

EXPERIENCE

Emotions galore

RÍAS BAIXAS CULTURE



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Discover what we were, experience who we are

RÍAS BAIXAS CULTURE

The **Rías Baixas** are synonymous with **culture**. Every city, every town, every street and corner offers the visitor something unique. We recommend a journey back to our origins, soaking up our history, from prehistoric settlements to festivals, museums, “pazos” (manors) or 17th century stately homes.

They are guaranteed to stir the emotions: **feel the Rías Baixas.**

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Cultural Richness

Markets, pazos, castles, museums, pilgrimages, "cruceiros" (stone crosses), town centres, shrines, castros (hillforts), temples... There is an abundance of history and culture to discover in the Rías Baixas, and all of these places form a part of our own culture and our way of understanding life. We have grown up among them, listened to stories, legends and tales about them, and they have given us invaluable wisdom.

Would you like to come and see them?



1 CATOIRA

Romería vikinga

Catoira: this is where, at the beginning of the 9th century, the Vikings began invading Galicia in search of gold in Compostela. Today, more than a thousand years later, this town holds its Viking landing festival, commemorating the brave defence of its people against successive invasions, following orders from Santiago. This festival has been declared of International Tourist Interest. **How to get there:** 42.676495 -8.726053



2 VILAGARCÍA DE AROUSA

Fiesta de San Roque. Fiesta del Agua

The 16 August is the most important day of the festivities to celebrate the town's patron saint. This was a solemnly religious act up until 1978, when it was livened up by brass band music, and when a suffocating heat wave encouraged local residents to throw water over participants. This is how the renowned Villagarcía water festival was born. The festival was declared of National Tourist Interest in 2006. **How to get there:** 42.594174 -8.760690

3 VILANOVA DE AROUSA

Casa-Museo Valle-Inclán

In a building consistent with manor house architecture lies the house where Ramón José Simón del Valle Peña, better known as Ramón M^º del Valle-Inclán, was born. This house was declared a National Historic-Artistic Monument. The house museum is open to visitors, with a permanent exhibition dedicated to Valle-Inclán's life and works. **How to get there:** 42.562885 -8.827448





4 ILLA DE AROUSA

Centro de interpretación de la conserva

The building that was home to the old Goday factory, the first industrialised canning plant in Galicia, today houses the Illa de Arousa's canning industry interpretation centre. The building, which was restored between 2000 and 2006 by Manuel Gallego Jorroto, is quite unique, and nearby we can also find the old "muelle" de Pau (jetty). The permanent exhibition displays the production processes of a 19th century canning plant.

How to get there: 42.564275 -8.874290



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Casa-Museo Ramón Cabanillas

The Ramón Cabanillas House Museum, where the so-called “pure-bred poet” was born, is a small seaside house in the heart of the Fefiñáns quarter. Here we can see different ambiances, influences, testimonies, objects and a wide range of curios that remember the most important Galician poet of “As Irmandades da Fala” (“Brotherhood of the Language”).

How to get there: 42.518261 -8.814399

Muíño das mareas a Seca

Built in 1662 by don Gonzalo de Valladares, Viscount of Fefiñáns, this 50-metre long mill lies at the inlet of Cambados, exploiting the tidal flow to operate its four millstones. After its refurbishment, only the mill was preserved as part of a museum network to keep the cultural and popular legacy of the Rías Baixas alive. **How to get there:** 42.525414 -8.817028

Casa-Museo del Pescador

Cambados is a town with a distinct seafaring tradition, where 2000 inhabitants live off the sea and with more than 400 fishing vessels. This museum honours them. Typical of seaside architecture, it lies in the neighbourhood of Santo Tomé and reveals the life and ways of Galician fishermen. The best way to find out about how a seafaring people lived then and now. **How to get there:** 42.509415 -8.816438

Museo etnográfico e do viño

The ethnographic museum was the first in Galicia, and one of the first in Spain, devoted to wine. It occupies an old rectory, and allows visitors to discover the different historical stages, from early winemaking more than 2000 years ago to the present day. **How to get there:** 42.511772 -8.808547



6 MEAÑO

Centro de interpretación da muller labrega

It was the women farm workers who were responsible for supporting Galician families with their work in the fields and at home. This interpretation centre is dedicated to them and their incredible hard work. It occupies the Pazo de Lis manor house and boasts an excellent newspaper archive and a permanent exhibition with an extensive range of tools used by the women farm workers to carry out their chores. **How to get there:** 42.442627 -8.782315

7 O GROVE

Centro de interpretación da salazón

Punta Moreiras, opposite Porto Meloxo, has always been an important location for the sardine salting industry. This is why the Salting Interpretation Centre is located here. Visitors can enjoy a tour of the old restored salting factories. Visitors can enjoy a tour of two old salting factories which have been restored. The older of the two, refurbished with all of the elements necessary for salting and preserving sardines, is open to the public permanently. The other building, which was a warehouse as well as a salting factory, dates back to 1931, and has its own jetty. This recreation gives us an insight into the life of fishermen at that time. **How to get there:** 42.485840 -8.889884





Centro de interpretación de la naturaleza Siradella

Situated at the peak of Mount Siradella, with a mosaic of different coastal ecosystems at our feet, it forms a landscape of outstanding beauty.

Publicly owned and attached to the Regional Ministry for the Environment, since 1994 it has been known as the Protected Nature Reserve "Lima-O Grove, A Lanzada, Punt Carreirón and Laguna Bodeira Intertidal Complex". **How to get there:** 42.470078 -8.880442

Acuario de O Grove

Since its inauguration, the Aquarium Galicia has had a clear mission in mind: to show the biological and ecological wealth of Galicia's seas and demonstrate the intimate relationship between the sea and mankind in these lands, as well as the conservation of marine heritage. Unmissable. **How to get there:** 42.483833 -8.891083



8 SANXENXO

Centro de interpretación As Telleiras

As Telleiras Interpretation Centre occupies an old factory where tiles and bricks were manufactured using traditional methods. Having been restored, with the aim of preserving its structure as an industrial building as well as the old granite kilns where the clay was fired, we can observe the combination of the activities of man and nature. The centre pays a deserved tribute to those craftsmen. **How to get there:** 42.446489 -8.832085

9 POIO

Casa-Museo de Cristóbal Colón

In Porto Santo, this house, known as “A Casa da Cruz”, can be found opposite the shipyard where the Santa María, also called “The Galician” is said to have been built, one of those which sailed to the Indies in 1492.

In this house, converted into a museum, we can see documents from the time, which are proof of the existence of a family of sailors whose surname was Columbus, as well as the inscription on the stone cross at the foot of the door of “A Casa da Cruz”, which reads “Juan Colón R” 1490. Columbus’ Galician origins are open to debate... **How to get there:** 42.430279 -8.658032





Museo del Monasterio de Poio

The Poio Monastery Museum has four exhibition rooms. A tour of the museum must include a visit to the old refectory (dining-room) and the convent's old stable, hosting a collection of miniature books and paintings. The largest raised granary in Galicia can be found in the grounds of Poio's monastery. It dates back to the 18th century. **How to get there:** 42.446201 -8.685203

Centro arqueológico de A Caeira

The archaeological area of A Caeira displays some of the most relevant pieces of rock art, along a path that leads up mount Tomba. The site is made up of more than twenty engravings and petroglyphs, including the Laxe das Lebres (Hare Stone) and the Pedra Grande (Large Stone) of Montecelo, declared a National Monument. **How to get there:** 42.434047 -8.658780



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Museo de Pontevedra

The Pontevedra Museum opened in 1929 with the aim of promoting knowledge of Galician culture in its different forms throughout history. It originally occupied a fine building dating back to 1760 known as Castro Monteagudo. **How to get there:** 42.432626 -8.643051

The Museum was later extended to other buildings:

- The **García Flórez** building, dating back to the 18th century, built by Antonio García Estévez and his wife Tomasa Suárez Flórez, which has a porch with three-arch porticos and robust columns on its front façade. Inside we find examples of jet trinkets, engravings, religious sculpture, a traditional Galician kitchen as well as Admiral Méndez Núñez's office and a reproduction of the chamber of the frigate Numancia. **How to get there:** 42.880493 -8.542557
- The **Sarmiento** building, which dates back to the 18th century, and was the school headquarters of the Society of Jesus. Today, its rooms exhibit archaeological pieces from prehistoric times up until the Roman age, as well as Sánchez Mesas-Fernández de Tejada's legacy of contemporary and Oriental and Eastern art. **How to get there:** 42.432948 -8.642733
- The **Fernández López** building, which mainly exhibits 19th and 20th century paintings. It occupies numbers 8 and 10 Pasantería street. During its refurbishment and extension, arches on semi-columns from the Manor House belonging to the Marquises of Leis de Campolongo were installed. **How to get there:** 42.432096 -8.643378
- The **ruins of Santo Domingo** also form a part of the Museum. They are one of the most important historical and artistic elements in the city of Pontevedra, although they lie outside the old quarter. The remains of this former convent, founded in 1281 by the Dominican Order, date back to the 14th and 15th centuries, and it was abandoned after Mendizábal's disentailment law in 1834. It currently preserves only the main chapel and the side chapels of the apse. **How to get there:** 42.431301 -8.646951
- The **Sexto Edificio** is a new addition to the museum, an 10,000 m² extension set aside for temporary and permanent exhibitions, restoration workshops and an auditorium that can seat 250 people. Visitors can enjoy a total of 23 exhibition rooms and discover more about the evolution of Galician art from the Gothic to the present day, as well as some of the best artworks from other regions of Spain, from Goya's day up until the 20th century. **How to get there:** 42.433535 -8.641858



Feira Franca

The Feira Franca is based on a privilege granted to the city by King Henry IV in 1467 to hold a tax-free market, and it was held up until the end of the 16th century. In its commemoration, Pontevedra returns to the Middle Ages, its emblematic squares and streets are decorated and local residents and visitors dress up in medieval clothing for the occasion. In 2013 it was recognised as being of Special Tourist Interest in Galicia.

How to get there: 42.432091 -8.647336

Fiesta de San Benitiño de Lérez

This festival is dedicated to San Benitiño de Lérez, venerated as the Galician saint who performed the most miracles. He is famous for his powers to cure all kinds of skin infections. Every 21 March and 11 July, the Monastery of San Salvador de Lérez receives the visit of thousands of worshippers who come to a pilgrimage which combines gastronomy, popular tradition and faith in miracles. The festival was declared of Special Tourist Interest in Galicia in 1998. **How to get there:** 42.449292 -8.632619



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11 VILA DE CRUCES

Casa-Museo Fundación a Solaina de Piloño

This old country house, restored thanks to the initiative of the painter Paco Lareo (among others), houses an important collection of works by artists from the region of Deza, among them, can be found Laxeiro, Colmeiro, Sucasas and other renowned European and American artists. **How to get there:** 42.798172 -8.25907

Museo de la minería y poblado de Fontao

For many years, mining activity in Fontao gave a huge boost to the national economy, wolframite being the star product of Spanish exports. Mining went on for almost 100 years here, making this centre a part of the Rías Baixas' hugely important cultural whole. **How to get there:** 42.759083 -8.229352



Museo etnográfico - Fundación Xosé Neira Vilas

The Xosé Neira Vilas Foundation lies in the parish of Gres, where the narrator, essayist, journalist and poet Xosé Neira Vilas was born, lived and died. It has a cultural centre, a library, an ethnographic museum and an events hall. **How to get there:** 42.794140 -8.168400

Museo da Marioneta

A museum designed to spark visitors' interest in the world of puppets, it has more than 400 items from the five continents. A treat for the youngest among us.

How to get there: 42.659374 -8.110255

Museo etnográfico Casa do Patrón

This 2000 m² exhibition space set in the rural environment displays more than 4500 pieces, implements and true symbols of Galicia's tradition and history in the last three centuries. The Casa do Patrón ethnographic museum is made up of three large buildings with 13 theme-based rooms. **How to get there:** 42.608914 -8.132012



Museo municipal Ramón María Aller Ulloa

This 19th century building belonged to the priest and wise astronomer Ramón María Aller Ulloa, becoming Galicia's first Astronomical Observatory. Today, this museum honours his name and displays some of the furniture and personal belongings he used to carry out his work. It is also home to 37 works by the painter Laxeiro. **How to get there:** 42.661209 -8.113330

13

RODEIRO

Centro cultural municipal Manuel Lamazares

This cultural centre began its life as a library. It currently holds different artworks, archaeological remains found in the area, traditional craftwork and more than 47 paintings donated by the painter José Luis Vázquez Vázquez, known as Vila-Seca.

How to get there: 42.649254 -7.945200

14

A ESTRADA

Museo do pobo estradense Manuel Reimóndez Portela

Manuel Reimóndez Portela was a doctor and poet from A Estrada. The cultural legacy he left is invaluable, and it is only right that the museum bears his name. It is home to some of Castelao's personal memorabilia, recreations of the 20th century classroom, and a collection of more than 100 woodworking tools. **How to get there:** 42.687611 -8.486212



MOME. Museo de la madera

The museum of wood and furniture aims to teach visitors how wood is processed, from harvesting to furniture-making. It gives us an insight into the sector's development, showing how tools and facilities have evolved. **How to get there:** 42.688557 -8.486341

Entroido dos Xenerais da Ulla

The origin of this carnival dates back to the year 1875, when a carnival "comparsa", or entourage, was formed for the first time in the parish of Oca. This famous "entroido" (carnival) is held in the boroughs through which the River Ulla runs, a total of 33 areas belonging to 8 different boroughs, 3 of which are in the province of Pontevedra. Tradition clashes dialectically with the amazing costumes, leading this carnival to be declared of Special Tourist Interest in Galicia in 2013. **How to get there:** 42.691330 -8.490815

15 VALGA

Museo Bella Otero

“La Bella Otero” was a dancer, singer, actress and courtesan in France during the “Belle Époque”. This interpretation centre is dedicated to the unique and worldwide renowned performer. Her love for her native village was reflected in her will, in which she left her inheritance to Valga’s most underprivileged, which despite the large fortune she amassed at one time amounted to 609 francs. **How to get there:** 42.699310 -8.648561

Belén artesanal en movimiento

This is one of Galicia’s most spectacular nativity scenes, on account of its size, with more than 3000 figures in a 250m² space. It is hand-crafted but also relies on modern technology to animate the 300 figures, and operate the water pumps and lighting. It was declared of Special Tourist Interest in Galicia in 2013. **How to get there:** 42.705303 -8.672937



16 CALDAS DE REIS

Aula de naturaleza

The Nature Classroom is located on the ground floor of a modern building in an area of Caldas de Reis comprising the park and gardens and hundred-year-old “Carballeira” (oak wood). It was declared a Cultural Heritage Site for the quality and diversity of tree species from all over the world. The Centre has a library which specialises in environmental topics, an exhibition on natural heritage, interactive games, routes, etc. **How to get there:** 42.604010 -8.640913



17 FORCAREI

Museo etnográfico Terra de Montes

The Terra de Montes Ethnographic Museum is to be found in an old house, typical of Galicia in its day, and it aims to prevent us from forgetting our ancestors' heritage. Various rooms hold displays of utensils used by postal workers, blacksmiths, etc. It also has a permanent exhibition with more than 700 objects representing daily life and traditional trades. **How to get there:** 42.533333 -8.300668

18 MEIS

Semana Santa de Paradela

Holy Week in Paradela is one of the most interesting celebrations of its kind throughout the Rías. Each year, it celebrates the event with great realism, as it re-enacts the biblical account of the Passion of Christ. The origins of this celebration date back to the 16th and 17th centuries, with the theatrical performance of the Gospel. After the 1940s, it grew in popularity and in the 1990s the wardrobe was renewed, the texts improved and special attention given to the processions and the Vía Crucis (Stations of the Cross). Highly recommended. **How to get there:** 42.545322 -8.721087

19 PONTE CALDELAS

Centro arqueológico de Tourón

The Tourón Archaeological centre is a perfect gateway to an in-depth understanding of the archaeological wealth of one of Galicia's most unique open-air rock art complexes. It also contains an exhibition on Neolithic landscapes and settlements. **How to get there:** 42.405542 -8.525322





20 VILABOA

Carnaval de Cobres

The origin of this carnival dates back to the early 18th century, keeping alive cultural heritage with the passing of time and evolving into one of Galicia's most attractive and spectacular carnivals. Its uniqueness comes from tradition as well as the colour of the costumes and the organised activities. **How to get there:** 42.323761 -8.656574



21 MARÍN

Museo municipal Manuel Torres

Manuel Torres was a well-known satirical painter born in Marín. Nationally and internationally renowned, in 1992 the museum which honours him was opened after he donated 77 of his works. It is also used for different cultural activities. **How to get there:** 42.393181 -8.699521

Fiesta de San Miguel y Danza de las Espadas

Its origins date back to the middle of the 17th century, when the brotherhood of San Miguel, patron saint of mariners, was created. This ancestral dance began as a musical tribute to the saint to give thanks for abundant catches and to pray to be kept safe at sea. This tradition has been perpetuated to this day to become a religious and cultural festival in Marín. It was finally declared of Special Tourist Interest in Galicia in 2010. **How to get there:** 42.393021 -8.701712



Museo Massó

The museum's history can be traced back to 1816, when the industrialist Salvador Massó Palau came to Bueu and set up a salting factory. The old factory now houses the museum and a marine library which has a collection of early human cultural elements, archaeological remains, ethnographic material from the marine world, early cans and manufacturing systems, etc. **How to get there:** 42.326900 -8.785303

Aula de naturaleza del cabo Udra

Located in a protected area of cape Udra and belonging to Red Natura 2000 (Nature Network 2000), it was declared a Site of Community Importance. The centre, whose aim is to rediscover cape Udra's natural, cultural, marine and land resources, was awarded the Blue Flag for its work regarding environmental education on coastal systems and sustainable development, highlighting the biological value of the area. **How to get there:** 42.340465 -8.832843

Danzas ancestrais de Cangas

The ancestral dances in Cangas relate to the state of the soul and sentiments of appreciation. As the years have gone by, and the tradition upheld, these dances have been declared of Special Tourist Interest in Galicia and are a big draw for tourists. Here are some of them:

Dance of San Sebastián de Aldán – 20 January: On the feast day of San Sebastián, this dance is performed by “galáns” (male dancers) and “damas” (female dancers), dressed in colourful traditional costumes. **How to get there:** 42.279076 -8.816094

Dance of San Roque de Hío – 16 August: Its origins can be traced back to the 16th century. The festivities take place in beautiful natural surroundings with spectacular views of the ría. **How to get there:** 42.270049 -8.829390

Dance and Contra Dance of Darbo – 8 September: This dance originated in the 16th century to give thanks to Our Lady, and was performed by the nobility. It is now one of the most well-known for its colour and spectacle. **How to get there:** 42.262726 -8.801817

Semana Santa de Cangas

One of the most spectacular for its fervour, realism and marine tradition. Visitors can enjoy watching colourful processions where worshipers carry images of Christ, showing the true sentiment of a devout seafaring town. **How to get there:** 42.264159 -8.785155

Museo das Carreiras

This museum is in fact an open air ethnographic park. It demonstrates and explains the craftsmanship involved in making the thread, rope and lines used by fishermen. **How to get there:** 42.284435 -8.720358

Fiesta de San Martiño

Declared of Special Tourist Interest in Galicia in 2013, and celebrated every 11 November since the 12th century, on this day Moaña becomes the epicentre of the region, its normal tranquillity transformed into an explosion of joy. **How to get there:** 42.285358 -8.748932

Centro de interpretación de la batalla y del patrimonio de Rande. MEIRANDE

The Vigo ría jealously guards important secrets and countless wealth and treasures. Not only does the centre show us possible archaeological and cultural treasures from the time of the Battle of Rande, but also part of Rande's industrial and historical heritage. All in a perfect setting, with views of the Rande bridge in the heart of the San Simón cove.

How to get there: 42.285126 -8.656155

Corpus Christi de Redondela – Fiesta de la Coca

Culture and tradition, the religious and the pagan, dance and procession, the Virgin A Gabacha and the coca (a mythical dragon-like figure) are contrasts which make up the unique and emblematic Corpus Christi celebration in Redondela. The feast of Corpus Christi has been celebrated here since 1482. Legend has it that one day, during the Corpus Christi procession, the coca (a mythical dragon-like figure), which lived in the sea of San Simón, appeared. It devoured the local girls, the townspeople powerless to stop it, until some of the town's most courageous men decided to take on the murderous dragon. When it was finally slain, celebrations were held, including a procession re-enacting the event, with girls representing those who vanished dancing with children on their shoulders, called penlas. These dances, which are repeated every year, make the feast of Corpus Christi one of the most solemn in the town. **How to get there:** 42.283279 -8.609346



MARCO. Museo de arte contemporáneo

This building, a symbol of early eclecticism, dates back to the year 1861 and was built to house the old courthouse and prison. Today, transformed into one of Galicia's most famous art museums, it holds all kinds of contemporary cultural events and bases its identity on its ambitious programming and participative spirit. **How to get there:** 42.235901 -8.721149

Museo municipal Quiñones de León

Its creation was boosted by the donation of this spectacular pazo to the people of Vigo in 1924, with the aim of accommodating the city's important cultural heritage. The building, along with its gardens, constitutes a first-rate museum structure, maintaining its original layout. **How to get there:** 42.214375 -8.727486

Museo del Mar de Galicia

It possesses one of the most complete permanent exhibitions relating to the world of the sea and fishing, as well as holding other temporary exhibitions. The spectacular building is the work of the Italian architect Aldo Rossi, who visualised the framework of the old canning factory in Alcabre as a modern and inspiring building. The project was completed by the Galician architect, César Portela. The SALINAE Archaeological Centre, managed by the Museum of the Sea, helps visitors to understand the workings of the only solar salt works preserved and musealised from the entire Roman Empire. **How to get there:** 42.238155 -8.717503



VERBUM. La casa de las palabras

Designed by Galician architect César Portela and located near Samil beach, Verbum is an interactive museum which focuses on everything related to human communication. It was conceived as a cultural, recreational and learning space where visitors can actively participate in the exhibition activities. **How to get there:** 42.212994 -8.773667

Colección de arte Francisco Fernández del Riego – Casa Galega da Cultura

In 1995, the writer Francisco Fernández del Riego (Vilanova de Lourenzá 1913 – Vigo 2010) donated his bibliographical, documentary and artistic funds to the city of Vigo. The collection is made up of more than 20,000 titles to which is added his personal correspondence with other renowned personalities of Galician culture and the intellectual scene in the inter-war period. **How to get there:** 42.238476 -8.725452

Fundación Liste. Museo etnográfico

The building in which it is housed is 20th century, restored to exhibit and preserve material and spiritual examples of Galician heritage. The more than 2000 pieces exhibited bring us closer to certain monographic elements of daily life. **How to get there:** 42.217915 -8.730980

Casa das Artes

A sober rationalist stone building which dates back to the year 1939. Since 1990, it has been a space for hosting a wide range of temporary exhibitions which reveal one of its main aims: to enrich people's knowledge and appreciation of our cultural heritage. **How to get there:** 42.237754 -8.722957

Pacheco Photographic Archive: It holds the most complete collection of photographs of the city of Vigo, an estimated 140,000.

Torras Collection: Luis Torras is one of the most outstanding figures of the Galician contemporary plastic arts scene. In 1998, he donated a selection of his works to the city of Vigo.

Laxeiro Foundation: This foundation was created in 1999 with the aim of preserving and increasing people's knowledge of the work of the Lalín-born artist, José Otero Abeledo "Laxeiro" (Lalín 1908 – Vigo 1996) as one of the most important representatives of Galicia's historic vanguard movement.

Naturnova

Naturnova is an interactive environmental education centre whose main aim is to stimulate visitors' knowledge of the world that surrounds us and raise awareness of how important it is in order to value, respect and appreciate it. **How to get there:** 42.237408 -8.722033

Vigozoo

Vigozoo is the only zoological park in Galicia. It has more than 400 animals and some 150 different species which live on mount A Madroa, some 10 km outside Vigo city centre. **How to get there:** 42.248611 -8.674972



Fiesta de A Reconquista

Vigo commemorates the liberation of the Napoleonic troops during the War of Independence in 1809, on 28 March. Over a weekend, the city's old town travels back in time to the early 19th century with re-enactments of the locals fighting off the French invaders who ransacked the town over the 57 days the siege lasted, until they were finally expelled. In 2012, as a result of its increasing popularity, the festival was declared of Special Tourist Interest in Galicia. **How to get there:** 2.238056 -8.725685



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Fiesta del Santísimo Cristo de los Afligidos de Bouzas

Vigo was an important force in the global fishing industry, and those travelling far from land showed their devotion to the Santísimo Cristo de los Afligidos and prayed to him for their safety while away at sea. Since 1861, the seamen's guild has celebrated and maintained such deep-rooted traditions, the festival includes other recreational activities with firework displays and gastronomic events such as the sea cuisine festival. **How to get there:** 42.227939 -8.753651

27 BAIONA

Museo de la Carabela Pinta

Baiona was the first harbour in Europe to learn of the discovery of America. On the 1st of March 1493, the caravel Pinta, captained by don Martín Alonso Pinzón, moored here, and spread the word of the great finding. To commemorate the Fifth Centenary of this historic event, a replica of the vessel was built. It is moored in the port for visitors to see. Every 1st of March, Baiona re-enacts the historic arrival of the caravel Pinta with the news of the discovery of the New World by celebrating the "Arribada". The town rewinds the clock and travels back to the time, in the celebration of a deeply significant historic event which boasts the participation and implication of residents and thousands of visitors alike. **How to get there:** 42.121216 -8.846763



Museo do Mar

The Museum of the Sea is situated in A Guarda port, at the end of the promenade. It houses an ethnographic collection of fishing gear compiled by the naturalist group ANABAM, as well as a collection of molluscs compiling more than 18,000 marine shells gathered by Ignacio Navarro. **How to get there:** 41.902580 -8.880151

Museo arqueológico de Santa Trega

Designed by the architect Antonio Palacios, since 1917 this museum situated at the top of mount Santa Trega has housed objects found in various excavations of the Galician-Roman settlement, which covers the Palaeolithic, the Mesolithic, the Neolithic, the late Bronze, castro and Roman periods. Highly recommended. **How to get there:** 41.888424 -8.871125



Fiestas del Monte

In 1913, the Santa Trega architectural site was discovered. The settlements would become the most visited cultural and tourism resource in the Rías Baixas (the second in Galicia). The 100th anniversary of the finding was a low-key celebration, but it soon grew in popularity. In 2009, it was declared of Special Tourist Interest in Galicia. **How to get there:** 41.888348 -8.871056



29 COVELO

Casa-Museo Pazo da Cruz

The house in which it is located is already a museum itself as it preserves all the elements of a typical Galician manor: large door with pinnacles and a cross, porch, vineyards, raised granary, servants quarters, etc. It also houses one of Galicia's most important private ethnographic collections, with more than 3800 objects. **How to get there:** 42.264179 -8.348012

Aserradero de Os Carranos

It dates back to the year 1922 and thanks to the exhibition of the ethnographical objects it contains, we can imagine how carts and iron fittings were manufactured in the past. Behind the shell of an old mill, which used the driving force of the irrigation water in Vixiáns, the sawmill, a sequero (drying place) and a storehouse can be found. **How to get there:** 42.283583 -8.316444



30 MOS

Fiesta de la Rosa

This is a unique event dedicated to the rose of Quirós, found on the town council's representative insignia. The festival is the focal point of a wide range of cultural and recreational activities which combine tradition and music. **How to get there:** 42.191305 -8.640551

Centro de interpretación de la cultura popular

It occupies the emblematic Castle of Sobroso and its aim is to preserve our cultural heritage with a permanent exhibition. It also promotes local arts and crafts, organises workshops and other activities related to popular culture. **How to get there:** 42.205787 -8.463859

Corpus Christi

Since 1857 tradition has it that the whole town is involved in making the carpet of flowers which covers around twenty streets to make up almost 6000 m2 of floral tapestry. The huge effort made by the residents of Ponteareas led this festival to be declared of special tourist interest in 1968, and of International Tourist Interest in 2009. Very interesting. **How to get there:** 42.174129 -8.505049



32 O PORRIÑO

MINERGAL. Museo de los minerales de Galicia

The museum is located in the borough where one of the largest mineral deposits of one single variety of granite in the world, the rosa porriño, is found. This Granite Technology Centre occupies an exhibition space of some 130 m² and contains more than 500 mineral and rock samples from all over the world, and where the samples from Galicia are prominent.

How to get there: 42.152435 -8.633872

33 TUI

Museo Diocesano

Inaugurated in 1756, The Tui Diocesan Museum occupies the old Hospital for the Poor and Pilgrims (17th Century) and has a permanent exhibition with archaeological artefacts of great historical value, religious art, painting and sculpture section. **How to get there:** 42.046318 -8.644623

Museo Catedralicio

This museum is located in the Baroque chapel of Santa Catalina in Tui Cathedral. It features objects such as processional sceptres, religious ornaments and a large number of images. **How to get there:** 42.045841 -8.644535



Centro de interpretación de la naturaleza del Monte Aloia

It is located in an old forester's house, a curious building dating back to 1921 and designed by the forestry engineer from Tui, Rafael Areses. Open to the public since 1988, this interactive centre helps visitors to understand and interpret the protected area. **How to get there:** 42.075497 -8.679876



Fiestas de San Telmo

San Telmo was a Dominican friar and a renowned preacher credited with performing miracles. Almost eight centuries after his death, his feast day is still celebrated each Easter Monday, his followers remaining loyal to tradition, although other festive activities of a pagan nature have been included. **How to get there:** 42.048798 -8.643798



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34 ARBO

ARBO. Centro de interpretación do viño e da lamprea

This interactive museum space takes us through the history, biological cycle and fishing methods for catching lamprey, the oldest vertebrate on earth and the star resource of the river Miño. **How to get there:** 42.112406 -8.307363

35 A CAÑIZA

Casa-Museo Diego de Giráldez

The painter and sculptor Diego de Giráldez is an artist who achieved well-deserved prestige within the sphere of Spanish contemporary painting. The museum is home to more than 250 works by the native A Cañiza artist. **How to get there:** 42.213013 -8.276204

Romería de A Franqueira

A deeply religious and colourful occasion, in which thousands of pilgrims who have travelled from all over the south of the province and northern Portugal take part. It is one of the oldest pilgrimages in Galicia. It is celebrated twice a year: the "Pascuillas" pilgrimage on Whit Monday, and the summer pilgrimage on 8 September. It was declared of Special Tourist Interest in 1999. **How to get there:** 42.188847 -8.359963



EXPLORE THE MAGIC OF OUR ESSENCE:



COAST-NORTH

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



COAST-SOUTH

- 20 VILABOA
- 21 MARÍN
- 22 BUEU
- 23 CANGAS
- 24 MOAÑA
- 25 REDONDELA
- 26 VIGO
- 27 BAIONA
- 28 A GUARDA



INLAND-NORTH

- 11 VILA DE CRUCES
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INLAND-SOUTH

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