

## BLUE ROUTE ALONG THE INNER HARBOUR OF THE RIVER (5.3 Miles)

### THE RIVER



The river is responsible for the birth of Seville and its first inhabitants around the 8th century BC. The Greek geographer and historian Strabo leaves testimony on the navigability of the river and the importance of its commercial port from where the goods that arrived from foreign lands were distributed. There, the large ships to Rome and other ports of the Empire were loaded, carrying mostly oil. The great Betis dazzled the Muslims from the very beginning after the conquest and they named it the Great River (wadi al-Kabir). Poets composed beautiful verses

including Abu-l-Qasim al-Manisi (12th century), Ibn Sahl and al Mutadid. In the first fourth of the fourteenth century the Navajero traveller, accompanied by the ambassador of the Republic of Venice gives us a very pleasant view of the river bank; it highlights its beauty and abundance of orange and lemon trees, myrtles and the scent of orange blossoms. A great number of ships circulated along the river: caravels, galleons, galleys, in front of a fleet of smaller boats consisting of boats, rafts and almadias. In 1729, with the arrival of Felipe V to Seville, the city gives him a gondola that cost 4000 escudos, so that the king could take rides along the river.

### INICIO: 1. El Muelle de las Delicias (Las Delicias Dock)



It is located between Los Remedios and Las Delicias Bridges. Until the middle of the 20th century, it was mostly used for freight transport, although since the 80s it has been used for cruises.

### 2 Las Delicias Bridge



Designed by the civil engineers Leonardo Fernández Troyano and Javier Manterola Armisen for the Universal Exhibition of Seville in 1992, it replaced the iron bridge.

### 3 Las Delicias Garden



It was ordered by the Assistant Arjona. The works were carried out by the agriculture teacher Claudio Botelou. Inside it, every species of plants from temperate and warm climates from the four parts of the world were grown for the purpose of creating a botanical garden. By 1864 they had already installed in the gardens the statues that used to be at Plaza del Museo (*Museum Square*) that came from Palace of Umbrete, summer residence of the archbishops.

#### 4 Argentine Pavilion



The Argentine Pavilion was made for the Ibero American Exhibition of Seville of 1929, raised in the current avenue of Las Delicias next to the gardens of the same name. Since 1949, it became the "Murillo Institute". Since 1994, the building is headquarters of the Dance Professional Conservatory "Antonio Ruiz Soler".

#### 5 Guatemalan Pavilion



It was made for the Ibero-American Exhibition of Seville of 1929. The remarkable element, apart from the geometrical simplicity, is the building's ceramic coating "executed in Ramos Rejano's factory in Triana." It was popularly called the bathtub because of its tiles.

#### 6 Los Remedios Bridge



In 1956, studies for its construction began, and building of the bridge was completed in 1968. During the 1960s, Seville suffered both, an important population and city growth, so that there was a need to create new ways entering the city

### 7 Costurero de la Reina (Queen's Sewing Box)



En In the 19th century, Antonio de Orleans, Duke of Montpensier, settled down to live in the palace of Saint Telmo of Seville (now seat of Junta de Andalucía (*Andalusian city Hall*)). The gardens of the Palace were adapted to the romantic taste of the times. In 1893, a small castellet for the guard was built in the Gardens' area near the Guadalquivir River; it was built by the Architect Juan Talavera y de la Vega.

### 8 USA Pavilion



Designed by architect William Templeton Johnson, born in San Diego (California) in 1877, the initial project included the construction of a total of up to three buildings, of which only one was made. As regards its style, it has colonial touches and typical decorations from the great Californian constructions. Currently the Building houses the Madariaga Foundation.

### 9 New York Dock



Located on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, between the bridges of San Telmo and Los Remedios, this dock was built in 1905, and is called "New York Dock" because the lines that left towards this city started from here. Due to its excellent location and the importance of its surroundings, this space has been reopened for public use. The remodelling works began in the year 2008, by the architects Antonio Barrionuevo Ferrer and Julia Molino, and it was inaugurated in September 2010.

### 10 Convento de los Carmelitas Descalzo (Convent of the Barefoot Carmelites)



Today it is the Carriage Museum. It is located on the right bank of the river next to Plaza de Cuba (*Cuba Square*). It was founded in 1573 by the Order of the Barefoot Carmelites in the place where there had previously been a shrine known as Los Remedios; the Friars remained here until their cloistering in 1835. Between 1928 and 1929, the architect Juan Talavera y Heredia managed the adaptation works of the Convent to a new use, as headquarters of the Hispanic-Cuban Cultural Institute.

### 11 Saint Telmo Palace



Hernando Colón proposed to create a school where the art of navigation was taught so that the numerous sailors that Seville had were prepared and able to submit to some discipline for the hard, long and risky American crossings. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century the University of Mareantes was created. In 1849 the dukes of Montpensier acquired the building and settled in it as their residence. Luisa Fernanda de Borbon donated the Palace Gardens to the city of Seville (currently it is María Luisa Park).

### 12 Saint Telmo Bridge



The bridge is named after Saint Telmo Palace because it is next to it. It was inaugurated on August 13, 1931 with the aim of allowing development of the neighbourhoods located on the right bank. Initially, the Saint Telmo Bridge was mobile. In 1968, when the port area was moved to the South, the central part of the bridge was transformed and made fixed.

### 13 Cristina's Gardens



They were ordered by the Assistant Arjona. They are between Torre Del Oro (*Gold Tower*) and the Saint Telmo building, on the banks of the Guadalquivir. They had a Hall Plant and reached Saint Telmo and close to the Tobacco Factory, followed along the river and the Tagarete Stream, which not having been piped yet, flowed along San Fernando Street up to Torre Del Oro. The Garden plan was designed by the architect Don Melchor Cano and plantation was directed by the Agriculture and Botany teacher Claudio Botelou. They had a steam engine to provide water

for irrigation from the Guadalquivir. In 1830, seats with iron backs were placed in it. With the Exhibition of '29 it suffered a great transformation which shortened its space.

### 14 Torre del Oro (Gold Tower)



It was the last monument made by Muslims in the city. The chronicler Ortiz de Zúñiga explains its name because of a golden tile exterior that it might have had. Almohad governor of Seville Abu-l-ulá, nephew of the caliph Yusuf II in 1220-21 ordered it to be built as an albarran tower in the enclosure of the Alcazar, serving as a defence to the port.

### 15 Torre de la Plata (Silver Tower)



It is an octagonal tower that formed part of the outer wall of the city defending one of its doors, and which was also part of the "Cicca", house of the Muslim currency, where the famous Andalusian gold and silver coins were coined.

### 16 The Atarazanas (The Dockyards)



In 1252 King Alfonso X el Sabio (*the Wise*) founded the Atarazanas. They served for the construction and repairing of ships, and were located outside the walled enclosure. The building had 17 ships arranged perpendicular to the direction of the river and attached to the Almohad wall of the city, encompassing all the space between the two shutters, those of the Oil and the Coal. The level height was about 50 cms (*20 inches*) above the river.

### 17 Hospital de La Caridad (Charity Hospital)



The Brotherhood of the Holy Charity has its origins around the middle of the fifteenth century and its main mission was to bury the corpses of those persons who were executed or drowned in the river. In the seventeenth century Miguel de Mañara founded the Charity Hospital.

### 18 Teatro de la Maestranza (Armoury Theatre)



The building of the Theater rises in the lot occupied since the 19th century by the Armoury of Artillery, installed in 1587 by Philip II in The Royal Dockyards. In its construction the Architects Aurelio del Pozo and Luis Marín incorporated the existing facade of the ancient Armoury of Artillery to the theatre.

### 19 Muelle de La Sal (Salt Dock)



It is located at the foot of Puente de Isabel II (*Isabel II's bridge*), next to the river bank. It was used to unload the salt that, in “candrayes” (*small boats*) arrived from the Cadiz salt works. The monument of The Tolerance of Chillida is located in it.

### 20 La Plaza de toros de La Maestranza (Bullring of the Armoury)



Originally in 1733 it was made of wood, and in the year 1761 it began to be built with bricks. It is one of the oldest bullrings of Spain and one the most important ones. It highlights its circular shaped arena (*oval*).

### 21 Calle Betis (Betis Street)



It is one of the most unique streets of the city, because of the facades of its houses which can be widely viewed from Paseo Christopher Columbus (*Christopher Columbus Promenade*). Its houses are high and narrow with predominance of the colours white and pipe clay. The street has a high foundation slab over the river, which protects it from the water in case of river floods.

### 22 Isabel II's Bridge



El Isabel II's bridge was built by the French engineers Fernando Bernadet and Gustavo Steinacher, was concluded by the Spanish engineer Canuto Corroza, and inaugurated in 1852. It was built in iron according to the fashion of the architecture of the time.

### 23 Capillita del Carmen (Virgin del Carmen's small chapel)



The chapel of El Carmen or chapel of Altozano, in Seville is architect Aníbal Gonzalez's work of 1928. It is located at the beginning of Puente de Triana (*Triana Bridge*). The tile job is the work of Emilio García, who collaborated in the project with Aníbal González. It lodges the Brotherhood of Glory, also founded in 1928, of Virgin del Carmen, patron of the sailors, who enjoys great popular fervour.

Triana o San



24 Castillo de  
Jorge (Castle of



### Triana or Saint. George)

It was made by the Almohad next to Puente de Barcas (*the Boat Bridge*) in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The Castle was formed by four tall towers, united by high walls and with a surrounding moat which was used for defence. The Inquisition Prison was located there. The castle was demolished to create the “mercado de abastos” (*market of supplies*).

### 25 El Paseo de la O (The O Promenade)



It is the bank promenade that runs between the Triana and the Cristo de la Expiration (*Christ of Expiration*) Bridges. Formerly this space was occupied by jetties of the almonas or soap factory. This area was severely punished by the floods. The name of the promenade comes from the image of the Virgin of O, which is venerated in the chapel of the same name, located on Castilla Street. The Inquisition Alley is in here.

### 26 Nave de El Barranco



It was erected to lodge the House of Fish of Seville, being popularly known as Naves del Barranco (*Ships of the Ravine*). Its construction made the city create one of the most interesting architectural works made in iron, a style that was developed in the mid-19th century. It was built between 1876 and 1883, the year when it was inaugurated; the Sevillian company Portilla, White and Cía. was the author both of the project and of its execution.

### 27 Cordoba Station



The 17 of October of 1855 Queen Isabel II approved the location of Cordoba station and the tracing of the railways. The building is in

Neomudéjar style and the central part is covered with a large iron and cristal skylight according to the architecture of those times.

### 28 Bridge of the Most Holy Christ of the Expiration



In 1991 the eradication of Chapina was executed, which implied the elimination of the cut suffered by the Guadalquivir river in this area of the city, and that recovered more than four kilometres (*2.5 Miles*) from its course. The bridge was designed by José Luis Manzanares Japan, inspired by the Alexander III Bridge in Paris.

### 29 Chapel Virgin of the Rosary



It is located in the old district of Humeros (*Smokers*), nextto Puerta Real (*Royal Gate*). This neighbourhood was mostly inhabited by fishermen. It owes its name to the fact that fish, especially sardines were smoked here. Its small Baroque chapel of the Virgin of the Rosary is still preserved. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century Hernando Colon's house with large orchards and gardens was found in this area.

### 30 Navigation Pavilion



It was carried out by the architect Vázquez Consuegra for the 1992 Universal Exhibition.

### 31 Monasterio de la Cartuja (Carthusian Monastery)



The Carthusian Monastery of Santa María de las Cuevas (*Saint Mary of the Caves*), was founded in 1339 by Archbishop Gonzalo de Mena on the right bank of the Guadalquivir. It was Christopher Columbus's dwelling and burial place. Nowadays it lodges the Andalusian Center of Contemporary Art, housing collections of paintings, sculptures, pottery and drawings by Andalusian artists of the 20th century

### 32 Norias en la Cartuja (Carthusian Waterwheels)



In their old orchards there are remains of two large waterwheels located next to the wall separating it from the Guadalquivir River. The high waters were transported to a large central pool from where they were carried throughout the orchard through a network of irrigation canals.



### 33 Puente de la Pasarela. (Gateway Bridge).

It was designed by Fritz Leonhardt and Luis Viñuela Rueda and built in 1991 for the 1992 World Exhibition, during which it was reserved only as a crosswalk. Since the year 2004, it is also open to wheeled traffic.

### 34 American Garden



It is a garden specialized in American plants. It is located at Isla de la Cartuja (*Carthusian Island*) by the river. It is divided into different spaces according to the type of vegetation it presents: the Umbraculo, the Lock Garden, the Aquatic Garden, the Palm Tree Garden; the Cactus and Succulent Plants Garden; the Landscaped Wall covered by tumbleweed; the Gateway Garden and the Pergolas, with support structures for hanging plants that provide shade.

### 35 Guadalquivir Gardens



They were built inside the premises of the 92 Exhibition and by the river. They are formed by small themed gardens (Rosy, Aquatic and Aromatic) and the Garden of Rest. It is adorned by a series of contemporary-art sculptures. For many years they were abandoned, as was the American Garden, and they were recycled in 2011.



### 36 Barqueta Bridge

It connects the historical center of Seville with Parque Científico Tecnológico Cartuja.

(*Carthusian Technological Science Park*).  
It was designed by engineers Juan José Arenas de Paul and Marcos Jesus Pantaleón Prieto. It was built between 1989 and 1992 for Expo'92

### 37 La Torre de los Perdigones (Tower of the Perdigones)



A Tower that was part of the old factory of "San Francisco de Paula" (*Saint Francis of Paula*), popularly known as "Fábrica de Perdigones" (*Buckshot Factory*), located next to Barqueta Bridge.

### 38 Alamillo Bridge



It was designed by Santiago Calatrava and finished in 1992. It was built to allow access to the Island of La Cartuja (*Carthusian Island*).

**errio de San Jerónimo de Buenavista (San Jeronimo's Monastery of the Good View)**

It is located in San Jeronimo



**39 El Monast**

neighbourhood in Seville. It was founded in 1414 by Friar Diego Martínez de Medina. Building of the monastery was finished in 1450 and had its time of greatest splendour during the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The monastery of the Jeronimo Order disappeared as such in the nineteenth century with the Mendizabal's expropriation. It is currently used for cultural events.

#### **40 Pasarela de San Jerónimo (Saint Jeronimo's Walkway)**



It was designed by Santiago Calatrava and finished in 1992. It was built to allow access to La Cartuja Island.

#### **FINAL: 41 Alamillo Park**



It is located to the north of Isla de la Cartuja (*Carthusian Island*). This area was recycled on occasion of the inauguration of the 1992 Universal Exposition. The Alamillo is a large urban park that recreates the natural landscape of a Typical Mediterranean Forest, and organizes activities and workshops for the citizens