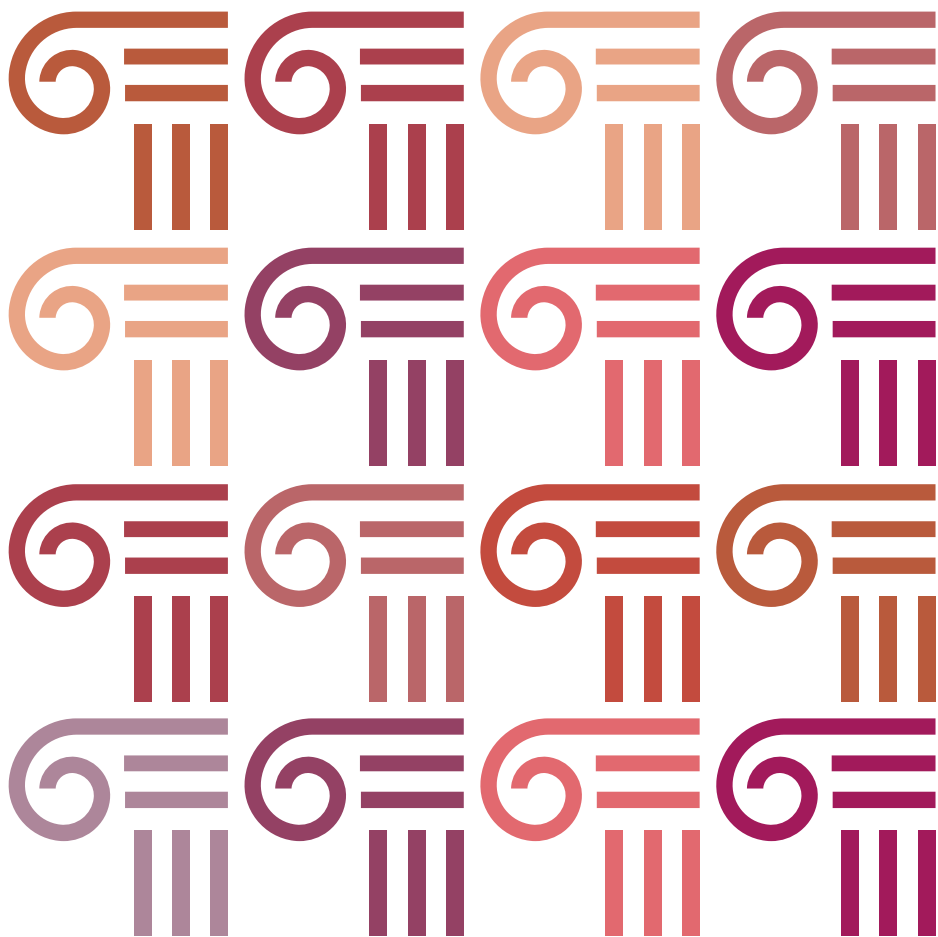


# DISCOVER

Seeing is believing

RÍAS BAIXAS HERITAGE



DEPUTACIÓN  
PONTEVEDRA



riásbaixas



Published by: Turismo Rías Baixas - Diputación de Pontevedra

Photography by: Archivo Turismo Rías Baixas

Design and layout by: Anónimo Advertising

Legal deposit: VG 396-2017



**DEPUTACIÓN**  
PONTEVEDRA





# A land full of secrets

RÍAS BAIXAS HERITAGE

Visiting the **Rías Baixas** and discovering their **heritage** is the best way of understanding all of the secrets they hold. **Pazos (country manors), castles, fortresses, medieval buildings, towers, archaeological sites...**

A journey in time towards what is most essential: our history, our culture. **We invite you to discover the best preserved treasures of our rías.** Because in the **Rías Baixas** everything is possible.

# INDEX

## P. 8 COAST - NORTH

- 8 Torres de Oeste – Catoira
- 9 Pazo de Rubianes – Vilagarcía de Arousa
- 9 Convento-Pazo Vista Alegre – Vilagarcía de Arousa
- 10 Torre de Cálogo – Vilanova de Arousa
- 10 Pazo Baión – Vilanova de Arousa
- 11 Monte do Castro – Ribadumia
- 11 Pazo Quintero da Cruz – Ribadumia
- 12 Conjunto Histórico-Artístico de Cambados
- 12 Pazo de Fefiñáns – Cambados
- 14 Pazo de Lis – Meaño
- 14 Yacimiento de Adro Vello – O Grove
- 15 Torre de Miraflores – Sanxenxo
- 15 Yacimiento de A Lanzada – Sanxenxo
- 16 Conjunto Histórico-Artístico de Combarro – Poio
- 16 Monasterio de Poio
- 17 Conjunto Histórico-Artístico de Pontevedra
- 17 Monasterio de San Salvador de Lérez – Pontevedra

## 18 INLAND – NORTH

- 18 Mercado medieval “Pendellos de Agolada”
- 19 Torre de Guimarei – A Estrada
- 19 Pazo de Oca – A Estrada
- 20 Monasterio de Carboeiro – Silleda
- 20 Santuario de la Virgen de O Corpiño – Lalín
- 21 Puente Bermaña – Caldas de Reis
- 21 Castro de Castrolandín – Cuntis
- 21 Pazo La Buzaca – Moraña
- 22 Monasterio de Santa María de Armenteira – Meis
- 22 Pazo Señoráns – Meis
- 23 Capital gallega del arte rupestre – Campolameiro
- 23 Conjunto etnográfico Eira da Hermida – Cerdedo-Cotobade
- 24 Monasterio de Acibeiro – Forcarei
- 24 Área arqueológica de Tourón – Pontecaldelas



## **25 COAST – SOUTH**

- 25 Castro da Subidá – Marín
- 25 Mámoa do Rei – Vilaboa
- 25 Dolmen Chan da Arquiña – Moaña
- 25 Iglesia de Santa María de Cela – Bueu
- 26 Cruceiro de Hío – Cangas
- 26 Monte O Facho – Cangas
- 27 Castillo de Soutomaior
- 27 Cortello dos Mouros en monte de A Peneda – Redondela
- 28 Conjunto Histórico-Artístico de Vigo
- 30 Templo Votivo del Mar y Arco Visigótico – Nigrán
- 30 Conjunto Histórico-Artístico de Baiona
- 30 Fortaleza de Monterreal – Baiona
- 31 Monasterio de Santa María de Oia
- 31 Molinos de Folón y Picón – O Rosal
- 32 Citania de Santa Trega – A Guarda

## **34 INLAND – SOUTH**

- 34 Arquitectura modernista de Mondariz – Balneario
- 34 Conjunto abacial de Barciademera – Covelo
- 34 Castillo de Sobroso – Ponteareas
- 35 Castro de Troña – Ponteareas
- 35 Edificaciones de Antonio Palacios – O Porriño
- 35 Fortaleza militar de Goián – Tomiño
- 35 Conjunto Histórico-Artístico de Tui
- 36 Portalón de A Inquisición – Salvaterra do Miño
- 37 Recinto amurallado de Salvaterra
- 37 Pesqueiras del Miño – Arbo
- 37 Santuario de la Virgen de A Franqueira – A Cañiza
- 37 Torre de Fornelos – Crecente



DEPUTACIÓN  
PONTEVEDRA



X riasbaixas



## A unique legacy, a common history

The Rías Baixas are of incalculable value, reflected not only by our culture, but also by our everyday life. We live alongside ancestral “pazos”, walk the paths to ancient fortresses, have fun in our cities’ old quarters, stroll through age-old landscapes. All of this immeasurable heritage is a part of us. Let us show it to you.



## 1 CATOIRA

### Torres de Oeste

The Oeste Towers formed a part of the fortress whose origins can be traced back to the castro (fort settlement) age of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC. In the Middle Ages, this settlement was one of the most important fortresses in Galicia, as it controlled the traffic on the River Ulla. Today, the remains of two towers and the chapel have been preserved, restored after 1970, and catalogued as a Historical-Artistic Monument. **How to get there** 42.676804, -8.72568





## 2 VILAGARCÍA DE AROUSA

### Pazo de Rubianes

Constructed on the remains of a 12<sup>th</sup> century tower fortress, the Caamaño family, founders of Vilagarcía de Arousa, built their residence at the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The garden is magnificent for its magnolia trees and the more than sixty varieties of camellia, as well as some of the oldest eucalyptus trees in Galicia, and has been declared an international Garden of Excellence. It also boasts the most extensive vineyard in the O Salnés region. **How to get there:** 42.578055, -8.733050



### Convento–Pazo Vista Alegre

The Pazo was built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century by the abbot of Teverga, and in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Augustine nuns' convent was founded on the same spot, alongside the palace. The large arch which connects the two buildings, built solely from granite and decorated with a simplicity typical of the Renaissance Age, is particularly impressive. The convent's church (St. Christopher's Church), built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, falls within the neo-classical style. **How to get there:** 42.592884, -8.768853

## 3 VILANOVA DE AROUSA

### Torre de Cálago

The tower originally formed a part of the old San Cipriano Cálago Monastery (7<sup>th</sup> century) and its aim was to defend the Galician coastline from attacks by invading boats. Destroyed by Norman attacks in the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries, the remains were used to build the foundations of the old A Pastoriza parish church, and its legacy is carried forward by the present-day parish church dedicated to San Cibrán of Vilanova. **How to get there:** 42.567075, -8.828327

### Pazo Baión

Also known as Pazo de Fontán, and built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, originally it was a tower house. The central body is symmetrical and it has a frontispiece with a balcony supported by columns in classical style. The two towers have a notable perimeter with significant battlements as well as gargoyles. The property boasts two very large granaries, a dovecote and a tower chapel with annexations which bore witness to a successful cattle farming business and which today are used as vineyards in the production of Albariño wine (marketed under the pazo's name). **How to get there:** 42.563697, -8.72219



## 4 RIBADUMIA

### Monte do Castro

The Monte do Castro archaeological site, inhabited between the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, is situated in a curious part of the Umia valley, 110 m above sea level. It has a long, irregular elliptic shape and during excavations there, structures of some significance were found along with thousands of objects, such as a large bronze cauldron and a fibula decorated with lions. **How to get there:** 42.522579, -8.739603

### Pazo Quintero da Cruz

The Pazo Quintero da Cruz was built in the year 1790 in the neoclassical style. It contains two raised stone granaries from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, one with sixteen legs, sundials, two stone crosses, a 16<sup>th</sup> century baptismal font from San Félix de Lois parish church, and a large garden inhabited by exotic species and an abundance of camellias. **How to get there:** 42.530277, -8.727777



## 5 CAMBADOS

### Conjunto Histórico-Artístico de Cambados

Cambados, the town known as the Albariño capital, is surrounded by manor houses, traditional stone houses and monuments, making it an open-air museum sculpted in stone. The town is the union of its three neighbourhoods: Fefiñáns, of the most noble character; Santo Tomé, a seaside neighbourhood where our gaze is held by the defensive tower with incredible panoramic views; and the Cambados neighbourhood itself, with its beaches, cobbled streets and the ruins of Santa Mariña Dozo. **How to get there:** 42.515133, -8.814911

### Pazo de Fefiñáns

Built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century by don Juan Sarmiento Valladares, advisor to King Phillip II, this pazo is in the shape of an "L", and is outstanding for its large circular balconies on the exterior corners of the building as well as for its Renaissance style window decorations. This spectacular architectural ensemble was declared a Site of Cultural Interest and is home to a widely-acclaimed Albariño winery, the first to market this wine with the D.O. Rías Baixas label. **How to get there:** 42.518755, -8.813678





## 6 MEAÑO

### Pazo de Lis

The Pazo de Lis is Meaño's most important piece of civil architecture. It was home to the Town Council until 1958 and currently houses the Museum of Women Farmers.

**How to get there:** 42.442627, -8.782315

## 7 O GROVE

### Yacimiento de Adro Vello

This important archaeological site is situated on the edge of O Carreiro beach. It has a Roman villa, a cremation necropolis, the ground plan of a 2<sup>nd</sup> century Visigothic church and parts of a Lower Middle Ages fortification, later than the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

**How to get there:** 42.477741, -8.93114



## Torre de Miraflores

Although the precise date of its construction is unknown, it is documented that in the 17<sup>th</sup> century the body of the tower existed, and later another was added, thus forming a monumental architectural ensemble. It is believed to have been founded by the 17<sup>th</sup> century Grand Inquisitor, don Diego Sarmiento de Valladares. During the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it became the summer residence of the Figueroa and Somoza family, Counts of Pardo Bazán, from whose marriage the writer Emilia Pardo Bazán was born in 1851. It was here where she spent her childhood summers. **How to get there:** 42.405273, -8.797517

## Yacimiento de A Lanzada

This site is made up of a fort settlement, a necropolis, a medieval fortification and A Lanzada chapel. Early excavations, carried out in the 1950s, uncovered a 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC fort settlement town and a large late Roman necropolis with cremation tombs, as well as entombments containing bone and bronze pins, coins, shoe nails or stone slabs. Excavations resumed in 2016, with some very important finds, such as skeletons, pieces of Terra Sigillata pottery and a bronze sword of Mediterranean tradition dating back to the 8<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> centuries BC, among others. A stratigraphic analysis confirmed the existence and continuation of the settlement from the end of the Bronze Age to the late years of Romanisation. Only a few metres away lie some of the remains of A Lanzada Tower, built in the High Middle Ages by the cowherds of Iria. The emblematic A Lanzada Chapel can also be found here, with its late Romanesque nave (12<sup>th</sup> century), connected to the 10<sup>th</sup> century fortress. **How to get there:** 42.429775, -8.877876



## Conjunto Histórico-Artístico de Combarro



The picturesque historical artistic ensemble of Combarro was built directly on the granite beside the sea and represents the essence of popular Galician architecture. It is situated at the edge of the Pontevedra ría, and preserves intact the urban and architectural structures typical of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. **How to get there:** 42.43121, -8.705347

## Monasterio de Poio

The first document relating to the monastery dates back to the year 942. Today, it boasts two cloisters: one Renaissance in style with a ribbed vault and a Baroque fountain in the garden known as the cloister of processions; and another, Baroque, with a 200 m<sup>2</sup> mosaic representing the French Way to Santiago de Compostela, known as the orange tree cloister. **How to get there:** 42.446201, -8.685203



## Conjunto Histórico-Artístico de Pontevedra



The old quarter of the provincial capital is one of the best preserved in Spain. Its pretty porticoed streets lead to countless charming squares with evocative names such as Hertería (Blacksmiths) Square, Teucus (mythological founder of the city) Square or Verdura (Vegetables) Square. Wandering through the old town, visitors can appreciate the ruins of the old Santo Domingo Convent or Santa María Basilica, with its impressive Plateresque façade.

Pontevedra has several convent churches, such as San Francisco or Santa Clara, but the Chapel of La Virgen Peregrina (Our Lady of the Pilgrim, 1778), with its scallop shell plan, is one of the city's main tourist attractions. Added to this are numerous ancestral town houses we can discover in the heart of the old town, not forgetting the three pazos which house the Pontevedra Museum. **How to get there:** 42.434116, -8.647571

## Monasterio de San Salvador de Lérez

A former Benedictine monastery with Baroque and neoclassical elements, believed to be 9<sup>th</sup> century. It was restored and extended on several occasions, although the staircase, patio and cloister remain from the original structure. Its church dates back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and it holds an image of St. Benedict, the most miraculous saint. Every 11 July, thousands of worshippers come to the church to pray for a cure for illnesses. **How to get there:** 42.449116, -8.631971

**11 AGOLADA**

## Mercado medieval “Pendellos de Agolada”

Markets were fairs representing the life and activity of a community, constituting an organisational nucleus of the towns in the region in which they were held. The preserved remains of this popular market reveal a space created for the rituals of bartering, buying and selling, chatting, haggling, meeting up, cheating, earning, etc.

These markets were eminently practical constructions, with no ornamentation, built efficiently and simply: numerous stone sheds with large counters and long continuous stone benches. The space was structured into narrow streets with tilted roofs on either side. The network that the old medieval “Pendellos de Agolada” market formed was restored to allow us to discover and imagine it in all its vitality. **How to get there:** 42.762611, -8.018459



## 12 A ESTRADA

### Torre de Guimarei

This tower is all that remains of a medieval castle destroyed during the revolt of the “Irmandiños” in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. It is a 12<sup>th</sup> century square plan tower, currently in a state of neglect, although they are considered the most representative remains in the borough of A Estrada. **How to get there:** 42.68544, -8.479151

### Pazo de Oca

Dating back to the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries, it is the most representative example of Galician “pacega” (manor house) architecture. It is known as the “Galician Versailles” and its most notable features are the church with its two towers, adjoining the pazo; the pazo itself, which features a rectangular plan tower with battlements and coats of arms; and the gardens, with their hedgerows, balustrades and bridges and, above all, two large ponds. **How to get there:** 42.797417, -8.383026



## 13 SILLEDA

### Monasterio de Carboeiro

Built in 939 on a small chapel called Égica by disciples of Master Mateo, with an ornamentation closely linked to Santiago de Compostela Cathedral. The church was built along with the monastery at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, under the direction of abbot Fernando and his monks. Its design features the east façade, the most impressive for its large apse with three radiating chapels on the huge pedestal of the crypt. It is considered a jewel of Galician Romanesque pointed-arch architecture. **How to get there:** 42.755535, -8.246076



## 14 LALÍN

### Santuario de la Virgen de O Corpiño

According to a manuscript held at the Dioceses of Lugo, its construction was prior to 1650. Its history goes back to the 7<sup>th</sup> century when a hermit who devoted his life to isolation and penitence was found dead on Mount Carrio. A chapel dedicated to San Cipriano, also known as "O Corpiño", was built in his memory. **How to get there:** 42.745075, -8.215222

## 15 CALDAS DE REIS

### Puente Bermaña

Bermaña Bridge was built in granite ashlar and dates back to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. It has three semicircular arches and triangular cutwaters, and used to form a part of an old Roman military road. The Portuguese Way to Santiago de Compostela crosses this bridge, which is undoubtedly one of the village's prettiest landmarks. **How to get there:** 42.60585, -8.644988

## 16 CUNTIS

### Castro de Castrolandín

The fortified settlement of Castrolandín dates back to the Iron Age, and was inhabited between the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, when it was abandoned due to the arrival of the Romans. The settlement comprises a wall, parapet and central crown, and today 1000 m<sup>2</sup> of the site has been excavated and made into a museum. **How to get there:** 42.636784, -8.552311



## 17 MORAÑA

### Pazo La Buzaca

It dates back to the 16<sup>th</sup> century and comprises a large house, gallery and encircled grounds with 40,000 m<sup>2</sup> of gardens and orchards, which hold two magnificent “hórreos” (raised granaries), a keep, a dovecote and a chapel. This pazo also boasts one of the most impressive heraldic carvings in Galicia, with a coat of arms of one of the most illustrious families of the time, the Varela de Cerda family. **How to get there:** 42.556244, -8.572815

## Monasterio de Santa María de Armenteira

Armenteira Monastery is hidden by nature, cloaked in green by the lush vegetation. It was founded between the years 1149 and 1162, but abandoned for good in 1837. It was not until 1989, after major renovation work, when it was inhabited once more, by a small community of nuns. It contains a 17<sup>th</sup> cloister with semi-circular arches and a ribbed vault. Aside from its undoubted heritage value, it provides guest house accommodation, and a shop where visitors can buy quality hand-crafted soaps made with essential oils and aromatic herbs by the nuns themselves. **How to get there:** 42.496403, -8.728638

## Pazo Señoráns

This 14<sup>th</sup> century manor house has an ashlar masonry façade, a raised granary as its most attractive feature and an old bread oven. The cellar used to form a part of an ensemble that included the sun room, the dovecote, the stone cross and the chapel dedicated to Saints Joachim and Anne. Today, it houses a winery with 10 hectares of high-quality Albariño, which is marketed under the name of the manor house. **How to get there:** 42.546993, -8.709068



## 19 CAMPOLAMEIRO

### Capital gallega del arte rupestre

In a small area measuring 64 km<sup>2</sup> is to be found the largest and richest concentration of rock art in Europe, making the site the Galician Capital of Rock Art. A visit to the Rock Art Archaeological Park is an unforgettable experience, as it is a place where cultural and natural heritage combine to reveal the magic of Galician rock engravings. **How to get there:** 42.542114, -8.529822



## 20 CERDEDO - COTOBADE

### Conjunto etnográfico Eira da Ermida

“Eiras” (threshing floors) are flat sites with groups of “hórreos” (raised stone granaries) adjoining or near the houses to which they belong. Communal “eiras”, which are of joint ownership, are very common. A Ermida ethnographic ensemble is comprised of 21 19<sup>th</sup> century “hórreos” grouped together outside the chapel of “A Virxe dos Remedios” (Our Lady of Remedies). **How to get there:** 42.56509, -8.418577

## 21 FORCAREI

### Monasterio de Acibeiro

This jewel of Romanesque architecture was built in 1135 under the supervision of Galician King Alfonso VII, and it was incorporated into the Cistercian order around the year 1170. Its church has a basilica plan divided into three naves and is representative of the late Romanesque period. It has been restored on many occasions, although its monasterial structure and the architectural rules of the Cistercian style have always been faithfully respected.

**How to get there:** 42.618423, -8.30168



## 22 PONTECALDELAS

### Área arqueológica de Tourón

Tourón possesses one of the most unique treasures of open-air rock art in Galicia. A huge archaeological site measuring over 150,000 m<sup>2</sup> which offers five different areas containing rock engravings. **How to get there:** 42.388875, -8.525322





## 23 MARÍN

### Castro da Subidá

Situated on Monte de las Siete Espadas (mount of the Seven Swords), a privileged spot for a walled precinct, it provides excellent visibility of the town of Marín and the Pontevedra ría. It was inhabited from the 9<sup>th</sup> century BC until the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Only 1% of the vast area of land has been excavated, revealing the foundations of some circular houses.

**How to get there:** 42.382309, -8.70817

## 24 VILABOA

### Mámoa do Rei

The largest preserved burial chamber in the region, it is a megalithic necropolis made up of seven chambers. It is considerably large, measuring 25 metres in diameter and 2 metres high. A perimetral ring of stone encircles the mound, protected by a medium-sized cover stone. **How to get there:** 42.361874, -8.675466

## 25 MOAÑA

### Dolmen Chan da Arquiña

This dolmen is a megalithic funerary monument of great archaeological value over 5000 years old in Galicia. Chan de Arquiña is semi-buried, although it still allows us to see the entrance and the interior. **How to get there:** 42.320072, -8.697964

## 26 BUEU

### Iglesia de Santa María de Cela

A 12<sup>th</sup> century Romanesque church built by the order of St. John of Jerusalem. It has a single nave which ends in a rectangular apse with a groin vault. Other important features are the presbytery with its two pointed arches and strange figures on the pedestals and capitals. **How to get there:** 42.326721, -8.752827

## Cruceiro de Hío

Its form is a dramatic representation of the most significant moments in human life, from creation to redemption, in symbolic form. It was sculpted in 1872 by Ignacio Cerviño, although its iconography is Baroque, and the symbolism of the figures has been much debated. It is situated in the square of the church of San Andrés and is considered one of the most important in Galicia. It should also be noted that it was sculpted from a single piece. **How to get there:** 42.270172, -8.82949

## Monte O Facho

Over the centuries, the top of O Facho mount bore witness to different expressions of life. In the 11<sup>th</sup> century BC, it was a Galician fort settlement, in the 10<sup>th</sup> century BC, its eastern hillside was inhabited, and from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, a sanctuary in honour of the god Berobreo was built on the summit. All of these features are preserved today. **How to get there:** 42.276585, -8.860904



## 28 SOUTOMAIOR

### Castillo de Soutomaior

A 12<sup>th</sup> century medieval castle, whose foundation is attributed to don Pax Méndez Sorrede. It has been owned by many different families, although it undoubtedly was at its most splendid under Pedro Madruga. It has a double walled perimeter, an oval plan and irregular shape, with two entrances. The fortified precinct is divided up into two parts, the tower and the adjoining palace, and one of its main features is the drawbridge which connects to the tower and which was, in its day, an important defensive element. **How to get there:** 42.328833, -8.567833



## 29 REDONDELA

### Cortello dos Mouros en monte de A Peneda

It forms a part of the megalithic necropolis to be found on mount A Peneda and comprises 39 burial sites, the best known being Cortello dos Mouros and Mámoa do Rei (the King's dolmen). The megalithic chamber has a polygonal plan and is 15 m in diameter. The dolmen lies on one of the Vigo ría's most spectacular natural vantage points, from where we can see the cove of San Simón. **How to get there:** 42.327904, -8.590721

## Conjunto Histórico-Artístico de Vigo

The most interesting monumental tour departs from the Porta do Sol, the centre or km 0, of the city, complemented by the eclectic-style architecture of Urzaiz, Colón, Príncipe, Arenal or Policarpo Sanz Streets. Just one example of architectural grandeur are Casas de Bonín, by Jenaro de la Fuente, or the Teatro García Barbón, by Antonio Palacios. From the Praza da Constitución, the site of the old Town Hall, visitors can wander through the old town, with its “calle de los cestos”, or basket street, see the Santa María Co-Cathedral or the seafront quarter of O Berbés. **How to get there:** 42.23903, -8.726374





## 31 NIGRÁN

### Templo Votivo del Mar y Arco Visigótico

The Votive Church of the Sea is the work of the distinguished architect Antonio Palacios. It was built between 1932 and 1937 in a style difficult to define, as it includes elements of many different styles. It uses bare stone within a regionalist typology, in which marked Gothic and even Islamic features appear. Just metres away is the Visigothic Arch, a pretty Pre-Roman horseshoe arch which dates back to the 7<sup>th</sup> century. **How to get there:** 42.14547, -8.82286

## 32 BAIONA

### Conjunto Histórico–Artístico de Baiona

The historical centre of Baiona was declared a Historical Artistic Site in 1993, coinciding with the celebrations to mark the V Centenary of the Arribada (the arrival of the caravel Pinta in Baiona from the Americas). Its cobbled streets hold many town mansions, such as the 18<sup>th</sup> century Pazo Correa, (currently home to the Town Hall), the 15<sup>th</sup> century Cruceiro de la Trinidad (stone cross dedicated to the Trinity), and churches, such as the 13<sup>th</sup> century Santa María Ex-collegiate Church. **How to get there:** 42.119293, -8.849756

### Fortaleza de Monterreal

Dating back to the 14<sup>th</sup> century, half medieval fortress and half Galician pazo, it is encircled by 3 km of crenellated walls dating back to the 11<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The wall currently preserves the three towers from where the fortress was guarded. Today, it houses the Conde de Gondomar Parador Hotel. **How to get there:** 42.125633, -8.850181



## 33 OIA

### Monasterio de Santa María de Oia

Oia Monastery dates back to the 12<sup>th</sup> century and contains Romanesque, Gothic and Baroque architectural elements, the result of different restoration work carried out from its construction up until the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Its main features are the sacristy, the rood screen, the processional cloister and the ground floor of the monastic rooms. **How to get there:** 42.00293, -8.876511



## 34 O ROSAL

### Molinos de Folón y Picón

This ethnographic ensemble is made up of 60 hydraulic mills dating back to the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, which are divided up into two stages: Folón, with 36 mills, and Picón, with 24 mills. They all have mill ponds or channels, and the buildings themselves would have been home to typical Galician traditions such as “cantares” (poems set to music), games, family customs, etc. **How to get there:** 41.956448, -8.837664

35

## A GUARDA

### Santa Trega

A Roman castró (hill fort), typical of the hill fort settlement culture. It was inhabited as far back as the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, and its structural system reflects the hill fort tradition, where circular constructions are predominant. It occupies an area of some 20 hectares, making it one of the largest castró settlements found in Galicia.

One of the main characteristics of these ruins is the design of the outer wall, which would seem to suggest a means of delimiting the land as a defensive or dissuasive act, as well as the design of the huts, which have circular or oval plans and only exceptionally share partition walls. The huts sit directly on the bedrock, their walls are covered with lime and sand and on the inside some have benches attached.

Between the years 2015 and 2016, important findings were discovered, such as a stone head, Roman amphorae, Roman lucernes, Terra Sigillata pottery, fragments of decorated stone carvings, and more than 42,500 different pieces in stone. Santa Trega is, undoubtedly, one of Galicia's and the Rías Baixas' most important cultural legacies. **How to get there:** 41.89267, -8.869628







**36 MONDARIZ-BALNEARIO**

## Arquitectura modernista de Mondariz-Balneario

Mondariz-Balneario is the smallest borough in Spain and is renowned for its medicinal waters. In 1898, Jenaro de la Fuente built the Gran Hotel Sanatorio, equipped with the best and most luxurious construction elements, making it one of the world's most important hydrotherapy centres. **How to get there:** 42.224037, -8.470116

**37 COVELO**

## Conjunto abacial de Barciademera

Comprising a rectory, the Church of San Martín and Chapel of San Juan de Mosteiro. It is Baroque in style and features the rectory house's pretty ornamental façade, with its influence of Pre-Columbian cultures. Its large fireplace, interior courtyard, gargoyles and spectacular views make this one of Galicia's most important architectonic ensembles.

**How to get there:** 42.266987, -8.383519



## 38 PONTEAREAS

### Castillo de Sobroso

On a rocky promontory on the slopes of Mount Landín stands the fortress of Sobroso, 334 metres high. Its name, formerly “Soveroso”, is related to the existence of “sobreiras”, or cork trees, in the area. It was the scene of the Irmandiño Wars in the 15<sup>th</sup> century during which it was almost completely destroyed, to be subsequently restored by Pedro Madruga and García Sarmiento. In the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, it came under jurisdiction and lost its military role, falling into neglect. In 1981 it was acquired and restored by Ponteareas Town Council and in 2014 transferred to the Pontevedra Provincial Council. **How to get there:** 42.205902, -8.46424

### Castro de Troña

A walled, oval-shaped site with wide terraces on the western slope. Similarly to many hill fort settlements in Galicia, the Troña castro reached its zenith in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, although it might have been inhabited years before. Here we can find around 30 excavated constructions varying in type, some circular, some elliptic, some square and other rectangular in shape. **How to get there:** 42.213779, -8.489182

## 39 O PORRIÑO

### Edificaciones de Antonio Palacios

O Porriño is the homeland of Antonio Palacios, a hugely sensitive artist whose creations adopted an experimental and investigative stance. He was the designer of the Fuente del Cristo (1904-1907) and the Botica Nova, two emblematic constructions in O Porriño. In 1918 he designed a metropolitan pavilion for the Gran Vía in Madrid, and in 1971, when it was no longer wanted there, it was transferred to O Porriño. He also designed the current O Porriño Town Council building. **How to get there:** 42.161877, -8.617255

## 40 TOMIÑO

### Fortaleza militar de Goián

This military fortress, also known as the Fuerte de San Lourenzo (Fort of San Lourenzo), was fought over by two countries, Spain and Portugal. In 1668 it was rebuilt after the Portuguese War of Restoration given the prospect of a possible conflict with Portugal. **How to get there:** 41.940594, -8.75267

## Conjunto Histórico-Artístico de Tui

Tui constitutes a unique example of a medieval town. It was built on a steep promontory crowned by the Cathedral, from which a complex labyrinth of porticoed streets extends out in the shape of a hive, down to the banks of the River Miño. The Cathedral is of the Romanesque arched style and houses the Cathedral Museum. Other interesting cultural buildings are the Convento de las Encerradas (Poor Clare Convent) and the Chapel of San Telmo. **How to get there:** 42.046143, -8.644918



## Portalón de A Inquisición

Its origins and name are owed to the inquisitor Bartolomé Barbeito e Padrón, its founder here in 1688. It is what remains of a large rest home for clergy and the poor, as well as a school. **How to get there:** 42.110566, -8.847901

## Recinto amurallado de Salvaterra

Originally built in the Middle Ages, making an enviable vantage point over the River Miño. Its history is closely linked to a series of events which lend their name to some of its most characteristic features, such as the presence here of doña Urraca or Pedro Álvarez de Soutomaior, alias Pedro Madruga. **How to get there:** 42.080906, -8.496061

### 43 ARBO

## Pesqueiras del Miño

The “pesqueiras” are constructions found in the River Miño representing the main means by which lamprey is caught. Made of stone, they lie on both sides of the river, built leading out from the banks and perpendicular to the flow of the river. They date back to ancient times. **How to get there:** 42.1194, -8.284335

### 44 A CAÑIZA

## Santuario de la Virgen de A Franqueira

The first credible account of the existence of the old A Franqueira monastery dates back to 1063. In 1144, it received a substantial donation from Alfonso VII and in 1293 it was incorporated into the Cistercian Order through the monastery of Melón (Ourense). Like all Cistercian abbeys in Galicia, A Franqueira belonged to the “Clairvaux” filiation but, with the incorporation of Castile in 1521, it lost its status as an abbey. After 1835, monastic life disappeared and it was used only as a church. A Franqueira is a church with a single nave divided up into four smaller naves, and features an impressive 18<sup>th</sup> century tower.

**How to get there:** 42.183758, -8.36018

### 45 CRECENTE

## Torre de Fornelos

This tower was built in the Middle Ages, although early documentary evidence would suggest it dates back to the year 1158. The fortress of Fornelos bore witness to the battles between Alfonso VII (King of Galicia) and his cousin Alfonso Enríquez (King of Portugal), which gave rise to Portuguese independence. It was in the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century when the fortress was destroyed during the revolt of the “Irmandiños”. It was later rebuilt by Pedro Madruga. At present, only the Keep and parts of the wall remain.

**How to get there:** 42.08540, -8.14056

# DISCOVERING TREASURES:



## COAST NORTH

- 1 CATOIRA
- 2 VILAGARCÍA DE AROUSA
- 3 VILANOVA DE AROUSA
- 4 RIBADUMIA
- 5 CAMBADOS
- 6 MEAÑO
- 7 O GROVE
- 8 SANXENXO
- 9 POIO
- 10 PONTEVEDRA



## INLAND NORTH

- 11 AGOLADA
- 12 A ESTRADA
- 13 SILLEDA
- 14 LALÍN
- 15 CALDAS DE REIS
- 16 CUNTIS
- 17 MORAÑA
- 18 MEIS
- 19 CAMPOLAMEIRO
- 20 CERDEDO-COTOBADE
- 21 FORCAREI
- 22 PONTE CALDELAS



## COAST SOUTH

- 23 MARÍN
- 24 VILABOIA
- 25 MOAÑA
- 26 BUEU
- 27 CANGAS
- 28 SOUTOMAIOR
- 29 REDONDELA
- 30 VIGO
- 31 NIGRÁN
- 32 BAIONA
- 33 OIA
- 34 O ROSAL
- 35 A GUARDA



## INLAND SOUTH

- 36 MONDARIZ-BALNEARIO
- 37 COVELO
- 38 PONTEAREAS
- 39 O PORRIÑO
- 40 TOMIÑO
- 41 TUI
- 42 SALVATERRA DO MIÑO
- 43 ARBO
- 44 A CAÑIZA
- 45 CRECENTE







# DISCOVER

Seeing is believing

**RÍAS BAIXAS HERITAGE**



[www.turismoriasbaixas.com](http://www.turismoriasbaixas.com)

Pza. Santa María s/n - 36071 Pontevedra

Tel.: +34 886 211 700



**DEPUTACIÓN  
PONTEVEDRA**



**ríasbaixas**