

- 1 CONVENT OF SANTA CLARA
- 2 PARISH OF SAN SEBASTIÁN
- 3 CHURCH OF THE OLD CONVENT OF SAN AGUSTÍN
- 4 PARISH OF SAINT FRANCISCO SOLANO
- 5 CONVENT OF SANTA ANA
- 6 MONTILLA CITY COUNCIL (TOWN HALL)
- 7 LOCAL HISTORY MUSEUM
- 8 GARNELO MUSEUM
- 9 PONTIFICAL BASILICA OF SAN JUAN DE ÁVILA
- 10 OLD CASTLE / ALHORÍ DUCAL
- 11 PARISH OF SANTIAGO APOSTLE
- 12 HOUSE OF THE INCA GARCILASO DE LA VEGA
- 13 HOUSE OF SAN JUAN DE ÁVILA

 WALKING PATH



DURATION OF THE WALKING ROUTE:

Visit of monuments without a guide
(only outside)

1h 30 minutes

Visit of monuments with a guide
(inside and outside)

The whole day

Some more information about monuments and schedules in:

www.montillaturismo.es

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MONUMENTAL *Route*



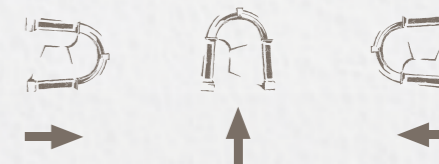
MONTILLA
IS AN AROMA
of History

What the MONUMENTAL ROUTE is

A circular route through which you will discover the rich historical and artistic heritage of Montilla, visiting its main monuments and museums.

To complete the route, we recommend that you follow this itinerary, starting with the touristic information point of Santa Clara, although you can start the route from any point.

You must follow the Monumental Route's symbol, which you will find on the ground, guiding you in the right direction.





1. CONVENT OF SANTA CLARA

Artistic Historical Monument commissioned in 1512 by Pedro Fernandez de Cordoba, First Marquis of Priego, as a convent for Franciscan friars. In 1525, after the Franciscans were moved to another site on the outskirts of the city, the youngest daughter of the Marquis, Maria Jesus de Luna, founded the Franciscan Clares community at the convent which it still inhabits. It is recognized for the gothic plateresque front, the Mudejar coffered ceiling and the Churrigueresque main altarpiece of its church and the largest art collection of the monastery which holds numerous pieces of art from the 16th - 19th centuries. We recommend knocking the lathe to acquire the confectionery of the Sisters Clares.

2. PARISH OF SAN SEBASTIÁN

Extramural old hermitage which was built in the second half of the 15th century. It is a simple building with a triangular main façade and a bell tower. Inside it has three straight headboard naves, with the central one being the largest. The Gothic side portal and the main altarpiece made by Lope de Medina Chirinos in the early 17th century are the highlights. Among the images, San Lorenzo, attributed to the sisters Cueto (Montillana sculptors of the 18th century), is featured.

3. CHURCH OF THE OLD CONVENT OF SAN AGUSTÍN

Artistic Historical Monument that was part of the old Augustinian Order convent, installed in Montilla in 1520. The temple, built in the second half of the 16th century, has a Latin cross floor and is one of the first examples of Tridentine architecture in the province of Cordoba. It has several chapels in which interesting Baroque altarpieces from Cristobal de Guadix, Lope de Chirinos Medina, Pedro de Borja and Gaspar Lorenzo de los Cobos remain. Jesus of Nazareth chapel is highlighted. It's a sculpture of special devotion among Montillanos and is featured in the procession on Good Friday mornings.

4. PARISH OF SAINT FRANCISCO SOLANO

Artistic Historical Monument, built in the 17th century on the birthplace of the patron saint of Montilla. The entrance atrium is highlighted and surrounded by semi-circular arches on classical columns. Inside, altarpieces and chapels with exuberant baroque decoration remain, among which the largest one features, a work of Gaspar Lorenzo de los Cobos, along with others of Pedro de Mena and Mateo Primo. It also houses the splendid sculpture of Ntra. Sra. de la Aurora, patron saint of Montilla, attributed to Diego de Mora, made in Granada in the late 17th century.

5. CONVENT OF SANTA ANA

Founded in 1580, it houses a community of the Franciscan congregation Concepcionista. The church is the only element remaining of the former convent, built in the 17th century. It houses one of the most important artistic works of Montilla, the main altarpiece and its imagery, which dates from 1652 and is the work of the Sevillian sculptor Pedro Roldan. Also, the Baroque image of Ntra. Señora de los Dolores deserves special attention, attributed to Duque Cornejo. The convent's neoclassical exterior façade and the belfry are the highlights.

6. MONTILLA CITY COUNCIL (TOWN HALL)

Old hospital of the Order of San Juan de Dios. Cervantes set the chapter of the dog Berganza and the witch Cañizares in its cloistered courtyard in his famous work El Coloquio de los Perros. The church, built in the late 18th century on the old chapel of Santa Catalina, is known for its particular octagonal floor. Nowadays it is used as a municipal exhibition hall and cultural events centre.

7. LOCAL HISTORY MUSEUM

It's one of the most educational museums that we can find throughout the province of Cordoba. It contains several rooms where you can take a fascinating journey through local history from prehistoric times to the present day. Its contents are very interesting. We can find both the permanent exhibition and a series of temporary exhibitions of ethnographic character.



8. GARNELO MUSEUM

Museum located in the palatial-house known as Casa de las Aguas, rebuilt in 1845. The interior has the only art gallery in Spain with a permanent exhibition of works by José Garnelo y Alda, key figure in Spanish painting during the transition from the 19th to the 20th century. The building is also the headquarters of Manuel Ruiz Luque Library Foundation, which brings together a collection of works, unique for their quality and rarity.

9. PONTIFICAL BASILICA OF SAN JUAN DE ÁVILA

Temple belonging to the former Jesuit college. Its construction began in the 18th century, but was interrupted by the expulsion of the order in 1767. In 1944, the initiative of Don Francisco de Alvear, 6th Count of the Curtain, completed the construction. It follows the typical pattern of the Jesuit churches and contains interesting altarpieces, imagery and baroque and modern paintings. The remains of San Juan de Avila, Doctor of the Universal Church, and several generations of the Marquises of Priego lie inside.

10. OLD CASTLE / ALHORÍ DUCAL

It was built on the ruins of the early medieval fortress, which King Fernando el Católico ordered to knock down in 1508. The current Alhorí was built in 1722 in order to be used as a barn for Nicolas Fernandez de Cordoba, the Duke of Medinaceli and Marquis of Priego. Since it was acquired by the municipality in 1998, the monument has been receiving numerous archaeological studies focusing on the structural consolidation of Alhorí. Currently, one of its rooms is intended to house a permanent exhibition dedicated to the figure of the illustrious Montillano character Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordoba, the Great Captain, as a symbol of his birthplace in 1453.

11. PARISH OF SANTIAGO APOSTLE

This temple, which was the only parish of Montilla until the end of the 19th century, traces its origins to the first half of the 15th century, and was rebuilt in the 16th with materials from the demolition of the Castle. It had numerous renovations and expansions in the 17th and 18th centuries. This led to the combination of its original Gothic-Mudejar décor with Renaissance and Baroque elements. The current Baroque brick tower, designed by José de Vela (1790) was built after the Lisbon earthquake (1755). Inside, images of Ecce Homo (Juan de Mesa "el Mozo", 1597); San Pedro de Alcantara and San Francisco Solano (Pedro de Mena, 17th century); Crucified novohispano of Zacatecas (1576); and the magnificent paintings of the Apostolate, by Jose Garnelo (1929) are highlighted.

12. HOUSE OF THE INCA GARCILASO DE LA VEGA

House in which the Peruvian writer universally known as the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega lived between 1561-1591. It was discovered by Raul Porras Barranechea and donated to the town by Don Francisco de Alvear, 6th Count of the Curtain. It was here that he wrote many of his major works such as La Florida del Inca and busily prepared his other major works: Los Comentarios Reales, la Historia General del Perú, and the Castilian translation of the three Diálogos de Amor, of León Hebreo.

13. HOUSE OF SAN JUAN DE ÁVILA

Museum house where the saint lived during the last years of his life and died in 1569. It preserves the original appearance of a modest home of the 16th century and numerous relics, sculptures and paintings from the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.

