

## 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	> Virianzo
> Cee	> Laxe	> Zas
> Corcubión	> Malpica	

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

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

+ info

981 71 73 58  
gdrcostadamorte.com



## HERITAGE

The region of Cee has been inhabited since the megalithic epoch, the sepulchre of San Pedro Mártir and Bermún, which dated back to 4500 – 2500 B.C., confirms this. During the army epoch it has been inhabited by the Nerios, who have settled down in inland areas in order to be protected from the coastal invasions (Neolithic fortified settlement of Son, Castro Mountain, Pereirña, Toba). Even then, the port of Cee is one of the oldest ports in Galicia.

### Religious history

The church of San Adrián de Toba is a beautiful temple that was originally Romanesque style and has been built in the 12th Century. During this period are only conserved the high altar and the triumphal arch; due to the temple has undergone important refurbishments in the 18th Century. In the inside stands out the baroque statue of San Adrián, which was a roman officer became to the Christianity and martyred in the beginning of the 4th Century. The saint advocates the cure of warts and cysts.

The hermitage of San Pedro Mártir is located in the mountain with the same name, close to a sacred drinking fountain for rheumatism, feet and warts. It has been established in a place where ancient pagan worships take place. Its origin is unknown but we know that is very ancient and to the end of the 15th Century has belonged to the archbishopric of Trastámara.

The church of Santiago de Ameixenda (16th -18th Centuries) is located in Ameixenda. In its interior stands out an interesting baroque altarpiece made of stone, which is dominated by a statue of the Santiago apostle. It has a small silver reliquary that has a bone piece of a finger. The tradition attributes this bone piece to the Santiago apostle.



### Civil history

The Country House of Cotón is located in the centre of Cee. It is a magnificent example of Galician baroque. It has been built in the 13th Century and reflects the sobriety in its design. It has square plant and a stairway to access to the noble floor with a beautiful granitic balustrade that is inspired by the baroque style related to Santiago de Compostela.

The wealth of the ensemble is showed in ornamental elements such as the cornice, the gargoyles, an anthropomorphic figure in the lintel of the ground floor or in the coat of arms, where are represented the lineages of Leis, Bermúdez de Castro, Pardiñas, Rioboo and Castro. The Poplar Grove is one of the most emblematic areas of the town with beautiful buildings dated back to the 19th Century, such as Mayán House with balconies, or to the 20th Century are the Guillén House and the City Hall. The old quarter is an example of the architecture dated from the 16th – 18th Centuries. The urban planning with narrow streets, small patios and squares with houses made of stone like the Mosteirín House (a residential building dated in the 18th Century).

## MILLS OF SAN ADRIÁN DE TOBA

In the narrow canal of the Rego das Laxes are located the Mills of San Adrián de Toba, which are a magnificent example of the hydraulic engineering in other time. They were using the force of the water to move the mechanisms in order to grind the corn. They were of neighbouring use. There are two open mills, where you can see their interior with the millstone. The ethnographic ensemble is located in a beautiful landscape. It has been restored and has a picnic area; it is an ideal place to rest and enjoy the landscape and the sound of the water.



## FERNANDO BLANCO MUSEUM

This beautiful building dated back to 1886 and has been built by the desire of its benefactor Fernando Blanco de Lema in the site of his natal house, the Constitution Square. It has worked as a school known as A Escola de Nenas (the school for little girls), where children were receiving education until they were seven years old and the little girls until fourteen years old.

The educative program of the school was a pioneering experience comparable with the most advanced high schools.



## TOBA STILT GRANARY

This astonishing stilt granary is located next to the church of San Adrián de Toba. It is included in the typology of fisterrán style (made from the Fisterra's region). It has 15 metres of length and is supported by 13 pair of feet that are separated from the body by the tornarratos (a piece of stone between the body of the stilt granary and the foot). In one side there are two doors and in the vertex of the roof there are a cross and a pinnacle.

## NATURE

In spite of the region of Cee is closely linked to the sea, its landscape combines a notable geographic variety.

On the one hand, the peaceful landscape that draws the Castro River in the smooth and pleasant valley open the way for the estuary in the Lires sea inlet. On the other hand, the littoral area with steep cliffs and beautiful beaches contrast the small cove, Caneliñas, where whaling people were unloading their goods.

The Lires sea inlet is situated between the Touriñán Cape and the Fisterra Cape. It is part of the Community Interest Place "Costa da Morte" of the Rede Natura 2000 because of the ecological value of its species, especially for being a crossing point for numerous sea birds.

The Gures viewpoint is a place that is worth to contemplate the immensity of the ocean and the Corcubión sea inlet. It is a panoramic view that has as protagonists the Fisterra Cape and the Pindo Mountain.



## CASTLE OF THE PRINCE

The Castle of the Prince, which is located in Ameixenda, is strategically situated in front of the Cardeal Castle in the sea inlet of Corcubión in order to protect the sea inlet from the enemy attacks.

It has been started to build in 1740 and the works have end along the reign of Carlos III. It could have 12 embrasures oriented to the sea for the artillery. In such a way, it has crossfire with the Cardeal Castle in the opposite side. In order to ascend the wall they were using the ramp or the stairs made of stone.

On the side that is oriented to the land, it had a moat and an access bridge. In its interior it had logistical services and was serving to be home for men. The castle has been declared as "Cultural Interest Resource" in 1994.



## FESTIVITIES

In the Cee's region there are many festivities but there are some of them that make the difference. The Xunqueira's Festivities are the greatest in the council. Between 13th and 16th August, thousands of visitors go to Cee in order to honour the Xunqueira Virgin and to enjoy with many activities that take place. In the streets, the religious fervour of the processions with giants, carnival figures with oversized heads, bands, open-air dances, concerts and astonishing fireworks take place.

The EsCEEna!, which is a week dedicated to the theatre in the Council of Cee, takes place the second fortnight of August, being one of the most important in Galicia.

## BEACHES

The Gures beach is located in the parish of Ameixenda. This beautiful unspoilt beach with white sand and astonishing crystal clear water is sheltered in an area with pines that offer a pleasant shade.

Concha beach is the urban beach of the region and is located in the village of Cee, next to the promenade. It has a shape of a sea shell with quiet water and white sand.

Estorde is a peaceful and sheltered beach when it is northern wind. It has all services, including a service of "library-beach". It has been honoured with the "Blue Flag". Close to it there is a campsite that is provided with all sorts of services.

## CHURCH OF SANTA MARÍA DA XUNQUEIRA

The church of Santa María da Xunqueira is situated in Cee. It was originally gothic of the beginning of the 15th Century but only remains the Main Chapel due it has been burned down by the Napoleonic troops.

Along its history, it has suffered several reconstructions. In its inside is the Xunqueira Virgin. According to the tradition, it has been found among the bulrushes that were growing up in the shore close to the church.





# 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.

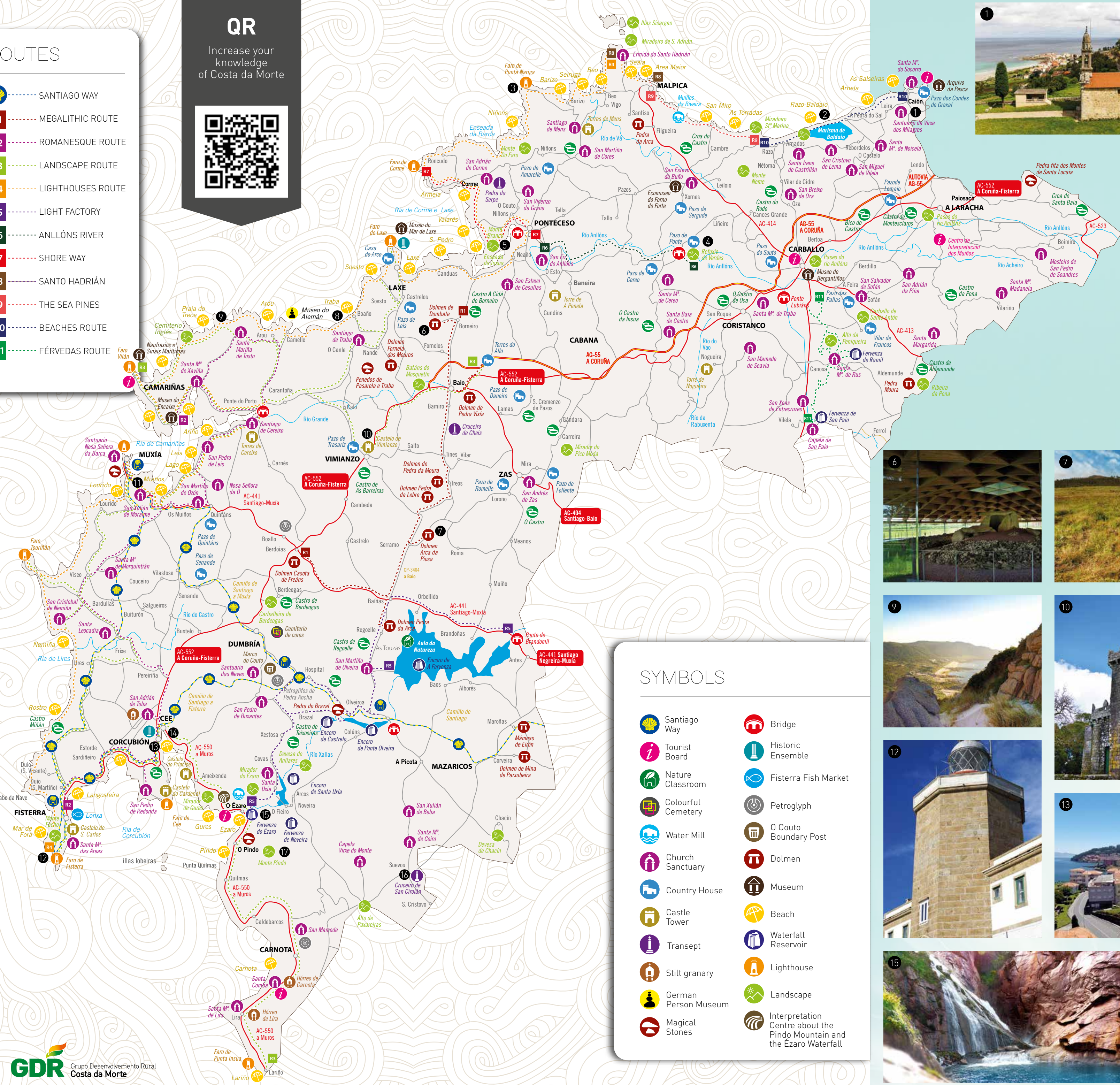
To know all is to discover a great part of the wealth in our area.

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

