and is represented in the cortes by four senators and twelve deputies. The following towns have a population of more than 10,000 within the municipal boundaries :— Seville (see below), Carmona (17,426), Constantina (10,988), Écija (24,955), Lebrija (12,864), Marchena (13,768), Moron de la Frontera (14,879), Osuna (17,211), and Utrera (15,093).

SEVILLE (Span. *Sevilla,* Latin *Ispalis,* Arabic *Ishbíliya),* capital of the above province and the seat of an archbishopric, with a population of 133,938 in 1877, is situated in 37° 22' N. lat. and

5° 58' W. long., 62 miles

(95 by rail) north-north-east

of Cadiz and 355 miles south-

south-west of Madrid, on

the left bank of the Guadalquivir, which here flows

through a level country as

productive as a garden. The

river is navigable up to the

city, which is highly pictur­

esque in its combination of

ancient buildings with busy

commerce. From the earliest

times the port has been a

chief outlet for the wealth of

Spain. Under the Romans

the city was made the capital

of Bætica, and became a

favourite resort for wealthy

Romans. The emperors

Hadrian, Trajan, and Theo­

dosius were born in the

neighbourhood at Italica

(now Santiponce) where are

the remains of a considerable

amphitheatre. The chief

existing monument of the

Romans in Seville itself is the

aqueduct, on four hundred

and ten arches, by which the

water from Alcala do Gua-

daira continued until recently

to be supplied to the town.

At the beginning of the 5th

century the Silingi Vandals

made Seville the seat of their

empire, until it passed in 531

under the Goths, who chose

Toledo for their capital.

After the defeat of Don

Roderick at Guadalete in

712 the Arabs took posses­

sion of the city after a siege

of some months. Under the

Arabs Seville continued to

flourish. Edrisi speaks in

particular of its great export

trade in the oil of Aljarafe.

The district was in great

part occupied by Syrian

Arabs from Emesa, part of the troops that entered Spain with Balj in 741 at the time of the revolt of the Berbers. It was a scion of one of these Emesan families, Abú ’l-Kásim Mohammed, cadi of Seville, who on the fall of the Spanish caliphate headed the revolt of his townsmen against their Berber masters (1023) and became the founder of the Abbádid dynasty, of which Seville was capital, and which lasted under his son Mo'tadid (1042-1069) and grandson Mo'tamid (1069-1091) till the city was taken by the

Almoravids. The later years of the Almoravid rule were very oppressive to the Moslems of Spain; in 1133 the people of Seville were prepared to welcome the victorious arms of Alphonso VII., and eleven years later Andalusia broke out in general rebellion. Almohade troops now passed over into Spain and took Seville in 1147. Under the Almohades Seville was the seat of government and enjoyed great prosperity ; the great mosque was com­menced by Yusuf I. and completed by his son the famous Almanzor. In the decline of the dynasty between 1228

and 1248 Seville underwent various revolutions, and ulti­mately acknowledged the Hafsite prince, who, however, was unable to save the city from Ferdinand III., who restored it to Christendom in 1248. The aspect of the town even now is essentially Moorish, with its narrow tortu­ous streets and fine inner court-yards to the houses. Many of these date from before the Christian conquest, and the walls and towers which until recently encircled the city for a length of 5 miles have a similar origin. The victory of