

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.



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ROUTE OF THE SQUARES AND UNIQUE BUILDINGS of Badajoz



Ayuntamiento de Badajoz
CONCEJALÍA DE TURISMO



iB!

BADAJOS 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.



●
**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.



2

PLAZA DE SAN JOSÉ

Plaza de San José was built in the area next to the citadel wall, beside its main entrance, the Capitel gate.



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.



4

PLAZA ALTA

In the Middle Ages the undeveloped open area next to the Capitel 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.



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.



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.



7

LA GALERA

The Galera building, dating from the 16th century, is attached to the Espantaperros tower. Its interior is made up of a large vaulted nave. On its facade, one of the oldest coats of arms of the city can be seen.



8

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.



9

PLAZA DE LA SOLEDAD

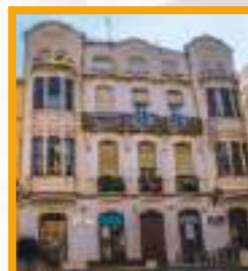
It has its origins in the smaller square (plazuela) of La Soledad, opposite the first chapel of the Lady of La Soledad, built in the 17th century where La Giralda building stands today.



10

ÁLVAZ HOUSE

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.



11

LAS TRES CAMPANAS

The commercial stores of the Ramallo family began their activity in 1899. They take their name from the bells of the clock located on its roof. Its interior boasts delicate wooden period furniture.



12

LA GIRALDA

It was built in several stages between 1923 and 1933, in accordance with the project by Luciano Delage Villegas y Rodolfo Martínez. Built in the Historicist neo-Moorish style, the building had dual function residential and commercial.



13

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.



14

MARKET OF SANTA ANA

Designed in 1937 it was used as the neighbourhood market. Although it is built of reinforced concrete, it has a surprisingly light and airy feel. The building houses the Santa Ana Municipal Public Library.



15

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.



16

MUNICIPAL PALACE

After a first palace was built in this location in 1799, 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.



17

ÁLVAZ 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.



18

PLAZA DE CERVANTES

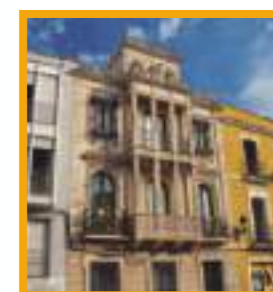
It occupies the site of the old church of San Andrés, demolished in the 19th century. In the centre of the square, with beautiful cobbles in the Portuguese tradition with geometrical motifs, the sculpture of the painter Zurbarán was built in 1930



19

PUEBLA HOUSE

Built in 1921. Its facade looking onto Plaza Cervantes stands out for its lavish decoration, with the intermingling of classical motifs, others of historical Hispanic tradition and others of a regionalist nature.



20

CONGRESS HALL

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.



21

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.



22

HOSPITAL OF SAN SEBASTIÁN

It has its origins in the Hospital commissioned by Captain Sebastián Montero de Espinosa in 1639, which opened in 1700. It has a fine classical facade.



23

SAN FRANCISCO PROMENADE

In 1836 embellishment work began on the old field of San Francisco, an open space opposite the former monastery. In 1894 the music stand was built and later the press stands and the tile benches.



i MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ROUTE

