

Chapels of Guadalupe



Preamble of devotion

El C.E.I.P. “*Reyes Católicos*” has been one of the 32 participating centres in the corporate citizenship programme of Samsung Smart School Project in collaboration with Education, Culture and Sport Ministry. The main aim of this programme is to develop new technologies based developing Task- Based Approach to reduce the digital gap and to facilitate the learning.

The chosen topic for this project was “ *Chapels, Farms and Mill of Guadalupe* ”. Our students’ challenge was to travel in time until the Middle Ages to know this heritage of Guadalupe. Students had looked for information about its localization, its use, the historical period to which they belonged and the importance of them for inhabitants of Guadalupe.

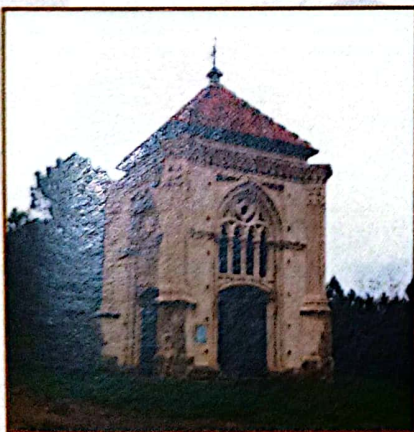
This investigation has been supported by the use of new technologies and it has been oriented towards a final task: some booklet, both in digital and paper support, in English and Spanish. They also include QR codes with geolocalization of this places as well as some videos using sign language

This project has won the prize '*Grandes Profes, Grandes Iniciativas*', en la categoría *Premio Especial Samsung a la transformación digital en el aula* de la Fundación AtresMedia, in collaboration with Santillana y Samsung.

Introduction

Chapels, also known as shrines, were religious monuments. They were usually located at entrances or exits of villages where a cross or image was placed. The custom of raising memorial crosses fostered the Christian piety. It was developed in Guadalupe because it was an important village of pilgrimage. From these chapels, pilgrims could see the monastery and they knelt thanking God for having achieved the goal of pilgrimage.

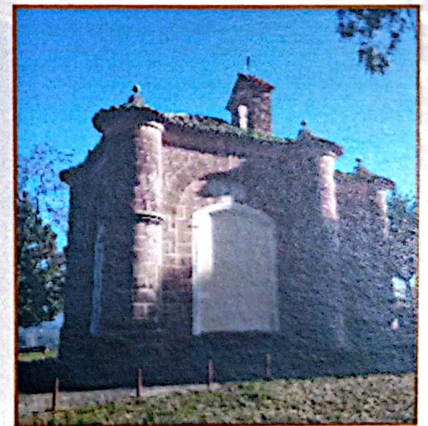
The three chapels or shrines of Guadalupe (Holy Cross or Chapel of El Humilladero, Chapel of San Blas and Chapel of Santa Catalina) have the same characteristics.



Chapel of El Humilladero.



Chapel of Santa Catalina.



Chapel of San Blas.

Chapel of El Humilladero

Localization

The Chapel of El Humilladero, whose real name is Holy Cross, is located in Altamira Hill about 4 kilometres from Guadalupe (Cáceres) on the road that links the town with Navalmoral de la Mata.



Façade of the Chapel of El Humilladero.

It is located about 2,2 km from the Monastery in straight line on Brama Hill. It is an impressive scenery because it is the first place, where pilgrims, who arrived from the North, could see the Royal Monastery of Guadalupe.



View from the Chapel of El Humilladero.

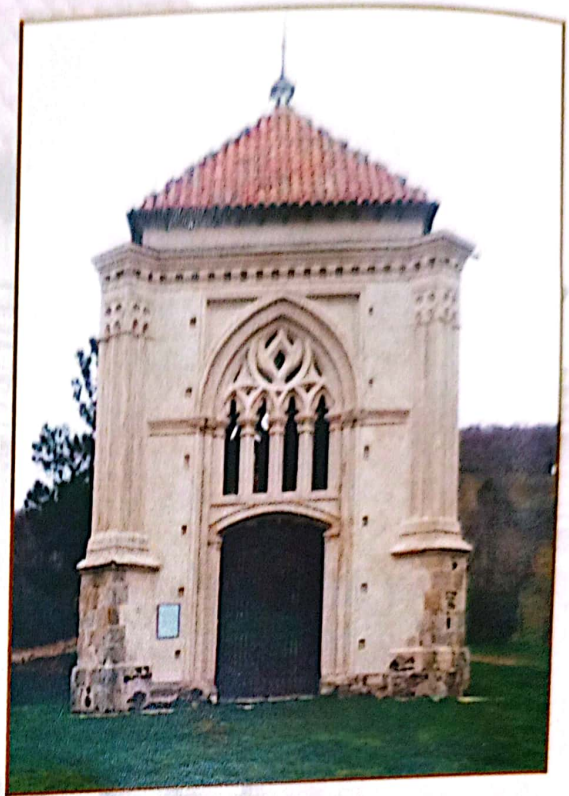
Geolocalization of the place.



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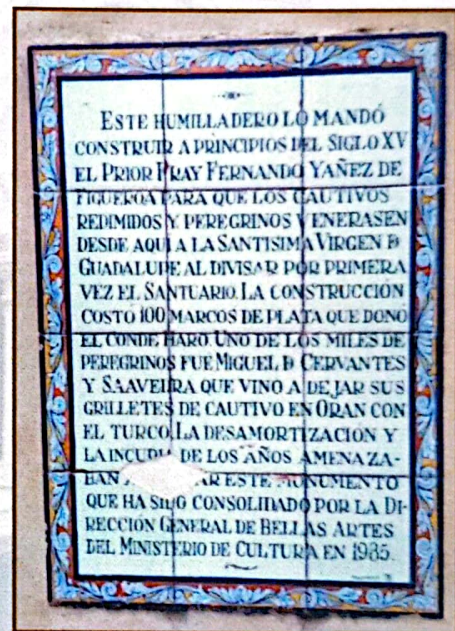
History

The Chapel of El Humilladero or Holy Cross was built at the beginning of the XV century (1406) by Brother Yáñez de Figueroa. The aim was that redeemed prisoners and pilgrims could worship the image of Santísima Virgen de Guadalupe.

This Chapel was the first place to achieve redemption after praying to Santa María de Guadalupe. Some of them wore shackles that oppressed them in Muslim lands.

The Chapel of el Humilladero was visited by countless pilgrims during centuries. Besides, it was visited by famous figures such as Miguel de Cervantes, who offered the chains after his liberation from Algiers.

It was declared a National Monument in 1931 and later a Monument of Cultural Interest.



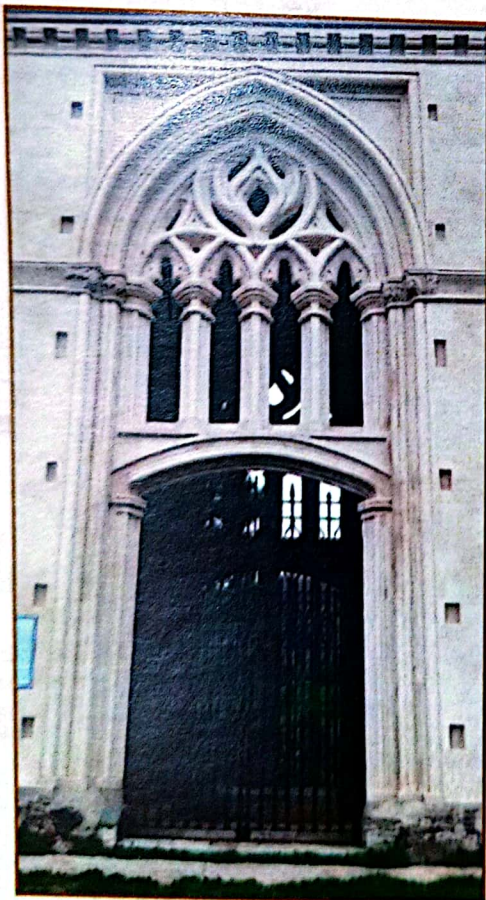
Ceramic with information about the history of the Chapel.

Sign Language Video.

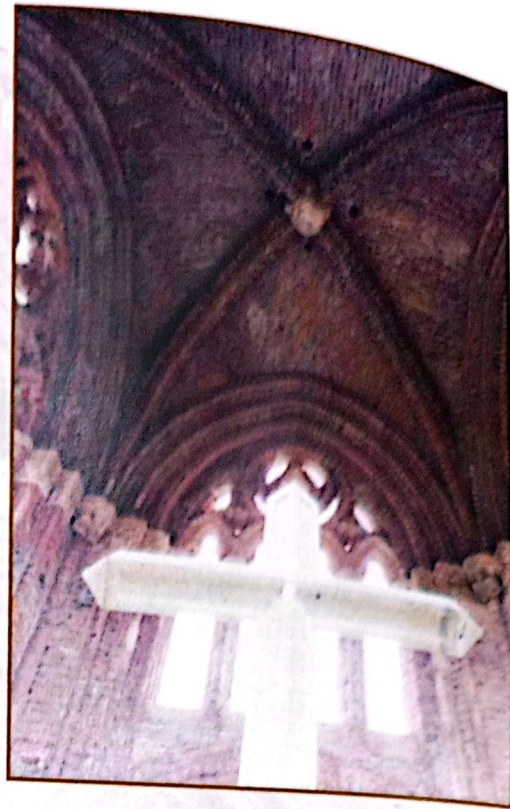


Description

The Chapel of El Humilladero is a building with the same Gothic- Mudejar style of ashlar masonry and brick as the Small Temple of the cloister of the Monastery of Guadalupe. It was probably made by Brother Juan de Sevilla. In the centre, there was an altar and on its ribbed vault, there was a big cross and polychrome tiles.



Upper pointed targeted arch and lower diminished arch.



Vault and Cross.

The building has a square floor and it is symmetrical. The first body has doors with diminished arches. Above them, there is the main body with a Gothic pointed targeted arch framed by an alfiz. In its blind walls, there is a friese with moulded brick intetwining arches and a rose window. It was built by stone and brick. The granite stone was used as ashlar stone for the base and the brick was used in the rest of the building.

Chapel of Santa Catalina

Localization

It is located over hillside Pico Agudo about 750 metres. Here, there is a small plateau where some historical access roads to Guadalupe are located (Trujillo and Berzocana) as well as drovers' road that goes from San Blas to Miramontes



Chapel of Santa Catalina.

Geolocalization of the place.



You can arrive at this place taking an old road from Cañamero called Mirabel Road. It begins in the old Guadalupe road, close to Martinete Mill and it crosses the river through the bridge of Cañamero. Next to the Chapel, this road splits into two historical roads: Cañamero road and Berzocana road.

History

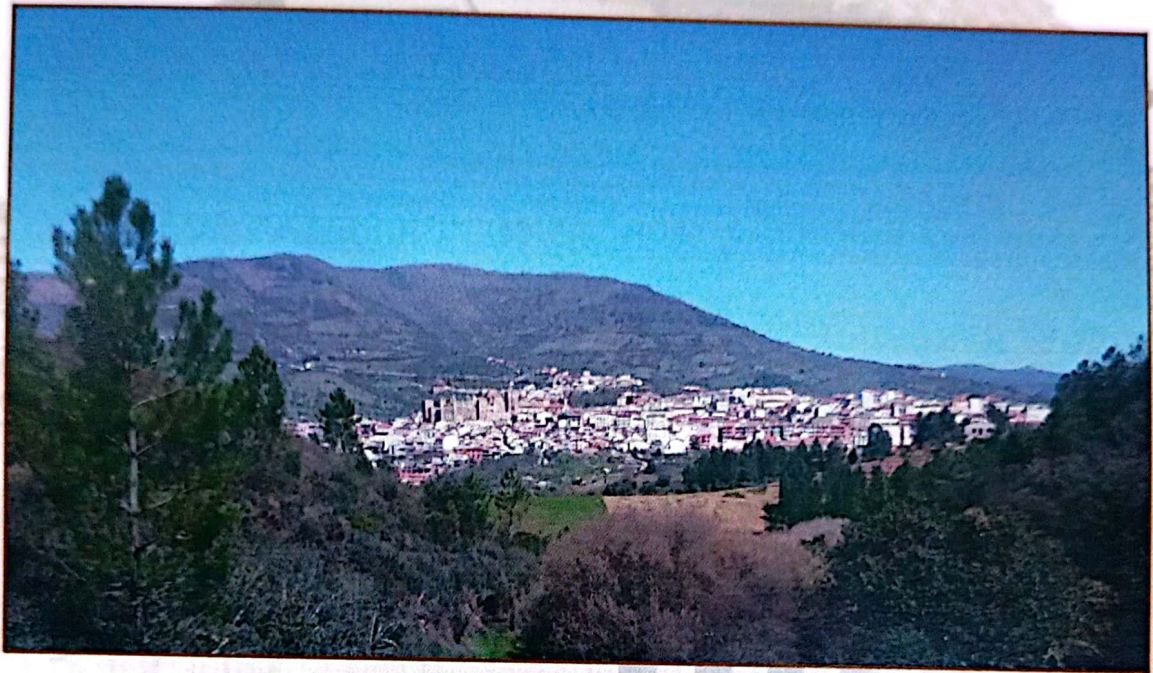
This shrine was built in the XVI century by Brother Juan de Siruela (1515- 1519).

Due to the monastic secularization (1835- 1908), it was abandoned and walls were crashed. They were almost demolished until Franciscan Order (1976) during the priory Brother Javier Beltrán Arrieta, Guadalupe's priest. He reformed it and he finished in 1978. It coincided with Saint Catalina's enthronement during the priory Brother Daniel Maya García.



Image of Santa Catalina.

This chapel is opened to workship and it belongs to Guadalupe's parish. It is the first place where pilgrims, who arrived from West, could see the Royal Monastery of Guadalupe.



View of Guadalupe from Santa Catalina.

Sign Language Video



Description

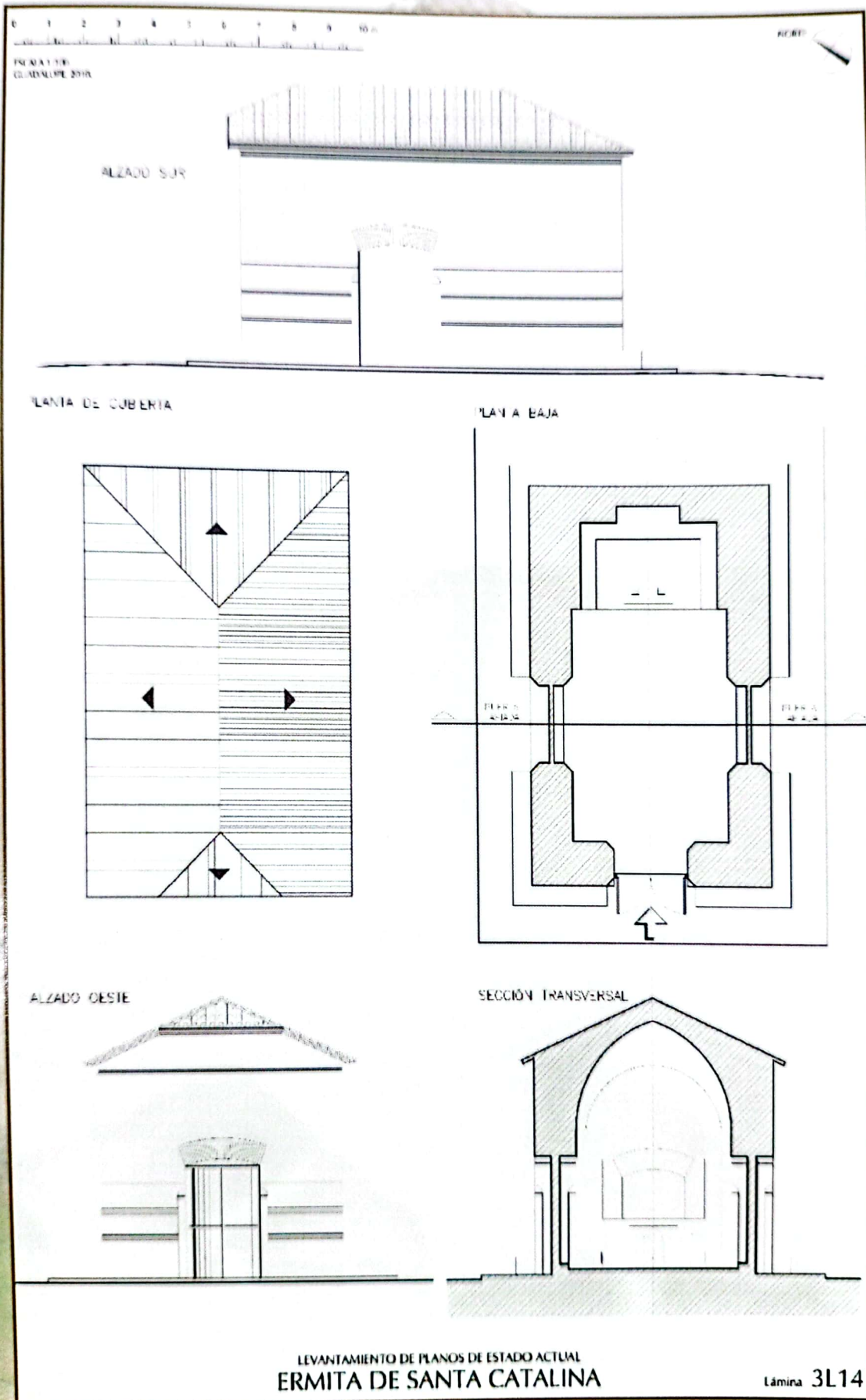
This chapel has a Gothic style with Mudejar elements. Its floor is almost square with two doors or hollows with segmental arches. The two side doors are bricked up and at the bottom, the apse of the Church was widened. From the outside, it seems to have only one nave with four- gabled roof.

Inside the chapel, there are two vaults. One of them is in the nave and it is covered with a painted barrel vault. The second one is in the presbitery and it has a half- barrel vault and a low height that shows it later development



Main façade of the Chapel.

Plan of the Chapel of Santa Catalina.



Chapel of San Blas.

Localization

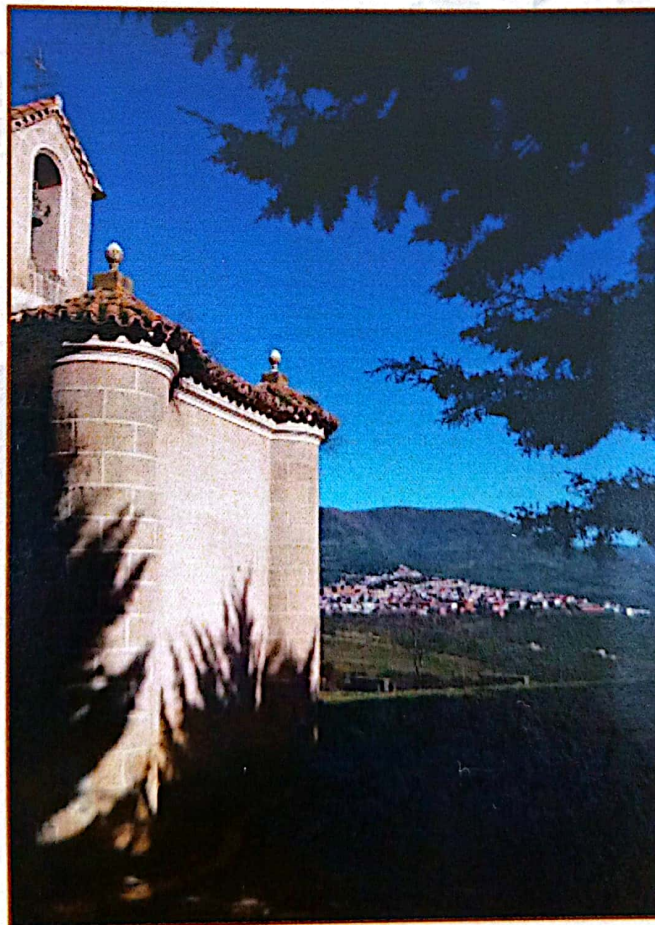
The Chapel of San Blas is located in the township of Guadalupe, about 2 kilometres from the South of the Monastery directly above on a hill at the crossroads.



Chapel of San Blas.

You can arrive at this place from Guadalupe along San Blas's glen and path. It is taken in the old road of Guadalupe, in the area of Martinete Mill. The path and glen cross the bridge on Guadalupe river. Over 350 kilometres, it coincides with the path of this town. From here, it is separated and it heads from South- East to the Chapel of San Blas.

Geolocalization of the place.



View of the village from San Blas.

History

It is opened to workship and it belongs to Guadalupe's parish. When pilgrims who travelled to Guadalupe along San Blas old road (south road), it was the first place where they could see the Monastery. The same happened with the Chapel of El Humilladero and Chapel of Santa Catalina. Therefore, these chapels have a milestone function in the acces to Guadalupe. They also match crossroads.



Image of San Blas.

In this place, there is the main road to San Blas and it coincides with the glen that has the same name. Moreover, there is a secondary road which leads to the Chapel of Santa Catalina and it is possible to take Cañamero road or Berzocarna road.

At first, this chapel was dedicated to San Sebastián as it is shown in an engraving picture made by Antón de Wyngaerde (1567) and dedicated to Felipe II. It was affirmed by Father Talavera some years later in the first pages of his work. Here, it can be read as the three chapels (Holy Cross, Santa Catalina and San Sebastián) were commonly called shrines and they were raised in honor and memory of Sovereign Virgin.

On February 3rd , San Blas' pilgrimage takes place, he is the patron of throat's diseases.

Sign Language Video



Description

It has a Gothic style and it is registered in the Heritage Inventory of Extremadura from the XVI century. This chapel has only only body and huge apse, attached to the East side. The main aim was to show the altar with the ancient image from which the chapel derives its name. The navy has a square floor and it is covered with a ribbed vault and pointed arches. The apse is also square and it also has a ribbed vault in a lower level. Navy's vaults and the apse are separated by an arch.

The only access is the door which is oriented towards the South. However, it has two side doors that are bricked up. The arches in the door are segmental and they are made by moulded bricks. They are framed within half- pointed arches introduced in the walls.



General view of the chapel.

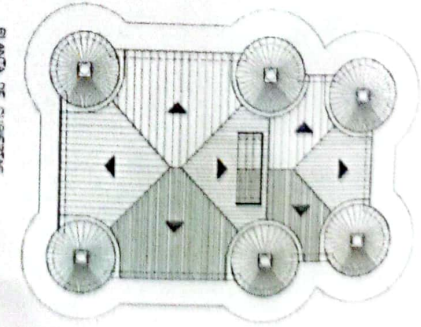
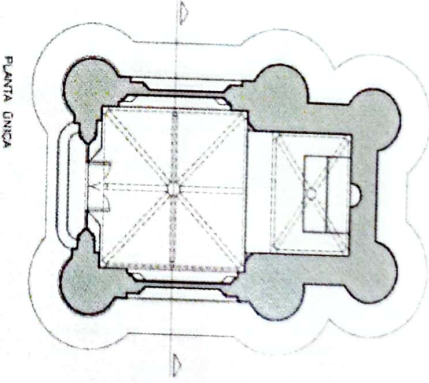
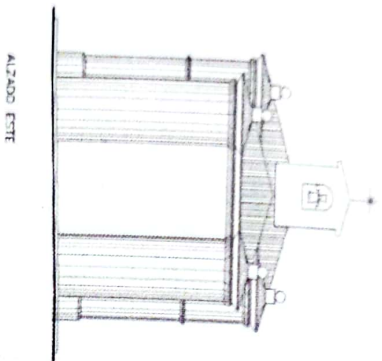
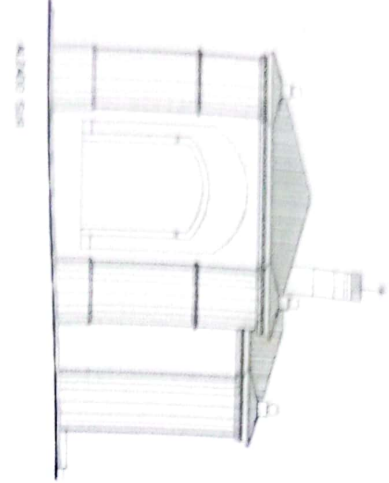
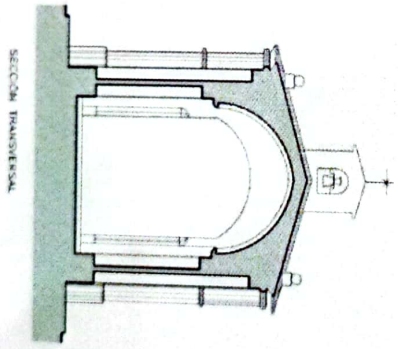
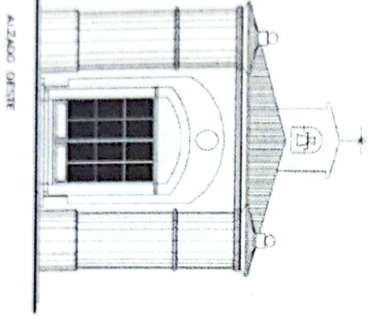
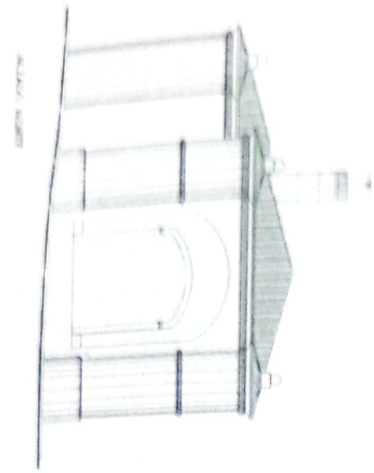
In the same way that the Chapel of Santa Catalina, it is built with quartzite and slate stone masonry. It is a very common construction in Guadalupe. Vaults, arches from doors, some corners and specific places are built with brick. The material which covers it is the tile.

Outside the building, it has a sgraffito plastering in lime imitating the ashlar. It was the result of its restoration in 1945 by Father Claudio López, Guadalupe's parish. He made a deep restoration of the Chapel and he added the apse or presbitery where he placed a ceramic altarpiece frontal made in Seville. It represented a scene of the Saint with the shields of the Chapel, of the Order of the Hieronymites and Franciscans.



Details of the ceramic altar frontal.

Plan of the Chapel of San Blas.



LEVANTAMIENTO DE PLANOS DE ESTADO ACTUAL
ERMITA DE SAN BLAS

Laminas 31.15

Special thanks to:

To Mayor of Guadalupe, Don Felipe Sánchez Barba, by his collaboration and willingness along this project

To our Priest Mr. Manuel Tahoces Fernández, who facilitated the access to the Chapels of San Blas and Santa Catalina.

To Mr. José Carlos Salcedo Hernández, who offered us his doctoral thesis in an disinterested way, his plans appears in this brochure.

To Doña Esther Montes Audije, sign language interpreter.

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Colaboration:

Ayuntamiento



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*This booklet has been made by teachers and students of
C.E.I.P. "Reyes Católicos" (Guadalupe).*

