

# “SEVILLE IS CINEMA”

Seville is a city for recording films. Seville has been and continues to be the setting for many national and international television productions and series. We are very pleased to show you the tourist interest places of that have been the setting for these films, as well as information regarding them.

How many times have you seen the Plaza de España in “**Lawrence of Arabia**” or in “**Star Wars: Episode II**”, and the Casa de Pilatos in “**1492: Conquest of Paradise**”? Come and visit these prominent landmarks *in situ*!

## The Real Alcázar

The Real Alcázar is a monumental complex that date back to the Early Middle Ages, constituting the most important civil building in Seville. The surrounding walls, which can be admired from the **Plaza del Triunfo**, date from the early 10th century. The Patio del Yeso (Courtyard of the Plaster) belongs to the Almohad period between 1147 and 1237. Its ornamentation inspired later Nasrid architecture, but it was the Christian constructions that gave the complex its current appearance. The Gothic Palace, built during the reign of Alfonso X, has been modified due to the work carried out in the 16th century by the Lisbon earthquake of 1755. The most outstanding features in its rooms are the tiled plinths, the work of Cristóbal Augusta between 1577 and 1583, the set of 18th century tapestries depicting the Conquest of Tunis and the reproduction of the Virgin de La Antigua.

The Courtroom, built in the middle of the 14th century during the reign of Alfonso XI, is the first example of the Mudejar style in this area, representing a perfect combination of the Islamic and Christian styles. The Palace of King Don Pedro is the most important landmark of civil Mudejarism. Its construction began in 1364 and not only craftsmen from Seville but also from Toledo and Granada.

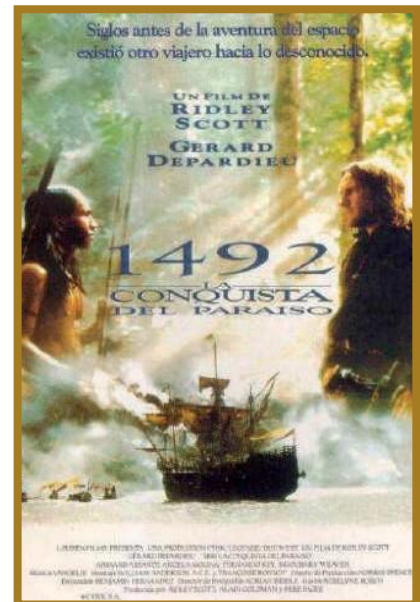
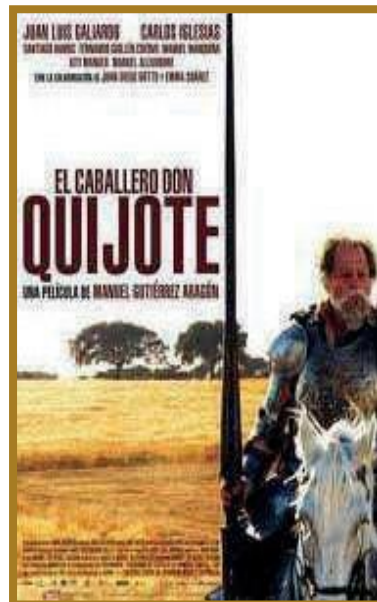
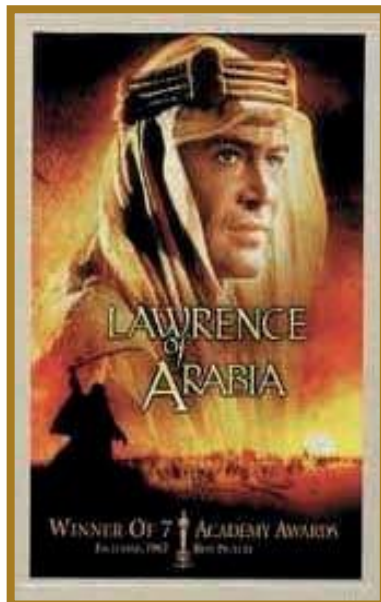
This palace had only two upper rooms. Its use as a royal residence has given room to various restorations and extensions on the upper floor. The **Ambassadors' Room** is the main hall of the Palace. We can highlight its doors, an original work from 1366; its dome, a work from 1427; its immensely rich decoration of plasterwork and the tiling of its walls. On the other hand, The Virgin of the Navigators is situated in the Admiral's Room, a work by Alejo Fernández in the first half of the 16th century. The first headquarters of **the Casa de la Contratación** was also located there after its creation in 1503. It is worth mentioning the gardens of the **Reales Alcázares** complex, especially the Jardín del Estanque where there is an incredible bronze fountain with a sculpture of the god Mercury in the centre. This work was made by Diego de Pesquera in 1576.



#### Films

- *The Female* (1958). Film directors: Julien Duvivier, Brigitte Bardot and Antonio Vilar (France)
- *Lawrence of Arabia* (1962). Film director: David Lean (UK)
- *Delusions of Grandeur* (1971). Film directors: Gérard Oury, Louis de Funés, and Yves Montand
- *Red* (1981). Film director: Warren Beatty (USA)
- *1492: Conquest of Paradise* (1992). Film director: Ridley Scott (USA)
- *Don Quixote, Knight Errant* (2002). Film director: Manuel Gutiérrez Aragón

- *The Kingdom of Heaven* (2004). Film director: Ridley Scott (USA) and Orlando Bloom
- *The Orange Girl* (2008). Film director: Eva Dahr (Norway)
- *In the Name of God and King* (2009). Film director: Carl Byker (USA)
- *Ispansi (Españoles)* (2010). Film director: Carlos Iglesias (Spain)
- *Game of Thrones* (2014). HBO. USA
- *Emerald City* (2015). NBC. USA
- *La Peste (The Plague)* (2018)





## Casa de Pilatos

The Casa de Pilatos was the residence of the Dukes of Medinaceli and an example of 16th-century Sevillian domestic architecture. Its construction was begun at the wish of Pedro Enríquez de Quiñones, Adelantado Mayor of Andalusia (title held by Spanish nobles) and Catalina de Ribera. However, most of the building was erected by their son, Fadrique Enríquez de Ribera (First Marquis of Tarifa) on his return from his trip to Jerusalem. Fadrique's journey to the Holy Land prompted the legend that this Sevillian palace was a copy of Pontius Pilate's praetorium. Notwithstanding, there is another tradition claiming that the name is due to the fact that its door was located next to the first station of the Via Crucis that went to the **Cruz del Campo** (Wayside cross). When it was said at that station that Christ was going to be judged in the house of Poncio Pilato (Pontius Pilate), Sevillians began to refer to the building "**la Casa de Pilatos**".

The façade of the building was made in Genoa in 1529 by Antonio Maria Aprile. Although it is clearly Renaissance, it is finished off with a Gothic cresting apparently brought from the palace that the Ribera family had in Bornos. The main courtyard is Renaissance with Mudejar decoration. A fountain is placed in the centre of it, and in the recesses, there are two statues representing the goddess Pallas. The twenty-four busts of Roman emperors which are distributed throughout the lower galleries of the courtyard, and – together with that of Charles I and Cicero are engrossing. The coffered ceilings of the **Praetorium**, the pavilion in the small garden, the plinths, and the plateresque grilles, are also noteworthy.

The upper floor is accessed by a majestic staircase decorated with tiled plinths and covered with a wooden dome, supported by muqarnas squinches, all the work of **Cristóbal Sánchez**.

On the same floor, there is an important collection of paintings dating from the 16th to the 19th century: most particularly la Piedad (1539) by Sebastián del Piombo; a small Goya's painting of outstanding the dragging of the bull; and paintings of great quality and beauty by Lucas Jordán. Moreover, one of the rooms is covered with a ceiling painted in 1604 by Francisco Pacheco, depicting the apotheosis of Hercules.



#### Films

- *Lawrence of Arabia* (1962). Film director: David Lean (UK)
- *Harem* (1986). Film director: William Hale, Omar Sharif, Ava Gardner, and Eulalia Ramón
- *1492: The Conquest of Paradise* (1992). Film director: Ridley Scott (USA)
- *The Kingdom of Heaven* (2004). Film director: Ridley Scott (USA) with Orlando Bloom
- *Olé* (2006). Film director: Carlo Vanzina (Italy) with Daryl Hannah and Massimo Boldi
- *Rose et noir* (2008). Film director: Gérard Jugnot (France)
- *Don Quixote, Knight Errant* (2002). Film director: Manuel Gutiérrez Aragón
- *Knight and Day* (2009). Film director: James Mangold (USA)
- *La Peste (The Plague)* (two seasons). Film director: Alberto Rodriguez



## Plaza de Toros

Plaza de Toros (the bullring) in Seville belongs to the Real Maestranza de Caballería, a noble corporation which, although founded in 1670, was founded by the group of nobles who accompanied **Fernando III (The Saint)** in the Conquest of Seville. Their purpose was to train the nobility in the handling of horses; therefore, they can be considered a pioneer in the development of equestrian sport in Seville. Since **Ferdinand VII**, the position of Elder Brother has been held by **the King** himself, who is represented by the lieutenant of the Elder Brother. The square, which replaced an earlier wooden one, began to be built in the middle of the 17th century and, according to Vicente San Martín, was completed 120 years later approximately. The result of this slow construction process was the irregular shape of the bullring and the visible asymmetry of the upper balconies – the largest is 2.58 metres and the smallest is 1.84 metres-. The **Palco del Príncipe** (Prince's Box) is a real indoor box for the exclusive use of the Royal Family. The sculptural group that finishes it off is the work of the Portuguese sculptor Cayetano de Acosta. Located under the box is the famous Puerta del Príncipe (Prince's Gate), through which leaving the shoulders-high means the greater recognition for any bullfighter.



**The Bullfighting Museum** was established in 1989 and the collection it displays is dedicated, on the one hand to the Real Maestranza de Caballería and bullfighting on the other. When you visit it, you will find a space created to recall the knightly games played by the nobility between 16th and 18th centuries. You can also see paintings concerning of bullfighting, such as *Goring to death of Pepe Illo* by Eugenio Lucas Velázquez. Bullfighting funder Belmonte and Joselito el Gallo is another exhibition in one of the museum's modules, which ends with the most modern collections of a varied nature: from bull heads, bullfighter's costumes and capes to oil paintings and paintings by contemporary artists.



#### Films

- *Toro Bravo* (1959). Film director: Vittorio Cottafavi (Italy)
- *That Obscure Object of Desire* (1977). Film director: Luis Buñuel (France)
- *The Orange Girl* (2008). Film director: Eva Dahr (Norway)
- *Knight and Day* (2009). Film director: James Mangold (USA)
- *La ciudad de la ópera* (2019)

## Plaza de España

It was built by Aníbal González as a part of the extensive construction programme for the **Ibero-American Exhibition of 1929**. Its style is regionalist i.e., a mixture of Mudejar, Gothic and Renaissance styles.



### Films

- *Lawrence of Arabia* (1962). Film director: David Lean (UK)
- *Belmonte* (1994). Film director: Juan S. Bollaín (Spain)
- *Star Wars Episode II (2002): The attack of the clone*. Film director: Georges Lucas (USA)
- *Lifting de corazón* (2005). Film director: Eliseo Subiela (Argentina)
- *Hanlisiyo* (2005). Film director: Il Kyunkak (Korea)
- *Olé* (2006). Film director: Carlo Vanzina (Italy)
- *The Orange Girl* (2008). Film director: Eva Dahr (Norway)
- *Carmina* (2011). Film directors: Miguel Albaladejo and Jesús Ponce
- *The Dictator* (2011). Film director: Larry Charles (USA)
- *Akhil* (2015). Film director: V.V. Vinayak (India)
- *Allí Abajo (Down there)* (2015-2019)



## Plaza de América

It was built by Aníbal González as part of the extensive construction programme for the **Ibero-American Exhibition of 1929**. Its style is regionalist, i.e., a mixture of Mudéjar, Gothic and Renaissance styles). The Museo Arqueológico (Archaeological Museum) and the Museo de Artes y Costumbres Populares (the Museum of Popular Arts and Customs) are located here.



### Films

- *Lawrence of Arabia* (1962). Film director: David Lean (UK)
- *The Wind and the Lion* (1975). Film director: John Milius (USA)



## The Cathedral

The Cathedral of Seville is located on the site of the Great Mosque erected in the 12th century, of which it preserves: the minaret (known as the Giralda because of the weathervane with which it was finished off during the 16th century), the ablutions courtyard, and the main door of the Mosque, now known as the "Puerta del Perdón" (Door of Forgiveness). The mosque was turned into a Christian cathedral when the city was occupied by Ferdinand III of Castile in 1248, without altering its architectural structure.

In 1401 it was decided to build a new church. There is a tradition that when this decision was taken, one of the canons said: "Let us build a church so large that those who see it finished will think us mad". The phrase is no hyperbole, as it is the largest Gothic temple in the world and the third largest church in Christendom after St. Peter's in the Vatican and St. Peter's in London.

In the aisles there are many chapels interspersed between the buttresses. The **main chapel** takes up a section of the central nave. The iron grilles and the pulpits, made in the 16th century by Brother Francisco de Salamanca, stand out. The main altarpiece, considered the largest in Christendom, was built in several phases, between 1482 and 1564, according to the designs of Pyeter Dancart. Another section of the central nave is occupied by the choir, whose stalls were built between the 15th and 16th centuries. The Royal Chapel, located in the chancel wall, was built in the 16th century to replace the former Gothic apse by Martín de Gaínza.

In the main niche of the altarpiece, called the **Virgin of the Kings**, a Gothic image from the second half of the 13th century that belonged to Fernando III, is worshipped. There is a silver-gilt and glass urn containing the incorrupt body of **Saint Ferdinand** in front of its Altar. The Chapter House, dating from the second half of the 16th century by Hernán Ruiz, is one of the most shining examples of Spanish Renaissance architecture. Diego de Riaño began the construction of the Main Sacristy, which is a magnificent example of Plateresque architecture. It was finished in 1543 by Martín de Gaínza.

The remains of Christopher Columbus are inside the Cathedral, which were brought from Havana Cathedral when Cuba became independent. The four heralds who carry the coffin on their shoulders represent each of the kingdoms of the Spanish crown: Castile, Leon, Aragon, and Navarre. Special mention should be made of the exceptional collection of stained-glass windows, most of which were made in the 16th century. The large number of art works are also particularly worthy, including paintings by Murillo, Goya, Zurbarán, Campaña, de Vargas and sculptures by Martínez Montañés, etc. besides magnificent goldsmith works such as the Monstrance of Juan de Arfe and an interesting collection of reliquaries.



*Films*

· *The Orange Film* (2008). Film director: Eva Dahr (Norway)



## The town hall

In 1527 it was decided, to build a new site of the town hall in a contiguous space to the **Convent de San Francisco** (currently defunct), through a municipal agreement. Until then, the Council of Seville gathered in houses located in the Corral de los Olmos (official meeting building), a small space shared with the ecclesiastical chapter. Diego de Riaño was in charge of the works from 1527 to 1534. He was also the author of the designs and builder of the Apeadero (this is the access to the building), the lower council room and the façade of the Plaza de San Francisco. The building was conceived as a **temple of Justice**, proved by the allusive Latin inscriptions that decorate these rooms. After Riaño's death, the direction of the works was taken over successively by Juan Sánchez, Hernán Ruiz and the Italian Benvenuto Tortello.

Once the Convent de San Francisco disappeared in the 19th century, new buildings were added to the Renaissance nucleus, giving room for the rectangular floor plan that now has two very different façades: one opening to the Plaza de San Francisco, is similar to the 16th century sector and the other which opens to the Plaza Nueva, being work by of Balbino Marrón.



*Films*

- *La Duquesa (The Duchess)* (2011). Film director: Salvador Calvo Torrejón
- *Unit 7* (2011). Film director: Alberto Rodríguez
- *La Peste (The Plague)* (2018)

## Antigua Fábrica de Tabacos (Royal Tobacco Factory)

Its construction began in 1728 directed by the engineer Ignacio Salas. In 1750, the Dutch engineer Sebastian Van der Borcht was in charge of the project, giving it a significant boost. It is a building of enormous proportions made in stonework with a rectangular ground plan. The main façade is crowned by the figure of Fame, sculpted by Cayetano de Acosta. Since the mid-20th century, it has been the seat of the **University of Seville**.



*Films*

- *Padre Coraje* (2000-2001). Film director: Benito Zambrano
- *Carmen* (2002). Film director: Vicente Aranda

## Santa Cruz Neighbourhood

**Santa Cruz** is the current name given to a part of the former Jewish quarter. Several references from the Almohad period describe the area extending from the Puerta de Jerez District to the Puerta de la Carne entrance as the Barrio del Alcázar de la Bendición neighbourhood. There are not evidences that the area was occupied by Jews from the city's Muslim period. However, there is a tradition that tells that when the city was conquered by Castile in 1248, the Almohads gave **King Ferdinand III** the key to the city, and the Jews the key to the Jewish Quarter. Despite being no more than a tradition, the two keys preserved in the Cathedral's Treasury seem to confirm this. What is certain is that once the city was occupied all the mosques were given to the church except for three given to the Jews.

The relationship between Jews and Christians was not always peaceful. Usury practice raised hatred and suspicion in the rest of the population. The big riot taking place in 1391 ended the Jewish character of the quarter. We may assume that there must have been a great slaughter, although contemporaries of the event emphasise numerous conversions. The houses seized from the Jews were handed over to the Christians and the synagogues turned into Christian churches were called San Bartolomé, Santa María la Blanca and Santa Cruz. Since then, that part of the neighbourhood around the latter parish was called by which it is known today.

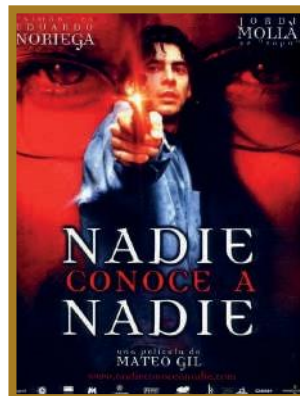
It must be mentioned that the **Santa Cruz Parish**, in which Murillo was buried, was demolished in the 19th century during the French occupation. This caused the loss of the remains of the former synagogue. After this, the Plaza de Santa Cruz was built, which was decorated many years later using the cross brought from the calle Cerrajería.





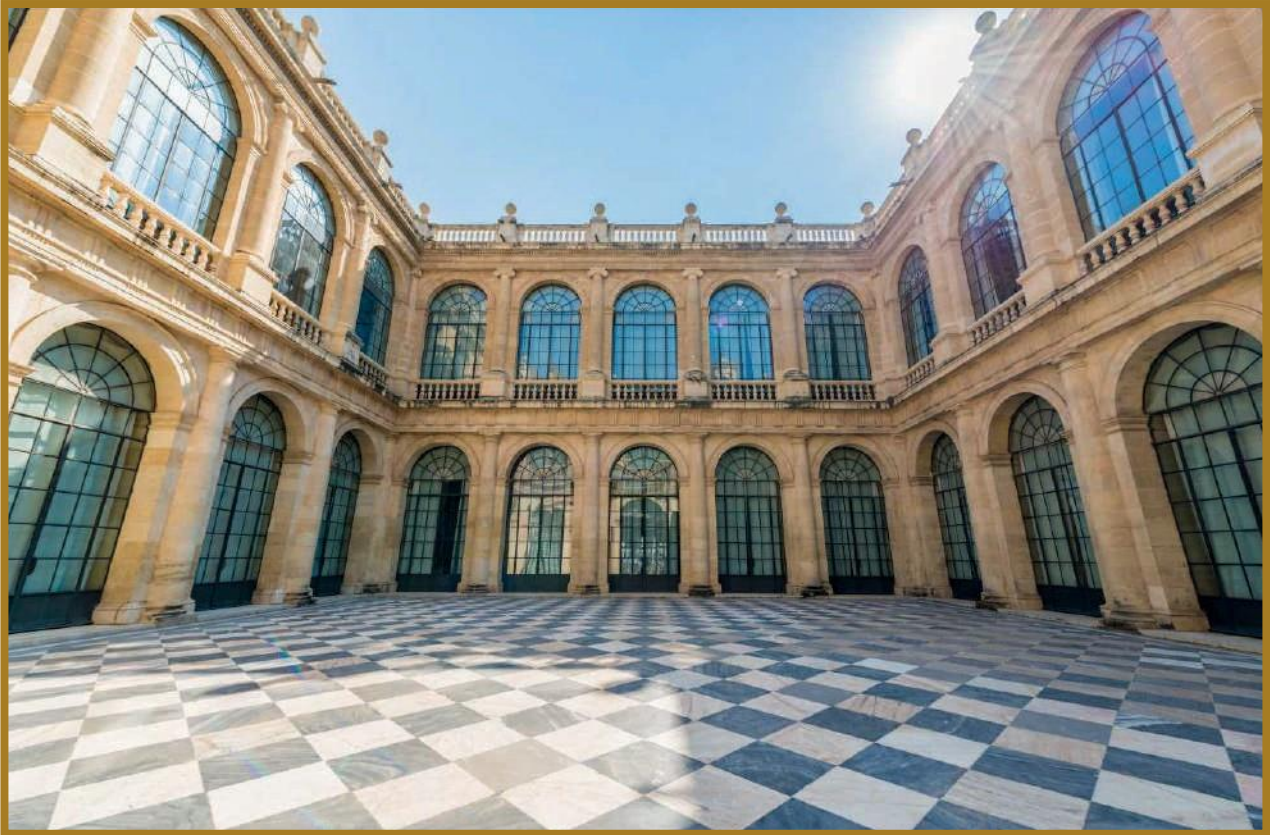
#### Films

- *That Obscure Object of Desire* (1977). Film director: Luis Buñuel (France)
- *Homero retrato intermitente* (1996). Film director: Fabio Carpi (Italy)
- *Nobody Knows Anybody* (1999). Film director: Mateo Gil
- *Carmen* (2002). Film director: Vicente Aranda
- *Semana Santa* (2002). Director: Pepe Danquard (Germany)
- *Lifting de corazón* (2005). Film director: Eliseo Subiela (Argentina)
- *Olé* (2006). Film director: Carlo Vanzina
- *Cuento de las dos orillas* (2006). Film director: Jesús Arnesto
- *Los sabios de Córdoba* (2007). Film director: Jacob Sender
- *The Limits of Control* (2008). Film director: Jim Jarmusch
- *The Orange Girl* (2008). Film director: Eva Dahr (Norway)
- *In the Name of God and king* (2009). Film director: Carl Byker
- *Andalusia* (2011). Film director: Hiroshi Nishitani
- *Unit 7* (2011). Film director: Alberto Rodríguez
- *Allí Abajo* (Down there) (2015-2019)



## Archivo General de Indias

The current Archivo de Indias, formerly the **Casa Lonja de Mercaderes**, was built in 1572 due to the abuses committed by merchants who used the predella of the Cathedral to carry out their transactions and the interior of the temple to take refuge in case of rain or excessive heat. It is a square building featuring, two floors and a large central courtyard, which decoration is related to the courtyard of the **Evangelists at the Escorial** due to its monumentality and decoration. Although it is known that Juan de Herrera drew up plans for its construction and the building followed his aesthetic postulates, its real builders were Juan de Minjares and Alonso de Vandelvira. The building began to be used in 1598, as indicated by the inscription on the north façade, although work continued until the middle of the 17th century. Zumárraga (author of the first floor and the Oath cross) was responsible for the outset of the works until 1629, that were finished by Falconete. When **Charles III** decided to create an Archivo de Indias in 1785 and the Casa Lonja of Seville was chosen as the building for its location, it was necessary to undertake various refurbishment works. It is outstanding the decoration of the great main staircase with marble slabs, made by Lucas Cintora in 1787, and the execution of may shelves built with rich wood brought from Cuba, designed by the sculptor Blas Molner. The Archive keeps documents pertaining to the New World from the time of the Discovery until the last century. It is also an essential centre in terms of research regarding the **Americas history**.



#### Films

· *Nobody Knows Anybody* (1999). Film director: Mateo Gil

## Triana Neighbourhood

According to some historians, Triana neighbourhood traced back to the Tartessian. Apparently, there was a population centre on the right bank of the river, in front of the city of **Hispalis** called **Baitis**. There, the Roman legions established a castro or fortified camp, which was probably located in a place later occupied by an Almohad castle.

There are different versions about the origin of its name: on the one hand, which stems from the union "Tri" three, "Ana" rivers since that confluence occur there; on the other hand, it is preferred the evolution of *Traiana-Trajan-Triana*, considering that it was founded by **Trajan**, the Roman emperor who was born in Italica.



According to other historians, the origin of this neighbourhood is to be found in a farmstead, a green landscape of exquisite fruits that made the **Vega de Triana** famous.

The first feature to build was the castle that the Almohads set up in 1771 on this side of the river to protect the city, a fortress with ten mighty towers in whose shadow fishermen and craftsmen came to work. The 12th century was crucial for this remote place as the Muslims built the first bridge across the river, a passage on boats that enabled the communication between Aljarafe's villages and the suburb. Its location was somewhat lower than the current Puente de Triana, closer to the Plaza de Toros.

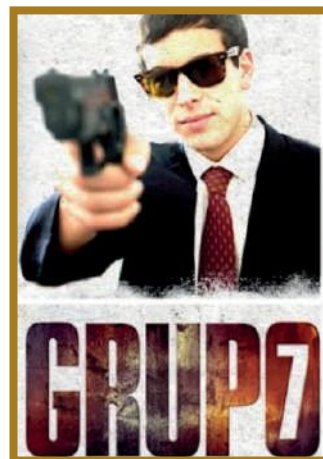
Triana also had an important seafaring activity, which was preserved until the mid-1960s. Here the crews for America were recruited and formed, as well as the ships were provisioned. For instance, Magellan and Elcano's ships in 1519, which made the first round-the-world trip, returning to Triana (the port of Las Mulas) in 1522. Elcano and his crew went to pray to the Virgen de la Victoria, then in the convent of Los Remedios, today in Santa Ana Church.

Throughout its history, Triana has had a great productive activity: gunpowder mills, soap factories, shipyards, pottery kilns, etc. During the first half of the 20th century, it even made aeroplanes using cutting-edge technology in the now disappeared **Hispano Aviación** factory. Triana has also been the point of sale for all the products of the Aljarafe.



Films

- *Homero retrato intermitente* (1996). Film director: Fabio Carpi (Italy)
- *Polígono Sur* (2001). Film director: Dominique Abel
- *Around Flamenco* (2003). Film director: Francisco Millán
- *El camino de Víctor* (2004). Film director: Dácil Pérez de Guzmán
- *¿Y a mí quien me cuida?* (2006). Film director: Ángeles González Sinde
- *Olé* (2006). Film director: Carlo Vanzina
- *Intruders in Manases* (2007). Film directors: Juan Carlos Claver and Javier Quintanilla
- *The Orange Girl* (2008). Film director: Eva Dahr (Norway)
- *Under the Same Sky* (2008). Film director: Silvia Munt
- *Me too* (2008). Film directors: Álvaro Pastor and Antonio Navarro
- *The Limits of Control* (2008). Film director: Jim Jarmusch
- *In the Name of God and king* (2009). Film director: Carl Byker
- *Cruise to happiness* (2010). Film director: Hans Jurgen Tögel
- *Never Know I Would Lose You* (2018). Film director: Manuel Benito del Valle
- *Carmina* (2011). Film directors: Miguel Albaladejo y Jesús Ponce
- *Unit 7* (2011). Film director: Alberto Rodríguez
- *La Otra Mirada* (2019)
- *Allí Abajo (Down there)* (2015-2019)



## Guadalquivir river, Torre del Oro and Triana bridge

These are the resources used in the filming of the successful Spanish blockbuster film *Ocho apellidos vascos* (*Spanish Affair*) (2014), directed by Emilio Martínez Lázaro.



The Guadalquivir is the only river in Spain with significant river traffic, although it is currently navigable as far as Seville. The Guadalquivir has witnessed a considerable part of the most important history of this country, like many other Spanish rivers. Different cultures settled on its banks and determined the historical course of the Peninsula. The cities of Cordoba and Seville hosted Roman, Christian, and Arab culture. Seville even wrote other memorable pages when the Conquest of **America** and its subsequent colonisation prompted.



## The Torre del Oro

It was built early 13th century, at the end of the Muslim Kingdoms called **Taifas**. Its Arabic name was Borgal-Azajal, which meant that the golden tile cladding that glittered in the sun was like gold and was reflected on the river, damaging the eyesight.

Abù l-Ulà was the Almohad governor who ordered its construction in 1220 to defend the city. He also closed the entrance to the port by using a thick chain that crossed the river and was attached to another tower (which no longer exists) on the Triana bank. It was this chain that Ramón Bonifaz's sailors destroyed in 1248, with the fleet of the Reconquest.

Legend has states that the Torre del Oro used to serve as a refuge for the ladies that **King Pedro I the Cruel** courted. His most famous love story involved Doña Aldonza, sister of Doña María Coronel, who lived in the Torre del Oro, while his wife, María de Padilla, lived in the Alcázar. Later, it became a chapel and a prison. Architecturally, it has a dodecagonal floor. It has three bodies: the highest is circular. The second is made of brick and has a hexagonal floor plan, with ceramic decoration in green ribbons framing the arches, and the first has three superimposed floors covered by groin vaults.

In the 16th century, the tower was in a rapidly deteriorated state, which made it necessary to carry out a major consolidation job. As a result, it kept in good condition until the 18th century, when the terrible **earthquake of Lisbon** (1755) shook the city and severely affected the Tower.

Nowadays, the Torre del Oro is as emblematic for Seville as the Giralda. It entails a **Naval Museum** that exhibits different objects and pieces related to Sevillian seafaring life and is an indisputable and emblematic monument in the city.

Finally, the Triana Bridge, officially named as the Isabel II Bridge, is the first bridge built over the Guadalquivir. It is an extraordinary example of iron architecture. It was built between 1845 and 1852 by the French engineers Bernadet and Steinacher, following the same model as the disappeared Pont du Carrousel.