

# Gymkhana around Seville Scavenger Hunt



**IES Delgado Brackenbury**



**English Department**

# *Welcome to...*

## “The Cultural Gymkhana Around Seville”

*This is your Road-book. Here you will find old historical documents. You are going to find out amazing facts and legends about Seville, answer some questions, take some pictures and speak to tourists in English. Our main goal is that you know a bit more about this city, you speak English and you have fun at the same time.*

*Every task in the road-book has a link-number marked in the map. The map is at the end of this book. **The group has to be together all the time to finish as many tasks as possible.***

*Before starting write the names of the group members, agree on a name for the group and ask someone to take a picture of the group.*

Group name .....

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

***Good Luck!***

# **Plaza de Santa Cruz**

*Link-number 1*

*The church of Santa Cruz, which gave name to the neighbourhood, was in this beautiful square in the past. Today, there is a precious forged cross designed by Sebastián Conde in 1692 surrounded by gardens. In each corner there are four angels each carrying a forged lantern.*

- In the square you will find a sign which recalls this period.*
- In this place are the remains of a famous painter. What painter is it?*

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***Take a picture of you and the cross. Pretend to be the painter.***



# Archive of the Indies

Link-number 2

All records related to commercial transactions within the New Continent were kept in this archive. It was also called.....  
As in this place an escort-ship could be hired to protect ships coming from America from piracy.

- Ask someone in Seville what the other name by which archive of the Indies was known and write the answer.

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**Take a picture of yourself and don't forget what this place was for.**



## Glossary:

- **Escort-ship:** buque escolta.
- **Hire:** contratar.

# *El Hospital de los Venerables* Link-number 3

*This hospital is located in a square with the same name, in the heart of “el barrio de santa Cruz”. Inside the building, there is a beautiful garden typical of Seville with a fountain in the centre designed by the great Baroque architect Leonardo de Figueroa.*

*The church was built in honor of San Fernando in 1689. Inside the church you can see murals (pictures on the wall) painted by the famous painters Valdés Leal and his son, Lucas.*

- *Find out when the building became “residencia de venerables sacerdotes” and who founded it.*

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**Take a picture of yourself next to the door.**



## **Glossary:**

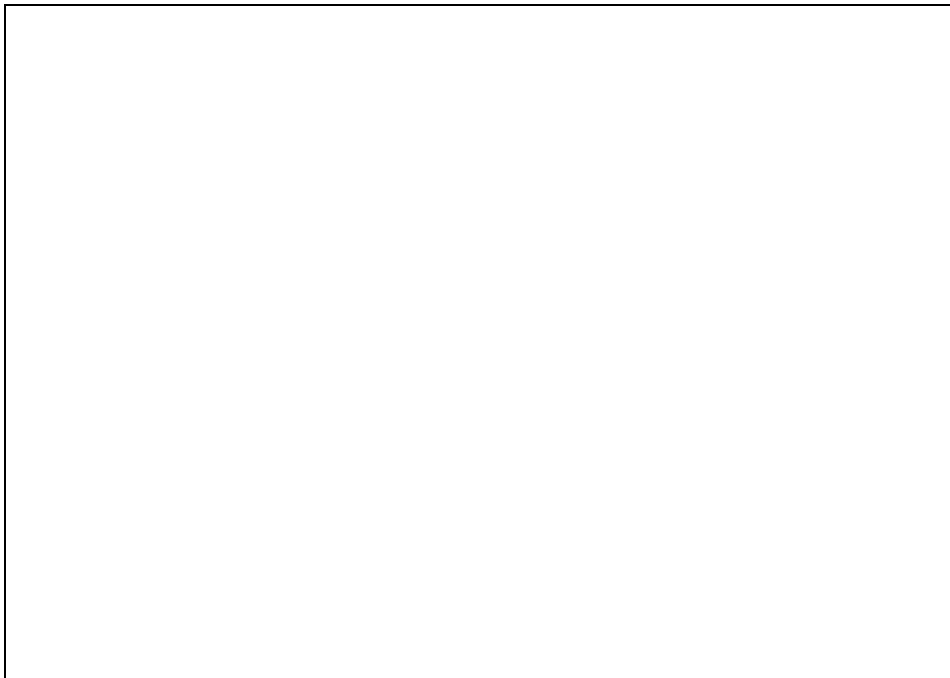
- **Founded:** *fundado.*

## ***The pottery top ornaments*** Link-number 4

*The Muslim cultura gave us the art of ornaments. An example of it is the variety of dishes and vases that we can find in many shops in Seville.*

*Another example of this tradition can be seen at the corner of the streets 'Agua' and 'Vida'. At the top of the corner you can see vases with flowers made of metal, and a weathervane, all these similar to those on the top of the Giralda.*

***Take a picture of the corner, with the names of the streets and some of the vases.***



### ***Glossary:***

- ***Pottery:*** *cerámica.*
- ***Vase:*** *jarrón.*
- ***Muslim:*** *musulmán.*
- ***Weathervane:*** *veleta.*

# Don Juan Tenorio

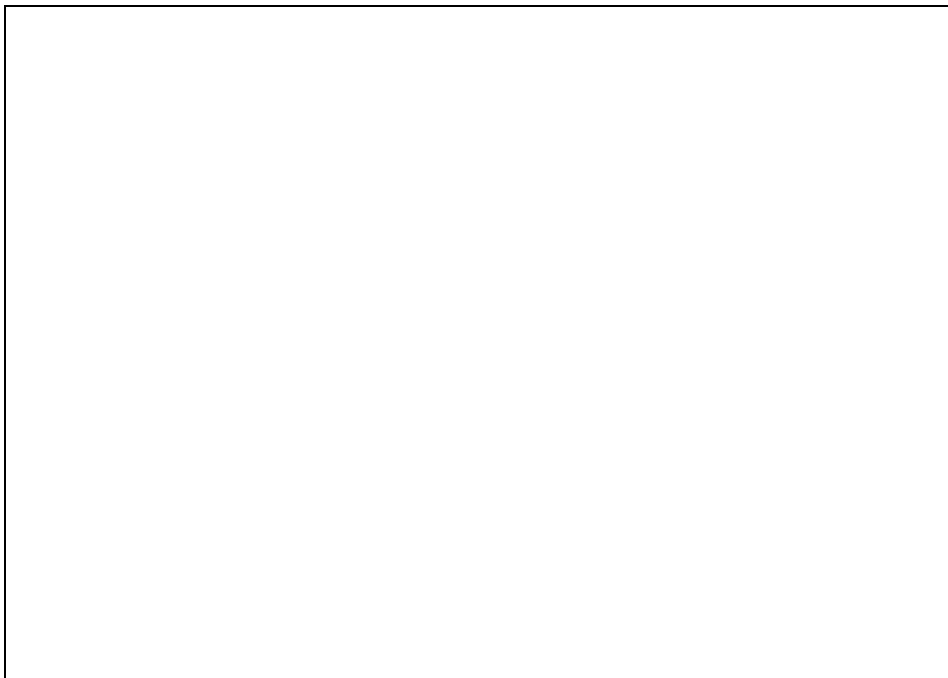
Link-number 5

*A character created by Tirso de Molina. He is the prototype of the amorous knight, audacious, cynical, playboy and not very pious.*

*A womanizer and challenging, he tricks several women and commits sacrilege against the Commander of Calatrava. According to legend, Don Juan is punished by God and taken to hell by his own commander's ghost.*

- *Who was the beloved of Don Juan Tenorio?*

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***Take a picture of the corner, with the names of the streets and some of the vessels.***



## **Glossary:**

- ***Knight:*** *caballero andante.*
- ***Pious:*** *piadoso, religioso.*
- ***Beloved:*** *amado/a.*

# El 'Callejón del Agua'

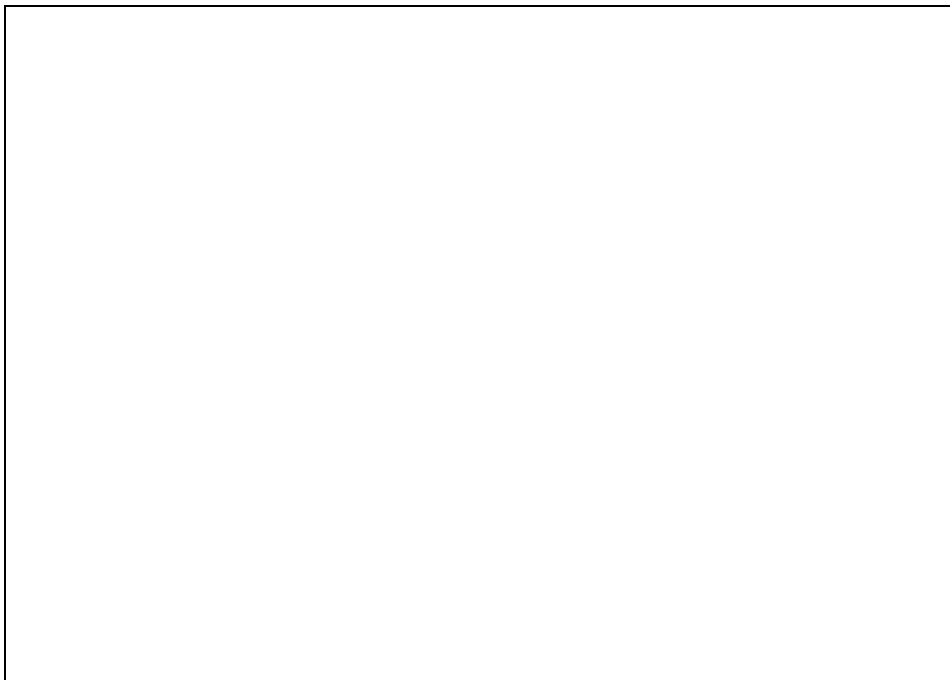
Link-number 6

*This long beautiful narrow street next to the Wall of the “real Alcázar” has always been a Royal Residence. Such an important place received wáter by means of channels and pipes from Carmona. You can still see the remains of these channels al the corner of this street and Plaza de Alfaro.*

- *There is a plate that tells when it was built. Write it down and take a photo that shows how thirsty you are.*

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**Take a photo that shows how thirsty you are.**



## **Glossary:**

- **Remains:** restos.
- **Pipes:** tuberías.
- **Channels:** canales.



## **Reales Alcázares** (Royal Palace)

Link-number 7

*Magnificent Spanish castle. Its name comes from the Arabic “al qasr” and means ‘fortress’. Besides its beautiful gardens, planted with orange trees and palms and its fountains and pavilions that gives us ther coolness on hot summer days, the palace consists of various buildings from different times.*

*If we open the Lion Gate that leads to the walls of the Triumph Square, we get in the magnificent Royal Palace where you can see : ‘la sala del almirante’, ‘salón de embajadores’, ‘la habitación de Carlos V’, ‘la sala del emperador’, ‘el patio de Montería’, ‘ el patio de las muñecas’, and a last one called \_\_\_\_\_*

- *Ask the person at the gate or get a flier. Write the name of the room.*

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**Take a picture of the Gate mentioned above.**



### **Glossary:**

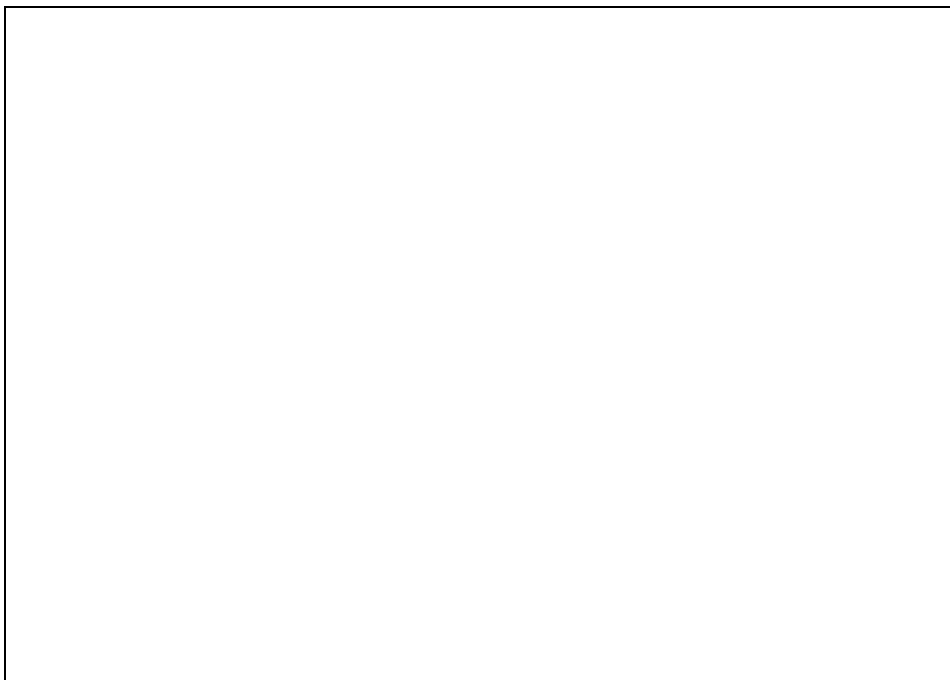
- **Fortress:** fortaleza.
- **Gate:** puerta.
- **Flier:** folleto.

# *The last Arab king's slave*      Link-number 8

*In Gloria Street, a few tiles show details of the story of Almutamid, the last Arab King who fell in love with a slave who eventually became the queen.*

- *Do you know the name of Almutamid's love?*

*Take a photo in which one of you appears as a king and the rest as vassals.*



## **Glossary:**

- **Tile:** *azulejos.*
- **Vassal:** *vasallo.*
- **Slave:** *esclavo/a.*
- **Eventually:** *finalmente.*

## *Immaculate statue*

Link-number 9

*You will find this link-number in the map. It is a monument of the Virgin. Every 12th of December, the university troubadours (los tunos) in their black cloaks with coloured ribbons sing and dance with their guitars and bandurrias to honor her.*

***Take a photo of the statue.***



### ***Glossary:***

- ***Cloak:***
- ***Ribbon:***

# The earthquake

Link-number 10

Opposite the Inmaculada's monument in "Plaza del Triunfo" and next to "Archivo de Indias", there is a Little memorial to Virgin Mary as protector of the city in the earthquake which shocked Seville in \_\_\_\_\_ in which a lot of people died.

- How many people died in the earthquake?

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- What date was the earthquake?

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**Tell the story of the earthquake to an English speaking tourist and take a photo of him/her with you with the monument behind. Give a title to the picture.**



## Glossary:

- Earthquake: terremoto

# *El escudo de Sevilla*

Link-number 11

*The story says that King Alfonso X “The Wise” failed to manage the wealth of his kingdom. His son, Sancho, who was more ambitious than his father, sat on the throne.*

*Sancho was acclaimed King of Castile, Galicia, Leon, Asturias, Extremadura, Murcia and Andalusia, but left the city of Seville to Alfonso X, where he took refuge.*

*Alfonso X, seeing how faithful the city had been and how much the citizens loved him, gave them the cryptogram NO DO*

- *Do you know what this cryptogram means?*

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*There are many places where you can see the shield of the city with this cryptogram. Take a picture somewhere where this shield appears.*



## **Glossary:**

- **Shield:** escudo.
- **Kingdom:** reino.

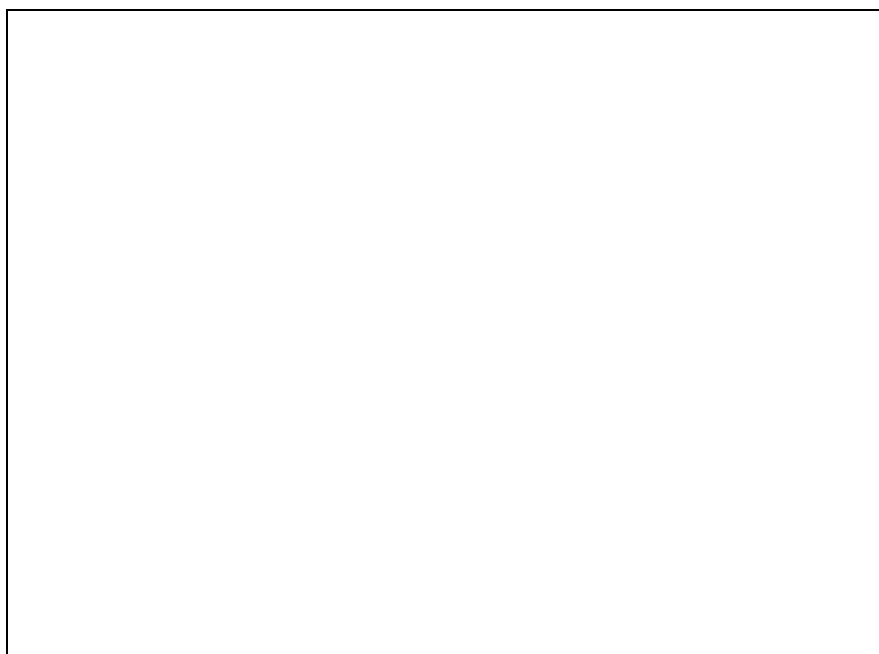
## ***El Patio de Banderas***

Link-number 12

*“El Patio de Banderas”, shaped like an old neighbourhood yard, is located within the area of the Alcazar in seville. From here you can admire a magnificent view of the Giralda, surmounted by a monumental weathervane called ‘The Giraldillo’, which stands on the walls of the Alcazar and leads to the Plaza del Triunfo.*

*There are two stories about the name of the square. In the first one a King arrived in Seville and his reception was honoured with flags at this place. In the second one, there were once some flags painted on the wall of the way out to “Plaza del Triunfo”.*

***Take a picture as soldiers and make sure the Giralda is in ther background.***



### ***Glossary:***

- ***Neighbourhood yard:*** *patio de vecinos.*
- ***Weathervane:*** *veleta*
- ***Flag:*** *bandera.*

## **The Archbishop's Palace** Link-number 13

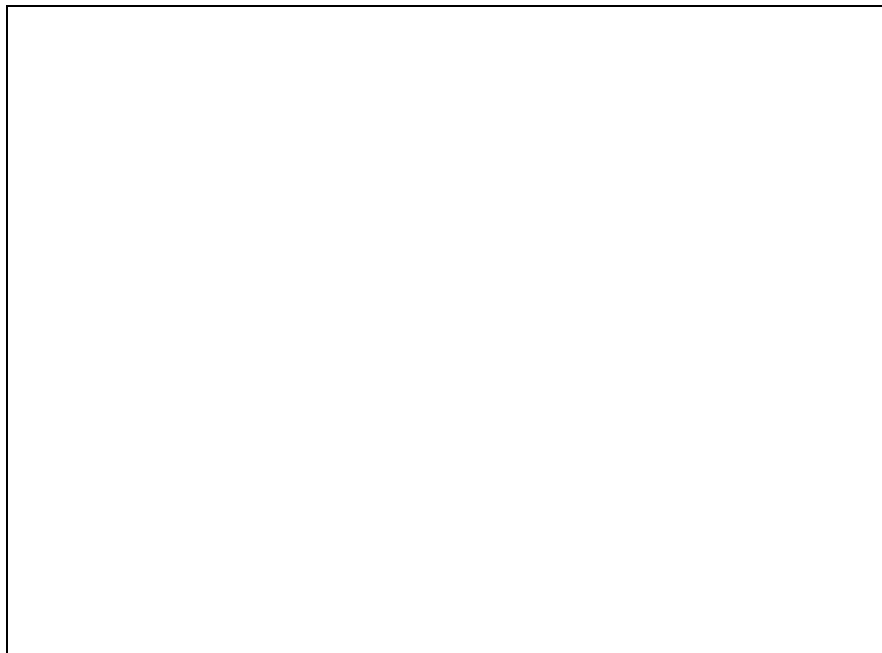
*Located beside the Giralda in the central Virgen de los Reyes Square, this palace is the residence of bishops and archbishops.*

*In baroque style, it was built on the ancient palace of Don Remondo, first bishop of Seville after the Reconquest of the city by King Ferdinand III in 1248.*

- *Do you know that there is a copy (réplica) of this Archbishop's palace in a villaje near Seville? This villaje is ..... and the palace was once the summer residence of former archbishops.*

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***There a picture of the Archbishop's palace.***



### ***Glossary:***

- ***Bishop:*** obispo.
- ***Archbishop:*** arzobispo.

# La Hostería del Laurel

Link-number 14

*During the 17th century, Seville was the main port in Spain. It was the port for products coming from the new continent. Because of this, Seville became a prosperous city with plenty of new rich people.*

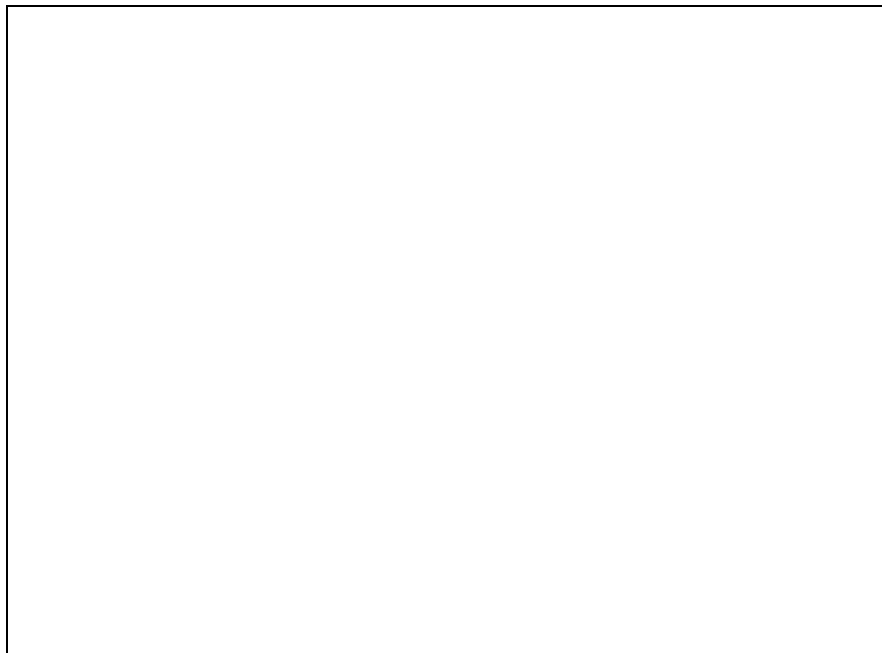
*Those people liked having fun drinking and dancing. In this time, there were places called “las casas de la gula”, pubs where you could eat and drink a lot. The Hostería del Laurel was one of those places.*

**Tell some tourists this story and take a picture of the building with them.**

- Write the tourists' names and where they are from:

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **from** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **from** \_\_\_\_\_



## Glossary:

- **Main:** principal.
- **Plenty of = a lot of.**

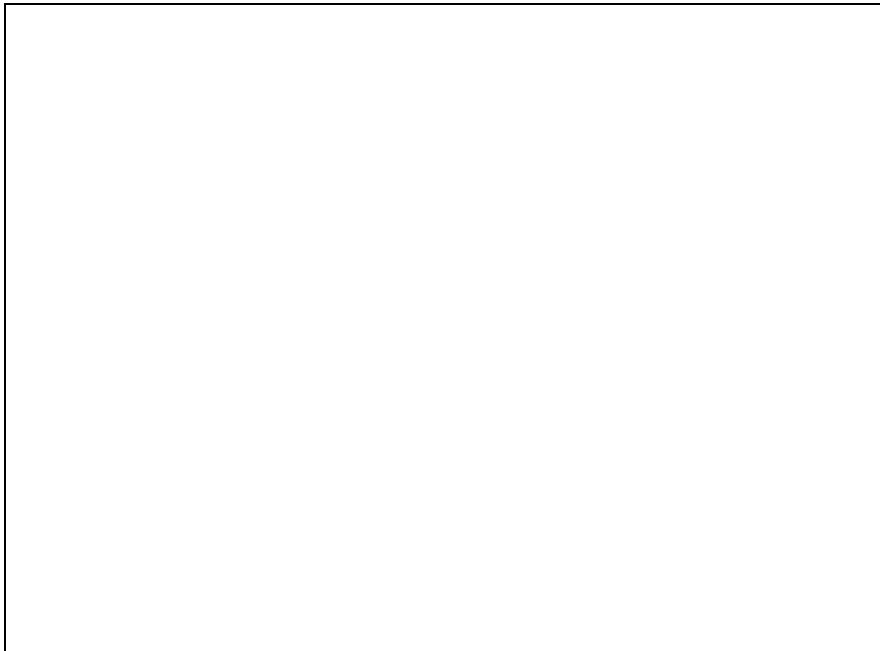


## ***Patio de los Geraneos***

*Link-number 15*

*In the “Callejón del Agua”, there is a typical Sevillian courtyard where plants and flowers mingle their scents and colours, playing with the light and the shadows to refresh travellers.*

***There a picture in which you can capture the beauty of this place.***



### ***Glossary:***

- ***Courtyard:*** *patio.*
- ***Mingle:*** *se mezcla.*
- ***Shadow:*** *sombra.*
- ***Traveller:*** *viajero.*
- ***Beauty:*** *belleza.*

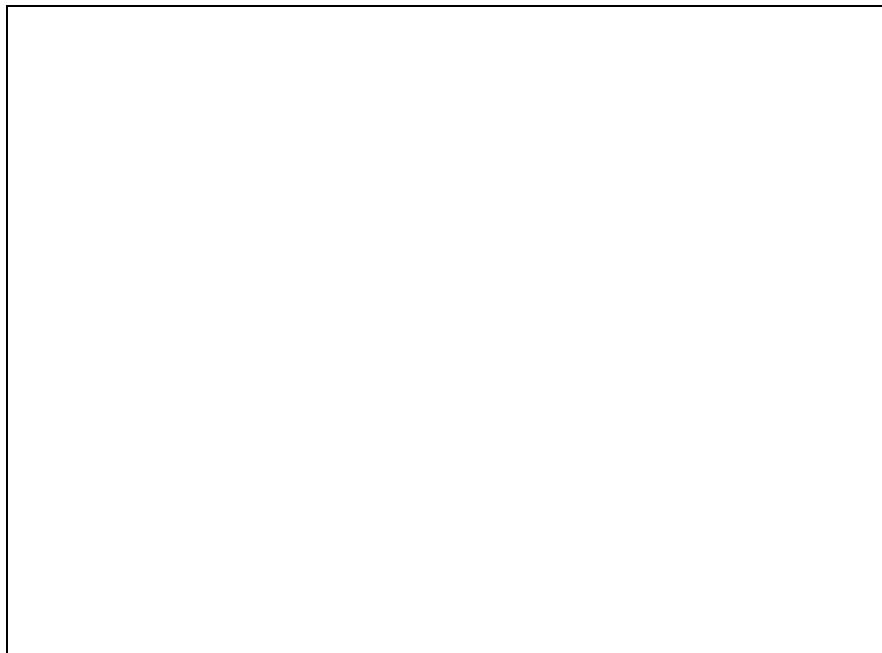
# *The wisest man*

Link-number 16

*Somewhere around this area of the city, you could find somebody who knows the meaning of ‘Servalabari’. Find him or her (try asking in the souvenir shops) and ask him/her the question.*

- *Servalabari = \_\_\_\_\_*

***Take a picture of the place where the question was properly answered, and don't forget to say “thank you”.***



## ***Glossary:***

- ***Wise:*** *sabio.*
- ***Don't forget:*** *no olvides.*

## ***The foundations of the Cathedral***      *Link-number 17*

*The Moors began to build the Giralda in the first half of the 12th century. They used Roman remains (columns, remains from palaces...). Much of that material was taken from Italica; that is why at the foot of the Giralda you can find a plate that shows its Christian origin, although it is a Moorish building.*

***Take a picture of the plate.***

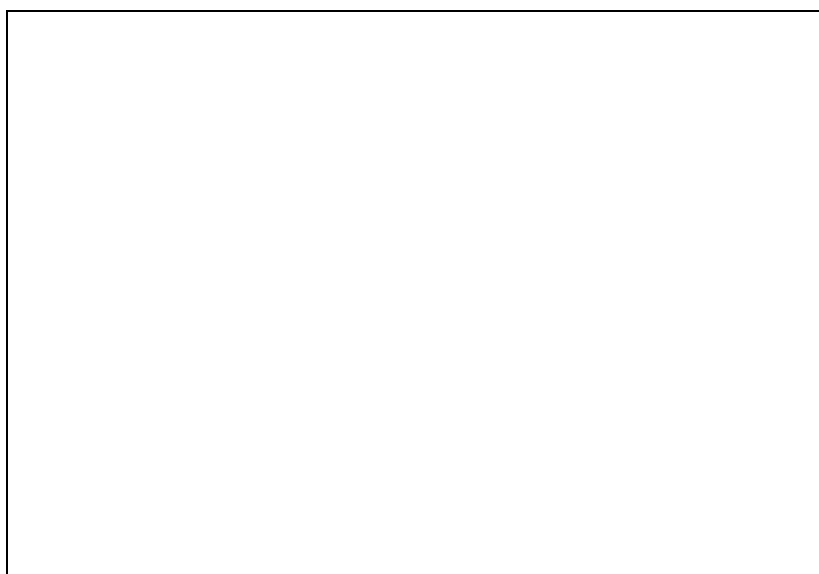
- *Can you copy part of the text written on the stone?*

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- *Do you know which language is it?*



### ***Glossary:***

- ***Foundations:*** *cimientos.*
- ***Plate:*** *placa.*
- ***Remains:*** *restos.*

# The grille

Link-number 18

Go to 'Plaza de Alfaró, 1'. Look at the window on the left. You'll see a very special grille. If you look at it attentively, you'll see it as a very complicated work; people don't know how the iron bars were interwoven. The Smith kept it as a secret.

**Take a picture of the grille and try to guess how it was made.**



## Glossary:

- **Grille:** reja.
- **Iron bar:** barrote..... **iron:** hierro.
- **Interwoven:** entrelazado.
- **Smith:** herrero.
- **Guess:** adivinar.

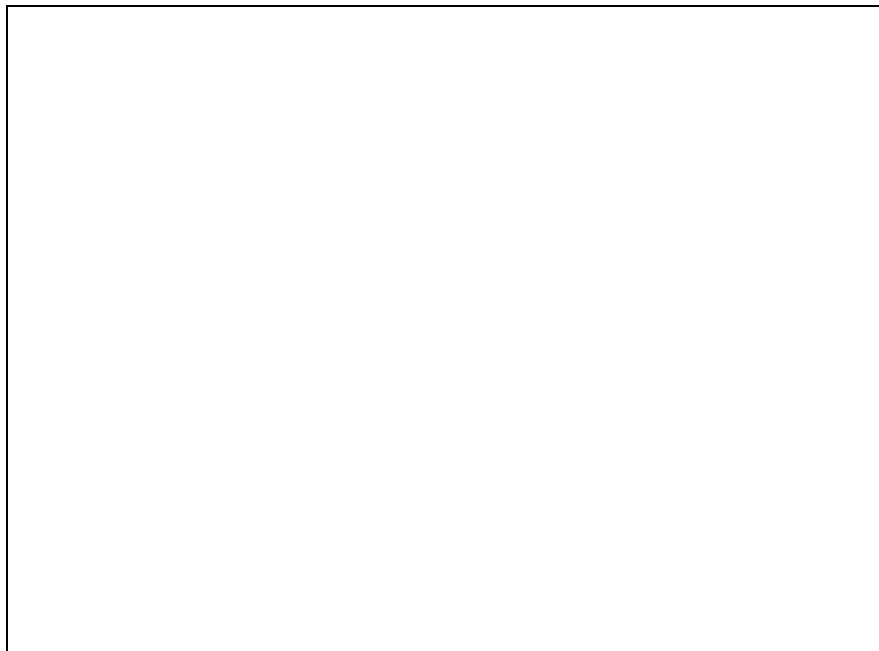
# The Giralda

Link-number 19

*The minaret of the old Moorish mosque, today the tower of the cathedral, is Seville's landmark. In the time when it was built, it was the highest building in the world. Today, including some additions made by the christians with a huge bronze statue at its top, the Giralda measures 97.5 meters. You may enjoy from there a fantastic view over all the city.*

***From Mateos Gago Street you can take a beautiful picture of the Giralda. Convince a foreign tourist to take a photo of himself/herself dancing 'sevillanas' with you. Insert your picture in the square and give a title to it.***

• Title: \_\_\_\_\_



## Glossary:

- **Mosque:** mezquita.
- **Landmark:** monumento.
- **High:** alto.





# Scavenger Hunt / Gymkhana

## 1. Jardines de Murillo a las 9.15:

- Formación de grupos (5 alumn@s por grupo) y profesores/as con grupos (4 grupos por profesor/a).
- Explicamos la gymkhana y repartimos libros y mapas.
- Hacemos foto general del grupo.
- Se hacen fotos de grupos individuales.
- **INFO IMPORTANTE:** a las 11.15 todos los grupos se reunirán en ese punto para comprobar que todo marcha bien.

## 2. Punto de partida:

Cada profesor/a se irá a su punto de partida con sus grupos. Una vez allí, mandaremos un whatsapp y empezará la gymkhana.

**PUNTO DE PARTIDA 1:** Jardines de Murillo.

**PUNTO DE PARTIDA 2:** Hospital de los Venerables.

**PUNTO DE PARTIDA 3:** Giralda.

**PUNTO DE PARTIDA 4:** Plaza del Triunfo.

## 3. Check-up en los Jardines de Murillo a las 11.15.

**INFO IMPORTANTE:** a las 12.45 los grupos se reunirán en ese punto para la finalización de la gymkhana.

## 4. Final de la gymkhana: 12.45 en los Jardines de Murillo.

Cada grupo realizará el cuestionario final de evaluación de la gymkhana y escribirá algunas anécdotas de la jornada.

## 5. Vuelta al centro: 13.50.



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## Extra Reading:

# Manuel Delgado Brackenbury

**Manuel Delgado Brackenbury** (firmaba con la versión españolizada, Bracqenbury) ([Las Cabezas de San Juan, provincia de Sevilla](#), 1882-1941)<sup>1</sup> fue un escultor [sevillano](#).

Militar de profesión, se aficionó a las artes y a la escultura, de la que aprendió de la mano de [Benlliure](#), [Querol](#), [Llimona](#) y [Coullaut Valera](#).<sup>2</sup> En la prensa a veces ha aparecido escrito como Brackembury, pero el apellido anglosajón es con n.<sup>3</sup>

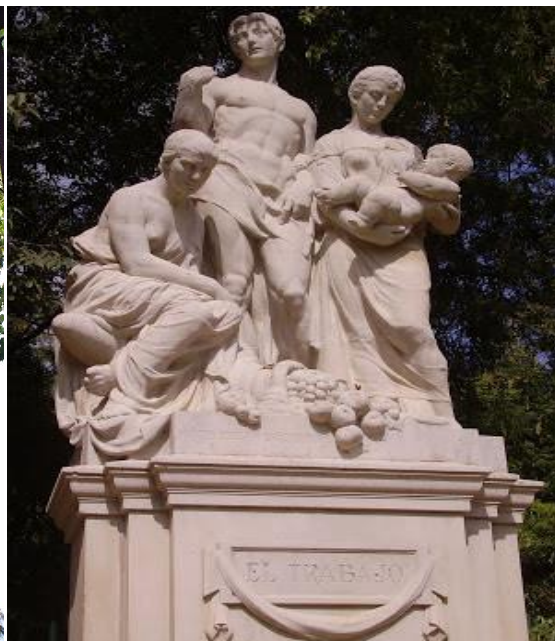
Realizó varias obras importantes para la [Exposición Iberoamericana de 1929](#) celebrada en [Sevilla](#). Entre otras obras en la ciudad ha realizado las esculturas de la Portada de la Exposición de 1929, las esculturas de la [Fuente de las Cuatro Estaciones](#), la [Fuente de Híspalis](#) de la [Puerta de Jerez](#) y las esculturas de la [Glorieta de Covadonga](#). Realizó, junto con Collaut Valera, las estatuas alegóricas de la fachada del Pabellón de Bellas Artes, actual Museo Arqueológico.<sup>3</sup>

En la localidad de [Las Cabezas de San Juan](#) hay un Instituto de Educación Secundaria que lleva los apellidos de su familia,<sup>4</sup> de la que destacó también el ingeniero del Puerto de Sevilla [José Delgado Brackenbury](#).

**El escultor Manuel Delgado Brackenbury dejó su impronta en varias de las estatuas y fuentes de nuestra ciudad, casi todas ellas relacionadas con la Exposición Iberoamericana de 1929:**

## "La Ciencia" y "El Trabajo".

Hoy podemos ver el conjunto escultórico llamado "La Ciencia", uno de los cuatro que está situado en la Glorieta de Covadonga, emplazamiento donde también firmó otro conjunto dedicado al trabajo. En el conjunto hay tres personas, la central, una mujer representando a la madre ciencia, a su izquierda aparece otra mujer ilustrada portando libros, a su derecha un viejo pensador en actitud reflexiva. Al lado, escultura sobre "El Trabajo".



## Hispania y el león.

El artista Manuel Delgado Brackenbury dejó su impronta en varias fuentes (Fuente de las cuatro estaciones, p. ej.) y monumentos de nuestra ciudad (los leones de la fuente del mismo nombre del parque de María Luisa, p. ej.).

También fue el que realizó la figura central del monumento de la Glorieta de San Diego, en donde esculpió en 1929, en una imagen alegórica, a Hispania, el nombre con que se conocía a nuestro país durante la invasión romana.

En él podemos ver a una diosa romana acompañada del fiero león español quien apoya una de sus patas sobre una representación del orbe terráqueo como reflejo del dominio ejercido sobre éste en nuestros siglos XVI y XVII.

A la derecha de Hispania vemos a Castilla, León, Navarra y Aragón en los cuarterones del escudo, heráldica que acompañó a nuestros reyes como recuerdo de sus procedencia.



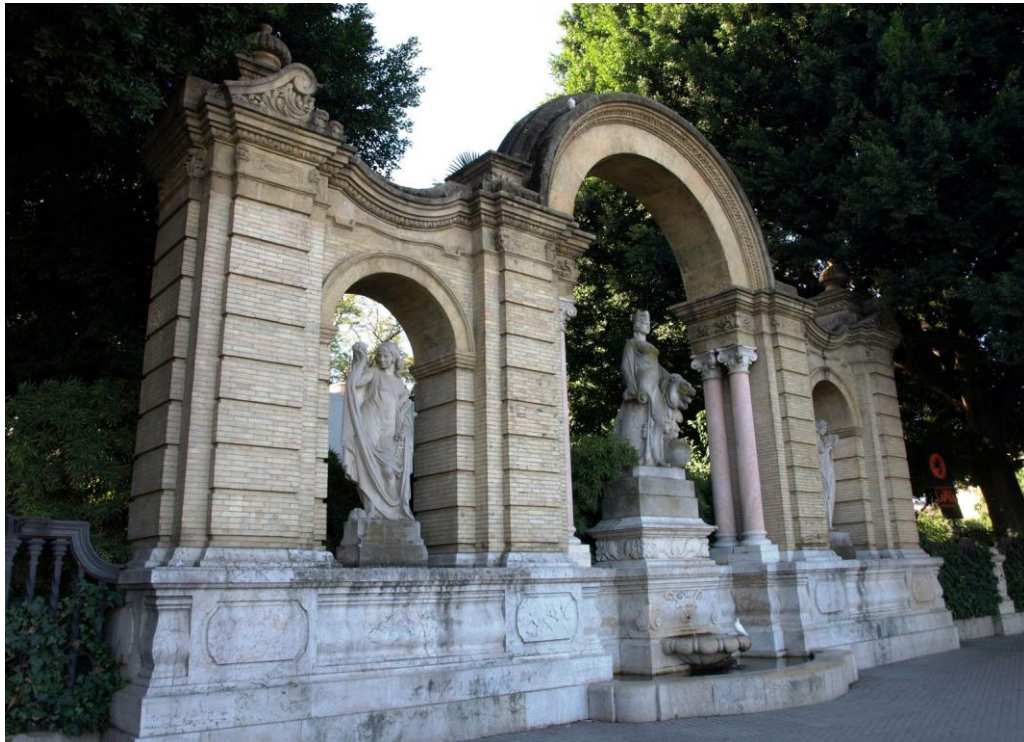
The artist Manuel Delgado Brackenbury left his stamp in several fountains (Fountain of four stations, p. ej.) and monuments of our city (the lions of the fountain of the same name of Maria Luisa's park, p. ej.).

Also it was the one that realized the central figure of the monument of San Diego's Roundabout, in where he sculpt in 1929, in an allegoric image, to Hispania, the name with which it was known to our country during the Roman invasion.

In it we can see a Roman goddess accompanied of the fierce Spanish lion who supports one of his legs on a representation of the terraqueous orb as reflection of the domain exercised on this one in XVIth and XVIIth centuries.

To the right of Hispania we see Castile, León, Navarre and Aragon in the panels of the shield, heraldry that accompanied on our kings as recollection of their origin.

(Abajo, vista de “Hispania y el León” en el conjunto de la composición escultórica):



### **La Fuente de las Cuatro Estaciones.**

La Fuente de las Cuatro Estaciones está situada en la Plaza Juan de Austria, junto al edificio de la Antigua Fábrica de Tabaco, los Juzgados y los Jardines de Murillo. Preside la Plaza la Fuente de las Cuatro Estaciones, popularmente conocida como "de la Pasarela", por haber existido allí, en tiempos, una pasarela peatonal que cruzaba la calzada.

Esta fuente monumental fue inaugurada en 1929 gracias a las artistas manos de Manuel Delgado Brackembury.

El nombre se debe a las cuatro esculturas que rodean el cuerpo central de la fuente, representando a las estaciones del año: en el lado norte la Primavera, al este el Verano, al sur el Otoño y al oeste el Invierno.

The Fountain of Four Stations is placed in the Juan of Austria Square, close to the building of the Old Factory of Tobacco, the Courts and the Gardens of Murillo. The center of this Square is the fountain of Four Stations, popularly known like "Fountain of the Gangplank ", because of a pedestrian gangplank that was crossing the causeway. It is a monumental fountain, inaugurated in 1929 thanks to Manuel Delgado Brackembury's work. The name owes to four sculptures that surround the central body of the fountain, representing to the stations of the year: in the norther side, the Spring; in the eastern part, the Summer; in the southern part the Autumn; and in the western part, the Winter.



### **La Fuente de la Puerta de Jerez (la fuente de “los meones”).**

También construida con motivo de la exposición universal de 1929. La escultura representa a una matrona vestida con elegancia, sentada en aptitud tranquila y melancólica.

En su mano derecha porta el caduceo de Mercurio, en la izquierda apoyada sobre el pecho lleva una rama de laurel, y debajo del pie izquierdo una rueda dentada, estos atributos alegóricos, son clara alusión al Comercio, la Agricultura y la Industria, bases de la mencionada Exposición.

De su gran taza exterior los surtidores expulsan el agua hacia el centro, donde unos niños desnudos, juegan subidos sobre seis gigantescas tortugas. Los niños sostienen una gran flor de loto y sobre ella, dos tarimas ovaladas sirven de base a la figura que representa a Sevilla.



## **Victorias Aladas**

Estatuas alegóricas que podemos contemplar en la Plaza de América, en la fachada del actual museo arqueológico. Manuel Delgado Brackenbury esculpió cinco de ellas, cuya composición recuerda a las figuras de la fuente de las Cuatro Estaciones.



## **Fuente de los Leones**

En 1917 se le encarga la ejecución de los leones de la fuente de los Leones, en el Parque de María Luisa:



## **Cristo yacente**

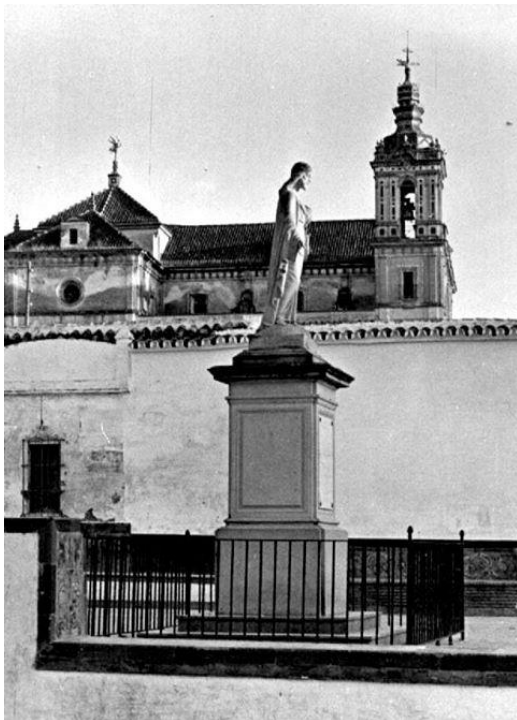
En el cementerio de San Fernando de Sevilla puede verse la estatua del Cristo Yacente para la tumba de Juan Vázquez:



Cristo Yacente tumba de Juan Vázquez

## **Sagrado Corazón**

La imagen del Sagrado Corazón, obra de Manuel Delgado Brackenbury, puede verse en la Plaza de la Constitución de Las Cabezas de San Juan:



## Virgen de la Antigua

Originalmente ubicada en el Convento de las Hermanas de la Cruz de Las Cabezas de San Juan, se encuentra actualmente en paradero desconocido tras el expolio del edificio.

