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Calle San Juan Bautista, s/n, Pasaje de San Juan

MUNICIPAL TOURIST OFFICE

TOURIST OFFICE OF THE MUDEJAR HOUSES



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≪ROUTES

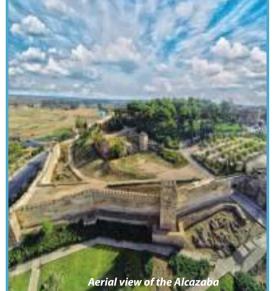
THROUGH THE CITY

← of Badajoz

ROUTE **OF THE ALCAZABA** OF BADAJOZ

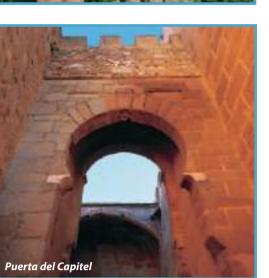
The city of Batalyaws, the Badajoz of the Islamic era, was surrounded by a wall. Within it there was another wall, protecting the **Al-kasbah** or Citadel, an administrative area and the place of residence of the rulers. It had the capacity to house a military garrison and sufficient reserves to withstand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

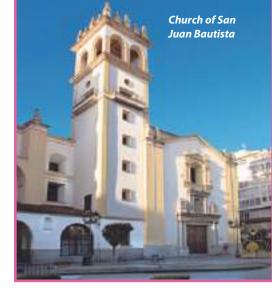
Today the mediaeval wall which surrounded the city has disappeared, while the Citadel retains the wall from the Islamic period, mostly built during the Almohad period in the 12th century.

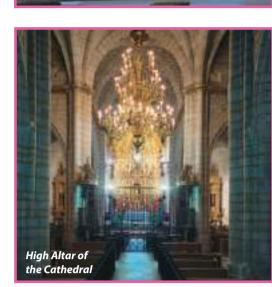


Today the Citadel is largely landscaped, with scattered ruins of old buildings such as the hermitages of La Consolación and El Rosario, the old church of Calatrava and the remains of some mediaeval fortified houses. They all stand alongside those which have appeared in recent archaeological excavation











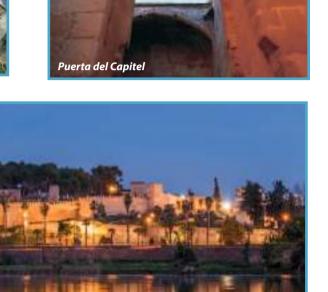
ROUTE OF THE SQUARES

BADAJOZ

AND UNIQUE BUILDINGS OF









Convent of Santa Ana

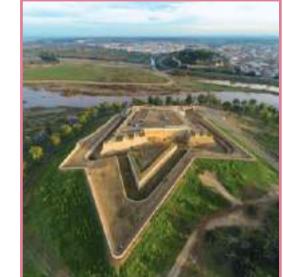


Plaza de Minayo

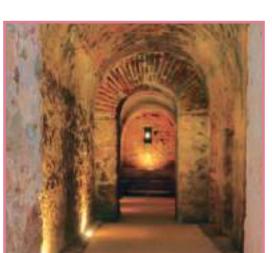
ROUTE OF THE **BASTIONED FORTIFICATIONS** OF BADAJOZ

BADAJOZ, the great fortress square of 'la Raya' (the line) with Portugal, was the key of all the Spanish defensive system, due to its strategic location on the way between Madrid and Lisbon, this is why it became the border's authentic capital. Its importance was emphasised because of being the headquarters of Extremadura's Captaincy General, which, together with its many quartering and peripheral facilities, contributed to give it a noticeable military character. The walls of Badajoz, in constant opposition to the Portuguese fortress of Elvas, which they guarded and from which they were guarded, have been the result of the projects of many military engineers. Successive extensions and refurbishing created in the city's modern bastioned fortifications that remained intact until beginning of the 20th century.

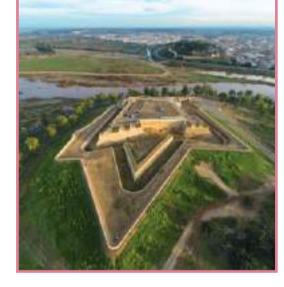
Currently, the wall is mostly preserved built in a large urban park that occupies its moats whereas the bastions hold different social and cultural equipment.

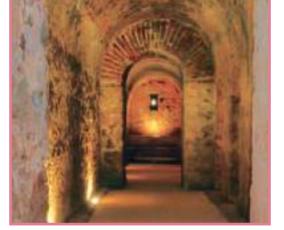


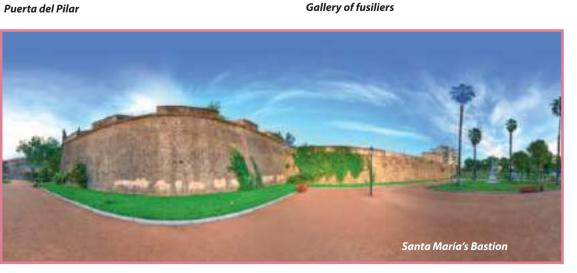
Fuerte de San Cristóbal



Gallery of fusiliers







ROUTE PUERTA DE PALMAS/ HORNWORK OF BADAJOZ

Church of san José

ROUTE OF THE **CHURCHES**

AND CONVENTS OF BADAJOZ

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

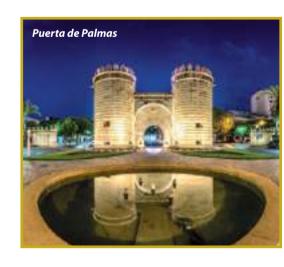
Badajoz has suffered in the different wars it has provided the

setting for have very much depleted them. However, the pro-

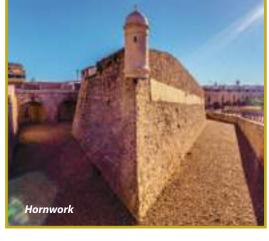
posed route allows you to find out more about the riches they

still house.

It was built in the first quarter of the 16th century. During the first centuries, it was known in the documents and maps as Puerta Nueva or Puerta del Puente. Its construction had a double defensive and decorative purpose, since besides being the main gate to the city, it served as a triumphal arch in honour of Charles I, so it has many allegorical elements on its façade. On the outer façade, with a marked Renaissance character, there is a semicircular arch adorned with a coffer and decorative elements such as medallions, gargoyles and Charles I's imperial coat-of-arms. An inscription from 1551 refers to Philip II as the prince of Spain.



The hornwork of the bridgehead is one of the main outside works of Badajoz's fortification. It was built from 1658, following that year's Portuguese siege. It is made up of a bastioned front, in other words, two half-bastions and the curtain joining them together, the sides stretching out to protect the entrance to the Puente de Palmas. It was joined to the Fuerte de San Cristóbal by means of a covered way.



ROUTE THROUGH THE **FUERTE DE SAN CRISTÓBAL OF BADAJOZ**

Fuerte de San Cristóbal was the first building of the modern fortifications of Badajoz. The works began in 1641 on the Cerro de San Cristóbal, as main outpost of the city's defences on the right bank of the Guadiana river. The Portuguese (1658) and the French (1811) armies tried to attack it but they never got to conquer it.

After hundreds of years in use, the fort is no longer for military purposes. This is why it has been restored to house the Centro de Interpretación de las Fortificaciones de la Frontera (interpretation centre of the border fortifications), the museum core dedicated to Badajoz's bastioned fortifications. Moreover, its restoration allows







ROUTE OF THE MUSEUMS OF BADAJOZ

Las tres campanas

The city of BADAJOZ has a wide range of museums. They are varied not only in their themes, which include archaeology, ancient and contemporary art, science, local history and different festivals such as the Carnival, but also in the areas they cover, in some cases strictly local, such as the Museo de la Ciudad (City Museum) and Museo del Carnaval (Carnival Museums), and others of an international nature, like the Museo Extremeño e Iberoamericano de Arte Contemporáneo (Extremaduran and Latin American Museum of Contemporary Art). Some are century-old museums, such as the Museo Arqueológico (Archaeological Museum) and that of Museo de Bellas Artes (Fine Arts Museums), but almost all of them are newly created, the most recent is the veterinary museum. They thereby provide an updated vision of the assets which shape the identity of the city.



Archaeological Museum



"Luis de Morales" City Museum



Cathedral Museum of Badajoz



Carnival Museum of Badajoz



MEIAC





Museum of Fine Arts

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



Municipal Palace

Álvarez Buiza House



Congress Hall



ROUTE OF THE PARKS AND GARDENS OF BADAJOZ

The parks and gardens of Badajoz are a faithful reflection of the time at which they were created. In the 19th century the first works were performed to landscape some public areas of the city, like the San Francisco or San Juan "walking salons". In the middle of the last century other areas were set aside for the creation of new parks: the moats of the old bastioned fortifications and the area of the old Citadel. The old parks from that period (the Children's and Legion Parks) are now being adapted in order to reconcile their enjoyment with the conservation of the fortified enclosure.















- **01 PROVINCIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM**
- **03 PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS**
- **05 CARNIVAL MUSEUM OF BADAJOZ**
- **06 VETERINARY MUSEUM (MUVET)**
- **07 EXTREMADURAN AND LATIN AMERICAN MUSEUM OF**

ROUTE OF SQUARES AND UNIQUE BUILDINGS OF BADAJOZ

AND CONVENTS OF BADAJOZ

- **02 FORMER CONVENT AND CHURCH OF SANTA CATALINA**

- **07 CHURCH OF SANTO DOMINGO**

ROUTE OF THE PARKS AND **GARDENS** OF BADAJOZ



Ayuntamiento de Badajoz CONCEJALÍA DE TURISMO

