

AN ARTISTIC  
TREASURE

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 LAMA, PONTE CALDELAS, VILABOA  
AND PONTEVEDRA**1 Festa Gastronómica do Codillo (A Lama)**

A gastronomic festival held in May, where you can taste stewed pork knuckle portions with baked potatoes, carrots, peas and mushrooms.

**3 Archaeological area of Tourón (Ponte Caldelas)**

This area contains a group of petroglyphs, open-air rock carvings that can be admired from a walkway. The carvings portray cup marks, connected circles, geometric motifs and zoomorphic figures.

**2 Festa da Troita (Ponte Caldelas)**

A Festival of Tourist Interest in Galicia that is held in May. There is also an angling competition on the Verdugo River. In this festival, the trout can be tasted in a variety of ways

**Salinas do Ulló (Vilaboa)**

The salt mines of Ulló, in the neighbourhood of Paredes, are also worth a visit. They were created by the Jesuits in the 17th century. Today, these marshes have a great diversity of flora and fauna, and pleasant trails. The remains of the salt mine farm, where the workers and owners used to stay, have been preserved.

**4 Festa do Caldo de Mourente (Pontevedra)**

Festival of Tourist Interest in Galicia that is held in March and that pays tribute to the caldo (typical Galician broth) prepared in the village of Mourente. The knights and ladies of the Orde do Caldo are appointed and there are open-air musical performances.

**Historical and artistic site of Pontevedra**

It is one of the best-preserved historic and artistic sites in Spain. It boasts streets with arcades leading to squares

of great charm. If you stroll around the streets you can discover old manor houses, the convent of Santo Domingo or the Basilica of Santa María A Maior, several convent churches and the Sanctuary of A Peregrina (1778), featuring a floor plan in the shape of a scallop shell.



#### **Finca de Lourizán (Pontevedra)**

A 15th-century estate that would later become a residence built in the romantic style with large gardens. Eugenio Montero Ríos, President of the Spanish Government in 1905, lived there. It has a modernist style greenhouse, several fountains, a large *hórreo* (typical Galician granary house), a water mill and a winepress.



#### **Monastery of San Salvador de Lérez (Pontevedra)**

Benedictine monastery founded in the 10th century, although it has been enlarged and remodelled several times throughout its history. The staircase, the courtyard and part of the cloister have been the only old elements that have been preserved. The Baroque façade of the church stands out.



#### **Illa das Esculturas (Pontevedra)**

Near the town centre of Pontevedra and by the Lérez River is an island where nature coexists with sculptures, mainly made of granite, by twelve internationally renowned artists.

## **Day 2:**

### **PONTEVEDRA**



#### **5/6/7/8/9/10 Museo Provincial de Pontevedra**

Founded in 1927, it is the most important museum in the province of Pontevedra and among the most important in Spain. The museum keeps 16,000 valuable pieces of diverse origin, ranging from Prehistory up to the 20th century, as well as ethnographic collections and naval elements. A comprehensive journey through the history and culture of the province. It is made up of six buildings: Castro Monteagudo, García Flórez, Fernández López, Sarmiento, Ruins of San Domingos and Sexto.



### 11 Centro de Interpretación das Torres Arzobispais

This interpretation centre is located underground, where the defensive moat of the medieval manor-fortress of the Archbishopal Towers was found. During your visit, you can discover the scarp and counterscarp of the fortress, as well as the pillars of a drawbridge. The archaeological excavations recovered 24 stone balls that were used as catapult projectiles.



## Day 3:

### POIO, CAMPO LAMEIRO AND BARRO



### 12 Casa-Museo de Cristóbal Colón

This house, known as A Casa da Cruz, is situated in front of a shipyard that is said to be where the Santa María, also known as 'The Galician', was built; it was one of the ships that set sail to the Indies in 1492. The museum keeps some documents that proved that a family of sailors with the Columbus surname lived in this house. Further proof is an inscription on a cruceiro (stone cross) at the foot of the door that reads 'Juan Colón R 1490'.



### 13 Archaeological site and archaeological interpretation centre of A Caeira

Area with several groups of petroglyphs – rock carvings – with a centre that shows the importance of this valuable archaeological legacy and provides valuable information so as you can make the most of your visit.



### 14 Monastery of San Xoán de Poio and museum

The 17th-century church, with classicist and Baroque influences, stands out. It houses an 18th-century altarpiece and the tomb of Saint Trahamunda, greatly venerated in the town of Poio. A visit to the museum allows you to admire the old monks' refectory and a collection of paintings and miniature books. In the gardens, there is the largest hórreo (typical Galician granary house) in Galicia, built in the 18th century.



### Historical and artistic site of Combarro (Poio)



Built on granite and very close to the sea, it is the essence of traditional architecture and town planning. It boasts winding streets, *hórreos* (typical Galician granary house), *cruceiros* (stone crosses) and seaside houses.



### 15 Parque Arqueolóxico da Arte Rupestre (PAAR)

A rock art archaeological park with trails that run through one of the most important groups of petroglyphs – rock carvings – in Galicia, with geometric and natural motifs. The interpretation centre reveals the enigmas of these symbolic stone motifs. Outside, you can admire replicas of huts, storage structures or animal fences.



### Mills of A Barosa (Barro)

Located by the cascade of the Barosa River. It consists of 17 hydraulic mills built on a steep slope. In the past, the flour obtained in these mills was sent to the Monastery of San Martiño Pinario, in the town of Santiago de Compostela. Today, two restored mills have been remodelled and turned into restaurants, where you can enjoy good food while enjoying a stunning landscape.