

## HOW TO COVER THE ROUTE OF THE CHURCHES AND CONVENTS OF BADAJOZ

We advise you follow the indicated itinerary, a route through the Old Town of the city which begins and ends at the **Tourist Information Office of the Mudejar Houses**, from which you can easily reach all the stops on the route. Admission to their interior, given the nature of these buildings, is often limited to the timetable for the masses and is not possible in some cases. Before starting the tour we advise you to visit either of the **Tourist Information Offices** for further information.



### TOURIST OFFICE OF THE MUDEJAR HOUSES

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### MUNICIPAL TOURIST OFFICE

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# ROUTE OF THE CHURCHES AND CONVENTS of Badajoz

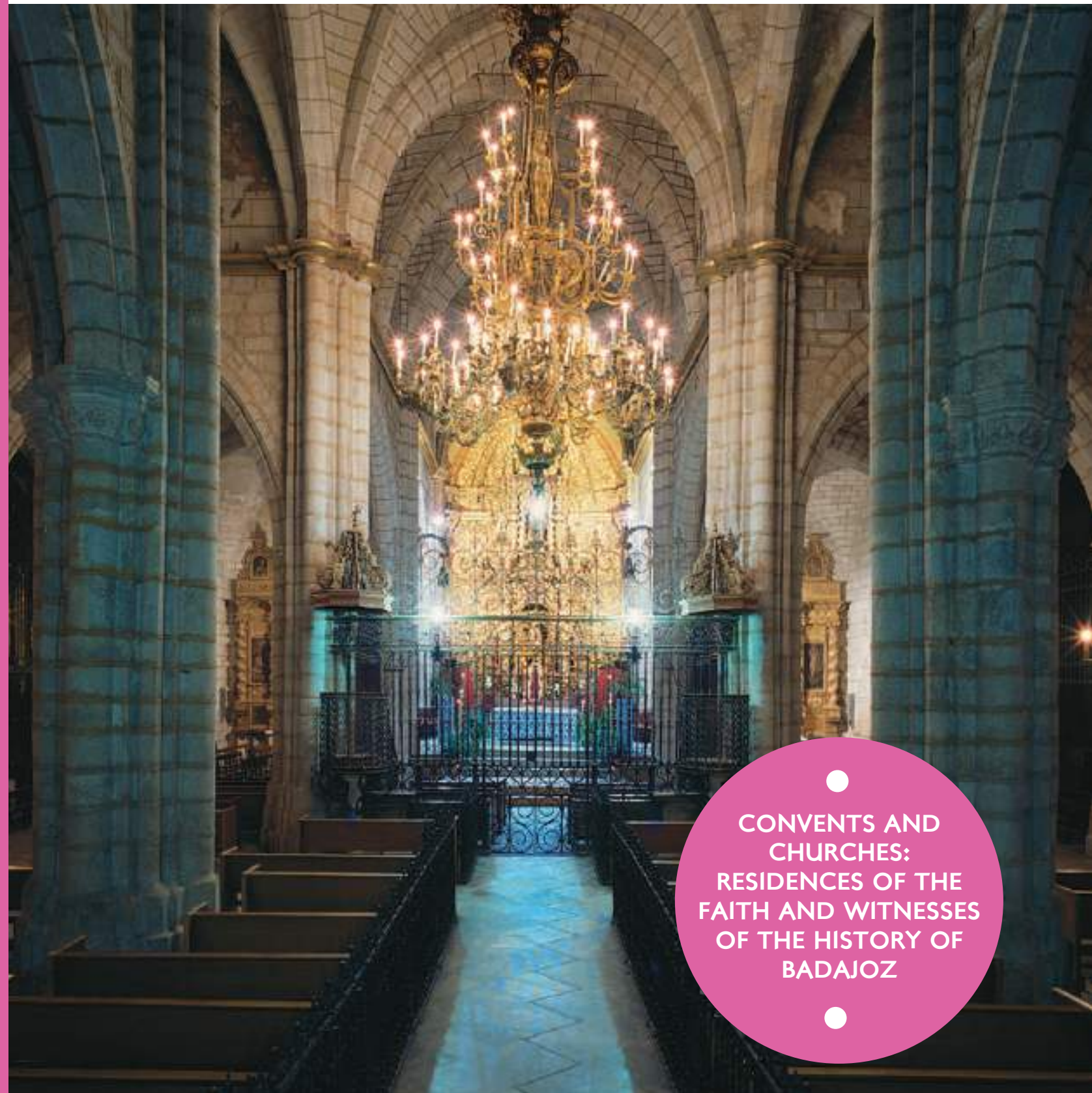


Ayuntamiento de Badajoz  
CONCEJALÍA DE TURISMO



# iB!

The city of BADAJOZ conserves a large number of churches and convents in the Old Town which have been built since the Middle Ages until the present day. There were many more which have now disappeared: the old church of San Andrés and the San Onofre, Los Remedios, and La Trinidad Convents. As for those which remain today, the bombings and attacks Badajoz has suffered in the different wars it has provided the setting for have very much depleted them. However, the proposed route allows you to find out more about the riches they still house.



CONVENTS AND  
CHURCHES:  
RESIDENCES OF THE  
FAITH AND WITNESSES  
OF THE HISTORY OF  
BADAJOZ

1

### CHURCH OF SAN JOSÉ

Church of San José dates back to the Middle Ages. Saint Joseph was the former patron saint of the city and the day of the conquest of Badajoz by Alfonso IX of León is commemorated on 19 March 1230. The original building was badly damaged during the bombing and looting of the Peninsular War. Today the church forms part of the Convent of Madres Adoratrices.



4

### HERMITAGE OF LA SOLEDAD

The image of Our Lady of La Soledad was commissioned in 1664 by the Duque de San Germán. The new Historicist-style chapel was built in its current location in 1935, when the image was transferred to the chapel on the ground floor, although work on the upper floor, in the neo-Byzantine style, lasted until 1985.



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### CHURCH OF SAN JUAN BAUTISTA

It has its origins in the chapel of the former convent of San Francisco, founded in the second half of the 13th century. The Franciscans abandoned the convent following the secularization in 1835 and the building was transformed into military barracks in 1844. The chapel of the former convent was returned to worship in 1957, Church of San Juan Bautista being established there in 1966.



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### CATHEDRAL

In the time of Alfonso X work began on the cathedral and lasted until the 16th century. The upper sections of the tower date back to this century, with windows in the Plateresque style. The ashlar work in the interior can be seen in the choir stalls, organ and high altar. It has a fine museum with sculptures from the Italian Renaissance, paintings by Luis de Morales and a valuable collection of tapestries.



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### CHURCH OF SAN ANDRÉS

The outside of the church has fine facades, one of them bearing the coat-of-arms of the Marquis of Monreal. Its interior conserves an altarpiece from the 16th century, with paintings of the martyrdom of Saint Sebastian, attributed to the circle of Luis de Morales. A small carving of Saint Judas Thaddeus brings together a large number of devotees on the 28th of each month.



2

### FORMER CONVENT AND CHURCH OF SANTA CATALINA

It has its origins in the late-mediaeval Convent of Augustinian Nuns of Santa Catalina, which was vacated in 1623. In 1634 the Company of Jesus established a College in the former convent, which remained until 1767, when the Jesuits were expelled from Spain. In 1769 the place of worship went on to house the Church of Santa Maria la Real. Today they house dependencies of the Department of Culture.



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### CONVENT OF SANTA ANA

The convent was founded in 1518 by Leonor Laso de la Vega y Figueroa, daughter of Lorenzo Suarez de Figueroa y Mendoza from Badajoz, Ambassador of the Catholic Kings. In 1580 the chapel choir was the temporary resting place of the corpse of Queen Anne of Austria, wife of Philip II, who died in the city. From 1771 the monastery was under royal protection.



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### CONVENT OF LAS DESCALZAS

The Convent of Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes, de Clarisas Descalzas, has its origin in the 16th century. The building was erected in 1674 on the site that belonged to the councilor Sebastián Montero de Espinosa. Inside, the image of the Cristo de la Espina stands out.



3

### CHURCH OF SAN AGUSTÍN

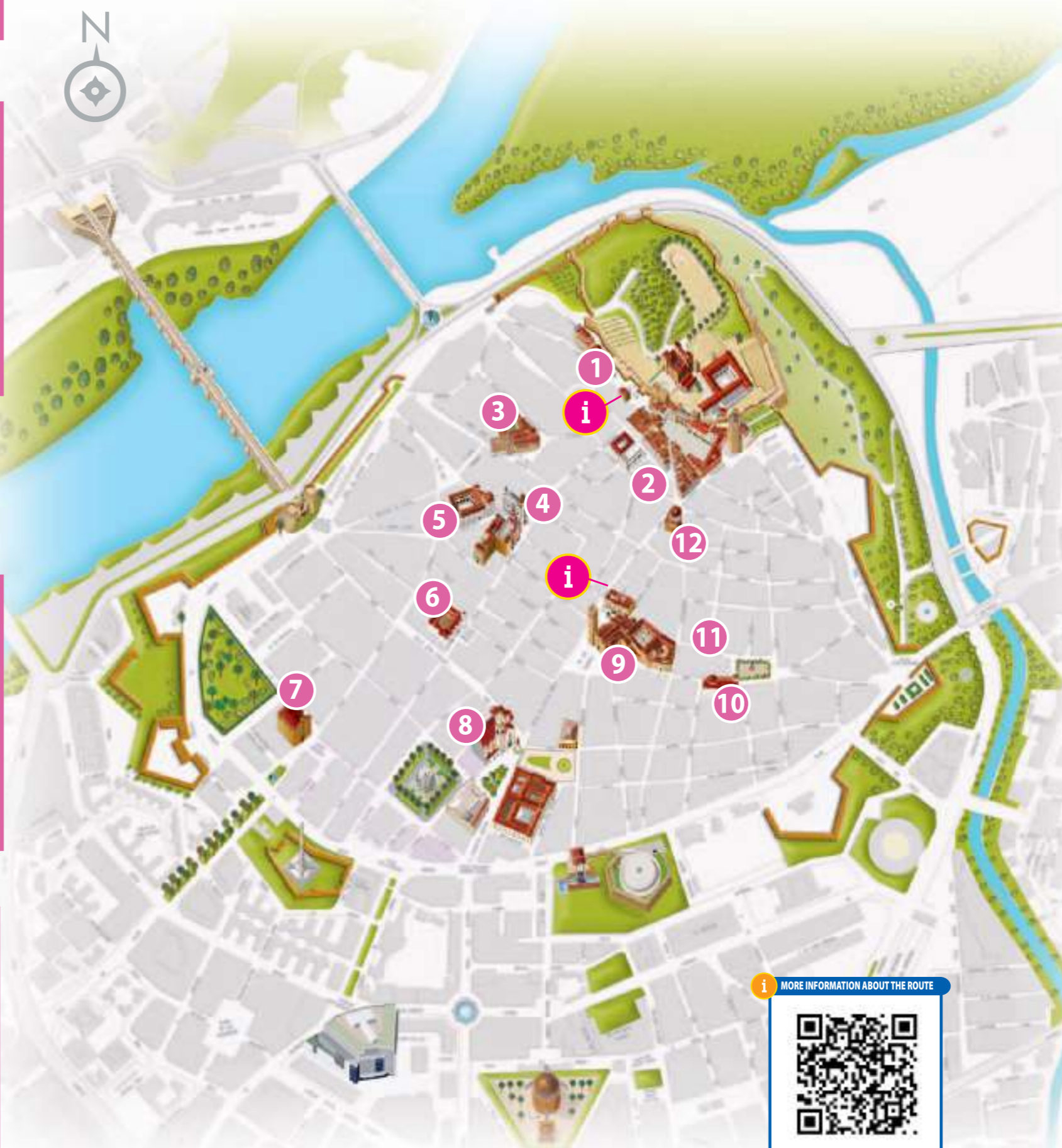
The site occupied by the former Convent of San Agustín is believed to have been that of the Aljama Mosque of Islamic Badajoz. The Augustinian monks stayed here from 1414 until their secularization in 1820. Shortly afterwards, in 1843, the old church of the Convent of San Agustín became the site of the Church of Santa Maria la Real. It has a classic white marble facade with a statue of Saint Augustine.



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### CHURCH OF SANTO DOMINGO

The Convent of Santo Domingo was founded in the mid-16th century and the Dominicans occupied it until its secularisation in 1822. The church is very large and its facade bears an image of Saint Dominic, flanked by the coats-of-arms of the families Solís and Figueroa.



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### CONVENT OF CARMELITE

It was a foundation of Bishop Amador Merino Malaguilla in 1733. The construction of the chapel was paid for by Lieutenant General D. Alonso de Escobar. Its chapel is one of the best examples of Baroque in Badajoz.



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### CHURCH OF LA CONCEPCIÓN

It was built between 1779 and 1790 and is attributed to the architect Ventura Rodríguez. Its layout with a single central section and several adjoining chapels is crowned with a graceful elliptical-shaped dome. It was the chapel of Convent of San Gabriel. Its facade has a damaged coat-of-arms of the Prince of la Paz, Manuel Godoy.



**i** MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ROUTE

