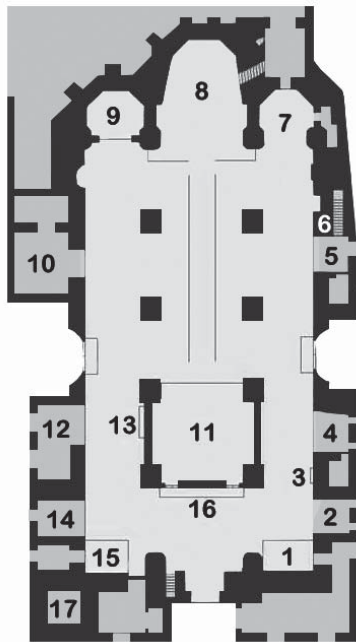


This church started to be built in the year 1266 by order of King Alfonso X, *the Wise*, due to the miraculous healing, through the intervention of St. Anne, of an eye disease the monarch suffered. Built in Gothic-Mudejar style, it is the first temple erected from scratch in Seville.

In 1755, after the Great Lisbon earthquake, Pedro de Silva gave some parts of the temple a baroque appearance while rebuilding it. During 1970-72 it was again restored, exposing the original stone and brick.



### 1. CHAPEL OF THE SOULS

It was built in the third quarter of the 16th century. Its altarpiece, dominated by Our Lady of Mount Carmel, is dated to the second quarter of the 18th century. The walls are covered with a tile wainscoting from 1576 and the chapel is enclosed with Herrerian-style railings. The finish of the plaster cresting represents the Souls and it was made after the 1755 earthquake.

### 2. CHAPEL OF THE DIVINE SHEPHERDESS

The image of the Divine Shepherdess, of neoclassical style, is a work of Gabriel de Astorga. Its devotion started to be spread in 1865 by Father Miguel Mijares.

### 3. TOMBSTONE

It is Niculoso Francisco Pisano's first known work in our city. He introduced the *maiolica* or tin-glazed pottery technique. It features 32 tiles in which are indicated the date of craft (1503), the author and the name, partially destroyed, of the buried person.

### 4. CHAPEL OF OUR LADY OF VICTORY

The chapel was originally dominated by an image of St. Barbara. Today the altarpiece, dated 1693 and attributed to Bernardo Simón de Pineda, contains Our Lady of Victory. It was to this representation of the Virgin that Fernando de Magallanes prayed, in 1519, before beginning his journey around the world and that, in 1522, Juan Sebastián Elcano and the other 17 survivors knelt after completing the deed.

### 5. CHAPEL OF SAINT JOACHIM

Its baroque altarpiece is attributed to Bernardo Simón de Pineda. The image of St. Joachim was completed by Blas Muñoz de Moncada in 1664.

### 6. CRYPT

The temple has three crypts under its naves and some under its chapels. Nowadays the crypt under the right nave is used as a parish museum and the crypts under the chapels as columbaria.

### 7. CHAPEL OF CALVARY

It's decorated with tempera paintings completed c. 1740 by Domingo Martínez. The front canopy incorporates the figure of *Cristo del Socorro* (Christ of the Aid), made in 1620 and attributed to Andrés de Ocampo. On the floor we can admire the baptismal font, known as *Font of the Gipsies*, which was installed in this Royal Parish Church on the eve of Saint Anne's Day in 1499 as stated in the engraved inscription on its edge.

### 8. HIGH ALTAR

Its altarpiece, a work of Nufro Ortega and Nicolás Jurate, was contracted out in 1542 according to the sketch by master of the Cathedral Martín de Gainza. The central shrine, built in 1754 by Sebastián Luque, contains the images of St. Anne, the Blessed Virgin Mary (works of the 13th century) and Christ Child (mid 18th century). Fifteen panels by Pedro de Campaña painted between 1550 and 1556 that narrate the life of Virgin Mary complete the altarpiece. The altarpiece and its paintings were restored from 2008 to 2010 by the Andalusian Institute of Historic Heritage. On the sides there are six wooden carvings from the mid 16th century that depict St. Peter, St. Paul, St. James the Greater, St. Jude Thaddeus, St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist.

### 9. CHAPEL OF MOTHER OF GOD OF THE ROSARY

The altarpiece was made by Miguel Franco between the years 1709 and 1713. In its shrine Our Lady of the Rosary is worshipped. It is a carving of great beauty which displays a subtle trianera charm. In 1957 she was proclaimed patron saint of costaleros (Holy Week float-bearers) and capataces (their guides from outside the float).

### 10. SACRAMENTAL CHAPEL

The building of the chapel, which houses a 16th century altar, dates back to the 17th century. The plasterwork that surrounded the altar is preserved at the entrance. The altarpiece and the image of the Immaculate Conception were crafted by Miguel Franco between 1709 and 1713.

### 11. CHOIR

The choir stalls, composed of two rows of seats, were completed by Miguel Cano between 1619 and 1620. The iron railings were cast by Tomás Márquez after the 1755 Lisbon earthquake. The pipe organ was made by Valentín Verdalonga in 1814, using the case of the previous organ, which had been crafted in 1762.

### 12. CHAPEL OF SAINT CHRISTOPHER

The chapel has two starry vaults built in the 15th century. The railings which enclose it are from the late 16th century, their owner is indicated on the lintel. In the interior of the chapel we notice a high polychrome tile wainscoting.

### 13. CHAPEL OF THE SAINTS JUSTA AND RUFINA

Dating from the second quarter of the 17th century, it depicts the potter sisters from Triana holding the Giralda because of the 1504 Carmona earthquake. The altarpiece is flanked by St. Francis of Paola and St. Teresa of Ávila.

### 14. CHAPEL OF THE BAPTISM

It was erected between 1614 and 1617. Its ceiling consists of a hemispherical vault below which there are vault-spandrels with the coats of arms of Castile and León. On the blind cupola we find a dove.

### 15. CHAPEL OF SAINT FRANCIS

It's a plateresque altarpiece from the last third of the 16th century, it incorporates anonymous panels from the same century showing the stigmatization of St. Francis of Assisi, St. Peter, St. Paul, the beheading of St. John the Baptist and St. Jerome in penitence. The panels of the Nativity of Jesus and the Assumption are from a later period. The plaster cresting was made on the same date as the one in the chapel of the Souls.

### 16. RETROCHOIR

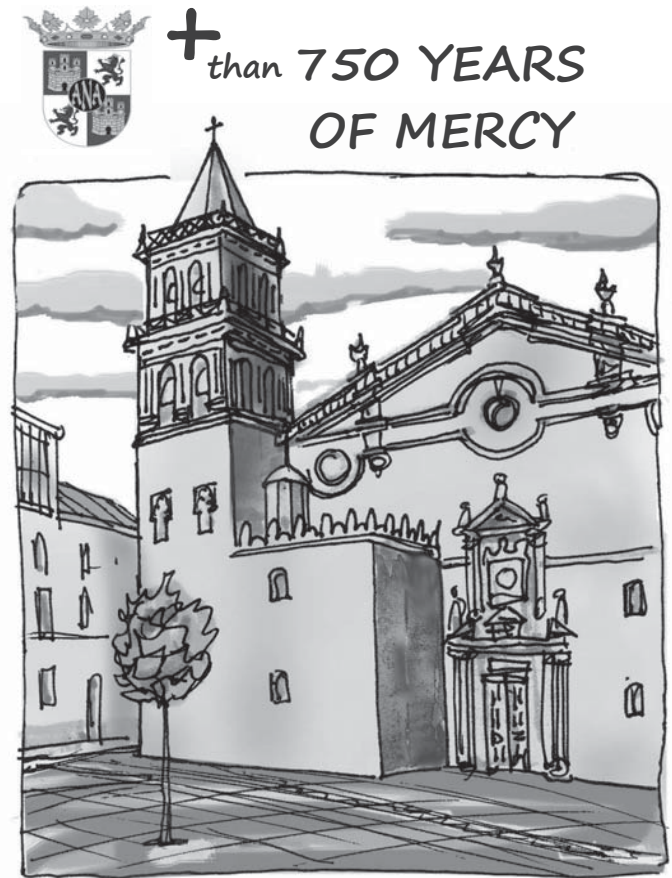
Exactly in the center, over the altar, one of the most important works of Alejo Fernández is located, the Virgin of the Rose, dated 1525. In the side niches we can see the carvings of St. Philip Neri and St. John of Nepomuk.

### 17. TOWER

Added to the original building by a single edge, its shaft dates back to the first half of the 14th century. Between the years 1623 and 1630 two more upper structures were built, each one incorporating two openings with tuscan-style pilasters made of blue ceramic. The top of the tower is a pyramidal structure with an octagonal base covered with white and blue tiles.

*Our  
Guide to visit,  
a souvenir of your visit  
to this church,  
"Cathedral of Triana"*

*(In Spanish only)*



*Royal Parish Church of  
Saint Anne  
Triana*

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**BRIEF GUIDE TO THE TEMPLE**

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-ENGLISH-