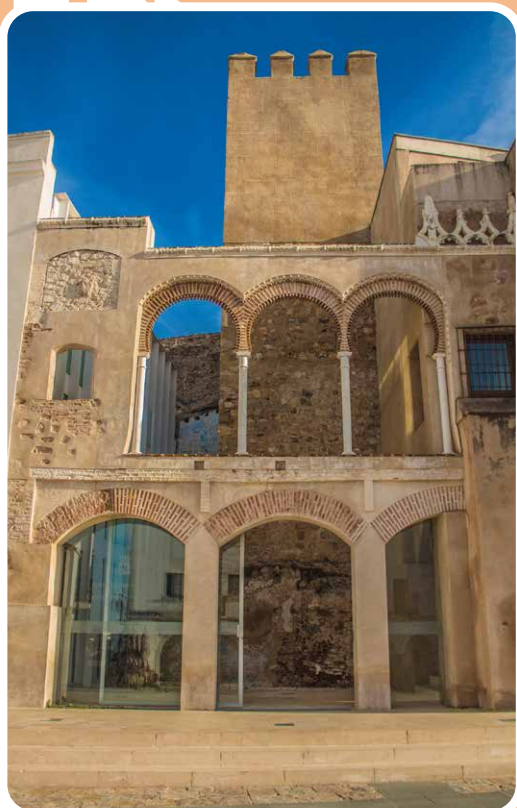


Badajoz has been and is a changing city. It does not display a single trait which unifies its urban landscape, being more characteristic for its diversity and the heterogeneous mixture of small pieces of different styles and periods. Thus, the popular features of its oldest house co-exist with the modernist accents of the homes of the local bourgeoisie. Alongside the old monasteries and churches, which still remain in its old but lively streets and squares, stand new facades which have emerged in a city undergoing constant renovation.



Old buildings in the Plaza Alta

## HOW TO COVER THE ROUTE WITH THE SQUARES AND UNIQUE BUILDINGS OF BADAJOZ

We advise you follow the indicated itinerary, on a route through the Old Town which begins and ends at the **Tourist Information Office of the Mudejar Houses**, from which you can easily reach all these places. Admission to the interior of some of the houses, given the particular nature of these buildings, is often limited.

Before starting the tour covering the Squares and Unique Buildings we advise you to visit either of the **Tourist Information Offices** for further information.

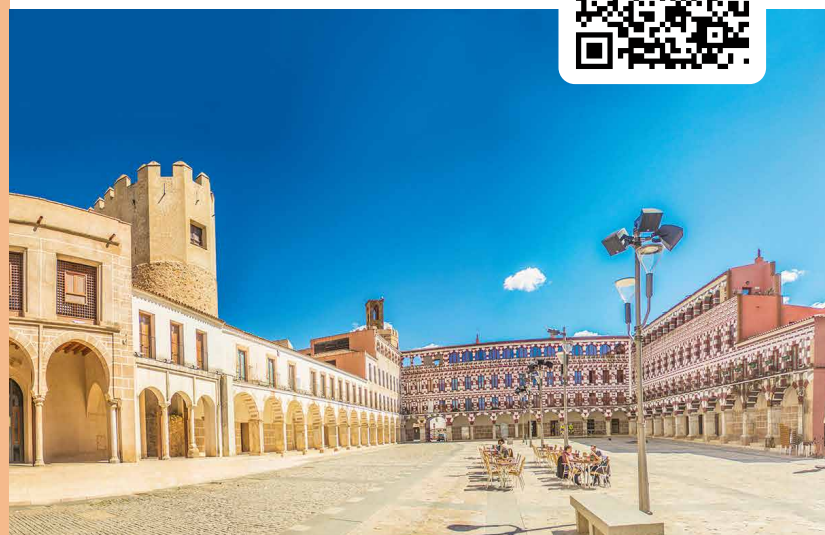


### TOURIST OFFICE OF THE MUDEJAR HOUSES

Plaza de San José, 18  
Telf: (+34) 924 201 369  
e-mail: [casasmudejares@aytobadajoz.es](mailto:casasmudejares@aytobadajoz.es)

### MUNICIPAL TOURIST OFFICE

Telf: (+34) 924 224 981  
e-mail: [turismo@aytobadajoz.es](mailto:turismo@aytobadajoz.es)  
[WWW.TURISMOBADAJOZ.ES](http://WWW.TURISMOBADAJOZ.ES)



## ROUTE OF THE SQUARES Y UNIQUE BUILDINGS OF BADAJOZ

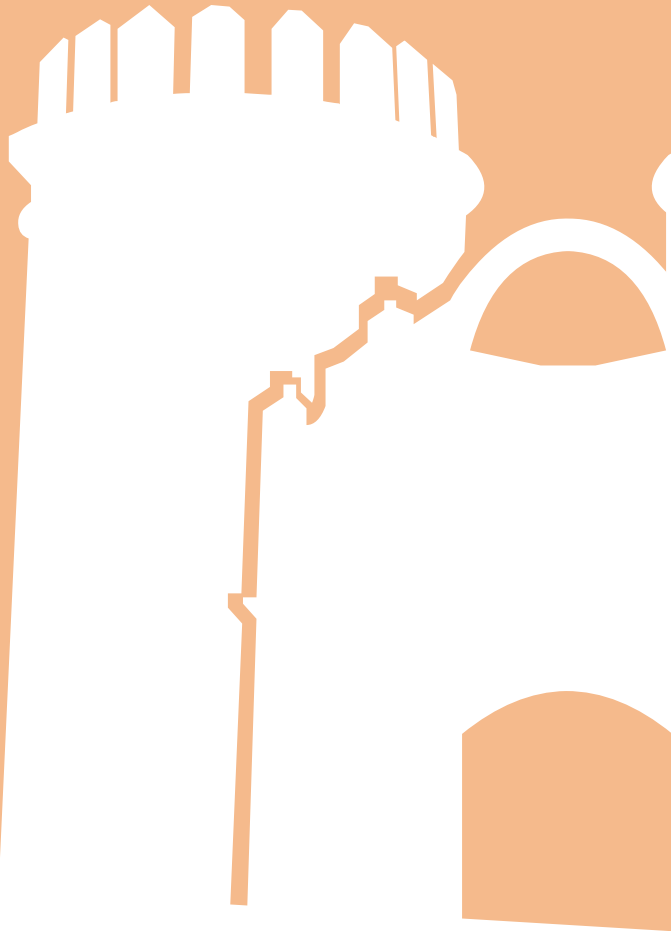


Ayuntamiento de Badajoz  
Concejalía de Turismo



elijoBadajoz

# SMALL TREASURES HIDDEN IN THE STREETS OF A CITY FULL OF LIFE



## 1 PALACE OF LOS FIGUEROA

A fortified house built in the second half of the 15th century by Bartolomé Sanchez de Badajoz, the King's Treasurer, and his wife Elvira de Aguilar, related to the Badajoz branch of the Figueroa family. From the 17th century onwards it had a military use, as an artillery store and, in the late 18th century, as the barracks of the Extremadura Regiment, under the command of the 6th Count of La Roca.



## 4 PLAZA ALTA

In the Middle Ages the undeveloped open area next to the Capitol gate was the location of the bazaar and market. The Jewish quarter of the city was located around it. In 1699 Bishop Marín de Rodezno financed the reform promoted by the council, with the construction on the southern side of three arcaded buildings, decorated with sgraffito with geometrical motifs. Between 1899 and 1970 a covered market was set up, which has now been moved to the University Campus.



## 2 PLAZA DE SAN JOSÉ

Plaza de San José was built in the area next to the citadel wall, beside its main entrance, the Capitol gate. From the 15th century onwards it was permitted to build arcaded houses here, from which those known as the Mudéjar Houses survive. In the 16th century houses were built adjoining the wall, where the prison was located. These were conserved until the late 20th century. Plaza de San José was separated from the Plaza Alta by the construction of the Arc of El Peso in 1664.



## 5 OLD CITY HALL

It is an early 16th-century construction, a period when buildings attached to the wall were permitted. The first City Hall was located there until the Council moved into Campo de San Juan, its current location, in 1979. The royal coat-of-arms painted onto its walls remains inside.



## 3 MUDEJAR HOUSES

Dating back to the 16th century. Regarded as the oldest conserved residential houses in Badajoz. They have an outstanding arcade with reused Visigoth elements and pointed windows. The inner courtyard conserves the remains of a fountain and a water channel from a garden dating back to the Islamic era.



## 6 HOME OF MORALES

Although this building is popularly known as the residence of the painter Luis de Morales, there is nothing to confirm that the owners in the early 17th century had any relationship with this surname. During the Portuguese Restoration War it was the residence of the General of the Artillery. Recently refurbished, it now houses the City Museum.



## 7 PLAZA DE SANTA MARÍA

This newly-created square opposite the entrance to the City Museum takes its name from the old square which stood opposite the facade of Church of Santa María, when it was the chapel of the College of the Jesuitas.



## 8 PLAZA DE LA SOLEDAD

It has its origins in the smaller square (plazuela) of La Soledad, opposite the first chapel of the Lady of La Soledad, built in the 17th century where La Giralda building stands today. Other buildings in the Historicist style built in the early 20th century make this square one of the highlights of the city. A statue of the singer Porrina de Badajoz evokes the songs dedicated to the Lady of La Soledad as she is paraded during Holy Week. Semana Santa.



## 9 ÁLVAREZ HOUSE

The building takes its name from its first owner and promoter Juan Álvarez and building began in 1914. Its construction is attributed to the master builder Adel Pinna. It is notable for its harmonious composition, in which window openings and projecting balconies are complemented by elegant decoration with floral and hunting motifs, heirs to the Modernist style prevailing in other cities at the time.



## 10 LAS TRES CAMPANAS

The commercial stores of the Ramallo family began their activity in 1899. They suffered a fire in 1912 and were rebuilt between 1916 and 1921 by Adel Pinna in accordance with a project by the engineer Francisco "Curro" Franco Pineda. They take their name from the bells of the clock located on its roof. Its interior boasts delicate wooden period furniture and the lift, the successor to the first built in the city.



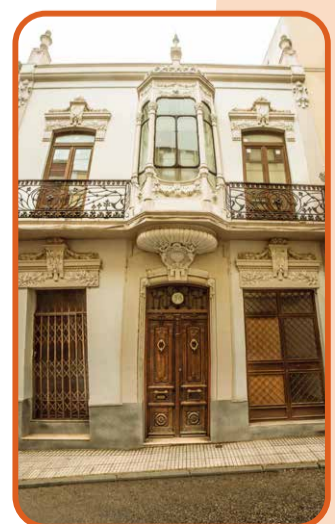
## 11 LA GIRALDA

It was built in several stages between 1923 and 1933, in accordance with the project by Luciano Delage Villegas. When the old hermitage of La Soledad was demolished, the area in the corner, designed by Rodolfo Martínez, was added and perfectly integrated into it. Built in the Historicist neo-Moorish style, the building had residential and commercial purposes, as it housed La Giralda warehouses on its lower floors and the house of the owner and promoter, Manuel Cancho Moreno, on the upper two.



## 12 RAMALLO HOUSE

This is the building with the clearest Modernist influence in the city. The decoration stretches through the house, especially the courtyard and the main hall, which retains period furniture. The decoration of plant motifs in the large observatory is outstanding, as is that of the entrance gate.



## 13 MARKET OF SANTA ANA

Designed in 1937 by the municipal architect Rodolfo Martínez, it was used as the neighbourhood market. Its shape is in keeping with its function, with basements for cold chambers and the stands arranged along the axis of the building, leaving the open exterior corridors for the movement of people. Although it is built of reinforced concrete, it has a surprisingly light and airy feel. It has now been restored as the Public Library.



## 14 PLAZA DE ESPAÑA

The central point of the city throughout its history, the old Campo de San Juan is still a meeting place and leisure area. The cathedral and the municipal palace open their doors onto this square, upon which some of the main streets of the old town of the city converge. A sculpture of the Badajoz painter Luis de Morales by the sculptor Gabino Amaya has stood in the centre of the square since 1925.



## 15 MUNICIPAL PALACE

After a first palace was built in this location in 1799 on the initiative of the General and Commander of the City, Carlos Wite y Pau, it was completely refurbished in 1852, the time from which the current palace dates. Along with its classicist facade the Plenary Hall is particularly interesting, richly decorated with paintings by the artist Manuel Montesinos.



## 16 ÁLVAREZ BUIZA HOUSE

This is the most outstanding work in the city in the Andalusian regionalist style he introduced into Badajoz. In addition to the harmonious arrangement of the windows on the facade, it stands out for its extensive use of decorations with glazed tiles, iron bars and exposed brick. Today it is the home of the Association of Surveyors.



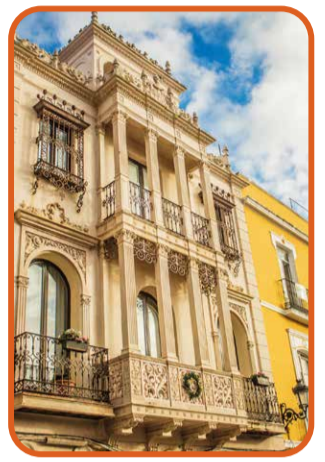
## 17 PLAZA DE CERVANTES

It occupies the site of the old church of San Andrés, demolished in the 19th century. In the centre of the square, with beautiful cobbles in the Portuguese tradition with geometrical motifs, the sculpture of the painter Zurbarán was built in 1930, the work of the renowned Alburquerque artist Aurelio Cabrera. Facades of several prominent buildings with eclectic styles from the first half of the last century look out onto the square, such as the Casa Puebla and the Hotel Cervantes.



## 18 PUEBLA HOUSE

Built in 1921 based on a project by Manuel Martínez. Its facade looking onto Plaza Cervantes stands out for its lavish decoration, with the intermingling of classical motifs such as the pillars of the balconies, others of historical Hispanic tradition and others of a regionalist nature.



## 19 CONGRESS HALL

It was opened in 2006 in accordance with projects by the architects José Selgas and Lucía Cano. It stands in the space occupied by the former bullring, which used the inside of the San Roque Bastion of the bastioned fortifications, which undoubtedly gave it its circular shape. The use of synthetic materials which can be backlit, both inside and in the outer ring, is particularly interesting.



## 20 PLA GARAGE

With the advent of the car there emerged a new type of construction designed to be a repair workshop, petrol station and car park. Its function did not detract from the decoration of its facade in the prevailing style, late Modernist with the imprint of Adel Pinna in a project completed by the Seville architect Manuel Martínez in 1921.



## 21 HOSPITAL OF SAN SEBASTIÁN

It has its origins in the Hospital commissioned by Captain Sebastián Montero de Espinosa in 1639, which opened in 1700. With the addition of new properties a new project was completed by Diego de Villanueva, but it was not built until 1774 under the direction of the architect Nicolás de Morales Morgado. It has a fine classical facade.



## 22 SAN FRANCISCO PROMENADE

In 1836 embellishment work began on the old field de San Francisco, an open space opposite the former monastery. In 1894 the music stand was built and later the press stands, designed by the architect Rodolfo Martínez. The benches from that period decorated with glazed tiles and historical motifs were rebuilt during the last reform of the promenade.

