

HUELVA
LA LUZ
Andalucía

El Condado

El Condado

It is bordered by dozens of small streams, in the extreme south-east of the province of Huelva, on the coast and flat land, between the Guadalquivir, the Guadiamar and the Rio Tinto. Originally 18 municipalities, the Campo de Tejada was added in successive divisions, and Gibraleón and Palos de la Frontera were excluded. But it doesn't matter to the people of the Condado, nobody is excluded here. A region consolidated by history; it took shape in the Visigothic period, when the first Spanish diocese, the one from Niebla, was demarcated. However, it was the Muslim Kingdom of Taifa that set its limits, which were confirmed by Alfonso X the Wise after the Christian conquest. County in the discovery of America, in Moguer, in La Rábida and Palos de la Frontera. Lands of "wine and bread to go", dedicated to the agricultural exploitation of the Mediterranean triad (vines, olives and wheat) in the south and vegetables in the Campo de Tejada, in the north. White and fortified wines, premium vinegars and exclusive brandies.

Today, at the forefront of agriculture, the wines, citrus fruits and strawberries of the Condado occupy places of excellence in European markets. History and quality that is always reflected in good food, fusion and tradition, from game, seafood, Iberian pork and the wisest agriculture. From the most audacious preparations to the tradition of product cuisine. The A-49 dual carriageway is today the main communications axis, the backbone of the county and projects it outwards, 20 kilometres from Huelva, 50 from Portugal and no more than 30 from Seville.



The beaches of the Region

El Condado overlooks the Atlantic through Palos de la Frontera, Moguer and Almonte; more than sixty kilometres of fine sandy beaches, most of which are more than forty metres wide. From west to east, the beach of Mazagón, embracing its magnificent marina and following the path to the west, the beach of El Parador, where Doñana is more than just a presentiment. The coastal Natural Park shines on the semi-pristine beaches of Rompeculos and Torre del Loro.

In good spirits and ready to enjoy the natural splendour of the fossil dunes, the traveller is sure to marvel at the Playa de Castilla, the Roman Montes Arenae. Matalascañas, the first major tourist centre in the province, offers all the services of an avant-garde settlement, golf, museums, restaurants and magnificent hotels and restaurants. Only thirty kilometres of natural wonder remain, between Matalascañas and the mouth of the Guadalquivir, the beaches of the Doñana National Park, only accessible on foot and only to be enjoyed by the most daring initiates.



Doñana in the Region

One of the most important protected natural spaces on the planet, as recognised by the fact that it has been declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. From any of the five visitor centres you can access the more than 100,000 hectares under protection that make up a paradise for fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and birds.

Balance and vertigo, living coastal dunes that embrace pine forests that seem to be pushed towards the lagoons and estuaries. Marshes and plains that remind the traveller of what Europe could once have been and that here, in the Region, we have been able to preserve.



El Rocío, Heart of the Region

Fifteen kilometres south of Almonte, on the edge of Doñana and overlooking the sea, shines the Ermita del Rocío, white architecture built on a project by Balbontín Orta and Delgado Roig in 1969, which houses the Blanca Paloma (White Dove). Four roads lead to the village of Almonte: Road of Sanlúcar through Doñana, Road of The Llanos from Almonte; Road of Moguer to the west and Road of the Ajolí to the east.

El Rocío is the most important feeling for the people of its region. Every year, at Pentecost, more than a million people make the peregrination to venerate the Queen of the Marshes, the Virgen del Rocío. Another Rocío, the small one, takes place in August, in thanksgiving for the favours received by the people of Almonte during the War of Independence at the beginning of the 19th century. Finally, it should be noted that the life cycle in the Region is seven years, the period between the Virgin's visits to Almonte, moments of devotion, passion and remembrance.



Almonte

Doñana, El Rocío and the beaches, Matalascañas is the most famous one, make up the three basic elements of this territorial giant of more than 850 square kilometres, so recommendations for an interesting walk would be great.

A must-see in the town centre is the Town Hall itself, an old Baroque convent from the 16th century, very close to the Church of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción (15th century), a Mudejar church rebuilt after the Lisbon earthquake and which every seven years welcomes the Virgen del Rocío. The Hermitage of Santo Cristo (15th century) and the Cultural Centre of the Town in the Molino de Cepeda. The Centro Cultural de la Villa, a recreation of the disappeared chapel of Santiago (XV), the C.I.E.C.E.M.A. (Centro Internacional de Estudios Convenciones Ecológicas y Medioambientales) which rehabilitates an old wine cellar will just be an excuse for a walk in which you will be enchanted by the sculptures that dot its urban fabric and the stories they commemorate.



Divine the Monument to Our Lady of El Rocío, or the Blessed Apparition; respectful, human and tender the Monument to the Grandmothers of Almonte, the bronze of the Hero of Baler and many others that will not leave you indifferent. Although the weight of the Pilgrimage of El Rocío, at Pentecost, floods the life of Almonte, there are other lesser known but undoubtedly endearing moments: the San Pedro Fair, at the beginning of July, an urban celebration that is broken up with the Saca de Yeguas, the Tuza, a formidable transfer of the mares from the marshes, gathered in Doñana; Rocío Chico, in August, which every seven years coincides with the Coming of the Virgin of El Rocío to Almonte.



Beas

At the change of lights, the imposing structure of the tower of San Bartolomé appears as a landmark and border between the Condado and the Andévalo, foreshadowing the Sierra and the sea.

This Gothic-Mudejar Seville parish church of San Bartolomé (XIV) does not hide from the traveller the chapel of the hospital of Santa María de Gracia (1566). Beas marks its calendar between the "Capeas de San Bartolomé" and the preparations for the Living Nativity Scene, open to the public at the end of Christmas.

In the Fuente de la Corcha, the Parish Church organises the dispersed urban space and hosts the celebrated Pilgrimage of Our Lady of Health in May. From the Parish Church to the Caseta, on the first of May, the day of the Santo Obrero, Candón takes to the streets with the Fiestas of San José. Towards Clarines, on the road to Niebla, the Beasinos celebrate the August pilgrimage to the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Clarines, patron saint of the area. Navahermosa is no lesser and in September it celebrates the Fiestas de Nuestra Señora de la Merced. And if the fiestas in Beas were not enough, pilgrims also go on pilgrimage to Calañas, specifically to Sotiel Coronada, on the second weekend of May, as an offering to the Virgin of Spain.



Bollullos Par del Condado

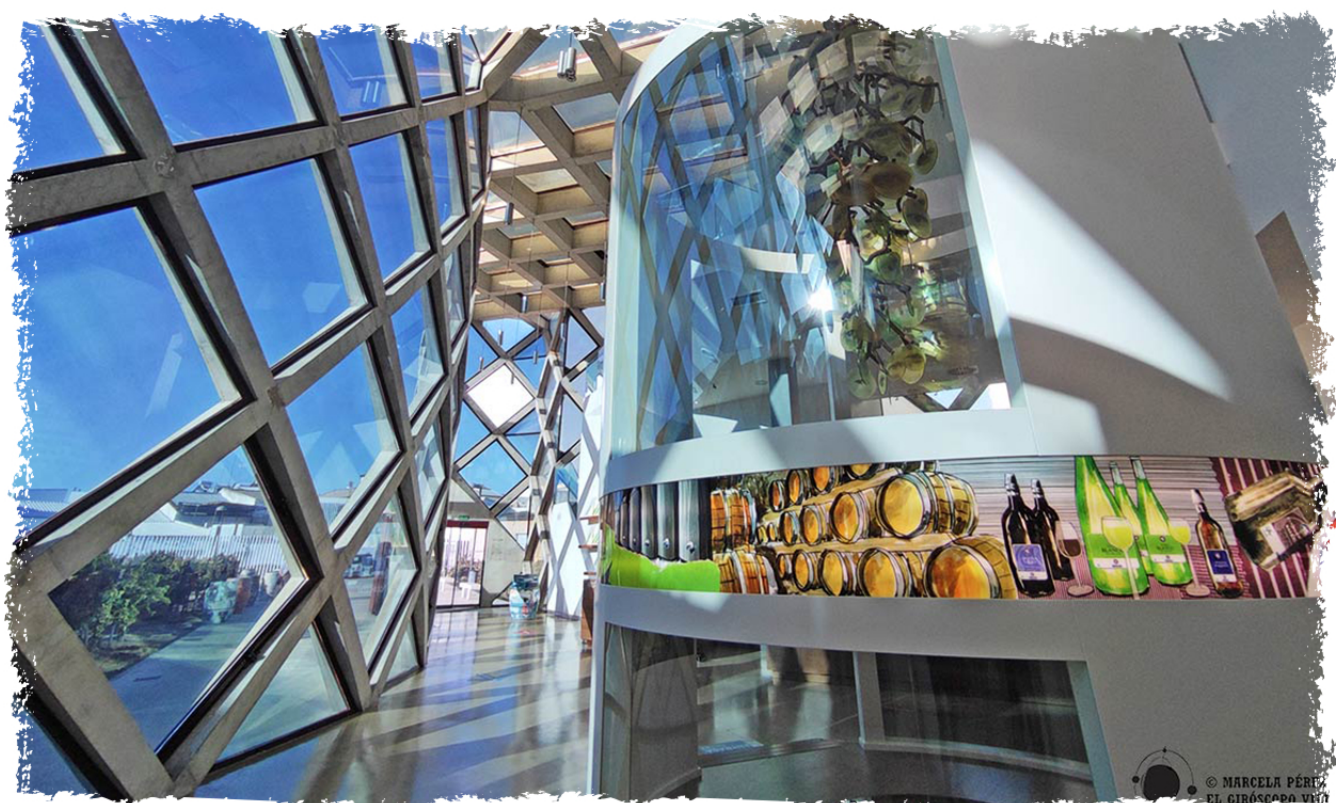
Behind a maze of vineyards, old wine cellars surround a labyrinth of white alleys, broken by the rotund, stony profile of the tower of the Church of Santiago Apóstol.

Parish Church of Santiago Apóstol, Mudejar from the 15th century, restored after the tragedy of 1755 with clear Baroque touches. Chapel of Nuestro Padre Jesús, urban with eighteenth-century airs and Hermitage of Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes (XVIII), on the outskirts of the town centre. But the Patron Saint is present in the city itself, the Paseo de la Coronación, with the monument to Our Lady in the same place where she was crowned in 1948. It still conserves an important winery heritage in use, with buildings that can often be visited, including the Bodega Vinícola del Condado, Bodegas Andrade, Bodegas Oliveros and Bodegas Iglesias.



For a general overview, a visit to the Wine Museum is a must, housed in the neo-Mudéjar tower of the old Vallejo wine cellars. On 20 January, in the Dehesa Boyar, locals and visitors alike celebrate the Fiestas of San Sebastián, followed by Carnival and, after Lent, the traditional and solemn Semana Santa (Holy Week). In May, the Crosses are celebrated in Calle Niebla, Calle Cruz Montañina and Calle Santa Ana. After El Rocío, in June, the "Velá de San Antonio" (11-13) and "Velá de San Juan" (22-24).

The traveller will understand that religious festivities have for centuries been accommodated to agricultural work, so it is not surprising that the main festival in Bollullos is the "Feria y Fiestas de la Vendimia", celebrating the patron saint of the town, the Virgen de las Mercedes, from 12 to 16 September.



Bonares

Fountain, lantern and chapel on the regular pavement, white and grey casetones. I know that the traveller wants to stay on the iron bench, enjoying the calm, but there is a lot to see in Bonares.

The Plaza de España, in the summer or during the patron saint's fiestas, marks the heartbeat of the town. It is an open urban space that competes in beauty with the Paraje de el Corchito for country festivals and brotherhood and with the surprising Arboretum del Villar, as Bonares protects an experimental eucalyptus grove, in which dozens of imported species grew until they were tested to see which of them were best adapted to the bioclimatic conditions of lower Andalusia. "Bona-res", a good land for its cultivated fields, was the site of the Parish Church of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción, a neoclassical building from the 17th century, although it retains traces of earlier Mudejar and Baroque styles.

Of special interest and also from the 17th century is the Santa María Salomé Chapel, on one of the highest points in the village, from where the patron saint protects Bonares. A visit to La Ermita de San Sebastián, one of the few in the region to maintain its original architecture, dating from before the Lisbon earthquake of 1755, is a must. Corpus Christi with its green-carpeted streets and the patron saint's festivities of Santa María Salomé, "the Saint", but its May Crosses, held in beautiful neighbourhood chapels in competition year after year, will impress the traveller with their exquisite and candid decoration.



Chucena

Simple and white, over the vineyards that seem to chess between riverbeds and riverbanks.

Church of Nuestra Señora de la Estrella, with Renaissance airs and carved at the end of the 18th century on a Latin cross plan with chapels at the entrance, that of the Santísimo Cristo de Burgos (18th century) on one side, on the other the Chapel of the Simpecado de la Hermandad del Rocío. La Cruz Chiquita, in the neighbourhood of the same name, holds for the collective memory possibly the only remains of 13th century Chucena, a rustic ashlar pillar topped by the Caravaca cross, a sacred landmark at the crossroads. Remarkable civil architecture is the Town Hall (1930), from the school of Aníbal González, built on the site of an earlier building (19th century), which houses the precious treasure of the archives of Chucena and of the now disappeared Alcalá de la Alameda. The Ermita de la Divina Pastora, the ancient temple of Alcalá de la Alameda, holds within its stones the curious history of an ancient uninhabited urban centre.



Today a hermitage, it receives the pilgrimage of the devotees of the Divina Pastora, but nevertheless, it is said that within its walls rests the first Marquis of Alcalá de la Alameda, D. Pedro López Portocarrero. As for fiestas, it is advisable to set aside an afternoon during Holy Week, Holy Thursday, to watch the majestic procession of the Santísimo Cristo de Burgos, a night when the locals get together to take part in the "game of chapas".

Singular pilgrimage, in May, that of the Divina Pastora. Corpus Christi and its Octave, Cordeles which are the popular altars and in August the Fiesta Grande in honour of its Patron Saint, the Virgen de la Estrella.



Escacena del Campo

An Empress of Rome, Pompeii Plotina, wife of Trajan, was born in Tejada la Nueva (2nd century B.C.).

Empress of Rome, Pompeii Plotina, wife of Trajan. This is no more than a legend, but the importance of the site as the centre of the water supply system of Italica has been proven. Tejada la Vieja (IX B.C.), a metallurgical mining centre possibly linked to the Tartessian culture, was built earlier. In the town centre, the Baroque style of the Parish Church of the Divino Salvador (16th-18th century) stands out.

It is essential to visit and enjoy its three impressive 18th century altarpieces, the altarpiece of the Divino Salvador, as the main altarpiece, and those of the Cristo de la Vera-Cruz and the altarpiece of Ánimas. After a simple and candid Holy Week comes the joyful month of May, when the town sets off on a pilgrimage to Tejada la Nueva, cheering on San Isidro Labrador, for he is the patron saint of the fertile region of Campo de Tejada. And in Escacena, in July, there is the "Las Cruces", an urban celebration that pits the Santa Cruz de la Calle Tejada against the Santa Cruz de Abajo. Virgen de Luna, Patron Saint of the town, celebrated in procession on 15 August, with a proclamation, major festivities and the overflowing joy of the small villages.



Hinojos

Pines on the plain and historical barrier, vigilant in the defence of Doñana. Hinojos stopped the expansion of the rice fields of the lower Guadalquivir into what is now the National Park.

White village, in the neighbourhood of El Cerrillo, dotted with stately façades from the 19th century. But if something does not leave us indifferent is the fortified Church of Santiago el Mayor (XV) of Mudejar Seville Gothic style that strangely overcame the devastating effects of the Lisbon earthquake of 1755 and that still preserved the Almohad tower, characteristic for its battlements, gives it its unique character compared to other buildings of the time. Among orange trees shines the whiteness of the Ermita del Valle, a 15th century Mudejar chapel, which will please the traveller with its small but magnificent imagery. Holy Week, in which the images tell the Sacred History on Easter Sunday, the Embraces between the images of the Resurrected Jesus, the Magdalene and the Virgin of Solitude.

Corpus Christi is carpeted with rosemary and eucalyptus and on the Saturday following Ascension Thursday, the children of the village want to emulate their elders in the Rociíto: decorated carts, school of rocieros. Children's merriment never ceases in the procession of the Three Wise Men. Hinojos, from the south, still wants to protect Doñana from its Torre del Malandar, as Hinojos did against the north.



Lucena del Puerto

It seeks the beach and only the ruins of the Torre del Río del Oro (17th century), the Torre del Loro, prevent Lucena from making its way to the sea.

Outside the town centre, in the direction of Moguer, the 15th century Mudejar Gothic Convent of La Luz is the prologue to a visit to the parish church of San Vicente Mártir (16th century), also Mudejar Gothic. Lucena is green and jealously guards places such as the Pinar de la Cruz pine grove, the Arroyo Gil stream and the Majada de Andrés, but if you have to choose, a visit to the El Bosque site and its castle is recommended. On 22nd January the local patron saint, San Vicente Mártir, opens a festive year that opens into spring with the Cruces de Mayo (May Crosses), jealously guarded in the simple regionalism of the chapels of Calle Malva and Santa Cruz de Arriba. The weekend after the Rocío, and as if the longing for the village of Almonte were the reason for Lucena's nostalgia, the whole town throws itself into the Romería del Romerito, as spring in these lands is a time for much. Officially the festive calendar ends with the Fiestas de la Virgen de la Luz, the patron saint, which is celebrated on 15th August, but this is the official calendar; Lucena always finds an argument for celebration and party.



Manzanilla

Only the young olive trees distract the eye from the imposing set of baroque volumes of the Church of the Purification (18th century).

As in most of the villages of lower Andalusia, the most notable buildings are usually related to religious beliefs, so in Manzanilla, in addition to its magnificent parish church, the Casa Rectoral (18th century), the hermitages of San Roque and La Victoria and the Chapel of the Niño Jesús (19th century), with a deep sense of brotherhood, stand out. Outside the town centre, at the end of a gallery of vegetation, the Sanctuary of the Virgen del Valle, blessed in the 15th century and rebuilt after the earthquake of 1755. Let the traveller be carried away by the many explanations that the people of Manzanillo will give to the Moravito.

In the Plaza de Andalucía, opposite the Town Hall, a small cylindrical construction under a false dome; a cylinder of exposed brick and indigo tiles that seems to have housed a well or a fountain. Whatever the case, the Moravito is one of the town's most emblematic monuments. Lent is preceded by the Romería de El Palmito pilgrimage and in May by the Crosses of El Campo and Camino del Puerto. In June the livestock fair coincides with the Feria del Valle, dedicated to the patron saint, and in August the patron saint festivities of San Roque.



Moguer

"Light with time inside" is the best definition of this "white marvel" as defined by the Nobel Literature Prize winner Juan Ramón Jiménez.

Its historic quarter, declared a historic-artistic site in 1967, is seen in the Mudejar tower of the Church of Nuestra Señora de la Granada, "which looks like the Giralda seen from afar". Walking through these Colombian places with the words of the Nobel Prize winner in your hands is a unique experience. Nuestra Señora de la Granada (XVIII) is a notable example of Sevillian baroque, its five naves give it a cathedral-like appearance which raised hopes of it becoming the seat of the new Diocese of Huelva. Continuing with the religious and Gothic-Mudejar architecture of the 14th century, the Chapel Hospital of Corpus Christi, the remains of a Franciscan convent currently occupied by the Felipe Godínez Municipal Theatre.



The Monastery of Santa Clara, a Gothic-Mudejar and Renaissance monastery built between the 14th and 16th centuries, now houses the Provincial Museum of Sacred Art. The Municipal Historical Archive and the Ibero-American Library now share what was once the Convent of San Francisco (15th-18th centuries). The Casa Museo Zenobia - Juan Ramón Jiménez, a 19th century Mudejar Gothic recreation, home to the Foundation that looks after the poet's legacy, is a must-see. Also civil, but with medieval roots, is the 14th century Almohad castle, built on Roman remains, and the Town Hall, built in the 18th century by Tomaso Bottani. After its impressive Holy Week, in mid-May Moguer marches to the Pilgrimage of Our Lady of Montemayor, patron saint of the town, who is also celebrated on the evening of 8 September. A visit to the "Luna de Verano" Theatre, Music and Dance Festival in summer is not to be missed.



Niebla

The capital of the region, enough argument for a visit to its impressive historical-monumental legacy perfectly preserved.

Illipla Romana, which minted its own coinage, from the time of the Roman Bridge over the river Tinto and the cinerary urn from the 2nd century, an element that tradition links to that of the Illiplense Clodio Fabato, a Roman decurion who witnessed the death of Jesus Christ. The Episcopal see was the Visigothic Elepla, of which the "episcopal chair" still remains in Santa María de la Granada. Niebla la Roja, Lebla Al-Hamra, capital of the Taifa Kingdom. It is scarcely possible, in so few letters, to detail each of the elements of the Muslim complex; the Wall that defends it deserves its own chapter. Fifty towers and five barbican gates, each with its own name and legend. Attached is the Castle of Niebla, for others of the Guzmanes, the last defensive bastion dynamited by the French troops in the War of Independence.



Its parade ground is reserved in summer for the "Castillo de Niebla" Theatre and Dance Festival. The courtyard of ablutions and minaret remind us that the Church of Santa María de la Granada was once a Mosque. Former Synagogue, the Church of San Martín, which does not detract from the Chapel of the Holy Martyrs Walabonso and María. The Hermitage of Nuestra Señora del Pino and the Medieval Hospital Nuestra Señora de los Ángeles complete your peaceful stroll. In February, Niebla is already on its feet with the Fiestas del Tostón. Easter Week and the Patron Saint's Day of San Walabonso on 7th June. At the beginning of November, the "Tosantos" festival, which the people of Niebla know how to link with the Medieval Days.



La Palma del Condado

The declaration of its old quarter as a Site of Cultural Interest, Historic Site, more than justifies the visit, and this guide can do no more than group together and barely name the most noteworthy elements.

Civil buildings include the Town Hall, the old Casa de Tirado with neoclassical traces and the 19th century neo-Mudejar Railway Station; the 19th century colonial Casino and two palace-houses, the Casa de los Arcos and the Palacio del Señorío, both dating from the 16th century. The town is dotted with industrial wineries, such as Bodegas Rubio, Pichardo, Teba, Bodegas Morales, Infante and Salas, most of which can be visited. Straddling the religious and the civil, the Casa del Diezmo (16th century), a former grain storehouse, now a cultural centre. Religious sites include the Convent of Our Lady of Carmen (19th century) and the Convent of the Sisters of the Cross (20th century); but if only two were to be singled out, the traveller will agree that they should be the Parish Church of San Juan Bautista and the Ermita del Valle (Chapel of the Valley).

Andalusian Baroque from the 18th century, the former, and Mudejar from the 15th century, the latter. Solemn Holy Week and May Crosses, healthy competition between the Santa Cruz de la Calle Sevilla and the Santa Cruz de la Calle Cabo. Fulfilling an ancient vow, the city takes to the streets in the early hours of the morning of 15th to 16th August, in the procession of its patron saint, Our Lady of the Valley, to the gentle rhythm of the choir of bell ringers. Finally, the Real Feria de La Palma and the Fiesta de la Vendimia del Condado, in September, with more than six centuries of history.



Paterna del Campo

It overlooks the Campo de Tejada, crowning the profile of the hills from the edge of the Tierra Llana.

The Roman heritage survives in the Fuente de los Frailes, an ancient swimming pool and in the aqueduct of "Colina Verde". More notable are the Arab remains such as the Castillo del Alpizar, in the village of Tujena, with its magnificent Almohad doorway from the 11th century. Also Almohad, but from the 9th century, is La Fontanilla, an ancient artificial spring. Built over an old mosque, the Church of San Bartolomé felt the effects of the earthquake of 1755, and its reconstruction gave it neoclassical touches. The old Church of the Convent of the Discalced Carmelites (1696) is Mudejar from the XVII century and the Chapel of El Gran Poder from the XX century. The Ermita de San Isidro Labrador in Tujena, one of the oldest and most consolidated in the region, welcomes pilgrims who seem to be preparing for the Pilgrimage of El Rocío in mid-May. On the way back, the Corpus Christi of Paterna is displayed in its exquisite 18th century silver monstrance and the town rests until 16 July, the festivities of the Virgen del Carmen. The patron saint festivities of the Virgen de las Virtudes, on 15 August and on 24 August those of San Bartolomé, with procession, dancing and bullfighting. The festive cycle closes with the Crosses, in September, Santa Cruz de la Victoria, on the first weekend and Santísima Cruz de Abajo, on the second.



Rociana del Condado

Recoleta, of soft whites, refreshed by the Calancha stream, Rociana has a feeling of Doñana, of El Rocío. The town has been declared a Historic-Artistic Site, here is a brief description.

Of the civil buildings, the Town Hall (1945), which maintains the baroque lines of the previous building; the Hacienda (XVIII), in Calle Hinojos, a traditional farm. Farms that also appear in the 19th century, such as the Bodega de San Antonio. From the 1920s, we find the Torre de los Alicantinos, the old chimney of the wine and liquor factory. A singular element is the iron lamppost in the Plaza del Llano, which seems to remind us that the pampered garden was once sacred ground.

Among the religious buildings are the Parish Church of San Bartolomé (XV and XVI), in neo-baroque style, the Hermitage of San Sebastián, from the XVIII century and the Hermitage of the Virgen del Socorro, remodelled in 1749 and home to the patron saint of the town. Between civil and religious, the baroque Hermitage of San Bartolomé (18th century), a worthy setting for the House of Culture and the Public Library. In May and June, the Crosses and the Fair in August; in September, on the 8th, the Fiestas Patronales de la Virgen del Socorro, but if you have time, don't let the celebration of the Día de las Gamonitas, on the eve of the Purísima, pass you by.



Trigueros

A mystical halo envelops the town. Domen de Soto, Pilar de la Media Legua, Church of San Antonio Abad, San Antón de los Templarios. In Trigueros any encounter is magical.

Cave of Zancarrón de Soto in the old records, this dolmen corridor, hidden on the old road to the capital of the region, Niebla. We can almost imagine the stop, a few kilometres from the town centre, at the Pilar de la Media Legua, blessed by a nature that has never, since imperial times, dried up its spring. On top of a military building from the 12th century, with deep Almohad roots, the Parish Church of San Antonio Abad stands with strong Gothic-Mudejar traces, rebuilt after the Lisbon Earthquake. The Church of the Colegio de Santa Catalina de la Compañía de Jesús has a Venetian flavour, the Ermita de la Misericordia (Chapel of Mercy) is whitewashed and its blue and white tiling will take you on a stroll through the Plaza del Carmen and its old convent of Nuestra Señora de Consolación (16th century). San Antonio Abad transforms the cold of January into an open-door festival of solidarity, a formidable explosion of joy. Between April and May the Verbena and Pilgrimage of San José Obrero, a flowery spring in the Barriada de Triana and conviviality in the pilgrim huts of the Mesas de Enmedio. Verbena popular and façades decorated for the festivities of the Patron Saint, the Virgen del Carmen, in July. After the harvest, it's back to the streets, to the bulls, to the capeas, a week of bullfighting festivities.



Villalba del Alcor

At the top, between the Morantes stream and the Fuente stream, the imposing bare façade of the parish church of San Bartolomé (15th century) is undaunted by the white of the Convent of San Juan Bautista de las Monjas Carmelitas (16th century).

In the Llanos de Santa Águeda the chapel of the patron saint of Villalba, a 19th century neo-Gothic building, and in the town centre the chapels: Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Chapel of Cerrillo, Chapel of Calle Niche, Chapel of Calle Paterna and Chapel of Calle Real, which adorn the most beautiful corners of the town. From the human the wine and from the wine the wine cellars and stills of San Bartolomé Street or Carmen Street, Bodega Marqués de Villalúa, Bodega y Molino de Santa Ana, Bodega y Molino in La Fuente Street. Celebrations in Villalba take place early in the year, on the 5th of January the Fiesta Patronal de Santa Águeda, and on the 13th of February the Fiestas del Tostón. In May the Cruces (Crosses) and again in July the celebration of Santa Águeda in July, this time in a pilgrimage to the hermitage of Los Llanos. Between August and September the Virgen del Carmen, "toro de cuerda" in the morning and "toro de fuego" in the early hours of the morning.



Villarrasa

In the image of Villarrasa, the colours of the Rio Tinto in the Cañada del Cebollaro, in the Molino de la Estación or in the Puente Gadea, are mixed with the white and ochre of the split pediment of the façade of San Vicente Mártir.

Mills and a bridge, two churches, two chapels and two hermitages. The Parish Church of San Vicenta Mártir, Mudejar and Baroque with neo-Mudejar additions, houses an important goldsmith's treasure and is the place of veneration of the Virgen Niña de Santa Ana and the Virgen del Rosario, both carved in the 17th century. The Church of Ntra. Sra. de las Angustias, built in the 16th century on the site of an earlier building, has been recently restored. Chapels of Santa Cruz del Campo, a peculiar mixture of neo-Gothic and Renaissance, and the Chapel of Santa Cruz de Arriba, Andalusian neo-Baroque. Hermitage of San Roque (XVII) and Hermitage of Ntra. Sra. de los Remedios (XVI) under a white belfry where the patron saint of Villarrasa is worshipped. Tostón on 22 January, in the Pilgrimage of San Vicente Mártir and May Crosses, in healthy competition between those of the Campo and those of Arriba, but unity returns on 15 May, Feast of San Isidro Labrador, procession with a gift of grape juice and lupins; friendship that overflows in the Procession, big festival and fair in August, in honour of Our Lady of Remedies. Sra. de los Remedios; also celebrated in procession on 18 December, commemorating her arrival in Villarrasa in 1503.



Tourist Offices

Information of Interest

Huelva Tourist Information Office
959 650 200

Huelva Provincial Tourist Board
959 257 467

Almonte Municipal Tourist Office
959 450 616

Matalascañas Municipal Tourist Office
959 430 086

Mazagón Tourist Office
663 879 634

Moguer Municipal Tourist Office
959 371 898

Niebla Municipal Tourist Office
959 362 270 / 959 363 821

La Palma del Condado Tourist Office
959 402 319
Ext. 202

Doñana
959 430 432



S E V I L L A

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Berrocal

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Villalba de Alcor
Manzanilla
Chucena

Hinojos

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Rociana del Condado

Lucena del Puerto

Moguer

Palos de la Frontera

HUELVA

La Rábida

Aljaraque

Cartaya

Lepe

La Redondeja

Isla Cristina

Isiantilla La Antilla

Punta del Moral

Isia Camela

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San Bartolomé
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El Almendro

Sanlúcar
de Guadiana

San Silvestre
de Guzmán

El Almendro

Puebla de Guzmán

O C É A N O A T L Á N T I C O

Huelva *eleva* tus sentidos.



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