

Ruta Antiga

Patrimonio por descubrir, misterios por resolver, lendas por escoitar... Os catrice concellos do Xeodestino Ria de Vigo e Baixo Miño atesouran ducias de castros, unha abraiante colección de arte rupestre e os misteriosos monumentos funerarios, que son a raíz dun mundo espiritual senlleiro e excepcional en toda a península ibérica.

1. CASTRO DE SANTA TREGA

A Guarda

O castro de Santa Trega está considerado como un dos exemplos de cultura castrexa – romana máis importante do noroeste peninsular. Na actualidade sitúase como un dos lugares máis visitados de Galicia, que sorprende a quen o visita pola súa localización, con vistas ao río Miño, a Portugal e ao océano Atlántico.

2. CASTRO DE ALTO DOS CUBOS

Tui

Trátase do principal enclave da cultura castrexa nas terras de Tui, que foi decaendo posteriormente en favor do asentamento romano de Tude. O propio topónimo “Cabeza” ou “Alto” fai referencia directa a este carácter do lugar, dende onde se pode contemplar unha impresionante panorámica do val do Miño.

3. PETRÓGLIFOS DO MONTE TETÓN

Tomíño

O monte Tetón, na parroquia tomiñesa

Ancient Route

Heritage to be discovered, mysteries to be solved, legends to be listened... The fourteen municipalities of the tourist geo-destination Ria de Vigo and Baixo Miño hoard dozens of ancient fortifications named castros, an astonishing collection of rock art and mysterious burial monuments, which constitute the roots of a unique and outstanding world within the Iberian peninsula.

1. SANTA TREGA CASTRO

In A Guarda

The Santa Trega castro is considered one of the most important examples of the Castro and Roman Culture in the North-western Iberian Peninsula. Nowadays constitutes one of the most visited Galician sights, surprising the visitors with the views to the Miño River, Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean.

2. ALTO DOS CUBOS CASTRO

In Tui

It is the main Castro culture settlement in the municipality of Tui, that later decayed in favour of the Roman settlement of Tude. Its name describes its situation since “alto” in Galician means “high” referring to the elevated position of this settlement that pictures an amazing panoramic view of the Miño valley.

3. TETÓN MOUNTAIN PETROGLYPHS

In Tomíño

The Tetón Mountain, in the neighbour-

hood of Tebra, has one of the most important rock art collections of southern Europe, with around 200 stone engravings from the Bronze Age.

4. SEIXAL ROMAN SALTWORKS

In A Guarda

Out of all the Roman saltworks sited in the Atlantic coast, the one in A Guarda contains the most extraordinary concentration of salt pans. The Seixal Roman and Camposancos Pre-historic saltworks constitute the largest complex of sea salt exploitation in all the Roman Empire that has been documented for the moment.

5. PENEDA CASTRO

In Redondela

The Peneda Mountain is considered one of the most characteristic places of the outskirts of the ria de Vigo estuary. From the viewpoint, below its old cork oak, the estuary is sought from its formation in the mouth of the Verdugo river to the Rande bridge closer to the sea and with the Cíes Islands at the Atlantic ocean.

6. AMOEDO PETROGLYPHS

In Pazos de Borbén

Some of the most spectacular archeologic sites are placed in Galicia. Its quantity of petroglyphs and the variety and quality of its engravings, locate Amoedo in an outstanding area of the Iberian rock art.

7. MONTE DA CIDADE. A PONTE DOS MOUROS

Fornelos de Montes

O Monte da Cidade ten numerosos elementos patrimoniais datados de distintas épocas. Como resto arqueolóxico máis importante existe un castro da idade de ferro. Neste lugar máxico, dun xeito que descoñecemos polo de agora, produciuse unha sorte de simbiose cultural entre arquitecturas e espazos ao longo dos séculos que non é doada de explicar.

Ruta Medieval

Os romanos déronlle o nome de **Gallicia** ao noroeste peninsular. No ano 409, os suevos atravesan o Pireneo e asolan a península, establecendo na provincia de Gallaecia o primeiro reino de Europa que, despois da súa decadencia, e xa co dominio do rei visigodo Witiza, fixa a corte en Tui (694-702). O río Miño convértese en fronteira comercial ou militar e, nos séculos sucesivos, será o escenario de numerosas loitas feudais, onde a casa máis nobre e poderosa do sur de Galicia, os Soutomaior, marcaría a historia de todo o territorio.

1. CATEDRAL DE TUI

A catedral de Tui está considerada a maior fortificación medieval de Galicia. Conserva o claustro máis grande da actualidade e conta coa primeira portada gótica da península ibérica. A súa situación, nun punto elevado da fronteira con Portugal, determina o seu uso.

2. MOSTEIRO DE SANTA MARÍA DE OIA

Santa María de Oia é unha das xoias que a herdanza cisterciense deixou en Galicia e representa o único mosteiro da orde situado a carón do mar. A súa comunidade monástica foi a de maior importancia da diocese de Tui.

3. ILLA DE SAN SIMÓN

Redondela

Durante a Idade Media, San Simón e

toda a ría de Vigo foron fonte de inspiración dos principais trabadores da época. A cantiga de amigo de Meendinho, ambientada na devandita illa, considérase unha das xoias máis importantes da lírica galego-portuguesa do século XIII.

4. CASTELO DE SOUTOMAIOR

Na actualidade, o castelo de Soutomaior constitúe unha das fortalezas máis emblemáticas de Galicia que se conservan en pé mantendo parte do seu estado orixinal. A finais do último terzo do século XV é cando o castelo consegue o seu máximo esplendor, coa figura de Pedro Álvarez de Soutomaior, máis coñecido como Pedro Madruga.

5. FORTALEZA DE MONTERREAL

Baiona

Metade fortaleza medieval, metade pazo galego, é unha das máis grandes que se conservan en toda España. Foi aquí tamén onde, o 1 de marzo de 1493, atracou unha das carabelas da expedición que Cristovo Colón capitaneara cara ás Indias. Trátase da Pinta, coa que chegou a noticia do descubrimento de América.

6. PONTE MEDIEVAL DA RAMALLOSA

Nigrán

Construída sobre o que na súa orixe foi a calzada romana Via XX, este tipo de pontes transformaron o territo-

rio entre os séculos XII e o XIII, porque facilitaron o comercio e o paso da peregrinación cara a Santiago de Compostela.

Medieval Route

The Romans named the North-western area of the Iberian Peninsula as Gallaecia. In 409, the Suevi cross the Pyrenees mountains and invade the Iberian peninsula, establishing the first European kingdom in the former Roman province of Gallaecia. Centuries later, after its decline and during the reign of the Visigoth king Witiza, the royal court was settled in Tui (694-702). The Miño river turned into a trade or military border and during the following centuries it would become stage of several feudal wars. In this context, the most noble and powerful royal house in southern Galicia, the Soutomaior family, would determine the history of the entire region.

1. TUI CATHEDRAL

The Cathedral of Tui is considered the largest medieval fortification in Galicia. It preserves the biggest claustrom in current days and the first gothic facade in the Iberian peninsula. The place that it is sited determined its use since it was in an elevated point by the border with Portugal.

2. SANTA MARÍA DE OIA MONASTERY

Santa María de Oia is one of the jewels that the Cistercian heritage preserved in Galicia and represents the only monastery of this order placed by the sea. Its monastic community became the most important one in the Tui dioceses.

3. SAN SIMÓN ISLAND

in Redondela

Built on top of the Via XX Roman road, this type of bridges transformed the territory during the 12th and 13th century, due to the fact that they enabled the commerce and the pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela.

4. SOUTOMAIOR CASTLE

At present, Soutomaior castle constitutes one of the most emblematic forts in Galicia that is preserved maintaining part of its original building. The castle reached its maximum splendour towards the last years of the 15th century, ruled by Pedro Álvarez de Soutomaior, known as Pedro Madruga.

5. MONTERREAL FORT

in Baiona

Formed by half a Medieval fort and half a Galician style palace known as pazo, it is one of the largest forts that are preserved in all the Spanish territory. Another important event that took place here was the arrival of the Pinta caravel the 1st March 1493 that had departed for the expedition to the East Indies captained by Christopher Columbus.

6. RAMALLOSA MEDIEVAL BRIDGE

in Nigrán

Constructed over what was originally the Roman Via XX, this type of bridges transformed the territory between the 12th and 13th centuries, due to the fact that they facilitated trade and pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela.

Ruta Moderna

A chegada por Baiona da noticia do descubrimento de América marcou o principio dun horizonte que transformou o territorio. O comercio, fortalecido coa Unión ibérica (1580-1640), converte a Tui, Baiona ou Redondela en importantes centros económicos con Portugal, e de escala estratéxica cara ao Atlántico. Os contactos facilitaron a chegada de novos produtos e, tamén, a necesidade de fortificárense para a defensa dos ataques ingleses e holandeses ou o control na fronteira do río Miño.

1. PAZO DE GONDOMAR

A situación estratéxica de Gondomar, no tramo da importante vía medieval e da Idade Moderna, entre Tui, cidade episcopal, e Baiona, vila de reguengo e, daquela, principal porto do sur de Galicia, explica o rico patrimonio material e inmaterial de toda esta zona do Val Miñor. O Pazo de Gondomar, a cabalo entre unha edificación señorial e unha fortificación militar, representa, ao longo da súa transformación, as diferentes etapas históricas desde a súa construción entre o século XIV e XV.

2. MUÍÑOS DO FOLÓN E DO PICÓN

O Rosal

Nunha contorna dunha gran beleza paisaxística atópanse un total de 57 muíños entre os do Folón e os do Picón. Foron construídos nos séculos XVIII e XIX, aínda que xa existen referencias no século XVII. Coa implan-

Modern Route

The announcement of the discovery of America that arrived to Baiona came along the creation of a new horizon and a change in the territory. The trade, strengthened with the Iberian Union (1580-1640), turned Tui, Baiona and Redondela into important economic centres with Portugal and strategic connections towards the Atlantic Ocean. These connections facilitated the arrival of new products and also the need of becoming stronger for defending from the English and Dutch attacks and for the control of the border with the Miño River.

1. GONDOMAR PAZO PALACE

The strategic point of Gondomar in-between the important medieval and modern age path that connected the episcopal city of Tui and the royal town of Baiona, which was the main port of Southern Galicia at that time, explains the rich tangible and intangible heritage sites of all this area called Val Miñor. The Gondomar pazo, between a feudal building and a military fortification, represents the different historical stages from its construction between the 14th and 15th century, along all its alterations.

2. FOLÓN AND PICÓN WATERMILLS

in O Rosal

An outstanding natural area hides a total number of 57 watermills between the Folón and Picón watermills. They were built during the 18th and 19th

century, although there have been found references of their existence in the 17th century. After the implementation and increase of corn plantations in the area, the production of the watermills raises to the point of creating one of the most important ethnographic collections in Europe.

3. MOS PAZO PALACE

Located close to the ancient Roman path that joined Bracara Augusta with Tui and Santiago de Compostela, the Mos pazo belonged to the powerful Soutomaior Household. The building was the residence of the Marquises of Mos, title given by the King Charles II to Gabriel Sarmiento of Soutomaior during the 17th century, until it was set on fire and demolished by the French troops at the beginning of the 19th century.

4. SAN LORENZO FORT

in Goián

The story of its constitution is linked to the neighbour fort of Goian, built along the other ones through the Baixo Miño area to defend the border with Portugal. The several war situations created one of the most complex defensive systems in the Iberian peninsula, both because of the number of buildings that were integrated in it (six forts in the Galician border and three in the Portuguese border) and because of the typological differences.

5. MUÍÑOS DE FREAZA

Fornelos de Montes

Álvaro Cunqueiro definiu Galicia como “o país dos mil ríos”, cada un

deles cos seus diferentes muíños, elementos primordiais do patrimonio etnográfico e testemuñas mudas dunha intensa vida social arredor da que se teceron historias, cantares, ditos populares, danzas etc. O lugar forma parte da Senda da Fraga do Barragán (xunto a Pazos de Borbén) e atópase moi preto do Monte da Cidade, asentamento histórico que garda multitude de segredos.

6. CONVENTO DAS DOMINICAS

Baiona

Este edificio levantouse no século XVI, como moitas outras casas nobres e relixiosas no século posterior ao descubrimento de América, que tanta transcendencia tivo para Baiona e o sur de Galicia. Nel establecéronse as monxas de clausura da orde das dominicas e forma parte dos edificios máis emblemáticos do conxunto histórico de Baiona.

7. FREAZA WATERMILLS

in Fornelos de Montes

The writer Álvaro Cunqueiro defined Galicia as “the thousand rivers country”, each one of them with different watermills along its riverside, which constitute key elements of the ethnographic heritage and witnesses of an intense social life where stories, songs, sayings and dances were created. The watermills are placed in the Senda da Fraga do Barragán path just by Pazos de Borbén town, very close to the Monte da Cidade, a historical site that holds many hidden treasures.

8. DOMINICAN SISTERS CONVENT

in Baiona

This convent was built in the 16th century, as other nobility and religious buildings, after the discovery of America that had a great transcendence in Baiona and Southern Galicia. Cloistered nuns from the Dominican order settled at the convent that is one of the most emblematic buildings of the historical town of Baiona.

Ruta Contemporánea

O período contemporáneo inaugúrase no sur de Galicia coas batallas e os asedios protagonizados polos franceses. Estes episodios anuncian as importantes transformacións sociais, económicas e científicas que sacudirán a rexión. Nacerán os concellos –Tui perde a condición de capital de provincia do Reino de Galicia en 1883–, xurdirá un novo modelo urbanístico e de xestión do espazo público, modernizaranse as infraestruturas viarias e apreciarase unha transformación industrial do territorio. A intensa emigración cara a América propicia un transvasamento cultural que se verá representado na característica arquitectura indiana.

1. TEMPLO VOTIVO DO MAR

IN PANXÓN

Nigrán

Foi construído entre 1932 e 1937 e consagrado á Virxe do Carme, a patroa do mar. Deseñado polo arquitecto porriñés Antonio Palacios, autor dalgúns dos edificios máis senlleiros do centro de Madrid do século XX, inspírouse no arco visigótico da desaparecida igrexa parroquial de San Xoán de Panxón, situado xusto en fronte do templo.

2. PONTE INTERNACIONAL DE TUI

Inaugurada en 1886, a Ponte Internacional entre Tui e Valença supuxo un grande avance na comunicación co país veciño. A súa maior singula-

ridade técnica radica no triplo uso, para tráfico rodado, ferroviario e peonil, unha característica pouco común nesta época.

3. CONCELLO DO PORRIÑO

O edificio do Concello do Porriño (1919-1924) constitúe a obra máis importante de Antonio Palacios na súa vila natal. Este proxecto debou ter un significado especial para o arquitecto, xa que, ademais de concretar por primeira vez unha arquitectura de raíces galegas, foi unha obra dedicada á súa nai.

4. VIADUTO DE REDONDELA

A vila de Redondela conta con dúas xoias arquitectónicas ferroviarias do século XIX, as coñecidas como as pontes de Madrid e de Pontevedra. A primeira, a máis antiga e longa, foi inaugurada en 1876. Combinou a técnica vangardista do ferro forxado e a tradicional cantería dos alcerces sobre os que descansa toda a estrutura.

5. CENTRO CULTURAL DA GUARDA

O Centro Cultural da Guarda é un dos edificios máis emblemáticos da vila e pertence ao estilo colonial ou indiano. Este tipo de edificacións caracterízase polo emprego de cantería, azulexo e forxa, con elementos importados do continente americano aplicados ás tipoloxías autóctonas, polo que adquiren un estilo singular e moi persoal.

Contemporary Route

The contemporary era has its start in Southern Galicia with battles and sieges led by the French. These episodes announce the important social, economic and scientific transformations that will shake the region. New administrative divisions named concellos will be born in this era, after Tui loses the condition of capital city of one of the provinces in the Galician Kingdom in 1883. Furthermore, new urbanistic and public space management models will be created, traffic facilities will be modernized, and an industrial transformation will be appreciated. The intense emigration to America will favour the cultural transfer that will be showed at the Indiano style architecture.

1. THE SEA VOTIVE TEMPLE

IN PANXÓN

in Nigrán

It was built between 1932 and 1937 and consecrated to the Virgin Carmel, patron saint of the sea. It was designed by the architect Antonio Palacios from the nearby town of Porriño, author of some of the 20th century most iconic buildings in Madrid. Palacios took inspiration from the Visigoth arch of the former Saint John church of Panxón, sited just in front of the current temple.

2. INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE OF TUI

Opened in 1886, the International Bridge between Tui and Valença meant a great advance for the commu-

nications with the neighbour country. Its technical singularity is constituted by its triple use for road, rail and pedestrian traffic, a unique feature for that era.

3. PORRIÑO CITY HALL

The City Hall building of Porriño (1919-1924) is the most important creation of Antonio Palacios in his hometown. This project must have had some special meaning for the architect, not only because it is his first Galician style architecture, but also because it was dedicated to his mother.

4. REDONDELA VIADUCT

The town of Redondela counts with two architectonic jewels from the 20th century, known as the bridges of Madrid and Pontevedra. The first bridge, the most ancient and long one, was first opened in 1876. It combined the avant-garde technique of forged steel and the traditional masonry of the piers that support the structure.

5. A GUARDA CULTURAL CENTRE

The Cultural Centre in A Guarda is one of the most emblematic buildings in town and it is catalogued as colonial and Indiano style. This type of building is characterized by the use of masonry, tiles and forge, with imported elements from the American continent and applied to local typologies, which provides a very unique and personal style.

6. FARO SILLEIRO

Baiona

En 1866, inaugurouse este faro situado no cabo Silleiro, ao nivel do mar. En 1924, inaugurouse o novo edificio que albergaría o faro a 85 metros no alto da montaña, tal e como o vemos na actualidade.

7. PONTE SAMPAIO

Soutomaior

Atravésana o Camiño Portugués a Santiago de Compostela e a Vía Romana XIX, que unia Bracara Augusta (Braga) e Lucus Augusti (Lugo). Foi escenario e testemuña da última batalla en Galicia contra o exército de Napoleón, durante a Guerra da Independencia, en xuño de 1809.

8. SILLEIRO LIGHTHOUSE

in Baiona

The lighthouse sited in cape Silleiro was opened in 1866 at the sea level. In 1924, the new lighthouse was opened in a building that was placed on top of the hill, at 85 metres from the sea level, which constitutes the one that can be visited nowadays.

9. PONTE SAMPAIO

in Soutomaior

The Portuguese Saint James’ way and the Roman road Via XIX, which connected Bracara Augusta (Braga) and Lucus Augusti (Lugo), pass through the bridge. Furthermore, it was witness and setting of the last battle in Galicia against Napoleon’s army during the Independence war in June 1809.

