



ARCHITECTURE

El Salvador is built over a former hermitage made for worshipping to San Teodomiro. In 1699, Leonardo de Figueroa had to design a new church, however, it was Pedro Romero who designed it with three naves and a hall floor.

Romero made the foundation and his son covered the church.

Later, this work was finished by his brother.

This church used to be a Jesuit school called San Teodomiro, and with the current town hall, they were the most important Jesuit buildings.



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THE CHURCH OF EL SALVADOR



The main altarpiece was designed in 1722 by the local artist José Maestre. Within it is 'Divino Salvador' who brands this church (Agustín Perea, 1696). In the side walls there are two paintings representing to 'Purísima Concepción' and Jesus with a

Samaritan, made at the beginning of the 18th century.

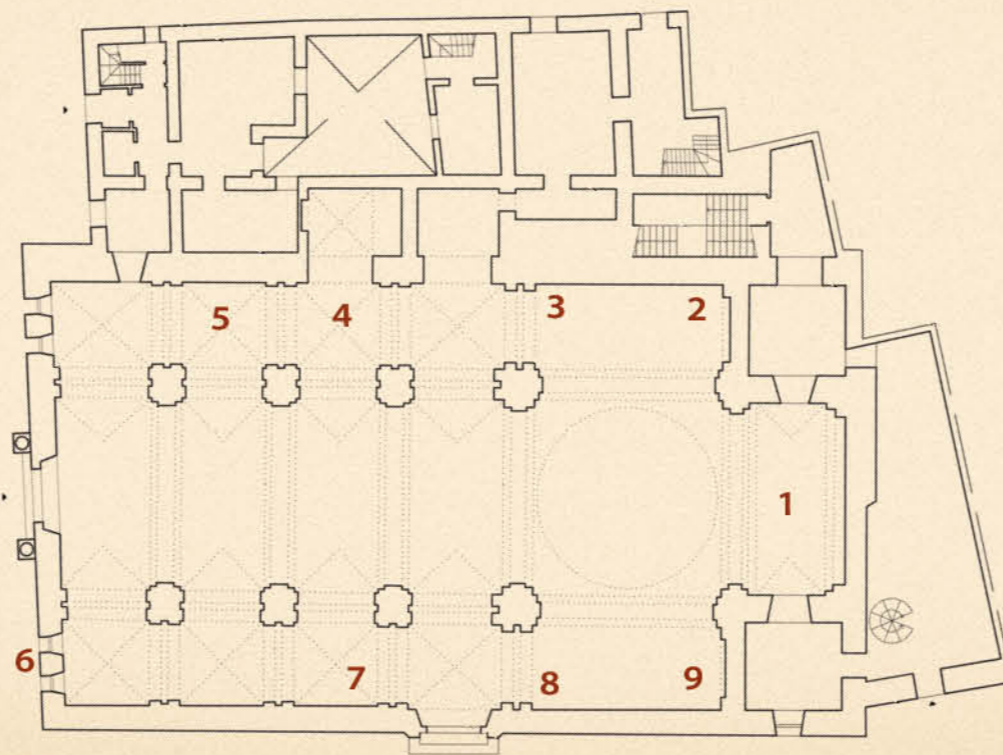
In the four upper volutes there are four allegories: prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance.

The altar of San Juan Nepomuceno was made in the 18th century and it has represented to San Antonio de Padua (right), San Fernando (left), Virgen del Pilar (bottom), a painting of Virgen Madre (top) and San Juan Nepomuceno in the middle.

The altarpiece of 'la Dolorosa' shows off too. It belongs to the order of 'Siervos de la Bienaventurada Virgen María Dolorosa', a crossed finger image made by Cayetano da Costa in 1784.

The dome is semi-circular and its edges are ornamented. In the tambour's vaulted niche there are four portrayals of the Four Evangelists (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John) made by Antonio de Quirós in 1714.

Pedentives are ornamented with paintings of: San Agustín de Hipona, San Gregorio Magno, San Ambrosio de Milán and San Jerónimo de Estridón. They were made by Juan Luis Gatica inspired in drawings of Luca Valdés in 1714.



1. Main altarpiece. This baroque altarpiece was made in the 18th century. In its central part there are the tabernacle, the Divino Salvador and San Teodomiro. It can be seen too to Archangel Michael and Archangel Gabriel, two medallions of Saint Peter and Saint Paul and four allegories. In the attic, there is the vision of Saint Ignatius.

2. Altarpiece of Nuestro Padre Jesús de la Coronación de Espinas. Nuestro Padre Jesús de la Coronación de Espinas, leader of the brotherhood of la Esperanza, processioning Holy Palm Sunday. Made in the 17th century with light beams added in the the 18th century. It was made by Pedro Roldán.

3. Altarpiece of María Santísima de los Dolores. This baroque altarpiece is composed of a Virgen de los Dolores (belonging to the Orden Seglar de los Siervos de la Bienaventurada Virgen María Dolorosa, processioning the friday before the Holy Week), placed under San Felipe Benicio. It is placed between two Franciscan Saints.

4. Simpecado. Procesional Simpecado of the brotherhood of el Rocío.

Made in the studio of the local artist Antonio López.

5. Santísimo Cristo de los Desamparados. Under a velvet canopy is the Santísimo Cristo de los Desamparados. This anonymous sculpture belongs to the church of Divino Salvador and was made in the 18th century. It was repaired a few years ago by the local artist Fernando Fernández.

6. Tower. This tower was not finished because Carlos III expelled to the Jesuits (1767)

7. Nuestro Padre Jesús de la Divina Misericordia. Nuestro Padre Jesús de la Divina Misericordia is a work of Jesús Iglesias made in 1998.

8. Altarpiece of San Juan Nepomuceno. This baroque Altarpiece was made in the 18th century and its main image belongs to San Juan Nepomuceno.

9. Altarpiece of Nuestra Señora de la Esperanza. Two anonymous sculptures of María Santísima de la Esperanza and San Juan Evangelista, processioning in Holy Palm Sunday made in the 18th century.