

HUELVA



HISTORY

"TARTESSOS"

The mythical kingdom of Argantonio, whose organization and formation still remains in the most absolute mystery, invokes us to an ancient flourishing civilization that had its location in the southwest of the Iberian Peninsula. Its notorious antiquity together with the wealth of its treasures found together with the archaeological ignorance that still exists, serves to feed all kinds of hypotheses and conjectures.

"DISCOVERY OF AMERICA"

The ancient seafaring vocation of the area and the remarkable experience of its sailors made the seed sprout for Christopher Columbus's project to be carried out on August 3, 1492.

"THE BRITISH HUELVA "

Huelva became a small English territory in the last quarter of the 19th century. Promoted by the important exploitations carried out by the Rio Tinto Company Limited in Cuenca Minera with its great mineral wealth, the province of Huelva experienced an unprecedented boom allowing an expansion of the city due to the arrival of workers from the rest of the country.

The creation of the Reina Victoria neighborhood, the construction of the Casa Colón, the disappeared English hospital or the majestic Riotinto dock are palpable examples of the considerable footprint that the British left in Huelva.



Located in the extreme south-west of Spain, Huelva is part of the Andalusian region and is limited to the north by the province of Badajoz, to the south by the Atlantic Ocean, to the east by Seville and to the west by Portugal. It has more than 300 days of sunshine a year, which make it one of the Spanish provinces with one of the most benign climates and the highest number of hours of sunshine, exceeding 3000 hours per year.

EL ROCÍO

Located in the municipality of Almonte. It is an essential visit since El Rocío is the most popular and important celebration for Huelva people. The El Rocío pilgrimage is held on the weekend of Pentecost Monday.



THE CITY

River Tinto dock

Built between 1874 and 1876 to be able to load in the port of Huelva the mineral extracted from the Riotinto Mines located north of the province of Huelva.

La Rabida Monastery

A convent belonging to the Franciscans. It is located in Palos de la Frontera. It stands out for its artistic interest and for the cloister and museum, where many objects commemorating the Discovery of America are preserved.

The Monument to the Discovery Faith, also called the Columbus Monument, is a commemorative sculpture located on the outskirts of Huelva. It was donated to Spain by the United States in 1929, designed by the American sculptor Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney.

LA GRUTA DE LAS MARAVILLAS

Located in Aracena. It is a huge cave discovered at the end of the 19th century that has a series of rooms where you can appreciate a great variety of formations and lakes of different sizes and colors.



LAS MINAS DE RÍO TINTO

If you want to see a piece of Mars on Earth, you cannot miss the Riotinto Mining Park. The landscape is unique. You can also visit a mining museum, travel by train part of the section that connects the mines with the port of Huelva or even go to a mine.



Gastronomy

It is a well known area because of its star product: the white prawns from Huelva. But it is also well known for its Iberian products, especially its jabugo ham; his mojama or his wines. In Huelva there are very typical towns such as Isla Cristina, Punta Umbría, Ayamonte or El Rompido, which are configured as perfect places to enjoy the gastronomy of Huelva.

