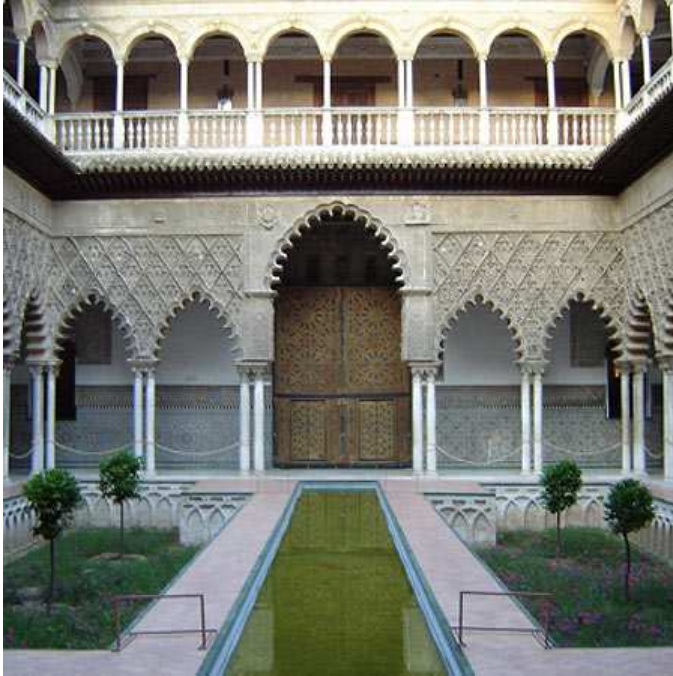


REALES ALCAZARES



Royal Palaces is a monumental complex which dates back to the Middle Ages. They are the most important civil building in Seville.

The walls that surround it and we can admire from the Plaza del Triunfo, dating from the early years of the century X.

El Patio del Yeso belongs to Almohad period that extends between the years 1147-1237. Ornamentation which has served to inspire later Nasrid architecture.

Constructions are of course Christians who have given the current configuration set.

The Gothic palace built during

the reign of Alfonso X, is now modified by the actions that took place in the sixteenth century, following the earthquake in Lisbon in 1755. They excel in any branch of tile baseboards work Christopher Augusta between 1577 and 1583, the eighteenth century, with the taking of Tunisia and reproduction of the Virgen de la Antigua.

The Hall of Justice built during the reign of Alfonso XI in the mid-fourteenth century. It is the first example of the Mudejar style, the perfect combination between Islamic and Christian.

But it is certainly the Palace of King Don Pedro the highlight of the civil mudejar. Its construction began in 1364 and involved not only artisans Sevillians but came from Toledo and Granada. This palace was only a ground floor with only two stays at the top. The use as a royal residence has given rise to various extensions and restorations on the upper floor. The Hall of Ambassadors is the main piece of the Palace. Highlighted in the doors, original work of 1366, the dome, built in 1427 and later the rich decoration of plasterwork and tiling of the walls.

In the first half of the sixteenth century is the Madonna of the dizzying, by Alejo Fernández, located in one of the units of the Admiral's Room, an area which had its first seat House of recruitment since its inception in 1503.

Special mention in all the Royal Palaces deserve the gardens, where we highlight the Garden Pond centered by a beautiful bronze fountain topped by a sculpture representing the God Mercury, the work of Diego de Pesquera, in 1576.

The Gallery of the grotesque, by the Milanese architect Vermondo Resta, conducted between 1612 and 1621, the gazebo and garden where you will find a beautiful cubic flag made in the time of Emperor Charles I, between 1543 and 1546.

The output of the Alcázar is Apeadero, wide hallway leading to the Patio de Banderas. This space and the entrance to the exit door was remodeled by architect Vermondo

Resta, and halt the mencionado. Sobre a room that served as an armory for Real Felipe V, where interesting exhibitions are held frequently.

In this area we can find the local Alemanes street and Constitution Avenue

