

THE SACRED IN
NATURE AND THE
CONTROL OF THE
LAND

We recommend you a custom-made tour to enjoy unforgettable days in As Rías Baixas.

The most important museums, the natural and cultural attractions of the main towns and the cuisine that should not be missed.

Day 1:

A GUARDA AND O ROSAL

**1 Museo do Mar**

It is located in a former defensive circular fortress. It shows A Guarda's sea heritage and its inshore fishing tradition.

**2 Citania de Santa Trega and Archaeological Museum of Santa Trega (MASAT)**

Pre-Roman hillfort settlement that controlled the territory surrounding the mouth of the Miño River. The *citania* was occupied from the 4th century BC to the 1st century AD. It is enclosed by a wall and with independent circular or oval houses. The museum exhibits a variety of artefacts such as pottery, glassware, beads, bracelets...

**4 Estuary of the Miño River**

It is a protected natural area considered one of the most important wetlands in the Iberian Peninsula. It has both freshwater and marine ecosystems and it is an important migratory point for birds, and has a rich wildlife.

**Tour of the Casas Indianas (A Guarda)**

It is one of the most interesting architectural groups of *casas indianas* in Galicia. They are the American-style houses – which are characterized by the use of tile and forge – of the old emigrants to America who returned to their hometown. Most of them were built in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

**3 Festa da Langosta e da Cociña Mariñeira (A Guarda)**

Festival of Tourist Interest in Galicia that is celebrated in July where one can taste grilled or boiled lobster at affordable prices. Moreover, other products such as goose barnacles, squid, king prawns, mussels, razor shells or octopus can be enjoyed. And, for dessert you should try the *rosca de xema*, an egg yolk ring-shaped cake typical from A Guarda.



A Guarda Beaches

Area Grande Beach and O Muíño Beach



5 Casa dos Oficios

Ethnographic centre, located in the former Cámara Agraria (Local Agricultural Office) of the town of O Rosal. It is aimed at promoting the traditional trades, including the *cabaqueiros*, manufacturers of tiles and bricks, which were very important thanks to the abundance of water and clay ponds in this area.



7 Mills of O Folón and O Picón (O Rosal)

A group of sixty hydraulic mills from the 17th and 18th centuries, some of them located on the hillside of Campo do Couto and others on a bank of O Picón River. There are different types of mills, but the most common are the horizontal-wheeled watermills, used for grinding grain, especially corn.



Day 2:

O ROSAL, TOMIÑO AND TUI



6 Feira do Viño do Rosal

Festival of Tourist Interest in Galicia that is celebrated every year on the third weekend of July. It is devoted to the wine from O Rosal, under the Designation of Origin Rías Baixas. The wineries display their products and participate in a tasting contest. Moreover, visitors can taste this wine paired with local products.

You can choose 1 winery where you can taste the wines under the Designation of Origin Rías Baixas from the region of O Rosal:



Terras Gauda

Estrada Tui-A Guarda, km 55, 36760 O Rosal

Teléfono: [+34 986 62 10 01](tel:+34986621001)

www.terrasgauda.com



Lagar de Fornelos

Estrada de Loureza, 86, 36770 O Rosal

Teléfono: [+34 986 62 58 75](tel:+34986625875)

www.lagardecervera.com



Adegas Valmiñor

A Portela, Tabagón, 36760 O Rosal

Teléfono: [+34 986 609 060](tel:+34986609060)

www.adegasvalminor.com



Fishermen's path Río Miño-Tamuxe (PR-G112)

A 7-km trail starting in As Eiras Beach and ending in the recreational area by the Tamuxe River. It offers stunning views over the estuary of the Miño River, and passes through riverside woods, pine trees, reed beds, rushes and sandbanks. It is worth visiting the steam sawmill and the mill of As Aceñas.



8 Military fortress of Goián (Tomiño)

Dating from the 18th century, it served to control the river and the beach in Vila Nova de Cerveira. Inside, there was a munitions dump, a chapel and the governor's house, the chaplain's house, warehouses, barracks, stables and wells to supply water to the soldiers.



9 A Grova Hill (Tomiño, A Guarda, Oia, Baiona and Gondomar)

It is a rocky hill near the coast with low scrubland, pine trees and oak trees in the valleys. It covers the towns of Tomiño, A Guarda, Oia, Baiona and Gondomar, with interesting points such as the Lousado Hill, the Alto da Grova or A Pedra da Gata, which offer beautiful panoramic views.



10 International bridge (Tui)

This bridge was designed by the engineer Pelayo Mancebo y Ágreda and inaugurated in 1886. It consists of a long metal structure in the shape of a drawer. This bridge is situated over the Miño River and connects the towns of Tui (Spain) and Valença do Minho (Portugal) by both road and rail.



11 Historical and artistic site of Tui

Tui is a unique and outstanding example of a walled medieval town, located on a hill and topped by the

cathedral of Santa María, with winding arcade streets, staircases and alleys. Its monuments, namely the cathedral, its old convents and churches, are influenced by the Suebi, Visigoth and medieval cultures.



Jewish Route in Tui

Tui preserves a significant heritage linked to the Jewish community that used to live in the city, such as the *sambenitos* (tunic wore by penitents during the Spanish Inquisition displayed in the Museo Diocesano de Tui), the Casa de Salomón, the *menorah* in the cloister of the Cathedral, the synagogue or a Jewish butcher shop. The route is signposted and the Town Council organises free guided tours.

Day 3:

TUI



13 Museo Diocesano de Tui

It is situated in the former hospital for the poor and pilgrims dating from 1756. It keeps archaeological pieces and a valuable collection of sacred art which belongs to the Diocese of Tui-Vigo. The museum also exhibits relevant paintings from the 17th-19th centuries, as well as the unique *sambenitos*, large pieces of fabric painted in the 17th century.



14 Museo Catedralicio de Tui

It is located in the Cathedral of Tui, in the Chapel of Saint Catherine. It consists of objects that are part of the cathedral's treasure: liturgical objects and ornaments such as a polychromatic statue of the Virgin (from the late 14th century or early 15th century) and a monstrance created by Juan de Naoles Mudarra in 1602. In the cloister, there are tombstones and sepulchres from medieval times.



Convent of As Clarisas – Monjas Encerradas (Tui)

This convent of the enclosed religious order of the Clarisses was founded in 1517 on the grounds of a former medieval abbey. The church and the monastery,

which have been preserved, date from the 17th and 18th centuries and were built in the Mannerism and the Portuguese Baroque styles.



Spa of Caldelas de Tui

The hot springs of Caldelas de Tui have always been used for bathing by the locals. However, it was in 1882 when Antonio Oliver Rubio (1843-1900) discovered its healing properties and built, next to a large hotel, a spa to treat respiratory, dermatological and musculoskeletal problems.



Castro of Alto dos Cubos (Tui)

Pre-Roman hillfort settlement from the Iron Age located in the Natural Park of the Aloia Hill, which used to control the farming lands and the valley. It consists of three walled complexes that surround circular buildings.



12 River path of Tui

It runs along the banks of the Miño River and offers pleasant views of the river and the international bridge. There, you can also sail the river or do kayaking.



15 Natural Park of the Aloia Hill and Nature Interpretation Centre

It was the first Natural Park in Galicia (1978) and it is located in the southern border of O Galiñeiro Hill. The Aloia Hill offers stunning views of the valley of the Miño River. It has a network of trails, viewpoints and picnic areas, as well as an interpretation centre inside the old forest house.