



## ARCHITECTURE

In the 15th century and with mudéjar style, this church was built over the site of the chapel of *Virgen de la Antigua*.

Its basilical ground plan has got a central nave, with two more naves by its side, separated by pointed arches with semi-columns and chapels next to them.

Lisbon's earthquake (1755) caused serious damage on its structure, deeply remodeled in the 18th century. So, the central nave was covered with half barrel vault

with lunettes. On the sides, groin vaults were added.

In the 18th century the ribbed vault, the façade and the sacramental chapel were built, and the tower was finished.

In the 19th century, the chapel of *San Juan Grande* and other parts were revised.

There was a fire in 1984 in which the main altarpiece was destroyed and the rest of the church suffered severe damages.



**Carmona,**  
*Lucero de Europa*

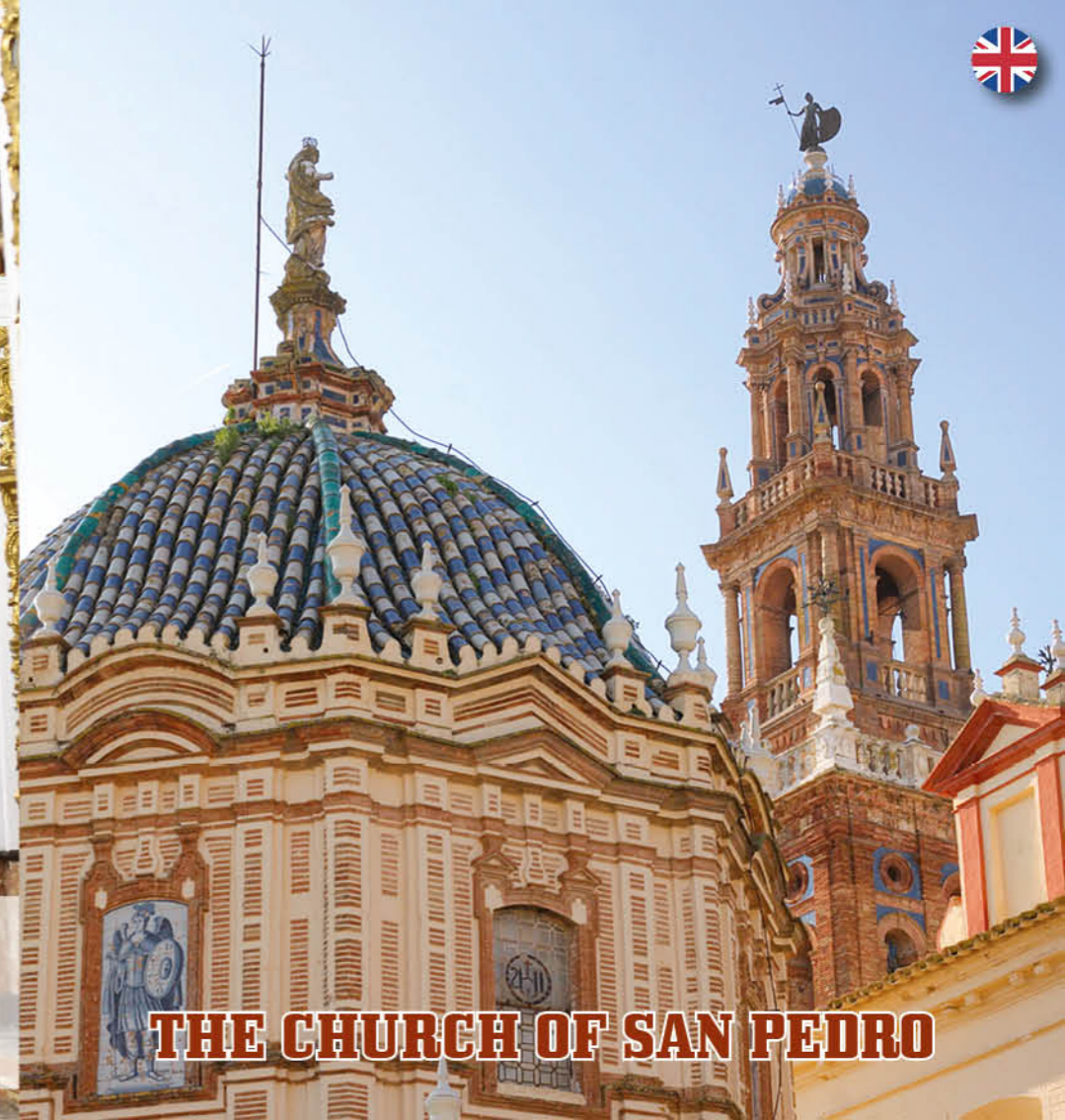


@turismocarmona



Carmona Información Turística

Centro Municipal de Recepción Turística  
Alcázar de la Puerta de Sevilla s/n.  
Tfno.: +34 954 190 955  
turismo@carmona.org  
www.turismo.carmona.org



# THE CHURCH OF SAN PEDRO



Acosta "El Mayor" and his brother Cayetano.

The access is through an altarpiece designed like a semi-circular arch, closed with bars made in 1834. Behind it with Greek cross floor plan, there is a tholobate dome, decorated with the *Four Evangelists and the Latin Christian Fathers*. In the central keystone, it appears Santo Tomás de Aquino surrounded by *San Elías, San Nicolás de Bari, San Benito and San Bernardo*.

There are seven altarpieces inside it. In the central part, one dedicated to the Eucharist in which appears an image of the Virgin (made by Martín de Andújar in 1635). The two bigger altarpieces are consecrated to *San Juan Bautista* and *San Teodomiro*, and the four little ones to *San Francisco de Paula, Santa Bárbara, San Juan Nepomuceno and San Cayetano*.

This chapel was opened in 1797 with the enthroning of the Eucharist.

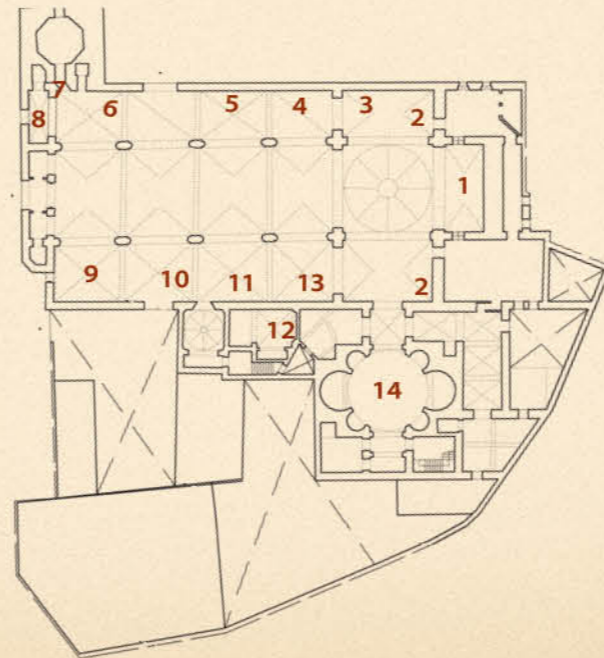
The Sacramental Chapel is one of the representative place due to its iconoclastic and iconographic importance. With a rococo style and full of symbolic ornamentation, it is the place to receive the Holy Communion. It was designed by Ambrosio de Figueroa and made by local artists José y Andrés Acevedo Fariñas, Francisco de



The access to the Merced Chapel happens through a wonderful bars and behind it, there are three altars. The main one was made by Francisco de Ocampo in 1617 and the side ones were made in the 19th century.

Inside, it can be observed the busts of *Santa Teresa de Jesús* and *San Juan de la Cruz*; the reliefs of *San Juan Bautista, San Martín, San Francisco de Paula, San Carlos Borromeo* and "La Imposición de la Casulla a San Idelfonso" (painting) between *San José* holding the hand of the little child and *Santa Ana* letting Maria to read.

On the other side, the tower was finished in 1783 by Andrés Acevedo Fariñas, with a square floor and being 8.35m (side) x 50.50m (height).



**1. High Altar.** It has a neoclassical canopy made of marble of Carrara, 1880. There is a sculpture in a pseudo-baroque style of San Pedro.

**2. Altarpiece of San Antonio.** In both headers there is a retablo made by Tomás Guisado 'El Joven' (1760-64) with images of *San Lorenzo, La Magdalena* and *San Antonio*, in the nave of the Gospel and the *Virgen de la Antigua* in the nave of the Epistle.

**3. Altarpiece of San José.** It appears here the images of *San Antonio, San Cayetano de Nola, San José* (made by Montes de Oca) and *Santa Lucia* in the garret.

**4. Altarpiece of the Virgen del Rosario.** Sculpture of the *Virgen del Rosario* made in the 17th century, belonging to the Dominican Convent of Santa Ana.

**5. Altarpiece of the Virgen de los Dolores.** Salomonic altarpiece belonging to the Barahona (1690), with a *Mother of Sorrows* processioning on Friday on Holy Week with the brotherhood of *Humildad y Paciencia* (made by Montes de Oca in 1730).

**6. Tower entrance.**

**7. Baptismal Chapel.** Inside the chapel there is a painting of *Jesus' Baptism*, outside, a baroque retablo with the image of the *Virgen de Gracia*, patron saint of Carmona.

**8. Chapel of the Ánimas.** Chapel of the former brotherhood of "Ánimas",

with paintings of the *Cautivo* and *María Auxiliadora*.

**9. Altarpiece of La Soledad.** Altarpiece with a laying *Christ* and the *Soledad* as the most representative sculptures.

**10. Chapel of La Merced.** The main altarpiece was made by Francisco de Ocampo (1617), with *la Merced* in the center, made in the 17th century.

**11. Altarpiece of Jesús de la Humildad y Paciencia.** Sculpture made by Montes de Oca (1740). It is surrounded by two angels made by José de Arce.

**12. Chapel of San Juan Grande.** Former acolyte of this church, canonized in 1996. There is a baptismal font made of glazed ceramics (1500) where *San Juan Grande* and *Santa Rosa de Lima* (first Hispanic American saint) were baptized.

**13. Altarpiece of the Cristo de las Ánimas.** Sculpture of a crucified and two angels made by Martín de Andújar (1632).

**14. Sanctuary.** A little bit separated of the rest of the Church by an altarpiece, one of the best examples of the Sevillian baroque style. Inside, there are seven retablos dedicated to each one of the sacraments. It has a lot of ornamentation and it is made up of architectural elements mainly, like pilasters with relief representing geometric and vegetal forms.