

[www.montefrio.org](http://www.montefrio.org)

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**Patronato Provincial de Turismo de Granada**

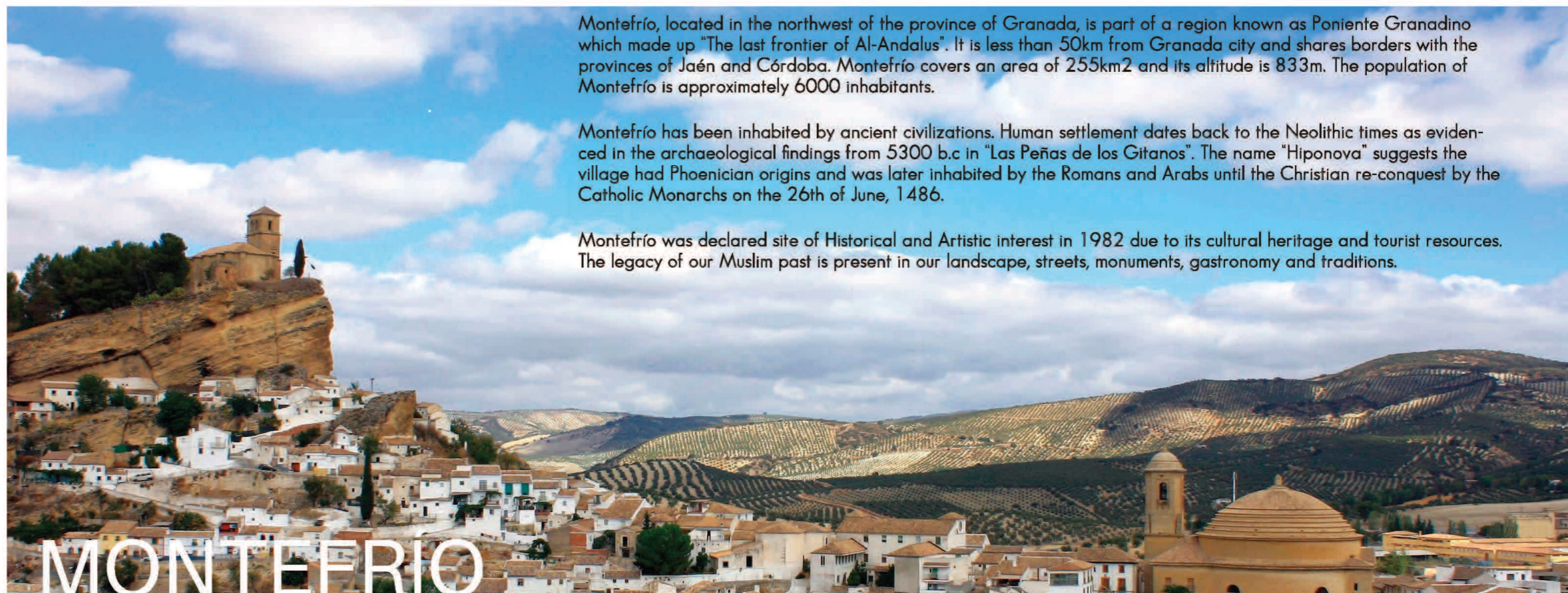
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*Montefrío, one of the top 10 towns with the best views in the world,  
according to National Geographic*

Montefrío, located in the northwest of the province of Granada, is part of a region known as Poniente Granadino which made up "The last frontier of Al-Andalus". It is less than 50km from Granada city and shares borders with the provinces of Jaén and Córdoba. Montefrío covers an area of 255km<sup>2</sup> and its altitude is 833m. The population of Montefrío is approximately 6000 inhabitants.

Montefrío has been inhabited by ancient civilizations. Human settlement dates back to the Neolithic times as evidenced in the archaeological findings from 5300 b.c in "Las Peñas de los Gitanos". The name "Hipopona" suggests the village had Phoenician origins and was later inhabited by the Romans and Arabs until the Christian re-conquest by the Catholic Monarchs on the 26th of June, 1486.

Montefrío was declared site of Historical and Artistic interest in 1982 due to its cultural heritage and tourist resources. The legacy of our Muslim past is present in our landscape, streets, monuments, gastronomy and traditions.



MONTEFRÍO

PONIENTE  
granada

*Montefrío*  
*En todos tus sentidos*



JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA  
CONSEJERÍA DE TURISMO Y DEPORTE



Diputación  
de Granada  
Avanzamos Juntos

Andalucía

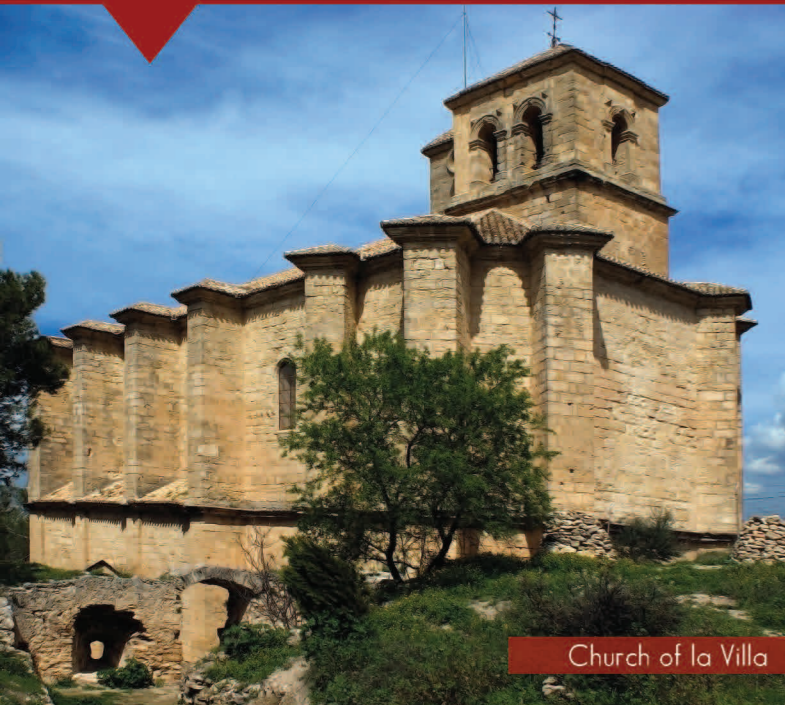


Granada



*Montefrío*  
*En todos tus sentidos*

## MONUMENTS IN MONTEFRÍO



Church of la Villa

### CHURCH OF LA VILLA

This church of Gothic and Renaissance features was designed by Diego de Siloé.

At present it houses "El Centinela" The last frontier of Al-Andalus interpretation centre. It is an interactive museum which enables better understanding of different aspects related to the last Arab frontier, viewed from the perspective of western Granada.

### CHURCH OF LA ENCARNACIÓN

It is a magnificent representation of Granada neoclassical architecture. The church was built at the end of the 18th century by the architect Francisco Aguado based on plans drawn by Domingo Luis de Monteagudo. The designer had been a disciple of Ventura Rodríguez. This church was inspired on the Pantheon of Agrippa-Adriano in Rome.



Church of La Encarnación

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### CHURCH OF SAN SEBASTIÁN

This Renaissance style church was built from stone ashlars in the 16th century. It has a façade with round arch and pediment. Religious activity ceased when the church of La Encarnación was constructed. This building was bought by the Town Hall in 1940 and at first it was used as a grain storehouse. After restoration, it housed the public Health Centre and later the olive resources offices. Nowadays it has become the local Music School.

### CONVENT OF SAN ANTONIO

It was built outside the town walls on the hillside of Cerro del Calvario, in the area known as Fuente de Illora. The land had been donated by the Town Hall. The cloister was the spiritual centre of the whole structure, as it was typical in Franciscan convents. The church was situated on one side. The common premises were laid out around the cloister: the refectory, the ante refectory, the novitiate room, the chapterhouse. The cells were on the second floor. The convent had also a large vegetable garden called "La Capellanía" and a place for grain storage.

### ARAB FORTRESS

It was built in 1352 under the rule of Yusuf I in Granada. The design was made by the same architect of the Arab Alcazaba of Alhambra. Even though there are no plans of the castle, it is known it originally had a large stone keep, three parade grounds and two spacious water tanks. Aben Ismael III, a prince supported by The Aben-cerrajes, lived in this fortress for seven years.

### CHURCH OF SAN ANTONIO

This church is part of the Franciscan convent of San Antonio which was built in the outskirts of town, very close to the Cerro del Calvario. It was financed by some noblemen of that time.

The construction started in 1737 and finished in 1763. It's said that the original designer of the plans was a member of the order and a pupil of Hurtado. It was dedicated to San Antonio de Padua. The church was built in a late baroque style with renaissance walls.

The exterior part has a solid appearance. It is made of limestone ashlars. A square tower divided into four sections stands out. At the top, there is a bell tower crowned by a pointed roof of glazed tiles.



Church of San Antonio

### TOWN HALL

The building, built as a private palace in the 18th century, was subsequently purchased by the local council in 1947 to house the Town Hall.

### HOSPITAL SAN JUAN DE LOS REYES

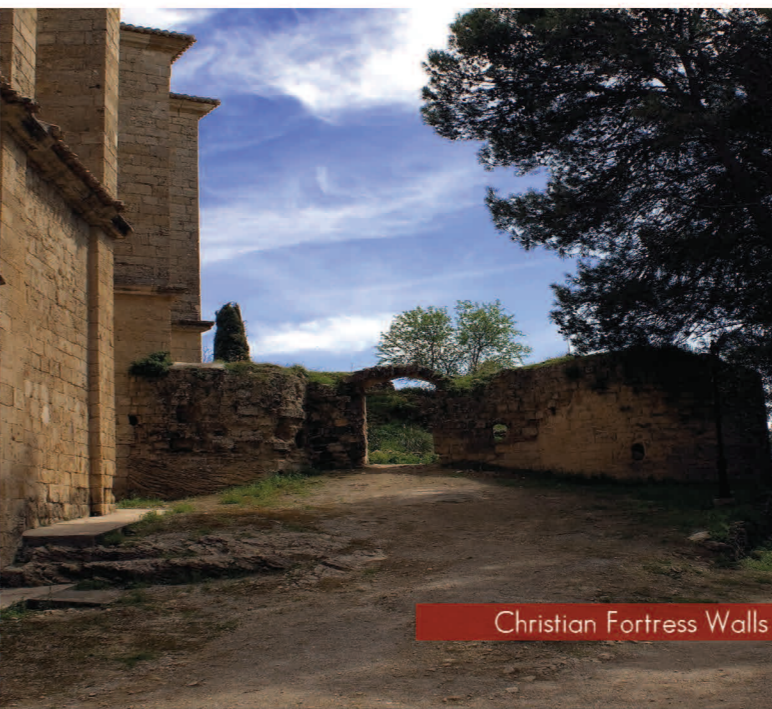
This old house with bell gable is one of the oldest in town. It belonged to Don Juan de Carrión who donated the building to serve as a hospital after his death.

### PÓSITO

This Neo-Classic building from the 18th century was built as a cereal storehouse and it was also designed by Francisco Aguado. Nowadays it houses the local Cultural Centre.

### CASA DE LOS OFICIOS

This administrative building was built in the 16th century in order to host the old Town Hall. At present it houses the Tourist Office.



Christian Fortress Walls