

SIRUELA

HERMITAGE OF THE CALVARIO (SIRUELA, BADAJOZ)

DESCRIPTION

The Hermitage of the Calvario is located about 500 metres from the Iglesia Parroquial de Nuestra Señora de la Antigua, near the urban centre of Siruela. Its proximity to the historic quarter makes it part of the locality's urban and devotional landscape, integrating it into the group of hermitages that historically shaped the municipality's religious life. It is a small and sober building, representative of the traditional popular religious architecture of the comarca of La Siberia.

HISTORY

The hermitage owes its name to the devotion to Jesús Nazareno, the central figure historically linked to the temple.

According to Francisco Antonio Rey in his historical survey, the exact foundation date of the hermitage is 1626, a fact that allows the building's origin to be chronologically placed within the context of the expansion of rural and urban hermitages in Extremadura during the Early Modern Age.

The existence of this hermitage belongs to a period in which Siruela came to have a significant number of popular religious buildings distributed throughout the urban centre and surrounding municipality, reflecting the intense spiritual and charitable life historically developed in the locality. Traditional sources also indicate that the temple was linked to charitable and welfare functions aimed at people with limited economic resources, adding a social dimension to its strictly religious role.

HISTORICAL-ARTISTIC DESCRIPTION

The Ermita del Calvario follows the model of traditional religious construction characteristic of the comarca of La Siberia. It presents a simple structure, composed of a single nave covered by a vault, following functional and austere architectural schemes characteristic of rural hermitages from the 17th and 18th centuries.

The building lacks major ornamental elements, with constructive sobriety and the use of popular architectural solutions adapted to basic liturgical needs predominating. Its interest lies mainly in its historical, devotional and ethnographic value, as well as in its integration within the traditional religious heritage of Siruela.

RELEVANT FIGURES RELATED TO THE POI

Francisco Antonio Rey is relevant as a documentary source for providing the historical reference that establishes the exact foundation date of the hermitage in 1626. The devotion to Jesús Nazareno likewise constitutes the main symbolic and religious reference linked to the building.

MOVABLE HERITAGE

Nevertheless, the temple has traditionally been linked to the worship and devotion of Jesús Nazareno, and therefore must have housed images and liturgical elements related to this devotion.

INTANGIBLE HERITAGE

The Ermita del Calvario forms part of the religious and cultural memory of Siruela, historically associated with popular devotion surrounding Jesús Nazareno.

Its survival to the present day constitutes a significant testimony to the traditional forms of popular religiosity in the comarca, as well as to the importance that hermitages held in the spiritual, social and charitable organisation of rural communities in Extremadura.

LOCATION MAP



GRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION



Exterior image of the Ermita del Calvario. © ARZOBISPADO DE TOLEDO. TOLEDO. ESPAÑA



Detail of the large crosses on the side and rear walls of the hermitage.
© ARZOBISPADO DE TOLEDO. TOLEDO. ESPAÑA



Image of the Cristo del Calvario inside the hermitage. © ARZOBISPADO DE TOLEDO. TOLEDO. ESPAÑA



Interior of the hermitage, with a simple floor plan. © ARZOBISPADO DE TOLEDO. TOLEDO. ESPAÑA