POCKET GUIDE
for the independent nomad who wants to do as the locals do
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Updates

The information in this book was correct and current at the time of writing, but things change often and they change fast.

If you believe that this guide can be improved, something is missing or you have a useful tip that you may want to share, don't hesitate to contact me!

Share it!

If you like this report and Seville Traveller, please let other people know. They might be interested in the information contained here. So if you have a blog, a website or a personal page think about linking to it. Facebook, Twitter, Google+, and many others will also do the job. Spread the word - sorry, the link!
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About the Guide

Thank you for downloading the Seville Traveller Pocket Guide.

I wrote this guide to help you with the planning of your trip to Seville. I am confident that it will give you a good overview of the city as well as a glimpse of the peculiarities of the south of Spain. I also aim to help you with the issues of and decisions involved in a trip down here.

But most importantly, I really hope that it will answer all your important questions.

After reading the guide you should be able to decide

■ When you will go
■ For how long you will go
■ How you will get around
■ And, on top of it, what you want to see and do while here

In case you haven't read anything about me yet and wonder about the soundness of the content you are about to read, it's time to provide you some background information.

I have been living in Seville for several years. I am originally from Madrid, the capital of Spain, located some 525 km (326 mi) north from here. I came for a weekend to visit a friend and decided to stay.

I immediately fell in love with Seville, its magnificent aesthetics and its people. I love Sevillanos and I can't help it. I love wandering around the narrow streets of the center in search for a recently inaugurated tapas bar. And I love discovering a ceramic that I missed the last time I was there.

My website, Seville Traveller, and this booklet are written for people who love the same things as I do. The information I want to share with you has nothing to do with mass tourism. In fact, it's something I definitely try to avoid whenever I travel abroad and, particularly, when I'm in Seville.

For better or worse Seville is one of the main attractions people visit in Spain. And in the last few years it has become more and more popular. Depending on the time of the year and the areas you go to, some places can be literally crowded.

Would you like to blend with the locals, eat the most delicious food instead of some disgusting paella, or escape from the package travel tours where tourists are treated like cattle? If your answer is yes and you are looking for an authentic experience then you need some independent travel advice. Otherwise your time here can easily turn into a disappointing trip.

This is why I wrote this guide.

To prevent that.
Your holidays are meant to be exciting and surprising. You have been working the whole year to get here. So making the most of it should be your target.

In some places and areas it is surprisingly easy to get away from tourists, as long as you know where and when to go. In some sights you just have to get there with the right expectations and make the most it. After all, you can't disintegrate everybody!

And if you have time, you can use my information and advice about some of the less known attractions and things to do in those areas. Less known tapas bars, free entrance churches... the places that make our trips so special, and that stick in our memory much longer than that walk around the Barrio the Santa Cruz or the bars around the Cathedral!

I hope you will have a chance to visit some of those special places.

I do hope that my website and guidebook will help you to experience Seville and the south of Spain the same way I do.

### How to use the Seville Traveller Pocket Guide?

Even though this guide can be printed out, it is mainly designed to be read and used from your computer or any other device (tablet, eBook reader, smartphone...). Why is that? Because its primary objective is to help you planning your trip.

Therefore, you will come across links in the book. You will recognize them because they look like this: [Seville Traveller](#). See the underlined blue text? That's a link.

Some of the links work just like links on any website. Once you click on them, they take you to webpages with more information.

Other links are internal links. They take you to a different page or section of this guide. For example, the links in the Table of Contents are internal links. Clicking on them takes you straight to that chapter. [Check it out](#).
1 - Practical Information

Here is a first glance of the country. You'll read some practical information that will help you to get an idea of what you'll find over here.

**Time zone:** +1 GMT, except Canary Islands (GMT). Wondering about the current time in Spain?

**Currency:** The introduction of the Euro in 2002 replaced the former Spanish currency – the Peseta. We share it with 16 other European countries. These countries, known as belonging to the Eurozone are Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia.

So if you plan to travel around the Eurozone you won't have to change your notes and coins.

**Measures:** Weight measured in kilograms, distances measured by the metric system, temperature measured in degrees Celsius.

**Electricity:** 220 volts. The plug sockets are 'Standard European 2 pin'.

**Telephone country code:** +34

**Opening hours:** In most of Spain a lunch break is respected, but the hours differ between regions. Stores open around 10:00 and close around 14:00, they open again around 17:00. During summer, especially in Andalucía, stores open later (sometimes 18:00 or 19:00).

**Opening hours (banks):** In general banks are open Monday to Friday from 8:00 to 14:15.

**Tipping:** Spanish people aren't used to big tips. As a rule of thumb, you don't tip for beverages, meals or taxis. For bigger sums (such as restaurant bills), you can just leave a few coins and that will make it. In Spain, the tip is considered a reward for an excellent service or product, not a mandatory payment to compensate the worker wages. No need to add the extra 15% to the final check as you would do in the US for example.

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Holidays and Seville Festivals

In Spain national holidays are the same all over the country. However each region (*comunidad autónoma*) enjoys 10 days a year to celebrate its own festivals. Each city or town enjoys 2 days for local holidays.

Usually, on these days almost everything closes (banks, shops, official institutions).

Sometimes, some of the holidays end up in what we call *puentes* (long weekends). It will be more difficult to find accommodation, the city will be packed with national tourists and prices might rise (especially for lodging and eating).

It is very common in Andalucía, the region where Seville is, to have a holiday on Monday if the real holiday was the Sunday before. Below is a list of national, regional and local holidays.

One last thing, the *Semana Santa*, the *Feria de Abril* and the Corpus Christi are not fixed calendar dates... They change every year, so make sure you know the dates. It's the busiest period of the year in Seville!

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Holiday</th>
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<tr>
<td>Three Kings’ Day (<em>Reyes Magos</em>)</td>
<td>January 6th</td>
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<td>Andalucía Day</td>
<td>February 28th</td>
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<td>Labor Day</td>
<td>May 1st</td>
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<td>Saint Ferdinand's Day</td>
<td>May 30th</td>
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<td>Corpus Christi Day</td>
<td>Thursday (May-June)</td>
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<td>Assumption Day</td>
<td>August 15th</td>
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<td>Spanish National Day</td>
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<td>All Saints Day</td>
<td>November 1st</td>
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<td>Constitution Day</td>
<td>December 6th</td>
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<td>Immaculate Conception</td>
<td>December 8th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christmas Day</td>
<td>December 25th</td>
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2 - Weather

In terms of weather, Seville enjoys an amazing climate. Spring and fall are the best time of the year to spend your holidays in Spain because you'll find extremely sunny days and great temperatures.

The city has the inland climate of the South, so Seville's weather varies somewhat depending on the season. As a consequence, you will face very high temperatures during the summer (especially in July and August) that will usually be compensated by a mild fall and a rainy winter.

The best time to go to Seville is either spring (March to June) or fall (September and October) when days are longer and temperatures are not insanely high.

If you want to visit the city, you should take a look at the weather forecast for Seville.

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Source: World Meteorological Organization, Agencia Estatal de Meteorología

Some hints to keep cool:

- Don't forget to put sunscreen on and wear a hat (it's better if it covers your neck).
- Wear natural fabrics (e.g. cotton, linen or silk) and light colors that don’t absorb the sun's rays.
- Keep your feet fresh and free wearing sandals or thongs.
- Try to be on the street in the early morning and late in the afternoon. Stay indoors (your accommodation will be fine) around lunchtime.
- Drink lots and lots of water! Sevillanos will be just as thirsty as you so don't worry. You'll find tons of places, stalls and shops to buy a bottle of water.
- Avoid alcohol and caffeine as they act as a diuretic. You'll need to use the bathroom more often, which provokes further dehydration.
- So... no soft drinks, coffee or spirits.
- Eat loads of fruit (anything will do but it will be easier to find melon and watermelon as it is the season).
- Or you can always try with some ice cream. Seville has a couple of excellent ice cream shops.
3 - Transport

If you plan to travel to Seville, you have many ways to get there. Just take some time to plan your itinerary and arrange your transport.

Getting to and from Seville

Air

Seville is linked by air with the main cities of Spain and capitals of Europe. The airport is located just 10 kms (6.2 mi) from the center and it is very easy to get there. If you intend to visit Spain, air travel is probably your first option.

Fortunately, the entrance of low cost carriers in the European airline market seriously increases the chance to get cheap air flights to Spain. On top of it, very cheap international flights are also available from other parts of the world. Do some research and organize your trip in advance.

How to get in and out the airport?

1. There is a municipal bus (managed by Tussam) linking the city with the Terminal. Depending on the traffic the journey can last 20-30 minutes. Allow plenty of time on the return trip because the traffic jams can be a nightmare depending on the days and the time of the day. It also links the Santa Justa train station with the airport and with other parts of the city. The final stop is Plaza de Armas. From the Prado bus stop (Avenida Carlos V) one can walk 2-3 minutes and take the tram further into the city center. You can also catch the subway or go to the regional bus station.

2. If you are taking your own car, there are 2 public parkings at Seville airport.

3. Most of the car rental offices are inside the terminal. You can choose between AurigaCrown, Avis, Europcar, Sixt, Hertz and National Atesa. Other low cost companies such as PepeCar are located outside the airport facilities.

4. You can book a private transfer from the terminal to the city (or vice versa). This is a very comfortable option but you'll have to pay a much higher price than for a cab (needless to say the bus).

5. Taxi: There is a flat fare of 22-25 euros between the Seville airport and any destination within the city. The fare depends on the day of week and the time of the day or if it's a public holiday. But expect to pay more or less that amount. On top of it, you'll be charged an extra fee for each piece of luggage. Unfortunately, taxi drivers in Seville have in general a very bad reputation. If you can, take the bus instead.
Train

Spain has a very wide railroad network and Seville can be easily reached by train. This is true especially from Madrid and Barcelona where you can catch a high-speed train. Some suburbs and surrounding towns are also connected by train.

Whereas local trains (Cercanías) have very affordable fares, high-speed ones (AVE) are considerably more expensive. Nevertheless, you can access some discounts particularly if you buy your tickets online.

Seville has one train station called Santa Justa and it’s located in the northeast area of the city, not very far away from the center.

The ticket office is open from 6:00 to 22:00 (if you intend to purchase a ticket for the same day) and from 8:00 to 22:00 (if you want to buy a ticket for a future date). It is located at the main hall in front of the shops.

You can safely leave your stuff at the baggage consignment. It opens from 6 am to midnight and it’s located in the right hand side of the main concourse, behind the sliding doors that lead to the platforms.

How to get in and out Santa Justa?

1. You can reach the station taking the 28, 32, C1 and C2 buses. Additionally, there is a special bus (EA) that links the train station with the Seville airport. The EA bus stop is towards of the front entrance, across the cab’s line.

2. If you plan to get there on your own car, you should know that the station is located in one of the main avenues of the city center so it's pretty easy to find it. You have three parkings. One of them is an express parking, just for short stays and it's located in front of the main entrance. It's expensive though.

3. If you are considering renting a car you'll find Avis and Europcar offices inside the train station. Others are outside either towards the main building (Sixt, Hertz and National Atesa) or across the street (AurigaCrown, which is my favorite, and Goldcar).

4. The cabs are located in front of the main entrance. You'll have to pay a surcharge for travelling from the train station and an extra fee for each piece of luggage. If you are in a group of less than 4, it's better to take the bus.

5. You can also get to Santa Justa using the Cercanías (intercity train link).

Car Rental

Seville is NOT an easy place to drive because directions and the city plan are very confusing. A large part of the city center is for pedestrians only and in general it is very easy to get lost. Don't hesitate to catch a bus, rent a bike or walk -my favorite.
You shouldn't **rent a car** in Seville unless you plan to do a side trip or head for somewhere else in Spain. However, if you are still considering this option, check a few tricks to get **cheap car rental rates**.

**Moving around Seville on your own**

**Bike & Scooter**

With more than 150 km (93 mi) of pathways and a city center resembling a narrow maze, Seville is a great place to use a bicycle. Moreover, Seville is totally flat so you don't have to worry about your physical condition, as you'll rarely face a slope.

You can enjoy Seville using **Sevici**, the municipal bike rental. It offers thousands of three-speed unisex bikes at hundreds of stations or service points scattered around the city. You can pick up a bike at any Sevici station and return it at any other.

Have a look at a printable map of Seville's bike paths [network and stations](#) and check an updated map with the current situation at each station at the [official website](#).

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**Hot tip:** Sevici acceptance of foreign credit cards is unpredictable. Some European readers have told me they couldn't rent a bike, while some American ones mentioned it worked fine. Try by yourself!

Additionally, you can always hire one at a **bike on rent shop**. There are plenty of bike rental businesses in the city center. And don't forget to follow some practical advice to avoid **bad surprises**...  

Or you can go to a motor scooter rental and hire a motorcycle to ride in the streets of Seville. Make sure you don't need an **international driver's license** though.

**Bus (City & Regional)**

Seville **city buses** are run by Tussam, a municipal company. It has a network of 40+ bus lines, plus 6 nightly ones and 1 tramline. The vehicles are pretty new, all with air conditioning (essential in **summer**) and with very low fares.

As a rule of thumb, buses run generally from 6:00 to 23:30 but make sure as each line has its own schedule. You can check the lines timetable and itinerary at the [Tussam website](#) (only in Spanish) or at the stops.

As I said before, city buses are the best option to go to and from the **airport** and the **train station**, although in this case you can also use the Cercanías.
Hot tip: In Spain, bus drivers have a minimum amount of money for change in the vehicle. Seville is not an exception: don't try to pay with bank notes higher than 5 euros. Additionally, from 21:00 on the driver will not give you any change for security reasons.

In addition to this, Seville has two main bus stations from which you can go to other parts of Andalucía (Prado de San Sebastian station) and Spain (Plaza de Armas station). Bus travel in Spain is the cheapest and most affordable travel option but unfortunately not the fastest.

Subway

The Seville metro is relatively new and the network will be extended over the next few years. It currently has one line that crosses the city from West to East and it links the center with some of the suburbs and other parts of Seville.

The subway is also connected to a short tram stretch crossing the center from San Bernado train station to the City Hall. This tram links the Seville University, the Hotel Alfonso XIII, the Archivo de Indias, the Cathedral and the Plaza Nueva where the shopping area starts.

Very useful if it's pouring down, but you'll soon realize that the subway isn't for you. It's much better to visit the center either walking or cycling.

Have a look at other options...

Horse drawn carriage

It is definitely the most romantic way to experience Seville and some beautiful attractions. You can book a horse drawn carriage tour in several spots around the center of Seville and the driver will arrange an itinerary where you'll enjoy the city in a very relaxed and pleasant ride. I suggest booking it at dusk when the light is absolutely gorgeous.

Open top tour bus

Buying a ticket of an open top tour bus is a great choice to visit Seville. It's very practical if you are in a hurry and it will provide a good taste of the city while you're there. There are two companies offering this service (City Sightseeing Seville and Sevirama).

The bus will drive through the main and sights and you'll get an explanation of each of them in your preferred language. Additionally, both companies offer a one-hour guided walking tour in both Spanish and English.

The open top tour bus is based on a hop-on hop-off system. In other words, you can get off and
get back into the bus as many times as you like at any of the bus stops. The ticket is valid for either an entire day (City Sightseeing Seville) or 2 days (Sevirama). So this means that you can spend as much as you want in each stop walking around and, eventually, you catch the bus later on at a different stop.

**Sevirama**  
November-March: 10:00 to 19:00  
April-October: 10:00 to 20:00/22:00

Sevirama currently has 2 routes: the monumental and the romantic tour. The ticket includes a guided walking tour of one hour, led by a guide who speaks both Spanish and English. The morning tour is around Triana, while the afternoon one is in the Barrio de Santa Cruz.

**TIP:** A 2 euro discount for the adults' ticket is offered at their [website](#)

**City Sightseeing Seville**  
All year round: 10:00 to 17:00  
Frequency: every 30 minutes starting from the **Torre del Oro** departure stop

City Sightseeing Seville has one route and 12 stops (e.g. **Torre del Oro, Plaza de España**, Isla Mágica amusement park and the **CAAC** also known as the Cartuja Monastery).

The trip lasts one hour approximately and a 4 guided walking tours are included: Barrio de Santa Cruz next to the most important monuments, Parque de María Luisa with the Plaza de España, Triana and the Guadalquivir river, and Macarena, a very picturesque neighborhood of Seville.
4 - Sights

Seville is the most beautiful city in Spain. Actually, Spaniards often compare it to a woman and always define it as elegant, majestic and gorgeous.

Additionally, it was one of the first Spanish cities founded by the Romans. As you can imagine, History has left its trace in Seville. As a result, the city is a combination of impressive monuments and narrow streets where you can wander as long as your feet permit it.

Here are some of the treasures that it hides. And, while some of them are part of the tourist circuits because of its popularity, others are completely under visited...

All the practical information (opening hours, ticket fares, addresses and telephones) is regularly updated in Seville Traveller. Just click on the links and you will be redirected to the website.

The Cathedral of Seville & The Giralda Tower

The Seville Cathedral is the biggest Gothic cathedral in the world and also the 3rd biggest one in terms of size, after Saint Peter (the Vatican) and Saint Paul (London, UK). Its construction started in 1401, after the Christians reconquered Seville, and it ended in 1506.

The aim was to convey an image of confidence and wealth after seven centuries of Arab occupation and it certainly does!

The Giralda tower is probably the most visited monument of the city along with the Cathedral; you should definitely not miss it. The Giralda is one of the three remaining Almohad minarets in the world to become later on the bell tower of one of the most important Catholic sites in Europe.

Hot tip: In some areas, particularly around the Cathedral and the Alcazar gypsy women will approach you offering you lavender, roses or palm readings. They will charge you a ridiculously high price for nothing. They aren't pickpockets but run away from them.

The Royal Alcazar

Known as the Royal Alcazar, Seville's royal palace was originally a Moorish fort, built in the 10th century by the first Caliph of Andalucía. The construction of the current palace-fortress began in the 14th century.

Islamic, Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque elements can be found, but my favorite one is the Mudejar Palace, the best example of this architectural style in Spain. The gardens are perfect to walk around and enjoy the spring like weather of the city.
The Torre del Oro

The Torre del Oro was built in the 13th century (1220-1221) during the reign of the Taifa Kings in Seville. The Moors were ruling Spain at the time. Being part of the city's walls, its purpose was to protect Seville from the riverside and to control the entrance of the harbor.

The Hospital de los Venerables

The Hospital de los Venerables, located in the Barrio de Santa Cruz had the purpose to shelter and take care of the poor, sick and handicapped priests. This two-story building is a classic example of the 17th century Baroque style and it is used now by a Foundation to hold temporary exhibitions.

Apart from the building and its beautiful patio, the Hospital de los Venerables has one of the most astonishing churches of Seville with impressive masterpieces and the walls and ceilings fully painted with amazing frescoes.

Casa de Pilatos

The Casa de Pilatos is an awesome palace built in the 16th century that combines perfectly the Spanish Mudejar style of that time with further additions and renovations over the Renaissance. It is considered by many one of the best examples of the Sevillian architecture and represents the nobility way of life.

This is one of my favorite sites in Seville for two reasons.

The first one is because the palace is generally not included in the usual tourist routes. Actually, the city center is a maze where you can easily get lost. Bring a map or ask for directions. I've been lost myself quite often!

The second one is because of the amazing atmosphere you can find there. I've been many times and even during the hottest day you'll find fresh air in the lower rooms isolated by tiled walls. I also love the sound and harmony of the main courtyard, with its beautiful fountain and Greek statues. And don't forget to stroll at the gardens, an absolute delight.

You can choose to visit only the ground floor or both the ground and upper floors. Tours of the upper floor are always guided and you cannot visit this part on your own. If you want to have a look at the upper floor wait at the top of the staircase until the guide arrives. You'll be asked to show your Complete House ticket.

The guided tours run from 10:00 to 17:30 and each one lasts half an hour. Additionally, in summer there are two extra tours, one at 18:00 and the last one at 18:30.

Hospital de la Caridad

The Charity Hospital was founded as a retreat for sick abandoned people in the late 15th century
and is managed by the Charity Brotherhood (Hermandad de la Caridad). The building is organized around a double patio surrounded and divided by arches.

Apart from the hospital itself, the complex has a magnificent church devoted to Saint George (San Jorge). Its Baroque façade can be seen from the street Temprado and it's worth spending a few minutes taking a look, especially the five blue-tiled panels. Once you enter the church from the main patio, don't miss the spectacular altarpiece with a magnificent sculpture of the Christ's burial and the paintings on the sides from Murillo and Valdés Leal.

It is one of the most beautiful churches in Seville and, by far, my favorite one (followed by the church of the Hospital de los Venerables).

The entrance will give you access to the central courtyard, the church and a lateral patio.

Additionally, if there is a temporary exhibition, you'll also have the chance to visit it. It is located in the Sala Baja de Cabildos (lower meeting room) where you'll also see belongings of Miguel Maraña, the most important principal of the Brotherhood.

Please note that this is a not only an operational hospital but also a place of worship for the Brotherhood thus, the opening hours can vary as deemed appropriate. The only public mass in the Hospital church is on Sundays at 12:30. The rest of the masses are private.

La Maestranza

La Maestranza is the name of the oldest and most famous bullring of Seville. Spain tradition of bullfighting dates back to the Ancient times (both Greeks and Romans confronted bulls) and it has not changed that much since the 18th century. One of our most famous and controversial customs, bullfighting is a synonym of passion, courage and art.

Built between the 18th and 19th century, this magnificent construction is a reference for both toreros and spectators. A short guided tour at the plaza will show the tradition, how well organized a bullfight (corrida) is and the thrill of such a spectacle.

The ticket will include a guided visit both in English and Spanish of approximately 45 minutes. The visit includes the bullring, a couple of rooms with objects and paintings related to bullfighting, the toreros' chapel and the horse yard. You'll also have a brief explanation of a corrida (bullfight in Spanish). Bullfights are very peculiar and interesting: they have lots of traditions and certain rules that need to be respected.

If you are interested in the bullfight season information (dates, times and toreros or fighters), check the Seville's bullfighting schedule.

And if you are looking to purchase tickets online for Spanish bullfights have a look at some interesting tips and suggestions.
Palacio de Lebrija

The Palacio de Lebrija is one of the finest private houses of Sevilla.

The Countess of Lebrija bought the palace at the beginning of the 20th century and devoted it to the conservation of an impressive collection of Roman mosaics. Most of them are from the abandoned town of Itálica, just a few kilometers away from Sevilla. Unfortunately, Itálica had been used as a quarry for decades. Had it not been for the Countess, the mosaics would have surely disappeared.

The central patio, again a great example of the Mudejar style, and the main staircase, removed from a ruined convent, are also part of the highlights of this beautiful house.

The organization is similar to the Casa de Pilatos. You can chose to visit only the ground floor or both the ground and upper floors.

You cannot visit the upper floor on your own. In fact, tours are always guided. When you purchase your ticket, you'll be told the schedule of the tours. Just wait at the bottom of the staircase until the guide arrives. And don't lose your Complete House ticket because you'll be asked to show it. The guided tour lasts half an hour.

Don't buy the Complete House ticket. It is absolutely not worthy. The upper floor is actually stuffed with lots and lots of objects and furniture that the Countess gathered while travelling around the world. Except for a couple of paintings (a Van Dyck in pretty bad shape and a Sorolla), the rest is not very interesting.

The Plaza de España

The exuberant and magnificent Plaza de España is located in the Maria Luisa Park and was built on the occasion of the Ibero-American Exposition World’s Fair that took place in Seville in 1929. This huge square represents the embrace of Spain and its ancient colonies and it is orientated facing the Guadalquivir River as a path to America. Don't miss the series of 48 tiled alcoves or benches, each representing a Spanish province.

Although it is quite easy to find it because of its huge size, the Plaza de España is located near the entrance of the Park that is just in front of the University of Seville. From the Puerta de Jerez, walk along the University until you reach a big square with a statue of the Cid Campeador on his horse. Cross the square and enter the Park following the Avenida de Isabel la Católica. The Plaza de España is 5 min walking ahead on your left hand side.

Real Fábrica de Tabacos

If you plan to walk to the Plaza de España, don't miss the Real Fábrica de Tabacos (Royal Tobacco Factory). It used to be the most important industrial building of the 19th century and it is now part of the University of Sevilla. Spain had one of the most flourishing tobacco industries and cigars were handmade at the factory until the 1950s.
Archivo de Indias

The amazing Archivo General de Indias or General Archive of the Indies holds a vast collection of documents referring to the colonies Spain had between the 16th and 19th century. Most of them were located in America and were called the Indies at the time as Columbus thought he arrived there on his first trip.

Just to give an idea of its importance and size, the Archive guards more than 8,000 maps and drawings. Most of them are city maps of places that still exist today, in a vast area that goes from the South of the United States to the end of Patagonia in Chile and Argentina.

There are two daily-guided visits for the exhibitions, one at 12:00 and another one at 13:00.

The Museums of Seville

A wide range of subjects, from paintings to archeological pieces and even our famous flamenco, are covered in the museums of Seville. Spain is a very rich country with a wide culture and the Seville museums are a good place to know more about it. Allow some time in your schedule to visit them.

Museo de Bellas Artes

The works of Spanish painters such as El Greco, Velazquez, Murillo or Zurbarán are displayed here. The museum also includes ceramics, sculptures and pottery, ranging from medieval to the 20th century.

Museo Arqueológico

The building was the Renaissance Pavillion during the Ibero-American Exposition that took place in 1929. This is a great chance to know the Andalusian culture at a glance.

Museo de Artes y Costumbres

Don’t miss the ceramics collection on the ground floor. There is also a great collection of posters of the Feria de Abril (Seville's Spring Fair) from the early 20th century.

Museo del Baile Flamenco

It will make you understand and feel the union between culture and flamenco art. The museum organizes evening shows. The show starts at 19:00 every day all year round and it lasts approximately one hour.
Centro Andaluz de Arte Contemporáneo (CAAC)

The Contemporary Art Centre has a permanent collection focused in particular on the history of contemporary Andalusian art, including pieces of Perez Villalta and Rodriguez de Luna. And it also holds temporary exhibitions of less known artists.

I particularly like the sight itself.

The building used to be the Santa Maria de las Cuevas Monastery, one of the most important monasteries of the city. It was built in the 15th century and housed the cloistered order of Saint Bruno.

In 1840 the abandoned building was bought by an Englishman and transformed into a ceramic tile factory until 1982. Finally, in 1997 it became the museum we can see today.
5 - Nightlife

Spain is famous for its nightlife. Seville has a great ambiance whether by day or at night. During the summer, most people prefer the riverside where it’s cooler, whereas in winter the bars are the center are great spots to keep warm. Although some clubs and bars open relatively early in the evening, the action doesn't really start before midnight or so.

Hot tip: Start (really) late! By late I mean at least 23:00. Usually bars are open until 3:00 and discos until 6:00-7:00...

Learn from the locals: it's frequent to go from bar to bar. You'll see that not a single one is more than 5 minutes away walking from another. There are 3 main areas where the party goes on:

- **La Alameda.** The former red-light district has become in the last years the center of the alternative vibe. Most bars are located at the tree-lined avenue (*alameda*) but there are many bars and clubs in the surrounding streets.

- **La Alfalfa.** This neighborhood is close to the Barrio de Santa Cruz. Here you'll find mainly students who usually are chatting outside the bars of the calle Pérez Galdós.

- **Triana, mainly the calle Betis.** Here you may find more foreigners but it's a great place to hope from one *terraza* (area outside a bar or café where tables are placed) to another on the riverside.

---

**LA ALAMEDA**

- República  
  Alameda de Hércules, 27  
  Trendy and vibrant

- Café Central  
  Alameda de Hércules, 62  
  Very popular

- Fun Club  
  Alameda de Hércules, 86  
  Famous for its live music

- Bulebar Café  
  Alameda de Hércules, 82  
  Big *terraza*, ideal for summer

- Munich Club  
  c/ Relator, 21  
  Funk and soul music

**LA ALFALFA**

- La Rebotica  
  c/ Perez Galdós, 11  
  Wide variety of shots

- Berlín  
  c/ Boteros, 4  
  Great live music

- Garlochí  
  c/ Boteros, 26  
  Semana Santa deco

- Barbería  
  c/ Pérez Galdós, 14  
  The cheapest bar in town

- Cabo Loco  
  c/ Pérez Galdós, 16  
  The last one to close

**TRIANA**

- Alambique  
  c/ Betis, 56  
  A classic

- Lo Nuestro  
  c/ Betis, 31A  
  Listen to flamenco

- El Descansillo  
  c/ Betis, 23  
  Not for resting...

- Al Alba  
  c/ Betis, 31  
  Posh!

- Sala Boss  
  c/ Betis, 67  
  A favorite of many

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6 - Seville on the Cheap

Travelling around Europe is not particularly cheap. Actually, it's one of the most expensive areas for a budget traveller. And cities like Madrid or Barcelona are not an exception.

Fortunately, Seville is quite the opposite, especially in terms of attractions and food. Here are some ideas to help you saving some money while not missing the highlights.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cathedral</td>
<td>Sun until 14:30</td>
<td>Everybody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casa de Pilatos</td>
<td>Wed 15:00-19:00</td>
<td>EU citizens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital de los Venerables</td>
<td>Sun 16:00-20:00</td>
<td>Everybody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torre del Oro</td>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>Everybody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museo de Bellas Artes</td>
<td>Tue-Sun</td>
<td>EU citizens, students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museo Arqueológico</td>
<td>Tue-Sun</td>
<td>EU citizens, students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museo de Artes y Costumbres</td>
<td>Tue-Sun</td>
<td>EU citizens, students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contemporary Art Center</td>
<td>Tue-Sun</td>
<td>EU citizens, students</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Apart from the sights listed above, there are some other places that you can visit for free all year round: the Archivo General de Indias, the Real Fábrica de Tabacos and the Plaza de España.

- Most of the churches that can be visited in Seville are free as well. In fact, they are the most beautiful buildings of the city. Don't miss the Iglesia de San Lorenzo, the Basílica de la Macarena and the Iglesia de la Magdalena.

- Seville has many parks where you can go for a walk. My favorite one is the Parque de María Luisa because of its size (it's huge!) and the gorgeous buildings from the old 1929 Ibero-American Exhibition. Some of them are the Plaza de España and the Museo Arqueológico.

- If you don't want to go there, try the Jardines de Murillo instead. Smaller, but full of charm as well.

- Obviously, walking around the city is the cheapest option. It's also the one I recommend since you get to know the real atmosphere and discover some of its astonishing corners. It's Spain's most romantic city; explore it by day but also by night. I always suggest two walks when the sun comes down: the area around the Cathedral and the Puente de Triana (the illuminated bridge reflection over the Guadalquivir river is inspiring).

- For around 12 euros you can rent a bike for the day. Seville is full of paths and you won't need to worry about parking or traffic.
7 - Phrasebook

Spanish Basics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>SPANISH</th>
<th>PRONUNCIATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello</td>
<td>Hola</td>
<td>oh-lah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodbye</td>
<td>Adiós</td>
<td>ah-dee-ohs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please</td>
<td>Por favor</td>
<td>por fah-bor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you</td>
<td>Gracias</td>
<td>grah-thee-ahs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You're welcome</td>
<td>De nada</td>
<td>day nah-dah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Sí</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>noh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK / Of course</td>
<td>De acuerdo</td>
<td>day ah-kwehr-doh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excuse me</td>
<td>Perdón</td>
<td>pehr-dohn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm sorry</td>
<td>Lo siento</td>
<td>loh see-ehn-toh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How are you?</td>
<td>¿Cómo estás?</td>
<td>koh-moh ay-stahs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much is it?</td>
<td>¿Cuánto cuesta?</td>
<td>kwahn-toh kway-stah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May I have the bill?</td>
<td>¿Me puede traer la cuenta?</td>
<td>may pway-day trah-ehr lah kwain-tah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you speak English?
I don't speak Spanish
I don't understand
At what time?
Left
Right
Yesterday
Today
Tomorrow
Good
Bad
More
Less
Cheap
Expensive
Big
Small
Open
Close
Hot
Cold
Room
Station
Airport
Toilet

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## Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>SPANISH</th>
<th>PRONUNCIATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Cero</td>
<td>theh-roh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uno</td>
<td>oo-noh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dos</td>
<td>dohs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tres</td>
<td>trehs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cuatro</td>
<td>kwhah-troh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cinco</td>
<td>theen-koh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Seis</td>
<td>says</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Siete</td>
<td>see-eh-tay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ocho</td>
<td>oh-choh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nueve</td>
<td>nway-bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Diez</td>
<td>dee-ayth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>ohn-thay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Doce</td>
<td>doh-thay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Trece</td>
<td>tray-thay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Catorce</td>
<td>kah-tor-thay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Quince</td>
<td>keen-thay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Dieciséis</td>
<td>dee-ay-thee-says</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Diecisiete</td>
<td>dee-ay-thee-see-eh-tay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Dieciocho</td>
<td>dee-ay-thee-oh-choh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Diecinueve</td>
<td>dee-ay-thee-nway-bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Veinte</td>
<td>bayn-tay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Veintiuno</td>
<td>bayn-tee-oo-noh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Veintidos</td>
<td>bayn-tee-dohs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Veintitres</td>
<td>bayn-tee-trehs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Treinta</td>
<td>trayn-tah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Treinta y uno</td>
<td>trayn-tah ee oo-noh</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>Cuarenta</td>
<td>kwah-rehn-tah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Cuarenta y uno</td>
<td>kwah-rehn-tah ee oo-noh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Cincuenta</td>
<td>theen-kwehn-tah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Sesenta</td>
<td>say-sehn-tah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Setenta</td>
<td>say-tehn-tah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Ochenta</td>
<td>oh-chehn-tah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Noventa</td>
<td>noh-behn-tah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Cien</td>
<td>thee-ehn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Mil</td>
<td>meel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Dos mil</td>
<td>dohs meel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>Primero</td>
<td>pree-may-roh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Segundo</td>
<td>say-goon-doh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>Tercero</td>
<td>teh-ehr-oh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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_Mari Campos | Pelo Mundo_
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