



Practical city guide / Map



# Baeza



## Geography and history

## Monuments and museums

## Festivals and traditions

## Gastronomy and crafts



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116.752 kg de basura  
17.261 kg CO2  
172.614 km de viaje en coche  
3.158.272 litros de agua  
193.575 kWh de energía  
189.686 kg de madera



Baeza is in the centre of the province of Jaén, perched on a hill surrounded by the valleys formed by two rivers, the Guadalquivir y and its main affluent the Guadalimar, a natural watchtower 800 metres above sea level watching over the fertile lands of the valleys which stretches towards the west. Its

origins date back to the first settlers during the Bronze Age, when it is thought a significant settlement from the Algar culture was built. A completely established town was built during the Roman period including a castle and a walled enclosure. The Moors settled here and under their rule the town experienced a substantial development thanks to its fertile land and strategic situation, it was even the capital of one of the Moorish Taifa kingdoms that extended over a great part of the province of Jaén. The period of greatest splendour for Baeza was during the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, when its economy prospered thanks to its agriculture and the impetus of the University of Baeza. Baeza, together with the neighbouring town of Úbeda, is known as the cradle of Spanish renaissance. In recognition of this the UNESCO named Baeza a World Heritage Site in 2003. Baeza is a town 9 kilometres from Úbeda. Its municipality has an area of 19.447 square kilometres and a population of just over 18.000 inhabitants. The climate in Baeza is continental because of its inland position and its height. Winters here are cold and dry and summers are hot although the summer nights are cooler.



On clear days you can see the stone silhouette of Baena from Jaén, one of the most important renaissance monumental complexes in Spain. The Plaza del Mercado or market square, the public forum of the town, is flanked by colonnaded arcades and decorated with passages like the **Balcón del Concejo** and the **Alhóndiga (7)**. Two twin gates remain from the walled enclosure that protected the town during the Moorish occupation and lead to the old part of



Baeza: the **Gate of Jaén (25)** and the **Villalar Arch (26)**. Jorge Manrique the poet walked under the **Arco del Barbudo (9)**. He walked along the city walls in intimate communication with nature and Antonio Machado's poetry. The Plaza de Santa María, the heart of Baeza, concentrates most of the monuments: the **Cathedral (14)**, the **High Town Hall (15)**, the **Santa María fountain (13)**; the **Seminary San Felipe (12)**, today it houses the International University of Andalucía; the **Jabalquinto Palace (11)**, a beautiful example of Flemish Gothic; the **Palace House of Rubín de Ceballos (18)**, at the back of the Cathedral; the ancient University conserves the lecture room where Antonio Machado taught; and in a quiet corner of the town, almost unnoticed because of its simplicity, the **church of the Santa Cruz (10)**, one of the few exponents of Andalusian romantic style.



The Corpus Christi festival is celebrated in May or June. It has been held in Baeza since the Middle Ages. The city is decorated in a special way for the procession of the Monstrance, a magnificent piece of work by the gold and silver smiths from the eighteenth century. The streets are decorated with altars, carpets of flowers and coloured sawdust, plant pots, awnings and hanging decorations to receive the procession of the Monstrance. The August fair is in honour of Our Lady of the Alcázar, the patroness of the town. The religious services begin on the 9th of August and go on to the 15th, the feast of the Virgin Mary, when there is the procession. Different activities are organised around this festival like sports competitions, bullfights, cultural activities, plays, concerts, open-air dances. The Romería type pilgrimage of Baeza takes place the first week in September in honour of Holy Chrsit of Yedra and Our Lady of the Rosel, it is considered to be one of the oldest of its type in Andalucía.



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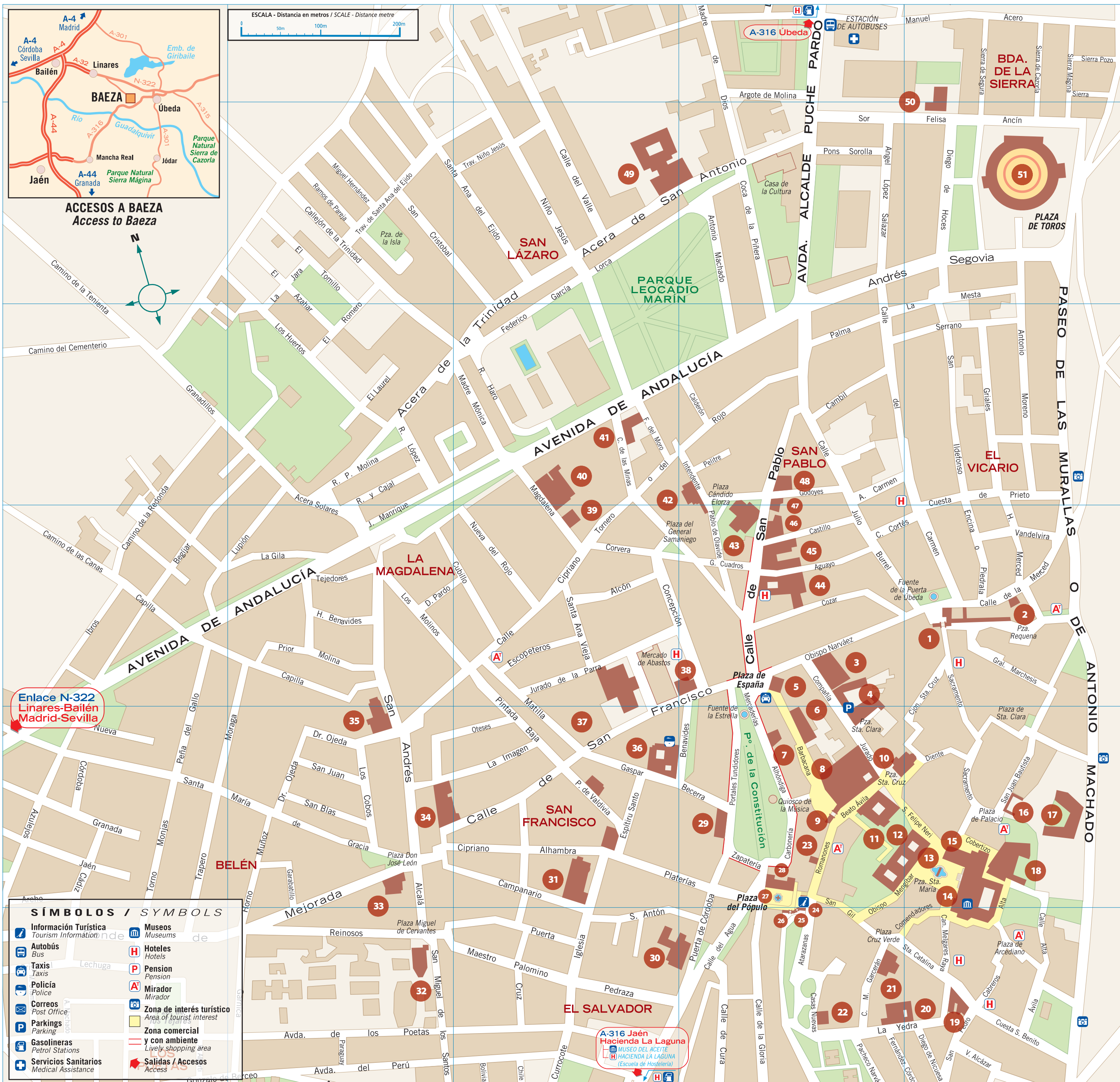


Olive oil is the king of the Baeza cuisine and in general of the whole of the province of Jaén, the greatest producer in Europe. Oven baked cakes, Lent pies and Easter casserole, porridge and nut tarts on All Saints' Day are local dishes. Vegetables, cereals, vegetables, wines, small game (partridge, thrush, hare...), free range poultry, rabbit and pork are main ingredients of the dishes in the district, always presided by olive oil, an ingredient used as a seasoning or on toast grilled over an open fire at breakfast, with a pinch of salt and rubbed with a clove of garlic; in salads, like the Pipirrana, the recipe includes, as well as the precious olive oil, tomato, spring onions, roast cod, salt and oregano; marinated pork loin is very typical from this area. A good idea is to buy olive oil in artistic bottles or tins for gifts and at the same time you will be promoting this basic product of the Andalusian

cuisine, the extra virgin olive oil. The local crafts are basically orientated towards cabinet-making and carved wooden objects. The ceramics, wrought iron articles, and textiles are also crafts from Baeza.



# Baeza



- 1 Puerta de Úbeda. Torreón y Murallas
- 2 Casa del Licenciado Pedraza
- 3 Colegio de Santiago de la Compañía de Jesús
- 4 Antiguo Cuartel Sementales
- 5 Torre de los Aliatares
- 6 Pósito
- 7 La Alhóndiga
- 8 Universidad
- 9 Puerta del Barbudo
- 10 Iglesia de Santa Cruz
- 11 Palacio de Jabalquinto
- 12 Seminario Conciliar San Felipe Neri - Universidad Internac. de Andalucía "Antonio Machado"
- 13 Fuente de Santa María
- 14 Santa Iglesia Catedral - Museo Catedralicio
- 15 Casas Consistoriales Altas
- 16 Ruinas Iglesia S.Juan Bautista
- 17 Palacio de los Obispos
- 18 Palacio de Rubín de Ceballos
- 19 Iglesia de San Pedro
- 20 Monasterio Santa Catalina
- 21 Palacio de Villarreal
- 22 1ª Fundación Universidad - Museo de Baeza
- 23 Capilla del Cristo del Cambrón
- 24 Casa del Pópulo
- 25 Puerta de Jaén
- 26 Arco de Villalar
- 27 Fuente de Los Leones
- 28 Antiguas Carnicerías
- 29 Balcón del Concejo y Casas Consistoriales Bajas
- 30 Antiguo Hospital San Antonio Abad - Archivo Histórico
- 31 Iglesia del Salvador
- 32 Iglesia del Convento de Jesús de los Descalzos
- 33 Palacio de los Condes de Mejorada
- 34 Convento de la Encarnación
- 35 Iglesia de Santa María del Alcázar y San Andrés
- 36 Ayuntamiento. Antigua Cárcel
- 37 Convento de San Francisco
- 38 Iglesia del Hospital de la Purísima Concepción
- 39 Casa de los Mendoza
- 40 Convento de la Magdalena
- 41 Casa de Vela de Almazán
- 42 Palacio de los Elorza
- 43 Iglesia de San Pablo
- 44 Palacio de los Salcedo o de los Condes de Garciez
- 45 Palacio Cerón
- 46 Casa Acuña
- 47 Casa Cabrera
- 48 Casa de los Perea
- 49 Monasterio de San Antonio
- 50 Colegio Seminario de San Ignacio
- 51 Plaza de Toros

**SÍMBOLOS / SYMBOLS**

Información Turística Tourism Information	Museos Museums
Autobús Bus	Hoteles Hotels
Taxis	Pension
Policía Police	Mirador Mirador
Correos Post Office	Zona de interés turístico Area of tourist interest
Parkings Parking	Zona comercial y con ambiente Lively shopping area
Gasolineras Petrol Stations	Salidas / Accesos Access
Servicios Sanitarios Medical Assistance	