

THE SEPHARDIC LEGACY

in Spain



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INTRODUCTION

▲ ESTELLA-LIZARRA
NAVARRE

Spain is a country with a great **wealth of history** and where an incredible mosaic of peoples, cultures and religions have coexisted. Throughout your journey you'll have the chance discover and admire the collective and historical heritage of numerous cities in mainland Spain. Take up the challenge of exploring the roots of our past.

The Jewish culture in Spain goes back thousands of years. The Jews were a prosperous community during the Middle Ages. You can explore their presence in Jewish Quarters, synagogues and archaeological remains which can be visited in 21 cities to be experienced on the **Sepharad Trails**.

From north to south and from east to west, the Sephardic heritage is a living force throughout Spain. And this is the result of customs, monuments and neighbourhoods with delicious aromas and flavours originating with the Jewish tradition.

Enjoy an unforgettable experience visiting the most significant places in the **Spanish Network of Jewish Quarters** and discover those which are nearest to you. A journey through the history of a country which pays tribute to its multi-racial spirit.



▲ CALLEJA DE LAS FLORES
CÓRDOBA

THE SEPHARDIC LEGACY IN CÓRDOBA AND THE SURROUND- ING AREA

Halfway between the East and the West, during the Middle Ages it became Europe's principle metropolis, where art and culture reached extraordinary heights. Discover this beautiful Andalusian city which was declared a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO and its **incredible cultural and monumental legacy**. The Jewish presence in Cordoba is almost as ancient as the city itself.

Take a stroll through the enchanting **Jewish quarter** with its narrow, paved streets and whitewashed houses. Here you'll find the Calle Judíos, with the Casa de Sefarad, the synagogue and the bazaar, the quintessential heart of a tour which reconstructs the history of a community which witnessed the birth of Maimonides, the famous doctor, philosopher and poet.



▲ SYNAGOGUE
CÓRDOBA

The Córdoba synagogue is unique in Andalusia and one of the best preserved in Spain. It was built in the first quarter of the 14th century and remained as a temple until 1492. The quantity and quality of the inscriptions is excellent as a result of the preservation and restoration undertaken.

A point of reference for any tour of Jewish Cordoba, the aim of the **Sepharad House** is to awaken interest and recover the memory of the Sephardic tradition.

You may wish to stop in one of the establishments where they follow Sephardic, Al-Andalus and *Kosher* menus.

Visit the Municipal Craft Bazaar, a market where Cordobese craftsmen display their works in silver, pottery and leather. In May, to coincide with the popular Festival of the Córdoba Patios, which has been declared Intangible Cultural Heritage, there are performances of “cante jondo” (traditional Flamenco singing) in the great patio arcade.



▲ SEPHARAD HOUSE
CÓRDOBA

Go to the **San Basilio** neighbourhood to visit the **Alcázar of the Christian Monarchs**. This ancient fortress is where the discovery of America was initially planned and has Moorish gardens which are a true delight.

Very near the Alcázar fortress you'll find the **Royal Stables**, the cradle of the Andalusian horse, and the walls of the **Judería castle**, an old military construction which had been a Sephardic emplacement.

For one of the best views of Córdoba you should go to the **Calahorra tower**, a Moorish fortress which provided access to the city over the **Roman Bridge**. This is where you can visit the **Al-Andalus Living Museum**. One of the rooms is dedicated exclusively to Maimonides. There is also a copy of the astrolabe designed by Azarquiel, a major 11th-century astronomer from Andalusia, and a representation of the rites performed in the synagogue.



A 16th century Renaissance palace is home to the **Archaeological and Ethnographic Museum**, with unique exhibits from prehistoric times to the Al-Andalus era. A recent extension stands over the ruins of the ancient Roman Theatre which can be observed on the basement level.

NEAR CÓRDOBA

SEVILLE

The Jewish heritage in the capital of Andalusia was very extensive. The Jewish quarter which stands between the neighbourhoods of Santa Cruz and San Bartolomé, was one of the largest in medieval Spain.

There were three synagogues within this walled enclosure, **Santa Cruz**, **San Bartolomé** and **Santa María la Blanca**, the only one which preserves its original structure. A stroll around the area surrounding the Jewish quarter is an enchanting experience.

The nearby **Altamira Palace** was built over what had been the homes of prestigious Sevillian Jews. At the bottom of this same street there was a huge **Jewish cemetery** which was accessed via the gateway of La Carne. One of the tombs, in vaulted brickwork, can still be seen inside the car park on the Calle Cano y Cueto.

It is well worth visiting the **Casa de la Memoria de al-Ándalus**, located in an old house formerly occupied by Jewish people. This has now been restored and houses the Flamenco Cultural Centre, which offers exhibitions and daily performances.

THE SEPHARDIC LEGACY
IN CÓRDOBA AND THE SURROUNDING AREA

The best way to discover Seville's Sephardic past is to visit the **Jewish Quarter Visitor Centre in Seville** which is not only a museum but also organises guided tours in several languages.

LUCENA

This city in the province of Córdoba was known as the Pearl of Sepharad and in the 11th and 12th centuries it was home to one of the most extraordinary Talmud schools in the West. Many of its learned scholars would later move to the School of Translators in Toledo.

The last king of Granada, Boabdil el Chico, before surrendering to the Catholic Monarchs, was held prisoner in the **tower of the Castillo del Moral**, a fortress which today houses the city's **Archaeological and Ethnographic Museum** where a number of important archaeological finds from the region are exhibited.

You should visit the **parish church of San Mateo** which was constructed over the old synagogue, and the beautiful **palace of the Counts of Santa Ana**. Here is where you'll find the **City of Lucena Visitor Centre**, essential for discovering its Jewish past.

Take the Calle Flores de Negrón to access the **Santiago neighbourhood**. Here you'll find the **parish church of Santiago Apóstol** outside which stands the bust of **Yosef Ibn Meir Ha-Levi Ibn Megas**, one of Lucena's most important Rabbis.



The **cemetery** stands on the outskirts of the city centre and still preserves its sacred character for the Sephardic community.

The **Sepharad Trail** through Andalusia is completed with a visit to the neighbouring city of **Jaén**. Start in the **Plaza de Santa María** with the admirable Renaissance cathedral



THE SEPHARDIC LEGACY IN TOLEDO AND THE SURROUNDING AREA

This monumental city, the capital of Castile-La Mancha and very near Madrid, is an open-air history museum. It was the Romans who gave it the name of *Toletum*. It was the capital of Visigoth Hispania for a time until it was conquered by the Moors. After the Christian Reconquest, Toledo became the City of the Three Cultures. It is a UNESCO World Heritage City.

Christians, Jews and Moors coexisted here for centuries, a time of peace and splendour when the city was the seat of the court and the capital of the Castilian monarchy. This was when the renowned **Toledo School of Translators** was founded and which is now a research centre. Scholars like **Yehuda ben Moshe**, astronomer and doctor to King Alfonso X the Wise, played a significant role in the translation of scientific texts from Arabic and Hebrew to Spanish.

Any tour of Toledo's Jewish legacy should start with **Santa María la Blanca** or the **new synagogue of Yosef ben Shoshán**, the most important of the Castilian Jews and treasurer at the court of King Alfonso VIII.

The simple exterior disguises the majesty and luminosity of the interior, an extraordinary example of Toledo Mudéjar art. It is one of the most representative synagogues of all those that remain in Spain. It currently has no religious function and is used as a museum and for holding temporary exhibitions.

Nearby you'll find the **El Ángel Baths**, one of the best preserved of the eight still standing in the historical city centre of Toledo. These meeting places were shared in turn by citizens of the three cultures.

Built in 1357, the **synagogue of El Tránsito**, currently the **Sephardic Museum**, has beautiful walls richly decorated with Hebrew inscriptions. You can enjoy an interesting tour of this museum with works of art and a number of objects used to celebrate the Hebraic cult.

The north patio of the Sephardic Museum has a permanent exhibit, the **Jardín Sonoro** or Sound Garden, which recreates the sounds of street life in the old Toledo Jewish Quarter. Voices speaking Ladino (the language spoken by Spanish Jews before being deported from Spain) and street sounds creating a Sephardic melody recreating the experience of a stroll through medieval Toledo's Jewish Quarter.



▲ SYNAGOGUE OF SANTA MARÍA LA BLANCA
TOLEDO



▲ EL TRÁNSITO SYNAGOGUE
TOLEDO

Another obligatory visit is to the **Casa del Judío**. Legend has it that it belonged to Ishaq who lent money to Isabella the Catholic Queen to finance Columbus' voyage which would lead to the discovery of America. The interior has two features which are of great interest: the patio and what used to be a *mikveh*, a bath used for spiritual purification.

One of the city's most illustrious personalities was **Samuel ha-Leví**, treasurer to King Pedro I the Cruel and a prominent 14th-century political figure. What used to be his palace is now the **El Greco Museum**. Outside this building there is a bust which pays tribute to this great personality from Toledo who was responsible for Building the Synagogue of El Tránsito.

Don't forget your camera so you can photograph a magic sunset over To-

ledo's Jewish Quarter from one of the lookout points. Start with the one at **San Cristóbal** which will give you a view of the Sephardic Museum and the El Greco Museum, the one at **Virgen de Gracia**, with delightful views over the river and the "cigarrales" (stately homes) surrounding the city, and the one on the **Paseo del Tránsito**. For the best panoramic view of the city you should go to the **El Valle Lookout Point**, on the Ronda de Toledo ring road.



NEAR TOLEDO

SEGOVIA

Closed by seven gateways as of 1481, the Jewish Quarter in this World Heritage City in the Castile-León Region, still preserves buildings which recall its Sephardic past. Follow the trail along streets filled with medieval mystery.

Visit the **church of Corpus Christi** with its extraordinary plaster carving in what had once been the **Mayor Synagogue**. The **Jewish Quarter Educational Centre** provides all kinds of information including a holographic projection reproducing the celebration of the *Sabbath* in a virtual synagogue.

Another important building in this area is the **Segovia Museum**, which exhibits archaeological and artistic works recreating the history of this province.



▲ BASILICA OF SAN VICENTE
ÁVILA

The La Muralla tourist information point can be found at the **San Andrés Gateway**. Here you'll get incredible views of the surrounding area and the Jewish cemetery, where remains of extraordinary archaeological value have been preserved.

ÁVILA

“The Jerusalem of Castile”, as it was called by the poet Avner Pérez, cannot be understood without taking its Jewish heritage into account. Take the medieval route through this World Heritage City in the Castile-León Region and discov-

er the **Santo Domingo neighbourhood**, the area settled by the Jewish community for centuries.

There you'll find the monumental **Basilica of San Vicente**, which was built in the 12th century on the supposed site of the martyrdom of St. Vicente, St. Cristeta and St. Sabina. Their story is related on a beautiful cenotaph inside the Basilica.

In the **Calle Reyes Católicos**, where the Belforad synagogue used to stand, you'll find a building which used to be known as the house of the Rabbi. It is now tourist accommodation and full of references to the Jewish culture.



▲ ÁVILA

Near the **Plaza del Mercado Chico** the doors open onto a big, old house known as the **Inn of La Estrella** and in the patio a capital has been preserved with silver discs of Jewish origin. In the **Plaza del Pocillo** there is a private house which used to be the synagogue of Don Samuel.

Other interesting places worthy of mention are the Monastery of La Encarnación, built over an old Jewish cemetery, and the Ávila Museum with numerous exhibits covering all the city's different eras.

Then there is the **garden of Moshé de León** whose architecture reminds us of the structure of a mystical garden. Spirituality also has a strong presence in the **Mysticism Visitor Centre**, a unique place where Ávila's connection with the spiritual quest is explained.



▲ PLAZA DE SANTA TERESA
ÁVILA

THE SEPHARDIC LEGACY IN CÁCERES AND THE SURROUNDING AREA

Take a closer look at the monumental nobility of this ancient World Heritage City, on a walk through the old Jewish quarter and its narrow streets and alleyways. It is well worth spending some time in the current **neighbourhood of San Antonio de la Quebrada**, a unique, hilly route with truly medieval little corners hidden away.

The route through the new Jewish quarter, at the other side of the Plaza Mayor, gives you the chance to visit most of this city following in the footsteps of its Sephardic inhabitants.

First you have the beautiful Spanish popular architecture of the **chapel of San Antonio**, which stands where there used to be a **synagogue in the old Jewish quarter**.



Photo: Jewish Heritage Network

▲ CÁCERES

The route continues with the **Baluarte de los Pozos Visitor Centre**. It occupies a 12th century defence tower and from the top you can enjoy one of the best panoramic views of the city and its monuments. The centre consists of a typical house, a garden-lookout point and the tower itself, a magnificent example of an Almohad fortification.

The **Palace of La Isla**, built in the 16th century, currently stands where the **synagogue of the new Jewish quarter** used to be. In the patio you'll find several stars of David and a font with inscriptions in Hebrew.

▼ PLASENCIA
CÁCERES



NEAR CÁCERES

PLASENCIA

A stroll through Plasencia in the province of Cáceres, from the Plaza Mayor to the Trujillo and Berrozana Gateways via the cathedral or the Palace of the Marqués de Mirabel, is an unforgettable experience.

Follow the routes of the **La Mota Jewish quarter**, the **Jewish-Christian** legacy, the **Calle Trujillo** or that of the converts, and you will be visiting a broad network of streets occupied by the Sephardim. Pass through the **Coria Gateway** to reach the **church of San Vicente Ferrer**, which occupies the site where the **old synagogue of La Mota** used to stand before it was confiscated by the Counts of Plasencia along with other land in 1477 to extend the facilities of their palace (now called the **Palace of Mirabel**) and the **convent of San Vicente Ferrer** (currently a Parador Hotel).

From there continue as far as the **Plaza de San Nicolás** where you'll find the Jewish guild. Walk along the **Calle Rúa Zapatería** until you reach the **Plaza Mayor**, which leads to characteristic narrow streets like **San Martín and Sol**. The route ends at the cathedral, which is actually two different buildings: the **Old Cathedral**, also known as "Santa María", and the **New Cathedral**, an example of the Renaissance and Plateresque style.

The **convent of Las Claras** was built over what had been two Jewish houses. It is currently the Casa de Cultura and includes the **Centre for Hebraic Studies**.

Your day ends with a stroll through El Berrocal, the **Jewish cemetery**, converted into a museum which is open to a public which appears to appreciate this historic place.



▲ HERVÁS
CÁCERES

HERVÁS

This town in the province of Cáceres preserves its Jewish heritage in each corner of its Jewish quarter and in its street names. The **Sephardic cuisine** served in a number of bars and restaurants is evidence of the impression left by this community on this lovely little town.

At the end of the Jewish quarter, a maze of narrow streets like the **Calle Rabilero** and the **calle del Vado** converge at the **Fuente Chiquita bridge** which was the access to the town in medieval times and is the oldest monument in Hervás.



THE SEPHARDIC LEGACY IN ESTELLA-LIZARRA AND THE SURROUNDING AREA

Photo: Jewish Quarter Network

▲ ESTELLA-LIZARRA
NAVARRRE

The natural environment plays an important role in Estella (Navarre), sheltered from the wind by valleys and mountains. As does the Ega River, which passes through the district and provides it with one of its most characteristic features, the **bridge of La Cárcel or the Picudo Bridge** as it is popularly known.

Passing between the imposing **castles of Zalatambor and Belmecher** you then enter the Jewish quarter, a symbol of the great commercial and cultural splendour enjoyed by the city from its foundation until the end of the 13th century. Fruit of this past can be seen in what remains of the Jewish presence in the buildings in the streets of San Nicolás, Rúa and Curtidores.

The **old Elgacena Synagogue** used to be where now stands the Romanesque church of **Santa María Jus del Castillo**.

It has now been refurbished as a **Visitor Centre for Romanesque Art and the Way of Saint James**.

All that remains visible of Estella's new Jewish quarter is the **wall** which marked its borders and defended it. What remains are the ruins of a tower with two defensive arrow slits, a perfect place to take a walk and get a closer look at the city's defence system.

The restoration of the church of Santa María Jus del Castillo has led to the discovery of the remains of the **Santa María Gate**, which gave access to the Elgacena neighbourhood. Located next to a building which had been a synagogue, it is joined to a section of the wall which leads to the Zalatambor castle. Nearby you'll see the remains of a dwelling in what used to be the Jewish quarter.

NEAR ESTELLA-LIZARRA

CALAHORRA

In the wake of the Celtiberian and Roman settlements, this town in La Rioja was home to an important medieval Jewish quarter in the **Rasillo de San Francisco** neighbourhood. There you'll find a maze of winding streets with unexpected openings onto broad lookout points with views over the Ebro and Cidacos valleys.

This district was home to the Jewish people of Calahorra for at least five centuries. Evidence of this are two pages from a 15th century Torah which can be seen in the city's **cathedral**. You should also visit the **church of San Francisco**, currently the **Easter Floats Museum**, and the "**Museo de la Verdura**" where you can appreciate the wealth of the farms and gardens along the banks of the Ebro River.

From the bottom of the **Roman tower of El Sequeral** you'll get a close-up view of the maze of walls and defences that there used to be in this part of the city.

TUDELA

Today, the old Jewish quarter and the new Jewish quarter in the city of Tudela in Navarre make a surprising tour.

The city had renowned Jewish residents like Yehuda Ha-Leví, a famous Hispano-Hebraic poet. A tribute to him is the **plaza de Yehuda Ha-Leví**, where the tour starts with an obligatory visit to the **Vétula synagogue**. Also known as the **chapel of San Dionís**, it lies within the cloister of the beautiful **Tudela cathedral**.

The current type of narrow, tall houses remind us of typical Sephardic dwellings. You'll see them in streets like **Benjamín de Tudela** and the area surrounding the **Plaza de la Judería**.

This tour of the beautiful capital of the Ribera del Duero ends at the **Jewish house** on the calle Dombriz and the **Decanal de Tudela Museum**.





▲ TARAZONA
ZARAGOZA

TARAZONA

In this town in the province of Zaragoza with over 2,000 years of history, **the Rúa** or **old Jewish quarter** is an area untouched by modern life and traffic, where time passes amongst narrow streets and steep steps. In one of these, the Calle del Conde, there is a series of buildings called the **Overhanging Houses**.

In the **Moshé de Portella Jewish Quarter Visitor Centre** there is an area dedicated to the town's Jewish population. It has audiovisual material, 3-D recon-

structions of the Jewish Quarter and a record of the town's main Jewish surnames.

The stairway up the Cuesta de los Arce-dianos leads from the old Jewish quarter to the new Jewish quarter. It will take you to the **Placeta de Nuestra Señora** or **Placeta de la Judería Nueva** around which a new district of craft workers and merchants developed.

THE SEPHARDIC LEGACY IN RIBADAVIA AND THE SURROUNDING AREA

The area around this town in Galicia (Ourense) is one of the most beautiful parts of Green Spain and surrounded by magnificent valleys, mountains, rivers and forests. In the capital of Ribeiro wine, the Jewish community and Hebraic rites survived long after deportation in 1492.



In the Jewish district of Ribadavia there are still numerous dwellings with cellars where wine used to be produced.

▲ RIBADAVIA

In the Jewish quarter itself, in the Rúa Porta Nova de Arriba, you can visit a bakery where they make sweet pastries using the old Sephardic recipes.

In the mansion of the Counts of Ribadavia, located in the Plaza Mayor, you'll find the **Jewish Information Centre for Galicia**, which shares the premises with the Tourist Information Office. Here you can learn about the history and customs of the Sephardic community in Galicia over the centuries.

Three of the five **gates in the walls** which protected the city have been preserved. these are La Cerca gateway (west), Nueva or Celanova gateway (south) and the Falsa or Postigo gateway (southeast).

From the Plaza Mayor you can enter the Jewish quarter via the **Calle Merelles Caula**, the main hub of the maze of streets and alleyways with a strong medieval flavour. The shops selling Sephardic craft work are a great attraction in this area.

NEAR RIBADAVIA

LEÓN

Your tour of this city in the Castile-León Region starts in the Plaza de San Martín, in the **Húmedo neighbourhood**, the best place in the city for sampling León's delicious cuisine and visiting the streets of Misericordia and Mulhacín, the heart of the Jewish quarter.

Nearby you'll find the **Cathedral of Santa María**, one of the most beautiful Gothic temples in Spain, with its famous stained-glass and rose windows. On the cathedral's walls there are frescoes documenting the importance of the Jewish community in León.

The nearby **Palace of Conde Luna** is home to the **Museum of the Kingdom of León**, with exhibits relating to the history of León.

What is popularly known as the **Palace of Don Gutierre** was the home of the Castro family who were descendants of King Alfonso VII. Strongly connected with the dynasties that ruled over medieval Spain, its walls have witnessed countless palace intrigues. It is currently a culture centre run by the León City Council.

You should visit the **Visitor Centre for Jewish León and the Way of Saint James**, located in what was the church of San Pedro. There you can see objects found during the excavation of what was the Jewish settlement and discover what it was like.



Photo: Nani Arenas/Jewish Quarter Network

▲ LEÓN MUSEUM

OVIEDO

In the capital of the Region of Asturias hardly anything remains of the houses in the former Jewish quarter, but the memory of the people is still alive and well. This can be seen in plaques like that on the **Campoamor Theatre**, the cultural heart of the city and which is a reminder of where the old Jewish cemetery used to be.

Your route through Oviedo should include the **Synagogue of La Casina** in the Plaza del Fontán, the meeting point for the Jewish community in Asturias. From there, take a walk through the **Plaza de Porlier** and the **Plaza Juan XXIII**, the area where the Jewish community lived in the 13th century.

Not far from Oviedo, in the province of Lugo, you can visit **Monforte de Lemos**. In this town in Galicia you'll find remains of the Jewish presence, like the **house of Los Gaibor** where Hebraic symbols have been preserved on the door.





Photo: Rafa Pérez/Jewish Quarter Network

CATALONIA AND THE BALEARIC ISLANDS

The Jewish quarters in Catalonia and the Balearic Islands were given the name of “call”, which means little street or alleyway. This name is used to refer to the Jewish quarters in Barcelona and Palma de Mallorca where there was a very significant Jewish presence.

▲ CALL VISITOR CENTRE
BARCELONA

BARCELONA

In the capital of Catalonia there are clear vestiges of its Jewish past, as can be seen in names like Montjuïc (mount of the Jews), which for centuries was used as a cemetery by the Jewish community. It can also be seen in names like the **Call Major** and the **Call Menor**. You can visit the **Call Visitor Centre**, the **Domus Romana** and the **Call silos**, where you can see the archaeological remains found in the area.

In the **Barcelona History Museum** there are also numerous remains from the Jewish presence. The facades of the buildings overlooking the Plaza de Sant lu still preserve flagstones with inscriptions in Hebrew.

PALMA DE MALLORCA

The Jewish heritage in Palma can be seen in places like the **Plaza de Sant Jeroni**, which marked the borders of the Jewish quarter. And in the feelings you get from the Call Mayor and the Call Menor, where the layout of the main thoroughfares of the Jewish quarter still remains in the streets of Les Escoles, El Sol, El Temple, San Alonso and the Posada de Montserrat.

Finish the tour by visiting the **church of Monti-Sion**, built by the Jesuits where the city's synagogues had once stood. Or the **Mallorca Biblical Museum**, which has a whole section dedicated to ancient Israel, with archaeological pieces and models of biblical cities and temples such as Jerusalem.

OTHER WAYS TO EXPERIENCE JEWISH SPAIN

The Network of Jewish Quarters is promoting a number of projects regarding the essence of the Sephardic tradition in Spain.



▲ RIBADAVIA VINEYARD
OURENSE

MEETINGS IN SEPHARAD

This is an initiative which associates the Jewish Heritage for the 21 cities involved in the Sepharad Pathways with the provision of the infrastructure and resources required for conference tourism. For further information on the facilities for each city you can download a manual for professionals on the following website: www.redjuderias.org/meetings-in-sefarad/

WINE IN SEPHARAD

This is a journey through the taste memory, the ancestral flavours of the place where the Jews lived, prospered and cultivated vineyards for centuries and contributed with their activity to cities which have amassed a unique historical and artistic heritage.

A journey through extraordinary vineyards and emblematic cellars all over Spain which produce *kosher* wine. This experience also includes wine cellars, wine bars, restaurants and other companies undertaking wine-based activities. Enjoy a unique experience and take a closer look at the process of making these wines.

SEPHARAD DISCOVERERS

Each time you visit one of the 21 cities in the Spanish Network of Jewish Quarters, ask for your Discoverer's Passport in the Tourist Office, one of the synagogues, Jewish museums or any associated establishment. When you have five stamps, you'll get a fantastic Travel Diary. If you get ten stamps then you'll receive a very special gift!

AGENDA

There are a number of activities, events and forums scheduled in the cities most associated with the Jewish heritage. Tasting *Kosher* wine, culinary sampling, as well as film seasons, music festivals, conferences, etc. associated with the Sephardic legacy in Spain.

SEPHARDIC AUTUMN IN CÓRDOBA

For over a fortnight in September and October there are numerous workshops, concerts, exhibitions, *kosher* wine-tastings and guided tours to learn about Sephardic history and to discover the Jewish cultural heritage.

SEPHARDIC STUDIES WEEK IN ESTELLA- LIZARRA

In September there is a series of conferences, round tables and concerts relating to Sephardic culture and history.

EUROPEAN JEWISH CULTURE DAY

These events are usually held in September and their purpose is to highlight the cultural diversity and wealth of Judaism, as well as to promote dialogue and the exchange of ideas. Each of the 21 cities belonging to the Network of Jewish Quarters organises its own cultural activities.

SEPHARDIC WEEK IN TOLEDO

Visit Toledo in September and take part at no cost in activities suitable for all the family which highlight the value of the Jewish quarter and the Sephardic cultural legacy.

SEPHARDIC EVENTS IN CALAHORRA

In September, gastronomy, music and culture come together in the city in La Rioja to demonstrate Sephardic customs and traditions.

SEASONS OF JEWISH FILM

The Israeli Film Season takes place in August in the Jewish quarter in Segovia, in the House of Abraham Seneor, with screenings of original version Israeli films with Spanish subtitles. In Palma de Mallorca there is a similar season in October, in the Sa Nostra Cultural Centre.

MARTES MAYOR IN PLASENCIA

Enjoy the incredible experience of this festive occasion first-hand in the Tuesday markets which date back to the end of the 12th century. On the first Tuesday in August the city becomes a festival with parades, vegetable competitions and medieval costumes.

FESTIVAL OF ISTORIA

Travel back in time on the last Saturday in August in Ribadavia. This is when the historical city centre becomes the stage for a festival which recreates the atmosphere of medieval times. Local residents dress up in medieval clothes, a Sephardic wedding is reenacted and the master craftsmen offer their wares in the street market.

HOW CAN YOU VISIT THE JEWISH QUARTER NETWORK?

BY TRAIN

The Spanish National Railway Network (RENFE) links all the country's main cities and regions. The unquestionable stars of the system are the **AVE high-speed trains** which serve over 30 tourist destinations, with Madrid as their main hub.

INTERRAIL

This train ticket allows you to hop on board practically all the trains in the area you choose at very affordable prices. If you're a European resident, a One Country Pass such as an Interrail Spain Pass will enable you to travel in a single country (in which you are not resident), whilst with a Global Pass you can take trains in up to 33 European countries. If you're not a European resident, the Eurail One Country Pass and Eurail Global Pass offer the same travel possibilities.

📍 *To buy your ticket and get more information go to www.interrail.eu and www.eurail.com*



BUSES

There are numerous ways to get to Spain from anywhere in Europe. And within Spain you can travel from one city to another using **inter-city buses**.

FLIGHTS

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

In most Spanish airports there are airline companies offering connections to major cities all over the world. Those offering the greatest number of international connections are **Adolfo Suárez Madrid-Barajas**, **El Prat (Barcelona)**, **Palma de Mallorca Airport**, **Málaga Costa del Sol Airport** and **Alicante-Elche Miguel Hernández Airport**.

BICYCLE

For those who love cycling, some of the cities in the Jewish Quarter Network are ideal for discovering by bike. Spain also has **Greenways**, picturesque routes which follow disused railway lines and can be found throughout the country.

CAR

The car is the ideal way to travel to several destinations in Sephardic Spain. This is because the **network of roads in Spain** is well maintained and has plenty of service stations, petrol stations, emergency services and overnight accommodation.

A motorbike is another good option for enjoying the incredible countryside.



HOW TO GET AROUND IN THE CITIES

Of the cities in the Network of Jewish Quarters, Barcelona and Palma de Mallorca both have a **Metro**. The network of local trains ensures good connections between city centres and the surrounding area.

Always remember that in some destinations there are **tourist buses** to take you to the main attractions, as well as public buses and taxis.

ACCOMMODATION

The variety and quality of hotel accommodation in Spain means that there is something to suit all tastes. There is a very wide selection of **hotels** and many of them can be found in the Jewish quarters themselves or very near.

Our network of **Paradores** is a guarantee of quality and comfort as well as providing excellent cuisine and a variety of services. Whether they are on the coast, in city centres or surrounded by nature, most provide comprehensive services and a broad programme of activities.

We specially recommend those establishments which have been awarded the **RASGO** accreditation, awarded by the Networks of Jewish Quarters. RASGO is an acronym for the following tourist products in Spanish: Restaurants, Accommodation, Signposting, tourist Guides and cultural Offering. Comprehensive information can be found in the RASGO Guide by going to the website: www.redjuderias.org/turismo/



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