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## Vatican Military Church of San Francisco

Real Street 102 - 36,2744° N 6,1201° O

The Church of the Hospice of San Francisco was erected the 17th of January of as a military parish according to the right given by Mr. Antonio Fanales y Escalona, general vicar lieutenant of the Roya Armies of Sea and Land of Cádiz and his bishopric.

It began as a School Hospice thanks to the generosity of Mr. Manuel de Arriaga y Beitia and his wife Mrs. María Ana de Arteaga y Berovia. It had a house for the friars in their own lands. Along the 19th century, it was a hospice and military parish devoted to Nuestra Señora de los Remedios.

It is Neoclassical with a single-body facade with few decorative elements; the front door is lintelled with four Tuscan pilasters at the sides and semi-circular front. Inside, we can see a marble shield related to its condition os Vatican Basilica and it ends with waved bell tower that gives the sense of movement.

In the inside, you can see the best paintings in the city: it has ten ovals part of a ministry painted by Muñoz de la Vega. It also has a painting of the Milagro de la Porciúncula that is considered to have been painted by Carreño de Miranda, and three other paintings by Mariano Salvador Maella who worked for the King Carlos IV of Spain. The *Inmaculada Concepción*, *San Carlos impartiendo la comunión entre los apestados de Milán* and *San Fernando recibiendo las llaves de Sevilla*.

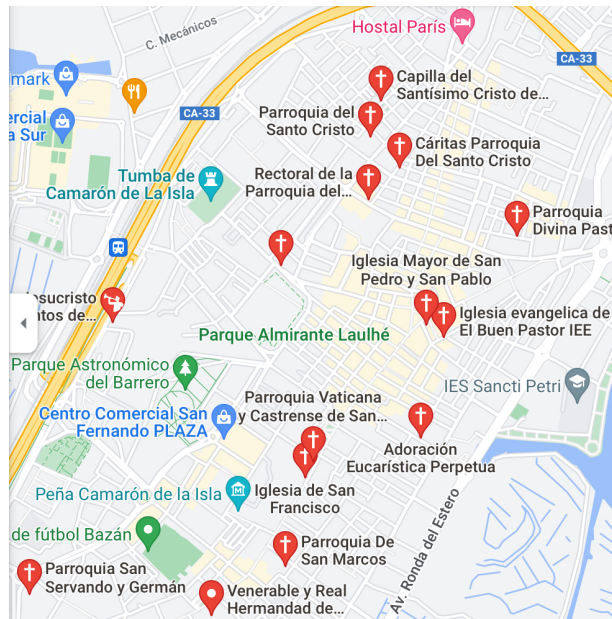


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## Timetable:

- San Pablo and San Pedro Church: Monday - Saturday Mornings: 0830 to 12:30. Afternoons: 18:00 to 20:45. Sunday: Mornings: 0830 to 13:45. Afternoons: 18:00 to 20:45.
- Divina Pastora Church: Monday - Saturday: 19:00 to 20:00 Sunday: 9:00 to 12:30
- Carmen Church: Monday - Saturday : 9:15 to 10:15; 20:00 to 21:00. Sunday: 9:00 to 13:30; 20:00 to 21:00
- San Francisco Church: Monday to Friday 8:30 a 13:00 y 17:30 a 20:30. Saturday and bank holidays 8:30 to 13:30 and 18:30 a 20:00.

**The visit will last for 2 hours and it Will be walking.**



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# Divine Architecture

“ The straight line is the man; the curved one is God.”



## San Pedro y San Pablo Church

Real Street, 77 - 36,3753° N 6,1142°W



Regal building of rectangular floor made of three bodies and finished in ostonera Stone. It began to be built in 1757 as the site for the primitive church of Santa María and that was created at the Royal Site of the Real Isla de León. Late baroque style and Neoclassic. We need to focus our view in the two towers with the four bells which have the name of the four evangelist in them.

The church has a very important historical value as in there the First Constituent Courts were sworn in the 24th September 1810 when France was attacking the city and this was the only part of Spain confronting that attack. Within the building it can be found the image of the patron of the city: San José from the sculptor J.T. de Chirartegui Saralagui.



## Divina Pastora Church.

Marconi Street 7 next to Pastora Square  
36,46836° N, 6,19298° O

This is a Neoclassical church. It was built by the end of the 18th century by Esteban Cróquer, and it was built by workers from the Maestranza del Arsenal de la Carraca. It is one of the oldest churches in the city. It consists of one single body covered by a gable roof.

It was thought to venerate its main image and it was erected in a place donated by Malpica family that owned several areas in the neighbourhood behind the Castle.

By the middle of the 19th century the chapel deteriorated and because of that it was almost demolished according to local authority will during the revolution of 1873. But thanks to his chaplain, Mr. Ramón Olivera, the old Hermitage was remodelled and finished by the architect Adolfo del Castillo being finally blessed in 1878.

The main image of Divina Pastora presides the major altar and is copatron of the city. It is a sculpture dated in the 18th century produced in Seville that follows the classical style of the period. We do not know who made it. The retablo of the major altar was built by the carver Mr. Ángel Bugato. It is made of multi-coloured Wood pretending to be veiled marble and stands on a high podium. In the inside, you can find the Patheon of Molinello family and the Cristo de la Misericordia and the Virgen de la Piedad created in the year 1975 by Mr. Luis Alvarez Duarte.

## Carmen Church

Real Street, 225 - 36,2728° N 6,1212° W

Religious building founded by the Carmelite friars. It combines both Baroque and Neoclassical styles and it was built in the 17th and 18th centuries and inaugurated in 1733. The facade was already erected in 1718 and it is a clear example of the kind of buildings that characterise the style of the Carmelites.

In the facade you can find two quite different bodies. The first consists of three aisles by means of Tuscan pilasters resting on edges. Each aisle associates itself to the three naves inside. The second body is made of the straight gable in which you can find the central eye coronated by a cross. The church was built with quarry Stone from San Fernando. It is one of the oldest temples in the city and the place where many important historical facts have taken place as the celebration of Court meetings.

The most significant element within religious sculpture is the Virgen del Carmen Coronada, dating from the end of the 18th century that came from Genoa although its author is unknown. The Virgen wears brown habit, white cloak and it has real hair. It has a scepter and it is coronated as a queen. It wears as well the medal of Never-ending Mayor of the city and It is the patron of San Fernando, the one we pray to and take out people from the city. Moreover, important sailors own chapels at the church: Fco. Bernal García and Mr. Manuel de Barrios; and in one of them is buried Juan José Navarro, Marquis of the Victoria, who proposed to move the Maritime Department from de Cádiz to San Fernando.

