



Sephardi Andalusia

Specialist practical guide / Andalucía Sephardi



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# Andalusia



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## Places of interest

### Almería

The Jewish community of Almería was one of the most prosperous anywhere in Andalusia, although its traces have disappeared over the centuries.  
**The Kehila of Almería: Almería's Jewish Quarter.** Tradition has it that the old Jewish Quarter stood in the modern-day neighborhood of Chanca.  
**Adra: Marble plaque.** Adra is home to one of the oldest Jewish settlements on the Iberian Peninsula. In the 18th century a marble plaque was found bearing the Latin epitaph of a Jewish girl, Annia Salomonula.

### Cádiz

Although there aren't many references to existence of a Jewish community in Cádiz, proof does exist that there was one.  
**Calle Ancha.** There are still some traces of the Jewish community here: in Plaza de San Martín, the representation of a menorah candelabra; in Calle Suárez de Salazar, the image of a hanukiah candelabra; and in Calle San Francisco, over a door lintel, the Lions of Judah.  
**Jerez de la Frontera: Jewish Quarter of Jerez.** Here the only trace of the old Jewish community is the layout of the narrow, winding streets.

### Córdoba

The greatest period for Spanish Judaism was under the first Emirate and subsequently the Umayyad Caliphate, and in Córdoba its Golden Age was the 10th and 11th centuries, when Jewish prosperity and culture reached their highest levels.  
**Gate of Almódovar or Bab-al-Yahud.** Known as the Gate of El Ngal (Bad-al-Chawz), it is of Arab origin.  
**Synagogue.** Built in 1315, it is without a doubt the most important building in Córdoba's Jewish Quarter.  
**Plaza Tiberiades.** The location of the bronze statue of Maimonides.  
**Baths of the Caliphate Castle.** In this series of rooms, visitors can see the remains of the baths of the old caliphate castle.  
**Castle of the Jews.** Old Arab fortress that was taken over by the Jews who moved into Córdoba after the city was taken by Ferdinand III in 1236.  
**Castle of the Christian Monarchs.** This became the headquarters of the Spanish Inquisition in 1492.  
**"Fonsario" or Jewish cemetery.** These were traditionally outside the city walls, but archaeologists have been unable to corroborate the presence of a cemetery here.  
**Archaeological Museum. Tombstone of Yehudá Bar Akon.** Located inside a renaissance palace, it contains a unique Jewish

tombstone, the oldest found anywhere in Spain, that of the Jew Yehudá bar Akon.  
**El Zoco Craft Market.** Mudéjar-style building where local artists work with leather, precious metals and ceramics.  
**The Jewish Quarter.** The limits of this quarter were marked to the south by the line that runs from Puerta de Almódovar to the Mosque/Cathedral and the Episcopal Palace. Its eastern limit was Calle Rey Heredia and to the west it was hemmed in by the city walls.  
**Cruz del Rastro.** This cross was placed in remembrance of the massacre of Jews and converts in the Jewish Quarter in 1473.  
**Plaza de la Corredera.** Here stone, lime and bricks are used together in beautiful harmony. For centuries it bore witness to the Holy Inquisition.

**Al Andalus living museum (La Calahorra tower).** Declared a historic-artistic heritage site in 1931, and restored and adapted in 1954, it was given over to the Institute for Dialogue between Cultures, which turned it into an audiovisual museum.  
**Andalusí House Museum.** In the basement of this building, turned into a house museum, a series of archaeological remains were found that bear witness to the meeting of different civilizations.  
**Stone funeral tablet in San Miguel Church.** Inside the church, a Hebrew inscription has been found on a stone tablet from Córdoba's long-vanished Jewish cemetery from the period of the emirate and the caliphate.  
**Plaza Judá Levi.** Square dedicated to one of the most prestigious Judeo-Spanish poets from the Golden Age of Spanish Judaism.  
**Plaza de Maimónides.** In years gone by, it was known as Plaza de las Armentas, Plaza del Arcediano and Plaza de las Bulas.

**House of Sepharad (Calle Judíos).** An essential stop on any tour of Jewish Córdoba, this is a cultural center with a specialist library and a shop selling all types of Sephardi items.  
**Calle Judíos with Puerta de Almódovar.** The main thoroughfare of the Jewish Quarter, its narrowness, its neatly whitewashed houses and the furrow running down much of its length to help carts make it one of the quintessential streets of the Jewish Quarter.  
**The Jew's House.** The popular name given to this house refers to its last owner, the French Jewish entrepreneur of Sephardi origin, Elie J. Nahmias, a great lover of the city of Córdoba.  
**La Luna Gate.** Córdoba's city walls start at the house of Bishop Salizanes, a 17th-century palace built over earlier Jewish dwellings, and continue on to the monument to Averroes and the La Luna Gate.  
**Chapel of San Bartolomé (Calle Averroes and Plaza Cardenal Salazar).** This illustrates how a new parish church for converted Jews was created in the heart of the Jewish Quarter after the attacks of 1391.  
**Tower of Bethlehem.** One of the defensive towers in Córdoba's city walls.

**Arabic baths of Santa María.** Once very popular among Córdoba's Jews, this is one of the few remaining examples of this type of building.  
**Calle Hasday Ibn Shaprut.** This street pays homage to Hasday Ibn Shaprut, a Judeo-Arabic medical student who studied the science of the Talmud in different rabbinical schools in Al-Andalus.  
**Alcázar Viejo (Old Fortress).** This is where the Jews fled to after the Christian conquest of the city in 1236.

### Lucena

Few Jewish communities in Al-Andalus ever became as famous as Lucena, known as the Pearl of Sepharad. All Jewish and Islamic chroniclers prior to the European Renaissance classify Lucena as the "City of the Jews" between the 9th-12th centuries.  
The traces of this community include a tombstone bearing the name of Rabbi Amicos in the Jewish Necropolis, the largest in Sepharad with more than 350 graves.  
**Jewish Necropolis.** The only Jewish Necropolis that can be visited in Spain. The discovery of this site in 2006 came to the notice of the New York Sephardi community, eager to recover the history of what was almost an independent republic during the time of the Caliphate of Córdoba and the Taifa kingdoms: the old Jewish city of Eliossana.  
**Palace of the Counts of Santa Ana Interpretation Center** This palace houses the City of Lucena Interpretation Center and the Municipal Tourist Information Office, with a series of exhibition rooms. One of the rooms, titled "Jews", shows the different types of burials used in the necropolis of Lucena, as well as significant aspects from the life, literature and social organization of Lucena's Jewish community.  
**The old Vela Tower.** This formed part of the old defensive walls that protected Lucena's Jewish Quarter.  
**The old Blanca Gate or El Peso Gate.** The long-vanished western part of the defensive wall that encircled the Jewish Quarter ran along the central Calle las Torres.  
**Plaza del Aguilar. Old Córdoba Gate.** The northern section of the walls contained the old Córdoba Gate, another city gate flanked by towers.  
**The old Jewish Quarter.** The city of Lucena was inhabited by Jews and its outskirts by Muslims.  
**The old synagogue. San Mateo Church.** The Church of San Mateo stands on the site of what was the city's old synagogue and, later, the mosque, until the Christian conquest of 1240 brought with it a new religion.  
**Old La Villa Gate.** One of the most important gates in the city walls.  
**Old Granada Gate.** At the end of Calle Barahona de Soto, on the corner with Plaza del Cádiz, there was an opening in the city walls just past Calle del Jordín (now Calle Barahona de Soto) which was narrower and flanked by two towers either side of the Granada Gate.  
**Plaza del Coso-Plaza de España.** Lucena's nerve center, this is

also its oldest square and was used to hold markets, celebrations, bull fights, executions and military parades until the Plaza Nueva was built in 1618.  
**Lucena candelabra.** On the first floor of the Lucena Archaeological and Ethnological Museum you can see an image of a typical Lucena candelabra. It is said that Miguel de Cervantes wrote Don Quixote by the light of a Lucena candelabra.  
**El Moral Castle. Archaeological Museum.** A medieval fortress and cultural heritage site. It currently houses the Archaeological and Ethnological Museum. The Jewish room contains a reproduction of the tombstones of Rabbi Amicos and Rabbi Lactosus. It also houses a bust of another of the most important Rabbis to take charge of Lucena's rabbinical school, Al-Fasi.  
**Sculpture of Rabbi Yosef Ibn Meir Ha-Levi Ibn Megas.** In the small Plaza de Santiago you will find a sculpture that pays homage to one of the most important Rabbis of the old Jewish city known as the Pearl of Sepharad – the bust of Joseph Ibn Meir Ha-Levi Ibn Megas.  
**Parish church and neighborhood of Santiago.** Calle Flores de Negrón leads to one of the city's oldest neighborhoods, possibly a suburb during the period of splendor of Jewish Lucena. The parish church has traditionally been considered as the site of an old Jewish synagogue.  
**Lucena's crafts.** Lucena's craftspeople produce and sell the traditional Jewish "hanukiah" candelabra and bowls typical of the 11th century, the city's Jewish period, engraved with the city's Hebrew name, which highlight Lucena's Jewish past.

### Granada

According to various historians, Granada's Jewish Quarter was very large, although there are hardly any remains. The central point would have been the current Plaza del Padre Suárez, where the synagogue is thought to have stood.  
**Calle del Mauror and Realejo.** The only hint of a former semitic community can be seen in the narrow streets of the Mauror and Realejo neighborhoods, once home to the synagogue, the baths and shops. However, virtually no trace remains of the former community.  
**Sephardi Memorial Center.** This center recreates the lives, characters and traditions of the Jewish population of the Granada of al-Yahud, in a house typical of the local Jewish Quarter.  
**The Palace of the Forgotten.** Exhibition space dedicated to Sephardi culture in the Albaicín neighborhood.  
**Baza: Jewish Quarter.** According to E. Ashtor, in the 11th century there was a small Jewish community here which worked mainly in the silk trade. Today there still exists a neighborhood known as La Judería (Jewish Quarter), also known as the Santiago neighborhood, where a bathhouse still stands.  
**Guadix-Baza Sephardi Heritage Route.** Guadix, in the Taifa of Granada, was the largest city in the eastern part of the kingdom and home to an important Jewish community.

### Huelva

**Niebla: Synagogue of the city of Niebla.** Historic building located in the street known as Real de Niebla. Its frescoes point to it having been one of the most sumptuous synagogues in Andalusia.

### Jaén

The legacy of Jewish culture in Jaén is not restricted to the Jewish Quarter, but can also be seen in its legends, traditions, cuisine and history.  
Outside the bounds of the traditional Jewish Quarter, the Gothic frieze in the cathedral, the Arabic baths of Villardompardo and the old Dominican convent (once the headquarters of the Holy Inquisition) all help to paint a picture of a Jewish Jaén that lasted almost until the 18th century, long after the Jews were expelled from Andalusia in 1492.  
**Cathedral.** This is the starting point of Jaén's Jewish heritage route, which runs along the foot of the hill home to Santa Catalina Castle, a symbol of the city's history.  
**Fountain of Magdalena.** The Fountain of Magdalena and the water systems it feeds are one of the symbols of the city. This spring is the protagonist of Jaén's most famous legend: "The Lizard of Magdalena".  
**House of Ibn Shaprut.** This was the first Judeo-Spanish personality whose life and work is known in detail.  
**Convent of Santo Domingo.** Currently home to the Provincial Historical Archive.  
**Arabic baths of Villardompardo Palace.** Built in the 11th century, Jewish cemetery. Tradition places the Jewish cemetery in the place which, in the late 15th century, was known as the Jewish "Barranco" (gully) or "Muladar" (trash heap).  
**Callejón del Gato.** Callejón del Gato leads us to a series of streets with only three points connecting to the surrounding roads, a feature that is typical of Jewish Quarters in Spanish-Muslim cities.  
**The old synagogue. San Andrés Chapel.** Everything about this chapel harks back to the old synagogue that preceded it, from the triumphant star of David to the very structure of the building. The grating that encloses the Holy Chapel is one of the most significant features in this small treasure in the heart of the Jewish Quarter.  
**Hammam ibn Isaac, Baths of Isaac.** Records exist that point to the existence of another Arabic bath (Hammam ibn Isaac), owned by a Jew.  
**Plaza del Rostro.** To the left of Calle del Rostro, at the rear of San Andrés Chapel, we see what must have once been the main entrance to the synagogue that existed before the chapel.  
**Star of David on Calle del Rostro.** At number 12 Calle del Rostro, a modern Star of David marks a house with a Jewish characteristics.

**Yad or ritual pointer.** During the excavations of the site traditionally considered to be the center of the Jewish Quarter, in 2004 a marble object was found inside what was identified as the pantry of a dwelling. Its archaeological context and stratigraphic dating confirm that this object was used by a Jewish person in the 14th century.  
**Old synagogue of Santa Cruz.** In the Royal Monastery of Santa Clara in Jaén, the rear facade that looks onto Calle de Santa Cruz has a small piece of wall protruding from the rest. This piece of wall has been identified as the only remaining vestige of the old Santa Cruz Church and an even older synagogue dating from medieval times.  
**Calle de Santa Cruz.** This street leads into the center of the Jewish Quarter, up to a small labyrinth of narrow streets that was the heart of this neighborhood and most certainly the site of one of Jaén's old synagogues.  
**Menorah of the Diaspora.** Plaza de los Huerfanos in the Jewish Quarter is home to a huge menorah which pays homage to the Jews of the Sephardi diaspora.  
**Puerta de Baeza.** This was the main gate into the Jewish Quarter in the Middle Ages.  
**Arch of San Lorenzo.** This national monument contains a beautiful chapel adorned with Moorish tiles and plasterwork.  
**Palace of Constable Irazo.** At number 18 Calle Maestra stands a stately building dating from the 15th century, which is currently the municipal palace of culture.  
**Cristo del Amparo.** Plaza de Santa María leads on to Calle Maestra, where you can find the niche of Christ the Protector.  
**Jews in the cathedral choir stalls.** Inside the cathedral, in the choir stalls, you can find several images representing Jews, according to traditional stereotypes.  
**La Mona grotesque.** The small figure commonly known as "La Mona" may represent a sitting Jew.  
**Úbeda: The Synagogue of Water.** The rooms have been recreated with objects from Jewish culture. Paintings, seven-armed candelabras (menorahs), the Star of David, the Torah and decorative pieces taken from the building itself give visitors an insight into the appearance of medieval Spanish synagogues and their day-to-day life.

### Málaga

**The Jewish Quarter.** Despite the fact that Jews inhabited medieval Málaga over a long period of time, the city has few archaeological, architectural or documentary remains of this population.  
**Casabermeja: Jewish cemetery of Casabermeja.** Located 14 km from Málaga, it has a chapel of rest, a tahara room and a genizah. It is currently the cemetery for the Jewish population of the Costa del Sol.

### Sevilla

It is possible that Sevilla's Jewish Quarter, if not the oldest in Spain, was one of the oldest. Hispalis (Sevilla) was effectively the most important Jewish city on the Iberian Peninsula.  
**Sevilla Jewish Quarter Interpretation Center.** Contains an exhibition on the Jews that inhabited the Santa Cruz neighborhood.  
**Columns of the synagogue-Church of Santa Cruz.** The stones of this synagogue rested on four unequal columns. When the synagogue was destroyed, the Church of Santa Cruz was erected in Calle de Mateos Gago and the columns were taken to the Jardines de las Delicias.  
**Tomb of Ferdinand III.** King Saint Ferdinand was buried in the cathedral. The sarcophagus bears an inscription in four languages: Hebrew, Arabic, Latin and Spanish.  
**Calle de la Judería.** One of the most charming streets in the Santa Cruz neighborhood. You can see an arch and a turret that formed part of the gate connecting the castle and the Jewish Quarter.  
**Callejón del Agua.** This alley runs parallel to the castle gardens, and is lined with different houses decorated with plants, plant pots and Ivy.  
**Calle de la Susana.** Previously known as Calle de la Muerte (the Street of Death), due to the fact that the skull of the Jewess Susana once hung there. On the wall at number 10, two tiles now bear witness to the legend of the skull.  
**Calle Pimienta.** There are several legends about the name of this street, one of which tells of a rich Jewish trader.  
**Santa Cruz neighborhood.** This is the name currently given to a part of the old Jewish Quarter.  
**Calle Mateos Gago.** This marks the northern edge of the Jewish Quarter and offers one of the best views of the Giralda.  
**Old Synagogue-Plaza de Santa Cruz.** Filled with flowerbeds and trees, the square is lined with several stately homes.  
**Casa de la Memoria de Al-Andalus.** Cultural Center located in the Santa Cruz neighborhood. It is located in an old palatial home that still retains some elements of the 15th-century Jewish house. You can visit the house and the shop, which sells exclusive crafted goods related to Andalusian and Sephardi traditions.  
**Jewish Quarter Wall.** In Calle Fabiola, a part of the walls that once enclosed the Jewish Quarter is preserved.  
**Old synagogue-Church-Dominican Convent.** The fourth of the city's synagogues became a convent for Dominican nuns.  
**Calle de San José.** After the Christian conquest of the city in 1248, the area around Calle de San José was occupied by Sevilla's Jewish population.  
**Palacio de Altamira.** Preserves the memory of the Jewish Quarter.  
**Old synagogue-Church of Santa María la Blanca.** Built as a synagogue in the 13th century, it became a Christian church in 1391 after the massacres in Sevilla's Jewish Quarter.  
**La Carne Gate.** Known as the gate of Minjoar by the Muslims

and of Almoravid origin, it was the only gate out of the walled Jewish Quarter.  
**Jewish Necropolis.** The size of this necropolis reflects the importance of the Jewish community in Sevilla.  
**Calle Archeros.** Once known as the street of the Synagogue, the crooked layout of this short, narrow street attests to its medieval origin.  
**San Bartolomé neighborhood.** Once an important part of the old Jewish Quarter, it has evocative streets full of interesting sights. Its churches, convents and intricate labyrinth of narrow streets are full of artistic treasures and charm.  
**Old synagogue-Church of San Bartolomé.** Sevilla's old Jewish Quarter was home to three synagogues, and a part of one of these stood on the site of the current-day San Bartolomé Church.  
**Miguel de Mañara Palace.** Home to a collection of Jewish window grills.  
**Carmona: Jewish Quarter.** This municipality of Seville is known to have contained an important Jewish Quarter. The Church of San Blas was certainly built on the remains of an older synagogue.  
**Alcalá de Guadaíra: Jewish Quarter.** Located in the San Miguel neighborhood, in Calle Banderas you can still see an archway that may have been the entrance to the Jewish Quarter.  
**Écija: Jewish Quarter.** No vestiges remain of the Jewish Quarter of Écija, which was destroyed and abandoned. The little information pointing to its existence tells us that it was not very large. However, there is proof that a synagogue existed here.  
**Marchena: Jewish Quarter.** The Jewish inhabitants of Marchena gradually left the place without leaving a trace, making it impossible to find any identifiable remains.  
**Lebrija: Jewish Quarter.** The name Calle Sinagoga points to the presence of a Jewish community in this area.  
**Útrera: Jewish Quarter.** Útrera's Jewish Quarter stood on what is now Calle El Niño Perdido. Over the years, the site of the old synagogue became at varying times a hospital, church, cemetery and orphanage.  
**Aznalcázar: Jewish Quarter.** Although there are no material remains of the large Jewish community that came here from Castile to repopulate the reconquered territory, the Jews that inhabited this village worked in a range of professions from agriculture to administration and money lending.  
**La Algaba: Jewish Quarter.** This was known as the "Village of the Jews", but no vestiges of its previous inhabitants remain in this village on the plains of the Guadalquivir.  
**Cazalla de la Sierra: Jewish Quarter.** In the villages of Sevilla's northern sierra, the legacy of Jewish culture has been eroded by the passing of the centuries.  
**Guadalcanal: Jewish Quarter.** We know that as late as 1494 there was a synagogue in Guadalcanal, in Calle del Coso, of which only the memory now remains.  
**Constantina: Jewish Quarter.** Tradition has it that what is today called Calle Santiago was once home to the local Jewish population, although the fate of this community is unknown.

**Andalusia**

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9 | Synagogue, Córdoba.

# Routes through SEPHARDI ANDALUSIA

Many historians and academics have considered Andalusia to be the country of the Jews during Medieval times. With one of the largest Jewish communities anywhere in the world at the time, it set standards of behavior and organization for Jews in other countries.

Today, Sepharad (the Hebrew name given to Spain), is a place to which the descendants of Spanish Jews forced to abandon the Iberian Peninsula by the Catholic Kings in 1492 may return, if they so wish. The Jews left, but in Andalusia their roots remain: their houses, places of worship, places of work; and their presence can be seen in the form of monuments, street layouts, toponyms, cuisine, words, historical personalities, tradition and legends.

At least, it is a place to which Jews may once again return, after the approval in June 2015 of the Sephardi nationality act, an initiative to recognize that being Sephardi means being Spanish.

There are currently only a few thousand Jews living in Spain, but the descendants of Spanish Jews, the Sephardim, make up approximately a fifth of the world's Jewish population.

## /01. Western Andalusia route: Niebla (Huelva), Sevilla, Cádiz, Córdoba, Lucena

A route through Western Andalusia that will take you through the Jewish Quarters of Sevilla, Córdoba and Lucena, and show you the remains left by the Sephardi communities that inhabited Niebla and Cádiz during the Middle Ages.

## /02. Inland Andalusia Route: Jaén, Córdoba, Lucena

Among other places, this route will take you to the Jewish Quarter of Córdoba, one of the most important in Andalusia and the one with perhaps the most Jewish remains. After visiting the city of Lucena and its Jewish necropolis, the route ends in the area of Jaén with an essential visit to the Synagogue of Water in Úbeda.

## /03. Coastal Andalusia Route: Málaga, Granada, Almería

A route along Andalusia's Mediterranean coast that will take you through the streets of these cities with the old, narrow, winding layouts of the Jewish Quarters that once stood there.

## /04. Route through Andalusia's Great Capitals: Sevilla, Córdoba, Málaga, Granada

The period of greatest splendor for the Sephardi community in Andalusia coincided with the growth and prosperity of the Jewish Quarters in Córdoba, Sevilla, Málaga, Granada and Lucena. Today we can walk through these neighborhoods and find the traces left by their old inhabitants.



YOUR ROOTS...

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Province capital	Commercial Port	Tourist Information	Museum	Ski Station
Town with > 100,000 inhabitants	Dual carriageway	World Heritage Site Town	Castle/Wall	Camp site
Town with > 20,000 inhabitants	Motorway	World Heritage Site Historic Complexes	Civil Monument	Panoramic views
Town with < 20,000 inhabitants	Main Road	Town declared a Site of Historic Artistic Interest	Religious Monument	Cave
Airport	Secondary road	Town currently in the process of being declared a Site of Historic Artistic Interest	Archaeological remains	Aqua Park
Marina	Local road	Jewish Quarters Network	Spa	Zoo/Aquarium
	High Speed Train		Golf	Megalithic monument
	Railway			

### ROUTES

- WESTERN ANDALUSIA ROUTE Niebla (Huelva) - Sevilla - Cádiz - Córdoba - Lucena (Córdoba)
- INLAND ANDALUSIA ROUTE Jaén - Córdoba - Lucena (Córdoba)
- COASTAL ANDALUSIA ROUTE Málaga - Granada - Almería
- ROUTE THROUGH ANDALUSIA'S GREAT CAPITALS Sevilla - Córdoba - Málaga - Granada



10 | Jewish Quarter, Córdoba.



11 | Jewish Quarter, Sevilla.



12 | Jewish Quarter, Córdoba.



13 | The Synagogue of Water, Úbeda.



14 | Jewish Quarter, Sevilla.



15 | Tree in El Moral Castle, Lucena.