


The Southern Renaissance

The Renaissance Monuments of Úbeda and Baeza, World Heritage cities, are one of the leading destinations for lovers of history, art and heritage. Together with the capital Jaén, they form the monumental Southern Renaissance triangle. The three cities are home to two cathedrals that are unique in Spain and an endless number of palaces and churches. Úbeda and Baeza are located in the centre of the province, close to the Sierras de Cazorla, Segura and Las Villas Natural Park, the largest protected natural space in the country. A good part of Jaén's monumental wealth is due to personalities such as Francisco de los Cobos, secretary of state for the emperor Carlos V, and architects such as Andrés de Vandelvira, who carried out the best of his work in this province. Baeza is the exponent of religious architecture and Úbeda, civil architecture. The most valuable Renaissance cathedral in Spain is located in Jaén. Jaén heritage is not just concentrated in these three cities, it can also be found in many other towns throughout the province. And together with its grand 16th century monuments, Jaén is the starting point for a journey through the time of the Iberian people and a tour through the castles and battle sites. 

INTRODUCTION



Renacimiento^{del}Sur
Jaén, Renacimiento del Sur

www.renaciementodelsur.com



CONTENTS

3

THE SOUTHERN RENAISSANCE

- 3 History
- 5 Maps of the routes
- 7 Andrés de Vandelvira

8

ÚBEDA

- 10 Essential Úbeda / Street map
- 12 **The memory of stone**
LA PLAZA VÁZQUEZ DE MOLINA
- 16 **In the hills of Úbeda**
THE HISTORIC CITY

32

JAÉN

- 34 Essential Jaén / Street map
- 36 **The great Renaissance monument**
FROM THE CATHEDRAL TO
SAN ILDEFONSO
- 40 **A walk through the historic city**
FROM THE CASTLE OF SANTA CATALINA
TO THE MUSEUM

20

BAEZA

- 22 Essential Baeza / Street map
- 24 **The poetic city**
FROM THE CATHEDRAL TO THE
ANTONIO MACHADO PROMENADE
- 28 **A city with a cathedral and a
university** | FROM THE PLAZA DE
SANTA CRUZ TO SAN FRANCISCO

44

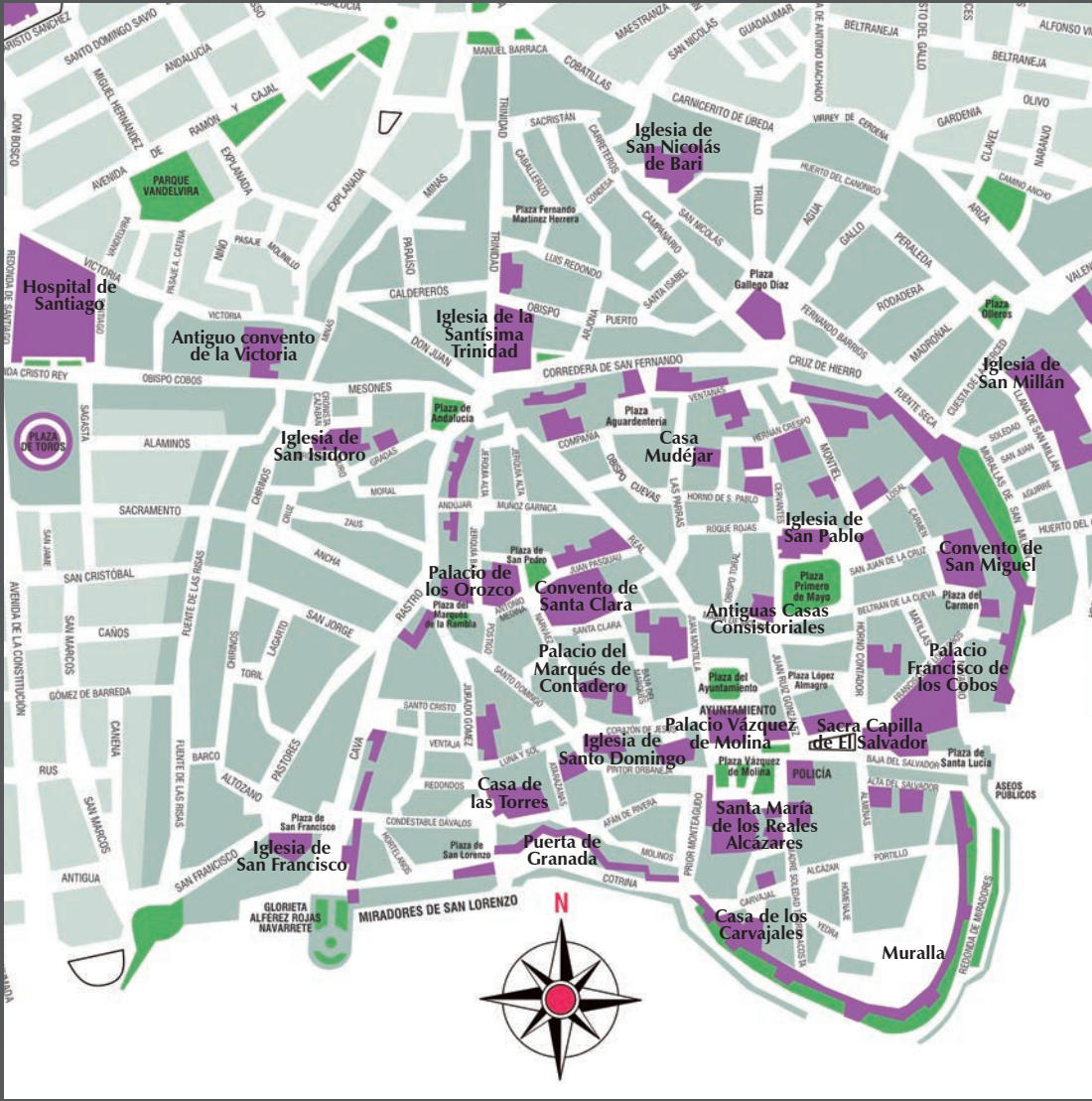
THE VANDELVIRA ROUTES

46

THE SOUTHERN RENAISSANCE GUIDE

Cuisine. Experience the Renaissance.
The guide and points of interest





Hospital de Santiago

Antiguo convento de la Victoria

Iglesia de la Santísima Trinidad

Iglesia de San Nicolás de Bari

Iglesia de San Isidoro

Iglesia de la Angustia

Casa Mudéjar

Iglesia de San Millán

Palacio de los Orozco

Convento de Santa Clara

Iglesia de San Pablo

Convento de San Miguel

Palacio del Marqués de Contadero

Antiguas Casas Consistoriales

Palacio Francisco de los Cobos

Iglesia de Santo Domingo

Palacio Vázquez de Molina

Sacra Capilla de El Salvador

Iglesia de San Francisco

Casa de las Torres

Puerta de Granada

Santa María de los Reales Alcázares

Casa de los Carvajales

Muralla





Úbeda,

the commercial and administrative capital of the district of La Loma, which has some of the most valuable Spanish Renaissance palaces, convents and churches in its historic districts. Plaza Vázquez de Molina, popularly known as the Plaza de Santa María, is the heritage at the centre of a cultural, dynamic, commercial and cosmopolitan city.



Plaza Vázquez de Molina

PLAZA VÁZQUEZ DE MOLINA

This plaza offers an artistic and heritage summary of the great Renaissance city. The palaces and churches erected in it are the result of decided nobiliary and ecclesiastic patronage.



Sacra Capilla de El Salvador

SACRA CAPILLA DE EL SALVADOR DE EL MUNDO

This is the most important civil mausoleum in Spain and was promoted by Francisco de los Cobos, Secretary of State to Carlos V. Vandelvíra, who planned the sacristy, and worked on the church with the sculptor E Jamete.



Palacio Vázquez de Molina

PALACIO VÁZQUEZ DE MOLINA

Also known as Palacio de las Cadenas. Its construction was ordered by the nephew of Francisco de los Cobos and it was erected as a masterpiece of civil architecture signed by Andrés de Vandelvíra.



Santa María de los Reales Alcázares

IGLESIA DE SANTA MARÍA DE LOS REALES ALCÁZARES

The main church of the city, open after many years under construction, was built on a site that was formerly occupied by the principal mosque of the city. On the inside, Gothic, Mudejar and Baroque features can be seen.



Hospital de Santiago

HOSPITAL DE SANTIAGO

Currently one of the most active cultural and social centres in the province. In the middle of the 16th century it was a care hospital promoted by Diego de los Cobos. Its cloister, church and stairway are remarkable.



ÚBEDA: LA PLAZA VÁZQUEZ DE MOLINA





The memory of stone

It is known as the Plaza de Santa María, although its official name is Plaza Vázquez de Molina, and it is one of the most beautiful in Spain. It extends to the south of the city, in the heart of the former district of the Citadel where the Arabic city was, and is next to the Redonda de Miradores viewpoint area and a walk through the palaces, churches and convents that have aggrandised the patrimonial legend of the city of Úbeda.

Vázquez de Molina is a distinguished Plaza, of grand proportions, trapezoidal shapes and a noble character. All the views overlook the Sacra Capilla de El Salvador del Mundo, the largest civil mausoleum built in Spain. Its campanile is the highest point in the plaza and a large rectangular market exchange precedes its imposing facade. Its construction was ordered by Francisco de los Cobos. The floor is the work of architect Diego de Siloé, although Andrés de Vandelvira was the author of the general concept of the monument. French sculptor Esteban Jamete was the author of the carvings on the main facade, while Francisco de Villalpando made the railings that symbolically separate the space reserved for the family from the nave for the general public. Berruguete made the old altarpiece of the main altar, of which only the sculpture of the Transfiguration of Christ remains. The sacristy and its extraordinary angled entryway is the work of Andrés de Vandelvira. Francisco de los Cobos and his wife María de Mendoza are buried in the crypt of the church.

POINTS OF INTEREST

TOURIST OFFICE OF ÚBEDA

Palacio Marqués del Contadero.
Baja del Marqués, 4.
23400 Úbeda.
Tel: +34 953 77 92 04
/ +34 953 77 92 05.

SACRA CAPILLA OF EL SALVADOR DEL MUNDO

Plaza Vázquez de Molina, s/n.
23400 Úbeda.
Tel: +34 609 27 99 05.
Web www.fundacionmedinaceli.org



1



2



3

1. Iglesia de Santa María de los Reales Alcázares.
2. Facade of the Casa de las Torres.
3. Palacio del Deán Ortega (today a tourist parador) and Chapel of El Salvador.
4. Bell gable of the Iglesia de San Lorenzo.



NOT TO BE MISSED...

REDONDA DE MIRADORES

A beautiful promenade from which the Guadalquivir Valley and the mountains of the Sierra Mágina can be appreciated. The Redonda de Miradores extends to the city gates of Granada and the Church of San Lorenzo, in whose Plaza is the Casa de las Torres, one of the first major noble palaces of the city, in Plateresque style.

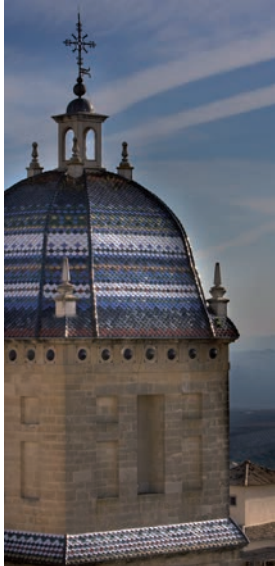
Beside El Salvador, the Palacio del Deán Ortega opens its doors, promoted by Fernando Ortega, the first chaplain of the mausoleum and confessor of Francisco de los Cobos and his wife. Today it is a tourist parador and is attributed to Andrés de Vandelvira, who carried out an austere and reserved project in order not to eclipse the magnificence of the church. Its corner balconies, exquisite interior courtyard and stone stairway are remarkable.

The Palacio Vázquez de Molina, also known as the ‘Palace of the Chains’, is one of the most brilliant examples of 16th century civil architecture in Spain. Today it is the Úbeda City Council building. Free-standing on four sides, situated in front of the main entrance of the Collegiate of Santa María, the Palace of the Chains was built between 1540 and 1560 by Andrés de Vandelvira. Its construction was ordered by Juan Vázquez de Molina, nephew of Francisco de los Cobos, who introduced him at court until he became another of the trusted men of the Emperor Carlos V and chamber secretary to his son Felipe II. The ground plan of the palace is square. It is typical of the large palaces that were built in the Renaissance period in the main Castilian cities. Its Italian features are manifest in the architectural language of the facade where Andrés de Vandelvira allowed pretence to undermine the classical orders. The main facade is divided into three main areas and seven streets, and opens on to a large market whose entrance is distinguished with two stone lions.

The Colegiata de Santa María de los Reales Alcázares is the oldest church in the city. It was built over the foundations of the old Moorish mosque. Its outbuildings have Gothic, Mudejar, Renaissance and Baroque features. The church, as well as Plaza Vázquez de Molina, have on numerous occasions been the setting for films, such as *Alatriste*, based on the books of Pérez Reverte. The Palacio del Marqués de Mancera and the sculpture of Andrés de Vandelvira are other places of interest in this plaza. 🇪🇸

ÚBEDA: THE HISTORIC CITY





In the hills of Úbeda

An old legend claims that a knight of the orders of the Castilian King Alfonso VIII fell in love with a beautiful Arabic princess on the same day that the king entered the city of Úbeda in an attempt to conquer it. King Alfonso, in an irritable tone, asked the knight where he had spent the night and he, still intoxicated by his lover's caresses, finally said: "On those hills of Úbeda, my lord, on those hills..."

The district of San Pablo is next to the viewpoints where the tourists look for the hills of the city. Over the centuries the Plaza Primero de Mayo, also known as the Market Plaza, was the centre of the mediaeval city. On this plaza is the Church of San Pablo, the 1926 National Historic Monument in late Gothic style. The so-called "Portada de los Carpinteros" (Carpenter's Entrance), at the foot of the church is late Romanesque style.

The old city halls are also in the plaza. Nearby is the Casa Mudéjar, which houses the Archaeological Museum and the so-called Sinagoga del Agua (Synagogue of the Water), an ancient synagogue.

On one side of Calle Horno del Contador is the Palacio de los Salvajes, which has four large half-man and half-animal figures on its facade.

The Oratorio de San Juan de la Cruz is on the Plaza del Carmen, a place of worship and pilgrimage for the faithful to Santo Carmelita. One of the cells of the convent was the place

POINTS OF INTEREST

SAN JUAN DE LA CRUZ MUSEUM

Carmen, 13. 23400 Úbeda.

Tel: +34 953 75 06 15.

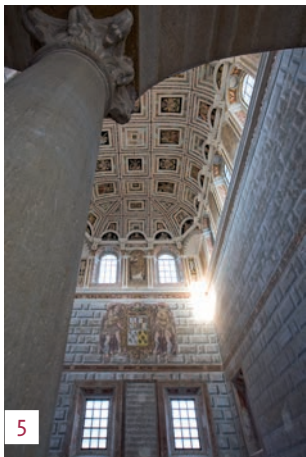
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

Casa Mudéjar.

Cervantes, 6. 23400 Úbeda.

Tel: +34 953 77 94 32.





NOT TO BE MISSED...

- Visit a potter's workshop in Calle Valencia.
- Try the pastries made in the Convent of Santa Clara y de la Concepción, which can be purchased in the convents.
- Take a walk at sunset along the Redonda de Miradores to the district of San Lorenzo.

1. Church of San Pablo.
2. Palacio de la Rambla.
3. Church of San Nicolás de Bari.
4. Palacio Vela de los Cobos.
5. Stairway of the Hospital de Santiago.

where the mystical poet died on 14 December 1627. The building currently houses the San Juan de la Cruz Museum.

On the other side of the Market Plaza, on Calle Real, which joins the Plaza de Andalucía with the Plaza Vázquez de Molina, are some of the most important noble palaces in Úbeda. Among them all two are distinguished: those of the Earls of Guadiana and the Vela de los Cobos. The first has a turret built in the first third of the 17th century. The second is one of the most slender palaces and full of the harmony projected by Vandelvira, in which the gallery of arches on the top floor is distinguished.

The Church of San Pedro was built over an old mosque. Its main facade is Renaissance and its inside, ordered around a single nave, houses Gothic chapels. In front of the church is the Palacio de los Orozco, of 19th century architecture. Calle Antonio Medina goes to the Palacio de la Rambla, today a hotel, in which the beauty of its entrance and the ivy on its Renaissance Courtyard is distinguished.

In the Plaza de Andalucía, the centre of the city in the 19th century, are the old butcheries and the clock tower. To the side is the Iglesia de la Santísima Trinidad (Church of the Holy Trinity). In the streets above is the Church of San Nicolás de Bari, located outside of the city walls and a great example of local Gothic architecture. Inside is the imposing coat of arms of Deán Ortega, one of the great wrought iron filigree works of art.

The Hospital of Santiago, located outside of the Mediaeval city, is another great monumental symbol of Úbeda. Diego de los Cobos, nephew of Francisco de los Cobos, ordered the construction of the hospital, following in the family tradition of constructing large monuments as a sign of power.

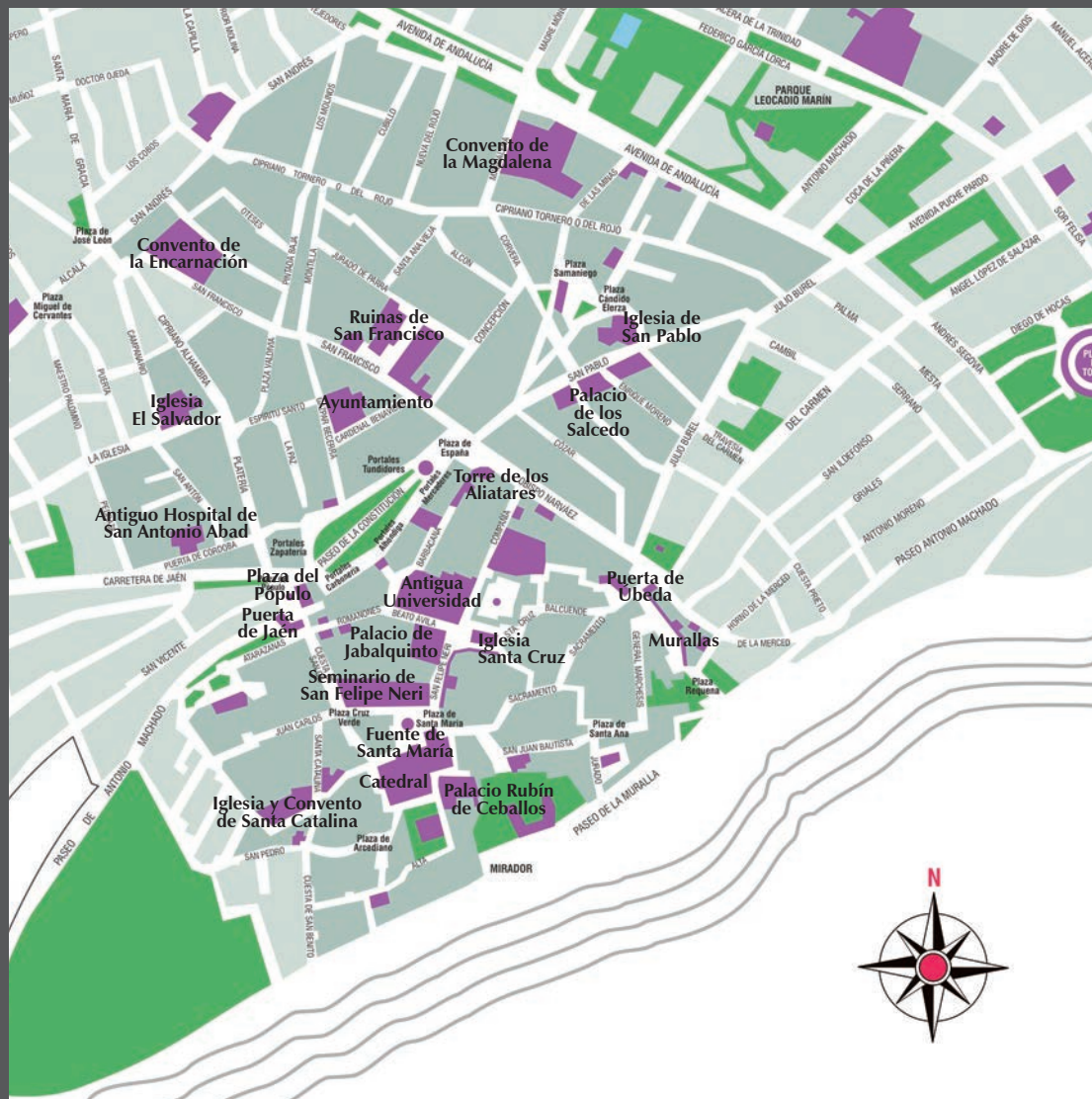
Its architectural elements include an imposing facade, flanked by two lofty towers, the courtyard, the church and the stairway decorated with mural paintings. Its facilities are currently used for celebrating all types of events. 🇵🇪



BAEZA

Plaza de Santa María.





Convento de la Encarnación

Convento de la Magdalena

Ruinas de San Francisco

Iglesia de San Pablo

Iglesia El Salvador

Ayuntamiento

Palacio de los Salcedo

Antiguo Hospital de San Antonio Abad

Torre de los Aliatares

Plaza del Pópulo

Antigua Universidad

Puerta de Ubeda

Palacio de Jabalquinto

Iglesia Santa Cruz

Murallas

Seminario de San Felipe Neri

Fuente de Santa María

Palacio Rubín de Ceballos

Iglesia y Convento de Santa Catalina





Baeza

has a poetic emotion in its streets, plazas and in its monuments. The verses of Antonio Machado, Professor of French at the Instituto de la Santísima Trinidad, contributed to this emotion, in an intimate, reticent and silent city that it is worth discovering slowly in order to understand the meaning of its history and its legends.



CATEDRAL

Baeza came to have a unique ecclesiastic authority within the province that ordered the construction of a cathedral. The monument is a synthesis of styles. Vandelvira and Villalpando worked on it.



PALACIO DE JABALQUINTO

The most distinguished Gothic monument from the time Queen Isabel in the province. Its facade is magnificently decorated in stone and inside is a beautiful porticoed courtyard.



IGLESIA DE LA SANTA CRUZ

One of the oldest churches in the province of Jaén. Of late Romanic style, it has a single nave and between its pilasters and its arches are some of the first mural paintings of Baeza religious art.



PLAZA DEL PÓPULO

Presided by the sculpture of Himilce. Beside it are the old butcheries, the public writing desks and the date of the city of Jaén beside the Arco de Villalar. It is beside the 19th century Plaza de la Constitución.



AYUNTAMIENTO

On the inside of the city's great Plateresque building is a hall that today is dedicated to holding plenary meetings, and which displays Renaissance artefacts of great value. Next are the ruins of San Francisco.



BAEZA: FROM THE CATHEDRAL TO THE ANTONIO MACHADO PROMENADE





The poetic city

The plaza de Santa María, the historic centre of Baeza, was built at a time in which clergy and nobility vied for governance of the city. Slightly inclined in order to highlight the power of the cathedral, the plaza centres around the Fuente de Santa María fountain, which was constructed in 1564 under the orders of the Council to commemorate the completion of the city's water supply.

The Baeza Cathedral was built over the former Moorish mosque. After the Christian conquest in the first half of the 18th century, the oratory was consecrated as a church dedicated to the Natividad de Nuestra Señora (Nativity of Our Lady). Works began on the Gothic cathedral in 1529. The floor plan provided for three naves, the central one being the largest, supported by pillars and cruciform vaults. A short time later, in 1567, the church was severely damaged and the works were reconceptualised with completely different artistic features. Andrés de Vandelvira, who then worked on the construction of Jaén Cathedral, received the orders for its reconstruction. Only some elements from the foot of the nave remain standing, such as the Gothic rosette which is high above the Puerta de la Luna (Door of the Moon) and today is still one of the most symbolic elements of the Baeza church. Surrounded by prestigious master stonemasons and famous sculptors, Vandelvira endowed the new Cathedral with the new trends of the Renaissance. After his death

POINTS OF INTEREST

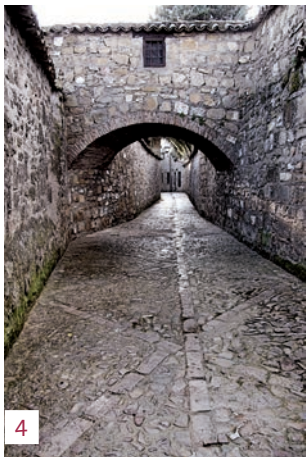
TOURIST OFFICE OF BAEZA

Plaza del Pópulo, s/n.
23440 Baeza.
Tel: +34 953 77 99 82.

CATHEDRAL

Plaza Santa María, s/n.
23440 Baeza.
Tel: +34 953 74 41 57
/ +34 953 74 21 88.





NOT TO BE MISSED...

AROUND THE CATHEDRAL

At the back of the cathedral there are narrow lanes between stone walls that are a journey through time and that start from the Antonio Machado promenade, one of the most beautiful viewpoints in the province of Jaén. In the Plaza de Santa María are the *Casas Consistoriales Altas*, or Town Halls, which have housed the Council headquarters since the end of the 15th century, and the Seminario de San Felipe Neri, founded in 1660 by the Bishop of Jaén, Fernando de Andrade y Castro. It was the work of Eufrasio López de Rojas, the designer of the facade of the Cathedral of Jaén, and today it is the Antonio Machado Centre of the International University of Andalusia.

1 and 2. Facade and interior courtyard of the Seminario San Felipe Neri, headquarters of the Andalusia International University in Baeza.

3. Puerta del Perdón of the Cathedral.

4 and 5. Streets around the Cathedral.

the work was taken over by Francisco del Castillo, Alonso de Barba and the Jesuit priest Juan Bautista de Villalpando, designer of the main facade. On the 16th of December 1593, Bishop Francisco Sarmiento, officiated the first mass on the high altar. Inside, the Cathedral maintains the scheme of three naves. The vault of the first two sections are Gothic, and the remaining vaults are pendentive. The scallops of the cross display four medallions with mural paintings of the Evangelists. The church is surrounded by chapels. The main chapel is the work of Manuel García del Álamo, in Baroque style, while the Dorada Chapel and the Ánimas Chapel, two of the most important, are at the foot of the church. The latter is separated by a superb coat of arms of the Maestro Bartolomé, made in 1513. The Corpus Christi monstrance is one of the cathedral's great treasures. It was funded by Gaspar Núñez de Castro in 1714. 🇵🇪

BAEZA: FROM THE PLAZA DE SANTA CRUZ TO SAN FRANCISCO





A city with a Cathedral and a university

The Palacio de Jabalquinto, the Baeza headquarters for the International University of Andalusia is one of the most superb Gothic architecture buildings of the times of Queen Isabel in the province of Jaén. Its construction was ordered by Juan Alfonso Benavides, a relative of King Fernando the Catholic. His son married Doña Luisa, the daughter of the poet Jorge Manrique. The facade of the palace looks towards the Plaza de Santa Cruz –in which is the Late-Romanic church of the same name– and is a magnificent artistic virtuosity that features stone rhombuses, nails, loops and pinnacles.

Calle Beato Juan de Ávila leads to the Old University, a Mannerist-style building opened in 1595 and closed in 1824. Today it is a secondary school and still has the classroom in which the poet Antonio Machado gave French grammar classes between 1912 and 1919. The Arco del Barbudo descends towards the Plaza de la Constitución, although the street continues to the Plaza del Pópulo in which is the tone sculpture of Himilce, Princess of Cástulo and wife of the Carthaginian General Hannibal. To the side are the buildings of the Antiguas Carnicerías and the Escribanías Públicas. On one side of the Jaén Highway is the Antiguo Hospital de San Antonio Abad, the current municipal archive and public library.

The Plaza de la Constitución, also known as the Plaza del Mercado, has Castilian style arcades in which artisans of the

POINTS OF INTEREST

TORREÓN PUERTA DE ÚBEDA VISITOR CENTRE

Puerta de Úbeda, s/n.
23440 Baeza.
Tel: +34 953 74 43 70.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ANDALUSIA. ANTONIO MACHADO CENTRE

Plaza de Santa María, s/n.
23440 Baeza.
Tel: +34 953 74 27 75.





NOT TO BE MISSED...

THE CITY HALL

A street with arcades goes from the Plaza de la Constitución to the City Hall, to which the design rights continue to be a disputed matter. It is believed, however, that behind its Plateresque language may be the hand of Andrés de Vandelvira who projected the most pure Renaissance elements. Before becoming the city hall it was the former jail and Casa del Corregidor (House of the Magistrate). The building works were completed in 1564 and its entry way features the beauty and harmony of its Sebastiano Serlio windows and anthropomorphic supports that were indications of the conception that Vandelvira had for civil buildings.

1. Plaza del Pópulo.
2. Church of Santa Cruz.
3. Convento de San Francisco.
4. City Hall.

city have sold their wares for centuries. On the commercial pathway is the Alhóndiga, built in 1554. Opposite it, on the other side of the Plaza, is the Balcón del Concejo from which the authorities attended festivals and public events. At the start of Calle San Pablo is the Torre de Aliatares.

Close by are the ruins of the disappeared Convento de San Francisco, which is today a public auditorium. Construction of the convent was ordered by the Valencia de Benavides family, which in the middle of the 16th century wanted to emulate the wealth of Francisco de los Cobos. Vandelvira designed the church, but an earthquake at the beginning of the 19th century obliged a good part of the main chapel to be disassembled, the top of which currently features a set of iron structures.

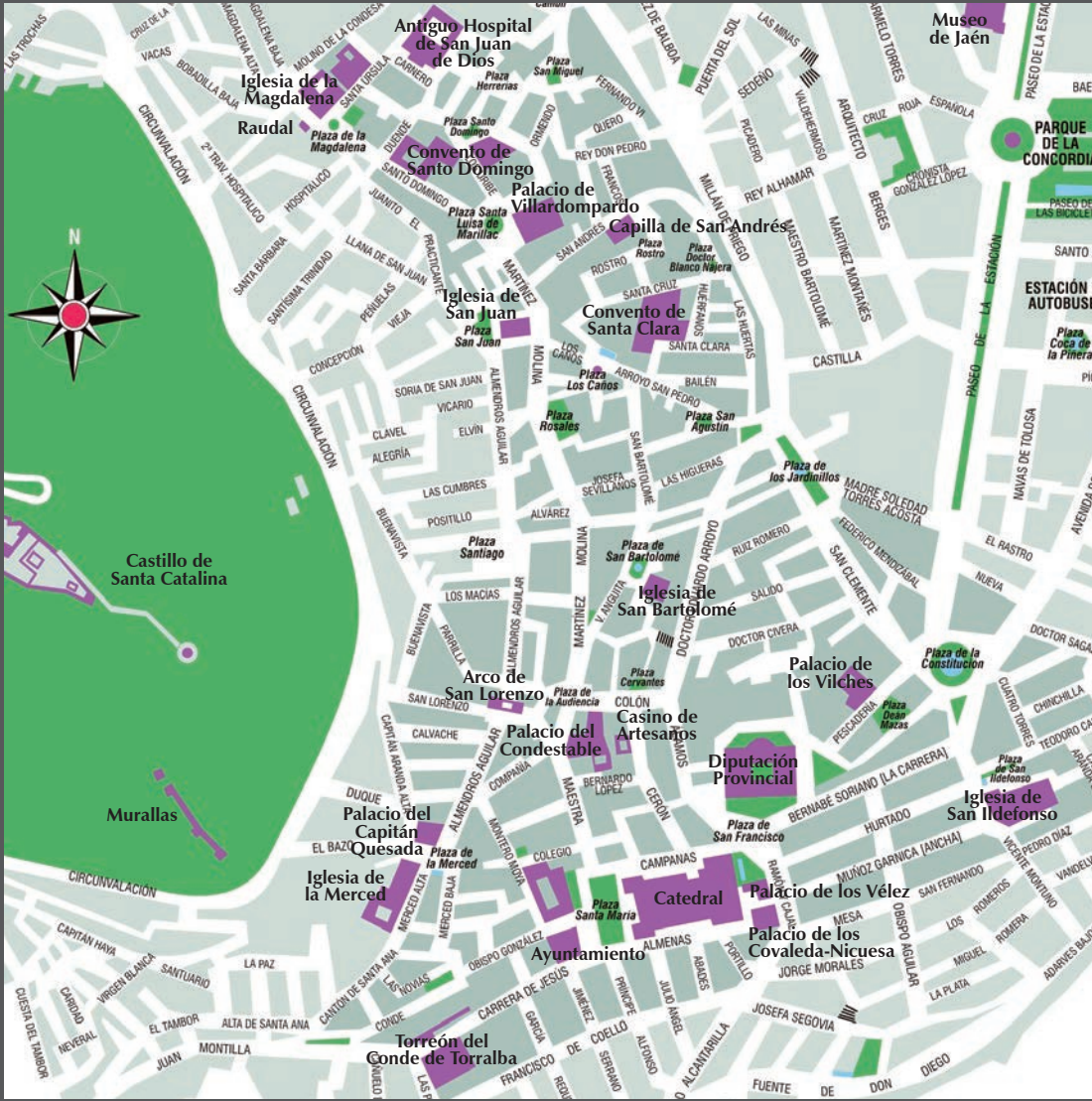
Vandelvira also worked on the Church of San Andrés, which started out as Gothic and later embraced the new Renaissance postulates. 🇵🇪



Cathedral of Santa María.

JAÉN





Antiguo Hospital de San Juan de Dios

Iglesia de la Magdalena

Museo de Jaén

Raudal

Convento de Santo Domingo

Palacio de Villardompardo

Capilla de San Andrés

PARQUE DE LA CONCORDIA

Iglesia de San Juan

Convento de Santa Clara

ESTACIÓN D AUTOBUSES

Castillo de Santa Catalina

Iglesia de San Bartolomé

Arco de San Lorenzo

Palacio de los Vilches

Plaza de la Constitución

Palacio del Capitán Quesada

Palacio del Condestable

Casino de Artesanos

Diputación Provincial

Iglesia de San Ildefonso

Iglesia de la Merced

Plaza de la Merced

Catedral

Palacio de los Vélez

Palacio de los Covaleda-Nicuesa

Ayuntamiento

Torreón del Conde de Torralba



Jaén

is the capital province and in its historical centre is the cathedral, the great monument of the Andalusian Renaissance period, the work of Andrés de Vandelvira who worked on it from 1550 until 1575, the year of his death. Inside, the cathedral displays the architectural obsessions of the great master of the Renaissance.



CATHEDRAL

The great monument of the Andalusian Renaissance, it is the patrimonial symbol of the provincial capital. It was constructed over the Moorish mosque and its concept is by Vandelvira, who worked on it between 1550 and 1575.



Plaza de Santa María

PLAZA DE SANTA MARÍA

The work of Salvador Pérez Arroyo, it is the best place to appreciate the grandeur of the cathedral's facade, which was built by Eufrasio López de Rojas. The City Hall building stands opposite.



Arab Baths

ARAB BATHS

Declared an Artistic Monument in 1931. They are located in the basements of the Palacio de Villardompardo, and its extraordinarily preserved interior is arranged around the cold, warm and hot baths.



Castillo de Santa Catalina

CASTILLO DE SANTA CATALINA

It crowns the hill of the same name and from the cross atop the mountain's keel there is a priceless view of the capital, its cathedral, the Guadalquivir Valley and, to the north, the cities of Úbeda and Baeza.



Museum of Jaén

MUSEUM OF JAÉN

Located on the Paseo de la Estación, next to the Plaza de las Batallas. It displays the sculpture works of El Pajarillo and Cerrillo Blanco, from the Iberian Era. It also has a notable collection of paintings from the 19th century.

JAÉN: FROM THE CATHEDRAL TO SAN ILDEFONSO





The great Renaissance monument

The Catedral de Jaén is the masterpiece of Andrés de Vandelvira and the most extraordinary monument of the Southern Renaissance. It is a great treasure of the capital of the province and in its time it was the source of inspiration for the convents, churches and grand cathedrals built in colonial America. Constructed on the remains of a Moorish mosque, the Catedral de Jaén is a shining example of the Renaissance at its best, despite the fact that work on it began under Gothic postulates and was completed in the middle of the Baroque Era. The church opened its extraordinary facade onto the Plaza de Santa María. Its entrance was designed by Eufrasio López de Rojas in the middle of the 17th century, during the Baroque Era. However, the architect respected the original idea of the master Vandelvira and designed a Classicist facade where all the elements of the Renaissance were in harmony with the solidity and majesty of its two great side towers.

Over the centuries it was a place of pilgrimage. Attracted by the Santo Rostro, the Gothic icon that reproduces the image of Jesus, thousands of faithful attend on Friday mornings –except Good Friday– to kiss and pray before the religious image. From the outside balconies –on the central balcony the image is carved in stone– it is displayed to the town.

The architect Andrés de Vandelvira worked on the Catedral de Jaén between the years of 1550 and 1575, when he died. By then

POINTS OF INTEREST

TOURIST OFFICE OF JAÉN

Maestra, 8. 23002 Jaén.

Tel: +34 953 19 04 55

/ +34 953 31 32 81.

PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF RELIGIOUS ART CATHEDRAL OF JAÉN

Plaza de Santa María, s/n.
23002 Jaén.

Tel: +34 953 23 42 33.

Web www.catedraldejaen.org



NOT TO BE MISSED...

- La basílica de San Ildefonso.
- The footprints of Jewish culture in the districts of San Juan and La Magdalena.
- Enjoy tapas in the taverns in the district of San Ildefonso and the lanes around the Cathedral.

1 and 2. Main altar and sacristy of the Cathedral.

3 and 4. Basílica de San Ildefonso.

5. Enjoying tapas on a terrace.



5

the chapterhouse, the sacristy and the projects on paper for the rest of the church had been completed. The cathedral emanates order, discipline and respect for space, which is not often seen in a Christian church. Inside, the Cathedral is even more beautiful than the outside. The proportions of the vaults, the capitals and their carved columns filter the morning and afternoon light. There are 17 chapels around the nave that were erected in different eras of history. Some are Renaissance; others were inspired by the Baroque and Rococo periods. The choir, located in the centre of the cathedral, is carved from fine wood. Under the sacristy is the vault of the canons, which currently houses a permanent exhibition of religious art featuring paintings by Valdés Leal. Halfway through the 18th century, Ventura Rodríguez built the Sagrario (side chapel), which is on the northern facade of the cathedral. Within the neo-classical interior, special attention should be drawn to the ovaliform cupola.

The City Hall and Bishopric buildings are on the Plaza de Santa María, by the architect Salvador Pérez Arroyo. Calle Maestra is pedestrianised and throughout history joined the site that was formerly occupied by a Moorish mosque with the medina and different Jewish and Muslim districts of Jaén. At the back of the cathedral, on one side of Calle Campanas, is the Plaza de San Francisco, on which is the Palacio Provincial, the seat of the Provincial Council of Jaén, the former convent of San Francisco. Calle Bernabé Soriano, popularly known as La Carrera, descends towards the Plaza de la Constitución and on one side of which is the district of San Ildefonso, dominated by the Church of the same name, in which Andrés de Vandelvira is interred. The church is Gothic and in it the Virgen de la Capilla (Virgin of the Chapel), the patron of the city of Jaén, is worshipped. San Ildefonso is a populous and colourful district, full of traditional businesses and popular bars and restaurants. Next to it is the convent of Las Bernardas. 🇺🇳

JAÉN: FROM THE CASTLE OF SANTA CATALINA TO THE MUSEUM





A walk through the historic city

Further on, beside a tapestry of ordered olive trees, Jaén depicts a fabled city. There is an Arab castle on its farmstead, and behind it, a mountain range that encapsulates and theatricalises it. The castle is dedicated to Santa Catalina. King Alhamar handed it over to Fernando III in the spring of 1246. The Torre del Homenaje, cubic and powerful, steeped in history, sacrifices and the war, is visible from anywhere. On its sides are other towers that enclose an irregular and diaphanous courtyard of arms, levelling on the crown of an indomitable and capricious hill. The trails that surround the fortress offer the most beautiful views of the province. The Parador de Turismo is next to the fortress.

The Arab Baths are also a legacy of Muslim Jaén. Located in the basement of the Palacio de Villardompardo and declared a Historic Artistic Monument in 1931, it is now exclusively used as a museum. The baths were built in the 11th century, and the extraordinarily preserved interior is arranged around cold, warm and hot rooms, following the model of the Roman baths. The baths, restored at the end of the last century by architect Luis Berges Roldán, are in the district of San Juan, next to the church of the same name and the district of La Magdalena, the historical seed of the city. The Gothic Church of La Magdalena was built on a site that was formerly occupied by a Moorish mosque. The Moorish origins of the church can still be seen in the open-air area for ablution and the restored base of the minaret. In front

POINTS OF INTEREST

ARAB BATHS CULTURAL CENTER. MUSEUM OF ARTS AND POPULAR CUSTOMS. "MANUEL MORAL" INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM OF NAIVE ART

Palacio de Villardompardo.
Plaza Santa Luisa de Marillac,
s/n. 23004 Jaén.
Tel: +34 953 24 80 68.
Web www.bañosarabesjaen.es

MUSEUM OF JAÉN

Paseo de la Estación, 27.
23008 Jaén.
Tel: +34 600 14 34 52.





THE LEGEND

EL LAGARTO DE LA MAGDALENA (THE WYRM OF JAÉN)

El Raudal de la Magdalena is renowned for being the origin of the most famous legend of Jaén. It is said that the great wurm that terrorised the population of the city slept here. Faced with this threat, a young shepherd devised a scheme to slay the beast. He offered the wurm a lamb that had been filled with gunpowder. The wurm ate the lamb, exploded and the townsfolk were freed of the threat forever. The wurm has become a symbol of the city.

1 and 2. Arab Baths.

3 and 4. Museum of Jaén: Sculpture collection of *El Pajarillo* and facade.

5. Courtyard of the Provincial Council of Jaén.

6. Church of San Juan.

of the church is the Raudal, a fountain that quenched the thirst of the first inhabitants of the area. Next to the Iglesia de la Magdalena are the former Hospital San Juan de Dios, the Albergue, the Infanta Leonor Theatre and the Convent of Santo Domingo, the current provincial historical archive, in which there is a well-lit cloister, which can be visited on weekdays in the mornings.

The Museum of Jaén boasts of having one of the biggest collections of Iberian art in Spain. It features rooms dedicated to pieces collected from the archaeological digs of *Cerrillo Blanco*, *Porcuna*, *El Pajarillo* and *Huelma*, one of the main attractions of the Journey to the Time of the Iberians tourist initiative. The first archaeological complex features the piece entitled *Guerrero de la Armadura Doble* (Warrior Clad in Double Armour). The second features the *Cabeza de Lobo* (Wolf's Head), one of the most emblematic sculptures of Iberian Jaén. 🇪🇸



PROVINCE





4



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4. Iglesia de la Asunción, Huelma.
5. Iglesia de la Asunción, La Guardia.

The Vandelvira routes

Villacarrillo, where Andrés de Vandelvira lived, houses in one of his most important works, the Iglesia de la Asunción, a national monument whose interior features the sail vaults that characterise his work. In Cazorla the ruins of the Church of Santa María can be found and in Hornos de Segura, the parish church, his name is recorded for the first time.

Francisco de los Cobos commissioned Vandelvira to build the Castillo Palaciego de Sabiote, on which the sculptor Esteban Jamete also worked. Similar work was carried out on the Castillo de Canena. In the town of La Guardia is the Iglesia de la Asunción, which has an example of Vandelvira's work in the vault of the presbytery and in the cross of the church. In Huelma, the architect's patterns can be seen on the outside and the inside of the Iglesia de la Asunción. In the neighbouring town of Mancha Real, the work of the Master is also visible in the Iglesia de San Juan Evangelista. In Alcaudete Vandelvira worked on churches such as the Santa María, while in Andújar he appraised the Iglesia de Santa María and participated in building the Templo de Santiago. Alcalá la Real features the Abbatial Church of Santa María, which today is a visitor's centre.

Other towns keep the Renaissance tradition alive in churches such as the Santa María del Collado in Santisteban, the Colegiata de Santiago in Castellar and the Iglesia de Santa Águeda, in Sorihuela de Guadalimar. 🇪🇸

Flavours with history



MUSEUM OF OLIVE CULTURE

Hacienda La Laguna.
Puente del Obispo (Baeza).
Tel: +34 953 76 51 42
/ +34 953 74 43 70.

This museum exhibits the antique systems for making olive oil. Visitors can also explore a 19th-century winery, considered an Asset of Cultural Interest. The museum is located in the Consorcio Hacienda La Laguna, a training and cultural centre that also has a comfortable hotel and spa that offers treatments using the properties of olive oil.

There is no better extra-virgin olive oil than that of Jaén. The greatest gastronomic symbol of the province is also its best ambassador and the main ingredient in its delicious and healthy cuisine. In Úbeda and Baeza cuisine is a succulent art based on wisdom, tradition

NOT TO BE MISSED...

- Try the *vírolos* (sweet flaky pastry) of Baeza and the *ochíos* of Úbeda.
- Enjoy tapas on the terraces of the pedestrianised streets of Úbeda, Baeza and Jaén.
- Try the pastries of the convents of Úbeda, Baeza and Jaén.
- Visit the Olive Culture Museum in Hacienda La Laguna.
- Visit the produce markets and the oil presses in the area.



and the finest raw ingredients. Garden vegetables, cereals, legumes, poultry, small game, pork and lamb are the basis of Southern Renaissance cuisine. These ingredients are used to make stews, casseroles and hotpots with chickpeas and spinach, silver beet, beans and eggplant. *Pipirrana* (diced salad), *gazpacho*, salads and cold soups are enjoyed on hot days. In winter the traditional cuisine includes dishes such as *guñapos* or *andrajos* (pasta soups), and marinated chickpeas, known as “ropavieja”. A delicious meal suggestion: to start, *papas a lo pobre* (fried potatoes with onion and green pepper) with *lomo de orza* (preserved pork loin) and Baeza-style cod, followed by roast goatling. Pastries made in the convents of the three large Renaissance cities include breads and milk biscuits, anis cakes, *borrachuelos* and *ochíos* (buns). They can be purchased in gourmet stores and in the convents of the three cities. 🇵🇪

STARTERS:

- *Cocido mareado* (chickpea dish)
- Tomato dressed with extra virgin olive oil
- Boletus mushrooms with mashed potato

MAIN COURSE:

- Baeza-style cod
- Seabass with spinach and asparagus
- Goatling with beans
- Pork loin

DESSERTS::

- *Torrijas* (fried bread dessert)

EXPERIENCE THE RENAISSANCE

Experience the fiestas and culture

Sleep in a Renaissance palace, in a period-designed room. Or sleep in a castle, in a fortress with views of the old battlefields. Jaén has unique hotels to suit the tastes of all travellers, lovers of art, relaxation, fine dining and good living. The villages and cities that make up the Renaissance Routes offer fairytale places for relaxing and enjoying culture with art and history.

Most of the hotels in Úbeda, Baeza and Jaén are in refurbished stately homes of the nobility that have all conveniences and luxuries for modern travellers.

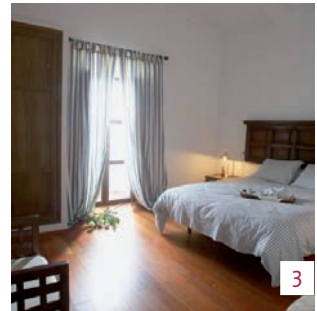
The most important cultural date in Úbeda is the International Music and



POINTS OF INTEREST

CULTURAL TOURISM CALENDAR

Web www.dipujaen.es/agenda/dia-a-dia/index.html





6

NOT TO BE MISSED...

- The Úbeda Music and Dance Festival and the Early Music Festival in the two sister cities.
- The summer courses in the UNIA of Baeza.
- The Miserere de Esclava, which is celebrated on Easter Tuesday in Baeza.
- The Jaén Piano awards of the capital of the province.

1. Parador de Turismo in Úbeda.
2. Meeting in the Castillo de Canena.
3. Hotel Las Casas del Cónsul.
4. Music and Dance Festival.
5. Early Music Festival.
6. Renaissance festivals.
7. Easter Week.

Festivals of tourist interest are held in Easter Week in Úbeda, Baeza and Jaén. The first two have a distinct Castilian style, while in the capital the procession of Nuestro Padre Jesús Nazareno, *El Abuelo*, bring people together for popular worship.



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Dance Festival, which is held at the end of spring on several stages throughout the city, especially in the Hospital de Santiago cultural centre. Summer courses are held in the Antonio Machado Centre of the International University of Andalusia in Baeza. Both cities share the Early Music festival.

The International “Premio Jaén” Piano Contest takes place in spring in Jaén, one of the most important in Spain for promising young pianists.

Úbeda celebrates fiestas in the month of September in honour of its patron saint, San Miguel. Baeza holds a festival to honour its patron, the Virgen del Alcázar, in August. The “romerías” (processions) of the Virgen de Guadalupe in Úbeda and the Virgen del Rosel in Yedra, Baeza, are famous. There are two main festival dates in Jaén. In June the Virgen de la Capilla, the patron of the city, is honoured, and in October the Fiestas Mayores in honour of San Lucas take place. 🇵🇪

TOURIST INFORMATION

Provincial Council of Jaén
Plaza de San Francisco, s/n.
23071 Jaén.
Tel: +34 953 24 80 00.
www.jaenparaisointerior.es

TOURIST OFFICES**Tourist Office of Jaén**

Maestra, 8.
Tel: +34 953 31 32 81
/ +34 953 31 32 82.

Tourist Office of Baeza

Plaza del Pópulo, s/n.
Tel: +34 953 77 99 82.

Tourist Office of Úbeda

Palacio Marqués del Contadero.
Baja del Marqués, 4.
Tel: +34 953 77 92 04
/ +34 953 77 92 05.

Tourist Office of Úbeda

Plaza Andalucía, 5 (Antiguas
Carnicerías)
Tlfs: 953 75 04 40

VISITOR CENTRES**Visitor Centre at the Castle
of Santa Catalina**

Castle of Santa Catalina. Jaén
Tel: +34 953 12 07 33.

**Olive and Olive Oil Visitor
Centre**

Corredera de San Fernando, 32.
Tel: +34 953 75 58 89.
centrodeolivaryaceitelaloma.com

**Torreón Puerta de Úbeda
Visitor Centre**

Puerta de Úbeda, s/n. Baeza.
Tel: +34 953 74 43 70.
www.populo.es

MUSEUMS**JAÉN****Permanent Exhibition
of Religious Art**

Plaza de Santa María, 1.
Tel: +34 953 23 42 33.

Arab Baths Cultural Center.**“Manuel Moral” International****Museum of Naive Art and
Museum of Arts and
Popular Customs**

Palacio de Villardompardo.
Plaza Santa Luisa de Marillac, s/n.
Tel: +34 953 24 80 88.
www.bañosarabesjaen.es

Museum of Jaén

Paseo de la Estación, 27.
Tel: +34 600 14 34 52.

BAEZA**Cathedral Museum**

Plaza Santa María, s/n.
Tel: +34 953 74 41 57
/ +34 953 74 21 88.

Museum of Baeza

Casas Nuevas, s/n.
Tel: +34 953 74 15 82.

Museum of Olive Culture

Puente del Obispo.
Tel: +34 953 76 51 42
/ +34 953 74 43 70.
museodelaculturadelolivo.com

ÚBEDA**Museum of Andalusi Art**

Narváez, 11.
Tel: +34 619 07 61 32.

San Juan de la Cruz Museum

Carmen, 13.
Tel: +34 953 75 06 15.

Archaeological Museum

Casa Mudéjar. Cervantes, 6.
Tel: +34 953 77 94 32.

“Paco Tito” Memories of Day-**to-Day Life Pottery Museum**

Valencia, 22.
Tel: +34 953 75 14 96.
www.pacotito.com

ACCOMMODATION**JAÉN****Parador de Turismo
Santa Catalina ******

Castillo de Santa Catalina.

Tel: +34 953 23 00 00.

www.parador.es

Hotel Infanta Cristina ****

Avenida de Madrid, s/n.

Tel: +34 953 26 30 40

/ +34 953 26 34 77.

www.hotelinfantacristina.com

Hotel HO Ciudad de Jaén ****

Autovía Bailén-Motril, km. 36-37.

Tel: +34 953 28 48 00.

www.hotelesho.com

Hotel Condestable Iranzo ***

Paseo de la Estación, 32.

Tel: +34 953 22 28 00.

hotelcondestableiranzo.com

Hotel Europa ***

Plaza de Belén, 1.

Tel: +34 953 22 27 04.

www.hoteleuropajaen.es

Hotel Juleca ***

Autovía Bailén-Motril,

km. 23,5. Las Infantas.

Tel: +34 953 32 60 06.

www.juleca.com

Hotel Xauen ***

Plaza Deán Mazas, 3.

Tel: +34 953 24 07 89.

www.hotelxauenjaen.com

Hostal-Restaurante

Estación Ferrocarril **

Plaza Jaén por la Paz, s/n.

Tel: +34 953 27 47 04

/ +34 953 27 46 14.

www.hostalestacionferrocarriljaen.com

Hostal Carlos V *

Avenida de Madrid, 4, 2º.

Tel: +34 953 22 20 91

/ 675 25 73 79.

Hostal La Española *

Bernardo López, 9.

Tel: +34 953 23 02 54.

Hostal Martín *

Cuatro Torres, 5.

Tel: +34 953 24 36 78

/ +34 953 19 14 31.

Pensión Cristóbal Colón *

Doctor Civera, 5, 2º A.

Tel: +34 953 87 26 96

/ +34 670 49 24 21.

Pensión Iberos *

Avda. García Maroto, 14, 6º D.

Tel: +34 953 25 50 85

BAEZA

Campos de Baeza ****

Puerta de Córdoba, 57.

Tel: +34 953 74 73 11.

www.hotelcamposdebazea.com

Palacio de los Salcedo ****

San Pablo, 18.

Tel: +34 953 74 72 00.

www.palaciodelossalcedo.com

Puerta de la Luna ****

Canónigo Melgares Raya, s/n.



Tel: +34 953 74 70 19.
www.hotelpuertadelaluna.es
Ciudad del Renacimiento ***
Carretera de Iberos, s/n.
Tel: +34 953 74 11 54.
hotelciudaddelrenacimiento.com
Fuentenueva ***
Carmen, 15.
Tel: +34 953 74 31 00.
www.fuentenueva.com

Juanito ***
Paseo del Arca del Agua, s/n.
Tel: +34 953 74 00 40.
www.juanitobaeza.com
TRH Ciudad de Baeza ***
Concepción, 3.

Tel: +34 953 74 81 30.
www.trhhoteles.com
Hostal Aznaitín **
Cuesta de San Benito.
Tel: +34 953 74 07 88.
www.hostalaznaitin.com

Hostal La Loma **
Carretera Baeza-Úbeda, s/n.
Tel: +34 953 74 33 02.

ÚBEDA

**Parador de Turismo
Condestable Dávalos ******
Plaza Vázquez de Molina, s/n.
Tel: +34 953 75 03 45.
www.parador.es
RL Ciudad de Úbeda ****
Cronista Juan de la Torre, s/n.

Tel: +34 953 79 10 11.
www.hotelciudaddeubeda.com
Dos Hermanas ***
Risquillo Bajo, 1.
Tel: +34 953 75 21 24
www.hoteldoshermanas.com
El Postigo ***
Postigo, 5.
Tel: +34 953 75 00 00
/ +34 953 79 55 50.
www.hotelelpostigo.com

María de Molina ***
Plaza del Ayuntamiento, s/n.
Tel: +34 953 79 53 36.
www.hotel-maria-
de-molina.com
Nueve Leyendas ***
Plaza de López de Almagro, 3.
Tel: +34 953 79 22 97.
www.hotelnueveleyendas.com

**Sercotel Rosaleda
Don Pedro *****
Obispo Toral, 2.
Tel: +34 953 79 61 11.
www.hotelrosaledaubeda.es

Afán de Rivera **
Afán de Rivera, 4.
Tel: +34 953 79 19 87.
www.hotelafan
derivera.com

Las Casas del Cónsul **
Plaza del Carmen, 1.
Tel: +34 953 79 54 30.
www.lascasasdelconsul.com

La Paz **
Andalucía, 1.
Tel: +34 953 75 21 40.
www.hotel-lapaz.com
Palacio de la Rambla **
Plaza Marqués
de la Rambla, 1.
Tel: +34 953 75 01 96.
www.palaciodelarambla.com
Sevilla **

Avenida Ramón y Cajal, 7.
Tel: +34 953 75 06 12.
Álvaro de Torres *
Plaza Álvaro de Torres, 2.
Tel: +34 953 75 68 50.
www.hotelat.com
Hospedería Yamaríes *
Plaza Primero de Mayo, 31.
Tel: +34 953 75 14 39
/ +34 625 64 90 64.
www.hospederiayamaríes.com

Los Cerros *
Peñarroya, 1
Tel: +34 953 75 16 21

San Miguel *
Avenida Libertad, 69.
Tel: +34 953 75 20 49.

Santa María de Úbeda *
Prior Monteagudo, 1.
Tel: +34 953 75 27 11.
www.santamariadeubeda.com

Victoria *
Alaminos, 5, 2ª A.
Tel: +34 953 75 29 52.

OTHER RECOMMENDED ACCOMMODATION IN THE SURROUNDING AREAS

LINARES

Hotel RL Anibal ****

Cid Campeador, 11.
Tel: +34 953 65 04 00.
www.rlhoteles.com

Hotel Santiago ****

Santiago, 3.
Tel: +34 953 69 30 40.
www.hotel-santiago.es

Hotel Cervantes ***

Cervantes, 23.
Tel: +34 953 69 05 00
/ +34 901 11 61 22.
www.hotelcervantes.info

Hotel Victoria ***

Cervantes, 9.
Tel: +34 953 69 25 00.
www.hotelvictoria.org

Hotel Baviera *

La Virgen, 25.
Tel: +34 953 60 71 15.

MENGÍBAR

Hotel Palacio de Mengibar ****

Plaza de la Constitución, 8.
Tel: +34 953 37 40 43.
www.palaciodemengibar.com

Hotel Santa Beatriz de Silva ***

Bailén, 47.
Tel: +34 953 37 42 04.
www.hotelsanta
beatrizdesilva.com

SABIOTE

Hotel Palacio Las Manillas ***

Castillo, 1.
Tel: +34 953 77 43 46.
www.palaciolasmanillas.com

RESTAURANTS

JAÉN

Asador El Mirador

Ctra. Jaén-Los Villares, km 5.
Jabalruz
Tel: +34 953 23 51 31
www.asadormiradorjaen.com

Az-Zait

(Hotel Infanta Cristina)
Carretera de Madrid, s/n.
Tel: +34 953 26 30 40.

Bahía

Plaza San Roque, 1.
Tel: +34 953 27 26 55.

Casa Antonio

Fermín Palma, 3.
Tel: +34 953 27 02 62.

Casa Vicente

Cristo Rey, 3.
Tel: +34 953 23 28 16
/ +34 953 23 22 22.



El Templario

San Clemente, 30.
Tel: +34 953 08 75 69.

Horno del Salvador

Carretera del Castillo, s/n.
Tel: +34 953 23 05 28.

Kasler

Miguel Castillejo, 2.
Tel: +34 953 25 53 93.

La Boca

Paseo de España, 2.
Tel: +34 953 25 99 59.

La Espadaña Centro

Francisco Martiñ Mora, 1.
Tel: +34 953 23 20 85.

La Espuela

Maestra, 8.
Tel: +34 664 68 30 45.

La Gamba de Oro

Nueva, 5.
Tel: +34 953 24 17 46.

La Loggia

Carrera de Jesús, 5.
Tel: +34 953 33 10 74.
www.laloggiagastrobar.es

La Peña Flamenca

Maestra, 11.
Tel: +34 665 76 86 57,

La Vestida

Ronda Sur, s/n (Junto Ferial)
Tel: +34 953 19 08 06
www.restaurantelavestida.com

Mesón Río Chico

Nueva, 12.
Tel: +34 953 24 08 02.

Parador Santa Catalina

Castillo Santa Catalina, s/n
Tel: +34 953 23 00 00
www.parador.es

Plaza de Toros

Alameda de Capuchinos, 1.
Tel: +34 953 19 08 76.

Pilar del Arrabalejo

Millán de Priego, 59.
Tel: +34 953 24 07 81.

Támesis London

Maestro Sapena, 9.
Tel: +34 953 26 70 67.

Yuma's

Avenida Andalucía, 74
Tel: +34 953 22 82 73.

BAEZA

El Pasaje

Pasaje Cardenal Benavides, 3.
Tel: +34 953 74 17 29.

El Rincón Baezano

Avenida de Andalucía, 36.
Tel: +34 953 74 46 92.

El Sarmiento

Plaza del Arcediano, 10.
Tel: +34 953 74 03 23.



El Trillo

Portales Alhóndiga, 5.
Tel: +34 953 74 45 32.

Flipper

Portales Carbonería, 7.
Tel: +34 692 58 79 67.

Juanito

Paseo Arca del Agua, s/n.
Tel: +34 953 74 00 40.
www.hotelrestaurantjuanito.com

Gastrobar Palacio de los Gallego

Santa Catalina, 5
Tel: +34 667 76 01 84

La Góndola

Portales Carbonería, 13.
Tel: +34 953 74 29 84.
www.asadorlagondola.com

La Pampa

Honduras, s/n.
Tel: +34 953 74 80 52.

La Peña

Portales Alhóndiga, 1.

Tel: +34 953 74 35 07.

La Pintada (Hotel)

Canónigo Melgares Rayas, s/n.
Tel: +34 953 74 70 19.
www.hotelpuertadelaluna.es

Los Arcos

Portales Alhóndiga, 11.
Tel: +34 669 76 93 36.

Mesón Almanzara

Pasaje Cardenal Benavides, 15.
Tel: +34 953 74 16 50.

Taberna El Pájaro

Portales Tundidores, 5.
Tel: +34 953 74 43 48.
www.tabernaelpajaro.com

Tendal

Enrique Moreno, 10
Tel: +34 953 03 70 59
/ +34 672 06 74 93

Vandelvira

San Francisco, 14.
Tel: +34 687 68 05 52.
www.cateringdelicias.com

Villalar

Carretera de Jaén, s/n.
Tel: +34 953 74 01 26.

ÚBEDA

Amaranto

Hortelanos, 6.
Tel: +34 953 75 21 00.
www.restauranteamaranto.es

Antique

Real, 25.
Tel: +34 953 75 76 18.
www.restauranteantique.com

Cantina La Estación

Cuesta Rodadera, 1.
Tel: +34 687 77 72 28
/ +34 687 77 72 30.

Condestable

Plaza Padre Antonio, 1-3.
Tel: +34 953 75 02 78.
www.condestable.net

El Asador de Santiago

Avenida de Cristo Rey, 4.
Tel: +34 953 75 04 63.



www.asadordesantiago.com

El Marqués

Plaza Marqués de la Rambla, 2.

Tel: +34 953 75 72 55.

www.hotel-maria-
de-molina.com

El Porche

Redonda de Santiago, 7.

Tel: +34 953 75 72 87.

El Seco

Corazón de Jesús, 8.

Tel: +34 953 79 14 52.

El Trujal

Moral, 8.

Tel: +34 953 75 02 20.

El Zaguán

Emilio Sánchez Plaza, 2.

Tel: +34 953 79 02 44.

La Imprenta

Plaza del Doctor Quesada, 1.

Tel: +34 953 75 55 00.

Los Reales

Real, 23.

Tel: +34 953 79 16 29.

Mesón Gabino

Fuente Seca, s/n.

Tel: +34 953 75 75 53.

Navarro

Plaza del Ayuntamiento, 2.

Tel: +34 953 79 06 38.

Pizzería Venecia

Huelva, 2.

Tel: +34 953 75 58 13.

Zeitúm

San Juan de la Cruz, 10.

Tel: +34 953 75 58 00.

www.zeitum.com

OTHER RECOMMENDED RESTAURANTS ON THE ROUTE

LINARES

Canela en Rama

República Argentina, 12.

Tel: +34 953 60 25 32.

Los Sentidos

Doctor, 13.

Tel: +34 953 65 10 72.

www.lossentidos.net

MENGÍBAR

General Reding (Hotel)

Plaza de la Constitución, 8.

Tel: +34 953 37 40 43.

www.palaciodemengibar.com

TOURIST SERVICES

JAÉN

Provincial Association of Official Tourist Guides (APIT)

Tel: +34 953 19 02 86

/ +34 606 68 23 03.

Baraka Project

Tel: +34 953 22 78 77

/ +34 677 04 30 79.

www.barakaproject.es



BAEZA

Ábside Turismo

Tel: +34 953 74 33 36

/ +34 680 23 69 04

www.absideturismo.com

Provincial Association of Official Tourist Guides (APIT)

Tel: +34 953 79 28 51

/ 677 49 54 98.

Atlante Úbeda y Baeza Turismo

Tel: +34 953 79 34 22.

www.atlanteturismo.com

Pópulo

Tel: +34 953 74 43 70.

www.populo.es

ÚBEDA

Artíficis

Tel: +34 953 75 81 50

/ +34 655 55 33 40.

www.artificis.com

Provincial Association of Official Tourist Guides (APIT)

Tel: +34 953 79 28 51

/ +34 677 49 54 98.

Atlante Úbeda y Baeza Turismo

Tel: +34 953 79 34 22

/ +34 636 66 66 21.

www.atlanteturismo.com

Semer Turismo

Tel: +34 953 75 79 16.

www.semerturismo.com

Seturja

Tel: +34 953 10 83 10

/ +34 663 87 07 61

www.bonoturistico.co

Renacentalia

Servicios Turísticos

Tel: +34 953 75 62 34

/ +34 628 42 76 22.

www.renacentalia.es

Visitaubedaybaeza.com

Tel: +34 674 74 04 24

www.visitaubedaybaeza.com

GENERAL INFORMATION

Emergency Andalusia: 112.

National Police: 091.

Local Police: 092.

Civil Guard: 062.

Fire Brigade: 080.

Health-related emergencies: 061.

MEDIOS DE TRANSPORTE

Airport

Granada-Jaén García Lorca:

+34 958 24 52 00.

Bus information:

+34 953 23 23 00.

RENFE Information:

+34 902 24 02 02.



