

## HOW TO VISIT BADAJOZ'S FORTIFICATIONS

You can visit the wall of Badajoz in a **free tour**, following the itinerary recommended by the streets and gardens of the city. Throughout the route you will find the main elements of the fortifications explained through informative boards, from which further information can be downloaded to your telephone by means of **QR codes**.

Before starting the route by the fortifications, we recommend you to visit the **Tourist Office of the Mudéjar Houses**. There you will be able to see an audio-visual video about the history of the building of the bastioned fortifications. You will also be able to get informed about the visiting hours of other museum settings like:

- The Centre of Visitors of Saint Christopher's Fort.
- The 'Palmas' Door.
- Saint Peter's gallery of fusiliers.



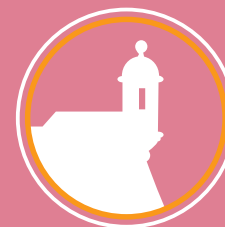
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# ROUTE OF THE BASTIONED FORTIFICATIONS of Badajoz



Ayuntamiento de Badajoz  
CONCEJALÍA DE TURISMO



# iB!

## BADAJOS'S FORTIFICATIONS

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

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



*The View of Lorenzo Possi of 1668 shows the medieval wall reinforced with ravelins and stockades.*

## THE BUILDING OF THE WALL



FASE 1

### The medieval wall (9th and 15th centuries).

Until the middle of the 17th century, Badajoz was encircled by a medieval brick wall, nowadays almost totally missing. The advance of artillery turned those old walls totally ineffective.



FASE 3

### The new bastioned wall (1680-1700).

After the War of Portugal, the complete replacement of the medieval wall by a new bastioned fortification was dealt with. The modern wall was laid out and fitted with new gates.

- Buildings carried out in each phase
- Outline of the medieval wall



FASE 2

### The first reinforcements (1641-1668).

The old defenses were reinforced, adding ravelins in front of the towers and gates. The hornabeque and the forts of San Cristóbal and Pardaleras are also built.



FASE 4

### Improvements and annexes (18th and 19th centuries).

In the 18th century the fortification was improved: covered ways, galleries of fusiliers or the deepening of the moats. Also the half-bastion of Palmas, the Picuriña fort and the Revellín de la Trinidad.






# ROUTE OF THE BASTIONED FORTIFICATIONS

RECOMMENDED ROUTE - - -

- 01 SAN ANTONIO'S HALF BASTION
- 02 MERIDA'S DOOR
- 03 SAN PEDRO'S COVERED WAY
- 04 SAN PEDRO'S BASTION
- 05 THE SHE-WOLF'S SUBTERRANEAN WAY
- 06 TENAILLE IN THE TRINITY'S CURTAIN
- 07 TRINITY'S OR SAN ROQUE'S RAVELIN
- 08 SAN ROQUE'S RAVELIN (INSIDE)
- 09 THE TRINITY DOOR
- 10 THE TRINITY BASTION
- 11 BREACHES 1812 SIEGE
- 12 REMAINS OF LA PICURINA FORT
- 13 SANTA MARIA'S BASTION
- 14 SAN ROQUE'S GALLERY OF FUSILIERS
- 15 SAN ROQUE'S BASTION
- 16 EL PILAR DOOR
- 17 PARDALERAS FORT
- 18 SAN JUAN'S BASTION
- 19 1811 BREACH
- 21 THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE'S POSTERN
- 22 SAN JOSE'S BASTION AND COVERED WAY
- 23 SAN VICENTE'S RAVELIN AND BASTION
- 24 SAN VICENTE'S POSTERN
- 25 HALF BASTION OF LAS PALMAS
- 26 PALMAS DOOR
- 27 HORNABEQUE
- 28 EMBRASURE
- 29 BRIDGE
- 30 SAN VICENTE'S DOOR
- 31 COVERED WAY AND SIDEWALK
- 32 WATCHTOWER AND MOAT
- 33 PARAPET AND OLD DOOR
- 34 SOURCE OF THE FROG
- 35 PELAMBRES SIDE ENTRANCE
- 36 NEW DOOR
- 37 PAJARITOS DOOR AND CHAPEL
- 38 PRESENTATION
- 39 ELEMENTS OF THE BASTIONED FORTIFICATION
- 40 GLACIS AND COVERED WAY
- 41 MOAT AND RAVELIN
- 42 WERLÉ'S SMALL BASTION
- 43 WARS OF PORTUGAL (1657-58)
- 44 1st FRENCH SIEGE/SANTA ENGRACIA'
- 45 3rd SIEGE -1811 BREACHES
- 46 1811 GORGET AND INSCRIPTION
- 47 GUARD CORPS
- 48 PLACE OF ARMS AND RESERVOIR
- 49 MODERN BUILDINGS
- 50 EMBRASURES
- 51 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE
- 52 SAN PEDRO'S BASTION
- 53 BUILDING OF SAN PEDRO'S BASTION
- 54 1705 SIEGE
- 55 SAN PEDRO'S GALLERY OF FUSILIERS
- 56 ARTILLERY BATTERY
- 57 BUILDING OF THE TRINITY'S BASTION
- 58 LISTENING CHAMBER
- 59 THE DEFENCE OF THE TRINITY'S BREACH
- 60 MEDIEVAL DOOR AND WALL
- 61 GUARD CORPS
- 62 LA TRINIDAD CONVENT
- 63 LA TRINIDAD BASTION

-  **MONUMENTS OF INTEREST**
- 1 MONUMENTAL ENCLOSURE OF LA ALCAZABA
- 2 SAN AGUSTIN CONVENT
- 3 PLAZA ALTA (HIGH SQUARE)
- 4 ESPANTAPERROS TOWER
- 5 LA CONCEPCIÓN CHURCH
- 6 CATHEDRAL

-  **TOURIST OFFICE**
-  **CITY COUNCIL**

 MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ROUTE



**SAN ANTONIO'S HALF BASTION**  
San Antonio's half bastion is the point where the bastion fortifications are connected to the Islamic wall of the castle, closing the Alpendiz door.



**SAN PEDRO'S BASTION AND GALLERY OF FUSILIERS**  
It was attacked by the Portuguese troops in the 1705 siege. It preserves a gallery of fusiliers that can be visited. Its moat was very much modified by the gardens created in the middle of 20th century.



**LA TRINIDAD OR SAN ROQUE RAVELINS**  
Designed by the engineer Diego de Bordick in 1735 to protect the Trinity Gate, it was taken by English troops in the siege of 1812.



**THE TRINITY'S BASTION AND REMAINS OF THE MEDIEVAL WALL**  
One of the city's main doors was open on one of its flanks. It was bombed and attacked by the English troops following the orders of Wellington in the 1812 siege. Remains of the old medieval wall are preserved in its inside.



**EL PILAR DOOR**  
The fortification's main door, protected by Pardaleras fort, stands near the Jerez or Santa Marina medieval door.



**SAN VICENTE'S BASTION**  
Its moats and ravelins are almost intact, nowadays it has been restored to an outdoors auditorium.



**PALMAS DOOR**  
It was built during the first half of the 21st century on the old medieval wall and then it was added to the modern fortification.



**HORNABEQUE**  
It started to be built in 1663 to defend the access to the city through the bridge of Palmas.



**SAN CRISTÓBAL FORT**  
It was the fortification's main external defence. Nowadays, it holds the Visitors Centre and it is the site of social and cultural events.