

**Galicia:**  
cities  
to  
live,  
cities  
to  
enjoy

**GALICIA** 002

**A CORUÑA** 006

**FERROL** 020

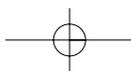
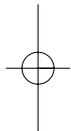
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## 2 GALICIA: CITIES TO LIVE, CITIES TO ENJOY

Galicia is a modern, dynamic region, whose cities offer all of the comforts and possibilities that would be expected of any other metropolis, although with the added magic of their urban spaces serving as a gateway to a rural, natural world that they enter gradually, crossing a frontier that blurs into the limits of the cities themselves.

Urban Galicia is essentially Atlantic in nature, as five of its seven cities lie along the axis that extends with similar features from Ferrol to the Portuguese frontier, taking in Ferrol itself, A Coruña, Santiago de Compostela, Pontevedra and Vigo. Both ends of this urban corridor, Ferrol and Vigo, are separated by a two hour drive on the AP-9 motorway, which serves as a backbone for communications in western Galicia. The capitals of the interior – Ourense to the south, and Lugo to the north – are well connected to the cities in the west by a series of excellent national roads, highways and motorways.

And so, Galicia may be seen as a continuous city, with short travel times. No one city stands out over the rest, overshadowing the presence or importance of others. This means we may consider Galicia's cities as different sections or districts of one great, unique metropolis with functional and artistic specialities in each of its nuclei:

**SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA** is the capital of the Autonomous Community, a World Heritage Site, a city of pilgrimage, university and public administration, in which stone is seen in all its splendour in one of Europe's best preserved historic centres.



A Coruña



Ferrol



Santiago de Compostela

**VIGO AND CORUÑA** have the largest populations and are the economic and social driving forces of the Autonomous Community. The fishing traditions of their ports remain as active as ever, combined with the most up-to-date port, industrial and sporting activities. Both have histories stretching back over thousands of years, which have left behind numerous monuments ranging from Megalithic structures to avant-garde architecture. Their nature, landscape, social life, culture and festivals are no less exceptional, and never fail to impress visitors.

**FERROL**, a 'Rationalist' city, a product of the Age of Enlightenment and with strong military connections, is said to be the most beautiful and well protected port in all the Atlantic, which has had shipyards and been the base of the Spanish Navy since the eighteenth century.

**PONTEVEDRA** faces onto the *ría* (estuary) of the same name, in a place of extraordinary



beauty. A walk through its old town is a must, enjoying its museums, stepping back in time and imagining the hubbub of the fishermen of the ancient Guild of Seafarers, and enjoying its gastronomy.

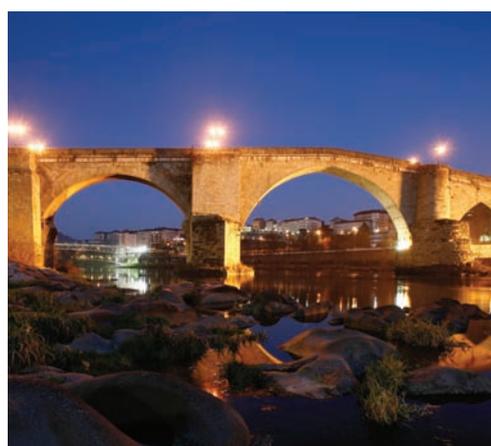
And of course, the two cities in Galicia that lie along the banks of what is known as the 'Father River', the Miño, which offer unspoilt landscapes as it passes through **LUGO AND OURENSE**, both Roman in origin and dotted with bridges that span the river. They are cities with a long tradition of tourism, in the past thanks to their medicinal waters (the spa in Lugo and *As Burgas* in Ourense), and today thanks to a combination of attractive features, such as their famous historic centres, their monuments from the past, their incomparable gastronomy, their traditional markets, or simply their urban layouts.

And so, a visit to Galicia's welcoming cities may be recommended to travellers in two different ways. Firstly, for those seeking a general view of city life in the Community, who may visit all of its cities in just a few days and marvel in their unique features. This option is made all the easier by the communications network in the region and the proximity of the cities to each other, as well as their size, perfect for visits lasting half a day, or one or two days, depending on how thoroughly the visitor intends to discover the city. Secondly, for those looking for more specific features or who have less time, who may focus on the areas that most interest them (whether their archaeology, monuments, social and night life, gastronomy, maritime tourism, etc.), heading straight to the part of the city that contains them.

Another of the truly attractive features of Galicia's cities is how they are set in the surrounding countryside without any major sense of discontinuity, which at times enters their centres, where cultivated allotments may be seen. In this case a visit to the cities may serve as a starting point to discover more about the region and all it has to offer, as well of the idiosyncrasies of the Galician people, closely attached to the land.



Lugo



Ourense



Pontevedra



Vigo



## 4 GALICIA: CITIES TO LIVE, CITIES TO ENJOY USER'S GUIDE

### URBAN DATA



population  
(2005 census)



demographic  
density



extension



maximum  
height in  
municipal area



average  
temperatures



annual rainfall

### DISCOVER

Details of the main resources for tourism and brief descriptions of each, with numbered references on the city map.



### ROUTES

Basic street plan for the city centre with the main attractions for tourists. Also offers a thematic route with the most interesting features in each city.



### MUSEUM/EXHIBITION CENTRES

Alphabetical list of the museums and exhibition centres in each city, with a brief description of their collections and the characteristics of the buildings in which they are based.



### SHOPPING

Practical information for buying typical products or any other type of purchase, indicating the main shopping streets, as well as the location of traditional markets or others held on a regular basis.



### EATING OUT

Areas of the city with the highest concentration of restaurants.



## ACCOMMODATION

An alphabetical list by categories of all 3 to 5 star establishments, as well as tourist apartments and special hotels (inns or posadas, state-run *Paradores*, spas, rustic hotels, gastronomic and monumental hotels, etc.). Also rural tourism establishments in the municipal area.



## NIGHTLIFE

The streets with the liveliest nightlife in each city, full of activity and with very different atmospheres.



## LEISURE/BEACHES

Cities that offer a wide range of highly enjoyable activities. Coastal cities with urban and rural beaches, many of which have the European Union's Blue Flag, without forgetting that in 2006 Galicia was the leading tourist destination for its number of flags, with a total of 102.



## UNIQUE CITY

Unique features that visitors may enjoy in each of Galicia's cities.



## DON'T MISS

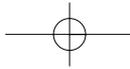
Details of the most important festivals and cultural events held throughout the year (fairs, cultural gatherings, etc.)



## INFORMATION

Telephone numbers of the Municipal Tourist Offices and the Xunta de Galicia, the region's local government, as well as web addresses of organisations promoting tourism, local transport, etc.





**A CORUÑA**



The Tower of Hercules



243.349 inhab.



6.577 inhab./km<sup>2</sup>



37 km<sup>2</sup>



0 - 289 m.  
(Mount Arcas)



Average maximum: 22°  
in august,  
average minimum: 7,5°  
in January;  
yearly average: 14°



1.000 mm.

# A CORUÑA

A CORUÑA IS A THOROUGHLY ATLANTIC, MARITIME CITY, A CHARACTER IMPOSED ON IT THANKS TO ITS LOCATION ON A SMALL PENINSULA JUTTING OUT INTO THE OCEAN AND IN THE HEART OF AN EXTENSIVE GULF, KNOWN BY THE ROMANS AS PORTUS MAGNUS ARTABRORUM (THE GREAT PORT OF THE ARTABRI). THE CITY COMBINES LEGENDARY MONUMENTS AND THE MOST CUTTING-EDGE INNOVATIONS, IN A COMBINATION THAT MAKES THIS ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE CITIES IN THE NORTH-WESTERN IBERIAN PENINSULA, WITH AN EXTENSIVE OFFER OF CULTURAL AND FREE-TIME ACTIVITIES.



**The city was already known** by the Romans as Brigantia, a port settled by a Galician tribe, the Artabri. Remains from this pre-Roman period are also found in the hill-fort of Elviña, a fortified settlement occupied between the sixth century BC and the second century AD.

**The Romans** settled in the city, attracted by the strategic situation of the port on the routes to the British Isles, and built a lighthouse that is now the symbol of A Coruña, the Tower of Hercules, in the second century AD.

**The original settlement** was abandoned during the fifth century as a result of incursions by the Normans, and was not occupied again until the thirteenth century, when it was given the name of *Crunia* by the king, Alfonso IX.

**During the sixteenth century**, King Carlos I left from the port to be crowned Emperor of Germany, and his son Felipe II sailed to England to marry Mary Tudor. In the same century the city successfully repelled an attack by the English under the command of Sir Francis Drake, in a battle in which the local heroine María Pita played a vital role.

**The privilege of commerce** with the colonies in the Americas made the city a flourishing port throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

**At the start of the nineteenth century** the Battle of Elviña took place, between French and English troops, in which the English General Sir John Moore died, now buried in the gardens of San Carlos. The nineteenth century was a period of major economic and urban growth, during which the characteristic galleries of the Mariña were built, together with a large number of Modernist buildings.

**The twentieth century** continued with the same rhythm of growth, with the result that today A Coruña is a city of industry and finance, fishing and services, but which also has an intense cultural activity.



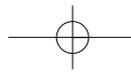
Cultural centres. Cantón Grande



Torre Park



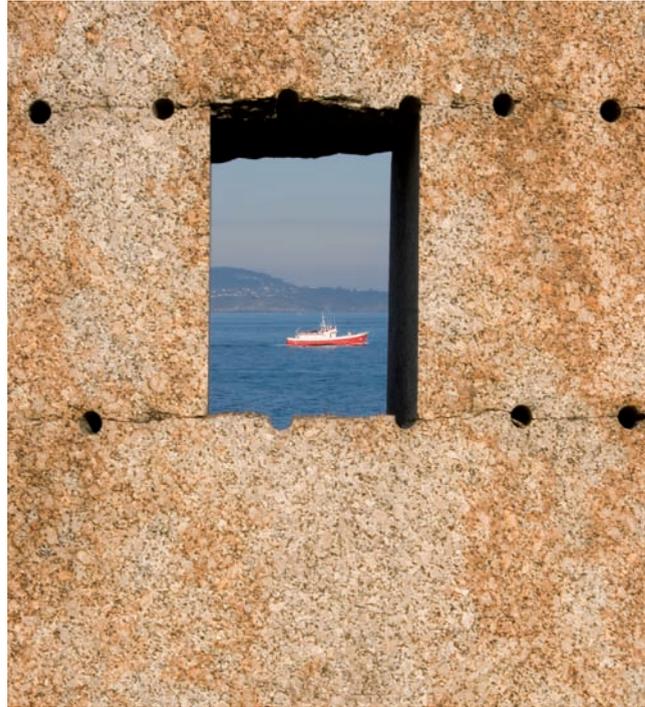
Real Street



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**DISCOVER**



The Caixa Galicia Foundation



The Bay of A Coruña



Galleries in the Mariña



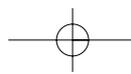
"Prisma de Cristal". Arts Centre

**01 Castle of San Antón:** Dating from the sixteenth century, with reforms from the eighteenth century. Built on a small island in the bay of A Coruña, today connected to the mainland, it was built to house sufferers of contagious illnesses, and then served as a fortress and prison. Today it contains the city's archaeological museum.

**02 Convent and square of Santa Bárbara:** built in the second half of the fifteenth century, it was extended in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Set in a square of singular beauty.

**03 Convent of Santo Domingo:** built in Galician Baroque style from the eighteenth century. Features an interesting tower, built obliquely to the axis of the church. Contains the chapel of Nosa Señora do Rosario, the city's patron saint.

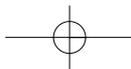
**04 Galleries:** in the Mariña avenue. Glass structures from the nineteenth century, built to enjoy as many hours of sunlight as possible. Led to the city being known as the 'City of Glass'.





Seafront promenade

- 05 Church of As Capuchinas:** Baroque 'Compostelan' style from the early eighteenth century, built by Fernando de Casas e Novoa.
- 06 Church of San Nicolás:** in Baroque style from the early eighteenth century.
- 07 Church of San Xurxo:** Church in Baroque 'Compostelan' style from the eighteenth century, built by Domingo de Andrade.
- 08 Church of Santa María do Campo:** an old Collegiate church built by the seafarer's guild in Romanesque style in the twelfth century, completed in the fifteenth century. Particularly interesting features include its rose window and the tympanum over the main door, with a scene of the Adoration of the Magi.
- 09 Church of Santiago:** Romanesque, built in the twelfth century with reforms in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Includes an interesting main door and a collection of modillions with grotesque figures.
- 10 Town Hall:** A large, elegant Modernist building dating from the early twentieth century. Highly detailed façade, finished off with three domed towers.
- 11 Gateways to the Sea:** open in different points of the old fifteenth-century city walls. The Gateway of San Miguel dates from the sixteenth century, and the gateway of O Cravo and A Cruz are both from the eighteenth century.
- 12 The Tower of Hercules:** built in the second century AD during the reign of the Emperor Trajan. It is the oldest working Roman lighthouse in the world. Its exterior was renovated in the eighteenth century, and it is the symbol of the city.
- 13 Gardens of San Carlos:** built in 1843 over the old fortress of San Carlos. Romantic gardens containing the tomb of the British General, Sir John Moore.



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## A CORUÑA ROUTE



The Sculpture Park

### "THE ESSENCE OF A CORUÑA"

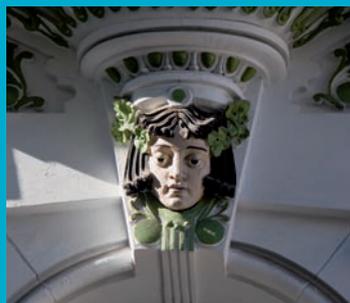
We start in the square known as the **Praza do Obelisco**, in the centre of the city, where we may enjoy the hustle and bustle of **Real and Rego de Auga** streets, the oldest commercial streets and which lead into the majestic **María Pita Square**, where we find the beautiful **Town Hall**, built in **Modernist style**. From this square we continue on to the old city, full of all the unique features of **A Coruña's history**: here we may visit the **Church of Santiago**, a **Romanesque structure** from the twelfth century with later 'Ogival' Gothic additions from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; the evocative **Azcárraga Square**; the **Collegiate Church of Santa María**, built between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries, close to the **Museum of Religious Art**; or the square and convent of **Santa Bárbara**, which combine to form an element of singular beauty. Before leaving the old town we reach the **Gardens of San Carlos**, close to the **Military Museum** and **Luís Seoane Foundation**, a romantic park set in one of the old defensive bastions of the city (1843), which contains the tomb of **General Sir John Moore**, who died at the **Battle of Elviña** in 1809. It offers fine views over the city.

Leaving the old town of **A Coruña** we continue on to the **Gardens of A Real Maestranza**, which contain the old cannons that once protected the city, offering fine views over the quay of **Barrié de**





Collegiate church of Santa María do Campo



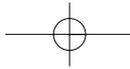
Modernism



Seafront promenade

la Maza, the exceptional contemporary architecture of the Sea Traffic Control Tower and the Castle of San Antón. From there we continue under the seafront promenade and then take the Tourist Tram towards the Tower of Hercules. This is a particularly beautiful route, as it offers us a panoramic view over the rugged coastline that opens out into the Atlantic. After stopping at the Roman lighthouse and visiting it and the surrounding area, which includes the old city jail, we then continue on the promenade to the Finisterrae Aquarium, well worth a visit for the species it contains and the views it offers over the sea. We then take the tram again until reaching the start of Orzán beach, from where we can continue on foot until reaching the Riazor football stadium, a true temple of sport for local inhabitants, with a first-division team that has gone from strength to strength in recent years. From here we have splendid views over to the Tower or the Millennium Obelisk.

We may then return to our starting point via Rubine avenue, Pontevedra Square and Juan Flórez Street, which contains a number of Modernist buildings and a wide range of shops suitable for buying a souvenir of our visit. From here we continue on to Ourense Square past the recently restored market in Lugo Square. From here we enter the Cantóns de Méndez Núñez, one of the most classic and well-loved parts of the city, where we may relax in the park gardens having finished our tour. If we wish to continue walking, we may visit the exhibitions in the buildings of the Barrié de la Maza Foundation and the recently-inaugurated Caxia Galicia Foundation, where the building itself is a singular work of contemporary art, or the modernist Kiosco Alfonso, or even the Casino Atlántico for those who enjoy games of chance.



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## MUSEUMS/EXHIBITION CENTRES

### Aquarium Finisterrae

Paseo Marítimo, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 189 842  
www.casaciencias.org  
Admission: 10 €



A permanent exhibition dedicated to sea biology, oceanography, navigation and aquaculture. It has numerous aquariums containing different marine habitats, with a special focus on Galician underwater ecosystems.

### House of Science

Parque de Santa Margarita, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 189 846  
www.casaciencias.org  
Admission: 2 € (students and pensioners, 1€)



Basically dedicated to astronomy with a planetarium in the 10-metre diameter dome of the building, although it includes other exhibitions on science in general, technology and the natural world.

### House and Museum of Emilia Pardo Bazán

Rúa Tabernas, 11, 1º.  
Tel.: 981 207 308  
Free admission.



Exhibition of works and objects from the life of the Galician writer and Countess in her former home, an eighteenth-century mansion. Currently the home of the Galician Royal Academy.

### María Pita House and Museum

Ferreiras, 28.  
Tel.: 981 189 853  
Free admission.



House dedicated to the sixteenth-century heroine from A Coruña. Exhibition of objects and historical information from the sixteenth to seventeenth centuries.

### Picasso House and Museum

Paio Gómez, 14, 2º.  
Tel.: 981 184 278  
Free admission (booking required).



Recreates the period of the early twentieth century when the artist lived in this house in his youth.

### Caixanova Social and Cultural Centre

Avenida da Mariña, corner of A Fama and Rego de Auga streets  
Tel.: 881 920 150  
www.caixanova.es  
Free admission.



Space designed for cultural activities of all kinds, from temporary exhibitions of every imaginable type to workshops, meetings, conferences or talks held in its modern auditorium.

### María José Jove Art Collection

Galileo Galilei, 4 A, 2º.  
Workcenter building. Polígono A Grela  
Tel.: 981 160 265  
www.fundacionmariajosejove.org  
Free admission.



Contains interesting examples of painting and sculpture from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

### Watch Collection

Town hall, Praza de María Pita, 1.  
Tel.: 981 184 200  
Free admission, afternoons from Monday to Friday.



Interesting collection of 82 watches dating from the seventeenth to twentieth centuries, donated to the city by Antonio Ríos Mosquera in 1972. Occupies the basement of the Town Hall of A Coruña.

### Domus, The Museum of Mankind. Imax Cinema

Santa Teresa, 1.  
Tel.: 981 189 840  
www.casaciencias.org  
Admission: 2 € (students and pensioners 1 €)  
IMAX films 7 €.



Study of human beings in our multiple facets in over 200 interactive modules involving the participation of visitors. Includes an IMAX cinema and was designed by the architect Arata Isozaki. A solid building that withstands the winds from the Orzán beach with curved walls, as if it were the sails of a ship filled with wind.

### Caixa Galicia Foundation

Cantón Grande 21-24.  
www.caixagalicia.es  
Tel.: 981 275 350  
Free admission



Includes a permanent exhibition of paintings from the Foundation's own collection. Also holds temporary exhibitions of paintings, sculpture, photography, etc. The building itself is a contemporary work of art in itself, conceived as a wave heading in from the nearby sea. Inspired by the most characteristic architectural tradition of the buildings in the city, the galleries (\*\*). Designed by the architect Nicholas Grimshaw.

**Luis Seoane Foundation**

San Francisco, s/n (close to the military museum).  
Tel.: 981 216 015  
www.luisseoanefund.org  
Free admission.



Permanent exhibition of the work of the Galician artist Luis Seoane, complemented by a variety of temporary exhibitions of contemporary art and culture. The building is of special interest, built on the site of a former army barracks and opened in May of 2003, conceived as a large granary made of granite and crystal set around the parade ground of the former military building.

**Pedro Barrié de la Maza Foundation**

Cantón Grande, 9.  
Tel.: 981 221 525  
www.fbarrie.org  
Free admission.



Includes a fine collection of work by the artist Francisco Lloréns. Temporary exhibitions dedicated to different areas of culture, such as art, history and ethnography.

**"José Cornide"****Institute of Studies on A Coruña**

Durán Loriga, 10, 4º.  
Tel.: 981 227 451  
Free admission (groups must book in advance).



Exhibition of the works of the writer and politician from A Coruña, Salvador de Madariaga.

**Kiosko Alfonso****(Municipal Exhibition Hall)**

Xardíns de Méndez Núñez, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 189 898 / 981 220 104  
Free admission.



Temporary exhibitions on a wide range of themes in a magnificent Modernist building dating from 1926.

**San Antón Castle Museum of Archaeology and History**

Paseo do Parrote, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 189 850  
www.sananton.org  
Admission: 2 € (students and pensioners, 1 €).



Archaeological pieces from the prehistoric period, hill-fort culture and Roman times, focusing on gold and silverwork. Items from excavations and findings mainly in the province of A Coruña. The building is a former fortress and prison, built in the sixteenth century with modifications from the eighteenth century.

**Unión Fenosa Museum of Contemporary Art**

Avenida de Arteixo, 171 (A Grela-Bens).  
Tel.: 981 178 786  
www.macuf.unionfenosa.es  
Free admission.



Various exhibitions of contemporary art, with special attention focused on Galician and Portuguese painting from the second half of the twentieth century. Holds temporary exhibitions, workshops for young artists, conferences, etc.

**Museum of Religious Art of the Collegiate Church of Santa Maria do Campo**

Porta de Aires, 23.  
Tel.: 981 203 186  
Free admission.



Exhibition of religious gold and silverwork from the sixteenth to twentieth centuries. Installed in a building designed by the Galician architect Gallego Jorreto.

**Fine Arts Museum**

Zalaeta, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 223 723  
www.museobelasartescoruna.xunta.es  
Admission: 2.40 €



Exhibitions of different art forms: painting, sculpture, etchings, pottery and plastic arts, although the focus is on the collection of Spanish painting from between the sixteenth and twentieth centuries. Includes work by artists such as Murillo, Sorolla, Rubens, Tintoretto, Goya and Picasso, as well as Galician painters from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Has a hall dedicated to Sargadelos pottery. The building itself is an important example of contemporary architecture, for which Gallego Jorreto was awarded the National Architecture Prize.

**"Unión Fenosa" Electricity Museum**

Avda. de Arteixo, 171.  
Tel.: 981 178 754  
Free admission.



Science museum explaining the history of the first steps in the use of electrical energy. Exhibition of items related to the appearance and development of electrical energy.

**Regional Military Museum**

Praza Carlos I, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 206 791  
www.olympia.fortunecity.com/af/516/coruna  
Free admission.



Military objects including weapons, uniforms, flags, models and furniture. Items from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries.



## SHOPPING

A Coruña is a city that offers a multitude of possibilities for all types of purchases, from the latest fashion items and haute couture to jewellery, as well as souvenirs, typical gastronomic products, or practically anything else imaginable. The main commercial areas of the city are around Real Street, the Cantóns, the Obelisco Square and adjacent streets, including the new Estación Marítima shopping centre as well as Juan Flórez Street; also the area around Barcelona Street and the square of Catro Camiños, with a number of shopping arcades. Another good option is at the end of the Ronda de Outeiro, in the Los Rosales Shopping Centre, with a wide range of shops and entertainment.



Kiosco Alfonso



Town Hall. María Pita Square

## EATING OUT

A Coruña is renowned for its wide range of restaurants and eateries, and visitors should not miss the opportunity to enjoy the fish and shellfish delivered to its port, although it also offers the finest quality meats. Pies known as *empanadas*, cheese and locally produced wine are other excellent products on offer, at prices within everyone's reach.

The highest concentration of restaurants is found in the area of the Pescadería Vella in the streets adjacent to the María Pita Square and Real Street, such as Florida, A Franxa, San Nicolás, Galera and Barrera streets. Around the España Square and the park of Campo de Marte, in the Atocha neighbourhood, there are fine restaurants in San Juan or Ángel Rebollo streets. In the district of Catro Camiños, A Gaiteira and Os Castros there are typical taverns and restaurants in all the streets, particularly in Ramón y Cajal, Xeneral Sanjurjo, Caídos Avenue or Posse streets.

## ACCOMMODATION

### HOTELS

#### HESPERIA FINISTERRE \*\*\*\*\*

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Old Town and Gastronomic Hotel

Paseo do Parrote, 2-4.

Tel.: 981 205 400 [www.hesperia-finisterre.com](http://www.hesperia-finisterre.com)

#### AC HOTEL A CORUÑA \*\*\*\*\*

Enrique Mariñas, s/n.

Tel.: 981 175 490 [www.ac-hotels.com](http://www.ac-hotels.com)

#### BARCELÓ CORUÑA \*\*\*\*\*

Enrique Mariñas, s/n.

Tel.: 981 179 299 [www.barcelo.com](http://www.barcelo.com)

#### EUROSTARS CIUDAD DE LA CORUÑA \*\*\*\*\*

(Certificate of Tourist Quality)

Juan Sebastián Elcano, 13.

Tel.: 981 211 100 [www.eurostarsciudaddeacoruna.com](http://www.eurostarsciudaddeacoruna.com)

#### HESPERIA A CORUÑA \*\*\*\*\*

Juan Florez, 16.

Tel.: 981 010 300 [www.hesperia-acoruna.com](http://www.hesperia-acoruna.com)

#### HUSA CENTER \*\*\*\*\*

Gambrinus, 14.

Tel.: 981 160 006 [www.husa.es](http://www.husa.es)

#### MELIÁ MARÍA PITA \*\*\*\*\*

Avda. Pedro Barrié de la Maza, 1.

Tel.: 981 205 000 [www.solmelia.com](http://www.solmelia.com)

#### NH ATLÁNTICO \*\*\*\*\*

Xardíns de Méndez Núñez, 2.

Tel.: 981 226 500 [www.nh-hotels.com](http://www.nh-hotels.com)

#### TRYP CORUÑA \*\*\*\*\*

Ramón y Cajal, 53.

Tel.: 981 242 711 [www.trypcoruna.solmelia.com](http://www.trypcoruna.solmelia.com)

#### ZENIT CORUÑA \*\*\*\*\*

Comandante Fontanes, 19.

Tel.: 981 218 484 [www.zenithoteles.com](http://www.zenithoteles.com)

#### PLAZA \*\*\*

Avda. Fernández Latorre, 45.

Tel.: 981 290 111 [www.hotelplaza.info](http://www.hotelplaza.info)

#### RIAZOR \*\*\*

Avda. Pedro Barrié de la Maza, 29.

Tel.: 981 253 400 [www.riazorhotel.com](http://www.riazorhotel.com)

### TOURIST APARTMENTS

#### SOMESO ↕ ↕

Someso, 7.

Tel.: 981 900 155 [www.somesoapartamentos.com](http://www.somesoapartamentos.com)

#### RESIDENCIAL PORTAZGO ↕

Río Quintas, 16 – Palavea.

Tel.: 981 137 150

Further information and other accommodation at [www.turgalicia.es](http://www.turgalicia.es)



## NIGHTLIFE



The nightlife in A Coruña is varied and exiting, particularly in the area of the Orzán, basically in Juan Canalejo Street and other adjacent streets, with lively bars and pubs of all kinds, with very different atmospheres where everyone will find something to their taste. The Old Town, in the Pescadería area and the streets adjacent to San Andrés and Barrera Street is another perfect area for going out at night, especially those looking for a quieter atmosphere to enjoy a chat, a good coffee and fine beers. The area around the Humor Square is the meeting place for younger revelers.



Beach of O Orzán

## LEISURE/BEACHES

### BUCEO GALICIA (DIVING CENTRE)

Cantábrico, 2 baixo, corner Paseo Marítimo.  
Tel.: 981 212 206

### CASINO ATLÁNTICO

Xardíns de Méndez Núñez, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 221 600

### GALICIAN CENTRE OF ARTS AND IMAGES

Durán Loriga, 10 baixo.  
Tel.: 981 203 499

### TORRE DE HÉRCULES MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE (6 holes)

Avenida de Navarra, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 209 680

### A ZAPATEIRA GOLF CLUB (18 holes)

Estrada da Zapateira, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 284 786

### COLISEUM

Avda. Alfonso Molina, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 133 195

Large circular arena in steel and glass for events of all kinds, concerts, open-air bullfights etc.

### "CAMBRE" PILOTS' SCHOOL

Concepción Arenal, 1 portal 3, 3º B.  
Tel.: 981 297 962

Official flight school, tourist flights, model aircraft, paragliding, courses.

### FISHERMEN'S WHARF

Peirao de Linares Rivas, s/n (Port).  
Tel.: 981 164 600

Only for group visits. Must be booked in advance

### PALEXCO (EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS CENTRE)

Peirao de Transatlánticos, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 228 888 Web: [www.palexco.com](http://www.palexco.com)

### OPERA AND CONGRESS CENTRE

Glorieta de América, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 140 404 [www.palacongres.com](http://www.palacongres.com)

### MARINA OF A CORUÑA

Peirao Arzobispo Gelmírez s/n.  
Tel.: 981 914 142 Web: [www.darsenacoruna.com](http://www.darsenacoruna.com)

### HORSE RIDING CLUB

Avda. Metrosidero, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 208 849

### AGUA DE SANTA CRISTINA SPA

Darwin, 6.  
Tel.: 981 637 303 [www.aguadesantacristina.com](http://www.aguadesantacristina.com)

### LOIDA BALNEARIO URBANO SPA

Emilia Pardo Bazán, 2 baixo.  
Tel.: 981 122 745 / 981 126 793

### FORUM METROPOLITANO THEATRE

Río Monelos, 1.  
Tel.: 981 184 293

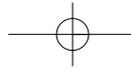
### ROSALÍA DE CASTRO THEATRE

Rego de Auga, 37.  
Tel.: 981 184 349

### TOURIST TRAM

Tel.: 981 250 100  
Trips along the seafront promenade.

Coruña has seven beautiful beaches where visitors can enjoy the Atlantic. The best situated are those in the city, Riazor and Orzán/Matadoiro, both long, busy beaches in front of the seafront promenade, with excellent services. In winter they serve as excellent lookout points over the rough seas in this part of coast. Less busy but just as enjoyable are the beaches of San Amaro, As Lapas, Oza, Adormideras and San Roque.



Seafront promenade



Galleries



New hotel in the city

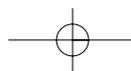
## UNIQUE CITY

One of the most unforgettable experiences for visitors to A Coruña and Galicia is the sunset **from the Tower of Hercules lighthouse**. The sun gradually sinks into the Atlantic in a dreamlike landscape, **in front of the world's only Roman lighthouse still in operation**, set in a park with sculptures representing the legendary origins of the tower and the city: *Átrabros* by Arturo Andrade; *Breogán* by Xosé Cid; *Caronte* by Ramón Conde; *Hercules and Geryon* by Tim Behrens and José Espora; and the 'Menhir Forest' by Manolo Paz. The Tower itself was built in the early second century AD by the architect from Coimbra, Caius Sevius Lupus. It now shows the façade that was added in 1791 during the reform carried out by the engineers E. Giannini (author of the plans) and J. Elejalde.

## CITY VISIT CARDS



**CORUÑA CARD.** Gives the holder free admission to the Tower of Hercules, the Archaeological Museum, Casino do Atlántico and Tourist Tram. Discounts in the scientific museums and numerous shopping centres, car hire firms, etc. Valid for 48 hours. There are two types of card: individual (7€) and family cards (15€). On sale at the offices of the tourism department in A Coruña, in María Pita Square and Ourense Square. For more information on the card, call 981 184 344 or on the website [www.turismocoruna.com](http://www.turismocoruna.com)





## DON'T MISS

### MÚSICA CON RAÍCES FESTIVAL

A series of concerts are held during the month of **April** as part of this festival, with a wide range of groups performing the most traditional and genuine types of music from different European and worldwide cultures.

### MOZART FESTIVAL

Held during the months of **May and June**. Although at first only works by Mozart were performed, today the festival is open to vocal pieces by other great composers from the Baroque period and the Italian Rossini. The magnificent Galician Symphony Orchestra, based in A Coruña, performs many of the pieces, with the participation of other soloists and orchestras.

### BONFIRES OF SAN XOÁN

Held on the night from 23-24 **June**, with bonfires on Riazor beach and in all of the city's neighbourhoods, with groups of friends, neighbours and families enjoying grilled sardines accompanied by *cachelos* (potatoes boiled in

their skins), jumping over the bonfires to frighten away evil spirits.

### FESTIVALS OF MARÍA PITA

During the month of **August** the city's main festival is held, with events such as the Book Fair, Crafts Fair, Naval and Floral Battles, the Teresa Herrera Football Trophy, the Bullfighting Fair, the *Romeria* or procession of Santa Margarita and the Comic Festival. Pop music concerts and plays in the city's theatres round off the festival period.

### OPERA FESTIVAL

During the months of **September and October** the Palace of Opera holds a series of concerts with the greatest lyrical works of all times, with top ranking vocalists and orchestras performing operas at accessible prices.

### FESTIVAL OF THE VIRXE DO ROSARIO

A festival in honour of the city's patron saint is held on **7 October**. Most of the events take place in the Old Town.

## information

### Tourist offices

#### MUNICIPAL

Praza de María Pita, s/n.  
Praza de Ourense, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 184 344

#### XUNTA DE GALICIA

Dársena da Mariña, s/n. Tel.: 981 221 822

#### GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

Tel.: 010

#### ALVEDRO AIRPORT

Alvedro, s/n (Culleredo – A Coruña). Tel.: 981 187 200  
8km from the city centre.

#### BUS TO THE AIRPORT

Information on timetables, departure points and bus stops on 981 231 234

### CITY BUSES

#### TRAM COMPANY

Tel.: 981 250 100

#### BUS STATION

Caballeros, s/n. Tel.: 981 184 335

### RAILWAY INFORMATION

www.renfe.es

STATION: Joaquín Planells, s/n.

INTERNATIONAL: 902 243 402

NATIONAL: 902 240 202

### TAXI SERVICE

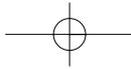
#### RADIO TAXI HEAD OFFICE

Tel.: 981 243 377 / 981 243 333

#### TELETAXI

Tel.: 981 277 777





Arsenal



77,155 inhab.



942 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>



81.9 km<sup>2</sup>



0 – 300 m  
(Alto da Lagoa)



Average maximum  
23.5 ° in July;  
average minimum:  
5° in January;  
yearly average:  
15°.



1000 mm.

# FERROL

FERROL IS A CITY OF FISHING AND INDUSTRY, THE BIRTHPLACE OF IMPORTANT SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. THE SEA IS THE SOUL OF THE CITY, WHICH LIVES IN CLOSE HARMONY WITH IT. IT WAS BORN AS A FISHING VILLAGE AND OVER THE YEARS BECAME A CITY OF GREAT NAVAL AND MILITARY POWER, THANKS TO ITS NATURAL PORT, ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL AND BEST PROTECTED, A PERFECT LOCATION TO TAKE REFUGE FROM THE TEMPESTUOUS SEAS OF THIS PART OF THE ARTABRIAN GULF, ENTERED UNDER THE WATCHFUL EYE OF THE CASTLES OF A PALMA AND SAN FELIPE.



**The first written reference** to the town dates from 1087. However, we know that the area has been settled since ancient times, as the Town Hall contains an exhibit with numerous remains from the Megalithic culture (3000 – 1000 BC).

**Remains from the time of the hill-fort culture** also exist, such as the settlement on the site of the present-day city centre, around Castro Street (the term for 'hill-fort' in Spanish), in the neighbourhood of Ferrol Vello (Old Ferrol). The Roman historian Pomponius Mela situated the main settlement of the Artabri tribe in this area.

**In 1210** Ferrol became a 'Royal Town', a status it conserved until 1371, when Enrique II granted the lordship of the town to the Andrade family.

**The fight** against this feudal lordship led to the first *Irmandiña* Revolt in 1431, led by Roi Xordo, which would then extend to the rest of Galicia.

**During the sixteenth century** it was an important naval base for the repair and shelter of fleets of ships, which led to the construction of the first defensive fortresses and castles, such as San Felipe.

**The main date** for the urban development of Ferrol is 1726, when Felipe V established the headquarters of the North-western Admiralty Department and arsenal in the town, which was once again incorporated into the jurisdiction of the crown. In 1749, Fernando VI ordered the construction of the shipyards in Esteiro, leading to a period of great prosperity and urban expansion, which in turn gave rise to the construction of the Neighbourhood of A Magdalena. This economic impulse was further encouraged by the right to free commerce granted by Carlos III in 1778.

**The history** of Ferrol, from that moment onwards, followed the fortunes of state policies and economics, with a series of crises and revivals depending on investments made by the crown, the geo-political situation and international treaties concerning the fleet, which continue to have effects to the present day, with naval re-conversion programmes following Spain's membership of the European Union.



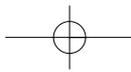
Amboaxe Square



University Campus



Town Hall. Armas Square



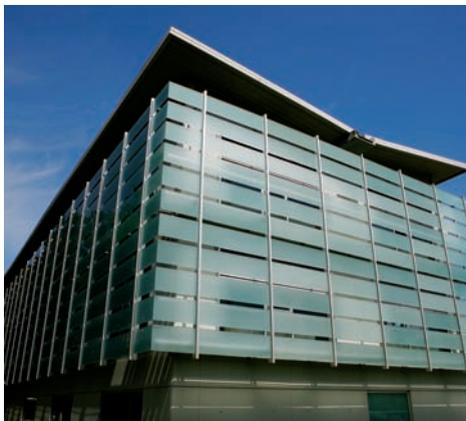
DISCOVER



España Square



Caixa Galicia Foundation



Esteiro University Campus



Gallery

**01 The Arsenal:** designed by the architect Julián Sánchez Bort. An eighteenth century building with different elements: a porched doorway, Training Barracks, the Sino Port, Ferrerías building and the Porta do Dique or gateway to the port.

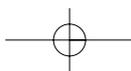
**02 Fortress of San Xoán:** Eighteenth century structure that formed part of the old defensive wall around the city, offering wide panoramic views

**03 Chapel of Nosa Señora das Angustias:** dating from the seventeenth century.

**04 Chapel of Nosa Señora das Dores:** Eighteenth-century building, with architecture between the Baroque and Classicist styles.

**05 Banco Simeón Building:** in Modernist style, built by the architect R. Ucha.

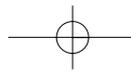
**06 Casa do Patín:** traditional eighteenth century structure in fine materials. Recently restored, and now contains the University library.





Castles of San Felipe and A Palma. Ría de Ferrol.

- 07 Castle of San Felipe:** Fortress situated at the mouth of the *ría* (estuary). Offers fine views over the estuary and the city. Originally built in the sixteenth century, although the current structure dates from the eighteenth century.
- 08 Pro-Cathedral of San Xiao:** a neoclassic structure in the shape of a Greek cross dating from the second half of the eighteenth century, designed by Julián Sánchez Bort. Contains interesting carvings, paintings and architecture.
- 09 Hotel Suizo:** Modernist building constructed in 1913, by the architect R. Ucha.
- 10 Church of San Francisco:** rebuilt in the eighteenth century over a previously existing mediaeval structure. Features truncated towers and a neoclassic altarpiece by Xosé Ferreiro.
- 11 Church of Nosa Señora do Perpetuo Socorro:** built in the eighteenth century, with very simple neoclassic architecture.
- 12 Church of O Carme:** built in 'Eclectic' style, with a single rectangular nave, and a panelled ceiling. It has two sets of twin towers, each in four volumes.
- 13 Ucha Market:** also known as A Pescadería (the fish market), it is a rectangular pavilion with modernist features on its two façades, covered with zinc sheeting and metallic structures. Designed by the architect R. Ucha, work started in 1910 and was completed in 1923.
- 14 Former military government building – Caixa Galicia Foundation:** building dating from the early nineteenth century with a main façade in classic style, with symmetrical panelling, carved Doric columns and a semi-circular pediment.
- 15 Jofre Theatre:** in Eclectic style, built in 1871 by Faustino Coumes-Gay, considered as one of the finest theatre buildings from the nineteenth century.
- 16 Herrera Gardens:** excellent lookout point from within the city over the estuary, the arsenal and military docks.
- 17 University:** the university campus is located in the former Navy Hospital, built in the eighteenth century.



## ROUTE

### "ENLIGHTENED FERROL"



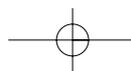
Ria de Ferrol

A perfect opportunity to discover a city from the eighteenth century that differs from the rest of Galicia's main cities. The route can be made on foot, and in a morning without rushing.

Leaving the port, close to the quay of Curuxeiras, laid out in the eighteenth century, we may see the characteristics of military engineering from the period: functionality and geometry with sombre lines. From here we walk along the attractive boulevard of A Mariña towards Espírito Santo Street and the Praza Vella Square, noting the traditional buildings with galleries that are so typical of Galician towns and cities. Here we have entered the old town or Ferrol Vello, which existed prior to its urban development in the eighteenth century, with its typical winding streets. From the Praza Vella we continue on to the nineteenth-century Porta do Parque, which links this older district with the Arsenal, an impressive military complex built in 1750 according to a design by Julián Sánchez Bort.

Within this area we have a clear idea of the importance of the Navy during the construction of the city. Here there is a square with an arcade that leads to the docks; the Hall of Arms, which leads through from its northern end to the Training Barracks; the 'Sino' or 'Campá' docks, from the nineteenth century; the Ferrerías building, which contains the permanent National Exhibition on Shipbuilding; the Naval Museum and the Cantabrian Admiralty Zone Library, installed in the former prison of San Campio. Once this part of the route is complete, we leave through the gateway known as the Porta do Dique from the same period, which includes a fine coat of arms of Carlos III.

This leads us into Galicia Square and the Jofre Theatre, a modernist building greatly admired by local inhabitants, built in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, with very attractive architecture and offering a wide range of cultural and artistic events. At the back of the theatre (in A Coruña Street) is the pro-Cathedral of San Xiao, a neoclassic building dating from the second third of the eighteenth century, which contains a series of interesting carvings and paintings. At the end of our visit, we may then continue on via Iglesia Street to the Alameda de Suances park and Constitución Square, one of the largest and most inviting green zones within the city, where we may relax for a while and admire the Military Government building, also dating from the eighteenth century, originally the town jail and today the Caixa Galicia Foundation's centre in the city.



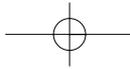
The Alameda de Suances and the Cantón de Molíns are the remnants of a wide, busy boulevard that connected the port with the neighbourhood of Esteiro earlier this century. We continue along the boulevard and through Pardo Baixo Street until reaching the elegant neoclassic church of As Angustias, dating from the mid-eighteenth century and initially a military parish. From here we continue along Taxonera Street, where we find the impressive gateway leading to the Navantia shipyards, built in the middle of the twentieth century. From here we continue until reaching the Cuartel de Dolores, built in the mid-eighteenth century to the south of the Esteiro neighbourhood, which serves as the barracks for the Northern Marine Infantry Brigade. On one side is the Archway of Fontelonga, the only remaining gateway of the three that once led through the city walls to the sea, and which has been recently restored. Following the road north, close to the Ferrándiz Square is the old, neoclassic Porta do Estaleiro.

We are now close to the university campus. It is a highly valued institution as a result of the dynamic atmosphere it has recently brought to the city, in terms of urban growth as well as in the economic and social fields. The campus is located in what was the former Hospital de Mariña, dating from the eighteenth century. Next to it is the Casa do Patín, built in the same period, which currently houses the University library.

At this point we start to make our way back to the city centre, along the interesting Carlos III Street, the last remaining thoroughfare from the old neighbourhood of Esteiro, created in

the eighteenth century for the workers who built the Arsenal, and which was demolished in the 1970's.

We continue through Espoz e Mina and San Amaro streets, then reaching the Callao Square, which leads into the neighbourhood of A Magdalena, the historic and artistic centre of the city and its emblem, as it is a complete urban development following the guidelines of the geometric and rationalist architecture of the eighteenth century. A fine example of town planning following the plans approved by Carlos III in 1761, it is quadrangular in shape and only interrupted by the Amboaxe and Armas Squares. We cross the neighbourhood following the straight line of Magdalena Street, with fine examples of civil architecture from the period, such as the Ateneo Ferrolán, and numerous buildings with galleries. We continue along Méndez Núñez Street, which leads into the Amboaxe Square, which has best conserved its original layout. We then walk down Real Street until reaching the Port Authority building, which contains the Herrera gardens, the Churruca obelisk and the neoclassic church of San Francisco. From here we are offered one of the finest views over the city and the *ría* or estuary. Visiting this district at night is particularly recommended, as a result of its excellent lighting, picking out the most important buildings in its straight streets, with the resulting effect producing an atmosphere that takes us back to former times. All that remains is to walk back to Ferrol Vello and end our visit at the Fortress of San Xoán, set in the remains of the old city walls, offering us a new and truly delightful view over the port and the *ría* or estuary of Ferrol.



26 FERROL





## MUSEUMS/EXHIBITION CENTRES

### Aquaciencia

Parque Municipal Raiña Sofía, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 944 221  
[www.ferrol.es/aquaciencia/](http://www.ferrol.es/aquaciencia/)  
Admission: 2 €



Hands-on park covering 5000 m<sup>2</sup> with machinery to discover how water behaves. Educational garden based on the culture of using water.

### Ateneo Ferrolán

Rúa Magdalena, 202-204.  
Tel.: 981 354 098  
[www.ateneoferrolan.org](http://www.ateneoferrolan.org)  
Free admission.



Temporary exhibitions dedicated to different artistic themes and a wide range of creative fields (painting, sculpture, design, etc.).

### Urban Ecology Workshop

Parque Municipal Raiña Sofía, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 944 222  
[www.ferrol.es/AEU/](http://www.ferrol.es/AEU/)  
Free admission.



A tour through the urban and ecological history of the urban landscape in general and Ferrol in particular. Environmental awareness workshops for children.

### Carvalho Calero Cultural Centre

Rúa do Inferniño, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 370 728  
Free admission.



Temporary exhibitions dedicated to different art forms, with a special focus on local artists. Also holds concert and film events.

### Torrente Ballester Cultural Centre

Concepción Arenal, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 944 187  
[www.ferrol-concello.es/centro-torrente-ballester](http://www.ferrol-concello.es/centro-torrente-ballester)  
Free admission.



Temporary exhibitions of art, sculpture, design, video, etc. The building itself is an architectural gem with an excellent interior design.

### Caixa Galicia Foundation

Praza da Constitución, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 330 610  
[www.fundacioncaixagalicia.org](http://www.fundacioncaixagalicia.org)  
Free admission.



Situated in the former base of the Military Government. Dedicated to promoting culture in its multiple facets, with exhibitions of paintings, sculptures, books, photography, design, history, etc.

### Nature Museum

#### (Galicia Natural History Society)

Rúa Méndez Núñez, 11.  
Tel.: 981 352 820  
<http://usuarios.lycos.es/sghnferrol>  
Free admission.



Exhibition of skeletons of different land and sea animals found dead in Galicia. Collection of tracks of different animals. Mineral and fossil section.

### Ferrol Naval Museum

Avenida dos Irmandiños, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 366 027  
Free admission.



Includes models, remnants from shipwrecks, documents and historical military objects related to the Cantabrian Maritime Area.

## SHOPPING

The shopping area *par excellence* with the longest tradition in Ferrol is Real Street, in the Magdalena district. Visitors in the city for the third Sunday in the month (or the second if it falls after the twenty-first) may enjoy the bustling market held in the Irmandiños boulevard, between the Arsenal and the pro-Cathedral of San Xiao.

Covering a wider area is the Odeon Shopping Centre in Narón (Gándara Industrial Estate) at the entrance to the city. It contains a large number of popular clothing and footwear chains, as well as electrical appliances, restaurants and cinemas.



"A Pescadería". Old market



## EATING OUT

Although the city offers a wide variety of eateries, the best area for eating out is in the Magdalena district, around María and Sol streets. Sol Street offers more in the way of *tapas*, with numerous typical bars offering the traditional fare of the region, mainly based around seafood.

## ACCOMMODATION

### HOTELS

#### BARCELÓ ALMIRANTE \*\*\*\*

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Old Town  
María, 2.

Tel.: 981 333 073 [www.barcelohotels.es/BarceloHotels/es-ES/](http://www.barcelohotels.es/BarceloHotels/es-ES/)

#### HESPERIA FERROL \*\*\*\*

Carretera de Castilla, 75.

Tel.: 981 330 226 [www.hesperia-ferrol.com](http://www.hesperia-ferrol.com)

#### PARADOR DE FERROL \*\*\*

 (Certificate of Tourist Quality) Unique accommodation: Parador  
Almirante Fernández Martín, s/n.

Tel.: 981 356 720 [www.parador.es](http://www.parador.es)

#### SUIZO, EL \*\*\*

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Old Town  
Dolores, 67.

Tel.: 981 300 400 [www.hotelsuizo.net](http://www.hotelsuizo.net)

#### REAL\*

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Old Town  
Tel.: 981369255 [www.hostalrealferrol.com](http://www.hostalrealferrol.com)

Further information and more accommodation at  
[www.turgalicia.es](http://www.turgalicia.es)

## NIGHTLIFE



Jofre Theatre

Ferrol has a lively nightlife. The ideal streets for enjoying a few glasses of wine with *tapas* during the early evening are Sol and María, in the Magdalena district, as well as in the 'Ensanche B-Ultramar' area. A walk around the recently restored port is also recommended, with open-air bars that are busy throughout the whole year.

Later on in the evening, a good option is to visit one of the pubs in British or Irish style in A Magdalena Street, the cafés in Real Street, or the busier bars in Sol and María streets and the Amboaxe Square, which is where the watering holes stay open the latest. Those with any remaining energy may then continue on to the discos situated close to the law courts, near the railway station, or in the Ensanche B district.

## LEISURE/BEACHES

### FERROL MOUNTAINEERING CLUB

Coruña, 102 1º dcha. (Canido).  
Tel.: 981 355 869 Web: [www.clubmontanaferrol.com](http://www.clubmontanaferrol.com)  
Trekking.

### FERROL YACHT CLUB

Edificio da lonxa, s/n. Porto de Ferrol.  
Tel.: 981 359 945

### FIMO (International Exhibition Centre)

Punta Arnela, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 333 060 Web: [www.fimo-ferrol.org](http://www.fimo-ferrol.org)

### JOFRE THEATRE

Praza de Galicia.  
Tel.: 981 944 244

### GUIDED TOURS AROUND THE A MAGDALENA DISTRICT

Saturdays and Sundays during the summer. Leaves from the main door of the Town Hall at 11 a.m.  
Admission: 2 €



Doniños Beach

Ferrol has a privileged coastline with more than twenty beaches, all of which are suitable for swimming, unlike those along the wilder shores further north past Cape Prioriño. These include Ponzos, Santa Comba, O Vilar, San Xurxo and Doniños (which has an exceptional sand dune system with a lagoon where it is possible to see numerous species of shorebirds), as well as those in the calmer waters of the estuary (Canelas, Cariño, San Cristovo, San Filipe, A Graña and Caranza). All offer outstanding natural landscapes, with a water quality that makes them ideal for swimming.



Port of Curuxeiras



Jofre Theatre



Castle of San Felipe

## UNIQUE CITY

One experience visitors should not miss is to visit the Castle of San Felipe, which transports us back to the past with a vision of the importance of the military presence in the construction and development of the city. It is a fortress built outside the city on the coast, at the mouth of the *ría* or estuary. It offers beautiful and strategic views of the city, and a sweeping panorama of the estuary. Its origins date back to 1589, when the city was visited by the monarch Felipe II and his military engineers. In 1732, under the direction of La Ferrière, the fortress was extended, with work finishing in 1775.



## DON'T MISS

### DAY OF SAN XIAO

Held on 7 **January**, to celebrate the patron saint of the city, with a free tasting of rice pudding, Ferrol's most typical dessert.

### NIGHT OF 'AS PEPITAS'

Held on 18 **March**. A festival dedicated to adoring the female form through music. In the Amboaxe Square, the women of Ferrol (known as 'Pepitas') are serenaded by musical groups and choirs, who travel around the city to sing beneath their windows.

### SUMMER FESTIVAL

Held during the first fortnight of **August**. Typical summer festival with concerts and other events. Ends on 31 August with a firework display dedicated to Ramón Plá, the Marquis of Amboaxe.

### BATTLE OF BRIÓN

Held on the closest Sunday to 25 **August**. Commemorates the defeat of the English troops who attempted to take the city in 1800, repelled by forces from the city and neighbouring towns in the hills of Brión. Includes a trek of 12 kilometres and a series of events held next to the Castle of San Felipe and the monument to the heroes of Brión.

### HOLY WEEK

The most unique series of processions held in Galicia, declared of National Tourist Interest. **Dates vary**. Further events take place related to Easter throughout the city alongside the processions, such as exhibitions, religious music, etc.

## information

### TOURIST OFFICES

#### MUNICIPAL

Porta Nova.  
Tel.: 981 446 700

#### XUNTA DE GALICIA

Edificio Administrativo.  
Praza Camilo José Cela.  
Tel.: 981 311 179

#### 'TRANVÍAS DE FERROL' BUS COMPANY

Rúa Real, 81 baixo. Tel.: 981 383 415

#### BUS STATION

Praza da Estación, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 324 751

### RAILWAY INFORMATION

[www.renfe.es](http://www.renfe.es)

#### RENFE-FEVE RAILWAY STATION

Avenida de Compostela, s/n.

RENFE INTERNATIONAL: 902 243 402

RENFE NATIONAL: 902 240 202

FEVE: 981 370 401

#### TAXIS

##### RADIO TAXI FERROL

Tel.: 981 355 555

##### TELE TAXI FERROL

Tel.: 981 351 111



The monumental centre seen from the Alameda park



92,919 inhab.

421 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>220.6 km<sup>2</sup>250 m (city) -  
460 m on  
Mount Pedroso.Average maximum:  
23.5 ° in August;  
average minimum: 5°  
in January; yearly average:  
12.5°.

1350 mm.

# SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA IS THE 'WINDOW DISPLAY' OF GALICIA. CAPITAL OF THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY, IT IS A CITY THAT KNOWS HOW TO COMBINE TRADITION AND MODERNITY. THIS TRADITION MAY BE SEEN BOTH IN ITS OUTSTANDING CULTURAL LEGACY, SEEN IN FEW SPANISH CITIES, AND WHICH EARNED IT THE DISTINCTION OF BEING DECLARED A WORLD HERITAGE SITE BY UNESCO IN 1985, AS WELL AS ITS LINKS WITH THE SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE, MEANING THAT DESPITE MAJOR DEVELOPMENT OVER RECENT YEARS, IT MAY STILL BE DESCRIBED AS THE MOST RURAL OF GALICIAN CITIES. ITS MODERNITY LIES IN THE DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS IT CONTAINS, PARTICULARLY ITS DYNAMIC, FIVE-HUNDRED-YEAR-OLD UNIVERSITY. ITS POSITION IN THE CENTRE OF THE REGION AND GOOD COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE REST OF GALICIA PLACES IT AT AN EQUAL DISTANCE FROM THE REST OF ITS CITIES AS WELL AS OTHER COASTAL OR INLAND AREAS.



**Santiago was founded** as a result of the discovery of the tomb of the Apostle St. James the Elder, mixing together legends of Roman villas, Celtic hill-forts, miraculous lights, stone boats and evil dragons. What history has been able to unravel of the tale is the existence of the Bishop Teodomiro of Iria Flavia, who visited the area in 814 and declared that it was indeed the last resting place of St. James, telling the tale of the miraculous arrival of his remains in Compostela.

**From that moment** pilgrims started to arrive in the city, creating little by little the itinerary that would soon come to be known as the Way of St. James, given a definitive boost in the twelfth century when Archbishop Xelmírez won the right to grant plenary indulgence to pilgrims, in the same way as for those travelling to Rome or Jerusalem. The French Way, the most widely used route leading to Compostela, was the main highway for the spread of culture, economic activity and political interests throughout much of the mediaeval period. It helped make Santiago the leading city in Galicia and the north-western part of the peninsula.



Hortas Street



The Holy Door. Cathedral

**Throughout the sixteenth century** pilgrimages declined as a result of the Protestant Reformation, and dwindled to a minimum particularly from the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries, with the city becoming a centre for services, basically for higher education, religious orders and health.

**The situation changed considerably** from the moment university education was opened to all levels of society in the 1960's, leading to a massive arrival of students requiring the construction of large numbers of flats as student accommodation.

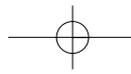
**This development** reached its highest point when Santiago became the political and administrative capital of the Autonomous Community, making it today a highly dynamic city in all fields.



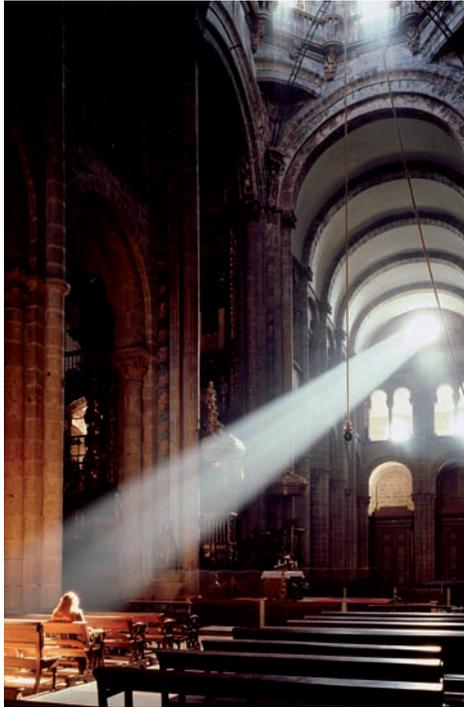
The Pórtico da Gloria



Clock Tower. Cathedral



34 **SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA**  
**DISCOVER**



Main nave. Cathedral



Aerial view. Old Town.



Cervantes Square



New neighbourhoods

**01 The Mazarelos Arch.** The last remaining gateway of the old mediaeval city walls, where wine was brought in from the Ulla and O Ribeiro areas.

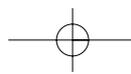
**02 Chapel of As Ánimas.** Neoclassic church, designed by Ferro Caaveiro and subsequently reformed by Ventura Rodríguez. Includes sculpted groups in terracotta.

**03 Casa da Parra.** Seventeenth century building with exuberant plant designs (grapevines) carved in stone on the façade.

**04 Casa do Cabido.** Eighteenth century Baroque design, created as a narrow façade to close off the Praterías Square.

**05 Casa do Deán.** Baroque palace from the eighteenth century. Today serves as the Pilgrims' Welcome Centre.

**06 Casa dos Coengos.** Created to close off the Quintana Square. Built in the seventeenth century, it has fine arcades and chimneys. Created by Domingo Antonio de Andrade and Casas e Novoa.





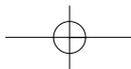
Acibechería façade. Cathedral.

**07 Cathedral.** Work started on its construction in 1075, over the foundations of previously existing buildings. The naves and ambulatory (the oldest part of the cathedral) were built in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Special elements of interest include:

- The Obradoiro façade (1750), a masterpiece of Compostelan Baroque style, by Casas e Novoa.
- The Romanesque Pórtico da Gloria, built in 1188.
- The Praterías façade, a Romanesque structure dating from 1103, with a double portal supported by eleven columns with triple archivolt and extensive iconography, considered as one of the most interesting works in the Romanesque style.
- The Acibechería façade (from the transition between the Baroque and Neoclassic styles, in 1765), presided by a sculpture of St. James the Pilgrim, by the Italian sculptor Gambino
- Crypt of the Pórtico (twelfth century), conceived as a representation of the underworld beneath

the 'Glory' that could be obtained in the upper floor.

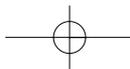
- The Corticela chapel (eleventh and thirteenth centuries), formerly an independent chapel that was incorporated into the cathedral during successive extensions.
- The façade that closes off the cloister in Praterías, a fabulous work in 'Plateresque' style by Gil de Ontañón.
- The Holy Door in the Quintana Square, with a combination of Baroque elements and Romanesque sculptures relocated from the former choir, only open during holy years, and through which pilgrims may obtain the 'Jubilee'.
- Clock tower (on the corner of the Praterías and Quintana Squares), 72 metres high and known as the 'Berenguela', completed in the seventeenth century by Domingo de Andrade.


**36 SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA**


Obradoiro Square

- 08 Collegiate church of Santa María a Maior e Real de Sar.** A twelfth-century Romanesque structure. Its most imposing features are the inclined columns supporting the naves. Also includes a fine cloister.
- 09 Fonseca College.** A Renaissance building completed in 1532, with a beautiful covered cloister.
- 10 College of San Clemente.** A Renaissance building from the early sixteenth century.
- 11 Convent of A Ensinanza.** Neoclassic building from the eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.
- 12 Convent of As Mercedarias.** Baroque structure from the seventeenth century. Includes fine reliefs on the façade, with a scene from the Annunciation.
- 13 Convento de San Domingos de Bonaval.** Dates from the thirteen century, although most of the remaining structure is from the fourteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Now used as the Museum of the Galician People and contain the pantheon of Illustrious Galicians.
- 14 Convento of San Francisco.** The present-day building dates from the sixteenth century, although some Gothic section remain, particularly the cloister.
- 15 Convent of San Paio de Antealtares.** Founded by Alfonso II after the discovery of the Apostle's remains. The current building dates from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Contains the Museum of Religious Art.
- 16 Convent of Santa Clara.** Baroque building from the seventeenth century, with an eighteenth century façade.
- 17 Convent of Santo Agostiño.** Seventeenth-century Baroque building. The left-hand tower was destroyed by a bolt of lightning in the eighteenth century. The right-hand tower is incomplete.
- 18 Hostal dos Reis Católicos.** The former Royal Hospital, founded by the Catholic King and Queen in 1492. Façade in 'Plateresque' style from 1511. Today used as a state-run *Parador* hotel.
- 19 Church of San Bieito.** Founded in the tenth century and reconstructed by Xelmírez in the twelfth century. Neoclassic façade from the eighteenth century. Contains several Romanesque sculpted groups.
- 20 Church of San Fiz de Solovio.** On the site of where the hermit Paio once lived, who alerted the Bishop Teodomiro to the presence of the Apostle's tomb. The current church dates from the eighteenth century, with a thirteenth-century Romanesque portal.
- 21 Church of San Miguel dos Agros.** A neoclassic church from the nineteenth century.
- 22 Church of Santa María do Camiño.** Seventeenth-century structure over a previous Romanesque church. Contains the Virgin of Belén.
- 23 Church of Santa María Salomé.** Contains an impressive combination of styles: a Romanesque portal, sixteenth-century porch, Baroque exterior and eighteenth-century belltower.
- 24 Mercado de Abastos.** Market built in 1937 with nine stone naves in three main structures. Sells home-produced vegetables, meat and freshly caught fish.





Modernism



School of Advanced Musical Studies

**25 Convent of San Martiño Pinario.** Former Benedictine convent, the largest in Galicia. Enormous building constructed between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries.

**26 Pazo de Bendaña.** One of the large urban mansions found in Santiago, built in the eighteenth century.

**27 Pazo de Raxoi.** A neoclassic building from the late eighteenth century. Contains the town hall and the central offices of the Xunta, Galicia's regional government.

**28 Pazo de San Xerome.** Includes a magnificent fifteenth century portal. Contains the Dean's Office of the university.

**29 Pazo de Xelmírez.** Twelfth century civil building in Romanesque style, one of the few remaining examples in Spain.

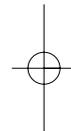
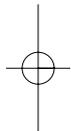
**30 Pórtico da Gloria.** Built by Mestre Mateo, completed in 1188. The crowning glory of Romanesque sculpture, designed as a porchway with three arches. The central section represents the 'Glory', the final destiny of the just, presided over by a large sculpture of the resuscitated Christ. The left hand section represents the Jewish people waiting in the Limbo of the Patriarchs for the arrival of Christ, and to the right the Final Judgement that will be the destiny of all mankind. The different pillars of the structure include the prophets and apostles in the mullion or dividing section, together with the tree of Jesse and a seated statue of the Apostle St. James.

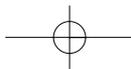
**31 Quintana Square.** Majestic square divided into two spaces differentiated by a stone staircase: the "Quintana de Vivos" (of the living) and the "Quintana de Mortos" (of the dead). Opening onto the square is the seventeenth-century Holy Door, decorated with Romanesque statues from the old choir built by Mestre Mateo. Completed with the figures of St. James and his disciples in 1694.

**32 Modern University.** Eighteenth-century building with additional structure added in the nineteenth century. Currently contains the Faculty of Geography and History.

## CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE

Santiago is not only famous for its historic monuments, but also the works of contemporary architecture constructed in recent years that are well worth a visit. These have mainly been developed by the Local Council (either from its own funds or from other private and public investments), and the University. The first group includes the Galician Contemporary Art Centre **33** (Álvaro Siza, 1992-94) and the park of San Domingos de Bonaval **34** (by the same architect and Isabel Aguirre, 1990-94); the Trisca Socio-Cultural Centre **35**, one of the few buildings constructed by one of the most influential theoreticians of architecture in the second half of the twentieth century, John Heiduk (1993-2002); the Sar Multipurpose Complex **36**, by Josep María de Arenaza and Joaquín Pujol (1991-1996); the Auditorium of Galicia **37** by Julio Cano Lasso (1986-1989); or the Galician Congress and Exhibitions Centre **38**, by Alberto Noguerol and Pilar Díez (1991-1995). From the second group, the most noteworthy are the School of Advanced Musical Studies **39**, a stone cube designed by Antón García Abril (1989-2001); the Research Institutes **40** by the Galician architect Gallego Jorroto (1996); or the magnificent Faculty of Media Sciences **41** by the Portuguese architect Álvaro Siza (1993-1999).





## ROUTE

### ROUTE AROUND THE ROMANESQUE, BAROQUE, ROMANTIC AND UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS OF SANTIAGO



We start our route from the Park of San Domingos de Bonaval, a former farm and cemetery belonging to a Dominican convent. It offers surprising views to the east, over the roofs of the monumental zone. Next to the park is the Pantheon of Illustrious Galicians (with the tombs of Rosalía de Castro, Brañas, Astorey, Cabanillas, Fontán and Castelao), and the Ethnographic Museum of the Galician People, which includes an exceptional Baroque spiral staircase. Next to these buildings are the Galician Centre of Contemporary Art, by the Portuguese architect Álvaro Siza.

We continue along Valle Inclán Street, until reaching San Roque Street, site of the old Baroque Hospital, with a beautiful porch and cloister, next to the old Porta da Pena, through where we enter the old town. We then walk down Algalia de Arriba Street, which once contained most of the student residences until well into the twentieth century. On reaching number 27 we find a thirteenth-century Gothic tower on four floors with a majestic air, which includes

decorative elements in some of its windows. We then turn left into the alleyway known as the Calella dos Truques, and then onto Algalia de Abaixo Street, an area with a lively nightlife together with the neighbouring streets. At number 29 we find the oldest house in the whole city, dating from the eleventh or twelfth century, a fine example of mediaeval architecture with overhanging floors. In front of it is the Baroque Amarante mansion. We are now traversing the most traditional part of Compostela: Entremuros, Oliveira Street and the Irmãos Gómez Square, finally arriving at the doors of the church of Santo Agostiño, missing a tower that was demolished by lightning in the eighteenth century.

Next to it is the city's marketplace, vibrant and full of typical local products well worth a visit, particularly on Thursdays and Saturdays. Here is where farmers from the surrounding areas bring the items they cultivate and produce. It also sells the freshest fish and magnificent meat and fruits. Alongside the market is the church of San Fiz de Solovio, with a glorious Romanesque portal, where the hermit lived who discovered the Apostle's tomb. In front is the building of the Literary University, today the Geography and History faculty. Walking around it we reach the Mazarelos Square, which contains the only remaining gateway of the old city walls, where wine was brought in to the city. Crossing through the arch we reach the streets of Patio de Madres and Castrón Douro, and then on to the traditional neighbourhood of Sar to visit the Collegiate Church of Santa María de Sar, a Romanesque



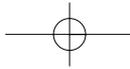
church with a thirteenth-century cloister. It features surprising walls and inclined pillars that support the naves, strengthened from the outside by solid buttresses. We return through the streets of *Camiño da Ameixaga* and *Andújar*, offering an extensive panorama over the old town, to then reach the Baroque convent of *Belvís* and the park of the same name, a large open space next to the monumental zone, which includes a number of allotments.

We then walk up the alleyway of *A Tafona*, which leads to the street of *Virxe da Cerca*, close to the *Porta do Camiño*, where pilgrims enter the city from the French Way, which continues within the old town along the street of *Casas Reais* or 'Royal Houses', which received this name after *Juana the Mad* and *Felipe the Handsome* spent a night there in 1512. Other interesting features in this street are the neoclassic church of *As Ánimas* and the eighteenth-century *Fondevila* mansion, which today contains the offices of the Social Foundation of *Caja Madrid*. We then enter *Cervantes Square*, with the neoclassic church of *San Bieito* and two Baroque mansions, one of which once contained the Town Hall. We then take the lane known as the *Callella de Xerusalén* and come out into the *Square of San Martiño Pinario*, with the magnificent façade of the convent of the same name, next to which is a magnificent Baroque twin staircase. We then continue along *Moeda Vella Street* and then arrive at the *Inmaculada Square*, containing the main façade of the convent, the largest in Galicia, and northern façade of the cathedral, in neoclassic style. From here we enter the *Quintana Square*, which contains the Holy Door.

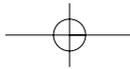
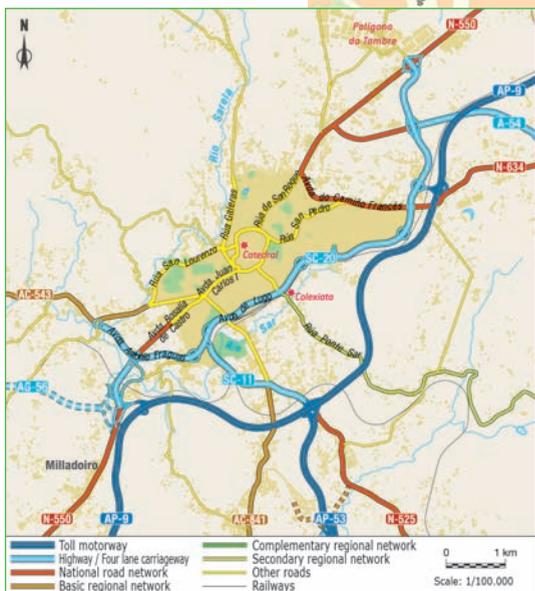
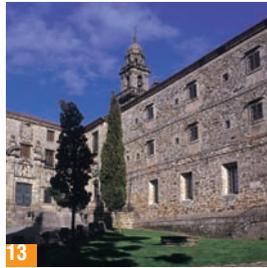
This is a very sombre yet welcoming area of the city. Its staircase is perfect for a rest and to observe the busy to and fro of the city.

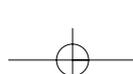
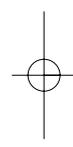
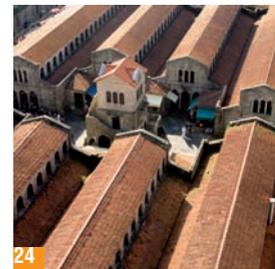
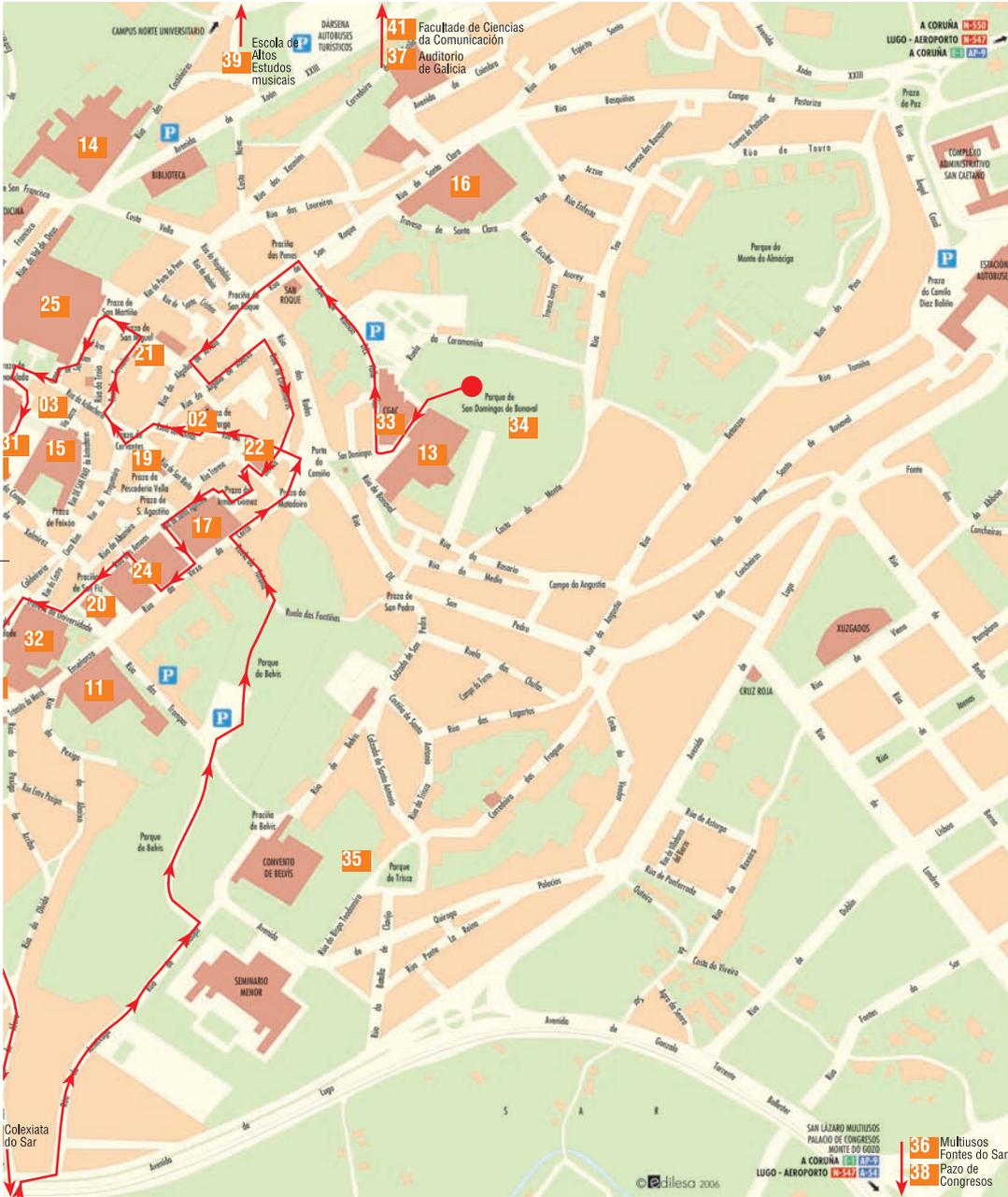
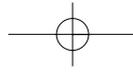
We enter the cathedral through the façade in the *Praterías Square*, with the fountain of *Os Cabalos* and the twelfth century doorway, and inside discover the Romanesque splendour of its naves and ambulatory. We may then visit the *Apostle's crypt*, embrace the saint under the central canopy, and then visit the different chapels. Before leaving the cathedral we should visit the majestic doorway of the *Portico da Gloria* and then walk down the steps into the *Obradoiro Square*. This contains a number of architectural wonders, such as the *Royal Hospital* (today the *Parador* hotel known as the *Hostal dos Reis Católicos*) in 'Plateresque' style; the neoclassic *Raxoi Palace*, with a hint of *Versailles* in its design, shared by the local council and the regional government or *Xunta*; the mansion of *San Xerome*, with a fifteenth century doorway, today the rector's offices of the university of *Santiago de Compostela*; and the Baroque façade of the cathedral itself, designed by *Fernando de Casas*.

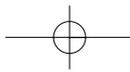
We then leave the square and head towards the *Alameda park* along *Fonseca* and *Rodrigo de Padrón* streets, where we end our route. This is the best spot in the city to photograph the cathedral and the old town, from the walkway known as the *Paseo dos Leóns*, and further on an excellent panorama of the university campus, built in the 1930's, from the lookout point in the *Paseo da Ferradura*.



40 SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA







## MUSEUMS/EXHIBITION CENTRES

### Casa da Troia Museum

Rúa da Troia, 5.  
Tel.: 981 585 159.  
Web: [www.usc.es/ctroia](http://www.usc.es/ctroia)  
Admission: 2 € (1 € for students and pensioners).



Reproduces student life at the end of the nineteenth century. Its literary reference is the student hostel from the novel *La Casa de la Troia* by Pérez Lugín. It contains a series of paintings, furniture and photographs that belonged to some of the characters featured in the novel, all of whom were real.

### Galician Centre of Contemporary Art

Rúa Ramón del Valle Inclán, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 546 619  
Web: [www.cgac.org](http://www.cgac.org)  
Free admission.



Designed by the architect Álvaro Siza, and completed in 1993. Contains retrospective temporary exhibitions by internationally renowned artists. Also open to new creators, with a special focus on Galician art.

### Anaesthesiology and Reanimation collection

San Pedro de Mezonzo, 41 baixo.  
Tel.: 981 595 562  
Free admission.



Exhibition of medical instruments, especially those used by anaesthetists, with period engravings. It has recently extended the collection in the Faculty of Medicine, close to the Obradoiro Square.

### Collection of Santa María do Camiño, Animas and San Bieito

Rúa das Casas Reais.  
Tel.: 981 562 142  
Free admission.



These three neighbouring churches offer exhibitions of different religious artifacts, maps, sketches, "petos de ánimas" or stone alms boxes, carvings and other pieces of great artistic value from the eighteenth century.

### Eugenio Granell Foundation

Pazo de Bendaña. Praza do Toural, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 576 394  
Web: [www.fundacion-granell.org](http://www.fundacion-granell.org)  
Admission: 2 € (50 reduction for students).



Contains the works of Eugenio Granell, which the artist donated in his will to the city of Santiago and Galicia. A unique surrealist museum in the world due to its characteristics. Situated in the monumental Baroque mansion of Bendaña, dating from the eighteenth century.

### Galicia Dixital

Praza de San Martiño, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 554 048  
Web: [www.galiciadixital.xunta.es](http://www.galiciadixital.xunta.es)  
Free admission.



Virtual museum in the convent of San Martiño Pinario, designed as a platform for the university and other Galician media companies.

### Museo of the Collegiate of Santa María del Sar

Rúa de Sar, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 562 891  
Admission: 60 cents



Situated in the Romanesque church of the same name, containing artifacts of great historic value (gold and silver religious elements from the eighteenth century; pieces from the Romanesque cloister of Mestre Mateo) and historic documents (such as the parchment describing the foundation of the church from 1136). Includes a section dedicated to the "Colexiata de Sar" folk ensemble.

### Cathedral Museum

Praza do Obradoiro, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 560 527  
Admission: 5 €  
(3 € for students and pensioners, 1 € for groups).



Located inside the cathedral, the museum has a magnificent collection of pieces made in the different periods when the cathedral was built, as well as others from before its construction found beneath the ground. Includes the recently reconstructed stone choir of Mestre Mateo. Highly recommended.

### Pilgrimage Museum

Rúa de San Miguel, 4.  
Tel.: 981 581 558  
Web: [www.mdperigracions.com](http://www.mdperigracions.com)  
Admission: 2.40 €



A fourteenth century building known as the "Gothic House", despite having undergone subsequent renovations. Exhibition on the history of pilgrimages and the cult of St. James from its origins to the present day.

### "Luis Iglesias"

**Natural History Museum**  
Facultade de Química. Avda. das Ciencias, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 563 100, ext. 14202 / 981 593 589  
Web: [www.usc.es/museohn](http://www.usc.es/museohn)  
Free admission.



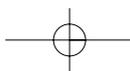
Exhibition of collections of Zoology, Botany and Geology, with examples from Galicia and the rest of the world. Contains the Haüy mineral collection, representative of the beginnings of mineral studies.

### Museum of the Holy Land

Campiño de San Francisco, 3.  
Tel.: 981 581 600 / 981 571 916  
Admission: currently closed, due to re-open in 2007.



Situated in the convent of San Francisco, offering one of the most complete and interesting overviews of the current state of Israel, the Holy Land of three civilisations.





### Museum of the Monastery of San Martiño Pinario

Praza de San Martiño, s/n.

Tel.: 981 583 008

Admission: 2 € (students and pensioners 1 €).



Religious art, exhibition cabinets on physics, chemistry and natural sciences

### Museo of the Monastery of San Paio de Antealtares

Antealtares, 23.

Tel.: 981 583 127

Admission: 1.50 €.



Contains artifacts dating from the first to nineteenth century and the furnishings of the Benedictine convent of San Paio de Antealtares. Paintings, sculpture, gold and silverwork, documents and religious ornaments are on display.

### Museum of the Galician People

Rúa de San Domingos de Bonaval, s/n.

Tel.: 981 583 620

Web: [www.museodopobo.es](http://www.museodopobo.es)

Free admission.



Installed in the Convent of San Domingos de Bonaval. One of its most interesting features is the triple spiral staircase designed by Domingo de Andrade. Cultural anthropology museum. Permanent exhibition rooms dedicated to the sea, the countryside, traditional crafts, music, clothing, habitat and architecture, as well as visual arts.

### "Sotelo Branco" Ethnological Museum

San Marcos, 77 – Bando (Santa Eulalia).

Tel.: 981 582 571

Free admission.



Occupies the installations of the Sotelo Branco Foundation. Includes ethnographic artifacts related with traditional occupations in Galicia. The exhibition also has a section referring to Galician emigration.

### Pedagogical Museum of Galicia (MUPEGA)

San Lázaro, 107.

Tel.: 981 540 155 / 981 540 156

Web: [www.edu.xunta.es/mupega](http://www.edu.xunta.es/mupega)

Free admission.



Its three floors are dedicated to offering a visual memory of school life in Galicia from the nineteenth century to the present day.



Museum of the Galician People and Contemporary Art Museum - CGAC



Auditorium of Galicia



## SHOPPING

The historic centre of Compostela offers a wide range of products for those wishing to take home a souvenir of the city. The most traditional items are jewellery in jet and silver. In the streets of Vilar, Nova and Fonseca there are numerous establishments where it may be bought, as well as hand made textiles and traditional foods. The best option for buying products with all the essence of Galicia is the Mercado de Abastos marketplace, with its authentic atmosphere and traditional products. Every day in Nova Street there is a market between 10.00 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. known locally as 'The Hippies', selling trinkets and accessories, many made by hand by the stall-owners. Every Saturday morning an antiques market is held in the Travesía de Fonseca, under the arches of the Correos building. Another shopping area, particularly recommended for clothing and footwear, is the Ensanche or new town, particularly in Doutor Teixeiro, República do Salvador and Montero Ríos streets, and in the squares of Praza Roxa and Praza de Galicia.

In the district of As Fontiñas is the "Área Central" shopping centre, four long covered boulevards full of shops, restaurants and leisure establishments (stretching more than 900 metres), around a large square, open patio.



Jet



Covered walkways

## EATING OUT

Santiago offers a wide range of excellent eateries. Restaurants offer an extensive menu of shellfish and seafood, usually including the popular dish of octopus *á feira* style, with olive oil and hot paprika. Other typical fare includes excellent meat, soups and vegetables, *empanadas* or stuffed pies, and delicious bread. To accompany your meal, choose from amongst the numerous delicious Galician wines, with their own protected geographical indication. Grape spirit (also known as *caña*) is renowned for its digestive properties, especially its coffee and herb scented varieties. Amongst the pastries on offer, Santiago cake (made of almonds), *filloas* or pancakes and *tetilla* cheese from the Arzúa-Ulloa protected geographical indication are the most traditional, as well as the hand made almond chocolates known as Pedras de Santiago.

There are a large number of restaurants throughout the city, although the best area in terms of the number of eateries with prices to suit all types of pockets is the area around the cathedral, particularly in Franco and Raíña streets, where virtually every door is a restaurant. Other great options may be found in Troia Street and the surrounding lanes. In the area of San Roque and As Penas Square there are several restaurants with great menus. In turn, San Clemente and Carretas streets also have renowned restaurants.

## ACCOMMODATION

### HOTELS

#### MELIÁ - ARAGUANEY \*\*\*\*\*

Alfredo Brañas, 5.

Tel.: 981 559 600

www.araguaney.com

#### NH OBRADOIRO \*\*\*\*\*

Avda. Burgo das Nacións, s/n.

Tel.: 981 558 070

www.nh-hotels.com

#### PALACIO DEL CARMEN \*\*\*\*\*

Unique accommodation: Monumental hotel

Oblatas, s/n.

Tel.: 981 552 444

www.ac-hotels.com

#### PARADOR HOSTAL DOS REIS CATÓLICOS \*\*\*\*\*

 (Certificate of Tourist Quality)

Unique accommodation: Parador

Praza do Obradoiro, 1.

Tel.: 981 582 200

www.parador.es

#### PUERTA DEL CAMINO \*\*\*\*\*

Miguel Ferro Caaveiro, s/n.

Tel.: 981 569 400

www.puertadelcamino.com

#### ABETOS, LOS \*\*\*\*

Lugar de San Lázaro, Estrada Aríns, s/n.

Tel.: 981 557 026

www.hotellosabetos.com

#### GRAN HOTEL SANTIAGO \*\*\*\*

Mestre Mateo, s/n – A Choupana.

Tel.: 981 534 222

www.gh-hoteles.com

#### HESPERIA COMPOSTELA \*\*\*\*

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre

Hórreo, 1.

Tel.: 981 585 700

www.hoteles-hesperia.es

#### HESPERIA PEREGRINO \*\*\*\*

Avda. Rosalía de Castro, s/n.

Tel.: 981 521 850

www.hoteles-hesperia.es

#### SAN FRANCISCO HOTEL

#### MONUMENTO \*\*\*\*

Unique accommodation: Monumental hotel

Campillo de San Francisco, 3.

Tel.: 981 581 634

www.sanfranciscohm.com

#### TORRES DE COMPOSTELA

#### SANTIAGO \*\*\*\*

Restallal, 24 (O Paxonal).

Tel.: 981 534 949

www.torresdecompostela.com

#### TRYP SAN LÁZARO \*\*\*\*

Fernando Casas Novoa – San Lázaro.

Tel.: 981 551 000

www.solmelia.com

#### ÁREA CENTRAL \*\*\*

Edificio Área Central – Rúa París, 7º C.

Tel.: 981 552 220

www.hotelareacentral.net

#### CASTRO \*\*\*

Formaris – A Enfesta (San Cristovo).

Tel.: 981 509 304

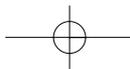
www.castrohotel.com

#### CIUDAD DE COMPOSTELA \*\*\*

Avda. de Lugo, 213.

Tel.: 981 569 320

www.husa.es

**HERRADURA \*\*\***

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre  
Avda. Xoan Carlos I, 1.  
Tel.: 981 552 340  
www.verial.es/hotelherradura

**HESPERIA GELMÍREZ \*\*\***

Hórreo, 92.  
Tel.: 981 561 100  
www.hoteles-hesperia.es

**POMBAL \*\*\***

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre  
Pombal, 12.  
Tel.: 981 569 350  
www.pousadasdecompostela.com

**RÚA VILLAR \*\*\***

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre  
Vilar, 8-10.  
Tel.: 981 519 858  
www.hotelruavillar.com

**RUTA JACOBEA \*\*\***

Lavacolla, A, 41 – Sabugueira (San Paio).  
Tel.: 981 888 211  
www.rjacobeas.com

**SAN CARLOS \*\*\***

Hórreo, 106.  
Tel.: 981 560 505  
www.hotelsancarlos.net

**SAN LORENZO \*\*\***

San Lorenzo, 2-8.  
Tel.: 981 580 133  
www.hsanlorenzo.com

**SAN VICENTE \*\*\***

Agualada – Marantes (San Vicente).  
Tel.: 981 691 617

**SANTIAGO APÓSTOL \*\*\***

Costa de San Marcos, 1.  
Tel.: 981 557 155  
www.husa.es

**VIRXE DA CERCA \*\*\***

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre  
Virxe da Cerca, 27.  
Tel.: 902 405 858  
www.pousadasdecompostela.com

**AIRAS NUNES \*\***

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre  
Vilar, 17.  
Tel.: 902 405 8858  
www.pousadasdecompostela.com

**BONAVAL \*\***

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre  
Bonaval, 2  
Tel.: 981 558 883

**COSTA VELLA \*\***

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre  
Porta da Pena, 17.  
Tel.: 981 569 530  
www.costavella.com

**ENTRECERCAS \*\***

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre  
Entrecercas, 11.  
Tel.: 981 571 151

**PAZOS ALBA \*\***

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre  
Pombal, 22.  
Tel.: 981 585 338  
www.pazosalba.com

**PICO SACRO II \*\***

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre  
San Francisco, 20  
Tel.: 981 584 466  
www.hotelpicosacro.com

**SAN CLEMENTE \*\***

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre  
San Clemente, 28.  
Tel.: 902 405 858  
www.pousadasdecompostela.com

**AS ARTES \***

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre  
Travesía de Dúas Portas, 2.  
Tel.: 981 555 254 / 981 572 590  
www.asartes.com

**AVENIDA \***

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre  
Fonte de San Antonio, 5.  
Tel.: 981 568 426  
www.verial.es/hotelavenida

**FORTE DE SAN ROQUE \***

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre  
Hospitalillo, 8.  
Tel.: 981 554 363

**REAL \***

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre  
Calderería, 49. Tel.: 981 569 290  
www.hotelreal.com

**SINO \***

Unique accommodation: Gastronomic Hotel  
Algalia de Arriba, 5.  
Tel.: 981 572 640  
www.sino-compostela.com

**TRÁNSITO DOS GRAMÁTICOS \***

Unique accommodation: Gastronomic Hotel  
Praza de Mazarelos, 1.  
Tel.: 981 572 640  
www.transitodosgramaticos.com

**RURAL TOURISM****CASA GRANDE DO BACHAO**

Belén - Monte O Bachao – Sta. Cristina de Fecha.  
Tel.: 981 194 118

**PAZO XAN XORDO**

Xan Xordo – Lavacolla.  
Tel.: 981 888 259  
www.pazosanxordo.com

**CASA MARÍA**

O Rial – Lاراño (San Martiño).  
Tel.: 981 537 213

**FINCA SAN LORENZO**

Corredoira dos Muños, 24.  
Tel.: 981 593 527

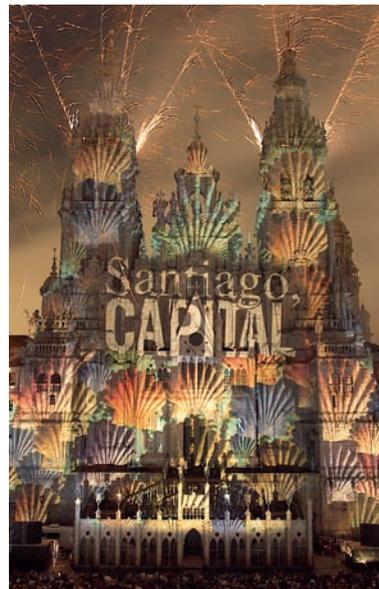
**TOURIST APARTMENTS****CASA CACHARELA † †**

Lugar de Aríns – Cacharela, Nº 5-A.  
Tel.: 981 888 259 / 686 955 292  
www.pazoxanxordo.com

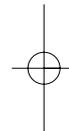
**CIDADE DE VACACIÓNS****MONTE DO GOZO**

Gozo, 18 – San Marcos.  
Tel.: 981 558 942  
www.cvacaciones-montedogozo.com

Further information and more accommodation at  
[www.turgalicia.es](http://www.turgalicia.es)

**NIGHTLIFE**

Santiago has the liveliest nightlife in all Galicia. As a university town we can always find bars and cafés open late into the night, with styles to suit all tastes. There are two main areas in the city: the old town, with its pubs, bars and cafés, usually playing folk or alternative music. The main streets are San Paio de Antealtares, Xelmírez, Conga, Acibecheira, Troia and San Martiño Pinario, as far as Casas Reais, including the square of San Miguel, the two Algalias, Travesa and Entremuros streets and the area around the Mercado de Abastos, continuing along Virxe da Cerca. The new town mainly features clubs with dance music. The main streets are República Arxentina, Alfredo Brañas, the area around Praza Roxa Square, Santiago del Estero, Nova de Abaixo and Santiago de Chile.





## LEISURE

### BICYCLE RENTAL

Bicitotal  
Avda. Lugo, 22.  
Tel.: 981 564 562

### Tour'n'ride

Xeneral Pardiñas, 15, baixo 8  
(Galerías Bankinter).  
Tel.: 981 936 616  
Web.: www.tourmride.com

### AUDIOWALK

Tel.: 902 190 160  
Web: www.santiagoreservas.com  
Guided tour around the old town using an easy-to-use digital MP3 audio system. Available in the Tourist offices of Santiago.

### AUDITORIUM OF GALICIA

Avda. Burgo das Nacións, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 552 290 / 981 571 026 Web:  
www.auditoriodegalicia.org

### EXCURSIONS FROM SANTIAGO – COMPOSTELA VISIÓN

Tel.: 902 190 160  
Web: www.santiagoreservas.com  
Regular excursion service around all of Galicia, with trips lasting half a day or a whole day.

### GOLF. Real Aeroclub de Santiago Golf Course (18 holes)

Mourentán – Lavacolla, 20.  
Tel.: 981 888 276  
Web: www.aerosantiago.es

### FONTES DO SAR Multipurpose Auditorium

Diego Bernal, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 568 160  
Web: www.multiusos.net

### PAINTBALL

Tel.: 609 065 500 / 639 165 640 Web.:  
www.corevia.com/meco  
Paintball on the outskirts of Santiago, easily reached by city bus.

### GALICIAN CONGRESS AND EXHIBITIONS CENTRE

Miguel Ferro Caaveiro, s/n  
San Lázaro.  
Tel.: 981 519 988

### AMIO MARKET

Amio, s/n.  
Tel.: 981 560 800  
Web: www.feira.com

### SALA CAPITOL

Concepción Arenal, 5.  
Tel.: 981 574 399  
Web: www.salacapitol.com

### SALA NASA

Rúa de San Lourenzo, 51-53 B.  
Tel.: 981 573 998  
Web: www.salanasa.com

### SALA YAGO

Rúa do Vilar, 51-53.  
Tel.: 981 589 288  
Web: www.salayago.com

### SALÓN TEATRO – IGAEM

Rúa Nova, 34.  
Tel.: 981 581 111 / 981 577 131 Web:  
www.xunta.es/conselle/cultura/igaem  
Base of the Galician Drama Centre

### SANTIAGO BY PLANE

Tel.: 902 190 160  
Web: www.santiagoreservas.com  
Tourist flights over Santiago, lasting thirty minutes.

### “OCÉANO – SPAGAT” SPA

Fernando III O Santo, 12.  
Tel.: 981 553 052

### “SALUD, BELLEZA Y AGUA” SPA

Área Central – Fontiñas, Planta 1ª,  
Local 34.  
Tel.: 981 934 848

### TEATRO PRINCIPAL

Rúa Nova, 21.  
Tel.: 981 528 700 / 981 528 706 Web:  
www.santiagodecompostela.org

### TOURIST TRAIN

Tel.: 902 190 160  
Web: www.santiagoreservas.com

### VISITS OF THE CATHEDRAL'S ROOF

Information and reservations:  
981 552 985  
Web: www.archicompostela.org

### GUIDED TOURS OF THE HISTORIC HERITAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Information and reservations:  
981 555 268

### GUIDED TOURS:

- 1-THE HISTORIC CENTRE
- 2-CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE
- 3-CONVENTS AND NUNNERIES

Tel.: 902 190 160  
Web: www.santiagoreservas.com  
Consult information on the duration, route, times and prices of these 3 thematic routes.

## UNIQUE CITY

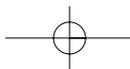


Roof of the Cathedral

Visitors to Santiago should not miss the opportunity to explore the roof of the cathedral (telephone number for reservations in the 'Leisure' section). This visit was already recommended in the mediaeval Calixtine Codex as the best way of appreciating its splendid beauty. We are also offered magnificent views over most of the historic centre and new part of the city, as well as the surrounding area, from Mount Pedroso to Mount O Gozo, making it an exceptional lookout point. From above, Santiago becomes easier to understand, becoming at once more true to life and more mythical. On the roof we may see the Cruz dos Farrapos, under which mediaeval pilgrims burned their old walking clothes, in a type of ritual of purification. It is also the perfect location to see the different constructive stages of the cathedral and the different architectural styles used until achieving the exquisite final result.



Mount Pedroso Park





## DON'T MISS

### INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY THEATRE FESTIVAL

Held during the month of **March**. University theatre groups from Europe and South America offer performances incorporating the latest tendencies in the field of drama. The twelfth edition was held in 2006.

### "EN PÉ DE PEDRA" STREET DANCE FESTIVAL

Held in **June**. An internationally renowned event, with performances in the old town, re-interpreting public spaces and architecture through dance.

### "VÍA STELLAE" INTERNATIONAL MUSIC FESTIVAL

During the first fortnight of **July** the most renowned musicians and singers in the world are brought together in Compostela, offering concerts of classical and ancient music, chamber music, *Zarzuela* light opera, opera, gospel and ethnic music.

### FESTIVAL OF THE APOSTLE

Declared as a festival of International Tourist Interest, held between 15-31 **July**. Includes religious ceremonies culminating with the National Offering on 25 July, with High Mass and the swinging of the *Botafumeiro* incense burner in the Cathedral. A wide range of events are held at the same time, including a spectacular fireworks display on the night of 24 July (in the Obradoiro Square, accompanied by the traditional 'burning' of the old 'Mudéjar' style façade of the cathedral), and on 31 July a Folklore Festival, homage to Bands of Music, concerts, theatre, sports events and much more.

### CINEUROPA

Held during the whole month of **November**. Now a well-established tradition, the event is a cinema enthusiast's delight, offering the best non-commercial films of the season. Projections are offered in the Teatro Principal, Salón Teatro and Sala Yago.

## information

### TOURIST OFFICES

#### MUNICIPAL

Main Municipal Tourist Information Office  
Rúa do Vilar, 63. Tel.: 981 555 129 [www.santiagoturismo.com](http://www.santiagoturismo.com)  
Dársena de Xoán XXIII  
Airport. Zona B.  
Tel.: 981 547 704  
San Lázaro.  
Tel.: 981 584 844

#### TOURIST OFFICE OF THE XUNTA DE GALICIA PILGRIMS' INFORMATION CENTRE - XACOBEO

Rúa do Vilar, 30-32.  
Tel.: 981 584 081 / 902 332 010

#### PILGRIMS' WELCOME CENTRE

Rúa do Vilar, 1. Tel.: 981 562 419 [www.archicompostela.org](http://www.archicompostela.org)

#### LAVACOLLA AIRPORT

Lavacolla - Santiago, s/n. Tel.: 981 547 501  
10 km from the city centre.

### AIRPORT BUS

EMPRESA FREIRE.  
Information: 981 588 111 and 901 120 054 [www.tussa.org](http://www.tussa.org)

### CITY BUSES

TRAPSA  
Tel.: 981 581 815

### BUS STATION

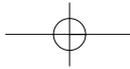
Camilo Díaz Valiño, s/n. Tel.: 981 542 416 / 981 587 700

### RAILWAY INFORMATION

[www.renfe.es](http://www.renfe.es)  
STATION: Hórreo, 75 - A.  
INTERNATIONAL: 902 243 402  
NATIONAL: 902 240 202

### TAXI SERVICE

Radio Taxi Tel.: 981 569 292



Roman Walls



92,271 inhab.



272 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>



339 km<sup>2</sup>



450 m.



Average maximum: 25° in August; average minimum: 2° in January; yearly average: 12°. 1000mm.



1000 mm.

# LUGO

THE ROMAN LEGACY OF THIS CITY MAY BE CLEARLY SEEN IN ALL DIRECTIONS. THE PRESENCE OF ITS WALLS, THE ONLY COMPLETE ROMAN CONSTRUCTION OF ITS KIND STILL REMAINING, HAS MARKED THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY, AND STILL DEFINES THE FOCAL POINT OF DAY TO DAY LIFE IN LUGO. THE RIVER MIÑO IS ALSO FIRMLY LINKED TO THE BIRTH OF THE CITY AND IS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN THE LIFE OF ITS PEOPLE AS AN AREA FOR WALKING AND ENJOYING LEISURE ACTIVITIES, WITH ITS BANKS NOW RESTORED AND CONDITIONED FOR STROLLING, PLAYING SPORT OR JUST RELAXING, AS WELL AS OFFERING A MAGNIFICENT LANDSCAPE AND WIDE RANGE OF FLORA AND FAUNA.



**Lugo has existed for over two thousand years**, founded as a Roman encampment in the year 14 BC. It is the oldest urban settlement in Galicia, as in Imperial times it was the head of a Roman legal division, one of three in the province of Gallaecia (together with Braga and Astorga).

**During the fifth and sixth centuries** it was an important religious centre dominated by the Suevi, with a *concilium* held in the city in 569 making it a metropolitan church.

**It was occupied** by the Moors between 713 and 740, and then reconquered by Alfonso I. in the tenth century it suffered a series of attacks by the Normans and was razed to the ground by the Arab troops of Almanzor.

**Its main period of growth** occurred in the mid-twelfth century, thanks to its situation on the Way of St. James and condition as an Episcopal see. The life of Lugo in the middle ages was marked by clashes and fighting between the bourgeoisie supported by the Nobles, against the authority of the Bishop.

**In 1528** it was named as capital of the Kingdom of Galicia by Carlos I, but at the same time entered into a period of decline which lasted throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, at the same time as Santiago de Compostela gained importance.

**In the eighteenth century** it began a period of economic and cultural recovery, thanks to the intervention of the ministers of Carlos III, with the construction of the Royal Highway from Madrid to A Coruña (1773).

**The War of Independence** in the early nineteenth century saw a number of famous skirmishes in the city, which was affected by fighting between the troops of the British General Moore and French troops led by Soult, in January 1809.

**Throughout the nineteenth century**, after its proclamation as provincial capital in 1883, Lugo gradually acquired a series of institutions and services that modernised it and led to it becoming a busy urban centre.

**Today**, Lugo is above all a provincial capital that influences the greater part of its political area in terms of commerce and services. It also has an important agricultural and foodstuff industry and a vibrant university campus, with courses aimed at agricultural and forestry studies.



Cathedral



New Architecture



Praza Maior



University Campus



Walkway on top of the city's walls



House of Mosaics



Fine Arts Circle

**01 Roman Baths.** Built between the first and second centuries AD. Different sections remain, such as the *Apoditerium* and *Caldarium*, inside the baths.

**02 Roman walls.** Built between 260 and 310 AD. They have a perimeter of 2140 metres and 71 round turrets, including the turret known as A Mosqueira, which still preserves its original openings. The wall has ten gateways and six inner staircases leading up to its top. It was declared a World Heritage Site in 2000.

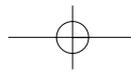
**03 Roman bridge.** Built in the first century AD, rebuilt in the twelfth century and reconstructed in the fourteenth century with pointed Gothic arches. It then underwent a series of major reforms in the eighteenth century, giving it its present appearance.

**04 Cathedral.** Built over the foundations of two previously-existing basilicas. Work began on it in the twelfth century, in Romanesque style (the central nave, part of the lateral naves, the side sections and triforium), although later additions were made in Gothic, Baroque and Neoclassic style. Its layout is in the shape of a Latin cross. Other important features include the Romanesque tympanum over the northern door, presided over by a Christ in His Majesty dating from the thirteenth century; inside, the chapel of the Virxe dos Ollos Grandes (built in the eighteenth century by Fernando de Casas Novoa), with a canopy in "Churrigueresco" style, by Miguel de Romay, and the excellent Baroque choir, as well as the fourteenth-century ambulatory. The present main façade, in Neoclassic style, dates from 1769 and was designed by Julián Sánchez Bort. cocina y el refectorio del convento.



Campo Square

- 05 Episcopal Palace.** Built by Gil Taboada in 1738. It has a sombre appearance, with a classic Baroque portal.
- 06 Church and Convent of the Franciscan Friars.** The church is built in Gothic style, and is currently under the advocacy of St. Peter. The convent contains the provincial museum. It was first built in the thirteenth century. It contains an exceptional cloister from the transition between the Romanesque and Gothic styles, as well as the kitchen and refectory of the convent.
- 07 Town Hall.** One of the most representative works of the Galician civil Baroque style, built in the first half of the eighteenth century by Lucas Ferro Caaveiro, although the clock tower was a later addition, in the nineteenth century.
- 08 Church of Santa María A Nova.** Formerly the church of the convent of Santiago, founded in the thirteenth century. It was rebuilt in the eighteenth century, and was ransacked during the invasion of Napoleon's troops.
- 09 Mansion of San Marcos.** Built at the end of the nineteenth century, initially as a hospital and now as the offices of the Provincial Administration.
- 10 Church of San Froilán.** Once belonged to the old hospital of San Xoán de Deus.
- 11 Convent Church of San Domingos.** Built in the thirteenth century, in Ogival Gothic style with Romanesque origins. From the original Gothic construction, only the three polygonal apses are visible on the exterior. The interior includes a number of tombs of the mediaeval nobility
- 12 Chapel of A Soedade.** Built along the southern side of the Church of San Pedro (the former convent church of San Francisco).
- 13 Chapel of San Roque.** In Compostelan Baroque style, with a centred layout, by Lucas Ferro Caaveiro.
- 14 Chapel of O Carne.** In Compostelan Baroque style, dating from the eighteenth century.
- 15 House of Mosaics.** 20-22 Doctor Castro Street, built over the remains of a Roman villa. Contains an archaeological room with an exhibition of what the villa looked like when it was built, using video projections.
- 16 Campo Square.** Probably the former site of the Roman forum. Today it is the centre of old Lugo, a typical and pleasant place for a stroll, with the Baroque fountain of San Vicente in the middle. Offers a harmonious combination of mansion houses with arched walkways and more modern constructions.



## "ROMAN AND BAROQUE LUGO"



Roman Baths

We begin our route visiting the remains of the ancient *Lucus Augusti*. We start with the remains of the Roman baths, next to the river, much of which has yet to be excavated. The preserved elements are inside the building that contains the present-day spa. One of the rooms, virtually intact, is thought to have been used as a dressing room, as it contains a number of small structures with semi-circular arches that would have been used to keep clothing in. The other preserved room was for cold baths, and was later converted into a Christian chapel.

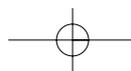
After this visit we then continue along the river bank until reaching the Roman bridge, built in the first century AD and part of the *Via XIX* that connected the city with *Bracara Augusta* (Braga) and *Asturica Augusta* (Astorga). We then continue on to the most important Roman landmark in the city: the walls, dating from the third century AD. As we have to walk uphill from the river to the city, we continue along the *Costas do Parque* until reaching the *Rosalía de Castro* park. The walk

offers fine views over the southern and western parts of the city, as well as the surrounding countryside, with farmland and grazing for cattle.

Walking along *Xeneral Tella* and *Viveiro* streets, we arrive at the *Porta de Santiago* gateway, which allows us to climb onto the top of the wall, up a staircase in front of the façade of the cathedral, which we will visit later on. We have to walk along the whole of the top section of the wall, little more than two kilometres, which will take around half an hour, although the time passes quickly as it is a truly breathtaking experience to stroll along the top of this monument and admire the city from an exceptional lookout point. We should walk along the wall in an anti-clockwise direction.

From the top of the wall it is possible to enjoy a view of the modern-day layout of the city, with low buildings in the centre and a number of open areas within the walls, such as squares, gardens, internal patios and even small allotments which were cultivated until quite recently, which explains why the wall was preserved, as it was not necessary to expand beyond its boundaries until quite recent times.

We may also enjoy a visit to the only tower that remains on the walls, the *A Mosqueira* tower. Although they are difficult to see from on top the walls, they have a total of ten doors, the majority of which have been extended or newly opened since 1830. These include the gateways of *Miñá*, *Falsa* and *San Pedro*,



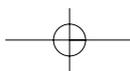
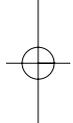
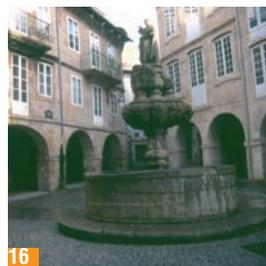
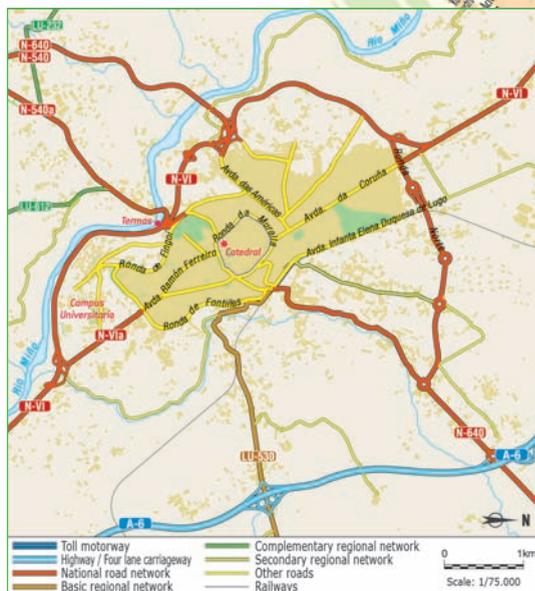
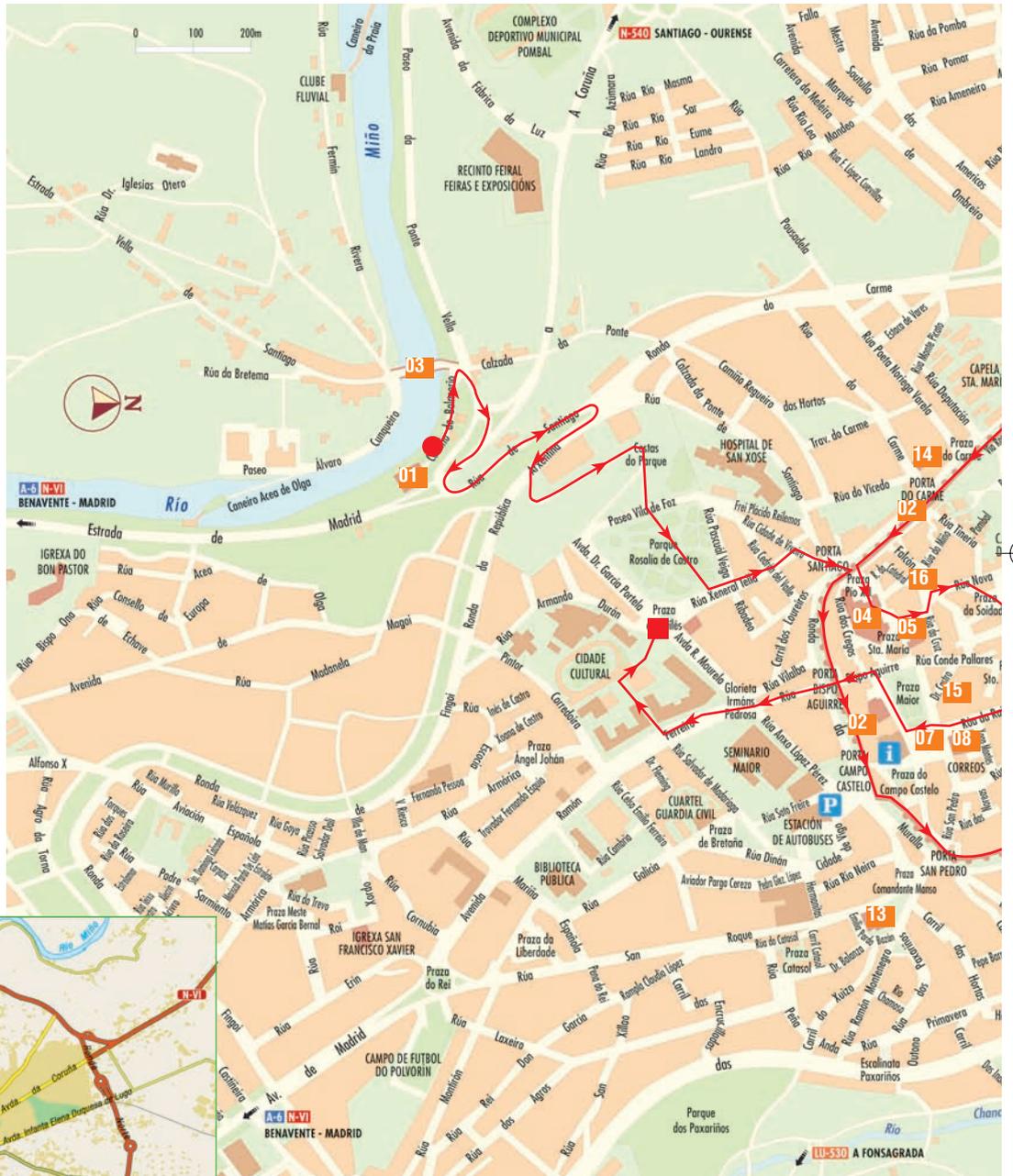
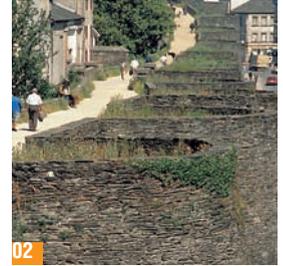
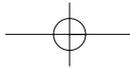
conserved since Roman times with minor modifications.

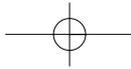
Once we have completed this walk we then descend by the same staircase and head towards the Cathedral; in front of us we see the neoclassic façade built in the eighteenth century to replace the original Romanesque structure. Inside the most outstanding features are the three Romanesque-Gothic naves and the triforium, as well as the chapel and image of the *Virxe dos Ollos Grandes*, so-called for the expressive eyes of the Virgin; the wooden Baroque choir and the Gothic ambulatory. We may then leave through the northern door, a beautiful Romanesque structure with a tympanum presided over by a "Christ in his Majesty" dating from the thirteenth century.

We then arrive in Santa María Square and the sombre Episcopal Palace, in Baroque style. Nearby is Campo Square, the true heart of the city, almost certainly the Roman forum and where markets were held in the city for many centuries. In the centre is a Baroque fountain and numerous houses with coats of arms on their façades and arched walkways. This square and the surrounding area is the typical area of tapas bars in Lugo, as well as containing a number of fine restaurants. It is a very typical part of the city, offering truly glorious views. At one end is Nova Square, what was the *cardus maximus* or main street of the Roman city. Nearby is the Soedade Square, with the old Gothic church of San Francisco, today San Pedro, next to the building that contains the

Provincial Museum, where we may complete our tour viewing Roman remains with an exhibition of numerous artefacts found during construction work in the city, such as the exceptional mosaic showing the myth of Dedalus and Persiphone, unique in the Roman world. There are also fascinating collections of pre-Roman gold and silver items, as well as early Christian elements.

We continue on our route and enter the square of Santo Domingo, another bustling part of the city, with the Convent of the Augustinian Nuns, with Gothic elements. Between Santo Domingo and the Praza Maior Square, where we now head along Raiña Street, is the true heart of the city, with numerous businesses, bars and restaurants. An important feature in the square is the Alameda park in the middle, the Baroque Town Hall and Circle of Fine Arts building, constructed in 'Eclectic' style in the late nineteenth century. We then exit the walled city through the gateway of Bispo Aguirre (opened in 1894), and then continue along Ramón Ferreiro Street until reaching a sector with a number of public administration buildings and a large green area that connects with the Rosalía de Castro park which we crossed at the beginning of the route. Here we find the buildings of two traditional institutions, the Teacher Training Faculty and Business Studies Faculty, as well as a number of administrative buildings. This is a perfect area to relax and enjoy leisure time, with magnificent views over the river Miño, and where our route comes to an end.





## MUSEUMS/EXHIBITION CENTRES

### Fingoi Cultural Centre

Aviación Española, s/n.  
Tel.: 982 251 536  
Free admission.



Temporary exhibitions on different themes. Cinema sessions and theatre.

### Fine Arts Circle

Praza Maior, s/n.  
Tel: 981 255 051  
Free admission.



Temporary exhibitions in all artistic fields. Regular concerts in different types of world music. Theatre and cinema events are also held at the institution.

### Provincial Administration

Rúa San Marcos, s/n.  
Tel.: 982 260 000  
Free admission.



Temporary exhibitions mainly on painting and etchings, although other artistic fields are regularly represented.

### Caixa Galicia Foundation

Praza Maior, 16.  
Tel.: 982 289 000  
Free admission.



Temporary exhibitions of painting, sculpture, photography, etc.

### Provincial Museum

Praza da Soidade, s/n.  
Tel.: 982 242 112  
Web: [www.museolugo.org](http://www.museolugo.org)  
Free admission.



Situated in the Convent of San Francisco, which still preserves the kitchen, refectory (both from the eighteenth century) and the fifteenth-century cloister, declared as an Element of Cultural Interest. The building was extended to contain the Nelson Zumel Museum. The Provincial Museum of Lugo has rooms dedicated to archaeology, religious art, ethnography, glass and pottery, painting and sculpture, fans and watches, stamps and medals, etc. Also includes a section on Galician art (painting, sculpture, Sargadelos pottery and jet).

### Cathedral and Diocese Museum

Praza de Santa María, s/n.  
Tel.: 982 220 466  
Admission: 1.50 €



Exhibition of images and works of religious art, mainly in gold and silver. Contains the eighteenth century monstrance by Juan de Arfe, although its most well-known work is the Labarum or Christogram of Quiroga, dating from the fifth century, one of the earliest remnants of early Christianity in Galicia. The collection of paintings includes works by important artists from Spain and the rest of Europe. It also contains an important collection of old pottery from the Sargadelos factory.

### Porta Miña Exhibition Centre

Rúa do Carme, s/n.  
Tel.: 982 250 962  
Web: [www.concellodelugo.org](http://www.concellodelugo.org)  
Free admission.



Municipal exhibition centre. Has a permanent exhibition on the Roman origins of Lugo (town layout, daily life, leisure, religion, etc.), comprising photographs, maps and reproductions. Also holds temporary exhibitions on different themes. Situated in the old slaughterhouse building from the early twentieth century.

## SHOPPING

Lugo is a city with a great deal of activity, as it acts as the centre for services and business for the whole province. The best shopping streets are found inside the city walls, particularly the Praza Maior and the surrounding streets, and the square of Campo Castelo. There is an interesting shopping centre in Nova Street: the Pazo da Maza, a splendid mansion on two floors, with individual stores offering a wide range of products. Outside the walls, Ramón Ferreiro Street has a large number of shops, particularly in the section closest to the gateway of Bispo Aguirre. Every Sunday a fair is held in the Soedade Square, with antiques, stamps, arts and crafts, etc. Another important area is the As Termas shopping centre, in Duquesa de Lugo Infanta Elena Avenue, containing a large number of shops and leisure areas.

## EATING OUT

The Campo Square and adjoining streets are a legendary area for wine bars in all of Galicia. It is very enjoyable to visit the bars before lunchtime and dinnertime, thanks to the different *tapas* offered with each drink, included in the price, and the excellent quality of the wines, especially those from the nearby area of the Ribeira Sacra. These same streets also contain some of the most famous restaurants in the city. But this is not the only area of the city with quality wine bars and restaurants, as in the districts of Recatelo (near to the Rosalía de Castro park), Milagrosa (to the north of the city) and Campo Castelo (behind the Town Hall), there are other excellent options to choose from. When eating we are offered the very finest local produce, as local meats are of excellent quality, and seafood is brought from the nearby ports in the north of the province or even from the large port of A Coruña. Elvers (either fried or in *empanada* pies) are a typical dish of the city, particularly on the outskirts, close to the river. Amongst its desserts, visitors should not miss trying the famous smoked cheeses of San Simón.

## ACCOMMODATION

### HOTELS

#### GRAN HOTEL LUGO \*\*\*\*

 (Certificate of Tourist Quality)

Avda. Ramón Ferreiro, 21.

Tel.: 982 224 152 [www.gh-hoteles.com](http://www.gh-hoteles.com)

#### JORGE I \*\*\*\*

Carretera de Oviedo, Km. 3 (A Campiña).

Tel.: 982 303 255 [www.hoteljorge1.com](http://www.hoteljorge1.com)

#### SANTIAGO \*\*\*\*

Ctra. Santiago, s/n.

Tel.: 982 250 318 / 982 010 101 [www.hotelsantiago-sl.es](http://www.hotelsantiago-sl.es)

#### BALNEARIO Y TERMAS DE LUGO, S.L. \*\*\*

Unique accommodation: Spa Hotel

Barrio da Ponte, s/n.

Tel.: 982 221 228 [www.lugonet.com/balneario](http://www.lugonet.com/balneario)

#### MÉNDEZ NÚÑEZ \*\*\*

Unique accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre

Raíña, 1.

Tel.: 982 230 711 [www.hotelmendeznunez.com](http://www.hotelmendeznunez.com)

#### PUERTA DE SAN PEDRO \*\*\*

Río Neira, 29.

Tel.: 982 222 383 Web: [www.husa.es](http://www.husa.es)

### TOURIST APARTMENTS

#### HUSA CIUDAD DE LUGO † † †

Hortas, 29.

Tel.: 982 284 707 [www.ciudaddelugo.com](http://www.ciudaddelugo.com)

#### CATASOL †

Rúa Catasol, 13.

Tel.: 982 201 365

### RURAL TOURISM

#### CASA DE BAIXO

Castro Alfonsín (Santiago de Saa).

Tel.: 982 208 213 / 677 204 449 [www.casadebaixo.com](http://www.casadebaixo.com)

#### CASA DE PARDO

Esperante (Santalla).

Tel.: 982 207 614 / 617 403 534 [www.casapardo.com](http://www.casapardo.com)

Further information and other accommodation at [www.turgalicia.es](http://www.turgalicia.es)

## NIGHTLIFE



Cathedral

Lugo's nightlife is very lively with a wide variety of atmospheres, as would be expected from a city with a large number of students amongst its inhabitants. The busiest areas are around Clérigos, Marina Española and San Pedro, extending to some of the roads around the city walls.



"As Termas" Shopping Centre

## LEISURE

### LAVANCO AEROMODELLING

Urbanización A Campiña, 72 – San Salvador de Muxa.  
Tel.: 982 303 252 / 982 211 076  
Web: [www.terra.es/personal/alavanco/](http://www.terra.es/personal/alavanco/)

### GUSTAVO FREIRE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM

Avenida da Coruña, s/n (former Frigsa-Parque da Milagrosa).  
Tel.: 982 244 405

### AVIFAUNA

Bravos, Outeiro de Rei.  
Tel: 982 242 053 / 982 175 136 / 610 522 435  
Web: [www.avifauna.net/AviFauna/principal.htm](http://www.avifauna.net/AviFauna/principal.htm)  
Centre with some two hundred species of birds from the five continents living in large aviaries with ponds and abundant vegetation. Special focus is placed on Galician species. The visit lasts one hour.

### LUGO SPA (TERMAS ROMANAS HOTEL)

Barrio da Ponte, s/n.  
Tel.: 982 221 228  
Web: [www.lugonet.com/balneario](http://www.lugonet.com/balneario)  
Medicinal waters for the treatment of rheumatism and respiratory problems, skin problems, stress and exhaustion. Visit to the Roman Baths beneath the building.

### VISITORS' CENTRE OF THE "TERRAS DO MIÑO" BIOSPHERE

Río Fervedoira – Paseo do Río Rato, s/n.  
Tel.: 902 101 117  
The "Terras do Miño" biosphere reserve includes all of the upper section of the river Miño, occupies forty eight percent of the province of Lugo, and is the second largest biosphere reserve in Spain. The visitors' centre offers information about the different plant and animal species, as well as the natural features and landscape of the area. Only visits for groups booked in advance.

### MARCELLE NATUREZA

Marcelle, 6 – San Martiño de Guiller.  
Outeiro de Rei.  
Tel.: 982 160 211  
Web: [www.marcellenatureza.com/](http://www.marcellenatureza.com/)  
A large wooded park with a river running through it contains animal species recreating different habitats throughout the world: guanacos, llamas, nandus, bison, Canadian deer, kangaroos, zebras, wapiti, mountain goats and southern lynx, amongst others.

### GRAN HOTEL DE LUGO SPA

Avda. Ramón Ferreiro, 21.  
Tel.: 982 224 152  
Web: [www.gh-hoteles.com](http://www.gh-hoteles.com)



Soidade Square

## UNIQUE CITY



Visitors to Lugo should not leave without having walked part of the route that starts at the Visitors' centre of the "Terras do Miño" Biosphere, along the banks of the Fervedoira river, running along some 18 kilometres of the left hand shore of the Miño until reaching the mouth of the river Neira. Here it is possible to admire the beauty of the river bank and the natural exuberance of the most important river in Galicia, and the different tributaries that branch off from it. In Lugo itself, forming a part of this route, is the Miño Park, a charming riverside walk covering the section between the road to Madrid (N-VI) and the left bank of the river, from the A Ponte district as far as A Tolda where it meets the river Fervedoira, with the peri-urban park of O Rato continuing along its banks. The whole circuit is laid out beneath the shadow of local tree species. The most accessible area starts from the Spa, where we may also visit the Roman baths. The gentle flow of the Miño accompanies us along this section of the park, which is designed in three areas: one for pedestrians, following the line of trees and typical riverside plants; another comfortable bicycle track, and a third for cars, which connects with the parking areas. It also has benches and a play area for the youngest members of the family.



## DON'T MISS

### CLASSIC THEATRE WEEK

From the end of **January** to the beginning of February. Performances of classic dramatic works interpreted by new and well-established theatre companies.

### CORPUS CHRISTI WEEK CIDADE DE LUGO MUSIC FESTIVAL

Held during the months of **April, May and June**. Classical music concerts are offered in different parts of the city, with famous national and international performers.

### OFFERING BY THE KINGDOM OF GALICIA TO THE SAINT

Held on the Sunday after Corpus Christi, in **June**. The mayors of the seven provincial capitals of the ancient kingdom of Galicia make an offering to the Holy Sacrament, permanently on display in the Cathedral thanks to a privilege granted in mediaeval times. The act ends with mass and a procession. Declared as a Galician Festival of Tourist Interest.

### ARDE LUCUS

Roman festival coinciding with the summer solstice on the **night of San Xoán**.

Participants wear period costume and a series of events are held, including bonfires and other fire rituals as an essential component, in memory of the city's Roman past. Theatrical performances also form an important part of the festival.

### FESTIVAL OF SAN FROILÁN

Festival of National Tourist Interest, held from **4 – 12 October**. Hugely popular traditional festival, with street performers, outdoor dances, theatre, concerts, folk events and religious celebrations as some of the events that are repeated every year, apart from the tradition of eating octopus in the fairground. The celebrations come to an end with the Domingo das Mozas, with tradition affirming that this is the perfect day to find a girlfriend from amongst those visiting the fair. Further information is available on the website

## information

### TOURIST OFFICES

#### MUNICIPAL

Praza da Constitución  
(in front of the bus station).  
Tel.: 982 297 347

#### XUNTA DE GALICIA

Praza Maior, 27-29 (Galerías).  
Tel.: 982 231 361

### GENERAL CITY INFORMATION

Tel.: 010

### CITY BUSES

Information on routes and timetables on the website:  
[www.concellodelugo.org/ayuntamiento/autobuses.asp](http://www.concellodelugo.org/ayuntamiento/autobuses.asp)

### BUS STATION

Praza da Constitución, s/n.  
Tel.: 988 223 985

### RAILWAY INFORMATION

[www.renfe.es](http://www.renfe.es)

STATION: Praza Conde Fontao, s/n.

INTERNATIONAL: 902 243 402

NATIONAL: 902 240 202

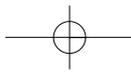
### TAXI SERVICE

#### RADIO TAXI

Tel.: 982 213 377

Tourist taxi service on the same number.

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Ponte Vella



108,358 inhab.

1,334 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>81.2 km<sup>2</sup>

200 m



Average  
maximum:  
28 ° in July;  
average  
minimum:  
4° in January;  
yearly average:  
14°



750 mm

# OURENSE

OURENSE WAS BORN AS A CITY OF GOLD AND WATER. THIS WAS THE NAME GIVEN TO IT BY THE ROMANS, FOUNDERS OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT THEY CALLED AQUAE AURENTE, THE ORIGIN OF THE CITY'S MODERN NAME. BUT IT IS ALSO A CITY OF CROSSROADS, WHERE THE RIVER MIÑO DEFINES THE LANDSCAPE OF A CITY THAT LIES BETWEEN COASTAL GALICIA AND THE INTERIOR OF SPAIN, WHICH HAS ALWAYS LOOKED TO THE OUTSIDE, IN THE PAST WITH ITS DROVERS, CUTLERS AND EMIGRANTS HEADING OVERSEAS, TODAY WITH A CUTTING-EDGE FASHION INDUSTRY AND VEHICLE PRODUCTION THAT REACHES EVERY CORNER OF THE EUROPEAN MARKET.



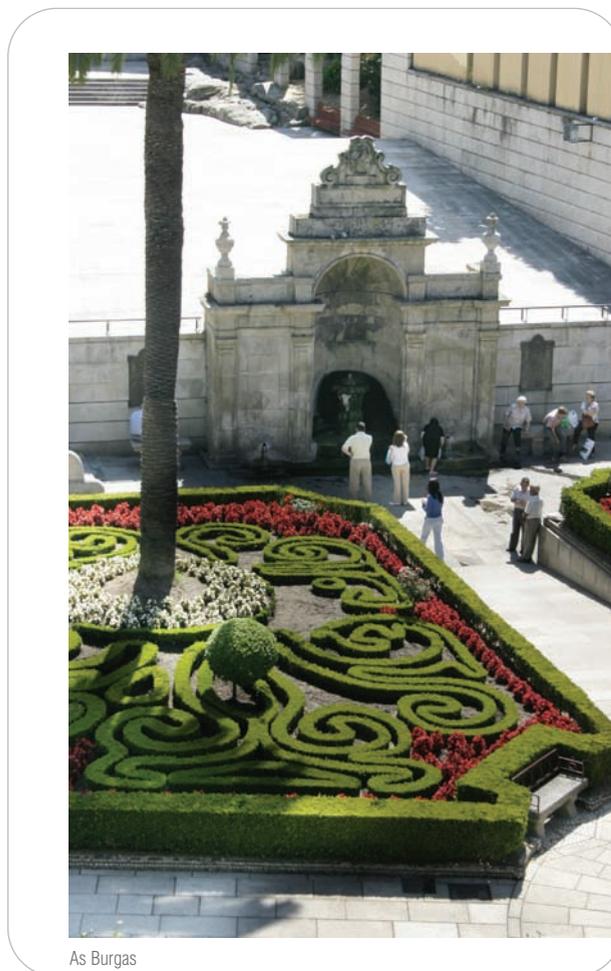
**The area** was inhabited from very early times, with the remains of tools found from the Paleolithic and Megalithic period, Bronze Age and hill-fort culture.

**It was not until** the first centuries of our age that the city became an important nucleus. Its founding by the Romans was the result of the construction of the majestic Ponte Vella bridge, as a strategic point to control river traffic, and to exploit the thermal waters of the Burgas and other springs nearby.

**During the period** of domination by the Suevi, between the fifth and sixth centuries AD, the first documents were produced of the Auriense diocese, achieving a moment of great splendour as it was the capital of the kingdom of the monarchs Teodomiro and Mirón, who sponsored the construction of the first cathedral.

**In the thirteenth century** the city began to develop further, under the auspices of the Bishop. At this time the bridge was restored and the cathedral built that would serve as the focal point for the development of the old town. This renaissance was closely connected to the strong demand for wine, with flourishing commerce and exportation of the Ribeiro wines centralised in Ourense.

**A transcendental moment** in the development of the city was its declaration as provincial capital in the nineteenth century, starting a new period of splendour that was further reinforced with the arrival of the railway, industrial and commercial expansion, which made it a flourishing city throughout the twentieth century and up to the present day, with a population of over 100,000 inhabitants.



As Burgas



Central nave. Cathedral



Cathedral

## DISCOVER



Modernism



Praza Maior

**01 Alameda do Concello.** In the nineteenth century, the architect Vázquez Gulías transformed the town hall's mediaeval gardens into a park, in which he built a series of modernist constructions: the Gran Hotel (today used for commercial purposes), the Casa Xunqueira (The Hall of Culture of Caixanova), the Hotel Barcelona (currently closed) and Casa Román.

**02 As Burgas.** A group of three fountains with medicinal mineral water, which emerges at a temperature of 67°C (Burga de Abaixo, a neoclassic fountain from the nineteenth century; the Burga de Arriba, a popular construction from the seventeenth century, and the Burga do Medio, a modern construction).

**03 Chapel of Nosa Sra. dos Remedios.** Built in the sixteenth century, it was founded to protect travellers from being attacked by brigands.

**04 Chapel of San Cosme and San Damián.** A small chapel with a neighbouring hospital, built in 'Plateresque' style. Exhibits the nativity scene of Arturo Baltar at Christmas.

**05 Cathedral of San Martiño.** Late Romanesque cathedral with Gothic elements and a fortress-like appearance. Its interior includes:

- The Main Chapel with an altarpiece by Cornelius de Holanda (1520) and the Renaissance choir stalls.

- A sixteenth-century dome and elegant grille complete the group.

- Chapel of Santo Cristo: in 'Ogival' Gothic style, from the second half of the sixteenth century and restored one century later. Ourense's famous Gothic Christ figure is said to have been brought to the city in the fourteenth century by the Bishop Vasco Pérez Mariño from Fisterra, where it had appeared, floating in the sea. It seems to have a natural beard and hair sprouting from human skin, and legend tells that they still grow, thanks to the natural appearance achieved by the unknown artist who carved it.

- Pórtico do Paraíso: Thirteenth century portal, influenced by the Pórtico da Gloria in Compostela. Still preserves its original polychromatic paint.

- Clastra Nova: an unfinished Gothic cloister, from the late thirteenth-early fourteenth century, which contains the Cathedral Museum.

- Romanesque Christ figure situated in the ambulatory.

**06 Convent of San Francisco.** Cloister dating from the transition between the Romanesque-Gothic styles, with twin columns with exquisitely carved capitals.

**07 Church of the Franciscan Friars.** Dates from the fourteenth century, built overlooking the city, where the cloister still remains, with the rest transferred to the park of San Lázaro in 1923. Includes an interesting rose window and portal with a triple archivolt.

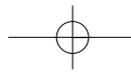


O Carrabouxo



The Millennium Bridge

- 08 Church of Santa Eufemia.** Former Jesuit church. Built in the Galician Baroque style between the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Attractive concave façade.
- 09 Church of Santa María Nai:** originally Romanesque, but rebuilt in the eighteenth century in Baroque style. Still preserves four marble columns in the portal, dating from the sixth century. Site of the first cathedral in Ourense.
- 10 Church of Santo Domingo.** In Renaissance style. Interesting Baroque altarpieces in the interior.
- 11 Church of A Trindade.** Built between the end of the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries, although with subsequent reforms in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Has two towers giving the appearance of a fortress. Plateresque cross in the atrium (fifteenth century).
- 12 Archaeological Museum.** Romanesque building from the twelfth century, one of the few civil buildings from this period still remaining in Spain.
- 13 Pazo Oca-Valladares.** Currently occupied by the Lyceum of Ourense, it is one of the finest examples of Renaissance mansion architecture in Galicia. Dating from the sixteenth century, it has a beautiful columned patio with a marble fountain in the middle.
- 14 Ferro Square.** Old marketplace for farming implements, ironmongery and pots. Features a Baroque fountain in the middle. On one side is the Casa dos Boán, a mansion dating from the seventeenth century.
- 15 Magdalena Square.** From the fifteenth to nineteenth century this square was used as a cemetery, and a number of headstones are still preserved on one side. Later it was used as a marketplace. Includes a slender Baroque roadside cross in the centre.
- 16 Praza Maior.** The city's main square has an irregular shape, with houses with galleries and balconies from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- 17 Trigo Square.** Former marketplace where grain was sold. One side contains the Casa dos Temes, an eighteenth-century mansion.
- 18 Ponte do Milenio (Millennium Bridge).** Inaugurated in 2001, the bridge combines steel and concrete in a graceful curve. The walkway reaches a height of 22 metres, making it an excellent lookout point.
- 19 Ponte Vella or Ponte Maior.** Originally a Roman bridge, of which only a few foundation stones remain in the base. Rebuilt in the thirteenth century, although the current design dates from the eighteenth century.
- 20 O Posío Gardens.** Old botanical garden, perfect for a relaxing stroll.


**THE HOT SPRINGS, MEDIAEVAL  
 ARCHITECTURE AND RIVER  
 BANKS OF OURENSE**

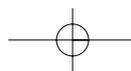

Pórtico do Paraíso

We begin our tour of the city of Ourense at its most well-known identifying feature, the springs of As Burgas, with mineral waters that emerge at a temperature of 67°C, and which favoured the first human settlements in the area. We then head up Barreira Street and arrive in the Praza Maior Square, centre of the old city, which includes the Town Hall and archaeological museum (also known as the Pazo do Bispo). We are in an area with a truly mediaeval atmosphere, in which we seem to step back in time. If we walk up the staircase to one side, we find the church of Santa María Nai, which contains sixth-century columns in its portal, remains of the ancient Suevi cathedral that stood here when Ourense was capital of the Germanic kingdom. We then cross Magdalena Square, observing its beautiful roadside cross, and then head towards Trigo Square, where wheat was once sold, surrounded by archways and stately mansions, and the 'Fonte Nova' or new fountain in the middle. We continue into the Damas Square, which was once the orangery of the Cathedral.

We have now reached the Cathedral, dating from the transition between the Romanesque and Gothic styles of architecture, fortress-like in appearance. It is worth making a detailed visit, especially of the Main Chapel, the chapel of Santo Cristo, the Dome, Pórtico do Paraíso, clearly influenced by the portal of the cathedral in Santiago by Mestre Mateo, and the Cloister (known as the Claustro Nova), which contains the cathedral museum. A visit to the cathedral, with its interplay of light and darkness, numerous chapels and ever-changing styles, surrounds us with a truly magic atmosphere.

We continue our route around the back of the cathedral, then following Juan de Austria and Coronel Ceano streets until reaching the church of Santa Eufemia, with a beautiful concave façade in the so-called Compostelan Baroque style. Here we may take a break and enjoy what is the most traditional district for wine bars in the city, as well as containing a number of old-fashioned cafés. This is a very lively, bustling district, especially attractive in the early evening.

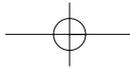
When we return to our route, we continue along Lamas Carvajal Street, passing in front of the Pazo Oca-Valladares, a Renaissance mansion from the sixteenth century, home of Ourense's Lyceum. Visitors must ask permission to visit its patio surrounded by columns, with a beautiful fountain in the middle. Once we have passed the building we then turn right along Pontevedra Avenue and then reach the Alameda park, surrounded by magnificent examples



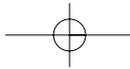
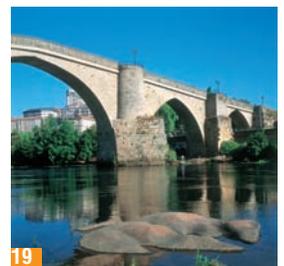
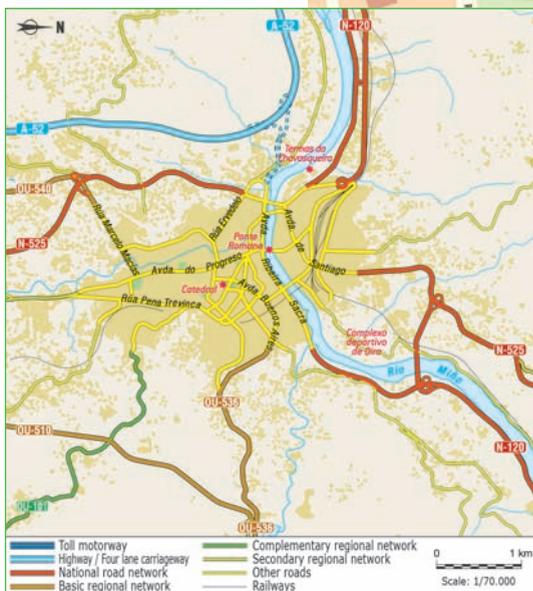
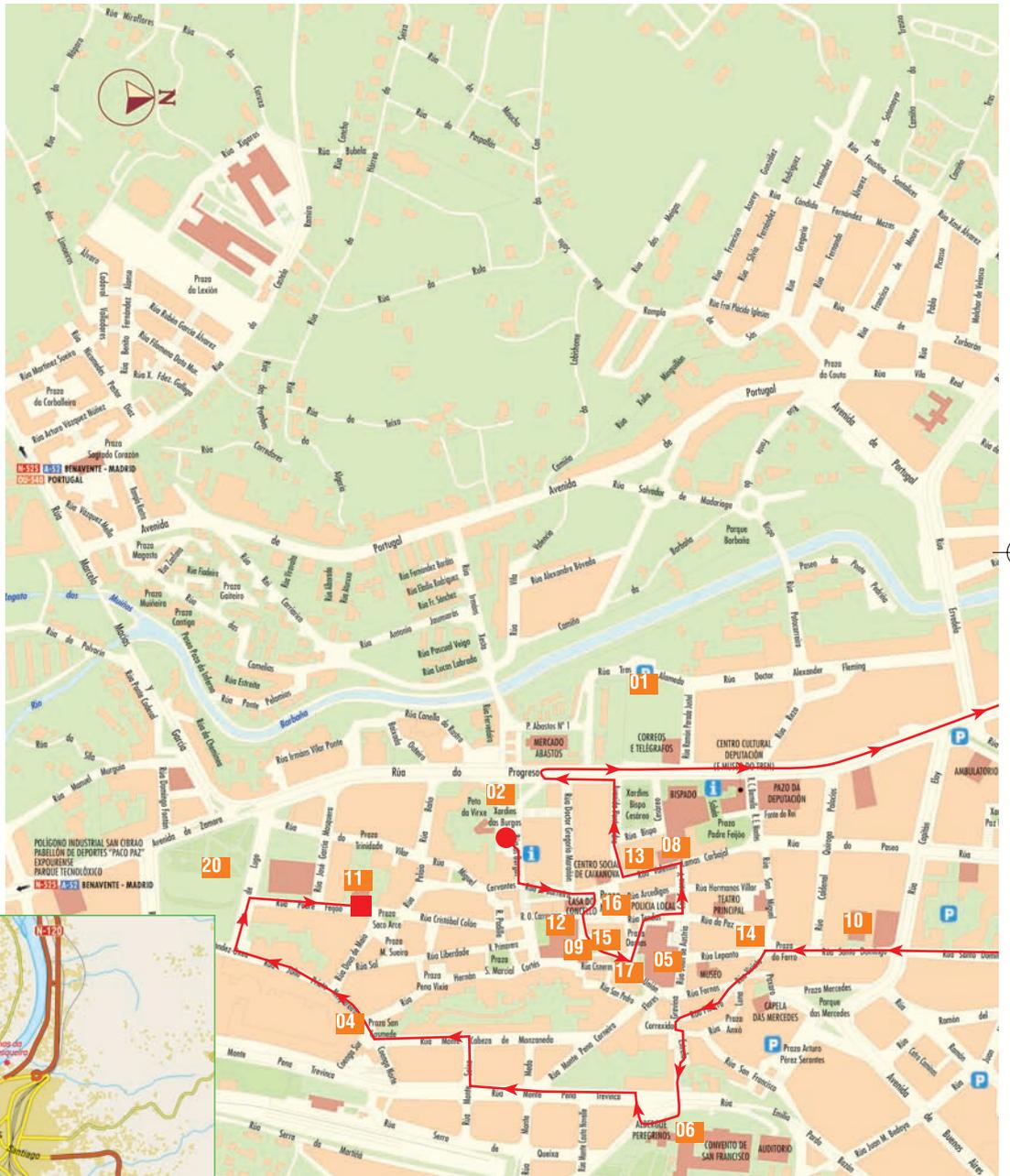
of Modernist buildings. Next to the Alameda is the traditional Mercado de Abastos or marketplace, which we may visit to observe the to-and-fro of the most traditional side of local life. We then head towards the river Miño, along Progreso Street, where we may see the transition from the old town to the first area of expansion of the city (known as the Ensanche). Here we may visit the Cultural Centre of the provincial administration and the train museum, then continuing along the street until reaching the chapel of Nosa Señora dos Remedios, originally Renaissance in style but greatly reformed, close to the river itself. On reaching this point we may walk down to the river bank and continue along the recently renovated pathway until reaching the Millennium Bridge, which we should walk over and take advantage of the pedestrian walkways offering fantastic views over the river and the city as a whole, at a height of 22 metres. We then cross over the bridge, and close to the old fairground head towards the Pozas da Chavasqueira, a series of thermal springs also known as the Baños do Bispo, reconditioned as open-air swimming pools, free to use and set in very peaceful surroundings. After the visit, we return along the right-hand bank of the river until reaching the district of O Ribeiriño, where we find the Ponte Vella or Ponte Maior, the original Roman bridge which underwent major reforms in the thirteenth and eighteenth centuries; we then cross over the bridge and head through San Xoán Bosco gardens and Concello Street towards San Lázaro Park, the green heart of the new part of the city, where we may also visit the Gothic church of

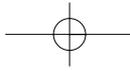
San Francisco, transported here stone by stone from its former position overlooking the city from a high point we will visit later on.

We continue our route along Santo Domingo Street and visit the church of the same name, well worth a visit to admire its Baroque altarpieces and excellent paintings. This leads us into Ferro Square, one of the most typical parts of the city, despite being small in size. Here we return to the old town, and walk through Viriato, Pizarro and Corredor streets, to then climb up a staircase leading along Estrela Street to the Convent of San Francisco, once the site of the old church we visited before in San Lázaro. It still contains an exceptional Gothic cloister, and it is well worth strolling through its cemetery with a romantic atmosphere, declared an element of Cultural Interest in 2000. We then continue on to the final part of our route, along Monte Pena Trevinca, Monte Seixo and Cabeza de Manzaneda streets, until reaching the square of San Cosme and San Damián, where there is a hermitage with the old hospital alongside it, both of which are built in 'Plateresque' style. We then continue along Julio Prieto Nespereira Street until reaching the traditional park of O Posío. We then walk along Padre Feijoo Street, where the church of the Santísima Trindade is situated, from the transition between the Romanesque and Gothic periods, with towers giving it the appearance of a fortress. This is the point at which our route comes to an end, next to where we started, at the hot springs of As Burgas.



66 OURENSE





## MUSEUMS/EXHIBITION CENTRES

### Caixanova Exhibition Centre

Praza Maior, s/n.  
Tel.: 988 391 746  
Free admission.



Temporary exhibitions for all types of artistic styles, with a special emphasis on the visual arts.

### Fernández Pacheco Outeiriño

#### Train collection

Centro Cultural Diputación. Rúa do Progreso, 30, 2º.  
Tel.: 988 385 212  
Web: [www.depourense.es](http://www.depourense.es)  
Free admission.



One of Europe's finest collections of miniature trains in HO scale. Reflects the history and development of the train throughout the world, with more than 4000 models.

### Provincial Archaeological Museum of Ourense

Praza Maior, s/n.  
Tel.: 988 223 884  
Web: [www.xunta.es/conselle/cultura/mapo](http://www.xunta.es/conselle/cultura/mapo)  
Admission: 2.40 €



Contains artifacts from the hill-fort culture, Roman, pre-Roman and Gothic period, as well as paintings and sculptures from subsequent periods. The building itself is a masterpiece of architecture, declared as an Artistic Historic Monument in 1931. It is an exceptional Romanesque mansion dating from the twelfth century, although with later reforms, on a site formerly occupied by the Roman provincial governor's palace, and the palace of the Suevi kings.

### Municipal Museum of Ourense

Rúa Lepanto, nº 8.  
Tel.: 988 248 970  
Web: [www.ourense.es](http://www.ourense.es)  
Free admission.



Situated in a splendid building dating from the late sixteenth century, it contains major works by Galician artists and sculptors. It has one room permanently dedicated to the etchings of the artist Julio Prieto Nespereira, as well as other temporary exhibitions.

### Ourense Cathedral Museum

Praza do Trigo, s/n.  
Tel.: 988 220 992  
Admission: 1€



Religious art. Located in the unfinished Gothic cloister of the Cathedral, known as the Claustro Nova. Includes plates with Limoges laquer from the reliquary chest of San Martiño, dating from the thirteenth century, as well as a series of processional crosses, the treasure of San Rosendo and the pre-sixteenth century *Misal Auriense* or mass book.

### International Bagpipe Museum

Doutor Temes Fernández, s/n. Campus Universitario – As Lagoas.  
Tel.: 988 227 300  
Free admission



Exhibition of bagpipes and their variations from all over the world, with displays on every other imaginable aspect related to the instrument.

## SHOPPING

The city's main shopping areas are in Paseo, Santo Domingo, Capitán Eloy and Progreso streets, and the streets alongside the park of San Lázaro. This is the point where the old town meets the new, a lively area with shops selling all types of products. Another good option for shopping is the crafts district (Colón Street and surrounding area), as it has numerous shops selling crafts and typical products from the province. On Saturdays a market is held selling these items in the Praciña da Imprenta Square, in the centre of Colón Street. Also, an antiques market is held on the first Sunday of each month in the Praza Maior Square.

Another possibility is the Ponte Vella Shopping Centre, with 103 units offering different products, leisure activities and restaurants. It is situated in the city centre, in the Ribeira Sacra Avenue next to the river Miño, and has a pedestrian walkway that connects it with the neighbourhood of A Ponte.



## EATING OUT

Ourense offers visitors the typical foods of the interior of Galicia, mainly meat and fish caught in rivers. One famous dish is *carne ao caldeiro*, stewed beef accompanied by potatoes from the area of A Limia, which accompany most dishes, with garlic, paprika and olive oil. Pork dishes include stewed ears and heads (*cacheira* or *cachucha*). As far as wines are concerned, Ourense lies to the east of the O Ribeiro region, with exceptional wines found on every table, together with others from protected geographical indications in the region, Valdeorras and Monterrei. For dessert we may try any of the local specialities made with chestnuts, together with *licor café*, a coffee based liquor made with grape spirit.

The city has a large number of restaurants where these delicacies may be savoured, although the highest concentration is found in the area between the old town and the new town (in Progreso, Paseo, Quiroga Palacios, Capitán Eloy and Buenos Aires streets, San Lázaro Park, etc.). Outside the city one of the most typical dishes is the elver, prepared in different ways, such as fried in oil or in *empanada* pies.



View over the city. Lookout point in San Francisco Street

## ACCOMMODATION

### HOTELS

#### EUROSTARS AURIENSE \*\*\*\*

O Cumial, 12.

Tel.: 988 234 900 [www.hotel-auriense.com](http://www.hotel-auriense.com)

#### FRANCISCO II \*\*\*\*

Bedoia, 17.

Tel.: 982 242 095 [www.hotelfrancisco.net](http://www.hotelfrancisco.net)

#### GRAN HOTEL SAN MARTÍN \*\*\*\*

Curros Enríquez, 1.

Tel.: 988 371 811 [www.gh-hoteles.com/](http://www.gh-hoteles.com/)

#### PRINCESS \*\*\*

Avda. de la Habana, 45.

Tel.: 988 269 538 [www.hotelprincess.net/](http://www.hotelprincess.net/)

#### ZARAMPALLO \*

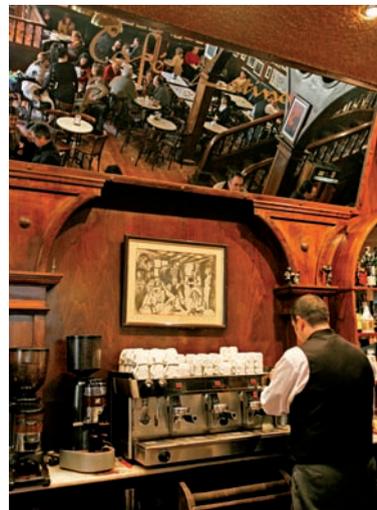
Unique Accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre

Irmáns Villar, 31.

Tel.: 988 220 053 [www.zarampallo.com/](http://www.zarampallo.com/)

Further information and other accommodation at  
[www.turgalicia.es](http://www.turgalicia.es)

## NIGHTLIFE



Ourense has a very lively nightlife, with a busy area of wine bars (in the streets and squares around the cathedral: Flores, Lepanto, Viriato, Fornos, etc.), which is especially active during the early hours of the evening. Later on a number of bars and discos open up in the same area, with different types of atmospheres, with the party continuing on until the early hours of the morning. In the new town the liveliest areas are Valle Inclán, Ramón Cabanillas and Doctor Fleming streets.



Outariz Walkway

## LEISURE

### NATURE CENTRE

Paseo da Praia Fluvial, Oira.  
Tel.: 988 388 135 [www.ourense.es](http://www.ourense.es)  
Visitors' Centre describing the natural, historical and cultural variety of the river Miño.

### MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM

Rúa da Canle, 2.  
Tel.: 988 391 290 [www.ourense.com](http://www.ourense.com)

### OUTARIZ BATHS

Outariz, s/n.  
Hot springs on the right hand bank of the river Miño, conditioned for open air public bathing. Work started in 2006 on a new spa building next to the existing pools.

### EXPOURENSE

Finca Sevilla, s/n.  
Tel.: 988 366 030 Web: [www.expourense.org](http://www.expourense.org)

### MINITREN – FOULA

Rúa da Canle, s/n.  
Tel.: 988 255 429 Web: [www.ferrocarrildacruzalta.tk](http://www.ferrocarrildacruzalta.tk)  
A 300-metre long railway track (with viaduct, station, tunnels and platforms), for 5-inch scale trains, used by children from four to fourteen years of age starting out in the world of model railways. Also includes a visitors' centre on railways, explaining all of their different facets, with special emphasis on the history of the railway in Ourense.

### MONTEALEGRE GOLF CLUB (18 holes)

Montealegre.  
Tel.: 988 301 594  
Web: [www.montealegreclubdegolf.com](http://www.montealegreclubdegolf.com)

### INDOOR GO-CART TRACK

Rúa Nocelo, 1 (Zona Veintiuno).  
Tel.: 988 391 585

### THE A ESMORGA ROUTE. FREE GUIDED TOUR

Follows the trail described in the novel by Eduardo Blanco Amor, in which a group of friends set out on a night of revelry in the city of Ourense. Only for groups of 15 or more. Only organised outside of the summer period.  
Information on 988 366 064.

### TOUR GUIDE SERVICE

MUNICIPAL (free)  
Tel.: 988 366 064

### PROVINCIAL TOURISM AUTHORITY

Tel.: 988 391 085

### SEOANE'SS URBAN SPA

Samuel Eiján, 7 baixo.  
Tel.: 988 370 744

### TRABAZOS SPA

Celso Emilio Ferreiro, 28.  
Tel.: 988 234 813

### TEATRO PRINCIPAL

Rúa da Paz, 10.  
Tel.: 988 241 492  
Web: [www.teatoprincipalourense.com](http://www.teatoprincipalourense.com)

### A CHAVASQUEIRA THERMAL SPRINGS

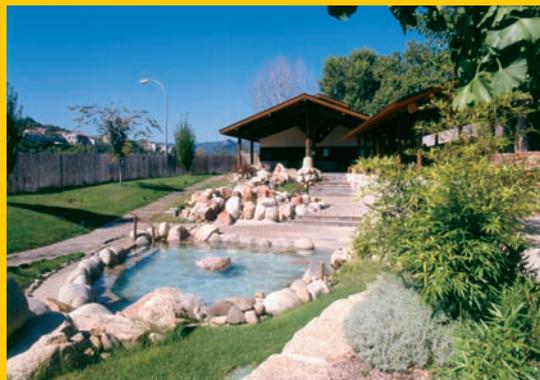
Mercado da Feira, s/n.  
Tel.: 988 214 821  
Web: [www.termaschavasqueira.com](http://www.termaschavasqueira.com)

### THERMAL SPRINGS TRAIN

Takes visitors to the thermal springs along the right-hand bank of the river Miño. Operates all year round.

Timetable information on 988 366 064.

## UNIQUE CITY



Thermal baths of A Chavasqueira

Visitors to Ourense should take the plunge and feel the true essence of the city, the element that led to the original settlement: its thermal waters.

The thermal area of A Chavasqueira-Outariz offers an unbeatable opportunity to enjoy all the advantages of the hot medicinal waters that flow from the different springs around the city. A tour of the 'Thermal Walk' is highly recommended, running along the right-hand bank of the river Miño, starting in the Campo da Feira and ending in Outariz.

A total of four thermal areas may be enjoyed along the three-kilometre route. The first is A Chavasqueira, with pools of hot mineral and medicinal waters (at 41°C), for public use, with the Japanese-styled private area of the Termas da Chavasqueira. Five hundred metres further on is the thermal spring of O Tinteiro, with excellent qualities for sufferers of skin problems, at 43°C. Continuing along the pathway renovated by the local council, two kilometres further on from O Tinteiro, is the Burgo do Muíño das Veigas, with waters at between 65°C and 72°C, with four public thermal pools. The route ends in Outariz, with four pools similar to those at A Chavasqueira, with water at 61°C, recommended for sufferers of rheumatism and arthritis.

The route passes through a magnificent natural setting, along the recovered banks of the river Miño. The pools open all year round, with a combination of public open-air baths, and more private areas.

Further information at [www.turismoourense.com](http://www.turismoourense.com)



## DON'T MISS

### FESTIVAL OF "OS MAIOS"

Held on the third of **May**. An ancient, pre-Roman festival to welcome in the Spring, declared as a festival of Galician Tourist Interest. A series of conical wooden structures are built, covered with moss and decorated with flowers, oranges and eggs. The participants then stand around them and sing songs poking fun at local customs as well as different events that have taken place during the year.

### FESTIVAL OF OURENSE

During the month of **June**, starting on Corpus Christi, a widely-celebrated date. Includes a wide variety of events, such as descending the river Miño in canoe, a floral "battle", concerts and street entertainment.

### INTERNATIONAL CINEMA FESTIVAL

Firmly consolidated independent film festival, now in its eleventh edition (in 2006). The most

important event of its kind held in Galicia, it was named as the official event for the cities of the Atlantic Axis. Held in **November**.

### FESTIVAL OF "OS MAGOSTOS"

Held on 11 **November**, on San Martiño's day, the traditional *magosto* has ancestral roots, with roasted chestnuts as the point of reference. A hugely popular event, which takes place in the park of the Alameda do Concello.

### CARNIVAL

A long-standing and popular festival, in the city as well as the rest of the province. Carnival Sunday features a procession of floats and street musicians. Ends on Ash Wednesday with the "Burial of the Sardine".  
**Dates vary.**

## information

### TOURIST OFFICES

OURENSE PROVINCIAL TOURIST OFFICE  
Progreso, 28. Tel.: 988 391 085 [www.turismoourense.com](http://www.turismoourense.com)

### MUNICIPAL

Burgas, 12 baixo. Tel.: 988 366 064

### XUNTA DE GALICIA

"Caseta do Legoeiro", Ponte Romana. Tel.: 988 372 020

### CITY BUSES

Ourense de Transportes Tel.: 988 217161 [www.gruporuiz.com](http://www.gruporuiz.com)

### BUS STATION

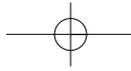
Carretera Nacional de Vigo. Barrio do Pino. Tel.: 988 216 027

### RAILWAY INFORMATION

[www.renfe.es](http://www.renfe.es)  
STATION: Eulogio Gómez Franqueira, s/n.  
INTERNATIONAL: 902 243 402  
NATIONAL: 902 240 202

### PERMANENT TAXI SERVICE

Tel.: 988 232 716



Leña Square



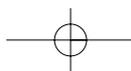
79,372 inhab.

671 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>118 km<sup>2</sup>0-614 m.  
in Mount  
Castrove.Average  
maximum: 26 °  
in July; average  
minimum: 7° en  
January; yearly  
average: 15°.

1500 mm.

# PONTEVEDRA

PONTEVEDRA IS THE CITY THAT OPENS THE INTERIOR OF ITS PROVINCE TO THE SEA. IT IS A CROSSROADS IN A PRIVILEGED, STRATEGIC LOCATION, IN THE FINAL BEND OF THE RIVER LÉREZ BEFORE IT OPENS OUT INTO THE ESTUARY. THIS LOCATION LED TO THE APPEARANCE OF THE ORIGINAL ROMAN SETTLEMENT NEXT TO A BRIDGE (THE PRESENT-DAY BRIDGE OF O BURGO), WHICH CROSSED A ROAD LINKING BRAGA, LUGO AND PONTEVEDRA. HOWEVER, THE MYTHICAL TRADITION TELLS HOW THE CITY WAS FOUNDED BY THE GREEK HERO TEUCER, WHO TOOK PART IN THE TROJAN WARS.



**Little is known** of the city's history prior to 1169, when Fernando II granted powers to the town of Pontus Veteri, which were then donated to the church of Compostela shortly afterwards.

**During the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries** it was Galicia's main port, with an important fishermen's guild, known as Os Mareantes, which brought wealth and commerce to the city. The importance of its economy in the late mediaeval period and the beginning of the modern age made it the city that was preferred by the Galician nobility to situate their residences, meaning that today it still conserves a large number of stately homes and mansions. The city has developed mainly as a result of fishing, particularly with salting factories and sardine fishing.

**The city's wealth** and its easy access by sea led to it falling victim to successive attacks by raiders: invasions by the Moors and a series of incursions by the Normans, Danish, French, Portuguese and Turkish and Berber pirates, as well as the bloody attacks by the English in the sixteenth century (commanded by Sir Francis Drake) and in the eighteenth century (by General Homobod).

**The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries** were a period of crisis in the city, caused by a reduction in sardine numbers, the gradual silting up of the estuary, and the subsequent loss of importance of the port and the departure of numerous noble families.

**It was only after being named** municipal capital in 1833 that this process could be reversed, with a new period of cultural and political splendour that arrived as a result of its new administrative functions, which since then have marked the rhythm of the city.



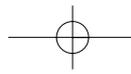
Pontevedra Museum



Basilica of Santa María A Maior



Méndez Núñez Square



74 **PONTEVEDRA**  
**DISCOVER**



Sanctuary of A Virxe da Peregrina



Mugartegui mansion



Ferrería Square



Pontevedra Museum

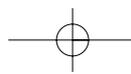
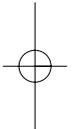
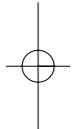
**01 The Basilica of Santa María A Maior.** Sixteenth century church with its main façade in ornate 'Plateresque' style, with a curious figure of San Xerónimo wearing spectacles. Includes an apse in 'Isabeline' style. Declared a national monument.

**02 Chapel of As Aparicións:** only of religious interest. The former college of the Dorothean Nuns. Once the residence of Sor Lucía, one of the children of Fátima.

**03 Convent of Santa Clara.** Sixteenth century church with a polygonal apse. Exuberant Baroque altars.

**04 Church of San Bartolomeu.** Baroque seventeenth-century church, which formerly belonged to the Order of the Jesuits. Contains a sculpture of Mary Magdalene by Gregorio Fernández.

**05 Church of San Francisco.** Begun in the thirteenth century, although most of the church dates from





Sculpted group entitled "No Café Moderno"



Exhibition and Congress Centre. Auditorium and Culture Centre

the fourteenth century. Includes interesting mediaeval tombs and murals from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Declared a National Monument.

**06 Pontevedra Museum.** The main museum is housed in two urban mansions from the eighteenth century. Founded in 1927, it is a fundamental reference amongst Galician museums.

**07 Parador.** State-run hotel in a building constructed between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. Also known as the Casa do Barón de Casa Goda or Pazo de Maceda. Features a neoclassic portal and beautiful staircase.

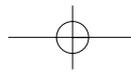
**08 Mugartegui mansion.** In the Pedreira Square. Dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it is a typical example of Baroque Galician urban architecture. Today

it houses the Regulatory Authority of the "Rías Baixas" Protected Geographical Variety.

**09 Ruins of Santo Domingo.** Church built in the late thirteenth century. The fourteenth-century chancel of the church still stands, which contains part of the tombstone section of Pontevedra Museum. Declared a National Monument.

**10 Sanctuary of A Virxe da Peregrina.** Late Baroque church, built in 1778. Includes neoclassic altars and a layout in the shape of a scallop shell, an allusion to the city's location on the Portuguese Way to Santiago de Compostela. Curved façade. Declared a National Monument. Patron saint of the city.

**11 Teatro Principal and Liceo Casino.** Building dating from 1878, rebuilt in 1980 after a fire. Next to the theatre is a Gothic house with one of the oldest façades in the city (from the fifteenth century).



## ROUTE

### "MEDIAEVAL AND AFFLUENT PONTEVEDRA"

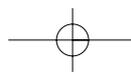


We begin our walk in the attractive old part of the city, which apart from the unavoidable interest of its monuments, stands out for its harmonious use of stone, full of noble homes emblazoned with coats of arms, arched arcades and squares bustling with city life.

We start out at the Basilica of Santa María A Maior, situated in one of the highest points of the city. It was built in the sixteenth century, paid for by the guild of seafarers, who lived in the neighbourhood of A Moureira, at the foot of the southern façade of the church, exquisitely carved in "Plateresque" style. Continuing with our search for the noble character of the city, we then continue along Isabel II Street until reaching Teucro Square, named after the mythical Greek founder of the city, where we find a number of eighteenth-century Baroque mansions (Gago, Montenegro, and the home of the Conde de San Román e Pita). We continue through the squares of Curros Enríquez and Méndez Núñez,

with coats of arms decorating numerous houses. It is particularly interesting to walk through these winding but highly evocative streets, especially enchanting at night, which constantly open out into welcoming squares, many of which still preserve the name of their former function, such as the Verdura ("Vegetable") Square, which is still in use, or the Leña ("Firewood") Square, very popular and typical, with houses made of finely cut granite, archways, galleries and a roadside cross in the centre that is one of the best-known sights in Pontevedra. Here we find Pontevedra Museum, which contains an important variety of exhibits that should not be missed.

We continue on towards the Ferrería Square, with a beautiful sixteenth-century fountain in its centre, with a large open space that includes the Estrela square and the Gardens of Casto San Pedro. This is the heart of the city, a place to stroll, enjoy leisure time and enjoy numerous festivals, watched over by the convent of San Francisco and the church of A Peregrina. The former convent of San Francisco has conserved its Gothic church, more than one hundred metres long, with a façade featuring a large rose window and a large number of tombs of illustrious residents of the city. In turn, A Peregrina, situated alongside the Portuguese Way leading to Santiago de Compostela, was built in the shape of a scallop shell with a curved façade at the end of the eighteenth century. From here we take Cobián Roffignac Street, which contains the newly-extended



installations of Pontevedra Museum, and head towards the river, where after crossing the Santiago bridge we may visit the attractive Rosalía de Castro Park. Continuing along the Enxeñeiro Rafael Areses promenade, we see the Illa das Esculturas (Island of Sculptures), which contains pieces in large format by a number of well-known artists in an area of some 70,000 square metres, in which nature plays an important role. Nearby is an interesting piece of contemporary architecture well worth a visit, the Congress and Exhibitions Centre, and the university campus.

We return towards the city taking the bridge of O Burgo, Roman in origin but replaced in the twelfth century by another with eleven semi-circular arches, the crossing point for the Portuguese Way to Santiago, with the beautiful chapel of O Santiaguíño. From here we continue towards the magnificent marketplace or Mercado de Abastos, restored by the architect César Portela in 2003, and then on to the Pedreira Square, which contains the Baroque mansion of Mugartegui, home to the Regulatory Authority of the “Rías Baixas” Protected Geographical Variety, and in another corner an old house forming an archway that indicates the way out of the square. We then head towards the *Parador* or state-run hotel, in a building constructed between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. Our route then takes us through the busy wine bar district, through the Cinco Rúas Square, after Paio Gómez Chariño Square, and then into Tetuán Street, which contains the Teatro Principal, a theatre built in

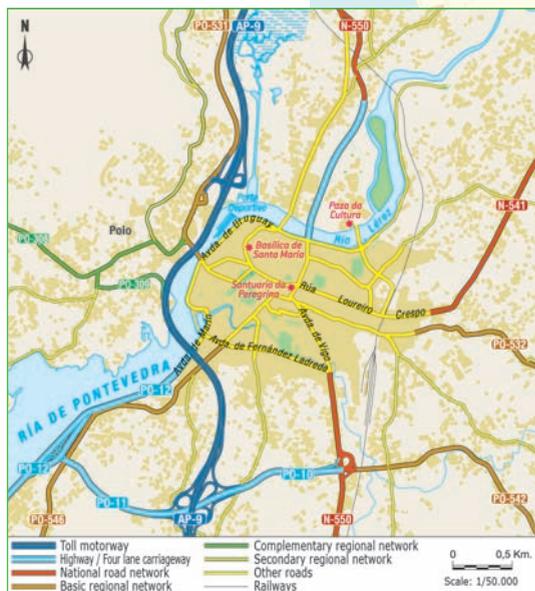
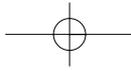
the mid-nineteenth century, and the Casa das Campás, which houses the Dean's office of the university. Nearby is España Square, with the Town Hall, the Gothic ruins of Santo Domingo with its romantic air, and a series of green spaces that are the remains of the gardens of the Dominican friars: the Alameda Arquitecto Sesmeros, the Xardíns de Colón and the Xardíns de Vincenti. From here we continue towards San Xosé Square (or Praza da Música - “The Music Square”), a truly cultured area, as it contains the Café Moderno (now used as the Caixa Galicia Cultural Centre) and the Caixanova Cultural Centre.

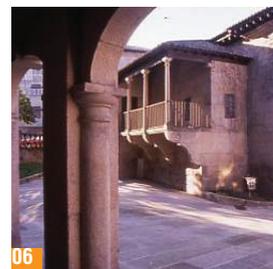
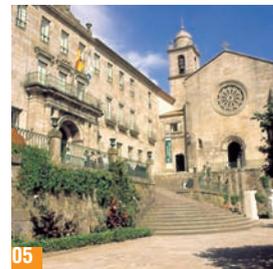
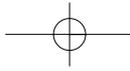
Reaching the end of our route, we continue along Raíña Victoria Eugenia Avenue and San Roque Street, until reaching the Praza de Touros or bullring, where we may also have the opportunity to visit some of the typical fishermen's houses in the district of A Moureira, simple but elegant in their own way, set back from the road and with double gables.

From here we return to the Alameda park and end in Alonso de Fonseca Square, after walking down the avenue known as the Avenida de Santa María, which includes the homes of the Fonseca family and Méndez Núñez, despite having lost the impressive archbishop's towers that once stood there.



Provincial Administration of Pontevedra







80 PONTEVEDRA

## MUSEUMS/EXHIBITION CENTRES

### Caixanova Cultural Centre

Augusto González Besada, 2  
Tel.: 986 100 470.  
Web: [www.caixanova.es](http://www.caixanova.es)  
Free admission.



Scientific exhibitions, music, cinema and art all form part of the cultural offer provided by the Caixanova Foundation, in a building designed by the Galician architect César Portela.

### Provincial Museum of Pontevedra

Pasantería, 10 – 12.  
Tel.: 986 851 455  
Web: [www.museo.depontevedra.es](http://www.museo.depontevedra.es)  
Free admission for UE citizens.  
Non-community citizens, 1.20 €



Considered as one of the finest provincial museums in Spain. Contains important collections of Galician archaeology, including objects from the Bronze Age, Prehistoric and Galician-Roman gold and silverwork. It also has important collections of Roman epigraphs, jet jewellery from Compostela, and popular Galician pottery and ceramics from Sargadelos. A large amount of space is given over to the guild of the seafarers and other important navigators and sailors from Pontevedra, including a reproduction of a cabin from the frigate *Numancia*. The buildings that contain the museum are important in themselves; the two Baroque houses of Castro Monteagudo and García Flórez dating from the eighteenth century, the Sarmiento Building (a former Jesuit convent), the Fernández López building and the Gothic ruins of San Domingos. A sixth building was inaugurated in 2006, the Antigo Fogar Provincial, which will now house the headquarters of the Museum.

### Caixa Galicia Exhibition Centre

Praza de San Xosé, 3.  
Tel.: 986 864 612  
Free admission.



Temporary exhibitions of visual arts, sculpture and other types of art. The building, the city's oldest café, was recuperated and reconditioned by the architect Álvaro Siza.

### Sala Teucro

Benito Corbal, 47.  
Tel.: 986 805 518 / 986 805 528  
Free admission.



Centre with exhibitions of works by well-known artists and new creators, given the opportunity to put their work on display.



Church of San Francisco

## SHOPPING

The city's most important shopping areas are Michelena, Peregrina and Oliva streets and the immediate surroundings, with numerous small shops offering a wide range of products. Pontevedra also has a bustling market held on Saturdays in the Rosalía de Castro park. Another good option is the recently-opened Vialia Shopping Centre, next to the RENFE railway station in Calvo Sotelo Square, with an extensive offer of shops and leisure activities.



## EATING OUT

The numerous outdoor terraces in the Ferrería and Estrela squares, as well as the streets around San Sebastián Street or the Verdura Square, all contain bars and restaurants offering a wide range of meat and vegetable dishes as well as seafood from the estuary. The city is a gastronomic reflection of its surrounding area, with excellent pork and veal from the interior of the province, fish and shellfish from the sea in front of the city, and delicious Albariño wines, particularly those from the region of O Salnés.



Municipal Market

## ACCOMMODATION

### HOTELS

#### GALICIA PALACE \*\*\*\*

Avda. de Vigo, 3.  
Tel.: 986 864 411  
[www.galiciapalace.com](http://www.galiciapalace.com)

#### PARADOR DE PONTEVEDRA \*\*\*\*

 (Certificate of Tourist Quality) Unique accommodation: *Parador*  
Barón, 19.

Tel.: 986 855 800  
[www.parador.es](http://www.parador.es)

#### RÍAS BAJAS \*\*\*

Daniel de la Sota, 7.  
Tel.: 986 855 100  
[www.hotelriasbajas.com](http://www.hotelriasbajas.com)

#### VIRGEN DEL CAMINO \*\*\*

Virgen del Camino, 53-55.  
Tel.: 986 855 900 / 986 855 904  
[www.hotelvirgendelcamino.com](http://www.hotelvirgendelcamino.com)

#### RÚAS \*

Unique accommodation: *Hotel in the Historic Centre*  
Sarmiento, 37.  
Tel.: 986 846 416

### RURAL TOURISM

#### A CERQUEIRA

Maúnzo, 2 (Santo André).  
Tel.: 986879236 / 615485763

Further information and other accommodation at  
[www.turgalicia.es](http://www.turgalicia.es)

## NIGHTLIFE



Pontevedra's nightlife is mainly based in the old town. The area between the Cinco Rúas Square and the España Square, as well as the adjacent streets such as Paio Gómez Chariño, is an active area of wine bars with a lively atmosphere until well into the night. The squares offer a perfect opportunity to enjoy a drink in the open air, particularly the Leña, Verdura and Teucro squares. The younger crowd tends to prefer the area around the Campiño de Santa María.



Liceo Casino



"Casa do Barón" Parador

## LEISURE

### PONTEVEDRA BIENNIAL ART FESTIVAL

Held every two years during the summer months. Exhibitions of the latest trends in contemporary art. For further information, call 986 804 300.

### PONTEVEDRA NAVAL CLUB

Avda. do Uruguai, s/n.  
Tel.: 986 861 022

### CONGRESS AND EXHIBITIONS CENTRE

Alexandre Bóveda, s/n.  
Tel.: 986 833061 Web: [www.pazodacultura.org](http://www.pazodacultura.org)

### PAZO DA CULTURA (CULTURE CENTRE)

Alexandre Bóveda, s/n.  
Tel.: 986 833 061 Web: [www.pazodacultura.org](http://www.pazodacultura.org)  
Concerts of all kinds, theatre and other leisure activities throughout the year.

### TEATRO PRINCIPAL

Rúa de Paio Gómez Chariño, 6.  
Tel.: 986 851 932

## UNIQUE CITY



"Valle Inclán" Institute



Bridge of O Burgo

Visitors to Pontevedra should not leave without walking along the banks of the River Lérez, recently recuperated for leisure use by city dwellers, offering walkers a highly evocative experience, with quiet stretches that have an almost dreamlike quality. The northern bank has the best areas for a peaceful stroll, including the Illa das Esculturas, offering walks that combine nature and culture. This seven-hectare island contains a varied list of works by renowned Galician and foreign sculptors, set in a natural space of great ecological value.



## DON'T MISS

### FESTIVAL OF "OS MAIOS"

Held in the Ferrería Square on the first of **May**. Pagan festival connected with fertility rites. A series of groups specially dressed for the occasion dance to the rhythm of satirical verses around a number of conical monuments made of ferns, wicker and flowers, adorned with produce from the countryside.

### FESTIVAL OF SAN BENITIÑO DE LÉREZ

Every 11 **July**. Declared a festival of National Tourist Interest. Held on the site of a former Benedictine monastery next to the river Lérez. Devotion for the saint, known as "the most miraculous", brings a multitude of devout worshippers to the festival seeking cures for their afflictions, particularly warts.

### INTERNATIONAL JAZZ FESTIVAL

Held during the month of **July**. Night-time festival that is an important reference point on the national Jazz circuit.

### FESTIVALS OF A PEREGRINA

Starting on the second Sunday in **August**, continuing throughout the following week. Include offerings to the Virgin, a bullfight (the only opportunity to see this spectacle in Galicia in a stable setting and in an open-air ring), concerts and fireworks.

### FEIRA FRANCA

Held during the first weekend in **September**. In memory of the farmers' markets held in the old town in the fifteenth century. Mediaeval atmosphere.

### CARNIVAL

Start on the Saturday before Ash Wednesday with a large parade. Shrove Tuesday is celebrated with the Mostra da Parodia in the city's streets during the night, and ends on Friday with the "Burial of Ravachol the Parrot", a very important figure in Pontevedra's carnival. **Dates vary.**

## information

### TOURIST OFFICES

#### MUNICIPAL

Tourist office

Two information stalls are set up which operate from May to October, in Montero Ríos Street and in Ourense Square.

Information: 986 804 300

#### XUNTA DE GALICIA

Rúa do Xeneral Gutiérrez Mellado, 1 baixo. Tel.: 986 850 814

#### RÍAS BAIXAS TOURIST OFFICE (PADROADO)

Praza de Santa María, s/n. Tel.: 986 842 690

#### CITY BUSES

Tel.: 986 842 639

#### BUS STATION

Calvo Sotelo, s/n. Tel.: 986 852408

### RAILWAY INFORMATION

[www.renfe.es](http://www.renfe.es)

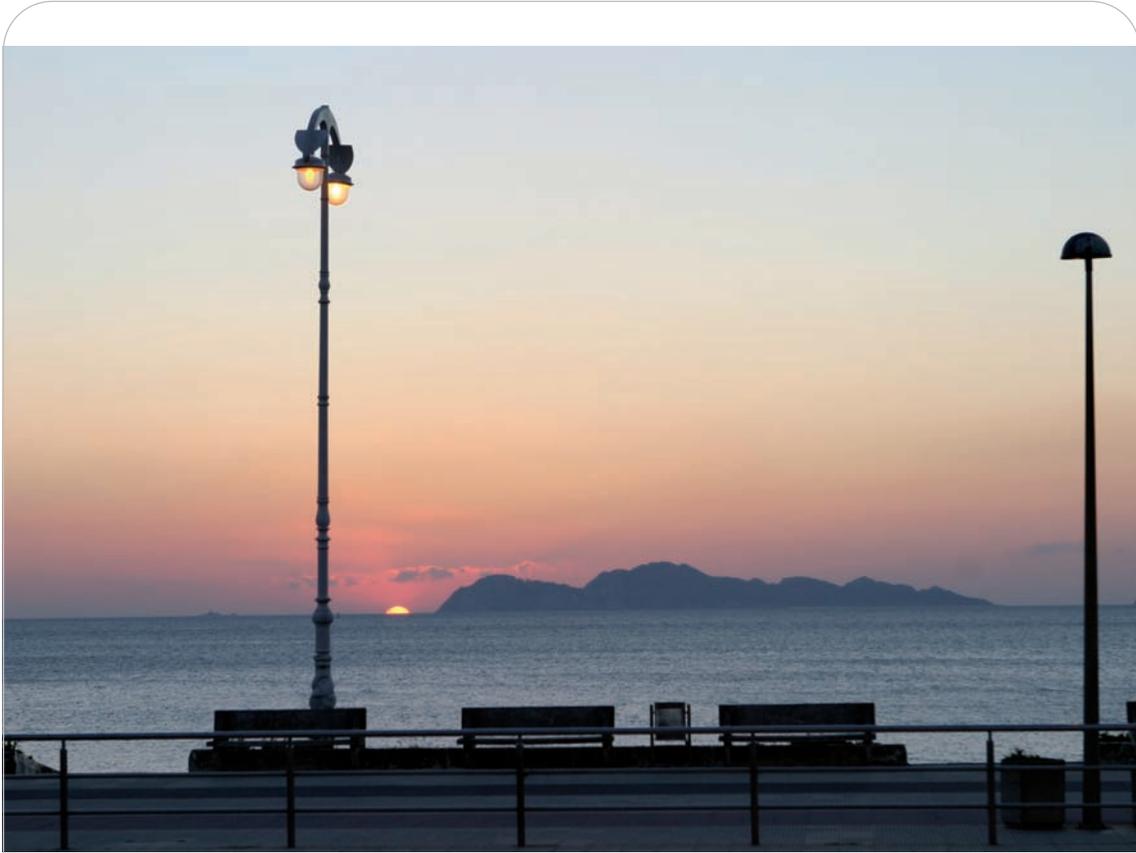
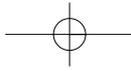
STATION: Praza de Calvo Sotelo, s/n.

INTERNATIONAL: 902 243 402

NATIONAL: 902 240 202

### TAXI SERVICE

Radio Taxi Tel.: 986 868 585



Cíes Islands. National Park



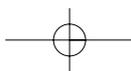
293,725 inhab.

2,670 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>110 km<sup>2</sup>0 - 150 m  
in the lookout  
point of O CastroAverage  
maximum:  
24.5° in July;  
average  
minimum:  
7° in January;  
yearly average:  
15°

1500 mm.

# VIGO

VIGO IS A CITY WITH CLOSE LINKS TO THE SEA. THE SEA WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS APPEARANCE, ITS HISTORY AND ITS ECONOMY. IT IS A COSMOPOLITAN CITY LIKE FEW OTHERS, WITH A STRONG ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT AND AN ACTIVE SOCIAL LIFE, IN WHICH NEW TENDENCIES FOR SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RENEWAL REGULARLY APPEAR WHICH THEN EXTEND TO THE REST OF GALICIA. IT IS THE MOST POPULATED CITY IN GALICIA, WITH 293,725 INHABITANTS (IN 2005), ALTHOUGH ITS EXTENSIVE METROPOLITAN AREA MEANS THAT IT IS THE DAILY CENTRE FOR WORK, STUDY, SHOPPING AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES FOR MORE THAN HALF A MILLION PEOPLE.



**Vigo's existence** as a city is quite recent, as until well into the nineteenth century it was just one of many ports in Galicia's *rías* or estuaries. However, its origins date back to ancient times, as there are more than thirty megalithic monuments scattered throughout the mountainous surroundings of the city, built some five thousand years ago.

**Successive civilisations** and cultures left their mark on Vigo and the whole surrounding area. Numerous remains from the hill-fort culture are found (seventh century BC to second century AD), including the Mount O Castro site in the very heart of the city.

**Numerous vestiges remain** from the Roman period, such as the name of the city itself, derived from the Latin word *vicus* or village.

**During the Middle Ages** Vigo continued to be a small settlement, although it was mentioned, along with the surrounding sea, by mediaeval troubadours, especially Martín Códax.

**Until the seventeenth century** Vigo was ransacked on several occasions by Vikings, Normans, Berber pirates, or more recently, by the English: the Duke of Lancaster in the fourteenth century, and Francis Drake in the sixteenth century.

**The most significant naval episode** occurred in the eighteenth century, when the *Flota de Indias*, with forty-two Spanish and French galleons, was attacked and sunk close to the shore in Rande, in the bay of Vigo, in 1702 by an Anglo-Dutch fleet.

**Little by little** the port of Vigo became more important, and as it did so grew into a city. One of the key moments in this development was the arrival of companies from Catalonia dedicated to salting sardines in the mid-nineteenth century. This led to the growth of the city's economy and the creation of a strong merchant capital, connected with Catalan businessmen, local entrepreneurs, traders and emigrants returned from the Americas. All of them contributed towards the development of the city, with the finest architects of the age constructing a series of buildings in the fashions of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century: Modernism, Regionalism or Eclecticism.

**This economic impulse** continued with some ups and downs throughout the twentieth century, with the city eventually becoming the most populated and dynamic in Galicia, together with A Coruña.



View of the city. Mount O Castro



García Barbón Theatre. Caixanova Cultural Centre



"Os Cabalos". España Square

## DISCOVER



Constitución Square



Oyster sellers. A Pedra



Pro- cathedral of Santa María

**01 Casa Bárcena.** Today the Caixanova Social Centre, designed by Jenaro de la Fuente between 1879 and 1883.

**02 Casa Bonín (1910).** In number 40-42 Areal Street, on the corner of Oporto Street. Designed by Jenaro de la Fuente in full Eclectic style.

**03 Casa das Artes.** Built in the first third of the twentieth century in García Barbón Street, designed by Romualdo de Madariaga in Rationalist style.

**04 Casa de Pazos Figueroa.** Number 4 in the Almeida Square, today the offices of the Camões Institute. Similar in style to Plateresque Renaissance architecture. Dates from the sixteenth century.

**05 Pro-cathedral of Santa María.** Built in 1836. Neoclassic, designed by Melchor Prado Mariño.

**06 Banco Pastor building.** Built in 1923 by M. Gómez Roman. On the corner of Policarpo Sanz/Colón streets, constructed in the Eclectic Academicist style.

**07 "O Sireno" sculpture.** By Francisco Leiro. Porta do Sol.

**08 "Os Cabalos" sculpture.** By the sculptor Oliveira. España Square.



Administrative buildings of the Galician government (Xunta de Galicia)

- 09 Hotel Moderno.** By the French architect of Polish origin, Michel Pacewicz. Built in 1897 in full Eclectic style. Policarpo Sanz Street.
- 10 A Pedra Market.** Traditional market recently remodelled to include a wide range of businesses. Visitors should not miss the oyster sellers offering passers-by a chance to enjoy this delicious shellfish.
- 11 Monument to Elduayen.** In the gardens of As Avenidas. Designed by Agustín Querol.
- 12 Monument to Méndez Núñez.** In the Alameda park. Designed by Agustín Querol.
- 13 Monument to Work.** Sculpture by Ramón Conde at the start of the Gran Vía Avenue.
- 14 Porta do Atlántico monument.** By the artist Silveiro ribas, in América Square.
- 15 Quiñones de León Mansion and Museum.** In Castrelos, with spectacular lawns and gardens (5 hectares in English and French style with rose bushes). Dates from the second half of the seventeenth century.
- 16 Pre-Roman Galician Hill-Fort Settlement in Mount O Castro.** Occupied from the seventh century BC to the second century AD.
- 17 Remains of the Fortress** on the Mount O Castro. Seventeenth century.
- 18 Ribeira do Porto – O Berbés.** Former fishing district with some examples of the harmonious and simple local marine architecture.
- 19 Sanctuary of Moun A Guía,** in the district of Teis. Includes a perfect lookout point over the city and estuary. Hill crowned by a hermitage built in honour of Santa María das Neves.
- 20 Fraga-Caixa Galicia Theatre.** Dates from the early twentieth century.
- 21 García Barbón Theatre** (1913). Policarpo Sanz Street, nº1. Built by Antonio Palacios in Eclectic Academicist style. Now the Caixanova Cultural Centre.
- 22 Ceta Tower or Casa de Arines.** Nº2 in Almeida Square, dating from the fifteenth century.

## VIGO ROUTE

### VIGO THROUGHOUT HISTORY: FROM A FISHING VILLAGE TO THE INDUSTRIAL MIDDLE CLASS OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES.



Ría de Vigo

Our route takes us on a tour of the different historical periods of Vigo, starting with the most ancient remains and continuing progressively on through to the most modern constructions in the city, with a special focus on the Vigo of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a period in which the influential industrial and commercial middle class built the Ensanche district, with highly representative buildings.

And so we start in the Mount O Castro, where we discover the roots of Vigo, with remnants and homages to important personalities or events that helped forge the soul of the city. From this point we see the remains of a settlement from the Castreño or hill-fort culture (third century BC to second century AD), the remnants of a seventeenth-century fortress, and monuments to the renowned mediaeval troubadour Martín Códax as well as anchors in memory of the Battle of Rande. This hill offers spectacular views over the city, the ría or estuary and the Cíes Islands, the best spot to take photographs of our visit, particularly at sunset, when the

estuary glitters with a golden glow of the sun's last rays.

From Mount O Castro we then head towards Rei Square, which contains the Town Hall, and then on the boulevard of the Paseo de Alfonso XII, a fine lookout point over the estuary and the port, which contains numerous examples of the city's symbol, the olive tree. The street contains a large number of these trees, the reason why the city is also known as the "City of Olive Trees". We continue along Poboadores and Anguía streets towards O Berbés, the old fishermen's quarter which still preserves some of their typical houses, with arcades and archways. Nearby is the fish market. Watching the fish being auctioned off after a large catch arrives in the port is a spectacular affair, although those wishing to witness the event will have to make a major effort, as it takes place between four and five o'clock in the morning. Visitors should not miss the opportunity to stroll through this district, which offers a perfect vision of daily life in the city and one of the activities that best defines it, its links with fishing.

From here we continue along Teófilo Llorente Street, which leads us into A Pedra Square, with its singular market and typical oyster-sellers offering these delicious morsels to passers-by. We then take Oliva Street until reaching the Collegiate Church of Santa María, the pro-Cathedral of Vigo, a neoclassic building containing the image of the Cristo da Victoria,

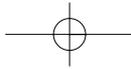
greatly venerated in the city. We then continue on to Almeida Square, which contains the fifteenth-century Casa Ceta and the Casa Pazos Figueroa, a Renaissance building from the sixteenth century, occupied by the Camões Institute, and a very welcoming part of the city where we find its most unique buildings, offering us a perfect vision of mediaeval Vigo.

The next stop along our route is the Porta do Sol, where we find an important landmark of modern-day Vigo, the sculpture of "O Sireno" by Francisco Leiro, and fine examples of modernist architecture, such as the Simeón Building, from 1911. From here we enter the Ensanche or new quarter of the city, dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, along Policarpo Sanz Street, with fine examples of period architecture, such as the old Hotel Moderno (1897) or the García Borbón Theatre, built in 1913 by Antonio Palacios, a fine reflection of the economic power of the industrial and merchant middle class that built them. We are in the most bustling part of the city, with numerous restaurants and outdoor bars and cafés, particularly if we take the turning into Colón Street and then walk towards the Alameda park, a perfect spot to relax and enjoy its well-proportioned trees, fountains, sculptures and gardens. Nearby is the boulevard of Paseo das Avenidas, which leads us on to another of the most characteristic points of Vigo, the Marina and Yacht club, a rationalist building erected in 1944.

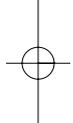
We then continue along Areal Street, with a lively nightlife, where we find

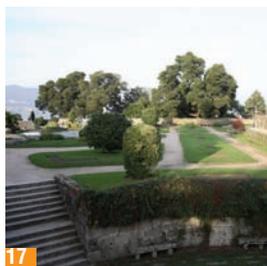
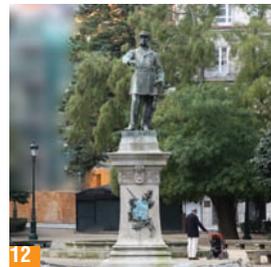
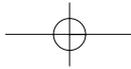
the singular Bonín Building, dating from 1910. Where it connects with Serafín Avendaño Street, we return along García Barbón Street and from there reach the central railway station, which connects us with one of the city's main avenues, the Gran Vía, lively, full of shops and businesses, and with all the essence of city life. It includes three series of sculptures that are of great artistic value and also considered as icons of the city: the Monumento ao Traballo by Ramón Conde; the Fonte dos Cabalos (España Square) by Juan Oliveira, and the Porta do Atlántico (in América Square), by Silveiro Rivas.

Once in América Square, the point where a large number of the modern city's main roads meet, we then walk up Castrelos Street to the park of the same name, occupying some 24 hectares. It includes a large open-air auditorium, and the mansion known as the Pazo de Lavandeira, dating from the seventeenth century (also known as the Pazo de Quiñones de León), which contains the Municipal Museum, and the Romanesque gem of the Church of Santa María de Castrelos, built in the thirteenth century. A visit is highly recommended, as it is the city's main green area and an exceptional spot for a stroll and to relax. After the visit we take the road back to the start of our route, returning to América Square and then continuing along A Coruña and Beiramar streets, until we reach the district of O Berbés once again, where our route comes to an end.



90 VIGO





## MUSEUMS/EXHIBITION CENTRES

### Casa das Artes

Rúa Polícarpo Sanz, 15.  
Tel.: 986 439 525  
Web: [www.vigo.org](http://www.vigo.org)  
Free admission.



Main centre for temporary exhibitions by Vigo City Council. Also the headquarters of the Laxeiro Foundation, the Luís Torras collection of paintings and the Pacheco Photographic Archive, with more than 140,000 photographs of the city.

### Caixanova Collection Centre

Rúa Polícarpo Sanz, 24-26, 1º.  
Tel.: 986 120 078  
Web: [www.coleccioncaixanova.com](http://www.coleccioncaixanova.com)  
Free admission.



A retrospective of artistic production by Galician artists in the last 150 years. The building that contains the museum is one of the finest examples of nineteenth century architecture in Vigo.

### Caixa Galicia Foundation

Rúa Polícarpo Sanz, 21  
Tel.: 986 815 077  
Web: [www.fundacioncaixagalicia.org](http://www.fundacioncaixagalicia.org)  
Free admission.



Situated in a Modernist building with a double façade built in 1891 according to the designs of the architect Manuel Felipe Quintana. Dedicated to the promotion of culture in all of its different facets: visual arts, sculpture, bibliographic collections, photographs, design, history, etc.

### Laxeiro Foundation

Rúa Polícarpo Sanz, 15, 3º.  
Tel.: 986 438 475  
Web: [www.laxeiro.es](http://www.laxeiro.es)  
Free admission.



This permanent exhibition contains 62 works donated by the artist to the city, offering a relatively complete panorama of his trajectory. Also holds temporary exhibitions promoting contemporary art and new creators.

### Liste Foundation-Liste Museum

Rúa Pastora, 22.  
Tel.: 986 236 767 / 986 244 698  
Web: [www.museoliste.org](http://www.museoliste.org)  
Admission: 2.40 €



Ethnographic museum with more than two thousand objects referring to the most significant aspects of the identity of Galicia.

### MARCO. Vigo Museum of Contemporary Art

Rúa Príncipe, 54.  
Tel.: 986 113 900  
Web: [www.marcovigo.com](http://www.marcovigo.com)  
Admission: 3 €.



Temporary exhibitions dedicated to recent artistic production in different creative fields (visual arts, architecture, video, design and cinema). Project Room dedicated to promoting new artists.

### Francisco Fernández del Riego Museum

Praza da Princesa, 2.  
Tel.: 986 226 426  
Free admission.



Museum created as a result of a donation made to the city by the writer Francisco Fernández del Riego. Includes works by Castelao, Ovidio Murguía, Colmeiro, Laxeiro, Maside, Seoane or Din Matamoros. Includes a book collection with more than 20,000 volumes.

### Museum of the Galician Sea

Avda. Atlántida, 160.  
Tel.: 986 247 750  
Web: [www.museodomar.com](http://www.museodomar.com)  
Admission: 5 €. Discounts for groups, pensioners and under 16's.



Designed by the architects Aldo Rossi and César Portela. Located in a unique archaeological site. Offers a permanent exhibition divided in two sections: the history of the fishing industry in Galicia, and fishing in Galicia today. Also includes an aquarium with reproductions of the ecosystems found in the estuaries.

### "Quiñones de León"

#### Municipal Museum of Vigo

Parque de Castrelos, s/n.  
Tel.: 986 295 070 / 986 295 075  
Web: [www.museodevigo.org](http://www.museodevigo.org)  
Free admission.



Situated in the seventeenth-century Pazo de Quiñones de León mansion, in the Castrelos park. Includes an archaeology section dedicated to Vigo and its surrounding area. Also features a collection of the most important Galician painters of the twentieth century, with works by Maside, Lugrís, Colmeiro, Laxeiro, Sucasas, etc.

### VERBUM - House of Words

Avenida de Samil, 17.  
Tel.: 986 240 130  
Web: [www.verbum.vigo.org](http://www.verbum.vigo.org)  
Admission: 5 € (VigoCard holders 1 €).  
Discounts for groups, pensioners and retired people.



The building was designed by the architect César Portela. It is built on four floors, with a light shaft running through them, visualised as a series of Chinese boxes that fit inside each other. Interactive museum on all of the different aspects related to human communication.

## SHOPPING

Vigo is an exceptional city for all types of shopping. Its commercial streets *par excellence* are the Gran Vía, Urzáiz and some of the adjacent streets, as well as Príncipe Street near to the Porta do sol, or the Praza Elíptica shopping centre, the city's main leisure centre. The América Square also has a popular shopping centre, the Camelias Mall. In turn, in the Calvario district, in Fernando O Católico Street and adjacent thoroughfares until reaching Ramón Nieto Street, there are more than 500 shops with a wide range of products and services.

For those seeking typical gastronomic products (either packaged or fresh), crafts and textiles, the best option is the Mercado da Pedra, the market in the old town, which also offers a wide range of imported products.

Near Constitución Square are the remains of the old streets of the city's different guilds, such as the basket weavers and hatters, where these products may still be bought in numerous typical establishments also offering Galician crafts and jewellery: jet, silver, baskets, lace, wines, etc.

Another excellent option is the Gran Vía Shopping Centre in the Finca do Conde, which includes a large hypermarket, a large area with fashion shops and accessories, and a large leisure area.

## EATING OUT

The sea also plays an important role in the cuisine of Vigo. Its gastronomy is essentially based on seafood, with its main dishes featuring all types of delicious fish and shellfish. Visitors will not find any complicated sauces or elaborate concoctions: they are cooked simply, with few condiments, allowing all of their flavour and quality to be appreciated. The best wines from the area include Albariño, especially those from the O Condado region.

The best parts of the city to enjoy a meal or just a snack are first in the Old Town, between the Constitución Square and the Port. One of the most unique experiences in this area is Pescadería Street (also known as A Pedra), where oyster-sellers offer their wares together with other shellfish, which may all be enjoyed on the spot. In As Travesas there is a good concentration of bars and restaurants around Independencia Square. In Bouzas the best spot is around the market or Praza de Abastos. In the Calvario district there are also fine eateries in the adjacent streets to Urzáiz. In Teis, the best zone is around Sanjurjo Badía Street, particularly in the area after the O Toural market.

## ACCOMMODATION

### HOTELS

#### PAZO LOS ESCUDOS & HOTEL RESORT \*\*\*\*\*

Avda. da Atlántida, 106. Alcabre (Santa Baia).  
Tel.: 986 820 820 [www.pazolosescondos.com](http://www.pazolosescondos.com)

#### AC PALACIO UNIVERSAL \*\*\*\*\*

Cánovas del Castillo, 28.  
Tel.: 986 449 250 [www.ac-hotels.com](http://www.ac-hotels.com)

#### CIUDAD DE VIGO \*\*\*\*\*

Concepción Arenal, 5.  
Tel.: 986 227 820 [www.ciudaddevigo.com](http://www.ciudaddevigo.com)

#### COIA \*\*\*\*\*

Sanxenxo, 1.  
Tel.: 986 201820 [www.hotelcoia.com](http://www.hotelcoia.com)

#### GRAN HOTEL H.L.G. SAMIL \*\*\*\*\*

Avda. de Samil, 15.  
Tel.: 986 240 000 [www.hot-hlghotels.com](http://www.hot-hlghotels.com)

#### HESPERIA VIGO \*\*\*\*\*

 (Certificate of Tourist Quality)  
Avda. de la Florida, 60.  
Tel.: 986 296 600 [www.hoteles-hesperia.es](http://www.hoteles-hesperia.es)

#### HUSA BAHÍA DE VIGO \*\*\*\*\*

Cánovas del Castillo, 24.  
Tel.: 986 226 700 [www.hotelbahia-devigo.com](http://www.hotelbahia-devigo.com)

#### NH PALACIO DE VIGO \*\*\*\*\*

Avda. García Barbón, 17-19.  
Tel.: 986 433 643 [www.nh-hotels.com](http://www.nh-hotels.com)

#### TRYP LOS GALEONES \*\*\*\*\*

Avda. de Madrid, 21.  
Tel.: 986 480 405 [www.galeones.com](http://www.galeones.com)

### AMÉRICA \*\*\*

Unique Accommodation: Hotel in the Historic Centre  
Pablo Morillo, 6.  
Tel.: 986 438 922 [www.hotelamerica-vigo.com](http://www.hotelamerica-vigo.com)

### ENSENADA \*\*\*

Alfonso XIII, 11.  
Tel.: 986 447 440 [www.ibbhotels.com](http://www.ibbhotels.com)

### IPANEMA \*\*\*

Vázquez Varela, 31-33.  
Tel.: 986 471 344 [www.hotelipanema.com](http://www.hotelipanema.com)

### MÉXICO \*\*\*

Vía Norte, 10  
Tel.: 986 431 666 [mexicohotel.com](http://mexicohotel.com)

### TRES LUCES, LAS \*\*\*

Cuba, 19-21.  
Tel.: 986 480 250 [www.hotel3lucos.com](http://www.hotel3lucos.com)

### ZENIT VIGO \*\*\*

Gran Vía, 1.  
Tel.: 986 417 255 [www.zenithoteles.com](http://www.zenithoteles.com)

### TOURIST APARTMENTS

#### IPANEMA † †

Victoria, 4.  
Tel.: 986 443 218 [www.hotelipanema.com](http://www.hotelipanema.com)

#### HUSA BAHÍA DE VIGO †

Avda. Cánovas del Castillo, 24.  
Tel.: 986 226 700 [www.hotelbahia-devigo.com](http://www.hotelbahia-devigo.com)

Further information and other accommodation at [www.turgalicia.es](http://www.turgalicia.es)

## NIGHTLIFE



Porta do Sol

Visitors to Vigo can enjoy the widest imaginable range of establishments to enjoy on a night out. There are areas with bars in the latest style for the younger generation, or others for a more mature clientele. The busiest areas are around Rosalía de Castro and Areal streets; in Portugal Square, Churruca, Alfonso XIII and the surrounding area, as well as the area of As Travesas and of course the beach of Samil, which has a lively atmosphere all year round.



University Campus

## LEISURE/BEACHES

### O VAO NAUTICAL BASE

Estación Náutica de Vigo (Punto Pasión Playa).

Tel.: 986 446 060 / 669 419 129

### CIESUB DIVING CENTRE

Paseo Valentín Paz Andrade. Bouzas.

Tel.: 986 115 431

### CINE CLUB LUMIÈRE

Doctor Cadaval 33, 4º A.

Tel.: 986 220 910

Web: [www.lumierevigo.com](http://www.lumierevigo.com)

### NAVIERA MAR DE ONS CATAMARAN CRUISES

Estación marítima da Ría s/n.

Tel.: 986 225 272

Regular connections with Moaña (every hour), Cangas (every 1/2 hour) and in summer with the Cíes Islands (National Park), although the daily limit for visitors is set at 2,200, meaning places must be reserved in advance.

### A MURALLA HORSE RIDING SCHOOL

Camiño do Monte, 33 (Castrelos).

Tel.: 986 410 454

### GOLF. Real Aero Club de Vigo (9 holes)

Avda. do Aeroporto, s/n.

Tel.: 986 486 645

Web: [www.racvigo.com](http://www.racvigo.com)

### IFEVI (VIGO TRADE FAIR INSTITUTE)

Avda. do Aeroporto, 772.

Tel.: 986 486 144 Web: [www.ifevi.es](http://www.ifevi.es)

### VIGO ROYAL YACHT CLUB

As Avenidas, s/n.

Tel.: 986 447 441

### GUIDED WALKING TOURS

Free municipal service.

Further information on 986 224 757

### TOURIST BUS SERVICE

Tel.: 986 224 757

Leaves from the Harbour. Consult other stops on the telephone information helpline. The trip costs 7.50€ for adults and 4€ for children aged 3-14. Tickets are sold on the bus.

### SPA PAZO LOS ESCUDOS HOTEL RESORT

Avda. da Atlántida, 106.

Alcabre (Santa Baia).

Tel.: 986 820 820

Web: [www.pazolosescudos.com](http://www.pazolosescudos.com)

### ENSALLE THEATRE

Rúa Chile, 15.

Tel.: 986 485 609

Performances held on Thursdays and Sundays at 9.00 p.m., Fridays and Saturdays at 10.00 p.m.

### TEMPUS AIR

Avda. do Aeroporto s/n.

Tel.: 670 505 858 / 986 268 298

Flights in light aircraft.

### VIGO QUAD

Camiño Redondos s/n.

San Andrés de Comesaña

Tel.: 680 311 125

### VIGO ZOO

A Madroa, s/n.

Tel.: 986 267 783

Web: [www.vigozoo.com](http://www.vigozoo.com)



"Barrié de la Maza" Foundation

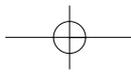


"Quiñones de León" Museum

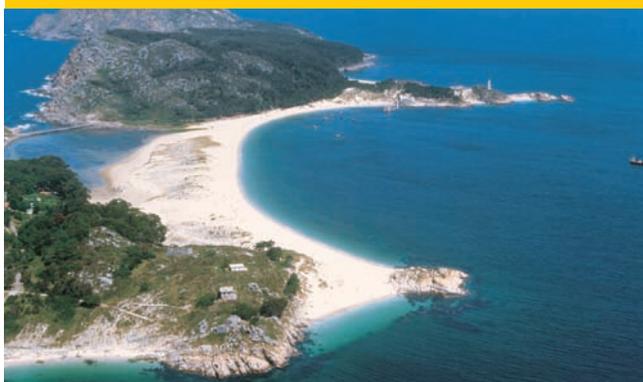
The sea plays an important role in the life of Vigo, and it is easy to access, as the region has a total of 45 beaches with fine sand and gentle waters. Samil is the most well-known beach, 1.8 kilometres long and an average of 35 metres wide, the best developed although on the outskirts of the city. Further north, closer to the city, there are smaller beaches which are still charming in their own way; these include Arganzada, O Cocho das Dornas, O Tombo do Gato, Fontes, Santa Baia, Carril and Bouzas. Further towards the interior of the estuary and the base of the mountain of A Guía are the beaches of A Punta, Lagoa, Areiño and Ríos. Other major beaches some distance from the city to the south and in open sea, are Foz, Calzoa,

Fuchiños, Fontaiña and O Vao, Vigo's second most important beach, which still preserves its original dune system and a number of archaeological remains from the Roman period; Canido, Sobreira, Portiño and others.

Facing Vigo is the archipelago of the Atlantic Islands National Park, comprising the three Cíes Islands. As it is a protected natural space without any inhabitants, it has magnificent unspoilt beaches, some of which are hidden away, such as the beach of As Margaridas. The best known is Figueiras, known as the 'German Beach' and used by nudists. Other important beaches include A Cantareira and Rodas, which is more than 1 kilometre long.



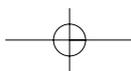
## UNIQUE CITY



Visitors to Vigo have the unique opportunity to come into contact with nature in its purest state: the Cíes Islands. These three islands are situated at the mouth of the estuary of Vigo, and form part of the Atlantic Islands National Park. They have a campsite and regular transportation during the peak season for tourists, with various trips throughout the day, although the number of visitors is limited per day and the voyage must be reserved in advance. It is the ideal location to enjoy a natural landscape with glorious unspoilt beaches. It also has a wealth of flora and fauna, particularly sea birds.



Museum of the Sea





## DON'T MISS

### REPRESENTATION OF THE RECONQUEST

Held in Constitución Square in the old town on 28 **March** to celebrate the city's fight against French troops in 1809.

### ARRIVAL OF SPRING FESTIVAL

Held on the second Sunday in **May**, with a theatrical representation of the arrival of Spring, in Constitución Square.

### FESTIVAL OF THE SANTÍSIMO CRISTO DOS AFLIXIDOS DE BOUZAS

Declared an event of tourist interest, held in the neighbourhood of Bouzas in Vigo on the third Sunday in **July**. Dates back to the year 1605, and includes the Procession of Christ, the *Regata de Faluchos* with traditional boats, and a fireworks festival.

### "PARA VIGO ME VOY" FESTIVAL

Festival of Latin music held during July and **August**, with numerous concerts by leading groups and vocalists.

### FESTIVALS OF THE CRISTO DA VITORIA

Very popular procession in which the statue of the city's patron saint is carried around the city on the first Sunday in **August** to celebrate the victory of French troops in the early nineteenth century, marking the start of Vigo's "Semana Grande" or Festival Week.

### ARE-MORE: VIGO MUSIC FESTIVAL

Held during the **last four months of the year**, with more than twenty classical music concerts from different periods, with world-famous musicians and conductors.

## information

### TOURIST OFFICES

#### MUNICIPAL

Praza do Rei, s/n. Tel.: 986 810 199  
A Pedra Tourist office. Teófilo Llorente, 5. Tel.: 986 224 757

#### XUNTA DE GALICIA

Cánovas del Castillo, 22. Tel.: 986 430 577

### GENERAL CITY INFORMATION

Tel.: 010

### PEINADOR AIRPORT

Avda. do Aeroporto, s/n. Tel.: 986 268 200  
10 km from the city centre.

### AIRPORT BUS / CITY BUSES

#### VITRASA.

Information on timetables on 986 207 474

### BUS STATION

Avda. de Madrid, s/n. Tel.: 986 373 411

### RAILWAY INFORMATION

[www.renfe.es](http://www.renfe.es)

STATION: Avenida de Madrid, 57.

INTERNATIONAL: 902 243 402

NATIONAL: 902 240 202

### TAXI SERVICE

#### RADIO TAXI HEAD OFFICE

Tel.: 986 470 000 / 986 470 033

#### RADIO TAXI SERVICES

Tel.: 986 272 829

#### RADIO TAXI VIGO

Tel.: 986 252 700 / 986 272 900 /  
986 266 377

