

# CABANA DE BERGANTIÑOS

## HERITAGE

The first human settlement dates from the Megalithic. In addition to several Neolithic fortified settlements, the heritage of Cabana de Bergantiños accumulates two of the most important monuments of the Galician prehistory: the Dombate's dolmen and the Neolithic fortified settlement of Borneiro. From the Middle Ages there are the remains of the Benedictine monastery of Canduas and the Tower of A Penela. The existence of several Country Houses confirms the existence of rural nobility that settled down in this area.

### Religious history

In the inside of the church of San Martiño de Riobó they found a pile that has the symbol of Moscoso, some Romanesque capitals and the wonderful baroque altarpiece of San Martiño. The temple has been built under Ruy Soneira de Riobó mandate and he is buried there.

The chapel of As Virtudes and O Carme nestles in Borneiro. It is located in one of the oldest oak groves in this area. The facade is like an altarpiece and is decorated with six rocky figures of saints. Its oldest part dates from the 16th Century with modifications that date back to the 18th Century. A few metres from the shrine are the "sacred drinking fountain" and the transept.

The church of San Esteban de Cesullas (from the 17th Century to the 18th Century) has a facade where there is a rocky statue of Santo Estevo, which is laterally demarcated by volutes. In its inside there are baroque altarpieces.



## NEOLITHIC FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT OF A CIDÁ

It is declared as B.I.C. (as a resource of cultural interest) and is one of the most ancient Neolithic fortified settlements in Galicia. It has been dwelled from the 6th Century B.C. to the 1st Century A.C. and scientifically proved with the method of carbon 14.

It is located next to a brook, in a hillside which is positioned to the east at 212 metres of altitude from where dominates the surrounding territory, the estuary of the Anllóns River and the sea inlet of Corme – Laxe.

The Acropolis is surrounded by a moat and two defensive walls, with the exception of the east side where the gradient of the land serves as a natural defence. Three quarters of the principal enclosed area together with 36 buildings of circular ground plan have been excavated. They were for household use and were organised in neighbourhoods.



In addition to the principal enclosed area, "cra", there are a zone in the east side known as Barrio de Extramuros that consists of a great egg-shaped house, two drinking fountains and a circular oven that could have been covered by a dome and be used to melt metal. The discovery of these remains is astonishing. Besides the "concheiros" (a prehistoric place where there are seashells), they have found remains made of ceramic, bronze, iron and stone.

There are several objects that help to narrate the life of the habitants in the Neolithic fortified settlement, such as: mills, whetstones, pieces of personal ornament, plates, cups, jugs, moulds and crucibles of smelting, handles of daggers, brooches and a Neolithic polished hatchet, among others. We can deduce that they were living on the agriculture and ranching, mastering the metallurgy and taking advantages of the hunting resources, the collection of fruits, the fishing and the shellfishing.

## LIVELY NEOLITHIC FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT

Every year, in the Neolithic fortified settlement named A Cidá takes place an initiative of cultural dissemination about this place and its habitants, which is known as Castro Animado (lively Neolithic fortified settlement).

Along the celebration of this event, the area of the acropolis and the recreational facilities of Rego dos Muíños are the main door to this outdoor area and filled with people. Craftwork, theatre, gastronomy, prehistoric amusements, circus or music with bagpipes are organised with all due respect to the environment.



## PILGRIMAGES

In Cabana de Bergantiños takes place five pilgrimages that are related with water worships. The Christianization of these places with the centenarian oak woods have been written on the hermitages and sacred drinking fountains with miraculous water, which cures the warts and other skin diseases. This one remembers the magic and ancestral Galicia.

The pilgrimage of San Fins do Castro stands out among them. It is a Tourist Interest festivity that takes place the 1st August in the hermitage with the same name. Since early morning the pilgrims go to the sacred drinking fountain to wash their faces and hands or to throw some coins to the pile. Just before the dances, the Santo de Pólvora is detonated, which is a huge ornate cardboard figure that is burnt and represents some traditional trade. The Berro Seco ritual is one of the highly anticipated rituals in the pilgrimage, when everybody emits a shout three times and simultaneously.

## BIRD OBSERVATORY

The Observatory of Birds, which is named José Luis Rabañal Patiño, is located in the Urixeira beach and is perfectly integrated into the landscape. From here, we will be able to increase the knowledge of the routes and discover others. We will also find information about its fauna, flora, history, legends, curiosities, interactive boards and videos. It has information boards about the migratory routes, how to recognise birds or the equipment to observe them. In order to use it, you should request the keys in the town council.

## BEACHES

Cabana de Bergantiños has two types of beaches; fluvial and littoral beaches. The fluvial beaches have been regenerated and offer a good alternative to enjoy the estuary of the Anllóns. They are: O Curro, A Urixeira, O Pendón and O Lodeiro.

The church of San Pedro de Nantón (from the 16th Century to the 18th Century) is baroque style and in its facade stands out a small vaulted niche with a sculpture of San Pedro and a bell tower.

The Sacred Drinking Fountain (Fonte Santa) de Margarida is the place where the pilgrims soak their handkerchiefs and leave some coins so that their warts will get better.

### Civil History

In the civil architecture stand out some stilt granaries that are big and well-preserved such as Palleira and Camafreita in Nantón. The lordly architecture is represented in the Country Houses that are located in Nantón, Corcoesto, Canduas and O Bosque.

## PATH OF ANLLÓNS

The path of Anllóns goes along the last three kilometres of the edge of the Anllóns River, in the inlet of A Insua, one of the most important natural landscapes in Galicia.

The tour that starts in the Curro beach and ends in O Lodeiro advances by the fluvial edges that create beaches, small cliffs, meadows, bulrushes and small forests, where you will be able to observe autochthonous or migratory birds, endemic flora, vessels and old craft trades like the naval carpentry.

The fauna is composed by a wide colony of mammals, reptiles and amphibious. There are otters, stoats, beech martens, Iberian cross adder, grass snakes, natter jack toads, Iberian frogs and salamanders among others.

It is a region with marshlands, a great ecological area. In A Insua there is an endangered specimen, the forget-me-not-flower (Omphalodes littoralis) that is over one thousand specimen.

## DOMBATE'S DOLMEN

The Dombate's dolmen is one of the most emblematic and well-preserved megalithic monuments in Galicia and is considered as the "cathedral" of the Galician megalithic era.



This astonishing megalithic tomb has been built in the 4th millennium B.C. The tumulus is composed by a load of earth about which a cuirass made of stone has been placed.

This tumulus protects the archaeological remains, which is composed by a polygonal funeral chamber with an access by a four metres corridor. The funeral chamber is made up of seven vertical slabs and a big stone that cover them.

Its measures are 4.20 x 2.5 m of diameter and 2.90 m of height, reaching the 4.65 m of height and the corridor has 4.10 m of length. In order to build this enormous sepulchre, approximately 140 men were necessary to transport the gigantic slabs without help of logs.

In the interior of the funeral chamber we can see rock carvings and cave paintings in the corridor. In its entrance, they have found 20 "idoliños" (divinities that this population was worshipping). They were made of stone and aligned to protect the tomb. The discovery includes grave goods such as flint stones; beads of necklaces, spearheads made of flint and quartz, axes and smoothed adzes. It is declared as a Cultural Interest Resource.

## THE A PENELA TOWER

The Tower of A Penela is a remainder of an ancient fortress dated in the 14th Century, which was part of a net of border fortresses that Moscoso and Bermúdez de Castro established in order to defend the territory. In the 17th Century, it has been transformed into a Country House as the headquarters of the Riobóo family.

The Tower has square plant crowned in a parapet made of stone with crenels. The main entrance is a door with a semicircular arch. The interior still keep the structure of a spiral stair. In one window, you can see the coat of arms of Bermúdez, Castro and Riobóo.

Behind the Tower there is a drinking fountain that according to the tradition, the "mina da fonte" is an alley that goes to the Tower and was used in order to get water when they were besieged.

The legend says that the transept which is closest to the tower had the power to free from their pursuers the ones who was crossing it over. A fleeing woman that has run to the transept was arrested and decapitated. The pity neighbours complained "Pena dela" (Poor girl!) and according to the tradition, this is the reason why the fortress has this name.



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

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

# 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.

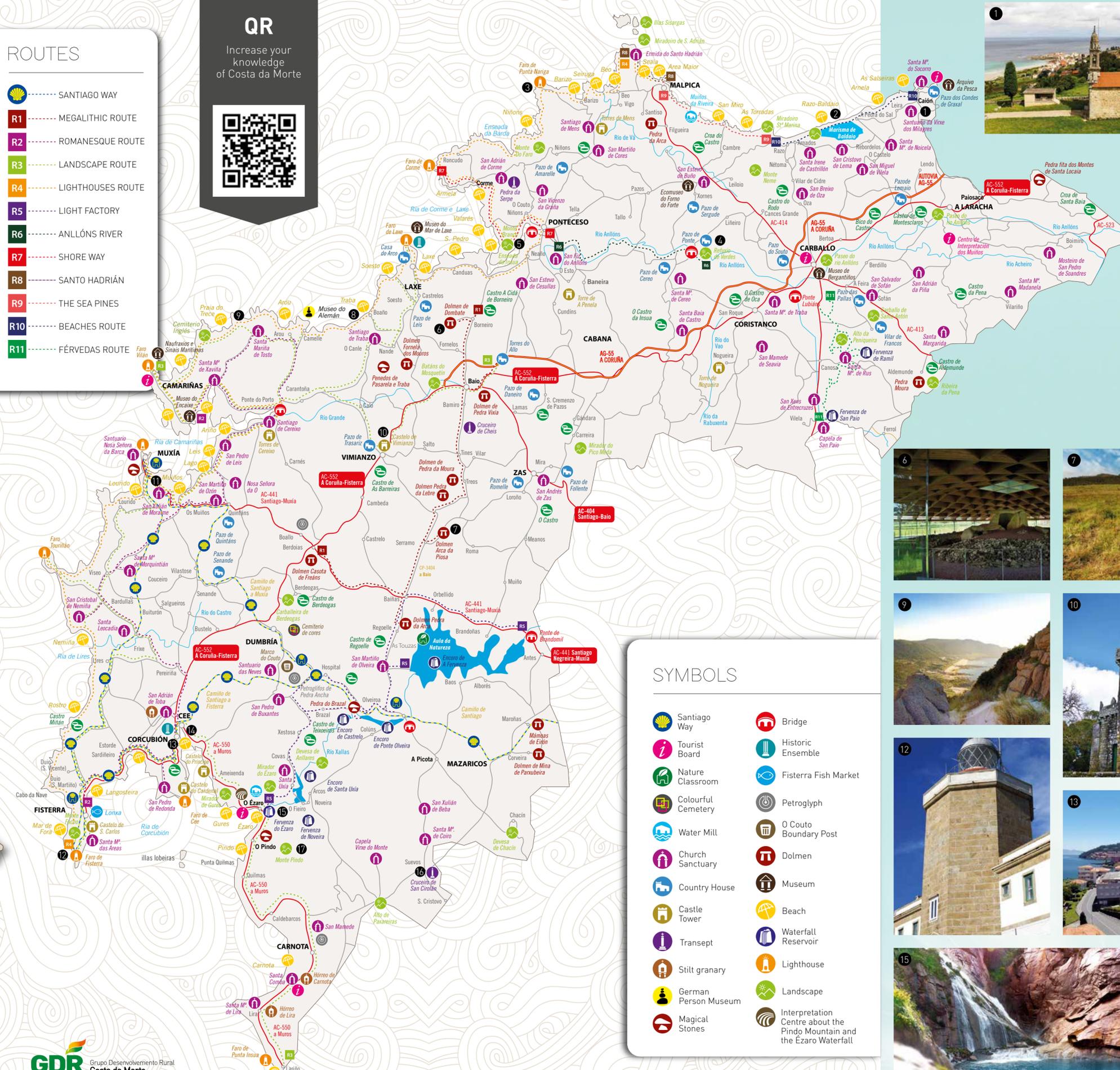
Each council is unique and provides our initiative with a great value; from natural, economical, tourist, cultural, gastronomic and patrimonial resources to pioneering initiatives of the habitants. The uses of these resources promote the development of our territory.

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         |  | 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 |

