

Turismo
de la Provincia
DIPUTACION DE SEVILLA



Territorio Toro



en la provincia de Sevilla



TERRITORIO TORO

SEVILLA

Andalucía



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SEVILLA EXCLUSIVE

Territorio Toro

In the province of Seville







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1

Introduction

The province of Seville has been indissolubly linked to the world of the bull since time immemorial. The bull forms part of our culture and our idiosyncrasy.

And that is so precisely because it was here that the fighting bull first emerged as an identifiable species. It is here that the first fighting bull ranches were founded centuries ago to breed an animal that cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

Territorio Toro is an initiative by the Diputación de Sevilla (Provincial Council of Seville) aimed at highlighting the importance of the fighting bull in our province and offering an opportunity to see this beautiful animal out on the range surrounded by Nature and to explore its links with the history, art and culture of Seville.

Seeing bulls in their natural habitat is a unique privilege that until now has been accessible only to a select few, but this initiative offers both enthusiasts and newcomers to the world of bullfighting the opportunity to look beyond the public bullfights that take place in the bullrings of our towns and cities and appreciate this fine animal in all its dimensions.

It is a proposal that will make it possible to discover everyday life in the dehesa pastureland and watch ranch hands perform their duties, many of which are unfamiliar to the general public; to learn about the fairs, festivals and fight events associated with fighting bulls; and to soak up bullfighting culture through the activities of Peñas Taurinas and other organizations.



And then, of course, there is the cuisine: wetland rice and game bird dishes, Iberian meats and large and small game from the uplands – a real culinary treasure trove based on all that the fighting bull and its natural habitat have to offer.

Countryside, tradition, bullfighting activities, art, culture and cuisine all come together in Territorio Toro, a never-ending world of excitement and emotions, history and culture, a world that stretches out invitingly before the visitor.

It is impossible to talk about Seville and its province without mentioning bulls, and talking about bulls means talking about **Territorio Toro Sevilla**.

Welcome to an experience that is unique in the world.

Fernando Rodríguez Villalobos
Chairman, Diputación de Sevilla
(Provincial Council of Seville)



2 The bull in Seville

Like all subjects that spark fervour in the hearts of their enthusiasts, the fighting bull evokes countless images and inspires myriad different feelings and opinions. One thing, however, is unquestionable: this extraordinarily imposing animal leaves no-one indifferent.

Regardless of the strong passions it arouses among both aficionados and opponents of bullfighting, the bull has been the undisputed cultural symbol of Seville and its province since time immemorial. This status is corroborated by a vast

amount of historical evidence, ranging from archaeological remains dating from ancient times to contemporary cultural manifestations, from the Phoenicians and the Mediterranean civilizations that colonized the region through to the poetry of Federico García Lorca, the sculpture of Benlliure and the paintings of Goya and Picasso. The Fighting Bull is not only the animal we see in the bullring. It represents much more. It is a way of life out on the hacienda; it is culture, art, Nature, cuisine. It is, in short, Territorio Toro.



3 The bull in culture



The world of the bull is intricately associated with the culture of Andalusia in general and of Seville in particular. Of that there can be no doubt whatsoever. Its figure has formed part of Mediterranean culture and, by extension, the culture of Seville and its province ever since ancient times, and its transition from an animal that was originally worshipped as a deity to the Fighting Bull we know today has forged a rich legacy of history, culture and art.

THE BULL IN ANCIENT TIMES

The earliest references to this sacred, mythical Mediterranean animal are to be found in the ancient cultures in which it was habitually venerated as a god. Bull worship originated in Ancient Egypt and later spread to Ancient Mesopotamia, Hellenic Greece and Rome. It was almost certainly the Romans who first introduced it in the West. They used the bull in religious rites associated with certain festivals and victory celebrations to give thanks to their gods for having helped them defeat their enemies.

After ritually sacrificing one of these noble, powerful animals, the celebrants frequently smeared themselves with its blood in a symbolic assimilation of the prosperity and strength it represented.

But the role played by the bull in the history of Seville has its roots much further back in time. The bull was autochthonous to the Iberian Peninsula and the different cultures that dwelled here, including those that settled in the province of Seville, left behind many vestiges of the animal's presence in their lives.

Images of bulls have been found on urns and fragments of funerary objects in the Tartessian necropolis at Bencarrón (Mairena del Alcor, Seville); from



the Turdetani we have inherited the magnificent Bull of Osuna, a sculpture found in the town of that name in Seville province and now conserved at the National Archaeology Museum in Madrid; there are numerous receptacles of different kind (amphorae, etc.) have survived decorated with images of the Iberian bull; and the Treasure of El Carambolo, an ensemble of Phoenician jewellery and metalwork found in the Sevillian town of Camas, contains several pectorals in the shape of a bull's hide.



HISTORY OF THE BULL UP TO THE PRESENT DAY

But how did this magnificent animal, venerated for its noble nature and its courage, evolve into the fighting bull we know today?

Scientific studies have shown that the fighting bull has its genetic origins in the Baetic and Penibaetic varieties of the Iberian bull. More specifically, livestock records from Andalusia in general and from the province of Seville in particular indicate that the true forerunner of the modern animal was the Penibaetic variety and that the fighting bull actually originated in our province.

The use of fighting bulls in sacrificial religious celebrations in ancient times is well known, but it was not until the reign of the Catholic Monarchs in the 15th century that any reference can be found to the toro bravo as a separate species resulting from a process of natural selection. Organized herds of fighting bulls began to emerge in the second half of the 17th century, although bull breeding had still not yet become a recognized commercial enterprise. In fact, another century had to go by before bullfighting as such became a popular festive event and the first dedicated commercially orientated ranches began to appear.

The modern fighting bull can be considered the result of selective breeding carried out from the beginning of the 18th century. Bulls were subjected to the prueba de la tienta, or "test of aggressiveness", to ensure that those chosen for mating retained a number of characteristics which would make them suitable for the different phases involved in a bullfight from the moment the animal first runs out into the ring to when it is killed by the matador and its

carcass is dragged away by a team of mules.

As the art of bullfighting has evolved over the centuries the properties required of fighting bulls have varied, but one basic quality has remained indispensable: bravery. The bull breeding ranches that emerged in the late 18th century included those of Vega-Villar (Utrera) and Vistahermosa in the province of Seville. The fact that 90% of the ranches that exist today are based on stock originally bred at Vistahermosa constitutes further evidence that our province was indeed the birthplace of the fighting bull.

FAMOUS FIGURES

The list of famous figures and celebrities associated with the world of bullfighting is almost endless. As we will see later, some of them, like Joselito El Gallo, were not only important bullfighters but also immensely popular public sensations, while others, like Ignacio Sánchez Mejías, were influential figures who rubbed shoulders with the most famous artists, poets, philosophers and politicians of their day.

The following figures might be considered some of the most important exponents of bullfighting culture.



Joaquín Rodríguez Costillares, Sevilla 1740 - 1799.

Spanish bullfighter. Inventor of the veronica pass and the volapié movement for killing the bull.

Born in Seville, Costillares spent his childhood among bull breeders and merchants. He became a fully-fledged bullfighter at the age of 20, after having trained in Pedro Palomo's quadrille. After performing in Seville and a number of other venues, he moved on to Madrid. Between 1776 and 1780 he made name for himself and became particularly popular in aristocratic circles, emerging as a rival to Pedro Romero, who was at that time the Spanish capital's most highly acclaimed matador. This competition between Costillares and Pedro Romero was the first instance of the rivalry between different matadors that would later prove so beneficial to the art of bullfighting, and heralded the emergence of the professional bullfighter. Costillares' influence on the history of bullfighting was unparalleled, affecting everything from the formation of quadrilles at the service of the matador, to the invention of passes and movements and the development of the tercio de banderillas – the weakening of the bull's shoulders with barbed sticks. Costillares died of a tumour on his right hand.



José Delgado Guerra, known as Pepe-Hillo, Seville, 14th March 1754 - Madrid, 11th May 1801.

Pepe Hillo, together with Pedro Romero, was one of the matadors credited with modernizing bullfighting. He was also a theoretician and the author of (Tauromachy or the Art of Bullfighting), a book published posthumously in 1804 in which he explained what a muleta is, how it is made and how the matador should use it in the bullring. The accompanying illustration is an etching from Francisco de Goya's Tauromachy series entitled "Pepe Illo standing off the bull". Rather surprisingly, the image shows the bullfighter holding a picador's hat rather than the stick known as the muleta.



José Gómez Ortega, Jose-lito El Gallo, Bullfighter. Gelves, Seville 1895 - Talavera de la Reina, Badajoz 1920.

José Gómez Ortega, known as Gallito and later also as Joselito, was a famous Spanish matador of gypsy blood.

He was born on 8th May 1895 in Huerta de El Algarrobo, Gelves, Seville and died on 16th May 1920 in the bullring of Talavera de la Reina.





A bullfighting child prodigy, considered by many the most complete matador of all time, he was one of the leading figures in the period known as the Golden Age of bullfighting from 1910 to 1920. During this time, his rivalry with Juan Belmonte, another great exponent of the bullfighting art, became legendary. Joselito's premature, and very unexpected death at the height of his success merely enhanced the myth that surrounded him as the great master of old school bullfighting and its transition to the modern spectacle.

He is buried in the San Fernando Cemetery in Seville, in a spectacular mausoleum designed by Mariano Benlliure.

Juan Belmonte García, Bullfighter. Seville, 1892 - Utrera, Seville, 1962.



Belmonte, nicknamed El Pasmo de Triana - the "Fury from Triana", was born at number 22 Calle Feria in Seville. He is probably the most popular Spanish torero of all time and is considered the father of modern bullfighting.

Together with José Gómez Ortega and Rodolfo Gaona, he was one of the leading figures in the Golden Age of bullfighting. Up until 1920, the year in which Fernando Gómez García, El Gallo, received a mortal goring, Belmonte's professional rivalry with El Gallo boosted the popularity of bullfighting to levels never seen, either before or since, in Spanish society.

Belmonte's career as a bullfighter ran from 1913 to 1936, when he finally retired for good after having retired temporarily on two earlier occasions in 1922 and 1934. In 1919 he took part in 109 bullfights, a record which was not surpassed for several decades.

Belmonte is buried in the San Fernando Cemetery, Seville.

Ignacio Sánchez Mejías, Bullfighter. Seville, 1891 - Madrid, 1934.

The figure of Ignacio Sánchez Mejías projects far beyond the limits of bullfighting circles. He was also an accomplished writer, a prominent member of the Generation of '27 and one of Spain's most popular cultural icons in the first third of the 20th century.



Sánchez Mejías trained as a bullfighter in the cuadrille of his brother-in-law, the legendary matador José Gómez Ortega, Gallito, receiving the alternativa, or recognition as a professional bullfighter, from Gallito himself in 1919 with Juan Belmonte as witness. When Sánchez Mejías died after being gored in the bullring at Manzanares, Ciudad Real, he was eulogised by Miguel Hernández, Rafael Alberti - who even joined his cuadrille to perform the ceremonial tribute known as the paseillo, and other great poets, including Federico García Lorca. Lorca's poem "Tears for Ignacio Sánchez Mejías" is considered by many to be the best elegy written in Spanish since Jorge Manrique's Verses on the Death of Don Rodrigo Manrique.

Sánchez Mejías is buried in the San Fernando Cemetery, Seville, and his figure forms part of the funerary monument of Joselito el Gallo.



Pepe Luis Vázquez, Bullfighter.
Seville 1921 – 2013.

Pepe Luis Vázquez was the son of José Vázquez Roldán, slaughterhouse foreman at the municipal abattoir and an apprentice bullfighter in his youth. He was born in the San Bernardo quarter of Seville, known as the “bullfighters’ quarter because of the many matadors it produced.

Francisco Romero López, better known as **Curro Romero** or «the Pharaoh of Camas», 1st December, 1933.

Curro Romero began his professional career in La Pañoleta, a neighbourhood in the village of Camas, Seville on 22nd August, 1954, together with José Martínez Ahumada, “Limeño”.

His professional career was one of the longest on record, with appearances in around 900 bullfights. Like José Gómez Ortega, Joselito, and Juan Belmonte, he polarized the opinions of the aficionados, dividing the bullfighting public into two groups: those who backed him unconditionally (curristas) and those who were always critical of him (anticurristas). He retired at the age of 66, after 42 years as a professional bullfighter.

Francisco Camino Sánchez,
Camas, Seville, Spain;
14th December 1940,
known as Paco Camino in the bullfighting world. Retired bullfighter. A bullfighting child prodigy, he was nicknamed El Niño Sabio de Camas - the Wise Child of Camas. Camino reached the peak of his success in the 1960s and 1970s. Together with Santiago Martín, “El Viti”, he is considered the most accomplished matador of his day.

In 2005 he was awarded Spain’s Gold Medal of Merit in the Fine Arts. He now devotes his time to livestock breeding.





Ángel Peralta Pineda and Rafael Peralta Pineda - the Peralta brothers - Rejoneadores and bull-breeders.

Ángel was born in the Sevillian village of Puebla del Río, in 1933. As a child he showed great interest in horses and a natural talent for riding. He made his first appearance as a rejoneador, or mounted bullfighter, in 1945 in the bullring at La Pañoleta, Camas (Seville), aged 19, and in 1948 he performed at the Las Ventas ring in Madrid, killing a bull from the Molero ranch. On that occasion he shared the bill with the matadors Morenito de Talavera Chico, Rafael Yagüe and Antonio Chaves Flores. During the course of an active career spanning 55 years he has faced a total of six thousand bulls.



Rafael was born in the same place as his brother in 1926. Retiring as a bullfighter after facing 4,000 bulls in 43 bullfighting seasons, he now runs the Peralta bull-breeding business. He made his first appearance in 1957 at the bullring in Constantina (Seville). During his career, Rafael Peralta forged a whole new style of executing the tercio de banderillas, running directly at the bull and feinting one way and then another before finally placing the banderillas. He is acclaimed as the finest two-handed banderillero of his day, and is considered one of the all-time greats in the art of rejoneo.

The Peralta brothers were an immensely successful team of rejoneadores and bull-breeders in the second half of the 20th century.



Manuel Jesús Cid Salas, Salteras, Seville, 10th March 1974, known as El Cid.

El Cid first appeared in a bullfight with horses in his hometown of Salteras on 6th February 1994. On that occasion he was awarded three ears and a tail. On 2nd

May 1999 he appeared at the Real Maestranza in Seville, and was awarded an ear. He received the alternativa to become a recognised professional bullfighter at Las Ventas in Madrid, on 23rd April 2000, receiving an ovation for his performance with "Gracioso", a bull from the José Vázquez ranch.

At present he is considered one of the purest, most profound exponents of the bullfighting art. His refined technique and instinctive movement have led some aficionados to nickname his wrist the zurda de oro, "the golden left".



Paco Lama de Góngora, born in Seville on 23rd September 1992.

He had his first bullfight with picadores in Olivenza (Badajoz) on 03.03.2013, sharing the bill with Miguel Ángel Silva, Posada de Maravillas and José Garrido.

The bulls were novillos (calves) from the "El Freixo" ranch.

His debuted at Las Ventas (Madrid) on 01.05.2014, sharing the bill with Juan José Bellido "Chocolate" and José Garrido. The Bulls were novillos from the Fuente Rey ad Julio García ranches.

THE BULL IN ART

Just as the fighting bull constitutes an intrinsic component of Seville's singularity, it also plays a major role in all facets of the province's culture: throughout history, the relationship between Man and bull has been continuously represented in art.

Bullfighting is not only a popular entertainment typical of one specific culture or country. The bull, and everything associated with it, has inspired art and culture since time immemorial. Artistic representations of bulls are the oldest known images of living beings, while the final efforts of Pablo Picasso, the greatest artistic interpreter of bullfighting, were dedicated to the figure of a matador.



LITERATURE

"I think bullfighting is the most cultured festival that exists", wrote Federico García Lorca.



The reality of bullfighting pervades Spanish literature from the earliest times. However, up until the Romantic period, when bullfights first began to be regulated and bullfighters began to be considered popular heroes, its presence tended to be anecdotal. The subject was usually only mentioned in passing, as it were.

Most literature that was expressly associated with the bullfighting theme was invariably based around stories of love affairs between a bullfighter hero and his sweetheart, played out in a stereotypically Spanish setting. Examples include *Carmen* by Merimée, and *Blood and Sand* by Blasco Ibáñez, although this

latter work incorporated an element of tragedy by having the bullfighter die under the anguished gaze of his lover.

Many poets also reflected their love of bullfighting in their verses, notable examples being José Bergamín with his *Hushed Music of Bullfighting*, Gerardo Diego, Rafael Alberti, Vicente Aleixandre, Dámaso Alonso, José María Pemán, Jorge Luis Borges, Miguel Angel Asturias, Pablo Neruda, Jorge Guillén and Jean Cocteau.

PAINTING

As we mentioned in the section on the history of the fighting bull, figures of bulls can be found in the very earliest examples of human art. But in Spain, popular bullfighting, understood as the art of facing a fighting bull on foot, only began to take





centre stage in pictorial art with the appearance of Goya's series of etchings entitled *Tauromachy*.

The boom that took place in bullfighting-themed painting in the 19th century has much to do the tours of Spain then being undertaken by foreign writers – above all Englishmen and Frenchmen, and the illustrators who invariably accompanied them on their travels to keep a visual record of the typically Spanish scenes they witnessed. The Maestranza bullring in Seville became a point of reference for visitors from all over the world, and many painters depicted bullfights taking place there.

The world of bullfighting was also represented in the avant-garde art of the 20th century, perhaps best personified in the figure of Picasso. The work of Goya and Picasso might be said to represent the most sublime artistic interpretation of bullfighting, and did much to endow the *corrida de toros* with a global dimension. Some paintings by the abovementioned artists can be seen in bullfighting museums in the province of Seville, such as that of the bullring itself at the Real Maestranza de Caballería de Sevilla.

SCULPTURE

In sculpture, too, the bull theme is present in numerous works although, as with painting, no direct representations of an actual bullfight can be found until the age of Goya. This was the heyday of Pedro Romero and Costillares, and it was precisely those two bullfighters who were depicted in the first sculptural group representing a bullfight: a polychrome work executed by the Granada-born artist Pedro Antonio Hermoso (1763-1830), Court Sculptor to Kings Charles VI and Ferdinand VII. Hermoso is believed to have worked under Goya's direct supervision.

The Valencian sculptor Mariano Benlliure (1862-1947) was to bullfighting sculpture what Goya had been to bullfighting painting and etching, his crowning glory being the funeral monument to Joselito el Gallo in Seville Cemetery.

Most of the works Picasso produced on the bull theme were done in other disciplines, but one sculpture of his particularly worthy of mention is *Bull's Head*, comprising a bicycle seat and handlebars (Picasso Museum, Paris).



BULL RINGS AND MUSEUMS

The province of Seville currently has 15 venues dedicated exclusively or partially to bullfighting activity. They are located in:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Alcalá del río | Écija |
| Almadén de la plata | El real de la jara |
| Cantillana | Espartinas |
| El castillo de las guardas | Guillena |
| Camas | La algaba |
| Cazalla de la sierra | Morón de la frontera |
| Constantina | Osuna |
| | Utrera |

Apart from these venues there is, of course, Seville's principal bullring, the Real Maestranza de Sevilla. All these bullrings are permanent (i.e. non-portable) structures. As a matter of interest, it might be noted that their distribution throughout the province is fairly heterogeneous. Several are located in the Sierra Norte region, which is also home to a number of breeding

ranches involved in Territorio Toro activities. For their importance, singularity or exhibits, we would particularly recommend visiting the following bullrings:

PLAZA DE LA MAESTRANZA – SEVILLA –

The Real Plaza de Toros de Sevilla, or Royal Seville Bullring, owned by the Real Maestranza de Caballería de Sevilla (the Royal Cavalry Armoury of Seville) is not only one of the most important venues in the history of bullfighting: it is also a particularly beautiful example of bullfighting architecture and a place intricately linked with the evolution of the Fiesta de Toros. An officially declared Heritage Site of Cultural Interest (BIC - Bien de Interés Cultural), it is the third most visited monument in Seville after the Cathedral and the Alcazar.

Building work on the ring began in about 1760, when the Real Maestranza de Caballería undertook the task of erecting a brick structure to replace the provisional wooden enclosures that had occupied the site up until then, and continued on and off for 120 years. After several construction phases, during which a number of serious obstacles had to be overcome, the ring was finally completed in 1881.





OSUNA BULLRING

Inaugurated on 13th May 1904, the ring was built using stone from Osuna's old Roman quarries. A perfectly circular, solid structure, rising up next to the Arco de la Pastora and surrounded by other smaller buildings, it was designed by Aníbal González, the architect responsible for the Plaza de España in Seville, an iconic monument built for the Ibero-American Exposition of 1929.



BULLRING AT EL CASTILLO DE LAS GUARDAS

Remarkable for its location and its proximity to two of the province's most important breeding ranches, the bullring at El Castillo de las Guardas stands just in front of the porch of the village church. The terraced seating area, built of quarry stone in the 19th century, hugs the sloping land and gives the impression that it is embedded in the hillside. To visit the ring, contact the Town Council.



4 The bull on the ranch

The range, the dehesa, unquestionably symbolises the very essence of Territorio Toro.

In Andalusia there are over 150,000 hectares dedicated to the breeding and rearing of fighting bulls. These vast stretches of dehesa, wetland and grassland make this Spain's most important bull-rearing region. More than 90% of the ranches that currently exist in Spain were founded using stock raised here.

Territorio Toro throws open the doors of a select number of ranches in the province of Seville where the breeding of fighting bulls has become an art form in its own right. We invite you to explore these natural spaces; experience the majesty of this mythical animal; observe it in its natural habitat

out on the range; learn about bull-breeding and ranching duties – tentaderos (tests of the bull's aggression), acoso y derribo (a form of steer roping), herd manoeuvring, branding; discover little-known customs and skills; taste the food. In short, soak up the fascinating, magical world of the fighting bull.

The elected ranches offering this once-in-a-lifetime experience are listed in the PRODUCTS section. They are haciendas with installations and characteristics that we consider ideal for this type of activity, offering visitors a variety of options – from observing fighting bulls and touring the dehesa to actually living on-site for a few days and helping out with the ranching duties like just another ranch hand.



5

The bull and its cuisine

Naturally, Territorio Toro Sevilla's culinary offer is truly impressive. On many occasions, and especially when talking about tourist attractions, culture and cuisine go hand in hand, and much the same occurs with Territorio Toro: if the fighting bull represents the culture of Seville, it also represents its cuisine.

And just as we do with our other activities, we like to treat this connection between fighting bulls and food as an experience. Rather than presenting culinary products simply as something to be tasted, we want to go one step further. Certainly, we offer sampling sessions: but we want to extend that experience to the surroundings themselves, to the pleasure of sharing good food in an ideal setting and in the best possible company.

For us, cuisine is not limited to foodstuffs, products, dishes etc. directly related to the bull itself,



but it encompasses the world of the fighting bull in its entirety, including products produced naturally on or near the ranches. The bullfighting cuisine experience we offer therefore covers a wide variety of spectacular settings.

The meat of the fighting bull, cooked in different ways and served in different dishes, is an outstanding culinary delight in its own right, but so too are the rice and game bird dishes typical of the ranches and villages in the Doñana area and the Iberian and large game products from the upland ranches and villages. These types of dishes constitute an extremely valuable component of Territorio Toro's culinary offer.



6 Products



Territorio Toro Sevilla has organized the wide range of resources detailed above to be able to offer a tourism product of the very highest calibre. It is a product always geared towards providing the kind of experience our visitors are looking for – from discovering the bull as an animal in its natural habitat out on the range, with visits to ranches, to exploring the world of bullfighting culture and bull-related cuisine in different settings, sampling sessions, etc.

We have arranged these experiences into a series of perfectly distinguishable modules, each one corresponding to what we feel sure is an attractive way of seeing, understanding and learning more about fighting bulls and the world of bullfighting. This way, visitors will always have an option that reflects their own particular interests. Each module can be taken individually or in combination with other modules. Alternatively, visitors may opt to take all of them, thereby ensuring a total experience.





THE BULL ON THE RANCH MODULE

For Territorio Toro Sevilla this is unquestionably the most exciting option. Seeing the fighting bull in the environment that has been its natural habitat for thousands of years is a truly spectacular experience.

And actually immersing oneself in the world of ranching is totally unlike any other adventure: it is the perfect way to discover and decipher a whole new world, and visitors who choose this option will inevitably come to appreciate the respectful, affectionate attitude of bull breeders towards this magnificent animal, despite its final destiny.

This module offers the opportunity not only to see the bull in the dehesa - which is, in itself, a magnificent sight – but also to share and take part in a number of experiences and tasks involved in the breeding of fighting bulls, from the day-to-day maintenance chores that are carried out on a ranch to leisure activities like tiestas (bull testing) and ca-peas (amateur bullfights with young bulls).

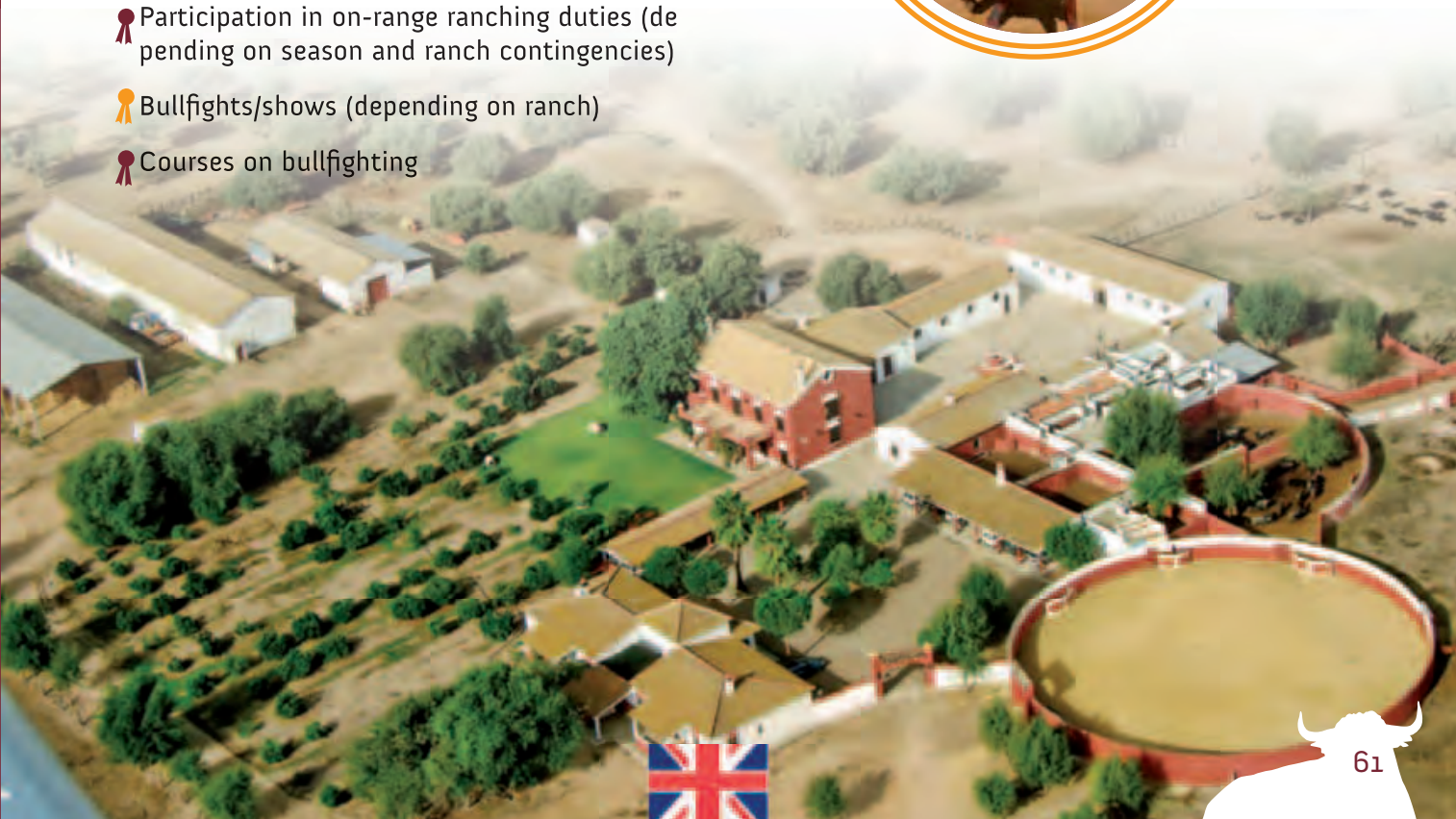
With so many possible activities, visits to ranches naturally offer a very wide range of alternatives. However, all of them include certain basic components:

-  Welcome and introduction to the ranch
-  Tour of the dehesas
-  Tour of the ranch facilities
-  Goodbye

As mentioned above, the ranches also offer visitors a number of extra attractions and activities, depending on the nature of the particular ranch (for example, fighting bull or stud breeding) and its geographical location. The basic experience may therefore be extended to include :

These are just some of the options offered, but their number and variety will almost certainly transform a visit to one of the ranches into a total experience.

- 🍷 Aperitif / Lunch / Dinner. With products from the ranch itself or the surrounding area.
- 🎪 Capeas (amateur bullfights) for fun, to test visitors' courage in front of a real bull.
- 🍷 Tientas (the testing of a bull's aggressiveness), accompanied and supervised by professionals.
- 🎪 Participation in on-range ranching duties (depending on season and ranch contingencies)
- 🍷 Bullfights/shows (depending on ranch)
- 🎪 Courses on bullfighting



THE RANCHES

Apart from the specific characteristics and facilities of the ranches selected, another key factor in this experience is their geographical location: some of them offer very attractive complementary options, such as local cultural trails and local culinary specialities.

The ranches are located in the following areas:

THE DOÑANA AREA: In and around the Doñana National Park, an outstanding, unique natural environment. The ranches located here are:



GANADERÍA (FIGHTING BULL BREEDING FARM) PERALTA, RANCHO EL ROCÍO

Colours: green and white

This ranch, lying close to Doñana National Park, breeds both bulls and horses. Run by the Peralta brothers, Ángel and Rafael, it is a point of reference in the world of horses and bulls. Apart from providing guided tours, it is also a frequent venue for bull-related events, conferences, etc.

Visitors to the Rancho El Rocío have the opportunity to watch equestrian events designed and directed by these two master horsemen with a selection of some of their finest thoroughbreds.

Contact:

Rancho el Rocío, Puebla del Río,
Seville 41130

Telephone: +34 955 77 12 12

www.ranchoelrocio.com

email: peralta@bitmailer.com



GANADERÍA PARTIDO DE RESINA (FORMERLY PABLO ROMERO)

Colours: sky blue and white

The PARTIDO DE RESINA bull is the fighting bull par excellence, and here in the heart of the internationally acclaimed Doñana Nature Park it is able to roam its natural habitat in complete freedom.

This strong, handsome, slender horned breed, with its low centre of gravity, streaked grey coat and graceful demeanour provides a marvellous opportunity to enjoy one of the few truly moving sights that have remained unchanged on Spain's bull breeding ranches since the 18th century.

Contact:

Jesús Pérez

Telephone: +34 695 49 70 07

Aznalcázar, Seville

email: jesusperezperez@artetur.es

www.artetur.es



"THE SILVER – WAY" AREA: The following ranches are located in the Sierra Norte area of Seville province.

GANADERÍA DEL MARQUÉS DE ALBASERRADA – FINCA LA MIRANDILLA –

Colours: Green, salmon pink and white

The Mirandilla hacienda lies in an outstanding location beneath clear blue skies some 25 kilometres to the north-west of the centre of Seville. The smooth rolling hills that surround it, specked with holm oaks, eucalyptus and wild olive trees provide a wonderfully tranquil, bucolic setting. The estate covers 625 hectares and has 500 head of livestock. Mirandilla is a secluded oasis of peace and silence in full contact with Nature, its tranquillity only interrupted from time to time by the magical presence of fighting bulls.

Contact:

Fabrice Torrito: +34 626 44 90 46

carretera A-477, km 10 41860 Gerena, Seville

email:torisabel@hotmail.com

www.fincamirandilla.eu



ALBASERRADA

GANADERÍA DE GABRIEL ROJAS – FINCA EL CASTILLO –

Colours: White, burgundy and green

The Gabriel Rojas bulls graze on the El Castillo ranch, and there you can see the fighting bull in its natural habitat, from its birth right up until the moments immediately before the bullfight. During the tour visitors will learn all about how this extraordinary animal is bred, reared and handled.

This legendary ranch also offers a range of other experiences: come visit the pens with the heifers and their calves, the stud bulls and the one, two and three year old calves; see how bulls are prepared for next year's bullfighting season, and watch a bullfighter test a bull's aggressiveness in a tentadero, under the breeder's expert supervision.

Contact:

Ranch: Carretera de Aracena a A-6.6 km 55, Castillo de las Guardas, Seville

Telephone: +34 954 451 344

Email: toros@gabrielrojas.com



GANADERÍA DE HERMANOS SAMPEDRO - DEHESA LA CEPERA -

Colours: sky blue, white and red

The Fernando Sampedro ranch was originally founded by Félix Suárez in 1918 with Santa Coloma and Albaserrada bulls. The herd grazes on the La Cepera ranch, at the 46.5 km point on the main Seville-Aracena road,

in an area of dehesa pastureland with wild olives, holm oaks and cork trees. The woodland is typical of Sevillian upland vegetation and emblematic of the Mediterranean region. The ranch is bordered by the La Minilla reservoir.

Contact:

Fernando Sampedro

Telephone: +34 658 36 90 02

carretera Sevilla - Aracena, km 46.5 Castillo de las Guardas, Sevilla

email:ganaderiasampedro@gmail.com



GANADERÍA DE LORA SANGRAN – DEHESA LA CALERA –

Colours: Old gold and bottle green

The Lora Sangrán herd grazes on the Dehesa La Calera, a range set amid beautiful, tranquil natural surroundings. The hacienda offers a series of range-related activities supervised by unassuming, friendly ranch personnel, and the finest country cuisine, making it the ideal choice for visitors of all types.

Its 1,800 hectares encompass southern Spain's three most representative ecosystems: dehesa pastureland with holm oaks and cork trees, olive groves and Mediterranean woodland. Between them they provide a habitat for countless wild autochthonous animal species, including deer, wild boar and partridges, which peacefully co-exist alongside the true king of Andalusia's countryside: the fighting bull.

Contact:

Borja Lora Sangrán:

Telephone: 954 238 132

Ctra. De Aznalcollar

Email: lacalera@dehesalacalera.com

www.dehesalacalera.com



GANADERÍA DE LAS MONJAS

Colours: purple and black

This ranch was founded in the early 19th century by Andrés Sánchez de Terrones with stock of varying origin. In 1862 it was taken over by his son, Ildefonso Sánchez Tabernero, who augmented the herd with Gaviria cows and stud bulls belonging to the widow of López Navarro. In 1989 the business was acquired by José Pocoví, and in 1992 it was sold to Ana Melcón Gutiérrez, operating under the commercial name of "Pablo Vázquez", who introduced heifers and studs from Jandilla. In 1996 the ranch acquired Agropecuaria Las Monjas, S.A., a ranch operating under the name of Manuel Morilla. In 2002, Manuel Bajo García bought up all the shares in Agropecuaria Las Monjas, S.A., the owner of the Manuel Morilla ranch, and subsequently began operating under the name of "Las Monjas".

Contact:

Manuel Bajo

Telephone: +34 955 95 61 03

Carretera Lora del Rio- Constantina A-455

Email: bajogarcia@gmail.com



THE SOUTHERN SEVILLE: The next ranch lies on the campiña, or fertile plain, in the south-eastern part of the province, facing the mountains around Ronda and close to the villages of Carmo-na and Osuna:

**GANADERÍA HROS. DEL SR. CONDE DE LA MAZA
– FINCA CORTIJO ARENALES -**

Colours: red and black

The hacienda known as El Cortijo de Arenales is located in the province of Seville some 45 minutes' drive from the provincial capital. This beautiful ranch of over 2,700 hectares lovingly nurtures all the secrets and legends hidden away in the magical world of fighting bulls and horse breeding and in the Andalusian way of life.

Far from becoming just another artificial tourist product, Cortijo de Arenales has managed to uphold all its traditions and is now able to offer its visitors a taste of authenticity, a real experience to be soaked up in beautiful countryside, where top category fighting bulls – old school bulls – coexist in remarkable harmony with humans, horses, agricultural tasks and the dehesa's own wild fauna.

Contact:

Telephone: + 34 955 957 048

Cortijo de Arenales, Ctra. A-360, Km. 35.5, 41530
Morón de la Frontera, Seville

Email: cortijodearenales@cortijodearenales.com

www.cortijodearenales.com





THE BULL IN CULTURE MODULE

Territorio Toro Sevilla spotlights the irresistible complementarity of bullfighting and culture, both of which are essential for any understanding of the province of Seville, its culture and its people.

Our historical and cultural links with the world of the bull, described in detail earlier, provide us with a vast amount of bull-related resources with which to explore new cultural aspects of our province, learn more about its famous figures, its history and its art, and discover new villages or gain a deeper insight into those we know already by visiting monuments, museums, etc.

Territorio Toro has taken these ingredients, highly attractive in their own right, and combined them to create a series of marvellous experiences.

The bull and famous figures:

With this initiative, Territorio Toro Sevilla aims to help visitors discover and learn more about the most important figures in bullfighting, visiting the places where they were born, places of interest associated with their lives, museums, etc.





The ranches

The close connection between the Bull and the Ranch, two inseparable elements occupying natural geographical environments that have endured, in the case of the former, for thousands of years and, in the case of the latter, for decades, has given rise to magnificent ways of learning more about the province. Some are extremely positive from an ecological perspective and others are simply works of art in themselves, but all of them are clearly of very high cultural value.

In the campiña, there are visits to neighbouring villages, starting out from the ranches themselves if you wish, to discover real treasures of Baroque and Roman art; in the Doñana area there are visits to National Parks and wetland villages heavy with the scent of

rosemary; or, alternatively, you may choose to explore the most intimate, secluded spots in the uplands.

Due to the extensive dehesa grazing ranges in and around the Doñana National Park, the bull is very much an emblematic figure in the region. There are two ranches nearby:

GANADERÍA PERALTA

GANADERÍA PARTIDO DE RESINA (FORMERLY PABLO ROMERO)

Visiting Doñana on one of the many different types of tour that can be taken from the different ranch premises is an excellent way of taking in some of the area's culture.

The park area has so many attractions that the variety of visiting options is truly enormous. There are socio-cultural tours of villages and locations of interest to learn about agricultural and livestock breeding activities (for example, organic rice cultivation and the breeding of freshwater crabs), traditional visits to the National Park itself - a nature conservation site most of which is located within the province of Seville, or, as an alternative, visits designed for special interest groups like horse-riders or birdwatchers.



Seville's upland region, the Sierra, is the direct opposite of Doñana. The sharp contrast between such dissimilar geographical environments illustrates the rich variety of the province's landscapes, but in both of them the pervasive cultural importance of the fighting bull is evident.

The following ranches are located in or near Seville's upland region:

GANADERÍA DE ALBASERRADA

GANADERÍA DE GABRIEL ROJAS

GANADERÍA DE HERMANOS SANPEDRO

GANADERÍA DE LORA SANGRAN

GANADERÍA DE LAS MONJAS



Near to these ranches, nestling alongside the Sierra Norte, there are a number of unique villages renowned for their cuisine. A visit to these villages would be a perfect complementary activity after one or more days spent on a ranch.



The location of the upland ranches high in the Sierra makes them the ideal base from which to explore villages like El Castillo de las Guardas, with its nature reserve of animals kept in semi-wild conditions, El Ronquillo, Almadén de la Plata and even Cazalla de la Sierra, with its Carthusian monastery, and El Pedroso, the venue for the famous Iberian cured meats fair which takes place every year at the Feast of the Immaculate Conception in early December



Seville's south is a swathe of fertile, agricultural land which includes such well known towns as Carmona, Alcalá de Guadaira, Écija, Estepa, Osuna and Utrera. Many of these towns form part of fascinating tourist routes such as the Roman Baetica Trail, the Washington Irving Andalusí Heritage Trail and the Castles Trail.

The area is also the home to a ranch:

HEREDEROS EXCMO. SR. CONDE DE LA MAZA

This ranch is perfectly located for those wishing to visit the outstanding local towns of Osuna, one of the finest ensembles of baroque architecture, and Carmona, with its impressive Roman ruins.



THE BULL AND ITS SUPPORTERS

The fighting bull owes its continued existence to the mass appeal of bullfighting and the enthusiasm of individual aficionados. Its destiny is to die in the bullring following a demonstration of bullfighting skills – tauromachy - by a matador either on foot or on horseback.

Naturally, Territorio Toro Sevilla also caters for bullfighting enthusiasts. Some activities, like the themed tours associated with famous bullfighting figures, have already been mentioned, but we also offer other custom designed activities specially designed for aficionados. One major museum certainly not to be missed is the Museum of the Real Maestranza de Caballería in Seville, which, apart from its other fascinating exhibits, has a truly outstanding room dedicated to paintings and etchings, including twelve by Francisco de Goya.

There are also old objects, suits of lights, capes and much, much more.



Territorio Toro Sevilla also has something for those interested in taking up the art of bullfighting.

Our workshops for Aficionados Prácticos Taurinos, or apprentice bullfighters, are an initiative aimed at making bullfighting techniques accessible to enthusiasts through a practical, hands-on experience. We offer a wide range of options, from beginners' courses to advanced techniques, always under the supervision of professionals from the world of bullfighting. Practical training takes place at selected ranches, where the atmosphere and the setting ensure that the experience will be even more rewarding.



THE BULL AND ITS CUISINE MODULE

As mentioned in earlier sections, no bull-related experience would be complete without some consideration of the associated culinary aspects. From the famous tapas through to highly specialized wine tasting, cuisine is of paramount importance, and Seville and its province have much to say about quality products and how they should be prepared.

The first thing that comes into most people's minds when the word "cuisine" is mentioned is specific type of foods or how certain dish are prepared. However, as we said before, at Territorio Toro Sevilla we believe our province has all the resources to transform cuisine in general, and bull-related cuisine in particular, into a truly unique experience.

For that to happen, it is necessary to stand back and consider cuisine from a broader perspective.

And that is what we do at Territorio Toro Sevilla: for us, bull-related cuisine goes much further the meat of the bull, and to prove our point we have created an experience which draws together two essential components - the product and its setting; or, more simply, "the food and where it is eaten".

Bull – related culinary products

In the towns and villages of the province of Seville, establishments which process and sell bull-related culinary products are extremely numerous and extremely varied. A bewildering variety of high quality products are served in establishments catering for all types of visitor tastes, from bars and tascas in spectacular locations, continually sought out by visitors for their good service and the sheer friendliness of the locals, to the most refined restaurants scattered throughout the province, with exquisitely crafted bull-related specialties ranging from time-honoured traditional dishes to the most innovative haute cuisine creations.





SPECIALIZED TASTING

The quality of the culinary offer in Seville and its province is reflected in the very high level and degree of specialization to be found in its chefs and restaurant personnel.

Seville's highly acclaimed establishments offer specialized tasting sessions with top; quality fighting bull-related products in incomparable settings; perfect pairings and complementary flavours that will leave visitors amazed.

Products of the "dehesa"

Products from the "dehesa" pastureland in Seville's bull breeding ranches deserve a special mention.

From Doñana we have the best organic rice in the world; seasonal game bird dishes; local wines and exquisite preparation and service. In the Sierra, during or after a hard day's ranching duties, it is common to find tables laden with upland Iberian meats – hams and other cured varieties, seasonal game and large game dishes; hotpots in winter ... in a word, bulls and cuisine combined in one place!



Provincial Tourist board of Seville (PRODETUR)

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www.realmaestranza.com

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Territorio Toro

In the province of Seville








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