

BAIONA

Routes of Interest

BAIONA

Will hook you



Old Quarter Route

Approximate Duration 1:45 h 🕒

1 Convent of the Dominicas Nuns

Cloistered convent founded in 1547 on a community of nuns from the Third Order of Penance of Saint Francis. Inside the church, the Baroque main altarpiece stands out, devoted to Our Lady of the Annunciation, patron saint of Baiona. The stall where the nuns sell their home-made sweets is accessible from Calle Diego Carmona.



2 Holy Mercy Chapel

Phillip 2nd ordered its construction in 1595 at the entrance to the Monterreal fortress. In 1656, it was rebuilt in the town's Old Quarter, where it still



stands today. It is owned by the House of Peace and Holy Mercy. Inside, its Baroque altarpiece stands out, along with the tombs-tones in the presbytery and the Golden Christ which, legend has it, came from America full of gold coins hidden in its hollow interior.

3 Lorenzo Correa Manor House

It was ordered to be built in 1757 by Lorenzo Correa y Araujo, Mayor of Cuernavaca (Mexico). In 1942, it was acquired by the Town Council and is now its Town Hall. The building has a surface area of 630 m², distributed over



two floors and a tower. Two coats of arms display the crests of the Correa, Sotomayor and Troncoso de Lira families. Between them, the Town Council placed the town's coat of arms which used to hang in the former Town Hall.

4 Ceta Manor House

Also known as the House of Forgiveness due to a cruel privilege granted by the Catholic Monarchs, which pardoned criminals from public punishment if they grasped the chain hanging from the entrance door to the manor house. It was built at the beginning of the 14th

century and preserves the coats of arms of the Ceta, Figueroa and Fitado families, among others.



5 Sancti Spiritus Hospital

Previously located at the entrance to the Monterreal Fortress, it was rebuilt in its current location in the 17th century. It was a charity hospital that cared for the poor and pilgrims and is now the Municipal Public Library.



6 St. John's Chapel

Small 17th century chapel devoted to St. John of Castelo. It is closed all year round except for Holy Week



and St. John's Day, when it is open to visitors.

7 St. Liberata Chapel

Construction began in 1695 by popular demand and it is dedicated to the worship of St. Liberata, the first Christian woman who was tortured on the cross, her sisters and her wet nurse, Sila. An image of the crucified saint stands out on the main façade. The main altarpiece portrays different scenes from her life and includes an equestrian figure of Saint James the Apostle, one of the elements of Jacobean devotion that can be found in Baiona.



8 St. María Ex-Collegiate Church

Its construction dates back to the 13th century. XIII. It is in the Romanesque transition style with Cistercian influences. It has a basilica layout with three naves and a rectangular triple apse, and the main altarpiece is in the Baroque style. The main façade is



decorated with a rose window, typical of the transition period.

9 Holy Trinity Cross

Located on the former Royal Way, it consists of a 15th century Gothic cross, covered by a Renaissance shrine, reaching a total height of 8 metres. Its altar was used to hold mass for the inhabitants of the Miñor Valley and the crew of ships anchored in the estuary during times of plague.



10 Dean Mendoza House

It was built in 1768 by Policarpo Mendoza from Baiona and Dean of Santiago Cathedral. The Mendoza family's coat of arms, stamped by the crown and displaying the motto "Ave María", stands out on the façade.



11 Sailing Museum

Located in the Old Quarter of Baiona, in what is known as Carbajal House, it houses a collection that is open to visitors and covers all of the history and naval importance of Baiona. It was opened in 2015.

12 Monument to Alfonso 9th

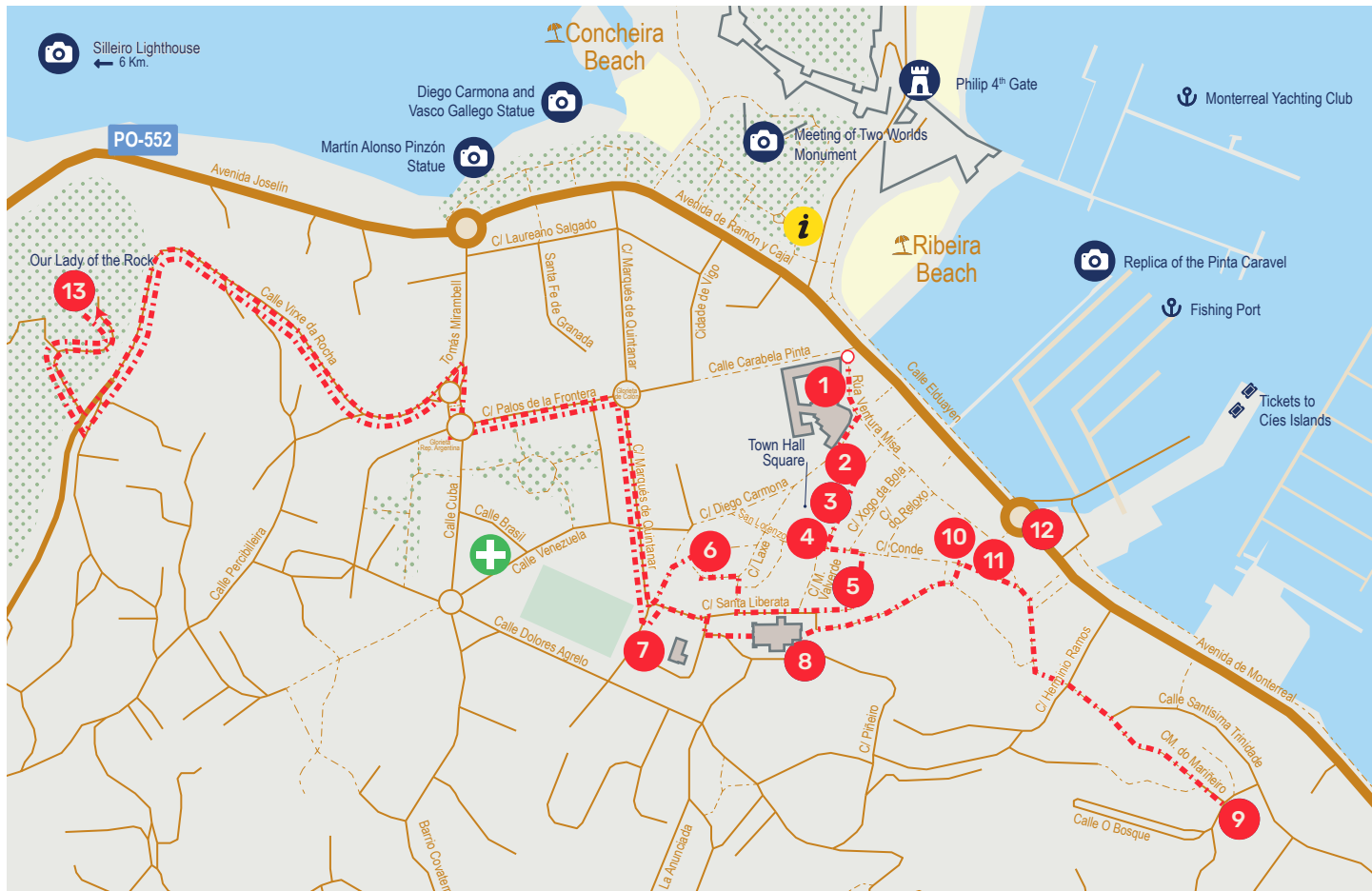
It was built in 2001 to commemorate the 8th Centenary of the Founding of Baiona as a Royal Town. It is the work of Juan Oliveira Viéitez and portrays King Alfonso 9th as the founder, protector and benefactor of Baiona as an urban town.

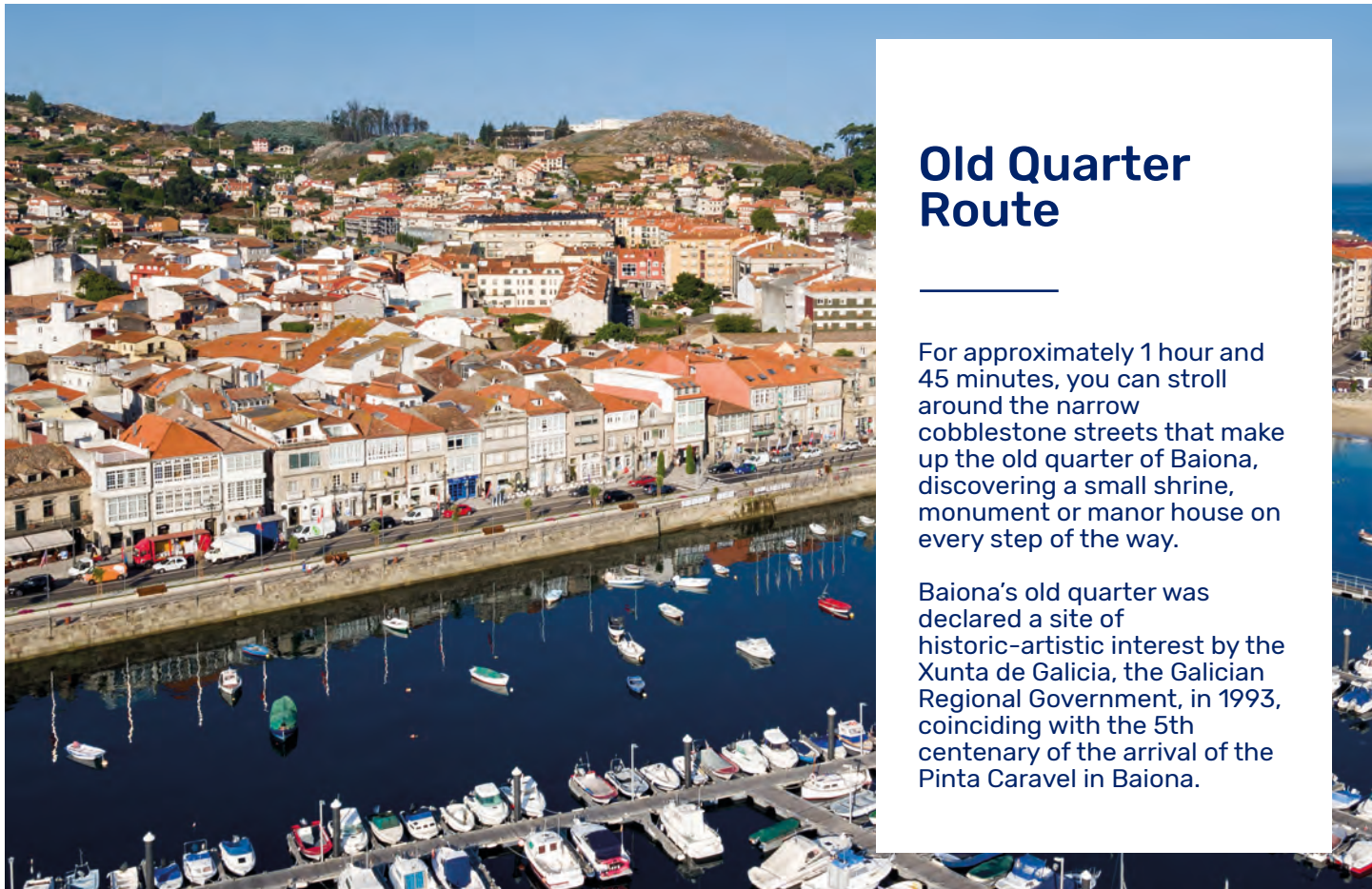


13 Our Lady of the Rock (1 km away)

It was built in granite by the architect from Porriño, Antonio Palacios. It was inaugurated in 1930, stands 15 metres tall and portrays Our Lady holding a viewing point in the form of a boat in her right hand, which is accessed by means of an interior spiral staircase made out of stone by Ángel Fernández, from Baiona. Our Lady's face and hands are made of white marble, sculpted by Ángel García.







Old Quarter Route

For approximately 1 hour and 45 minutes, you can stroll around the narrow cobblestone streets that make up the old quarter of Baiona, discovering a small shrine, monument or manor house on every step of the way.

Baiona's old quarter was declared a site of historic-artistic interest by the Xunta de Galicia, the Galician Regional Government, in 1993, coinciding with the 5th centenary of the arrival of the Pinta Caravel in Baiona.

Pinzón Route

Approximate Duration: 45 min. ⌚

1 Replica of the Pinta Caravel

Real size replica built in 1993 to commemorate the 5th centenary of the arrival of the Pinta Caravel in Baiona. It is home to a small museum, which enables visitors to relive the Discovery observing the figures that represent the crew and Native Americans, as well as reproductions of the metals, plants, food and exotic animals found in the New World.



2 Monolith of the Arrival

Located in Plaza Pedro de Castro, it was erected by order of the Institute of Hispanic Culture in 1965 to commemorate the arrival of the Pinta caravel in Baiona. The twenty-tonne rock has a caravel sculpted on its front by the sculptor from Baiona, Ángel Fernández.

3 Tile of the Arrival

This mural outlines the routes taken by Pinzón and Columbus in the "Pinta" and "Niña" caravels, respectively, on their return journey after discovering the New World. The mural was inaugurated in 1963.



4 Water Well

It symbolises the water supply that the crew of the Pinta caravel obtained in Baiona to return to the expedition's port of departure.

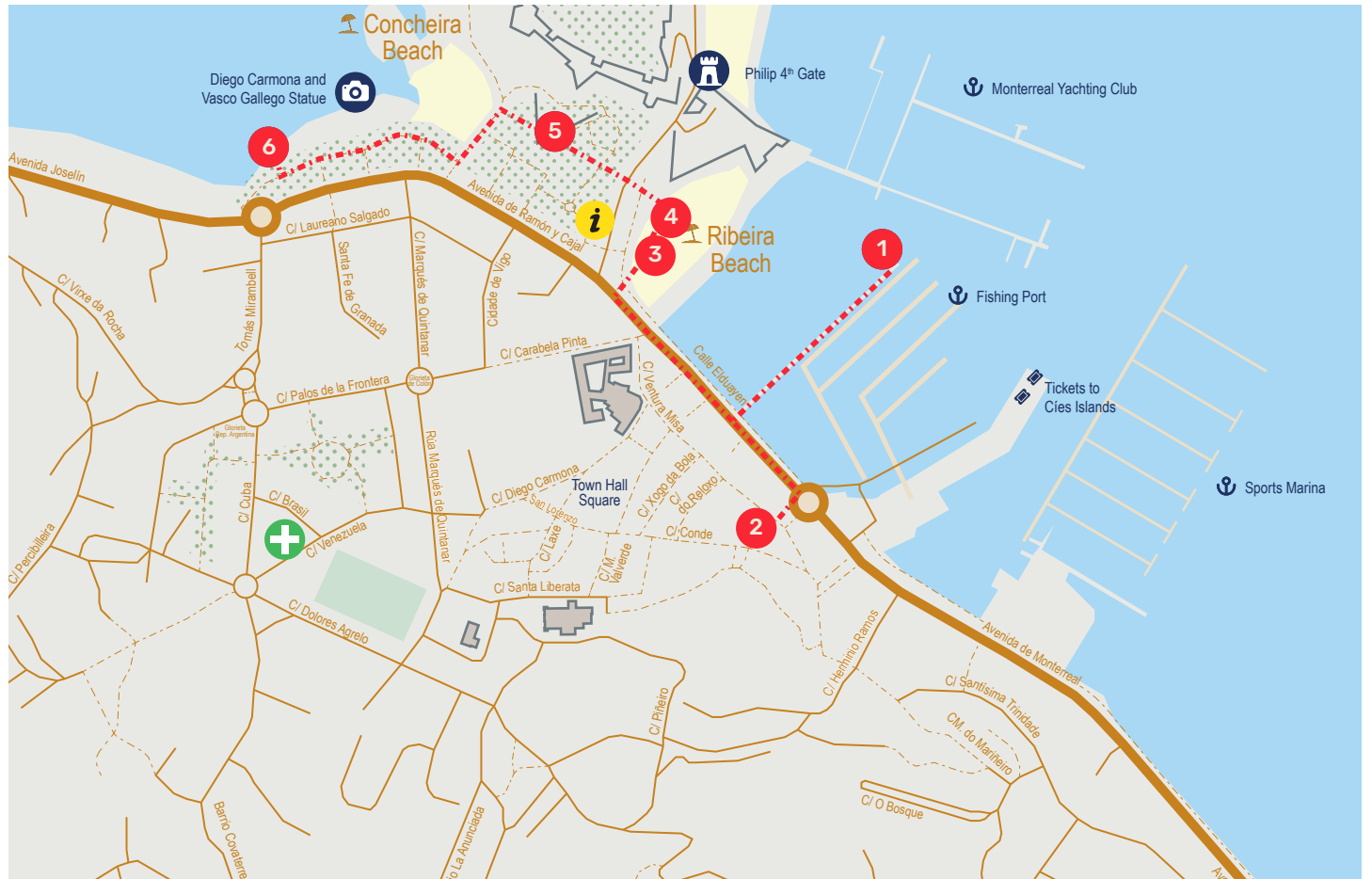
5 Meeting of Two Worlds Monument

It was constructed at the foot of the Mount Boi wall, very close to the place where the first Native American who died on the Old Continent was buried. It was inaugurated in 1993, by H.R.H. Prince Phillip of Borbón to commemorate the 5th centenary of the arrival of the Pinta caravel in Baiona. It is the work of the sculptor from Galicia, Magín Picallo.

6 Pinzón Statue

It is located on the Paseo Pinzón and is a gift from the twinned town of Palos de la Frontera (Huelva). The sculpture represents the Captain of the Pinta caravel and was inaugurated in 1977. It was sculpted by A. León Ortega.







Pinzón Route

On 1st March 1493, the Pinta caravel, captained by Martín Alonso Pinzón and sailed by Cristóbal García Sarmiento from the Miñor Valley, moored in these waters, making Baiona the first port in Europe to receive the news of the discovery of a new continent: America. To commemorate this historic event, the Arrival Festivities are held each year at the beginning of March. For a few days, Baiona goes back to the 15th century, reliving such an important feat.

Monterreal Fortress Route

Approximate Duration:
1h and 30 min. 🕒

1 Drawbridge or Main Gate

Also known as the Phillip 4th Gate as it was built under his reign, it is presided by the Habsburg coat of arms, under which there is an inscription. Defended by a barbican, the gate is flanked by two columns and entrance is divided for vehicles and pedestrians. The gate leads to A Barbeira Beach and the Mount Boi walkway.

2 Crescent-shaped Crab

Topped with hornwork of the same name, popularly known as O Cantiño, this crescent shaped guardian, whose foundations lie in the water, defends part of the land as well as the port.

3 Monterreal Yachting Club

4 Clock Bastion

Irregular in shape in the form of saw teeth, its loopholes defend the entrance to Monterreal as well as other points.

5 Clock Tower

Built on an original tower, perhaps dating back to 1510, it was reinforced in 1544, following the layout of the Redondela tower. It welcomes visitors to the fortress travelling by land and watches those arriving by sea in the

Bay of Baiona. From here, the sentinels rang the clock's bell as a warning so that all of the churches in the Miñor Valley would ring their bells and warn of the imminent danger. In 1860, its bell was moved to the Clock Museum and is preserved in the Old Quarter of Baiona.

6 Sun Gate

Located at the foot of the Clock Tower, this gate provided foot access to the lowest level of the population. In the keystone of the arch on the interior, a scallop shell is portrayed.



7 Royal Gate

It was built in the 16th century and bears the Habsburg imperial coat of arms on the upper interior part, which is a two-headed eagle surrounded by the Golden Fleece.

8 Tenaza Tower

It is located to the east of the Fortress as a strategic defence of the port of Baiona. Used

as a storeroom and dungeon, it is said that inquisitorial droplet torture was practised here. At its feet, there was believed to be a tunnel that linked the fortress to the Estelas Islands, Monteferro or Panxón, depending on the version.

9 St. Anthony Gate and Battery

It defends the interior of the port and part of the entrance with its eight embrasures, which are lower than those of its neighbouring ones. Between this gate and the tower, there is a door protected by a drum that provides access to the craggy exterior.



10 Prince's Tower and Battery

It served as a lighthouse to guide seafarers into the bay and as a watchtower due to its strategic location to the west of the fortified enclosure. The tower was rebuilt in the 14th century following a naval attack by the King of Portugal's fleet, but it was destroyed again in the mid-16th century. Restored in 1564 by the royal architect Juan de Zurita, the tower was rebuilt in 1663 maintaining its



original layout. Today's tower has a quadrangular layout with a vaulted interior and a spiral staircase that leads to an upper platform. Above the entrance, there is the royal coat of arms of the House of Habsburg, the municipal coat of arms of Baiona to the right and another one which is badly damaged. Among the legends of love affairs and prisoners with an iron mask, an unknown prince was held prisoner there according to local folklore.

11/12 St. James Battery and Well Gate

At the foot of this place, Friar Juan Pascual of Ribadavia founded a Franciscan convent on the shores of the sea in 1541. In 1583, the military governor brought the friars inside the fortress, whereby it remains as a memory of

the former site of "Os Frades" (the friars, in Galician language).

13 Well and Cistern

It is the only supply of drinking water inside the walls. The Mount Boi well was reconstructed in 1580. Close to the cistern, it was possible to descend directly to the spring via steps sustained by 48 granite columns. The stone masonry cistern was built by the stone mason from Coruña, Antonio Martínez, to use the water for an entire garrison and a public jail.

14 Madruga Storeroom

Storeroom for gunpowder, grenades and bombs, the building preserves the memory of Pedro Álvarez de Sotomayor (Pedro Madruga), Viscount of Tui, Marshal of Baiona and Count of Caminha (Portugal).

15 Concheira Bastion

With its shuttered loopholes, the bastion dominates the beach area of the same name.

16 Constable Crescent

Completed in 1666, the crescent was designed and constructed by the Grunemberg brothers and military engineers. To do so, it was necessary to demolish more than one hundred houses built on the A Palma field. Outside the walls, it is now home to the "Meeting of Two Worlds" monument.

17 Baiona Tourism Parador

The former Neo-Gothic Galician country house built by José Elduayen used to be in the same place on which the Parador now stands.







Monterreal Fortress Route

The fortress is located on the Mount Boi peninsula, also known as Monterreal. It has been known as a walled enclosure for more than 2,000 years. Different civilisations lived here centuries before the birth of Christ. Back in our era, it has been occupied by diverse settlers and has undergone a number of attacks and modifications. In the past, the village of Baiona was established here thanks to a royal

privilege granted by the Catholic Monarchs to defend itself against buccaneer attacks. The peninsula covers an area of 18 hectares surrounded by 3 km of crenellated battlement walls, which date back to between the 11th and 17th centuries. It has changed hands over the years, until it was acquired by the Ministry of Information and Tourism in 1963 and converted into the Baiona Tourism Parador.



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