



Úbeda



Geography and history

Monuments and museums

Festivals and traditions

Gastronomy and crafts



The town of Úbeda acquired its true importance during Moorish rule. Founded by Abderramán 2nd (822-852), who called it Medinat-Ubbadat Al-Arab (which means Úbeda of the Moors), it came under the area of influence of the district of Jaén. The town was captured from the Moors by King Fernando 2nd the Saint in 1233, a decisive impelling force in the Christian conquest. The occupation of Úbeda opened the way for different cultures to live side by side (Moors,

Úbeda, a World Heritage Site, a true inland paradise in the province of preserves one of the greatest historic and artistic legacies of the Renaissance Humanism as well as having a unique natural landscape. The heart of the historic centre of Úbeda is the Plaza de Vázquez de Molina, this large square is occupied by nine of the National monuments in the town. The chapel of the **Sacra Capilla del Salvador del Mundo (29)** presides over the Plaza from the south-east, a funerary monument designed by one of the main driving forces of the splendour of Úbeda Francisco de los Cobos. The **Palace of the Cadenas (23)** joined to the chapel at the back of the square, built by Juan Vázquez de Molina, today it houses the Town Hall. The monument the local people have in their hearts is also here, the **Collegiate church of Santa**



The 17th of January is the feast of San Antón and bonfires are lit in different squares in the town, traditionally you have to jump over these fires and eat churros with hot drinking chocolate. On the feast of Candelmas on the 2nd February, it is customary to eat special Candelas cakes. Holy Week in Úbeda has its own profiles and personality, it has

achieved an extraordinary grandeur and feeling. The processions of floats with a series of sculptures representing part of the Easter story, are prepared by the twenty religious guilds, some of them dating back to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, they offer an incomparable solemnity and brilliance. The processions have the added advantage of the backdrop of Medieval and Renaissance Úbeda, the town itself becomes a beautiful artistic stage. Holy Week in Úbeda was declared to be of National Tourist Interest in 1980. In May the romería type pilgrimage in honour of Our Lady of Guadalupe the patroness of the city is on the 1st. On the 3rd Crosses are erected in squares and plazas in the old part of the city for the festival of the Cross. On the 15th the feast of Saint Isidro, there is a procession of the Patron Saint of farm labourers. In May and June the town celebrates its "Ciudad de Úbeda" International Festival of Music and Dance that has earned International recognition. In June and July the town celebrates its Renaissance festival when for a week the town recovers its history and relives the splendour of sixteenth-century Úbeda. The San Miguel fair is held from the 28th of September to the 4th of October, it is one of the most important in the province of Jaén. According to the tradition it has been held on the 29th September since 1233 when King Fernando 3rd the Saint conquered the town and it is now the feast of the Patron Saint.

The traditional local cuisine from Úbeda is mainly home cooking, closely linked to the seasons and festivals, as well as the most typical local produce the indisputable olives and olive oil the basic ingredients are other local products like vegetables, cereals, pulses, small game, free range poultry, pork, rabbit and local wines. Olive oil is a basic ingredient for any salad, stew or fried dish, but it is also eaten on its own on a slice of bread with a pinch of salt or sugar. The stews make up the daily dishes. A combination of pulses and vegetables using nutritive special recipes. Some of the typical stews from the area are chickpeas with chard, or broad beans with aubergine from old Moorish recipes, the most typical dish is "los andrajos" made from wheat pasta and aromatic plants. There are some typical local salads in this area like the roast pepper salad or the orange salad with spring onions and oil. A special mention for the pipirrana salad made with garlic, green peppers, tomatoes, bread crumbs, oregano, oil, vinegar and salt. Another ancestral tradition is to slaughter a pig, a family rite that is very deeply rooted in rural areas. It takes place during the month of November, the idea is to fill the pantry for the winter months. The wide range of confectionery includes home-made cakes, from traditional bakeries as well as the cakes made by nuns in enclosed convents.



Jews and Christians). In the Christian period Úbeda saw its jurisdiction notably increased. The importance of its strategic situation has not to be forgotten and this marked its history. Its situation on the frontier of the lands conquered by the Christians facing the Moorish Kingdom of Granada (Granada-Castile), this resulted in the Spanish Monarchs granting Úbeda many privileges and concessions. The sixteenth century was the period of greatest splendour in the history of Úbeda, it underwent an important economic growth brought about by the increase in the agricultural production and the diversification of the craft industry. This period was also identified by the presence of illustrious personalities who left their mark on Úbeda's history, like San Juan de la Cruz, Siloé, Vandelvira or Berruguete. The most notable buildings of the architecture of Úbeda date from this century. Úbeda is situated in the geographic centre of the province of Jaén and it is undoubtedly the commercial and cultural centre, as well as a centre of services, of a great area that covers all the eastern sector of the province. It has a population of over 200,000 inhabitants. The average temperature in Úbeda ranges between 13° C and 17° C.



María de los Reales Alcázares (24). Going deeper into the town, there are palaces with elegant façades and patios with columns like the **Marqués de la Rambla palace (6)**, now a hotel, and mansion houses with coats of arms worked in solid stone by expert stonemasons. Winding streets and a Medieval layout with Mozarab touches describes the San Nicolás and San Millán quarters including a stretch of the city walls. The Ronda de los Miradores is a series of viewpoints that encircle the south-east part of the city from where the mist rising from the river Guadalquivir penetrates the nostalgia of life in a town that is different, profound, intimate and spectacular.



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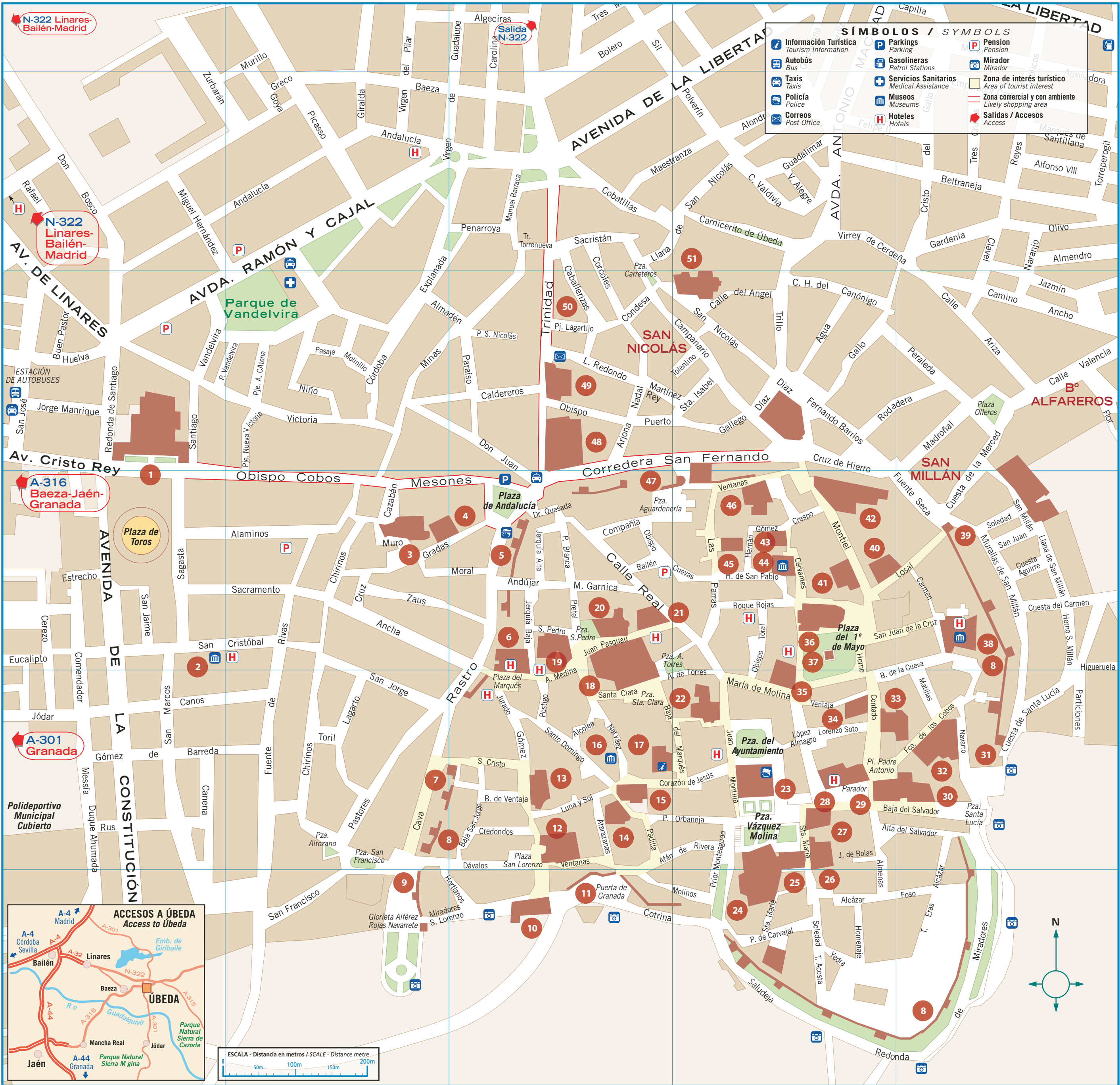
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Úbeda



- Hospital de Santiago
- Museo Agrícola
- Iglesia de San Isidoro
- Portada de la calle Gradás
- Torre del Reloj
- Palacio de La Rambla
- Torreón y Portillo del Santo Cristo
- Murallas de la ciudad
- Murallas y Torreón de la Cava
- Iglesia de S. Lorenzo
- Puerta de Granada
- Casa de las Torres
- Palacio de Medinilla
- Casa de los Morales
- Iglesia de Santo Domingo
- Museo de Arte Andalusi
- Palacio Marqués del Contadero
- Real Monasterio de Santa Clara
- Palacio de los Orozco
- Iglesia de San Pedro
- Palacio del Conde de Guadiana
- Palacio Vela de los Cobos
- Palacio de las Cadenas
- Sta. M^a. de los Reales Alcázares
- Cárcel del Obispo
- Palacio del Marqués de Mancera
- Antiguo Pósito
- Palacio del Dean Ortega
- Sacra Capilla del Salvador
- Hospital de los Honrados Viejos del Salvador
- Puerta de Santa Lucía
- Palacio Francisco de los Cobos
- Casa de los Manueles
- Casa de los Salvajes
- Ayuntamiento viejo
- Iglesia de San Pablo
- Monumento San Juan de la Cruz
- Oratorio de San Juan de la Cruz - Museo San Juan de la Cruz
- Puerta del Losal
- Casa del Obispo Canastero
- Palacio de los Torrente
- Convento de la Concepción
- Casa Mudéjar
- Casa Mudéjar - Museo Arqueológico
- Palacio de los Porceles
- Casa de Don Luis de la Cueva
- Torre Octogonal
- Iglesia de la Trinidad
- Palacio de los Bussianos
- Casa del Caballero Ortega
- Iglesia de S. Nicolás