

BIENVENIDA

We find remains of Roman settlements in different areas of the municipal term, although the urban nucleus arises with the process of **Reconquest and** repopulation of the Order of Santiago.



he Foundation of the municipality is set to Middle Ages, specifically in the century XIII, containing data from existence Township previous to year 1351.

Bienvenida inhabitants are colloquially known in the region as "culebrones" (big snakes), due to the shape of the Sierra la Capitana, native of Bienvenida, seen from far away.

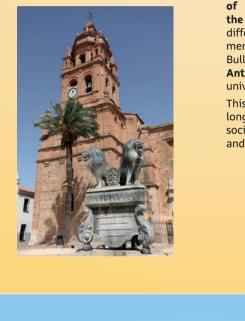
BIENVENIDA PARISH CHURCH OF NTRA. SRA. DE LOS ÁNGELES

Its construction began at the end of the **century XV**, ending in the first third of century XVII. It was declared Monument of Cultural Interest in 1982. The Church is made up of a single nave and it has three doors: the main door, which faces to the South and is formed by an arch of half a point, built y white stones similar to marble; the western door or door of penitence,

uilt with bricks and walled up, above it there is a flared oculus where penetrates the light sun at the end of the day; and the north door that is made of bricks, similar to the one of penitence but less decorated.

nside, the main altarpiece from the beginning of the century XVI stands out, which has with several paintings, one of hem is attributed to **Zurbarán**; as well as organ from style rococo.

What curiosity stand out the Benedictos, group of its own and unique group from Bienvenida formed by a group of men who interpret melodies originating from Gregorian Chant, which is interpreted each year during the Holy Burial.



FUENTE DE CANTOS MUSEUM-HOUSE OF FRANCISCO DE ZURBARÁN



the visitor back to the time of the great painter. Adult, young or child public, accompanied by a guide, will go through different rooms that will take them to discover the life and work of Francisco de Zurbarán from Fuente de Cantos.

FUENTE DE CANTOS MUSEUM JULIÁN GONZÁLEZ GARCÍA

Hijo predilecto (featured inhabitant) of Fuente de Cantos who donates part of his work to his hometown, in homage to his father. The museum houses 27 sculptures made of wood, clay, cement, marble, soapstone or quartz rock, giving rise to a production where religious and family motifs prevail.



FUENTES DE LEÓN

Fuentes de León is a town belonging to Tentudía Region in the province of Badajoz (Spain), bordering Andalusian lands, very close to the provincial border with the province of Huelva.



It is one of the highest towns in the province, on a terrain rugged and humid. full of meadows and vegetation, which offers to travelers many panoramic views of surprising attractiveness.

Fuentes de León is located next to a hill formerly known as "la patada de Dios" (the kick of God).





CALERA DE LEÓN

Calera de León is located on a 709 meter hill, halfway between Mérida and Seville. In its municipal term

is located the **mount** of Tentudía, which gives its name to this region and marks the limit of the Guadiana and Guadalquivi hydrographic basins.

CALERA DE LEÓN **CONVENT OF SANTIAGO**

It is a construction in granite stone and masonry made at the beginning of the 16th century, as a larger and more comfortable residence for the Santiago knights who lived in Tentudia.



The building was declared a Site of Historic-Artistic Interest in 1931. In its double-storey cloister and in the artistic vaults of its rooms, the beauty of the Renaissance style can be admired. ----

CALERA DE LEÓN SANTIAGO APOSTOL PARISH

It is a late **Gothic** work that is **attached to the** Conventual Santiaguista. It has a single nave, wide and sober, with four niche chapels on the epistle side and a ribbed vault.

The altarpiece of the main altar is made up of eight canvases by Eduardo Acosta, which represent the four evangelists, scenes from the Battle of Tentudía and the equestrian figure of Santiago Apóstol. The central niche is occupied by a wooden carving of the crucified Christ, dating from the 16th century.







Later, over the years, the town grew towards the hill, towards what is today the commercial and cultural center.

FUENTE DE CANTOS

There are numerous **archaeological remains that**, together with writter sources, testify about a human occupation of space that extends uninterruptedly from prehistory to the present day.

Its demographic growth was continuous thanks to the attractiveness that the existence of large spaces for agricultural and livestock activity represented for the new settlers and its location next to the main communication route to the west: the Vía de la Plata.



The municipality of Fuente de Cantos has an attractive tourist touch being the cradle of painters such as Francisco de Zurbarán and Nicolás Megía; Also, there are some very important archaeological ruins, in addition to the innumerable religious and civil buildings of interest.

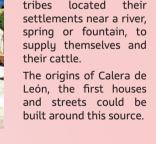
PARISH CHURCH OF NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA GRANADA



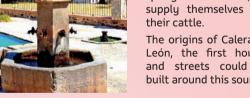
Its wealth of heritage (15th-18th centuries) is very varied. Highlighting balustrade, belfry and tower on the outside.

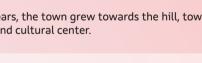
Inside we will enjoy its main chapel, sacristy and nave covered with a barrel vault divided into six sections with chapels between buttresses.

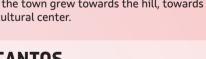
The view will go to the monumental main altarpiece, the baptismal font, the Christ of paper pulp and a good sample of Baroque paintings and sculptures.



n the past, all the









FUENTE DE CANTOS



BIENVENID

SANCTUARY OF NTRA SRA, DE LOS MILAGROS

highlighting the drums of its two domes.

for the ones who emigrated long time ago.

goring in Madrid Bullring in 10 of July of 1910.

VISITORS CENTRE MEADOW AND BULL

DYNASTY MUSEUM OF BIENVENIDA

It is located in the southern part of the town. It's from **century XVIII**, presenting

attractive architecture of baroque tradition popular neatly whitewashed,

We observe a porch with three semicircular arches that gives entry to the

monument. The roof shows different sculptures of angels and portrays life

from Virgin Mary. The festivities in honour of the patron, which are held in

September, are of great interest for the population from Bienvenida and also

The Silver Gate of this Tabernacle is recasting of the leg donated by don

Manuel Mejías Rapela Bienvenida because of the occasion of his serious bull

municipality of Bienvenida has its origin in the medieval settlement. Two events are mentioned as source of settlement and its toponum: The meeting of Fernando III with his mother. oña Petronilla, in 1250; and the one between Don Fadrique, Pedro I's brother, with his mother, Doña Leonor de Guzmán, already in the middle of the century XIV.



The center is located in an edifice where are mixed avant-garde architecture with conservation of archaeological elements of the ancient edifice. It contains 10 different rooms, same number as members of the Los Bienvenida Bullfighters Dynasty, being Antonio Bienvenida the most universally recognized. This Museum shows "the plus

BIENVENID

It has an atrium and front

patios lovingly cared for,

surrounded by spacious and

beautiful gardens, composing a

peaceful and highly attractive

environment, which serves

plus colorful. At the entrance,

we find the monument called

"The three crosses" and a

slender triumphal arc that

gives access to a quite large

as frame to the celebrations

long-lived and successful dynasty from bullfighting", as well as the "cultural, social and natural world heritage of bulls and the defense of the singularity and potentiality from Extremadura meadows".

> The centre is part of the Tourist Route prepared by the Goverment of Extremadura "Meadow and Bull Route", with the main objective of discover the life of Bravo bull in the unique natural ecosystem in the meadow and live experiences related to the traditions and taurine culture taurine. ----

FUENTES DE LEÓN NATURAL MONUMENT CAVES OF FUENTES DE LEÓN

It is located in the vicinity of Fuentes de León, very close to the border with the province of Huelva. It currently has seven caves and two natural grottos, three of which can be visited (Cueva de

los Postes. Cueva del Aqua

and Cueva de Masero o

Bonita)

-----It stands out for its landscape, geological and archaeological uniqueness, housing in its interior one of the most important archaeological sites in Extremadura and one of the largest bat colonies in Europe. ----

FUENTES DE LEÓN **HORN CASTLE**

It is located in the Cerro del Cuerno or Santa Marina at 731 meters above sea



Today only the very thick perimeter walls remain, made of masonry and rammed earth. There is currently a restoration project in the vicinity of this castle, from which you can enjoy wonderful views.

FUENTES DE LEÓN **CONVENT OF SAN DIEGO DE ALCALÁ**

It is located on the outskirts of the town. This convent began to be built in the year 1598 and was inaugurated in 1603. It was possible to pay for it thanks to the alms of the town's residents.

The Church has a single nave covered with a groined vault. It has a small cloister attached to it with square pillars and stonework semicircular arches.

BODONAL DE LA SIERRA

Town located to the south of the province of Badajoz, settled in a valley in the foothills of the Sierra de Tentudía .

According to some sources, its initial toponym was " Bodequinal ", due to certain existing wineries in that area. Others assure that it was "bodón" which means winter pond or lagoon that dries up in summer; hence its name, referring to the place where it is located.

Some residents of this municipality found a treasure in the farm called "La piedra El Cano". It happened on March 5, 1943, and the treasure was inside a ceramic vessel that was found in a natural rock. Today it is preserved in the National Archaeological Museum



BODONAL DE LA SIERRA SAN BLAS PARISH CHURCH

It is a work from the 16th century with several renovations, in the Renaissance style. The tower is the element that stands out the most, although it is not the initial one.

In the tower we can see a modern radio-controlled clock and an artificial stork's nest. Bodonal de la Sierra belonged to the order of the Templars (unlike most of the towns in the region of Tentudía), later it belonged to the order of Saint John of Jerusalem, to which the Maltese Cross that is can be seen inside the church.

The temple has a single nave, divided into five sections and

covered with a baroque barrel vault and a wide dome on pendentives in the main altar. The main altarpiece is baroque in stule and here we can find **the** Holy Crucified Christ.

MONESTERIO

Monesterio, due to its exceptional location, proximity and access from the Autovía de la Plata (less than 1 hour by the A66 from Mérida and Seville) and its connections to the Andalusian coasts and the north of Spain passing through Madrid, is the enclave perfect for rural tourism.

addition, it receives thousands of travelers who ass through the Vía de la Plata.

Monesterio has distinctions as Capital of Rural Tourism of Extremadura 2020, declared by the portal www.clubrural.com and Gastronomic Citu 2019, a distinction awarded for the excellence of its gastronomy.

Monesterio also has one of the most important tourist distinctions, which is the Festival of Regional Tourist Interest held on Monesterio Ham Day.

All this has been possible thanks to the effort and work of the meat industries,

the Iberian breed that inhabits it







BODONAL DE LA SIERRA CHURCH OF NTRA. SEÑORA DE GUÍA

The treasure is made up of 19

gold pieces from the bronze

age: 3 bracelets and 16

fragments of necklaces.



This church was used as a hospital and shelter for the poor and pilgrims. The hospital had a chapel, as well as a room for the poor and another where they kept the necessary items for care work. This was possible thanks to the alms and contributions made by the residents of the town. After the disentailment sales, the building was reduced to the chapel that houses the altar and images of the Virgin.

BODONAL DE LA SIERRA LA ALBUERA NEW FOUNTAIN

The terms "albuera' "albuhera" and "albufera" derive from the same Arabic word that means "**small** sea" and in Spanish they are now used for meanings related to extensions of water that are not very large.

Its spring comes Valera and the reaches clear and to the bronze pipes of the beautiful **Fuente Nueva**.

Its marble edges are hollowed out both by the passage itself and by the weight of the barrels and clau pots.

----It is a fountain with four heads of fauns that pour water through their mouths. The fauns are minor divinities responsible for protecting crops and flocks. They descended from Faunus, the great god of the countryside and shepherds, also considered a spirit of the forests responsible for making cattle and fields fertile.

MONESTERIO PENINSULAR

The Caminos de Santiago or Caminos Jacobeos (Santiago's road our Jacobean's road), constitute one of the main cultural and landscape values of the European Union. The itineraries along which they pass are historical paths where the Roman roads merge with the cattle trails, becoming in addition to being a cultura itinerary, true natural corridors.

MONESTERIO CHURCH OF SAN PEDRO APÓSTOL



From the beginning of the 18th century is the Rosario Chapel, with a large dome supported by pendentives, and which served as a burial place for its founders.

SEGURA DE LEÓN

To the south of the province of Badajoz is of a variable orography, an endless And in one of these curves, driving along the Ex-201 road, the municipality of Segura de León appears, breaking the silhouette of this town high with its majestic Santiago castle crowning th upper area of it.

> ----between September 13 and 18.

the hotel sector and the City Council. MONESTERIO **HAM MUSEUM** The Iberico Ham Museum is a space that makes known the emblemati

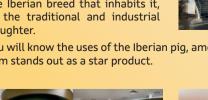
product of the town of Monesterio: Iberico Ham.

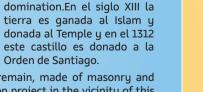
The visit to this center offers a

journey full of experiences along two floors, in which the visitor will travel from the dehesa and

to the traditional and industria slaughter.

You will know the uses of the Iberian pig, among which the acorn-fed Iberian ham stands out as a star product.





Its oldest dating corresponds

to the 10th and 11th centuries.

its main moment corresponds

to the 12th and 13th centuries,

coinciding with the Arab



Rehabilitated and with the most

It belongs to the

Sierra.

Judicial District

of Fregenal de la

Located in the last

Morena, at 741

foothills of Sierra

meters above sea

modern technologies, we take

It is a popular realization of the sixteenth century. The most important element is the cover of the epistle, carved in noble granite stonework that gives rise to a flat structure, on which sits a small Renaissance frieze.



The temple has single nave and inside there are several altars. On the main altar is placed the Virgen de Guía, work y local sculptor Juan Fiburcio González Her crown is made of silver, highlighting the oval mirrors, spike like surfaces and bell

shaped exotic flowers

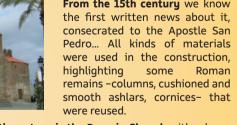


CENTRE OF THE JACOBEAN WAYS OF THE WESTERN





From the 15th century we know the first written news about it. onsecrated to the Apostle Sa





mountain range that generates unexpected hills behind each curve.



Segura de León is known for its capeas of brave cows, a festival declared of Tourist Interest of Extremadura and Traditional Bullfighting Celebration, which takes place ----

CABEZA LA VACA

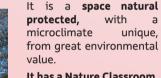
Cabeza la Vaca is the highest town in the province of Badajoz, specifically at 763 meters high, located in the middle of a small valley in the western foothills of Sierra Morena, in the Sierra de Tentudía massif. For this reason its orography is mountainous, with locations that exceed th 1000 meters.

The chestnut is a fundamental pillar in the economy of the municipality, since it has the largest extension of chestnut forest in the province of Badajoz, around the 300 hectares due to its climatic conditions and altitude, it is something unique in the province.

Since 2006, has been celebrated the Chestnut Festival, a party of great cultural and gastronomic interest that attracts a great number of visitors from neighboring provinces. During those days examples of local and representative gastronomy and products are offered, and multiple nature, culture and leisure activities.

CABEZA LA VACA LA PISÁ DEL CABALLO

It is declared Periurban Conservation and Leisure Park since 2005, because In an area of 20,000 m2, three of the most important ecosystems come together: riparian vegetation, meadow and Mediterranean forest; in the latest grow oaks and cork oaks, chestnut trees, and different pine trees. This area is located next to the Los Linos stream, 1.5 km from Cabeza la Vaca. Name of the place obeys to a lenged preserved: "That while Santiago was fighting against Muslims, his horse stepped on a rock next to the Linos stream, springing from the footprint of the horseshoe a spring of ferruginous waters".



It has a Nature Classroom, an Interpretation Center for the flora and fauna of Tentudía region, a birds observatory, a picnic area and a natural pool.

SEGURA DE LEÓN SANTIAGO CASTLE



floor by the Order of Santiago in the fourteenth century it is irregularly shaped, adapted to the terrain. It is very well preserved, because roughout the more than 700 years of history, it has een in continuous use, ; is the best preserved i emadura.

SEGURA DE LEÓN ΡΑΡΙΣΗ CHURCH OF NTRA SRA DE LA ASUNCIÓN

and therefore the largest.

In addition to the importance of the building itself, inside it houses a large number and

variety of pieces of various kinds that in 2009 made it worthu of being declared BIC (asset of cultural interest) in the category of monument. It is dedicated to Santa Maria, as we read in inscription on t north door.



CONVENT OF SAN BENITO

SEGURA DE LEÓN



was built by the Franciscans between 1477 and 1480 after the concession of the Master of Santiago, Alonso de Cárdenas. The conventual church has a

main chapel with a masonry altarpiece, from the first third of the seventeenth century.

Its dressing room houses a carving dressed in the Immaculate Conception or Virgin of Health. On one side stand the chapel of Álvaro Martín, a rich Indian from Segureño, who died around 1620, and that of the Greatest Pain of the eighteenth century.

Raised on a fence, we find the image of the Christ of the Grille of the early sixteenth century. In honor of the Christ, the main festivities of Segura de León, the Capeas, are celebrated.

CABEZA LA VACA **CROSS OF ROLL**

0

Pillory that presides over the town square and dates back to the beginning of the 17th century. Of outstanding value because it is the only one of its kind that survives in the South of Extremadura, and much higher size that the others that are conserved in others parts in the half North of the region.

Granted from Felipe II in 1594, the part indicates the character of the town and his right to exercise justice according to his own laws. As testimony of desire of the king, **it was built in the year 1600**. Morphologically it is a cylindrical shaft of granite, on triple tier, with bulbous top, from which four arms project, crowned by a cross, equally from granite, that gives the name to the monument.



CABEZA LA VACA BULLRING

Built at the end of century XVIII, and declared Monument of Cultural Interest, endows this town with monumentality but without breaking its aesthetics. Its exterior shape is robust and simple, whitewashing its facade year after year. It is made of masonry and consists of three doors in his facade: the big door or main one, the Sun door and Nursing door.



The tribune i completely solid. In the sunny part, it retains its original structure, made up of seats clad in slate and brick, configuring a space of great beauty and rustic appearance.

The ring, with its 40 meters in diameter, contains a wooden alley that protects the old burladeros since year 2000, occupying an area of 2300 m2. Its capacity is 2000 about

In the year 1785 it was forbidden to run bullfights in the streets and public places, except for those shows who dedicated the income to alms or worship,

It starts in these dates the construction of the current bullring, to provide greater safety for spectators and fighters,

MONTEMOLÍN

Montemolín was an important Arab enclave strategically located on the border between Andalusia and Extremadura, counting for its defense with a powerful citadel.

Montemolín has two districts: Pallares, and Santa María de la Nava, where legend tells that Master Pelay Pérez Correa broke his reins in the middle of the battle against the Arab troops, and the Virgin came down to help him with a needle and thread to mend them



MONTEMOLÍN ALMOHAD CASTLE OF MONTEMOLÍN



fight against the invader.

PALLARES

MARÍA MAGDALENA

of Pallares is its church, of reduced Nava arose around this church. The proportions and accused popular temple was called La Nava and flavor, which according to tradition also La Hoya, because of the flat is an old hermitage. Its plan is three character of the settlement. It is a naves, divided into three sections, work of small proportions, erected with four central columns and in whitewashed masonry, with covered with an edge vault.



The Almohad fortress of Montemolín was erected in Muslim territory at the end of the twelfth century. Although it is in a state of ruin, its walls and towers have been consolidated. It presents canvases marked by attached prismatic towers, arranged regularly along the walls.

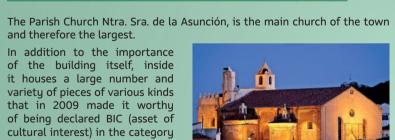
Legend has it that it was the white horse of Santiago who left those marks by jumping hard in the middle of the

SANTA MARÍA DE LA NAVA

PARISH CHURCH OF SANTA PARISH CHURCH OF SANTA MARÍA

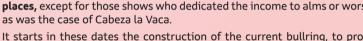
The most symbolic construction The village of Santa María de la ribbed roofs, dome at the head and atrium at the feet.





The castle was built on a new

---spectators.



TOURISTIC MAP OF THE REGION OF TENTUDIA

BIENVENIDA

	Parish Church of Ntra. Sra. de los Ángeles
	Visitor Centre Meadow and Bull: Dynasty Museum of Bienvenida
	Sanctuary of Ntra. Sra. de los Milagros
BODO	INAL DE LA SIERRA
	San Blas Parish Church
E	La Albuera New Font
	Church of Ntra. Sra. de Guía
ABE	ZA LA VACA
	La Pisá del Caballo
	Bullring
	Cross of Roll
ALE	RA DE LEÓN
	Convent of Santiago
Solution	Source Below
	Santiago Apostol Parish
UEN	TE DE CANTOS
	Museum-House of Francisco de Zurbarán
	Parish Church of Ntra. Sra. de la Granada
	Museum Julián González García
UEN	TES DE LEÓN
	Convent of San Diego de Alcalá
	Horn Castle
Â	Natural Monument Caves of Fuentes de León
10NE	STERIO
	Ham Museum
	Church of Santiago Apostol
	Interpretation Center of the Jacobean Ways of the Western Peninsular
SEGU	RA DE LEÓN
	Parish Church of Ntra. Sra. de la Asunción
	Santiago Castle
	Convent of San Benito
1011	EMOLÍN
	Almohade Castle of Montemolin



🙆 Parish Church of Santa María Magdalena

SANTA MARIA DE LA NAVA

💼 Parish Church of Santa María

LEGEND OF ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

 Highways
 National Roads
 Basic Network
 Interregional Network
Local Network
Other Local Roads
 Railroad Track



