



This tour takes us around some of the main plazas and routes of expansion of the old walled city.

We begin in the plaza Manuela Murube, around which stand several interesting buildings, including the 16th century **Convento de San Francisco** (Convent of St Francis), and the **Asilo de San Andrés** (St Andrew Sanctuary) from the early 20th century. Nearby we can also observe the ancient chapel of the **Hospital de la Hermandad de la Santa Misericordia**, built towards the end of the 15th century and today used as an exhibition space.



View over the Plaza
Manuela Murube

From the plaza we take Cataño street with its other interesting architectural works, such as the **capilla de la Aurora** (Aurora Chapel). We arrive in the **plaza de España**, the heart of the city and main meeting place. The town hall (**ayuntamiento**) and statue to **Elio Antonio de Nebrija**, author of the first Spanish grammar, face each other across the square.



Marriage of the Virgin.
Antonia Rodríguez
Sánchez de Alva. 1850.
Asilo de San Andrés

Leaving the plaza, we penetrate the small traditional roads that signalled the beginning of the city's expansion during the Middle



The Plaza de España, main
reference point of Lebrija

Ages and on until more modern times, bestowing the suburban name of Barrionuevo on this section of the city. Within the area stand the capilla de la Santísima Trinidad (Chapel of the Holy Trinity), the ancient **Hospital de la Caridad**, and the **capilla de**

La Vera-Cruz (Vera-Cruz Chapel), alongside numerous examples of stately domestic architecture.

We finish next to the Cruz de Guardia (Guardia Cross), a landmark that symbolises the reach of the city limits at one of its main exits, the Vereda de Jerez. On one side stands the **Cilla del Cabildo Eclesiástico** (Ecclesiastical Council Granary), an important example of baroque architecture in the area, which today houses the Casa de la Cultura.



Detail from the Christ of
Vera-Cruz, attributed to
Roque Balduque.
16th century

