also the natural exit to Huelva. This bridge has a unusual feature, its pedestrian parts are covered by canvas awnings which personalises its look and provides shade in the summer months. On to one of the most emblematic bridges in the city, the first metal bridge in the city was built in 1852, the **bridge of Isabel II (21)**, also known as the Triana bridge. This bridge was declared to be a national historic monument on the 13th April 1976. Next is the bridge of San Telmo,



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- 1 Catedral y Giralda - Museo Catedralicio
- 2 Reales Alcázares
- 3 Archivo General de Indias
- 4 Hospital de los Venerables - Centro Velázquez
- 5 Palacio Arzobispal
- 6 Casa de la Provincia - Convento de la Encarnación
- 7 Monolitos romanos
- 8 Casa de los Pinelo
- 9 Museo del Baile Flamenco
- 10 Iglesia de San Nicolás
- 11 Colección Bellver - Iglesia de Santa Cruz - Casa de Salinas
- 12 Iglesia de Santa María La Blanca
- 13 Palacio de Almirante
- 14 Palacio de Miguel de Mañara
- 15 Torre del Oro - Museo Naval
- 16 Hospital de la Caridad
- 17 Plaza de Toros y Museo de la Real Maestranza de Caballería
- 18 Atarazanas Reales
- 19 Arco del Postigo
- 20 Teatro de la Maestranza
- 21 Puente de Isabel II - Puente de Triana
- 22 Castillo de San Jorge Museo de la Inquisición
- 23 Centro Cerámica Triana
- 24 Iglesia de la O
- 25 Capilla del Patrocinio (El Cachorro)
- 26 Capilla de la Estrella
- 27 Iglesia de San Jacinto
- 28 Capilla de los Marineros
- 29 Iglesia de Santa Ana
- 30 Museo de Carruajes
- 31 Museo de España
- 32 Monumento a Bécquer
- 33 Pabellón Real
- 34 Museo Artes y Costumbres Populares
- 35 Museo Arqueológico
- 36 Monumento a Colón
- 37 Antigua Fábrica de Tabacos - Universidad
- 38 Casino de la Exposición - Teatro Lope de Vega
- 39 Museo Casa de la Ciencia
- 40 Costurero de la Reina
- 41 Palacio de San Telmo
- 42 Iglesia de San Isidoro
- 43 Iglesia Colegial Divino Salvador
- 44 Ayuntamiento
- 45 Capilla de San José
- 46 Casa de la Condesa de Lebrija
- 47 Iglesia de la Anunciación
- 48 Metropól Parasol
- 49 Conventos de Santa Inés y Santa Ángela de la Cruz
- 50 Museo Antiquarium
- 51 Iglesia de San Pedro
- 52 Iglesia de Santa Catalina
- 53 Iglesia de San Ildefonso
- 54 Convento de San Leandro
- 55 Casa de Pilatos
- 56 Iglesia de San Esteban
- 57 Corral del Conde
- 58 Museo de las Ilusiones Sevilla
- 59 Museo de Bellas Artes
- 60 Iglesia de San Nicolás
- 61 Colección Bellver - Iglesia de Santa Cruz - Casa de Salinas
- 62 Iglesia de Santa Catalina
- 63 Iglesia de Santa Victoria
- 64 Convento de Santa Rosalía
- 65 Iglesia de San Lorenzo y Jesús del Gran Poder
- 66 Convento de Santa Clara y Torre de Don Fadrique
- 67 Monasterio de San Clemente
- 68 Murallas Romanas
- 69 Puerta de la Macarena
- 70 Hospital de las Cinco Llagas - Parlamento Andalúz
- 71 Basílica y Museo de la Macarena
- 72 Iglesia de San Gil
- 73 Torre de los Perdigones - Cámara Oscura
- 74 Iglesia de San Gitanos
- 75 Convento y Museo de Santa Paula
- 76 Iglesia de San Julián
- 77 Convento de Santa Isabel
- 78 Iglesia de Santa Marina
- 79 Plaza de San Luis
- 80 Iglesia de San Marcos
- 81 Casa-Palacio de Dueñas
- 82 Iglesia Ormiun Sanctorum
- 83 Palacio de los Marqueses de La Algabe - Centro Mudéjar
- 84 Iglesia de San Juan de la Palma
- 85 Convento del Espíritu Santo
- 86 Columnas romanas
- 87 Iglesia de San Martín
- 88 Museo Hospital del Pozo Santo
- 89 Iglesia de San Andrés
- 90 Monasterio Sta. Mª de las Cuevas - Centro Andalúz Arte Contemporáneo
- 91 Museo Pabellón de la Navegación y Torre Schindler
- 92 Restos del Acueducto Romano
- 93 Iglesia de San Bernardo
- 94 Diputación de Sevilla