

CORISTANCO

HERITAGE

The origin of the Coristanco region goes back to the time immemorial. The Palaeolithic site of Lagoa de Alcaíán, the sepulchres of Monte do Lume, Monte Medoña or Rato testify this. From the Bronze Age stand out the cista (a small and individual funerary monument) of Pedra Marrada in Seavia and the army places of Castro de Oca, Ponte Xionlla, Lume de Suso, Portal, Cotón de Santa Cecilia, Vilar, As Picúreas or As Croas.

Religious history

The church of San Mamede de Seavia is one of the most important in the region. Its medieval origin is shown in the rose windows and in the Romanesque corbels on the lateral walls. On the one side of the facade is a beautiful bell tower with square plan and is crowned by a cupola.

This temple has been part of a Benedictine monastery of the 15th Century. Even today, we can see the remainders next to the building. The church is located in a square forming an ensemble with the transepts, the drinking fountain crowned by the Virgin with son and a house with a coat of arms.

In the baroque church of Santa María de Cereo (18th Century) stands out the beautiful facade that has buttress in the sides, a door with lintels and a semicircular arch. Over this alcove is located the statue of the Virgin with son. There is a radial window that crowns the ensemble with a bell tower topped by an octagonal cupola.



The church of Santa Baia de Castro (1736) is the highest model of the baroque style in the area and one of the most esteemed in the region of Bergantiños.

In the excessive decoration of the facade with classical elements there are two double columns that frame the religious statues. On the top of the door there is an alcove with a statue and in this area is also a curved gable. In the lateral of the facade is a robust bell tower with square plan.

The baroque church of Santa María de Traba (18th Century) is situated next to the cemetery. The ensemble is delimited by a small wall made of stone. In its facade with complex structure stands out the set of volumes that has been created with different constructive elements such as arches, mouldings and the gable that gives access to the bell tower, which is elevated over the central axis.

Civil history

In relation to the civil architecture there are several Country Houses that testify a rural aristocracy such as the Country House of Cereo Vello, which keeps the stilt granary and the pigeon loft; the Country House of Ponte, whose tower merits special attention; or the Country Houses of Nogueira and Ferreiro. There are also a relation between fifteen historical houses and rectories.

The heritage is completed by several stilt granaries such as the ensemble of stilt granaries of Montecelo or Casa Caamaño. There are drinking fountains such as Santa Margarida, San Mamede, Santa María or San Adrián de Verdes, the mill of Salgueiros and the emblematic Ponte Dona in San Adrián de Verdes.



THE NATURAL AREA OF "REFUXIO DE VERDES"

In the parish of Verdes, in the edge of the Anllóns River, is located an astonishing beautiful natural landscape. The Refuxio de Verdes is sheltered by laurels, alder trees, willows, birch trees and oaks.

It is a place where the water of Anllóns River configures an idyllic landscape with small islets, waterfalls and rapids. There are an important ensemble of mills, canals and wooden bridges that complete a picture card that invites to enjoy the peace and the sweetness of this nook.



LUBIÁNS BRIDGE

The Lubiáns Bridge is a Romanesque bridge that is located over the Rosendo River, which is a tributary of the Anllóns River. It has been built around the 1st -2nd Centuries A.D. in a secondary stretch of the Via Per Loca Marítima that was crossing the northwestern Galician coast connecting Bracara Augusta (Braga) with Astúrica (Astorga).

This beautiful construction had five semicircular arches. However, nowadays are visible only four of them due to a buttress have been attached on one side. In the lateral of the bridge is a cutwater, which has been used in order to distribute the currents of a river among the several arches.



NATURE

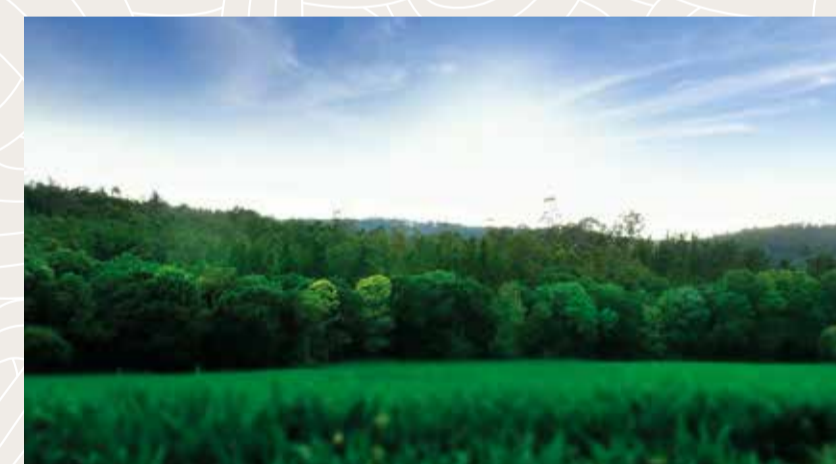
Coristanco is known as the Verxel of Bergantiños, which is a fertile land with water that flows creating innumerable creeks and puddles. These nourish the Anllóns River and carpet with green colour its valleys and mountains.

This smooth and friendly nature combines the farmlands with forests creating beautiful landscapes. It is a humanized landscape that is sprinkled with dolmens, Neolithic fortified settlements, stilt granaries, bridges, country houses and churches. The forest of Braña is located in the edge of the Alcaíán lagoon and is an example of ancestral culture that is integrated in the landscape.

The Palaeolithic remains that have been discovered close to this aquifer testify the existence of an ancient village. The botanical variety of pines, oaks, early-purple orchids and the Australian blackwoods makes up a thick vegetation. Moreover, there are species of flora with great ecological value such as the Drosera rotundifolia and the Drosera anglica, which are insectivorous endangered plants. In addition to this, there are Iberian endemic species such as the Narcissus asturiensis, the Turberaria globularifolia or the Myrica gale.

In the region we can observe birds such as goshawks, the common buzzards or falcons. There are also several species of water birds, reptiles and amphibians. The wolf and the deer live in the surrounding area of Alcaíán.

There are many legends about this lagoon. According to the tradition there is a city submerged under these water. It has been a punishment for its population that denied giving shelter to the pilgrims, who were Jesus Christ and Saint Peter. An old story affirms that in one of the pools we can hear the cocks singing at Christmas midnight.



POTATO FESTIVITY

The Coristanco council is known as the "Potato land", being a notable producer of potatoes. It is included in the Geographical Protected Indication "Potato from Galicia". The potatoes from Coristanco are considered as the best quality potatoes with an exceptional taste. Its fame goes through frontiers.

The Potato Festivity takes place on the third Sunday of September. It is a singular gastronomic festivity and a tribute for the farming and for the cultivation of this tuber. The streets of Coristanco are filling up with furnished tractors and sculptures made of potatoes in a lively atmosphere. In the morning there are activities, gastronomic competitions, exhibition of decorated tractors and the sample. In the afternoon there are popular plays such as "the potato dance", the "trueiro", the "gathering of potatoes" and "pulling the rope". In order to complete the day take place the Equine Fair and the Fair of the Agricultural Equipment.

FESTIVITIES

In the region of Coristanco take place many festivities along the year; the tradition and the religious fervour are mixed with enthusiasm. The Festivity of Corpiño de Oca takes place the 5th July. Several devotees of the Corpiño Virgin go to venerate this sacred virgin in order to eradicate the physical and psychological sickness. During these festivities there are processions and open-air dances.

The Pilgrimage of San Antonio da Agualada takes place the 13th and the 14th June. During this festivity the faithful go to the church to keep the traditions, which are buying the sacred bread rolls of San Antonio and paying a mass. The festivity of Santa Ana da Rabadeira has religious services, vermouth session and the tradition of bringing the milk as an oblation in order to protect the family.

NOGUEIRA TOWER

This beautiful turret dated back to 15th Century is one of the two towers of the Bermúdez de Castro Country House. It has been built with two big blocks of stone. In the main facade are the door and two pointed windows with arches of ashlar that serve as buttress. The top of the tower does not conserve the ancient crenels. We can observe two coats of arms, one of these represent the Bermúdez de Castro and the other represents the Bermúdez.

The attached building belongs to the ancient Country House of Bermúdez de Castro. In its facade stand out the door with Moorish arch, the buttress with ashlar and two coats of arms, one of them represents the Castro's family and the other one represents the Bermúdez de Castro. This tower has belonged to Pedro Bermúdez "The Old Guy", VIII Señor de Montaos and Leonor de Castro e Guzmán.



é Costa da Morte
CORISTANCO

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, 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

