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Itineraries

Day 1

1 Kerala Viajes Málaga

www.andalucia.org > Generic content

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Municipality: [Málaga](#)

Province: [Málaga](#)

La Agencia de Viajes **Kerala Viajes** se encuentra en [Málaga](#). Ofrecen un Turismo de calidad con productos y viajes adaptados a sus necesidades y requerimientos, en Kerala se ponen a su servicio buscando siempre un precio justo.

More information:

<http://www.andalucia.org/en/tour-operators-and-travel-agencies/types/tour-operators-and-travel-agencies/travel-age>

Alcazaba de Málaga

www.andalucia.org > Cultural visit

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Province: [Málaga](#)

Type: Citadel

It was the palace-fortress of the city's governing Muslims. Against the hillside of the mount of Gibralfaro, it was constructed in the XI century on the ruins of another Roman bastion. It consisted of 110 main towers and some smaller ones. The Torre del Homenaje deserves special attention.

The three concentric walls that encircle it constitute the main feature, conferring a military characteristic of maximum security among the other similar constructions of the Muslim Spain.

More information:

<http://www.andalucia.org/en/cultural-tourism/visits/malaga/monuments/alcazaba-de-malaga/>

La Puerta de América

www.andalucia.org > Route

Location

Municipality: [Castilleja de la Cuesta](#), [Marchena](#), [Santiponce](#), [Sevilla](#)

Province: [Sevilla](#)

The discovery of America and its subsequent events made [Seville](#) one of the most important cities of its time. The centre of the trade monopoly of the New World, it was the base for seafaring operations in the Atlantic and Pacific for over two hundred years.

The impact of those times has left an indelible mark, which is manifest in numerous religious, civil and administrative buildings of various kinds.

These ranged from places related to Christopher Columbus, who resided during his visits at the [Monasterio de la Cartuja](#) (15th-18th C.), situated in the centre of the Expo'92 site, and at the old Colegio de San Laureano (16th C.), where his son, Hernando, was to build his house and gardens, to a complex mosaic of architectural examples.

Three categories may be established in order to distinguish the traces left by contact with America. Firstly, the port, the very core of Seville's past.

Its wharves witnessed the setting sail and the return of the First Voyage around the world by Magallanes and Elcano. On the left bank, the Arenal, which includes the Atarazanas (13th-18th C.), served as an arsenal and supply depot. Also here are the symbolic [Torre del Oro](#) and Torre de la Plata (The Gold Tower and the Silver Tower), and the Arab wall which formed part of the old Customs Area, where the merchandise entering the city was stored on its way to the Casa de la Contratación (Chamber of Commerce). This was situated in the [Alcázar](#), and was the office which controlled the traffic and preparation of the fleets.

Precious metals were taken to the **Casa de la Moneda** (The Mint, 16th-18th C.), where, according to one witness, "so much gold was stored that it was hard to imagine".

A second reminder of those times are the religious buildings, many belonging to the orders with interests in America. One such building was the [Church of la Magdalena](#) (17th-18th C.), which belonged to the Convent of San Pablo, the study centre of the defender of the Indians, Friar Bartolomé de las Casas. Other

buildings include the Convent of Los Remedios (16th-17th C.), on the other side of the river, built for the protection of the sailors, the Parish Church of Santa Ana (13th-16th C.), the cathedral of the sailors' quarter of [Triana](#), and the [Convent of Santa Paula](#), a favourite of the descendants of Columbus, Hernán Cortés, viceroys and Spanish emigrants returning from America.

The fever of construction fired by the riches carried there by river led to the building of 2,400 new houses between 1561 and 1588, with the finest examples being the properties of merchants: the Casa Pinelos (15th-17th C.) belonging to an influential Genoese family, friends of Columbus and active entrepreneurs. The house of Mañara (16th-17th C.), situated in the heart of the old Jewish quarter. And the house of Bucarelli (17th C.), with its splendid facade.

Finally, three great emblematic buildings stand out among the rest: [the Palace of San Telmo](#) (17th-19th C.), which was the site of the University of Seafarers, an institution which trained seamen. [The Archivo de Indias](#) (the Archives of the Indies, 16th-18th C.), of exceptional documentary interest. And the former Tobacco Factory (18th C.), now the University, reminding us that this was where tobacco entered Europe.

In nearby [Castilleja de la Cuesta](#) is the **Palace of Hernán Cortés** (16th Century, greatly modified), probably the scene of his death. In [Santiponce](#), we find the [Monastery of San Isidoro del Campo](#) (14th-17th C.), the centre for the export of agricultural produce to America, with its Gothic temple and Mudejar style monastic patios.

Finally, an example of the influence of the return, the Church of San Agustín (18th C.) in [Marchena](#), with its Mexican Baroque decoration.

More information: <http://www.andalucia.org/en/routes/the-gateway-to-america/>

Cuevas, Dólmenes, Ciudades: Cádiz, Málaga

www.andalucia.org > Route

Location

Village : [Bobadilla Estación](#)

Municipality: [Alameda](#), [Antequera](#), [Ardales](#), [Antequera](#), [Los Barrios](#), [Mollina](#), [Ronda](#)

Provinces: [Málaga](#), [Cádiz](#)

Cave paintings of prehistoric cultures are frequent in Andalusia.

For a start, we can visit the pictorial group of El Bacinete at [Los Barrios](#) and the well known Tajo de las Figuras by [Benalup](#), with a series of schematic paintings said to be from the Bronze Age (3rd millennium BC). The La Pileta Cave at [Benaoján](#), not far from Ronda, is the most important example of cave paintings in Andalusia, with a wide repertory of animals and abstract and schematic representations. A visit there means diving into the bowels of the earth for over an hour to see kilometres of paintings. There are some dolmens at Benaoján (megalithic funerary constructions) called El Gigante and La Giganta (male and female giant) that according to popular tradition, are the only beings capable of moving enormous stones for burials.

With a big jump in time we come to the Romans, still near [Ronda](#) - known as Arunda at that time - where Acinipo, called [Ronda la Vieja](#), is of special interest. It is a magnificently placed city with impressive remains of a theatre. Some way away, by [Ardales](#), we come to the ruins of Bobastro, a Mozarabic settlement of the 9th and 10th centuries.

[Antequera](#), in the midst of rich farming land, is in the heart of an area with various remains from the beginning of the agrarian cultures in the 3rd millennium BC. There is a group of dolmens, consisting of the collective sepulchres of Menga, Viera and Romeral that are really spectacular and in a state of excellent preservation, to be compared only with those of Valencina de la Concepción in the province of Seville (La Pastora and Matarrubilla). In Antequera itself, besides its old walls, the remains of the Roman baths beside the church of Santa Maria la Mayor are interesting, and so is the museum, where there are really good items such as the Roman bronze Ephebe.

On the road from Antequera towards the railway **station of Bobadilla**, the city of Singilia Barba. At [Mollina](#) and Cortijo de Santillán, the remains of the Roman military fort can be visited. This tour can end in

Alameda, where some Roman baths can be seen.

More information: <http://www.andalucia.org/en/routes/caves-dolmens-cities-cadiz-malaga/>

Comments of Day: 1

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Lo primero que haremos será contactar con Kerala Viajes para conseguir asesoramiento en nuestro Viaje por Andalucía en su página web <http://www.keralaviajes.com> encontraremos grandes oportunidades.

Travel route

- A Kerala Viajes Málaga
- B Alcazaba de Málaga
- C The gateway to America
- D Caves, Dolmens, Cities: Cádiz, Málaga