

CORCUBIÓN

HERITAGE

The region of Corcubión is located in the west of Galicia, in the top of the southern coast of Galicia (Rías Baixas) which gives de name and is a part of the Costa da Morte.

Corcubión has the characteristics of the southern coast of Galicia and the typical ones of the northern coast. This region combines perfectly the peaceful character of the southern coast of Galicia with the ferocity of the Costa da Morte.

The council has been declared as Galician Tourist Council and village of Cultural Interest Resource by its well-preserved historic and artistic ensemble, which is characteristic of a Galician sailors' village. Nowadays, the streets of Corcubión are testimonies of its lordly and important past that can be seen in its reach heritage where the religious, the civil and the popular coexist in harmony.

Religious history

The church of San Marcos de Corcubión is a beautiful gothic temple related to the sailors' world (15th Century) that preserves Romanesque elements of the origin in the main chapel, besides in its corbels. The astonishing statue of San Marcos da Cadeira dominates the church and is gothic, from the Venetian school dated in the second half of the 15th Century. According to the oral tradition, the statue came in a Venetian ship that was trapped in the port by a strong storm, which only abated when they left the statue in the village.

The Romanesque church of San Pedro de Redonda is located in a beautiful place close to the cemetery and the transept that forms the typical picture card of the Galician rural. This temple dated back to the 12th Century is a small building with a great artistic value.



In the exterior decoration it has vegetal elements and in its inside there are altarpieces with statues and some interesting carvings such as the gothic carving of San Pedro or Mercés Virgin, Carme Virgin and San Xoán Bautista. The chapel of Santo Antonio is a small baroque temple that has been built in 1684 and rebuilt several times. In its interior it preserves a polychrome painting of Santo Antonio, from the primitive altarpiece, that dated from the last third of the 17th Century.

The Pilar chapel is an eclectic building that has been built as an annexed construction to the ancient Old Defenceless People's Home. Nowadays, it is used by the neighbours as a building for cultural activities.

Civil history

The Country House of the Altamira's Counts is located in the San Marcos' Street. It has been built in the 15th Century as the residence of the Counts, the lordly courtroom and as a prison. In the past, it had defensive towers that have been destroyed along the restructuring in the 17th Century.

The Country House of Traba has belonged to the Traba's Counts, who were lordly people from Corcubión at the beginning of the Middle Ages. The plan has shape of "L" and is planned in two floors. It has a small courtyard. In its facade there is a stairway to access to the first floor.

In the old quarter of Corcubión there are numerous buildings like the singular House of Teixeira that testifies the historical importance of the village. The Miñóns' House, the house of the ancient court and the ensemble of the bourgeois buildings that are located along the promenade show the splendour from formerly.

The Maritime Museum Seno de Corcubión has a collection of more than one thousand pieces related to the sailors' life in the Costa da Morte.

CARDEAL CASTLE >



HISTORY

The origins of Corcubión are imprecise. The pre-Romanesque etymology of the place name and the archaeological remains of dolmens and Neolithic fortified settlements point out that this region has been inhabited since long time ago.

The primitive centre of the village was located inland. Since the 13th Century, when the lootings of pirates stopped in this coast, the population started to live in the coast. In this place was built the church of San Marcos and since then the port of Corcubión acquired more importance.

Along the Middle Ages, the village was under the jurisdiction of the Traba, Trastámara and Altamira lords. During the ancient regime this region went to belong to the province of Santiago.

From the 18th Century, the first industries of salting have set up and the Cardeal Castle was built to protect the sea inlet. Even so, Corcubión could not avoid being invaded by the Napoleonic troops that, in the face of the resistance of the neighbours, have burned down and sacked the village.

BEACH

In Corcubión is located the urban beach of Quenxe. It is situated in the centre of the village and has crystal clear water and fine sand. It is ideal to swim and allows to rest while you enjoy the landscape. One of its advantages is that you can alternate a beach day with an interesting tourist visit in the village.



A ROUTE ALONG THE COAST

The region of Corcubión includes a small peninsula that seeps into the sea inlet with the same name. The landscape is sprinkled with stilt granaries, transepts and mills. A route along the coast of this region will allow us to discover picturesque and small sailors' places.

Let's do the route along the surrounding area of Corcubión is very recommendable. It is an itinerary of 9 km that you can do walking, riding a bike or by car. The route goes to the Quenxe beach and the Cardeal Castle.

You will also arrive in the lighthouse, where you will be able to contemplate one of the most beautiful views of the sea inlet of Corcubión, the Pindo Mountain, the Lobeiras Islands and the peninsula of Fisterra. A part of this route pass through small places where there are a great quantity of stilt granaries and several interesting examples of the popular architecture.



FESTIVITIES

In the festivities of Corcubión the tradition, the culture and the leisure are mixed. There is nothing better than participating in these to discover them.

San Marcos is the local holiday of Corcubión that takes place the 25th April. This celebration is very important and traditional because of San Marcos is the patron saint of the village. The statue of the saint goes in a typical procession along the streets of the village.

The Medieval Festival takes place the third weekend of July and has a very good atmosphere and is crowded. In the village of Corcubión is not difficult to transport you to the Middle Ages.

The historical centre of the village is the place where are the stands of handicrafts and gastronomy, the music and the street theatre. Every neighbour takes part in this festival wearing clothes from that time in a festive atmosphere.

The 16th July takes place the Virxe do Carne, which is a very popular festivity in many places of Galicia. The sailors' tradition of Corcubión makes the village lives this festivity with much emotion.

PROMENADE

The promenade is a beautiful platform that goes along the village. It is a very pleasant way to start the visit of Corcubión. From here you will be able to admire the beauty of the inlet and the sea inlet. There is a group of bourgeois buildings with beautiful white balconies oriented to the sea and gardens that are covered with colourful flowers.

THE SANTIAGO WAY

The extension of the Santiago Way to Fisterra crosses Corcubión. From here, there are 14 km to arrive in the Fisterra Cape, a meeting point for pilgrims from all over the world. This is the last stage of the Way in this variant.

In Corcubión the way goes along the promenade of the village and continues from the Castelao Square to the parochial church, continuing to the Campo do Rollo and going up by Fonte Vilar until the Campo de San Roque.

CORCUBIÓN LIGHTHOUSE

From the lighthouse, which is located in the C cape, there is an astonishing view of the sea inlet of Corcubión, the Fisterra Lighthouse, the Lobeiras Islands and the Pindo Mountain. This privileged location is worth for a visit by its beauty.

In 1847 the Commission of the Lighthouses decided that this excellent location is ideal to build a point of illumination that made easier the entrance of the ships in the sea inlet of Corcubión.

The lighthouse has been illuminated for the first time the 31st July of 1860. After several reforms it has been made automatic in 1934. The building is situated over a platform made of stone and the lantern is located in a tower which is annexed in the southern wall.



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
- > Camariñas
- > Carballa
- > Carnota
- > Cee
- > Corcubión
- > Coristanco
- > Dumbria
- > Fisterra
- > A Laracha
- > Laxe
- > Malpica
- > Mazariños
- > Muxía
- > Ponteceso
- > Vimianzo
- > Zas

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T. 678 648 065

Regional Centre of Bergantiños
A Camposa, no number, Buño
15111 - MALPICA DE BERGANTIÑOS
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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, Corcubiión, Coristanco, Dumbría, Fisterra, A Laracha, Laxe, Malpica de Bergantiños, Mazaricos, Muxia, Ponteceso, Vimianzo and Zas.

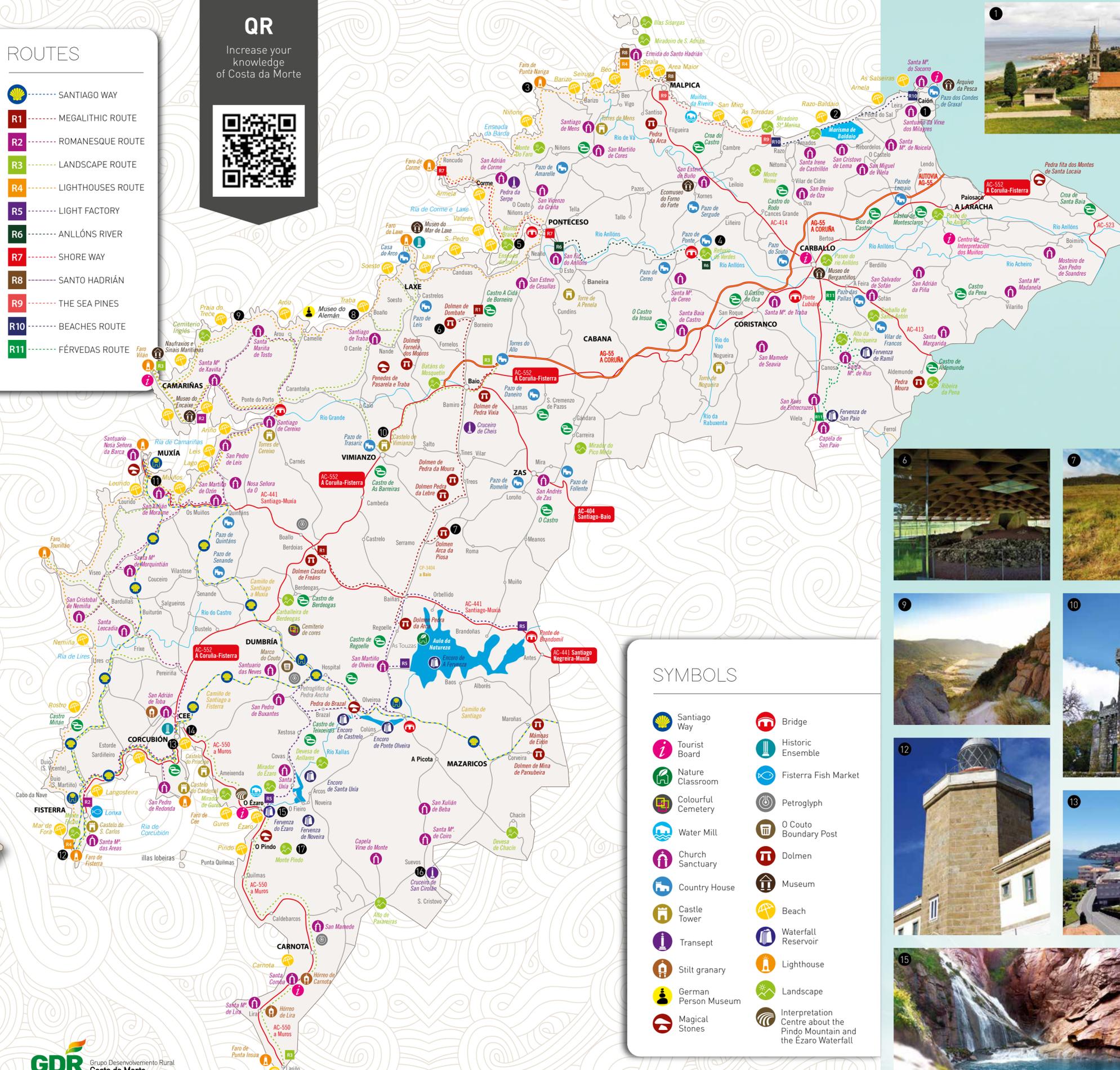
Each council is unique and provides our initiative with a great value; from natural, economical, tourist, cultural, gastronomic and patrimonial resources to pioneering initiatives of the habitants. The uses of these resources promote the development of our territory.

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

