

Patrimonio histórico/arquitectónico torredonjimeno

RUTA ARTÍSTICO | MONUMENTAL

CONJUNTO HISTÓRICO

El núcleo histórico-urbano de Torredonjimeno está declarado Conjunto Histórico (BIC) por Decreto 12/2005, de 11 de enero de la Junta de Andalucía.



Ayuntamiento
torredonjimeno



turismo



torredonjimeno
¡Sorprende!

EL ENTORNO Y LA RUTA



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Torredonjimeno se encuentra situado en la parte suroeste de la provincia de Jaén y forma parte de la veintena de ciudades declaradas Conjunto Histórico en la provincia, desde 2005. Su declaración está justificada por los elementos conservados de arquitectura civil, religiosa, militar, doméstica y por su urbanismo. El núcleo formado por el Castillo (s. XIII), la iglesia de San Pedro Apóstol (s. XVI) y el Palacio Municipal (s. XVII) que por su proximidad conforman el conjunto monumental más importante.

El recorrido jalona los principales hitos monumentales de la ciudad y supone un viaje evocador por el antiguo trazado medieval de la ciudad. Desde la zona de la antigua "Puerta de Córdoba) el paseo no llevara por el trazado de las antiguas murallas que rodearon Torredonjimeno y nos irá acercando a hasta el corazón histórico: el Castillo.

El paseo se inicia en la actual Plaza de la Victoria, junto a la iglesia del Convento de la Victoria (s. XVIII); muy destacada es la presencia de la Casa de los Balcones una destacada casa señorial de la burguesía del aceite de principios del s. XX. La calle Navas serpentea la forma de la antigua muralla y nos lleva hasta la Iglesia del Santa María (s. XVI) el gótico y el barroco se dan la mano en este monumento.

Siguiendo la histórica calle de Santa María, y por la memoria de las murallas de la ciudad

que nos ha llegado reflejado en su callejero. Llegamos a la Puerta de Jaén y el Llanete de las Arrabalas donde encontramos más muestras de la arquitectura historicista y regionalista en sus casas de principios del siglo XX. Bajamos por la antigua calle de las Doncellas que desemboca en el Convento de Ntra. Sra. de la Piedad (s. XVI), un destacado y singular edificio religioso de finales del gótico cargado de destacados elementos artísticos.

Llegamos a la Plaza de la Constitución, donde el Palacio Municipal preside toda la plaza, siendo el edificio civil más importante de la ciudad. Construido en 1642 ha visto pasar los momentos más importantes de nuestra historia. La arquitectura regionalista también está presente en varios edificios de esta plaza.

Pasamos por encantadora plaza de Cobos y enfilamos hacia la iglesia de San Pedro Apóstol (s. XVI) trazada por el importante arquitecto Francisco del Castillo y de estilo renacentista. Frente a la iglesia: El Castillo de Torredonjimeno (principios del s. XIII). Fortaleza de origen árabe y ampliamente reformada por la Orden Militar de Calatrava cuando esta pasó a formar parte de la Encomienda de Martos en 1225. Un paseo sencillo y evocador... porque Torredonjimeno sorprende.

CALLEJERO Y RUTA



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1 PLAZA DE LA VICTORIA.

Desde este punto se inicia la visita al Conjunto Histórico. Junto a esta plaza estuvo la puerta medieval de Córdoba, transcurriendo la ruta por el trazado de la antigua muralla.

LA IGLESIA DEL CONVENTO DE LA VICTORIA. El Convento de Padres Mínimos de San Francisco de Paula fue fundado por D^a Isabel de Guiral en 1604. Este convento estuvo activo hasta 1840. Actualmente solo queda en pie su antigua iglesia.

CASA DE LOS BALCONES - Construida a principios del siglo XX, en tres plantas, 28 balcones de hierro colado e inspiración modernista, 12 ventanales y dos puertas.



37.767768 -3.959321



37.76781 -3.95951

2 PLAZA DE SANTA MARÍA

En esta plaza se ubicaba el palacio "Casa de la Torre", construido en el siglo XVI por Gonzalo Fernández de Villalta, montero mayor de Carlos I, demolido en 1974. Actualmente encontramos una escultura en bronce, titulada "Emigrantes", obra de Ángel Sierra Tírao, en memoria de su madre D^a Egisipa Tírao Gómez.

IGLESIA DE SANTA MARÍA [s. XVI. Estilo gótico final]. Se abrió al culto el 11 de octubre de 1526. De una sola nave con torre a los pies, consta de bóvedas góticas estrelladas separadas por arcos apuntados. Destaca en su interior el camarín barroco de la Virgen de los Dolores. BIC en 2010.



37.76764 -3.957788



3 LLANETE DE LAS ARRABALAS

En este lugar se encontraba la puerta este de la ciudad, de Jaén. La plaza actual se remodeló en 1972. En su entorno encontramos casas señoriales de la burguesía del aceite, construidas en el primer tercio del siglo XX, de estilo ecléctico historicista con elementos renacentistas, modernistas y regionalistas.



4 CONVENTO NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PIEDAD [s. XVI | estilo gótico-renacentista].

Fundado hacia 1550 por D. Jerónimo de Padilla, caballero de la Orden de Santiago.

Consta de portada renacentista donde destacan las conchas santiaguinas. El interior tiene una nave. La techumbre está formada por tres bóvedas con nervaduras góticas decoradas con conchas y escudos heráldicos de los Padilla y Pacheco. El retablo es barroco.



37.76542 -3.95692

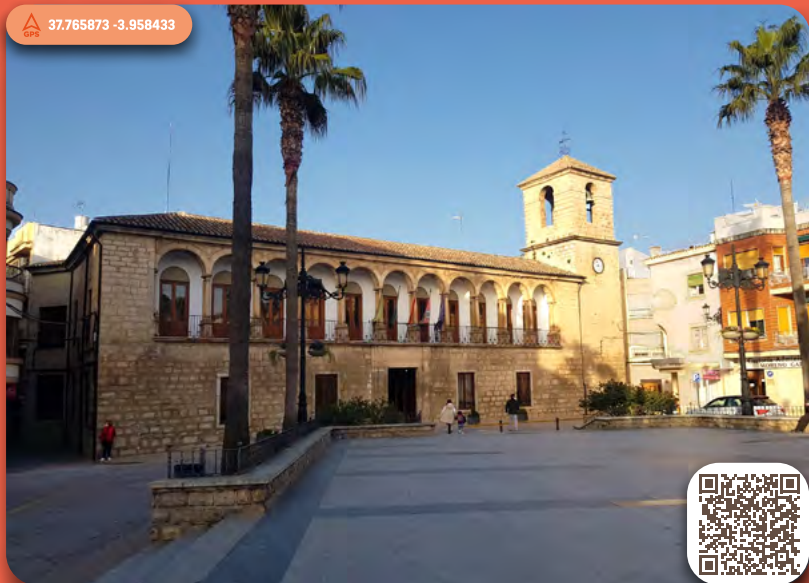


5 PLAZA DE LA CONSTITUCIÓN.

Tiene forma trapezoidal y en ella encontramos el Ayuntamiento, así como varios ejemplos de edificios de estilo regionalista.

PALACIO MUNICIPAL DE TORREDONJIMENO (Ayuntamiento. s. XVII - Estilo manierista). De fachada elegante y proporcionada, propia del clasicismo, la construcción culmina en 1642 por el maestro de cantería Pedro Conde.

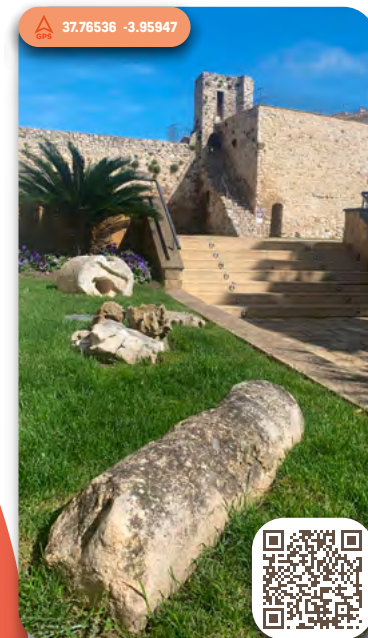
En la planta baja de la fachada se encuentra la portada de entrada y la superior presenta una galería de 11 arcos de medio punto apoyadas sobre dobles columnas. Albergó las Casas del Cabildo, la cárcel y el Pósito. Es BIC desde 2007.



6 PLAZA DE SAN PEDRO.

IGLESIA DE SAN PEDRO APOSTOL (s. XVI - Estilo manierista). Obra de Francisco del Castillo, fue consagrada el 28 de julio de 1.594. Presenta planta de salón con tres naves separadas por ocho columnas toscanas. El retablo es del siglo XVII. Destaca en su interior la imaginería de la Semana Santa local.

CASTILLO DE TORREDONJIMENO (s. XII-XIII). Alberga la antigua almazara de aceite del siglo XVIII con el Centro de Interpretación del Tesoro Visigodo y la Exposición de Fósiles y la Casa Maestral del siglo XV, que incluye el alfarje policromado mudéjar de la familia Guzmán.



Para más información escanea los códigos QR correspondientes a cada edificio.



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TEXT TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

HISTORICAL AREA | Artistic and architectural route

THE SURROUNDING AREA AND THE ROUTE

Torredonjimeno is to be found in the southwest of the Province of Jaén and is one of 20 old towns that were declared of historical interest in the province in 2005. This status is justified by the well-conserved elements of civil, religious, military and domestic architecture and its urban layout. The old town centre is made up of the Castle (15th century), the church of San Pedro Apostol (16th century) and the Municipal Palace (17th century) and together they represent the most important landmarks.

The route takes in the main monumental landmarks of the city and is an evocative journey due to the old medieval layout of the city. From the area of the old 'Puerta de Córdoba' (Gateway to Córdoba) the walk takes us along the route of the old walls that surrounded Torredonjimeno and will lead us towards the historical heart: The Castle.

The walk begins in the current Plaza de la Victoria, next to the church of the Convent of the Victory (17th century); next we will see the House of the Balconies, an outstanding Manor House of the Olive Oil bourgeoisie dating from the beginning of the 20th century. Navas street winds its way, tracing the line of the old town wall and takes us to the Church of Santa María (16th century) where Gothic and Baroque styles are combined.

Following the historical Street of Santa María, and the imprint of the city walls that has come to be reflected in the street map, we arrive at the Puerta de Jaén and the Lanete de las Arrabalas where we find more examples of regional historical architecture, in the houses that date from the beginning of the 20th century. We go down the old Calle de las Doncellas that leads to the Convent of Ntra. Sra. de la Piedad (16th Century), an outstanding and unique religious building from the end of the gothic period which features some interesting artistic items.

We arrive at the Plaza de la Constitución, where the Municipal Palace looks out over the entire square. It is the most important civil building in the city. Built in 1642, it has witnessed the most important moments in our history. Regionalist architecture is also represented in several buildings in the square.

We pass by the lovely Plaza de Cobos and we head towards the church of San Pedro Apostol (16th century) designed by the important architect Francisco del Castillo in a Renaissance style. In front of the church, Torredonjimeno Castle (from the beginning of the 13th century). A Fortress of Arabic Origin widely reformed by the Order Military of Calatrava when it became part of the Encomienda de Martos in 1225. A simple and evocative walk... because Torredonjimeno will surprise you.

STREET MAP AND ROUTE

1 VICTORIA SQUARE

Popularly known as the Victoria convent or the "Conventillo", it was a construction sponsored by Doña Isabel del Duhal which, after some setbacks, opened its doors to the Victoria nuns, in 1634. This convent was working until 1940 when it disappeared as it was confiscated by Mendizábal. Currently we have only its church left that is used pastorally and belongs to the Parish of Santa María. The Casa de los Balcones (early 20th century), is one of the most popular buildings in Torredonjimeno. A stately home built at the beginning of the 20th century by the Olive oil bourgeoisie. A building situated between Victoria and Navas streets it is on the corner. It is a solid construction with its modern facade that decorates it 29 balconies, on two floors, and its 32 windows. It is not open to visits, although part of the house is used for social events of all types.

2 SANTA MARÍA CHURCH (XV CENTURY)

Opened for worship on October 11, 1526, it is the oldest temple in the city, consecrated under the invocation of the mystery of the Immaculate Conception of Mary. It was declared a BIC monument (of cultural interest) in 2010. It was built in the late Gothic style in three stages of construction. In the 16th century the central body and the tower were built; in the 17th century the right side was enlarged with the construction of a nave for a chapel of a lower height featuring the lantern balcony of D. Gonzalo Serrano de Anguiera and finally, in the 18th century, the left side was enlarged, by building the current Los Dolores nave, where we can find the spectacular baroque dressing room of the Virgen de los Dolores.

The southern side of the temple opens onto Santa María Square that housed the Palace of D. Gonzalo Fernández de Villalta which disappeared at the end of the 1970s. In the southern door of Santa María, the entrance door to what is known as the Palaco de la Torre is preserved, where you can see the noble shields of D. Gonzalo and his wife D^a. María Pacheco. Currently the square has a very Castilian construction style and in its gardens has an important sculpture by the artist local Angel Sierra Tirao, entitled "Emigrants".

3 LLANETE DE LAS ARRABALAS SQUARE

Following the route of the old walls that ran along Calle Santa María, we pass by the curious Salsipuedes street which translates as "Get out if you can" in a clear allusion to the memory of the Wall. It takes us to Puerta de

Jaén street and to the suburb that was outside the walls. The current Llanete de las Arrabalas square where we can discover several examples of historical regional architecture.

4 NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PIEDAD CONVENT (16TH CENTURY)

A monastic foundation made by a Knight of the Order of Santiago, D. Jerónimo de Padilla in 1504. This convent housed a triple foundation: the current convent of Dominican nuns, a college of philosophy and morals for the education of noble ladies and family pantheon for the burial of the founder's family. Built in a late gothic style, its inside is an amazing museum of art, with an exceptional Baroque altarpiece and a Gothic ribbed ceiling decorated with the scallop of St. James the Apostle, the Gothic frieze with Psalm No. 50 make the visit a sensory experience.

5 MUNICIPAL PALACE (TOWN HALL, 17TH CENTURY)

It is the most important civil building in Torredonjimeno. It has been declared a BIC monument (of cultural interest) since 2007. In its commemorative inscription we can read: "DIRECCIONXIMENO: UNDER THE MAYORS, DON ANDRÉS DE GUEVARA CALATAYUD and DON JUAN LLORRENT in the year 1642". It was built in a Renaissance-Mannerist style with two floors and a clock tower on its right side. The lower floor is more sober, with four windows and a large front door. The upper floor has a large balcony with a porticoed gallery with eleven semicircular arches that rest on pairs of "Doric-Tuscan" columns that remind us of the renaissance "lodges".

6 SAN PEDRO CHURCH (16TH CENTURY)

This church opened for worship on 28 July 1594 and replaced an older smaller church of medieval style. Due to its small size and poor state the Order of Calatrava decided to build the current church. Its design was drawn up by the famous architect Francisco del Castillo "el mozo". It has a hall design, in a rectangular form by twenty metres layout and of "brunelleschiano" proportions. The central nave is higher than the lateral ones, it is supported by giant columns of Tuscan style. Everything is covered by a Mudéjar armor, and with a 16th century altarpiece which was incorporated in the 20th century. It also houses almost all the Religious imagery of Tosirain Holy Week, which was declared of Andalusian tourist interest.

TORREDONJIMENO CASTLE (13TH CENTURY)

Located in the medieval part of the historical area of Torredonjimeno, it is one of the more emblematic buildings in the city. Dating from the 8th century, it makes up the main set of landmark buildings, together with the Municipal Palace with its Mannerist style, from the 17th century and the Church of San Pedro Apostol, of renaissance style, from the 16th century.

Inside you can visit the old oil mill from the mid-18th century. It also houses the Visigoth Treasure Interpretation Centre of Torredonjimeno, where you can see all the pieces (replicas) of the treasure found in 1955 in the Majanos de Garatán area. You can also see the collection of three hundred fossils in the permanent exhibition of fossils "Witness of life". Also you can visit the Manor House or the Master House of 15th century the most important artistic jewel of the castle can be seen. The polychrome alfalfa of Mudéjar style from the 15th century of the Guzmán family. We can climb the only tower that is preserved at the castle, the North Tower or walk along the walkway of the wall or visit its pit. Finally, we can finish by walking through the Garden of the Duke of Abrantes dating from the end of the 18th century.



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