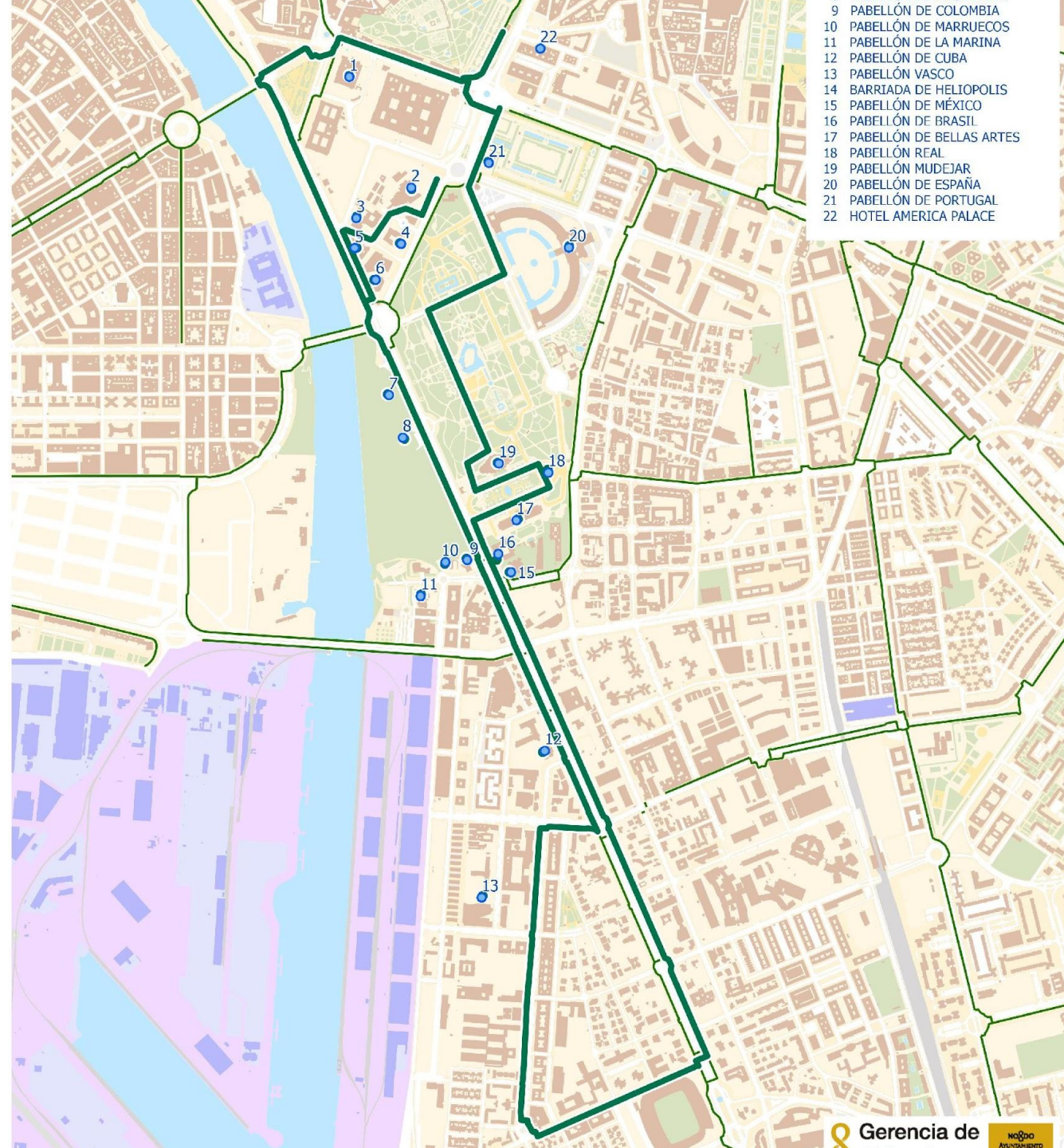


**Bicycle Route 4.  
The Ibero-American  
Exposition of 1929**



- 1\_Hotel Alfonso XII
- 2\_Pabellón de Sevilla
- 3\_Pabellón de Uruguay
- 4\_Pabellón de Perú
- 5\_Pabellón de Chile
- 6\_Pabellón de Estados Unidos
- 7\_Pabellón de Guatemala
- 8\_Pabellón de Argentina
- 9\_Pabellón de Colombia
- 10\_Pabellón de Marruecos
- 11\_Pabellón de la Marina
- 12\_Pabellón de Cuba
- 13\_Pabellón Vasco
- 14\_Barriada de Heliópolis
- 15\_Pabellón de México
- 16\_Pabellón de Brasil
- 17\_Pabellón de Bellas Artes/ Museo Arqueológico
- 18\_Pabellón Real
- 19\_Pabellón Mudéjar/ Museo Artes y Costumbres Populares
- 20\_Pabellón de España
- 21\_Pabellón de Portugal
- 22\_Hotel América Palace



## 1\_Hotel Alfonso XIII

This is the most important of the hotels built for the exhibition, and has been a 5-star hotel since its creation. Built between 1916 and 1928, it was inaugurated by Alfonso XIII. It is probably the most important work of José Espiau Muñoz, one of the best architects of regionalism.

📍 [C. San Fernando, 2](#)

## 2\_Pavilion of Seville

It consists of two buildings: the Casino de la Exposición and the Lope de Vega Theatre, both by Vicente Traver. Currently, in addition to its use as a theatre, it houses the Seville International Film Festival.

📍 [Gta. San Diego, S/N.](#)

## 3\_Uruguay Pavilion

Work of the Uruguayan architect Mauricio Cravotto, winner of the competition held for this purpose. A sober building in the urban tradition, formed by two juxtaposed pieces: the main nave, made up of two intersecting sections in the form of a transept, and the rear section in the shape of a triangle.

📍 [Av. de Chile, s/n](#)

## 4\_Peru Pavilion. House of Science. Casa de la Ciencia

Work of the architect Manuel Piqueras Cotoí, full of pre-Columbian and colonial references. The wooden balconies with filigree tracery in the style of those found in Lima's colonial neighbourhoods are of particular note.

📍 [Av. de María Luisa, s/n.](#)

📍 [casadelaciencia.csic.es](#)

## 5\_Chile Pavilion.School of Applied Arts.

A building with historicist references, it is the work of the Chilean architect Juan Martínez Gutiérrez. Its volume represents the abrupt relief of the Andes. It currently houses the Chilean Consulate and the School of Applied Arts.

📍 [Pabellón de Chile, Av. de Chile, s/n](#)

## 6\_United States Pavilion.Valentín de Madariaga y Oya Foundation

Inspired by the Spanish colonial style, only the central pavilion remains, as the remaining industrial exhibition and cinema buildings were demolished. It housed the American embassy and is currently the contemporary art centre of the Valentín de Madariaga Foundation.

📍 [P.º de las Delicias, 7](#)

## 7\_Guatemala Pavilion

The work of the Sevillian architect José Granados de la Vega. The tiling on the façade depicts totemic gods of the Mayan culture and the Guatemalan coat of arms.

📍 [P.º de las Delicias s/n](#)

## 8\_Argentina Pavilion

The Argentinian architect Martín Noel designed one of the most emblematic buildings of the exhibition. Of particular note is the courtyard and the mural paintings in the assembly hall, the work of Gustavo Bacarisas. It is currently the headquarters of the Andalusian School of Dance

📍 [Gta. Buenos Aires](#)

## 9\_Colombian Pavilion

It is the work of the Spanish architect José Granados de la Vega and the Colombian decorator Rómulo Rozo. This building housed exhibitions and offices, and the coffee pavilion was demolished. It is currently the headquarters of the Colombian consulate.

📍 [P.º de las Delicias, s/n](#)

## 10\_Moroccan Pavilion

Its presence is justified in an Ibero-American exhibition because part of the Moroccan territory used to belong to the Spanish crown. The building is clearly Muslim-inspired. It is currently the headquarters of the Seville City Council (Parks and Gardens).

📍 [Av. Molini, 4](#)

## 11\_Pavilion of the Navy. Maritime Captaincy

This is a historicist building of Baroque inspiration, influenced by regionalism, as shown by the use of exposed brick, glazed ceramic pinnacles and tiled panels in the clock tower. Pavilion intended to showcase the progress of the Spanish shipbuilding industry. Built between 1927 and 1928, it is the work of the architect Vicente Traver.

📍 [Av. Guadalhorce, s/n](#)

## 12\_Cuba Pavilion

Inspired by the colonial haciendas built by the Spanish in Cuba until the 18th century, it is the work of the Cuban architects Covantes and Cavarrocas. It is currently the headquarters of the Andalusian Agency for International Cooperation.

📍 [Av. de la Palmera, 24](#)

## 13\_Basque Pavilion. Duques del Infantado Hospital

Designed by the architect Diego de Basterra Berasategui, it is currently used as a regional oncology centre. It has undergone a major transformation to adapt it to its current use, but retains its original external appearance.

📍 [C. Sor Gregoria de Sta. Teresa. s/n](#)

## 14\_Heliopolis Neighbourhood

The so-called "little hotels of the Guadalquivir" were built to house visitors to the exhibition. Once the exhibition was over, they were practically abandoned as they were very far from the centre of Seville and very poorly communicated.

📍 [Heliópolis](#)

## 15\_Pavilion of Mexico

Inspired by the great Toltec constructions, it is the work of the architect Manuel Amábilis, the sculptor Leopoldo Tommasi and the painter Víctor Reyes. It currently houses the administrative offices of the University of Seville.

📍 [P.º de las Delicias. s/n](#)

## 16\_Brazil Pavilion

It was designed by the architect Pedro Paulo Bernárdez, but underwent alterations to its access to adapt it to the use it was subsequently put to. It currently houses the administrative offices of the University of Seville.

📍 [Pabellón de Brasil](#)

## 17\_Fine Arts Pavilion (Archaeological Museum)

It is likewise the work of Anibal González, of Renaissance inspiration. It houses the Provincial Archaeological Museum, with an important number of pieces of great quality and interest, many of which are kept in its storerooms due to lack of exhibition space.

📍 [Pl. América, s/n.](#)

## 18\_Royal Pavilion

Also the work of Anibal González, this time inspired by the Castilian Gothic style. Its current use is for municipal offices.

📍 [Pabellón Real, Pl. América.](#)

## 19\_Mudejar Pavilion (Museum of Popular Arts and Customs)

Inspired by the Mudejar architecture of 14th century Seville, its author is Anibal González. It currently houses the Museum of Popular Arts and Customs, displaying works of Andalusian popular culture.

📍 [Pl. América, 3.](#)

## 20\_Pavilion of Spain. Plaza de España

The Plaza de España was the Spanish Pavilion for the Ibero-American Exhibition of 1929, designed by Anibal González. Regionalist in style but with Renaissance influences, it incorporates the traditional elements of wrought iron, ceramics and exposed brick. It was the largest of the pavilions erected.

📍 [Av. Isabel la Católica](#)

## 21\_Portugal Pavilion

Located on the outskirts of the Exposition due to the late incorporation of Portugal into the exhibition, it is the work of the Portuguese architects Rebelo de Andrade brothers.

📍 [Av. el Cid, 1](#)

## 22\_Hotel América Palace

Designed by the Malaga architect Fernando Guerrero Stracham, it was never used as a hotel and was converted into an apartment building.

📍 [Avda de Málaga](#)





# Sevilla.

## Sevilla City Office

Teléfono: (+34) 955 471 232

[visitasevilla@sevillacityoffice.es](mailto:visitasevilla@sevillacityoffice.es)

[www.visitasevilla.es](http://www.visitasevilla.es)

Paseo Marqués de Contadero s/n

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Schedules and prices are subject to change, so we recommend confirming this information.

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