

HOW TO VISIT THE ALCAZABA OF BADAJOZ

You can visit the citadel of Badajoz in a **free tour**, following the rampart of its wall, from which you can gain access to the different settings of its inside. Throughout the route you will find the main elements of the citadel explained through informative boards, from which further information can be downloaded to your telephone by means of **QR codes**.

Before starting the route by the citadel, we recommend you to visit the **Tourist Office of the Mudejar Houses**.



TOURIST OFFICE OF THE MUDEJAR HOUSES

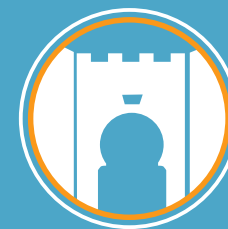
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ROUTE OF THE ALCAZABA of Badajoz



Ayuntamiento de Badajoz
CONCEJALÍA DE TURISMO



iB!

THE WALL OF THE ISLAMIC CITADEL

The city of **Batalyaws**, the Badajoz of the Islamic era, was surrounded by a wall. Within it there was another wall, protecting the **Al-kasbah** or Citadel, an administrative area and the place of residence of the rulers. It had the capacity to house a military garrison and sufficient reserves to withstand a prolonged siege.

Today the mediaeval wall which surrounded the city has disappeared, while the Citadel retains the wall from the Islamic period, mostly built during the Almohad period in the 12th century.

Today the Citadel is largely landscaped, with scattered ruins of old buildings such as the hermitages of La Consolación and El Rosario, the old church of Calatrava and the remains of some mediaeval fortified houses. They all stand alongside those which have appeared in recent archaeological excavations.



THE CITADEL OF BADAJOZ WITNESS OF ITS HISTORY

The 'Alcazaba' (citadel) is located in the highest part of the city of Badajoz. Therefore, it was the suitable place to build a walled enclosure to ensure its defence. Throughout History, its defensive function did not change, preserving the wall of Islamic origin throughout the centuries.



PHASE 1
The Islamic 'Alcazaba' (citadel). 9th-13th centuries



PHASE 2
The Christian Late Medieval Castle. 13th- 14th centuries



PHASE 3
The 'Alcazaba' (citadel) as fortress of the modern fortification. 17th-19th centuries



SANTA MARÍA TOWER IN THE OLD MILITARY HOSPITAL

The Santa María del Castillo church, the primitive cathedral of Badajoz, was built taking advantage of the citadel's palace mosque. Its tower and parts of the head were preserved as part of the building of the Military Hospital. 13th-15th centuries.



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ROUTE OF THE ALCAZABA OF BADAJOZ

RECOMMENDED ROUTE — — —

i TOURIST OFFICE OF THE MUDEJAR HOUSES

i MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ROUTE



CAPITAL DOOR

Main door of the citadel connected to the city centre. It takes its name from the capital that crowns the arch of the external door, coming from Mérida's Roman forum. 12th century.



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THE FIGUEROA'S PALACE

Fort House of medieval origin, it was the palace residence of several families of the city's elite, and, later on, the artillery warehouse during the 17th century and the infantry's headquarter during the 18th century. Nowadays, it holds the Provincial Archaeological Museum.



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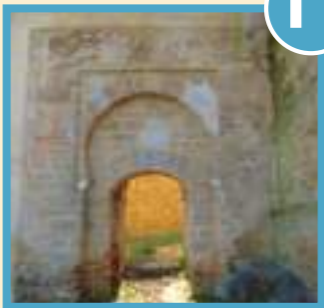
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RUINS OF THE 'CONSOLACIÓN' AND 'ROSARIO' CHAPELS

They are witnesses of the time the castle's inside was another inhabited part of the city. 14th-18th centuries.

'LA CORACHA' DOOR

It was built during the Almohads age to provide a direct and protected access to the river from the inside of the 'Alcazaba' (citadel). 12th century.



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* WITHOUT INFORMATION BOARD

- 01 REMAINS OF THE MOSQUE
- 02 TOWER OF THE 'STA. MARÍA DEL CASTILLO' CHURCH
- 03 THE CAPITAL DOOR
- 04 THE FIGUEROA'S PALACE (PROVINCIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, OLD HEADQUARTER OF SAN PEDRO)
- 05 'ESPANTAPERROS' TOWER
- 06 CARRIAGES (OR YELVES) DOOR
- 07 THE GIBBET TOWER
- 08 THE BANNER TOWER
- 09 'EL ROSARIO' BATTERY
- 10 'EL ROSARIO' CHAPEL AND 'LA CONSOLACIÓN' CHURCH
- 11 TOWER DOOR AND 'CORACHA' WALL
- 12 BREACH OF WATERS

- 13 'SIETE VENTANAS' TOWER
- 14 REMAINS OF THE PRIMITIVE ENCLOSURE
- 15 'EL METIDO' DOOR
- 16 REMAINS OF THE PRIMITIVE WALL
- 17 'EL ALPÉNDIZ' DOOR AND REMAINS OF HERNÁN GÓMEZ DE SOLÍS'S FORT HOUSE
- 18 REMAINS OF 'STA. MARIA DE CALATRAVA' CHURCH
- 19 OLD MILITARY HOSPITAL (EXTREMADURA LIBRARY)
- 20 THE 'GALERA'
- 21 OLD TOWER
- 22 THE ACEVEDOS'S TOWER
- 23 RUINS OF THE SO CALLED ZAPATA'S HOUSE
- 24 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF THE ISLAMIC CITADEL
- 25 'TORRE DE LOS CABALLEROS'

17



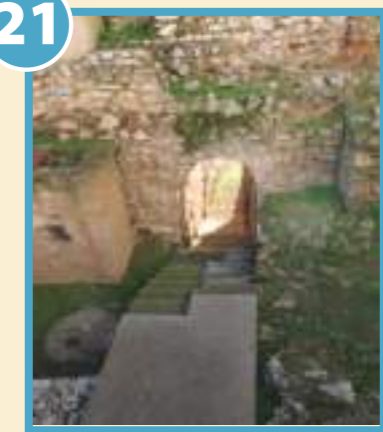
'EL ALPÉNDIZ' DOOR
It was one of the 'Alcazaba' (citadel) doors refurbished during the Almohads period. 12th century.

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REMAINS OF HERNÁN GÓMEZ DE SOLÍS'S FORT HOUSE
Built between 1465 and 1470, it was the setting from which the city was ruled at that period. Afterwards, its ruins were used as munitions dump and, recently, as the Military Hospital's autopsy room.

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THE OLD TOWER'S SIDE ENTRANCE
It was a fortified entrance connecting, at the Almohads period, the inside of the palace fortress with the outside of the 'Alcazaba' (citadel). 12th century.

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REMAINS OF THE ACEVEDO'S TOWER
It was part of the ancestral house of the Acevedo's primogeniture, and it was also reused for the same purposes as for the Figueroa's Palace. 14th-19th centuries.

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'TORRE DE LOS CABALLEROS'
It was built following the Christian conquest of the city. 13th century.