



Coin

is considered the head of the Guadalquivir Valley. It is located 36 kilometers southwest of the city of Málaga and only 20 minutes from the Costa del Sol.

Being located halfway between the Mediterranean Sea and the interior of Andalusia has some geographical features that give it a privileged situation.

Outstanding places of singular beauty such as **Albuquerque, Barranco Blanco, Los Llanos del Nacimiento, Sierra Negra, Alpujata o Sierra Gorda.**

The irrigated vegetables gardens occupy a large part of the field, maintaining the cultivation of seasonal products that can be purchased directly from the farmers in the **Mercado Agroalimentario** every weekend. This is possible thanks to the spring **El Nacimiento**, whose waters have been used since time immemorial for both irrigation and supply of the population.



TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE

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OPENING HOURS

Tuesday to Friday, from 9.30 am to 1.30 pm

From 5 pm to 7.30 pm (summer) From 4 pm to 6.30 pm (winter)

Saturday, from 10 am to 1.30 pm



Trinitarian Tower

XVII century
Triangular floor





One year after making this donation, both alone priests founded in it a convent of Trinitarians “calzados”, where “Santo Cristo de la Vera Cruz” was venerated

In the middle of the XVII century the convent was moved to the site where today we can see its last remains, the tower.

The convent was left by the Trinitarian order as a result of the religious goods confiscation during the Mendizábal’s government in 1835 and it was returned to the church afterwards. The Franciscan Fathers order took charge of it and they turned it into a school

In the previous years to the Civil War, the convent was looted and burned down, where carvings of great historical value got lost

Owing to the terrible state after these incidents, the church was demolished and the convent rooms were used as a school..

Fotografías cedidas por la Asociación Fotógrafos de Matagallar

The triangular tower is the only part of this unique building that is conserved and we can see actually. Due to the fact that all the rest of the building has disappeared, it is evident that the tower was composed of three parts very different: At the bottom, proof of the height to which convent’s facade was.

The second part towered over of the roof and was connected through a door with the missing building.

The third one was adorned profusely with embossed columns that frame the openings for the bells and a frieze of classic style that is composed of triglyphs and ceramic metopes which crown the building and it is useful transition to get to the spectacular roof that was designed based on glazed ceramics, typical of Coín, and there is a forge vane at the top that still retains a deer, symbol of the Trinitarian order.

Nestled at the foot of La Cruz Street, the uniqueness of the symbolism of its triangular floor offers only two Andalusian parallels:

- The tower of the church of Santa Ana in Archidona.
- The tower of the Convent of Moroccans in Écija.

The primitive origin of the Trinitarians Convent of Coín is in “Cerro de Los Ángeles”. The Catholic Monarchs ordered the construction of a hermitage to the virgin of the same name for hers worship and veneration.

Under the authorization of the Queen Doña Juana in 1504, the charitable Redeemers’ Institute was founded in this place, which was managed by some religious hermits of “la Sagrada Orden de la Santísima Trinidad de los Calzados”. In exchange, the Queen donated them “la ermita de nuestra señora de los Ángeles”.

