



FACULTAD DE TURISMO Y FINANZAS

GRADO EN TURISMO

Ruta por los castillos de la provincia de Sevilla. Audio-guía

Trabajo Fin de Grado presentado por Paloma Martínez Viedma, siendo la tutora del mismo Manuela Escobar Montero.

Vº. Bº. de la Tutora

Alumna:

Dª. Manuela Escobar Montero

Dª. Paloma Martínez Viedma

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TÍTULO:

RUTA POR LOS CASTILLOS DE LA PROVINCIA DE SEVILLA. AUDIO-GUÍA

AUTOR:

PALOMA MARTÍNEZ VIEDMA

TUTOR:

D^a. MANUELA ESCOBAR MONTERO

DEPARTAMENTO:

FILOLOGÍA INGLESA (LENGUA INGLESA)

ÁREA DE CONOCIMIENTO:

FILOLOGÍA INGLESA

RESUMEN:

Audio-guía en inglés de una selección de castillos de la provincia de Sevilla que muestra y explica cuatro rutas diferentes, en las que se dividen los castillos. Además, se incluye un banco de términos inglés-español, así como fotografías de cada uno de los castillos.

PALABRAS CLAVE:

Castillo; Provincia de Sevilla; Audio-guía; Guía turística

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CAPÍTULO 1

INTRODUCCIÓN, OBJETIVOS, METODOLOGÍA

1.1. INTRODUCCIÓN

En el presente trabajo vamos a tratar de configurar una audio-guía y como tema principal será una descripción de una selección de castillos de la provincia de Sevilla. Serán exactamente cuatro guías correspondientes a cuatro rutas por diferentes itinerarios de la provincia, que previamente hemos seleccionado y recabado información para después traducir al inglés. La información en español se ha obtenido de unas guías ya existentes de la entidad Prodetur (Promoción del Desarrollo Económico y del Turismo), perteneciente a la Diputación provincial de Sevilla.

Esta guía está pensada para los turistas extranjeros que desean conocer más allá de Sevilla capital y vienen a la ciudad para conocer además los pueblos de su provincia. Es una manera de conocer su historia y más en profundidad la arquitectura de defensa que se fue construyendo a lo largo de los años y que actualmente se conserva. En el caso de los mejor conservados son utilizados ahora como sedes de organismos oficiales o establecimientos turísticos, o simplemente para salvaguardar los vestigios de épocas pasadas de la provincia de Sevilla.

Las rutas de los castillos pueden ser también aprovechadas para conocer la naturaleza en todos sus aspectos (fauna, flora, enclaves naturales, etc.) y disfrutar de los entornos naturales en los que se ubican los castillos. Igualmente, en muchas localidades donde hay castillo suele haber otros edificios de gran valor artístico como iglesias, palacios y otros monumentos dignos de visitar por los turistas.

Las guías tratarán de ser amenas y que no se limiten únicamente a la mera descripción de los castillos, sino que trataremos de enlazar esa descripción con las características naturales y monumentales de sus entornos. Algunos de estos castillos tienen una importante historia que también trataremos de destacar en las guías.

Este trabajo persigue ser un elemento más en el desarrollo del turismo cultural de la provincia destinado a personas con inquietudes en los temas que se van a desarrollar y supone una diversificación del turismo monumental lo que favorece el turismo de zonas menos frecuentadas por la mayoría de los visitantes.

1.2. OBJETIVOS

El objetivo de confeccionar estas guías en inglés, es principalmente para que estas rutas puedan ser seguidas por personas que no conocen el español, ya que el inglés es actualmente el idioma más utilizado para que puedan comprenderlo personas de muy distintos orígenes, no solo aquellos que tienen el inglés como lengua materna.

El presente trabajo trata de desarrollar el turismo cultural en poblaciones no tan frecuentemente visitadas como la capital o las grandes poblaciones (Carmona, Osuna, Écija, etc.) con lo que se podrá conseguir que poblaciones más pequeñas aumenten su número de visitantes y en consecuencia mejore la economía asociada al turismo y logre la fijación de su población.

Se quiere dar a conocer unas rutas menos explotadas turísticamente en la provincia de Sevilla, que llegue a sectores turísticos de la sociedad que quizás antes no llegarían a conocer este tipo de rutas.

Además, se pretende realizar un glosario bilingüe inglés-español de una selección de términos que están relacionados con el vocabulario de Castillos, su arquitectura y su entorno natural.

1.3. METODOLOGÍA

El presente tema que ha sido abordado es una audio-guía por los castillos de la provincia de Sevilla, es una descripción de cada uno de los castillos con sus características y una breve citación de su historia.

En una primera parte se procede a describir brevemente la importancia que tiene la arquitectura de defensa y los castillos, con algunos apuntes históricos. Para ello se ha seleccionado la información más relevante y que mejor describe la arquitectura defensiva.

Posteriormente, se describen las cuatro distintas rutas en las que se divide la audio-guía, con sus correspondientes castillos. Para ello se ha seleccionado la información y recabado la más interesante y apropiada para el turista que escuchará la audio-guía, para más tarde traducirse, ya que está pensada para turistas extranjeros. La información recabada ha sido seleccionada de las páginas web de cada uno de los pueblos en que se encuentran los castillos, además de algunos libros que hablan de cada una de las rutas.

La traducción de los textos se ha llevado a cabo con la ayuda de diccionarios online tales como *Wordreference* y *Linguee*. Además, se ha añadido una traducción de palabras concretas que ayudarán a una mejor comprensión de los textos de la audio-guía. Estas palabras aparecen marcadas en negrita en los textos.

Más tarde, se ha procedido a la grabación del texto de la audio-guía en el laboratorio de fonética de la facultad de Filología inglesa. Habiendo antes repasado los textos para tener una correcta pronunciación.

CAPÍTULO 2

IMPORTANCIA DE LOS CASTILLOS Y DE LA ARQUITECTURA DE DEFENSA. APUNTES HISTÓRICOS.

Las arquitecturas de defensa tenían como objetivo intentar evitar que los enemigos que querían conquistar las tierras donde se encontraban esas construcciones pudieran conseguir su objetivo.

El último reducto de esas estructuras de defensa eran los castillos, donde generalmente se refugiaban los reyes, los nobles y los mejores soldados para que, protegidos por las murallas y las armas necesarias, mantuvieran libres durante más tiempo las personas y las tierras ante el avance de los ejércitos enemigos.

Los castillos estaban preparados de armamento y víveres para defender su estructura durante bastante tiempo hasta conseguir que el propio ejército o las huestes colaboradoras pudieran romper el asedio y permitir la salida de los líderes de cada región y reorganizar sus fuerzas para el contrataque que hiciera retroceder y posteriormente vencer al enemigo.

Los castillos solían estar contruidos en las partes más altas e inaccesibles de los pueblos o ciudades, de forma que se dificultara al máximo la aproximación del enemigo e hiciera más fácil su defensa.

Las estructuras de defensa estaban situadas en las zonas próximas a los castillos y rodeándolos con el objetivo de repeler los primeros ataques para impedir la aproximación a los castillos, que tenían comunicación con esas estructuras de defensa para conocer la marcha de la guerra y poder prepararse para su defensa si las arquitecturas de defensa eran rebasadas o para reforzarlas, si era conveniente, con los soldados y el armamento que permanecían en los castillos.

Los elementos mínimos que forman un castillo son: un recinto amurallado, un patio de armas y alrededor de este una serie de dependencias entra las que cabe destacar una torre habitable, la Torre del Homenaje, donde se resguardaba el Señor y a veces era también almacén de víveres. La Torre estaba protegida en el centro del patio de armas y casi siempre era de una altura superior a las murallas para que sirviera como último refugio de defensa (Arciniega García, Luis, 2003, Sistemas de defensa: castillos murallas y torres)

Alrededor del patio de armas figuraban una serie de dependencias como la capilla, la sala de recepciones, las naves de los soldados, la armería, etc. A través del patio de armas se solía acceder a otras dependencias como mazmorras, pasadizos secretos de huida, depósitos de armas y otras. Desde este patio se organizaba la defensa y la intendencia de todas las personas refugiadas en el castillo.

Las murallas tenían que ser lo suficientemente altas y gruesas para impedir que se pudiera acceder al castillo con escalas y resistentes para soportar los impactos de la munición enemiga que a partir del siglo XV incluyen proyectiles impulsados con pólvora. Los adarves, pasarelas a lo largo de la parte alta de las murallas, y las almenas, salientes verticales y rectangulares dispuestos a intervalos regulares que

coronan los muros del castillo para resguardarse en ellas los defensores, facilitaban los esfuerzos de defensa, así como las aspilleras, agujeros en los muros para poder lanzar a cubierto cualquier proyectil, con poco riesgo de ser alcanzado por los sitiadores. Había también en los castillos otros elementos defensivos como ladroneras y matacanes.

La necesidad de construir castillos y arquitecturas de defensa surge de otra necesidad: la supervivencia. Las sociedades siempre han buscado la forma de agruparse y buscar cobijo y protección. Es por esto que se construyen fortificaciones de protección al pueblo, en un principio simples fosos para más tarde ampliarse en muros enormes que protegieron a mayor número de personas.

CAPÍTULO 3

GUÍA TURÍSTICA EN INGLÉS POR LOS CASTILLOS DE LA PROVINCIA DE SEVILLA



Figura 3. Map of routes of the castles of Seville

Fuente: <http://www.prodetur.es/prodetur/AlfrescoFileTransferServlet?action=download&ref=69cb8c7d-3354-4bb7-ac64-27de2dca2ffc>

3.1. RUTA I: BANDA GALLEGA

Welcome to the Castles' route of Seville. From this moment you will visit a different Seville, the architectural remains of the province, the buildings that were used for the defense of the territory.

This first path is the Route of the castles of the "Banda Gallega", it is named like this the area of the Sierra de Aracena, which limited to the north with Portugal and after the expulsion of the Muslims were repopulated with Galician and Portuguese.

In this route, of a duration of approximately five and a half hours, you will visit the castles of 7 different locations, they are: El Castillo de las Guardas, Almadén de la Plata, El Real de la Jara, Cazalla de la Sierra, Alanís, Constantina and La Puebla de los Infantes.

3.1.1. EL CASTILLO DE LAS GUARDAS



Figura 3.1.1. El Castillo de las Guardas' Castle

Fuente: <http://www.esp.andalucia.com/provincia/sevilla/via-la-plata/castillo-de-las-guardas.htm>

In this first destination you are going to visit El Castillo de las Guardas and its castle with the same name. You are now located 58 km away from Seville.

The castle, practically destroyed by Napoleon troops, is located in a hill behind the church. This construction names the town, and it is the central topic of its **coat of arms**. The **remains** of the wall of the castle are placed in the highest area of the city, according to some, during the Muslim domination, and, according to others, of Christian origin.

During the Arab Domain El Castillo las Guardas experienced a significant change. Under the name of Al-Muniat, it developed a successful city, thanks to the restoration of the ancient fortification of The Romans. It accommodated a cemetery, Mosque, baths and other Islamic facilities and protruding as a strategic location. After the reconquer of these territories by Fernando III, El Castillo de las Guardas, becomes municipality dependent on the city of Seville.

3.1.2. ALMADEN DE LA PLATA



Figura 3.1.2. Almadén de la Plata's Castle

Figura: http://www.almadendelaplata.es/opencms/opencms/almaden/turismo/Patrimonio_Cultura/Cultura.html

You are now situated in Almadén de la Plata 70 km away from Seville. Built on the ruins of the castle you will find the current municipal offices of the town. The castle of Almadén de la Plata dating back to the 14th century (year 1350) and sits on the remains of a Roman Fort of the 1st century B.C. It is believed that the function of this fortress was to protect a mine located where today the Church of Santa Maria de Gracia is located. Hence, its location is not in a "high-point" as the rest of the castles.

The Medieval castle was divided into several parts, which include, the Tower of the Homage, the "cistern", and the wall that protected the site. From this location, in communication with the rest of castles in the area, the "Galician band" protected the Kingdom of Seville from the Portuguese and other potential invaders, in addition to providing security to the merchants of the Silver Route.

In the 18th century part of the remains of the castle was used to build a municipal granary for storing grain. The entry was by the Tower of the **Homage**, where there are vertical openings.

In the 20th century it is sold part of the land occupied by the castle and private homes. In 1997, it was reformed part of the castle which was still owned by the city and the current City Hall sits on his remains. According to the studies carried out for this reform, it resembles the height which should initially have the Tower of Homage and proceed to its reconstruction.

Currently the only remain of the castle is the wall corresponding to the North side of the site, part of the Tower of the nave, adjacent to *Abades* street and the remains of the wall of the Roman Fort of I century A.C. It is also known the existence of traces of elements of the Castle inside the houses that make up the walls from the enclosure.

3.1.3. EL REAL DE LA JARA



Figura 3.1.3. El Real de la Jara's Castle

Fuente:<http://www.coboscatering.com>

You are now located 81 km from Seville in the castle with the same name as the town: El Real de la Jara.

The enclosure has a trapezoidal shape, it has two doors and eight towers, three of them semicircular. The front door leads to the Tower of Homage, on the south side of the castle. The secondary door opens on the opposite side. Both doors have been reconstructed completely based on granite **ashlar** masonry.

In the southeast angle there is a tower with a chamber, which cuts the step of the wall and from that the main entry is covered. In the North-East angle there is another tower of square plant, which has been restored so that it is not possible to know if it had also a chamber.

The Tower of the homage, which cuts the step of the wall, is provided with a wide chamber closed with barrel vault and with stairs that go up to the roof.

The square was occupied by Fernando III in 1247. According to tradition, contained in the coat of arms of the population, led the Castilian troops towards the most appropriate point to take possession of the castle. It is one of many legends that are part of the imagery, created after the conquests of the Fernando III.

In 1293, the Seville Council asked King Sancho IV authorization to build several castles in order to reinforce its borders, and not only because of the threat of the neighboring Kingdom of Portugal, but the orders of Santiago and the Templars, with which the Seville Council never had good relations. Such authorization was given in Toro on November 4, 1294, granting the King permission to build castles. Thus, in addition to the construction of these castles, funds are granted to improve the defenses of Almadén, Cala and El Real de la Jara, at a rate of 500 maravedies of the currency of war for six years.

The interest of the Council of Seville to fortify the area was intended in several directions. On one hand, to protect the populations of the headings of bandits who infested the area. On the other hand, the location allowed an absolute control over the Silver Route, which runs a short distance of the castle. Finally, to keep the Templars out of its territory.

3.1.4. CAZALLA DE LA SIERRA



Figura 3.1.4. Cazalla de la Sierra's Castle

Fuente:<http://www.cazalladelasierra.es/opencms/opencms/cazalla/municipio/historia/#.V0F8nvmLTIU>

The forth castle you will visit is the castle of Cazalla de la Sierra, this town is located 79 km away from the province of Seville.

It is under Islamic time, when Cazalla de la Sierra will take an important step to set up the town we know today.

It is on this period when Cazalla has its solid and definitive settlement, arising from the formidable Almohad fortress. The remains are present on a door formed by two horseshoe arches, and with a barrel vault in between.

3.1.5. ALANÍS



Figura 3.1.5. Alanís' Castle

Fuente: <http://alaniscasadelasartes.com/el-pueblo/>

The castle of Alanís de la Sierra is situated 98km away from Seville. Alanís castle has Arab origin, before 1392. Placed on a strategic hillock to the south of the city, the most emblematic Alanís building has been a mute witness of the events of the history of the people from the end of the XVIth century. Of hexagonal plant, with turret and **barbican**, today already missing. Its walls, 2.3 m wide and 6.4 high one. It was attacked by the French during the Napoleonic occupation, who blew up one of its walls, the south-west, surviving the ruins at present.

There is a legend that tells the castle is haunted and the Moorish Acsia appears running through the many passages that communicate the castle.

The castle of Alanís is not as one of the castle donated to Seville by Alfonso X, neither is one of the castles that Sancho IV built in Seville. The Arabic origin of the monument remains an open question, since archaeological excavations from 1987 to 1989 does not justify the opinion.

3.1.6. CONSTANTINA



Figura 3.1.6. Constantina's Castle

Fuente: http://www.rutasdelsur.es/fotos/?g2_itemId=7672

Constantina is located 87 km away from Seville. The castle of this town, which has the same name, was inhabited by the Phoenicians. The current Constantina would enjoy certain relevance during the Roman domination since, apart from being a transit point of the road between Astigi (Écija), and Emerita Augusta (Mérida), it had on its proximities important silver-mines and copper.

The castle, today in a precarious state, allows to distinguish still its primitive perimeter of Almoravid time, of plant polygonal and articulated by several towers of those that today. Only three of them are preserved in relative good condition. The access to the enclosure was across a cranked door opened under the most powerful tower of the homage.

3.1.7. LA PUEBLA DE LOS INFANTES



Figura 3.1.7. La Puebla de los Infantes' Castle

Fuente: <http://www.pueblos-espana.org/andalucia/sevilla/la+puebla+de+los+infantes/311702/>

The castle was built in the middle of the XIV century (1330-1344). Traditionally considered Muslim time, according to the data, the castle would be in origin of Christian typology.

Gothic-Moorish castle style and trapezoidal plant and it **remains** only two towers, which initially were four. There were houses built between XVIII and XIX centuries, they took the walls of the castle for the construction of the houses, serving as a quarry for this and other houses of the population.

Part of the walls are now disappearing because of many years of restoration, in recent years many parts unknown before have been discovered.

3.2. RUTA II: BANDA MORISCA I

Welcome to the second Route of the castles of Seville. On this route you will visit five towns and its different castles situated in the "Banda Morisca" which means "the Moorish Border", and it is called so after the Nazarí kingdom of the Muslims.

This route will have a duration of about three hours. The five castles you will be visiting are the ones in: El Coronil, Los Molares, Montellano, Pruna and Utrera. Let's begin.

3.2.1. EL CORONIL

The first town you will visit on this route is El Coronil, located 53 km away from Seville. Here you will have the opportunity to visit two castles: “El Castillo de las Aguzaderas”, “El Castillo de la Villa”.



Figura 3.2.1.(1) Las Aguzaderas' Castle

Fuente: <http://www.andalucia.org/es/destinos/provincias/sevilla/municipios/el-coronil/>

El Castillo de las Aguzaderas is a special castle, it wasn't built to protect the city, it had another mission, it was made for the protection of the fountain of the city, that's the reason it is not situated in the highest point of the city, like all the castles, but on a hollow area surrounded by mountains.

The name of this castle comes probably from the rocks on which the building sits which, due to its characteristics, would be used by wild boar which inhabited the region to sharpen their tusks, that is what "aguzadera" means in Spanish.

This castle of Arab origin was abandoned before the Reconquest. It was rebuilt in 1383 by Ruy Perez de Esquivel, it has change owner and has been renovated over the centuries. It was abandoned again in the nineteenth century, until in 1927 it was declared a National Monument.

This building is a typical example of medieval military architecture from Andalusia of the XIV and XV centuries, with a large enclosure square, towers at the corners are interconnected by a very high wall and a massive Tower of homage.



Figura 3.2.1. (2) La Villa's Castle

Fuente: <http://www.castillosnet.org/datos/espana/sevilla/SE-CAS-058/SE-CAS-058-1064001.jpg>

The second castle you can find in El Coronil is *El Castillo de la Villa*, its origin goes back, apparently, to Celtiberian time. There are historians who defend that it was the result of bad relations between the towns of Callet and Salpensa when the first, intending to control the area, decided to build a **watchtower** of surveillance at the end of a busy crossroads.

There is no information on its evolution, but this primitive construction or its remains, after serving as foundations for some small Roman establishment, there was the opportunity in the XIth century for the Arabs to construct a fortification. Already in the Middle Age, the castle is a **repopulation** object to strengthen the border with the Kingdom of Granada, in Muslim hands.

In 1381, it was necessary to reforme the fortress because of the awful state in which it was, Ruy Pérez, its proprietor, receives the permission of the king to repopulate its possession with 15 families, which would be sheltered in the castle. In the XVth and XVIth centuries it was refurbished again, turning some of the rooms in palace for the people of the town.

Big parts of its chambers and towers were disappearing due to the many uses they had to which it has been destined, surviving some fragments of the XVIth century in the Tower of the homage, when the building was used like residence of the Ribera family of the masters of the town.

In its interior courtyard the remain today with galleries and iron columns like the style of the courtyards in Seville, from 1884, constructed when the castle was a property of the brothers Algarín.

3.2.2. LOS MOLARES



Figura 3.2.2. Los Molares' Castle

Fuente: <http://www.ayuntamiento.es/los-molares>

You are located 45 km away from Seville. The castle of Los Molares was built in the first half of the XIV century to defend and repopulate the Moorish Border. In the XVI century Sevillian poet Baltasar del Alcázar lived, in this period the villa had the greatest splendor. At the end of the nineteenth century it was restored by the Enrique de la Cuadra.

The castle of Los Molares consists of a wide walled enclosure, a main tower with pentagonal irregular form, it is the Tower of the homage, and a flank tower, connected by an interior **courtyard**. The building is made of brick and **ashlars**. It was deeply restored in the XIX century. Although, in modern interventions, the exterior covering has been replaced progressively following the current restoration criteria.

After more than 500 years of Muslim domain, Fernando III conquers the city of Seville in 1248, which meant a defeat for the Arabs who would mark this battle. To make this conquer effective, the kings of Castilla put all its interest to repopulate the occupied territories.

This way, when the Christians come up to the area of Los Molares, they met an ancient and solitary tower, which was rising on the fields, and whose utility was to be watching the enemy from the distance. King Fernando IV (great-grandson of the conqueror), gave the place to Lope Gutiérrez of Toledo in 1310, as a present to the family for its performance in the battle of Algeciras, giving place to the population of Los Molares.

3.2.3. MONTELLANO

You are now located 66 km away from the capital, in the city of Montellano we will see two castles: El Castillo de Cote and La Torre de Lopera.



Figura 3.2.3.(1) Cote's Castle

Fuente: <http://andaluciarustica.com/castillo-de-cote.htm>

The first castle you will visit is the fortified complex of Cote, it comprises two concentric enclosure walls. The outside, 300 meters above sea level approximately, delimits the medieval village, and in higher dimensions, protected castle. The tower rises above the upper plateau, and it is surrounded by an irregular wall of higher power than the wall of the villa, being able to know its geometry and construction by the remains that still persist. The tower-chapel has been catalogued as a tower tetra-side, being unique in the architecture of the Iberian Peninsula. Its plan floor is a central square. The central space is covered by a vault of edges hidden by cruises arches.

The villa of Cote was conquered by Fernando III in 1240 through a pact with its inhabitants. The mysterious gothic castle was built in the late thirteenth century by Alfonso X, and given in 1297 to the Military Order of Alcántara along with Morón. Probably the top or near castle existed before, but it had to be reinforced after the Moorish revolt of the years 1264-1266.



Figura 3.2.3 (2) The Tower of Lopera

Fuente: <http://listarojapatrimonio.org/ficha/torre-lopera/>

The second castle you will visit is the tower of Lopera. The walls, partly already missing, were around a square turret, of two plants. From this tower they divided two walls lines that, connecting with a sector of the exterior walls, they determined a small courtyard and an entry in straight angle. Four turrets squares and circular letters (10-12 meters of side) that were flanking the enclosure should have been massifs, without top chambers. The most of the preserved remains are a Christian work of the XIVth century, in which different epoch reforms are appreciated later.

This tower-castle is a small enclosure fortified that was defending the border between the Sevillian and from Granada kingdoms. It is a famous tower for the important victory that the Christians obtained before the Arab kingdom of Granada in its vicinity, in 1484.

3.2.4. PRUNA



Figura 3.2.4. Pruna's Castle

Fuente: http://www.redes-cepalcala.org/ciencias1/arquitectura_rural/castillos/castillos_sevilla/arq_rural_sevilla_castillos_sevilla.htm

Pruna's castle is located 94 km away from Seville. This castle is also known as the Iron Castle. It is seated on a natural hill located on the right of the road that communicates Pruna and Olvera.

The first defensive element of the castle, is the barbican or barrier of reduced height of the wall of the fortress, surrounding it and moved away from the attackers of the center of the military construction. This way, the number of obstacles to be safe was increased and the possible throwing weapons they should be placed further away from the castle. The Homage Tower of the fortress seems to be consisted of three plants. The lower floor it was the warehouse or sometimes of dungeon. The first and second floor served as residence for the troops. The staircase that communicated the different plants among themselves have disappeared, with the exception of certain steps that communicated the ground floor with the first floor.

The construction is dated in the XV mid-century. Magnificent example of a castle rock border, enjoyed an effective observatory to sight the enemy and thus communicated the danger to others fortresses, either for signs of smoke or light; these fortresses were the Castle of Olvera, Castillo de Zahara de la Sierra and Torreón de Vallehermoso. Given its small dimensions, this castle could only accommodate a small amount of people. The defenders, thanks to the privileged position of the fortress, enjoyed an effective observatory from which dominated a large field of vision. Once sighted the enemy, warned the castles and surrounding towers.

Recently it has been done work for the consolidation of the Castle, as well as for their identification and signaling.

3.2.5. UTRERA



Figura 3.2.5. Utrera's Castle

Fuente: <http://sevilla.abc.es/provincia-utrera/20140916/sevi-dilatada-ajetreada-historia-castillo-201409161802.html>

The Castle of Utrera takes its name from the town's, is located 31 km from the capital of Seville. Its plant has a regular layout, occupying an area of more than 1,500 square meters. It has towers in the intermediate terrace whose **battlements** were lopped in times of the Catholic Monarchs.

In recent years Utrera is rediscovering one of its most important monuments. One of oldest buildings that are preserved in the town is clearly coming back to life, emerging between the different buildings that were completely suffocated.

With the conquest of Seville, Utrera became a strategic place within the border system, motivating that the Seville Council made a reinforcement of the building with stones and bricks.

The history of the castle is wide and very interesting. The oldest news can be found in book of the "Repartimiento of Sevilla" is from 1253, where is named Utrera as an Arabic place with Tower of protection.

According to the chronicle of Alfonso XI, it was a custom that Utrera was the place of meeting of the Christian armies to enter grounds of Islam on this part of the border. During this time, Utrera turned out to be surrounded by walls and the fortitude seems that it was provided with a strong fence, which was in front of the Tower, a wide and clear main square. In 1368, it suffers the consequences of the destruction carried out, after the invasion of the villa, by Mohamed V of Granada. In 1478 the Catholic Kings asked Fernán Arias de Saavedra the surrender of Seville of the Castle of Utrera, which he denies arguing that he possesses the fort by a donation from the king. It is then when the Royal Armies encircle the castle to conquest, succeeding at the end.

From this moment, the decline of the building begins, which enters in the abandonment from 1743, when Utrera exits the jurisdiction of Seville. However, the city council of Seville, as it did with other castles that had belonged to the ancient Kingdom of Seville, retained the property and the right to ensure the conservation of the building.

A curiosity that arrives until the day of today, is that the castle of Utrera continues depending on the own city of Seville.

In 1810, Utrera falls in the hands of the French, on February 10th. On this occasion, the population had to pay very high contributions. The people from Utrera should protest these abuses, and it was when the French, hit the Castle causing great damage on it. With all these historical ups and downs we come up to the last restructuring that is experiencing the Castle of Utrera.

3.3. RUTA III: BANDA MORISCA II

The third route of the Moorish Border is located a little closer to the capital of Seville. This route will take about an hour and a half, you will visit the castles of Alcalá de Guadaira, Morón de la Frontera and Osuna.

3.3.1. ALCALÁ DE GUADAIRA



Figura 3.3.1(1) Alcalá de Guadaira's Castle

Fuente: <http://www.guadairainformacion.com/reportajes/274/leyendas-e-historias-de-alcala>

Alcalá de Guadaira is located 10 km away from Seville. In this city you will visit three different castles: The Castle of Marchenilla, the Medieval castle and the Castle del Gandul.

The Castle of Marchenilla, currently consists of buildings of several periods, buildings seem to have been taken advantage of parts and older materials of construction. The enclosure is almost squared, it has towers in the corners and watchtowers in the center of each wall, a strong Tower of homage and walls. Inside there are rooms with vaults.

It was in the Muslim period when Alcalá acquired a great development and a great strategic importance. In this era are, among others, the two most important elements of Alcalá, they are the urban wall and its castle, a key part of the conquest of Seville.

In the year 1262, in the division of Alfonso X the Wise, this villa was given to the city of Seville. In the year 1477 took place there a famous battle between the hosts of Ponce de Leon and los Guzmanes. The presence of the remains of Roman buildings around the castle of Marchenilla, indicates that the place was populated since ancient times. Population existed in time of the Arabs. The Castle is from the 15th century, and belonged to Duke of Medina Sidonia.



Figura 3.3.1(2) Gandul' Castle

Fuente: <http://www.iaph.es/web/canales/conoce-el-patrimonio/guia-digital/buscador/municipio.jsp?municipio=6058>

The second castle of the city, El Castillo del Gandul, of which only a tower remains. The ground floor of the tower corresponds with its original defensive function. It is a work probably of the XIV century built in ashlar although on a basement of Almohad origin. The first floor is another different phase.

The excavations carried out in the huge grounds of Gandul are bringing to light important sites that were part of human settlements that could belong to the Chalcolithic period. With the first arrival of the Greeks, who called it Hienipo, and then the Romans, who called it Ordo Hienipensis, begins to have more clear references about this settlement. But there is no doubt that it was in the Muslim period when Alcalá acquired a great development and a great strategic importance. Arab culture was at the time far superior in art, philosophy, science, and especially in the way of life.

From the Muslim period we have the two most important elements of Alcalá: the urban fortress walls and its castle, a key piece to the conquest of Seville and its flour mills located on the banks of the river that provide the city, in addition to a flourishing industry baker, which today live proud, its peculiar physiognomy. The waters of this area were conducted from times Muslim to Seville and its aqueduct was the source of Santa Lucía.



Figura 3.3.1 (3) Medieval Castle

Fuente:http://sevillapedia.wikanda.es/wiki/Castillo_de_Alcal%C3%A1_de_Guada%C3%ADra

The third castle is The Medieval castle, located in the extreme west of the set. It presents on the outside a barbican, partially destroyed in its north flank and structurally it is formed by a whole of eleven towers with its intermediate walls pieces corresponding, and in him three differ independent interior enclosures and quite differentiated. The tower called Mocha is located at the opposite end of the fortified ensemble, to the east, as an enclave where stands a citadel with a marked character defensive in relation to the door of Santa Maria, the direct entry from the Center of the town.

3.3.2. MORÓN DE LA FRONTERA



Figura 3.3.2 Moron de la Frontera's Castle

Fuente: http://www.ayto-morondelafrontera.org/opencms/opencms/morondelafrontera/content/turi/info/info_castillo.html

The Castle of Morón de la Frontera is located 67 km away from Seville. The first defense of the building it is situated in a high hill to make difficult the access. Along the whole building stands out the enormous towers. In the central part rises the tower of the homage, of major dimensions than the rest. Its defenses are completed with a fence that borders on the enclosure.

The Tower of Homage, called the Torre Gorda ("Fat Tower"), is one of the most important elements of the building, it is located in the central part of the castle and its dimensions are higher than the rest, highlighting the thickness of its walls. Is quite damaged and some of the floors are missing. During a period, the fortress served as residence of the noble, adapting its old functions to the new. Thus, it had stays and lounges of enormous wealth, with marbles, coffered ceilings, etc.

The origins of the city date back to Roman, who gave way to the Visigoths and then the Arabs, who made it the capital of a cora (demarcation territorial similar to Muslim province). It was conquered by Fernando III in 1240, and during the 13th and 14th centuries, belonged to the order of Alcántara. In 1812 the population fell to the French invasion, and Castle suffered major damage.

A legend says that when Morón was conquered on July 22, 1240, a horse ran away, to be free of his master, went to the door of the Castle, and the Moors opened the door and it was when the troop of Fernando III took the opportunity to penetrate it and overthrow the strength of the walls.

Then abandonment, and with the arrival of the French troops, during the war of independence produced total deterioration, since some of its walls were destroyed and many works of art were lost.

3.3.3. OSUNA



Figura 3.3.3. Osuna's Castle

Fuente: <http://www.castillosnet.org/espana/album.php?ref=SE-CAS-053&seo=Castillo%20de%20Osuna>

The castle of Osuna is located 86 km away from Seville. The origins of Osuna go back at least to 3,000 years ago. It was founded by the Iberians, who was given his name by the abundance of bears (in Spanish "oso") that were in the area. During the Roman domination it received the name of genitive Julia, reaching great economic splendor. After the arrival of the Arabs, it was renamed as Oxona.

In 1239 was taken by Fernando III, and in 1264 his custody to the order of Calatrava, which created the Encomienda de Osuna, it had a great strategic location with an importance due to its border position with respect to the Kingdom of Granada surrendered. In the 15th century was transferred to sir Pedro Téllez de Girón, whose descendants received the Duchy of Osuna from the hands of Felipe II.

3.4. RUTA IV: BANDA MORISCA III

Welcome to the fourth and last route of the Moorish Border, it has the same characteristics as the other two but it is situated on the Eastern side of the province of Seville. On this route you will see the castles of three towns: Carmona, Marchena and Estepa. Approximately it will take three hours to visit these three castles.

3.4.1. CARMONA



Figura 3.4.1. Carmona's Castle

Fuente: <http://www.arteguias.com/castillossevilla.htm>

The castle of Carmona, also known as the Citadel of the King Don Pedro. It is located on the West side of the highest point of the city. It was the most important fortification of the three existing on its time.

Its origin is Muslim, built on the remains of an acropolis during the time of the Caliphate of Cordoba. And it was improved in the 11th century by the Birzalfes, Berber tribe that installed in Carmona the capital of his taifa kingdom.

On the 14th century, Pedro I of Castile chose the city of Carmona as a residence for himself and his family. Traditionally it has been argued that Don Pedro commanded to perform major works for the rehabilitation of the Castle although studies conducted in recent years to open the possibility of that is built from scratch, in the mudejar style that the monarch liked so much.

A century later, they arranged and embellished dependencies and even commissioned the military engineer Francisco Ramírez the construction of a fortification in the Northwest corner, communicating with the enclosure with a spiral staircase. It is the first fort dedicated to the artillery which was built in the Iberian Peninsula.

Unfortunately, the earthquake of 1504, 6.8 magnitude and epicenter in Carmona, affected the building very seriously. Restored in 1551, it was finally abandoned after the earthquake of Lisbon, in 1755, which reduced it to ruins.

On 1967 the Town Hall, owner of the building, handed it over to the State for the construction of a 'Parador de Turismo'. Unfortunately, only acted the part corresponding to the Patio, leaving the rest.

During the summer of 2012 were carried out works of consolidation of the remains of the fortress. The Ministry of education, culture and sport would invest up to 2016 a total of 440.000 euro for the rehabilitation and consolidation of the fortress of the King don Pedro of Carmona.

3.4.2. MARCHENA



Figura 3.4.2. Marchena's Castle

Fuente: <http://www.todocoleccion.net/postales-sevilla/marchena-palacio-duques-arcos-torre-oro-castillo-escrita-circulada-sellos~x31779331>

The castle of Marchena, also known as “El Castillo de la Mota”, Almohad construction (Xth to XIIIth centuries). The Arab preserved the tower of Santa Maria, two cisterns and the garden of the park connected across canalizations with the baths. Also a tunnels system was identified.

During the Middle Age and part of the Modern Age, the old existing Islamic citadel goes transforming into a palace. This new application in the building makes a series of reforms, reconstructions and additions, that makes it something new and eclectic, combining different chronologies in the service of the new Dukes of Arcos.

Some important changes arise already in the XIVth century when, immediately after the earthquake of 1356, they take advantage of lots of some buildings in ruins for the construction of the church of Santa Maria.

3.4.3. ESTEPA



Figura 3.4.3. Estepa's Castle

Fuente: http://sevillapedia.wikanda.es/wiki/Castillo-palacio_de_Estepa

The Castle of Estepa is situated 110 km away from Seville. It is placed in the western end of the Hill of San Cristobal, it has a triangular plant adapting itself to the topography of the area and tower of the homage.

Its typology corresponds to the proper one of a citadel. It is located in the end of the Islamic epoch, it is constructed with masonry and concrete of good quality, although in the tower of the Homage and in some points of the fortitude they used well ashlar.

This military building was built by sir Lorenzo Suárez de Figueroa, an important person of the time. And although, there is no evidence of the date in that the work began, it is estimated that must have been for twenty-two years after 1387, date in which sir Lorenzo was elected master of the military order of Santiago, and his death was in 1409. In previous years, by the abandonment of Estepa and the decline of the town, the castle was demolished and its walls and 25 towers. After they used the stones of the castle for the construction of the town of Estepa and began to extend to the northern slope of the Hill.

It is preserved the Tower of the Homage, which is in a good state of conservation, as well as the remains of the urban fortress wall. There has been works for the conservation and restoration of the front part of the citadel.

CONCLUSIONES

La provincia de Sevilla tiene una importante cantidad de castillos y otras formaciones defensivas medievales en muchos de sus pueblos, desde los más grandes como Carmona u Osuna, hasta los más pequeños como El Coronil o Los Molares.

Los castillos se hallan en muy diferentes estados de conservación, utilizándose algunos como sedes de organismos oficiales o centros privados de turismo, y estando otros en estado muy deteriorado quedando solo algunos vestigios. Pero todos tienen una historia pasada que los hace merecedores de un estudio detallado y de una visita turística, que se puede completar con otros valores arqueológicos, arquitectónicos o paisajísticos de la localidad o comarca de que se trate.

Para facilitar la visita a esos castillos se ha elaborado una guía en inglés que ordena la visita en cuatro rutas diferentes según las comarcas de la provincia de Sevilla. La guía se hace en inglés para que pueda utilizarse por la mayoría del turismo extranjero.

Esta guía puede ser un complemento al desarrollo turístico de los pueblos de Sevilla, consiguiendo mejorar el nivel económico de los mismos, fijando su población, con lo que se ayuda a evitar el éxodo de la población a las grandes ciudades.

Este trabajo nos ha servido para conocer mejor la provincia de Sevilla, valorar algunos de sus monumentos y darnos cuenta que en la provincia existen, además de la capital, muchos pueblos que merecen una visita turística para lo cual se ha elaborado esta audio-guía.

Ojalá este trabajo cumpla con los fines para los que se ha realizado y abra el abanico de posibilidades del turismo sevillano.

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ANEXOS

6.1 GLOSARIO EN INGLÉS SOBRE CASTILLOS

Nº Entrada 1
Término español: Alcazaba
Término inglés: Citadel
Fuente de la traducción: http://www.wordreference.com/es/en/translation.asp?spen=alcazaba
Contexto T1 (español): La alcazaba estaba situada en la parte más alta de la ciudad. Contexto T2 (inglés): The citadel protected the city. Fuente: propia

Transcripción fonética: /'sɪtədəl/

Nº Entrada 2
Término español: Torreta
Término inglés: Turret
Fuente de la traducción: http://www.wordreference.com/es/en/translation.asp?spen=torreta
Contexto T1 (español): La torreta acabó derrumbada al finalizar la guerra. Contexto T2 (inglés): He was right up inside the turret Fuente: propia
Transcripción fonética: /'tʌrɪt/

Nº Entrada 3
Término español: Sillar
Término inglés: Ashlar
Fuente de la traducción: http://www.wordreference.com/es/translation.asp?tranword=ashlar
Contexto T1 (español): Se desprendió el sillar de la torre mudéjar. Contexto T2 (inglés): The ashlar was made of granite. Fuente propia
Transcripción fonética: /'æʃlə/

Nº Entrada 4
Término español: Homenaje
Término inglés: Homage
Fuente de la traducción: http://www.wordreference.com
Contexto T1 (español): La velada fue un homenaje al difunto padre. Contexto T2 (inglés): People comes from miles around to pay homage at the shrine. Fuente: wordreference
Transcripción fonética: /'hɒmɪdʒ/

Nº Entrada 5
Término español: Bóveda
Término inglés: Vault
Fuente de la traducción: http://www.wordreference.com
Contexto T1 (español): Las bóvedas de la casa eran muy altas. Contexto T2 (inglés): The ceilings vaults were very attractive Fuente:propia
Transcripción fonética: /vɔ:lt/

Nº Entrada 6
Término español: Cobre
Término inglés: Copper
Fuente de la traducción: http://www.wordreference.com
Contexto T1 (español): Yo usé el otro día unas monedas de cobre. Contexto T2 (inglés): He eats his eggs on a copper bowl. Fuente: propia
Transcripción fonética: /'kɒpə/

Nº Entrada 7
Término español: Mazmorra
Término inglés: Dungeon
Fuente de la traducción: http://www.wordreference.com
Contexto T1 (español): En la mazmorra estaba el preso. Contexto T2 (inglés): Dungeon is a cell in which prisoners are held. Fuente: propia
Transcripción fonética: /'dʌndʒən/

Nº Entrada 8
Término español: Escudo de armas
Término inglés: Coat of arms
Fuente de traducción: http://www.wordreference.com
Contexto T1 (español): El escudo de armas de mi familia lleva una flor de lis sobre campo de granadas. Contexto T2 (inglés): On his 18th birthday, his grandmother, Elizabeth II, granted Henry Prince of Wales his own personalized coat of arms.

Fuente:propia
Transcripción fonética: /kəʊt/ /ɒv/ /ɑ:mz/

Nº Entrada 9
Término español: Patio
Término inglés: Courtyard
Fuente de traducción: http://www.wordreference.com
Contexto T1 (español): El patio del castillo estaba rodeado de muros
Contexto T2 (inglés): The house was built around a central courtyard
Fuente:propia
Transcripción fonética: /'kɔ:t,jɑ:d/

Nº Entrada 10
Término español: Barbicana
Término inglés: Barbican
Fuente de traducción: http://www.wordreference.com
Contexto T1 (español): Una barbacana es una estructura defensiva medieval que servía como soporte al muro de contorno.
Contexto T2 (inglés): It is enclosed by two curtain walls interspersed by 52 towers and barbicans.
Fuente: Linguee
Transcripción fonética: /'bɑ:bɪkən/

Nº Entrada 11
Término español: Restos
Término inglés: Remains
Fuente de traducción: http://www.wordreference.com
Contexto T1 (español): Sus restos mortales están en el ataúd y serán enterrados mañana.
Contexto T2 (inglés): His remains are in the casket, and will be buried tomorrow.
Fuente: Wordreference
Transcripción fonética: /rɪ'meɪnz/

Nº Entrada 12
Término español: Población
Término inglés: Repopulation
Fuente de traducción: http://www.wordreference.com
Contexto T1 (español): Se seguía con atención la repoblación del paraje por todo tipo de aves.
Contexto T2 (inglés): Alboloduy remains deserted until its repopulation in subsequent years.
Fuente: Linguee
Transcripción fonética: /'ri:,pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən/

Nº Entrada 13
Término español: Almenas
Término inglés: Battlements
Fuente de traducción: http://www.wordreference.com
Contexto T1 (español): Sus almenas son algo más que el recordatorio de un pasado

fronterizo defensivo

Contexto T2 (inglés): Its battlements are more than just a reminder of the city's past as a defensive frontier town.

Fuente:Linguee

Transcripción fonética: /'bætlmənts/

Nº Entrada 14

Término español: Torre de vigilancia

Término inglés: Watchtower

Fuente de traducción: <http://www.wordreference.com>

Contexto T1 (español): Los guardas tenían una visión clara de la prisión desde la torre de vigilancia.

Contexto T2 (inglés): The guards had a clear view of the prison entrance from the watchtower.

Fuente:Linguee

Transcripción fonética: /'wɒtʃ,təʊə/