

è Costa da Morte  
OZNVIMIA

**GDR** Grupo Desenvolvimento Rural  
Costa da Morte

## Subventions Programme LEADER 2014-2020

**GDR-Costa da Morte Region.**  
The territorial sphere of action of the programme is managed by the **GDR-Costa da Morte** that consists of the following councils:

> Cabana de Bergantiños	> Coristanco	> Mazariños
> Camariñas	> Dumbria	> Muxia
> Carballo	> Fisterra	> Ponteceso
> Carnota	> A Laracha	> Vimianzo
> Cee	> Laxe	> Zas
> Corcubión	> Malpica	

Multipurpose Building  
A Torre Street, no number, Buño  
15129 - VIMIANZO  
T. 678 648 065

Regional Centre of Bergantiños  
A Camposa, no number, Buño  
15111 - MALPICA DE BERGANTIÑOS  
T. 608 633 222

**+ info** | 981 71 73 58  
gdrcostadamorte.com


 **XUNTA DE GALICIA**  
CONSELLERÍA DO MEDIO RURAL

 **agader**  
AGADER GALICIA DE  
DESENVOLVIMENTO RURAL

 **GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA**

 **MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA Y PESCA,  
ALIMENTACIÓN Y MEDIO AMBIENTE**

 **LEADER**

 **Fondo Europeo Agrícola de Desenvolvemento Rural:  
Europa inviste no rural**



## HERITAGE

**Vimianzo has been inhabited since thousands years with a lordly past. It amasses true patrimonial jewels that are worth the visit.**

### Archaeological remains

The megalithic culture is especially rich in Vimianzo. It has a surprising concentration of funeral monuments dated back to the 4th and the 3rd Millennium B.C. The Dolmen Route goes along nine megalithic stones in the territory. They are located open air and if you continue the itinerary, you will discover them. It is an experience for the visitor.

In the route stand out the dolmens of Pedra Cuberta located in Treos, where the first megalithic paintings of the peninsular Atlantic have been found; Pedra da Arca is situated in Baiñas and has a long corridor in a perfect state of preservation; or the Casota de Freáns with a different shape that is classified as a forefather of the Bronze Age cists.

In relation to the cave art in the parish of Berdoias there are good examples of petroglyphs in O Outeiro do Pedrouzo and in Boallo with small caves, concentric circles and other engravings.

The Suevo-romana (German-Roman) necropolis, which is located in Tines, is placed in the atrium of the church with the same name. It has been a really important discovery with burial sites that dated back from the 1st to the 8th Century in the same place where has been a roman village. There has been found a funeral stele of Victorinus, which is one of the first Christian epigraphic examples in Galicia that is exhibited in the museum of the San Antón's Castle in A Coruña.



### Religious history

The church of the ancient Benedictine monastery in Baiñas preserves outstanding elements of Romanesque art in the council. Its corbels with sins or the tympanum with a figure on horseback, which is considered as San Martiño, stand out. In the Romanesque list we cannot forget Cereixo, Tines or Treos.

In relation to the baroque style, the facade of San Xoán de Calo or the bell tower of San Xoán Bautista de Cambeda are adorned with the typical decoration of the school from Santiago. In the popular art the transept of Cheis or Os Santos stand out, this has a curious representation of the Trinity and the crucifixion of Christ over oak trunks.

### Civil history

The Country House of Trasariz has been the residence of the castle judge in the 17th Century. This beautiful palace ensemble is located in the Vimianzo village. It stands out for its portico with eight arches, which are supported by columns with Doric capitals. It is a jewel of the Galician palace architecture. It has fixed a baroque chapel dated in the 17th Century.

The Cereixo Towers (16th Century) are located in the medieval village of Porto de Cereixo. It forms a monumental ensemble next to the church, the tide mill and the centenarian oak that cover all square with its gigantic size.

The battlemented towers flank a construction that shows nobility coats of arms, such as the wolf head of Moscoso, the hands of Carantoña, a pine of Caamaño and the tower of Guisamonde.



## CHURCH OF SANTIAGO DE CEREIXO

**The small church of Santiago de Cereixo, the middle of 12th Century, is one of the best Romanesque examples in Costa da Morte.**

The temple has two beautiful porticos; the one which is located in the south facade is unique. In the tympanum appears the oldest representation of the Traslato Beati Iacobi, which means the move of the Santiago Apostle body to Galicia. According to the Calixtino Codex, after the death of the Apostle in martyrdom, its disciples stole the body of the saint and put it in a rowboat that has been guided by the God hand to arrive in Galicia. The representation of the scene is a unique creation. Moreover, this temple has a marked Jacobean character. It could possibly be a stop for pilgrims that were arriving by sea to the port of Cereixo and were going on foot to Santiago. It is also relevant the collection of corbels in the south exterior wall, with a representation of animals, vegetables and humans, and images that show the vices and the sins.

## TIDES MILL

**The tides mill in Cereixo is also known as the mill of As Torres. It has been built in 1674 by a plots concession of the Count "señor das Torres de Cereixo" in exchange for an annual income of 6 ferrados (traditional farming measurement in Galicia) of wheat and 2 hens.** This enormous tides mill is one of the oldest mills in Galicia. It is built in the confluence of the Cereixo and the Grande Rivers. Its functioning is based on the use of the hydraulic energy generated by the high tide and the fresh water of the river that moving the three stones; one to grind the wheat and the other two the corn.



## MOSQUETÍN FULLING MILLS

**In a beautiful landscape, next to the Grande River, is located an ensemble with great ethnographical value that is an example of popular engineering to use the water force, whose name is Mosquetín Fulling Mills.**

In spite of there is no evidence of its date of building, they are appeared documented in 1753. The group is composed by three fulling mills and seven mills.

The Mosquetín Fulling Mills are constructions that in their inside has mechanisms named as fulling hammers, that were using the hydraulic energy to move a wheel that was activating some mallets that were beating up the fabrics in order to obtain a compact piece that offers a better resistance front the cold and the rain. Nowadays, you can visit the mills, the fulling mills and see their functioning.



## AS BARREIRAS NEOLITHIC FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT

**The legend says that from the Vimianzo castle is a tunnel that connects this with the other great fortification of the region: the Neolithic Fortified Settlement of As Barreiras.**

It dates back to the Iron Age and is located in the valley. It surprises the visitors by its high walls of more than 8 metres. It is a defensive system that can be seen perfectly despite it is not yet excavated in its entirety.

## THE PENEDOS

**The Penedos are part of a granite outcrop that goes from Traba to the Vilán Cape: the Mountain Chain of Pena Forcada. The highest top is known as Galla da Pena Forcada and can be seen from any point of the surrounding area and is the border between the councils of Vimianzo and Laxe.**

The Penedos are a stone world, which is sculpted by the whimsical wind and water that created figures that are part of the collective imagination. It is a landscape with oneiric representations that have been baptised with so revealing names such as A Barca, A Cachucha, A Furada, A Dama, O Bico or A Osa.

In addition to the great landscape value, they have an enormous scientific value due to they allow study the evolution of the landscape. For this reason, A Xunta has declared the Penedos de Pasarela and Traba as Protected Landscape.



## VIMIANZO CASTLE

**This fortress has its origin in the last years of the 12th Century or the beginning of the 13th Century. It has been built by Mariño de Lobeira. It is surrounded by a deep moat with a drawbridge, the tower keep and the promenade. The crenels diamond point of one of its walls are preserved.**

The property has changed in numerous times. It has been confiscated by the King Alfonso XI and sold to the archbishop. Later, it was property of the duke Arjona and in the middle of 15th Century to the Moscoso.

The strategic nature of the Castle motivated, along the 15th Century, confrontations between the Archbishopric from Santiago and the Moscoso. Its proximity to the coast allowed controlling the commercial routes of the North Sea, business such as the sardine, the salt and the booty of ships that were shipwrecked in these coasts. As a consequence of these disputes, in 1465, the archbishop of Santiago, Alonso II de Fonseca, has been prisoner in the castle during two years.

In 1467, during the A Revolta Irmandiña (disturbances made by the Galician working class in the 15th Century against the upper class) the castle has suffered a partial destruction. After the Irmandiños defeat, the archbishop Fonseca seized the fortress and the reconstruction works started. One year later, Lope Sanches de Moscoso, the self-proclaimed first Count of Altamira acquired the fortress.

Nowadays, the Vimianzo Castle is an open place for the society, where you will be able to visit. It organizes cultural events, meetings and workshops. It also has the live Handicraft Fair.

## THE ATTACK TO THE CASTLE

**This festivity was born, in an incredible way, by young people of the village that have improvised in a peaceful and fun way a night of protest in front of the Vimianzo Castle and proud of their deed, they made official the event, being born in this way the greatest festivity of Vimianzo and the great Irmandiña festivity of the Costa da Morte.**

Along the O Asalto, the village of Vimianzo is revolutionized. There are people wearing medieval clothes and the facades of buildings compete for being the best decorated. The multitudinous staging of the "asalto dos irmandiños" takes place in the castle. There are a handicraft fair, a medieval dinner, concerts, theatre, popular competitions and endless activities for everybody.





# GDR

## COSTA DA MORTE

### A TERRITORY FULL OF WEALTHS

The Costa da Morte GDR is a non-profit organization that has been created to integrate and represent the different territorial, institutional, social and economical agents, both the public and the private, who are interested in promoting and developing this territory.

Our responsibilities are related to the paperwork of grants of the "Leader Galicia 2014-2020" Program and the promotion and dissemination of our territory. We inform and act as consultant to the rural population about the rural development programmes. Moreover, we stimulate the participation as well as we promote, gain initiatives and accompany the promoters in the process of project maturation.

Other aspect of our work consist in publishing our appreciated resources and the great heritage of these regions, such as the tourism, the gastronomy and the immaterial, artistic, archaeological or natural heritage.

The Costa da Morte GDR is composed by 17 councils: **Cabana de Bergantiños, Camariñas, Carballo, Carnota, Cee, Corcubión, Coristanco, Dumbria, Fisterra, A Laracha, Laxe, Malpica de Bergantiños, Mazaricos, Muxia, Ponteceso, Vimianzo and Zas.**

Each council is unique and provides our initiative with a great value; from natural, economical, tourist, cultural, gastronomic and patrimonial resources to pioneering initiatives of the habitants. The uses of these resources promote the development of our territory.

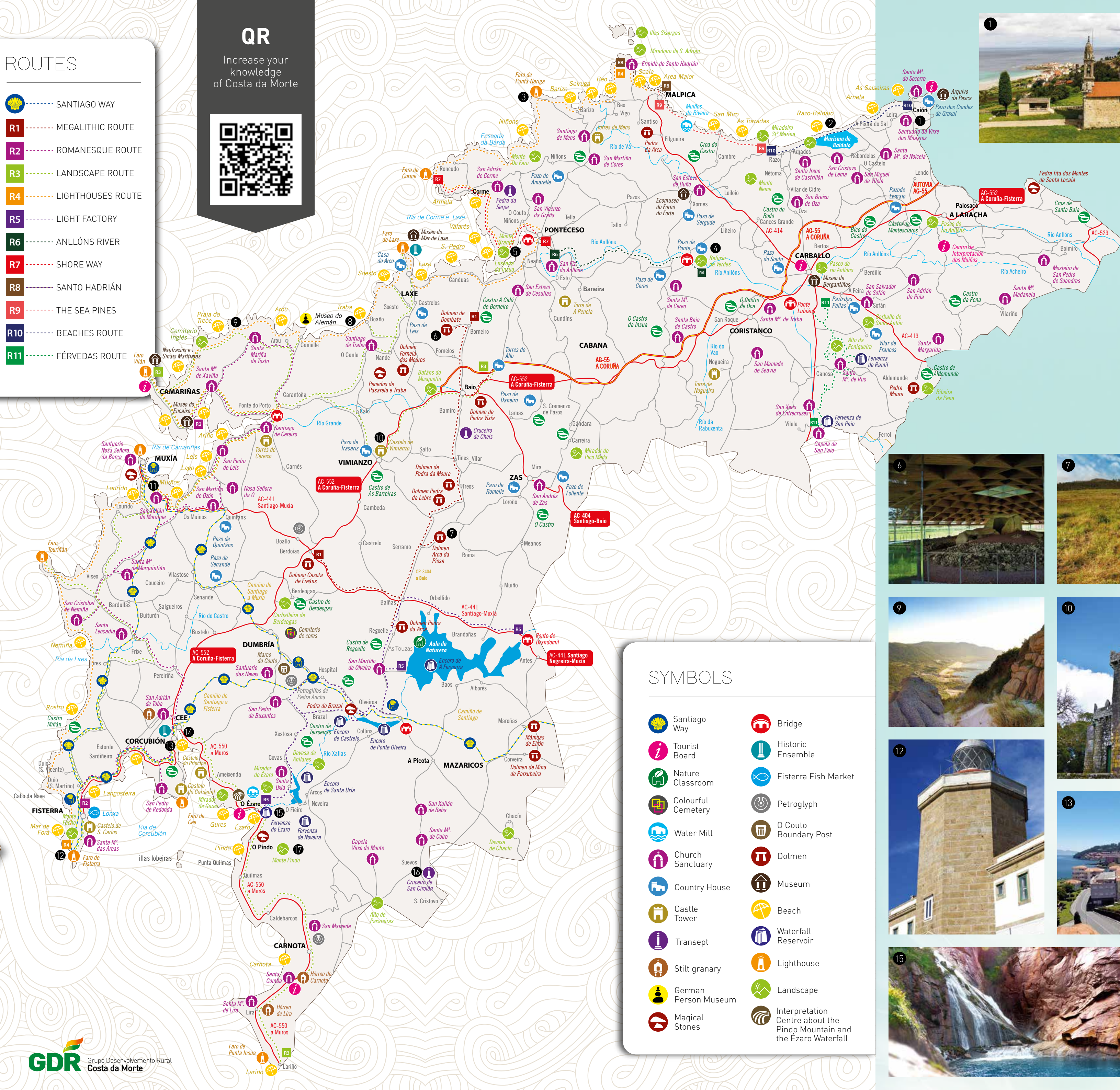
To know all is to discover a great part of the wealth in our area.

## ROUTES

- SANTIAGO WAY
- R1 - MEGALITHIC ROUTE
- R2 - ROMANESQUE ROUTE
- R3 - LANDSCAPE ROUTE
- R4 - LIGHTHOUSES ROUTE
- R5 - LIGHT FACTORY
- R6 - ANLLÓNS RIVER
- R7 - SHORE WAY
- R8 - SANTO HADRIÁN
- R9 - THE SEA PINES
- R10 - BEACHES ROUTE
- R11 - FÉRVEDAS ROUTE

## QR

Increase your knowledge of Costa da Morte



## SYMBOLS

- Santiago Way
- Tourist Board
- Nature Classroom
- Colourful Cemetery
- Water Mill
- Church Sanctuary
- Country House
- Castle Tower
- Transept
- Stilt granary
- German Person Museum
- Magical Stones
- Bridge
- Historic Ensemble
- Fisterra Fish Market
- Petroglyph
- O Couto Boundary Post
- Dolmen
- Museum
- Beach
- Waterfall Reservoir
- Lighthouse
- Landscape
- Interpretation Centre about the Pindo Mountain and the Ezaro Waterfall

