



PARROQUIA MAYOR NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA O

Plaza de la Paz.
Fue el templo a la que la tripulación se dirigió tras su desembarco para dar gracias por haber llegado con vida a Sanlúcar tras dar la vuelta al Mundo. En ésta se encuentra la capilla de la Virgen de la Antigua, Patrona del Descubrimiento. A esta Virgen se encomendaban los marinos en sus viajes al Nuevo Mundo.

"El árbol que produce el clavo alcanza una gran altura ... sus hojas se asemejan a las del laurel. El fruto es al principio de color blanco, pero al madurar se enrojece, y cuando se seca se pone negro. Esta isla produce también la nuez moscada ... se nos dijo que a distancia de un día de camino hacia el oeste noroeste de Timor, existe una isla donde se halla en abundancia la canela".

"The tree that produces clove reaches a great height ... its leaves resemble those of the bay leaf. The fruit is at the beginning white, but turns red when it's ripe, and when it dries it gets black. This island produces also nutmeg ... we were told that at a distance of a day's journey to the west of Timor, there is an island where there is an abundance of cinnamon".



MAIN PARISH OF OUR LADY OF O

Paz Square.
It was the temple to which the seamen went after getting ashore to thank that they had gotten back alive to Sanlúcar after their voyage around the world. In this Parish there is a chapel of the Virgin of the Antigua (of the Ancient), Patroness of Discovery. The seamen commended themselves to this Virgin as they embraced a trip to the New World.



12

EXPOSICIÓN DE ARTE SACRO

Convento de Carmelitas Descalzas
Calle Descalzas.
Dentro de esta exposición permanente se encuentra la capilla del Cristo de la Expiración. La talla del Cristo es de marfil hispanofilipino, destacando sus grandes dimensiones. También se muestran dos cuadros de la Virgen de Guadalupe, Patrona de México. Asimismo, se expone una de las piezas de orfebrería más antiguas de las que se encuentran en Sanlúcar, un acetre de plata con marca del Virreinato del Perú. La presencia en Sanlúcar de estos objetos de culto y de uso ritual manifiesta el continuo intercambio cultural entre nuestra ciudad y aquellos territorios de ultramar con los que existía relación comercial.



SACRED ART EXHIBITION

Convent of the Discalced Carmelites
Descalzas Street.
Within this permanent exhibition you can find the chapel of the Christ of the Expiration (Deceased). This carving made of Hispanic-Philippine ivory, stands out due to its large dimensions. You can also see two paintings of the Virgin of Guadalupe, Patroness of Mexico. As well, you can see one of the oldest silversmithing pieces that are found in Sanlúcar, a small silver pail with the symbol of the Peruvian Viceroyalty. The presence of these cult and ritualistic objects in Sanlúcar demonstrates the continuous cultural exchange between our city and those of the overseas territories with which we had a commercial relationship.

14



LA PRIMERA VUELTA AL MUNDO EN SANLÚCAR DE BARRAMEDA

RUTA TURÍSTICO-CULTURAL
THE FIRST VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD IN SANLÚCAR DE BARRAMEDA
TOURISTICAL-CULTURAL ROUTE



BASÍLICA DE NTRA. SRA. DE LA CARIDAD

Cuesta de la Caridad.
Este templo, construido a principios del siglo XVII, es sede de la Patrona de Sanlúcar, la Virgen de la Caridad, que fue traída a Sanlúcar en la misma época de la construcción de la Basílica por el alférez Pedro de Rivera Sarmiento, quien recibió milagrosa sanación de la Virgen. La imagen de la Virgen de la Caridad quedó en Sanlúcar, sin embargo su advocación llegó hasta América manifestando, una vez más, la gran relación cultural y religiosa entre Sanlúcar y el Nuevo Mundo.



NTRA. SRA. DE LA CARIDAD PATRONA DE SANLÚCAR



"Gracias a la Providencia, el sábado 6 de septiembre entramos en la bahía de San Lúcar y de los sesenta hombres que formaban la tripulación cuando partimos de las islas Molucas, no éramos, más que dieciocho, y éstos en su mayor parte estaban enfermos".
"Thanks to Providence, on Saturday 6th of September we entered the bay of San Lúcar and of the sixty men that formed the crew when we left the Molucca islands, no more than eighteen were left, and most part were sick".

15

BASÍLICA OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY

Caridad Hill
This temple, built at the beginning of the 17th century, is the seat of the Patroness of Sanlúcar, the Virgin of Charity (Caridad), that was brought to Sanlúcar at the same period that the Basilica was constructed by second lieutenant Pedro de Rivera Sarmiento, whom received a miraculous healing from the Virgin. The image of the Virgin of Charity (Caridad) stayed in Sanlúcar, but her devotion extended through the Americas, demonstrating once again the significant cultural and religious relationship between Sanlúcar and the New World.

PALACIO DE LOS GUZMANES

Plaza Condes de Niebla.
Los Guzmanes, Señores de Sanlúcar y Duques de Medina Sidonia dominaban el puerto de la ciudad desde este palacio construido sobre los restos de un antiguo ribat hispanomusulmán del siglo XI. Los Duques promovieron el comercio en el puerto de Sanlúcar desde donde partieron numerosas expediciones científicas y comerciales.

"El Cabo de Buena Esperanza está hacia los 34° 30' de latitud meridional ... es el más grande y más peligroso cabo conocido de la Tierra. Corrimos, en seguida, hacia el noroeste durante dos meses enteros ... perdiendo en este intervalo veintidós hombres ... carecíamos totalmente de víveres".

"The Cape of Good Hope is at 34° 30' southern latitude ... it is the largest and most dangerous place known on earth. We ran, immediately, to the northwest for two whole months ... losing in this time twenty men... completely lacking supplies."



13

CONVENTO DE CAPUCHINOS

Plaza de Capuchinos.
En el retablo mayor de su iglesia se encuentra la Virgen del Buen Viaje (S. XVII). Era Patrona de la antigua Cofradía de Mareantes, protectora de los navegantes a Las Indias. En el claustro se conserva un singular conjunto de pinturas representativas de santos de la orden, mártires de las misiones en América.

"Desde que habíamos partido de la bahía de San Lúcar hasta que regresamos a ella, recorrimos, según nuestra cuenta, más de catorce mil cuatrocientas sesenta leguas, y dimos la vuelta al mundo entero, yendo siempre de este a oeste".

"Since we had left the Bay of San Lúcar until we returned to it, we travelled, by our count, more than fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty leagues, and we navigated around the whole world, always going from east to west."

** ANTONIO PIGAFETTA: Primer viaje alrededor del Globo.*
** ANTONIO PIGAFETTA: First voyage around the world.*



Capuchinos Square.
On the main altarpiece of its church you can see the Virgin of the Buen Viaje (Good Voyage) from the XVII century, Patroness of the old Brotherhood of Seaworkers, protector of the seamen that went to the American-Indias. At the cloister there is a unique group of paintings that represent Saints of their Order, martyrs on the missions to America.

16

Sanlúcar de Barrameda prepares with enthusiasm and excitement the commemoration of one of the most remarkable feats by man: the first circumnavigation of the World.

Throughout the XVI century the beaches and the harbour of our city were protagonists of constant departures and arrivals of naval and civil fleets that were going or returning from the New World.

The fact that the port of Seville was the only one authorized for the departure and arrival of ships for overseas travel allowed Sanlúcar to play a key role in such voyages. The first reason for it was the geographical location, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir River, the umbilical cord that connected it with Seville.

The second reason was its belonging to the Dukes of Medina Sidonia, who as General Captains of the Sea Ocean and coast of Andalusia, were responsible for the preparation and dispatch of the fleet.

The 20th of September of 1519 a fleet of five vessels departed from the port of Sanlúcar on its way towards the Canary Islands. Under the command of Fernando de Magellan they started the first stage of the voyage that for the first time would carry out the first circumnavigation of the world, demonstrating in a practical way the spherical shape of the Earth.

The main goal of this expedition was to reach the Moluccas, islands that produced valuable spices, navigating towards the West to snatch the monopoly to the Portuguese that came from that destination towards the East, hugging the coastline of the African continent with Cape of Good Hope and navigating through the Indian Ocean.

In this adventure they will discover the Strait that unites the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific (name given by Magellan to the up to that point known as the Southern Sea). There were five boats in the fleet: the Trinidad, the San Antonio, the Concepción, the Victoria and the Santiago.

The expedition was put together by 265 people of different nationalities: spanish, many of them Basques, Portuguese, Flemish, French, German, Greek and Italians. The Adventure lasted 3 years, from 1519 until the return of the only surviving vessel, the Victoria. It entered the harbour of Sanlúcar the 6th of September of 1522, with only 18 crew members that were in terrible shape after such a long voyage. Among them, the journalist author of the first story about the circumnavigation around the world: Antonio Pigafetta.

We suggest a stroll through the main places of our city that remind and commemorate the extraordinary deeds of those men.

#EligeSanlúcar



Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Sanlúcar de Barrameda
Delegación Municipal de Turismo



www.sanlucarturismo.com

