



## 斗牛士之城

——塞维利亚 37°N

不朽的音乐文学殿堂



文 / 骆驼 景点推荐 / 西班牙国家旅游局 图 / 全景



**在**塞维利亚老城墙边，卡门序曲缓缓奏响，热情奔放的吉卜赛女郎卡门和英俊潇洒的沙场勇士唐·豪塞，一起追逐着那像自由小鸟一样的爱情……也是在这里，塞维利亚理发师费加罗，成就了一对恋人的姻缘以及自己的爱情……

当激昂、热情的斗牛士之歌奏响时，我们仿佛看到，堂·吉珂德、唐璜……这些不朽之作中的人物从塞维利亚美丽广场的那座桥上缓缓走来。他们热情勇敢的眼神告诉我们，来吧，来这里吧，塞维利亚这座激情之城将让你们的思想插上翅膀，让你们的灵魂得到滋养。

此时此刻，我们将镜头拉回到 17 世纪的欧洲，在北纬 37°，大西洋和地中海以北，与北非为邻的伊比利亚半岛南部，有一座城，瓜达尔基维尔河穿城而过，在港口装卸货物的人络绎不绝。这里就是 16~17 世纪世界上最繁华的商



城和海港——塞维利亚，它作为欧洲对美洲唯一的贸易港口长达 3 个世纪之久。3 个世纪，足以让这里的财富堆积如山，足以让全世界的目光都围着她转，足以让她的名字频繁出现在大文豪、大音乐

家的作品中。

塞维利亚（西班牙语 Sevilla），西班牙安达鲁西亚自治区首府，西班牙第四大都市，也是西班牙唯一有内河港口的城市。公元 11 世纪，阿拉伯摩尔人



的一个部落被她的美丽和热情所吸引，在这里建立了独立王国，塞维利亚现存大部分古代建筑就是这个时期的遗迹。塞维利亚于公元前 43 年建成塞城，是公元 8~13 世纪哥特人及摩尔人王国的首都。她先后被罗马人、西哥特人、阿拉伯摩尔人占领和统治，多元的文化更增加了她独特的魅力。如今，她是西班牙南部经济、贸易、旅游和文化重镇。

有海的地方就有故事。

塞维利亚是一座因大航海而兴、因水而灵的城市。美洲新大陆的发现给这里带来了巨大的物质财富和精神财富。整个欧洲的目光都被她吸引，她的包容、多元、热情和奔放，成为文学家、音乐家的激情创作地。一部部伟大的作品在这里诞生，一个个鲜活的人物从这里走向世界——英国诗人拜伦和奥地利大作曲家莫扎特，把歌剧《唐璜》中的主人公唐璜带到了这里；歌剧《塞维利亚的理发师》干脆直接用上了“塞维利亚”

这个名字，它被法国剧作家博马舍和意大利作曲家罗西尼请到了这里；也是在这里，在被莫扎特改编的歌剧《费加罗的婚礼》中，塞维利亚的理发师和心上人喜结良缘；在法国作曲家比才的歌剧里，吉卜赛女郎卡门的爱情故事，在塞维利亚上演；世界文学史上的不朽之作《堂·吉珂德》，就是西班牙大作家塞万提斯在塞维利亚的一所监狱中完成的，他的作品中经常提到塞维利亚的这街那巷；此外，威尔第的《命运之力》、贝多芬的《费德里奥》等都以塞维利亚为背景。塞维利亚也是丹·布朗的《数字城堡》中的场景之一，布朗在塞维利亚大学上一门艺术史课的时候，开始有了创作《达·芬奇密码》的冲动。

富有激情和创造力的塞维利亚，给了那个时代同样的气质，一如堂·吉珂德的自由、勇敢和孤独。

热情的城市，怎么少得了足球和美酒。

塞维利亚有两支拥有西班牙甲级联赛资格的强队，塞维利亚足球俱乐部和皇家贝蒂斯，每个周末，俱乐部都聚集了大批足球爱好者。塞维利亚还是享誉世界的名酒“雪莉酒”的出产地，在老城区和有大众气息和独特风格的街区，如特里亚纳区（Triana）和马卡雷纳区（La Macarena）的小酒吧里转转，来一杯雪莉酒，配上最正宗和美味的 Tapas 小吃，一定让你既饱眼福又饱口福。

被称为 tapas 的小碟菜，在西班牙语的字面意思为“盖子”。以前，人们喜欢在屋外喝啤酒，为了防止苍蝇飞进杯子里，人们便想出了用装着食物的小碟子盖住杯子的做法。慢慢地，这种小碟菜便演变成今天西班牙的特色菜——Tapas。塞维利亚是一座美食之都，这里有来自加的斯省的海鲜，来自哈恩省的橄榄油，以及来自赫雷斯·德拉弗龙特拉的雪莉酒。

塞维利亚还是著名的“弗拉门戈舞”



的发源地，这里到处洋溢着热情和繁荣。每年在这里举行的圣周和四月节最为热闹。你还可以去美术博物馆（el de Bellas Artes），它是西班牙最重要的专业博物馆之一。博物馆坐落在慈恩修道院内，收藏有埃尔格莱戈、贝拉斯克斯、祖巴兰等大师的作品，其中尤以穆里略的作品最著名。

城中还有许多人类文化遗产建筑。

## 塞维利亚阿尔卡萨皇宫

塞维利亚的阿尔卡萨皇宫，是欧洲仍在使用的最古老的皇家宫殿，世界文化遗产地。由 Pedro 在前摩尔人城堡的原址上建造。她由一个宫殿群组成，被古城墙所围绕，后期经历了多次的翻修和装饰，保留有穆德哈尔以及文艺复兴时期的风格，非常值得游览和欣赏。卡洛斯五世和葡萄牙伊莎贝尔皇后的婚礼就是在这里举行。

## 塞维利亚大教堂

塞维利亚大教堂，世界第三大教堂，是基督教文化与伊斯兰教文化融合的典范，在 7 世纪大清真寺的基础上建立。她保留了著名的吉拉尔达尖塔，其历史可上溯至 16 世纪。来这里千万不要错过 500 件保存在教堂内的宝贵藏品，有诸如穆里略、祖尔巴兰和戈雅等著名画家的画作。此外，哥伦布的遗骨就存放在一个大纪念碑下的庙宇内。

## 西印度群岛综合档案馆

西印度群岛综合档案馆（Archive of the Indies），世界文化遗产地，拥有塞维利亚最精美的文艺复兴建筑风格。她地处塞维利亚古代商人交易所（Casa Lonja de Mercaderes）内，是极有价值的档案文件库，珍藏了在美洲和菲律宾的西班牙帝国的历史档案。包括塞万提斯的求职请

求，亚历山大六世为西班牙和葡萄牙划分世界的教宗诏书，哥伦布的日志，美洲殖民地美国城市的地图和规划等。

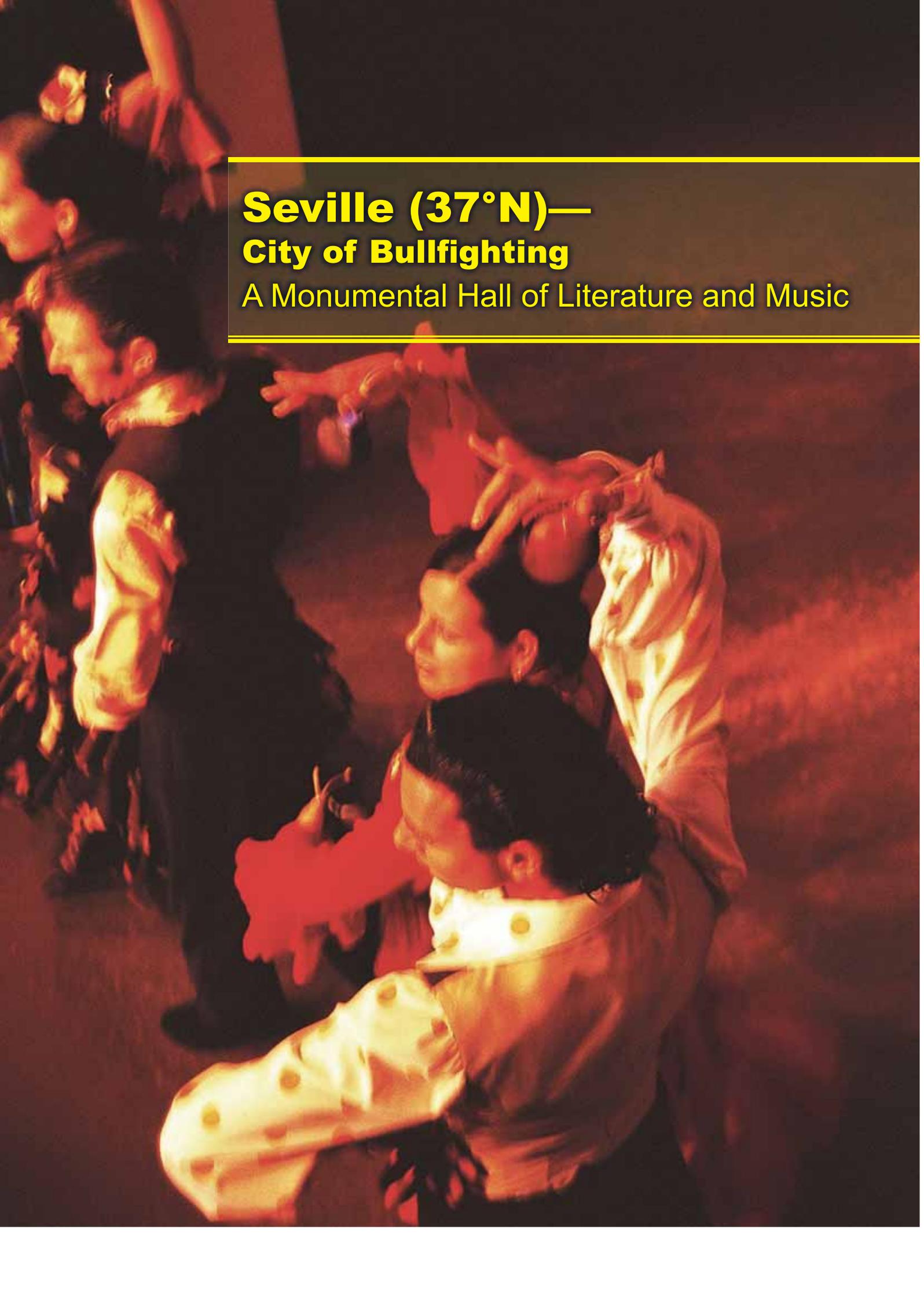
## 吉拉尔达钟楼

吉拉尔达钟楼是塞维利亚的地标，高达 105 米，原是老阿拉伯清真寺的古宣礼塔。人们可以从斜坡通往钟楼。登上塔，可以俯瞰塞维利亚老城五颜六色的屋顶。

## 西班牙广场

是一个半月形建筑，为 1929 年的世界博览会而建，每一个彩色的瓷砖代表了西班牙的不同省份，四座桥则象征了伊利亚半岛的中世纪王朝。如果正值夏日，您还可以租小船沿着弧形运河划动。

1987 年，塞维利亚被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产名城，斗牛士之城因为激情而不朽。



**Seville (37°N)—  
City of Bullfighting**

A Monumental Hall of Literature and Music

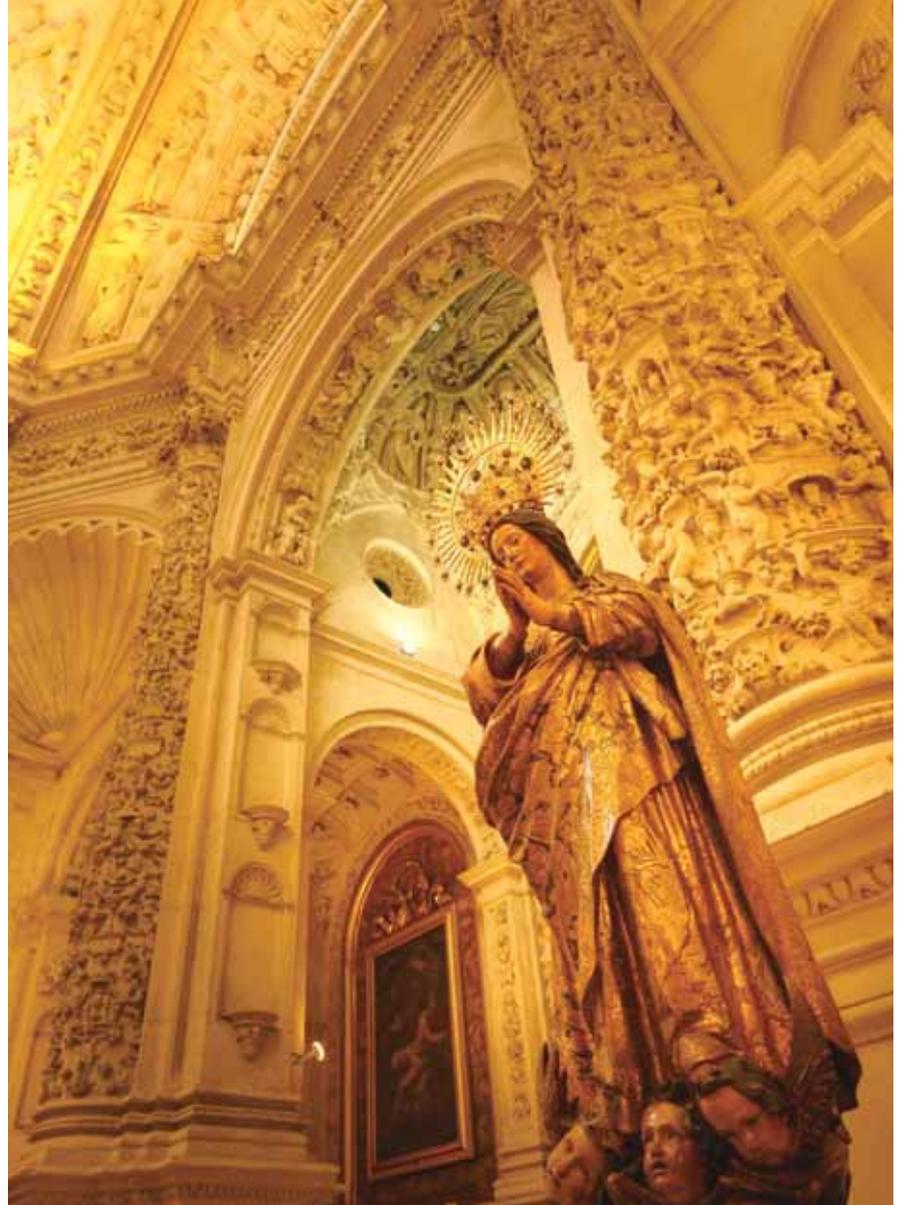
**A**s the overture from Carmen is played over old city walls of Seville, you can conjure up the tragic love story between the fiery gypsy Carmen and handsome soldier Don José, both in pursuit of love like free birds.

Figaro, a barber of Seville, made a romantic love and his marriage possible...

When the Toreador Song rings, Don Quixote and Don Juan in the masterpieces seem to walk to us from the bridge on the Plaza de Espana of Seville, and their passionate and brave eyes are telling us to come here, come to Seville, the city of passion, to free your mind and nourish your soul.

Coming back to Europe in the 17th century, a bustling port sits north of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and south of the Iberian Peninsula next to South Africa. The Guadalquivir River cuts through this 37°N town. It is the busiest trade center and port in the 16th to 17th century, Seville, the only port for trade between Europe and America for three centuries. Fortune piled up here, global attentions were drawn to here, and its name appeared frequently in the works of literary giants and music masters.

Seville (Sevilla in Spanish) is the fourth largest city of Spain and the capital of the autonomous community of Andalusia. It is also the only city with inland harbor. In the 11th century, a Moors tribe from Arab, attracted by its beauty and passion, established an independent kingdom here. Most of



existing ancient buildings are from that era. Seville city was established in 43 B.C., and served as the capital for Goths and Moors during the 8th to 13th century. It was taken by Romans, Visigoths, and Arab Moors in a row, and culture diversity adds to its unique charm. Seville is a center of economy, trade, tourism, and culture for Southern Spain.

Sea is the place where many stories happen.

Seville is a city that prospers for maritime voyages. The discovery of the New World has brought tremendous material and spiritual wealth to the city. With inclusiveness, diversity and passion, she has attracted the attention of the whole

continent, and inspired many writers and musicians. Seville has witnessed the birth of many masterpieces, and the popularity of lifelike characters around the world. The English poet Byron and Austrian composer Mozart brought Don Juan, hero of the opera Don Juan, to the city; the opera Barber of Seville has included the city in its name, and was presented in the city by French script writer Pierre Beaumarchais and Italian composer Rossini. In the Marriage of Figaro by Mozart, a local barber married his beloved lady. In the opera by French composer Bizet, the love story of gypsy maid Carmen was brought to stage in Seville. The immortal

novel Don Quixote was completed by Spain's most celebrated writer Miguel de Cervantes in a prison in Seville, in which he often mentioned the streets and alleys of Seville. The city is also seen in La forza del destino by Giuseppe Verdi and Fidelio by Ludwig. Seville is also Digital Fortress by Dan Brown, who was inspired to write the Da Vinci Code when studying the history of art in University of Seville.

Passionate and creative Seville people are also free, brave, and lonely like that of Don Quixote.

Football and wine are must for passionate Seville citizens. It is home to two La Liga teams - Sevilla FC and Real Betis, which would

gather countless football fans every weekend in the stadium. In the world-renowned city to produce sherry, it is a great choice to enjoy sweet sherry in local tapa bars in the old town or distinctive neighborhoods like Triana and La Macarena. The word "tapas" is derived from the Spanish/Portuguese verb tapar, "to cover", a cognate of the English top. Long ago, local people prefer to drink sweet sherry in the open air, and tapas comes from the practice of putting a slice of bread over the top of a wine glass to prevent flies getting in. Seville offers a variety of speciality foods, from seafood in Cadiz, to olive oil in Jaen, and to

sherry in Jerez de la Frontera.

As the cradle of the flamenco, Seville is imbued with passion and prosperity, especially during the Holy Week and the famed April fair. You can also visit the Museum of Fine Arts of Seville

(Museo de Bellas Artes de Sevilla), one of the most important museums in Spain. Set in the old Merced Calzada Convent, the museum has a collection of works from artists such as El Greco, Pacheco, Velázquez and Zurbarán, amongst others. Special mention should be made of the area dedicated to Murillo.

The city also boasts many cultural heritages.



### *The Real Alcázar in Seville*

The Real Alcázar in Seville is the oldest royal palace still in use in Europe, and also a world cultural heritage. Built by King Pedro I at the site of a Moorish palace, the Real Alcázar is a complex surrounded by ancient walls. Despite numerous restorations, the Alcazar offers some of the best surviving examples of Mudejar and Renaissance architecture. It is also the setting for the wedding between Charles V and Isabella of Portugal.

### *Seville Cathedral*

As the third-largest church in the

world, Seville Cathedral was built over the ruins of an ancient mosque in the 7th century, and represents a fantastic marriage of two distinct styles, Muslim and Christian. The famous Giralda tower can be dated back to the 16th century. The cathedral also houses some 500 precious artworks that you don't want to miss, for example, paintings of famous artists like Murillo, Zurbarán and Goya. Its royal chapel holds the remains of Christopher Columbus.

### *Archive of the Indies*

The Archive of the Indies, a world cultural heritage, is an unusually serene and Italianate example of

Spanish Renaissance architecture. Housed in the ancient merchants' exchange of Seville, the Casa Lonja de Mercaderes, it is the repository of extremely valuable archival documents illustrating the history of the Spanish Empire in the Americas and the Philippines. Here are Miguel de Cervantes' request for an official post, the Bull of Demarcation Inter caetera of Pope Alexander VI that divided the world between Spain and Portugal, the journal of Christopher Columbus, as well as maps and plans of the colonial American cities.

### *Giralda Tower*

As a landmark of Seville, the Giralda tower, at 105 meters high, was the ancient minaret of the mosque. A series of ramps takes visitors up to the bell tower, which offers outstanding views over colorful roofs in the old town.

### *Plaza de Espana*

Plaza de Espana is a huge half-circle structure built for the Ibero-American Exposition of 1929. A series of gaudy tile pictures depict maps and historical scenes from each Spanish province, and four bridges relate to the ancient Spanish kingdoms in the Middle Ages. In summer days, you can take a boat ride to enjoy the scenery. In 1987, Seville was recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and the city of bullfighting will keep its passion alive forever.

