

## ROMAN WALL

### 1 PORTA DE SANTIAGO OU DO POSTIGO

Of Roman origin. In the middle ages it was known as the *Posticu*, *Poxigo* (Galician) or *Postigo*. It was reconstructed in 1759 by bishop Izquierdo, who added the coat of arms and a niche with the equestrian image of Santiago. From this time on, it became the exit gate towards Santiago del Camino Primitivo.



### 2 PORTA DO BISPO AGUIRRE

Opened in 1894 in order to allow communication between the city and the seminary which was later opened in 1893 by the Superior who lends his name to the gate, and to provide access to the old graveyard which had been built in 1850. The regional architect Nemesio Cobreros was responsible for the project.



### 3 PORTA DO BISPO IZQUIERDO DO CAMPO CASTELO OU DO CÁRCERE

Opened in 1888 to provide communication between the model prison which had just been opened, and the courthouse, Nemesio Cobreros was responsible for this project. The door's dimensions were determined by the opening point where there was previously a stairway which allowed access to the Wall, located between two buildings.



### 4 REDUTO MARÍA CRISTINA

This angular bastion was built in 1837 in order to reopen the passageway on top of the Wall which had been blocked in parts and thus improve the city's defence in the middle of the First Carlist War. The defence refuge carries the name of the reigning queen María Cristina.



### 5 TORRE DA MOSQUEIRA

All the towers originally had a two floor line of defence above the round passageway on top of the wall. Each floor contained a series of windows with half or semi circular arches. This tower is the only conserved archaeological example of these structures though it was slightly modified in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



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#### SAINT JAMES' WAY

### 6 PORTA DE SAN PEDRO OU TOLEDANA

Of Roman origin, this gate allowed entrance to the XIX way, coming from Astorga. In Medieval times it was known as the *Toledana* Gate (from Toledo). The name of San Pedro comes from a chapel located outside the walls (San Pedro de *Fôra*). The inscription found below the city's coat or emblem tells of the reconstruction of the gate in 1781.



### 7 PORTA DA ESTACIÓN

This gate replaced the previous one, of which Nemesio Cobreros was responsible and the Station Gate opened in 1875, joining the city and the railway station. In 1918, the decision was made to extend it in order to allow greater communication between the station and the city. The design of the new gate is attributed to the municipal architect Luciano Travadelo.



### 8 PORTA FALSA

Of Roman origin of the *posterula* (postem) type (meaning secondary or false gate), it was initially for military use only. In both Medieval and Modern times, it has been linked to the San Bartolomé Hospital. Its current composition dates from 1798 which is when it was modified, conserving remains of the arch which belonged to the previous vault.



### 9 PORTA DE SAN FERNANDO OU DO PRINCEPE AFONSO

Open since 1853, it was finally finished the following year. It was given its name, Prince Alfonso, who would be the future Alfonso XII, by the authorities to mark Queen Elizabeth II's visit to the city. The present gate of San Fernando was built in 1963 and is bigger than the Prince's.



### 10 PORTA NOVA

The old gate, of Roman origin, on which work had been carried out in medieval times, was knocked down in 1899 due to its state of disrepair and was replaced by the current gate in 1900, under the instructions of the architect Álvarez de Mendoza to divide the flanking tower. The original gate gave passage to the XX way which linked *Lucus* with *Brigantium*.



### 11 VESTIXIOS ROMANOS DA MURALLA

Remains exhumed in 1998 on digging to provide the *rúa Nova* with amenities. The piece of the granite wall built using courses of a header and stretcher pattern allows us to observe the detail on one of these bricks - a Roman inscription (*fundamenta*) referring to the foundations of the building, which can be traced back to the second half of the third century. This most likely alludes to the building next to one of the gates of the city as it was at the time. The road which runs alongside would probably have formed part of the XX way or *via* of the *Itinerario de Antonino* or Antonino's itinerary which linked *Lucus Augusti* (Lugo) to *Brigantium* (A Coruña). Its paving, stratified in consecutive layers, dates from different historical phases from the 1<sup>st</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries of our time.



### 12 PORTA DO BISPO ODOARIO OU DO HOSPITAL

Finished in 1928 to enable communication between the Hospital of Santa Maria and the town, after its initial setbacks in 1921, when the Lord Mayor López Pérez gave instructions for one of its towers to be destroyed by dynamite, which gave rise to the Wall being declared a National Monument. Ramiro Sainz was responsible for the gate's project.



### 13 PORTA MIÑÁ OU DO CARME

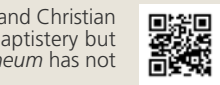
Among the doors of Roman origin, this is the one with the best preserved original structure. It used to be the entrance of the XIX Road coming from *Bracara Augusta* and was connected to the decumanus maximus of *Lucus Augusti*. The name Miñá makes reference to River Miño and the name Carmen refers to the nearby chapel.



## ROMAN SITES

### 14 PISCINA ROMANA

Dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> century, there are similarities between its mosaic decoration and Christian ones found in Africa. It is thought that it could form part of a paleochristian baptistery but the possibility that it could form part of thermal baths or a small household *balneum* has not been ruled out.



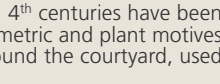
### 15 ACUEDUTO ROMANO

A stretch of a Roman aqueduct (1st century AD), which is little more than 2 km long. It was built according to the *opus caementicium* (Roman concrete) technique. The slate building is from alterations done, possibly dating to medieval times but definitely before the work carried out by Bishop Izquierdo in the XVIII century.



### 16 CASA DOS MOSAICOS

The archaeological remains of what used to be a Roman *domus* in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries have been turned into a museum. Some areas still have part of the mosaic paving of geometric and plant motives and walls decorated with paintings. Other rooms of the house, distributed around the courtyard, used to have a subterranean heating system.



### 17 TEMPLO DE MITRA

### 18 CENTRO ARQUEOLÓGICO SAN ROQUE

### 19 TERMAS ROMANAS E PONTE ROMANA

## MUSEUMS / EXHIBITION CENTERS

### 20 MUSEO PROVINCIAL

Founded in 1932, the museum was moved to this building in 1957, which includes the various conserved parts of the former Franciscan monastery (15<sup>th</sup> century cloister, kitchen and refectory). The museum conserves and exhibits important collections of art, archaeology and pre roman gold work. It was declared of National Heritage Interest in 1962.



### 21 MUSEO INTERACTIVO DE HISTORIA DE LUGO (PARQUE DA MILAGROSA - AVD. DUQUESA DE LUGO)

### 22 SALA DE EXPOSICIÓN PORTA MIÑÁ

### 23 SALA DE EXPOSICIÓN CAPELA DE SANTA MARÍA



## RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS

### 24 CATEDRAL E MUSEO DIOCESANO

Building of the Romanic temple began in 1129. In the 14<sup>th</sup> Century, the original chancel is replaced by the circular nave and the gothic apse chapels. Other renaissance and baroque additions (the cloister, the Chapel of the Virgen with the big eyes (*capilla de la Virgen de los Ojos Grandes*) make up, along with the neoclassic 18<sup>th</sup> Century façade, the magnificent ensemble before us today. The Diocesan Museum, with objects of great archaeological value is located in the three window gallery, the cloister and other parts of the cathedral.



### 25 PAZO EPISCOPAL

The ecclesiastical Superior Alfonso Enriquez built a palace, of which a part still stands, between 1478 and 1480. It is thought that the present pazo, (Galician house) concluded in 1743 by the Bishop Cayetano Xil Taboada, whose coat of arms can be seen on the façade, must have had some building work done on it, which some say dates somewhere between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries.



### 26 IGREXA E CONVENTO DOS RR. PP. FRANCISCANOS

Headquarters of the former Seminary founded in 1598 by Bishop Otaduy, later renovated by Bishop De los Ríos between 1858-1863, at which time the current façade was built. The Franciscans, who were ordered to leave the cloister of the former convent in the disentanglement of church property in 1835, began to live here in 1893 before building the church, designed by Cobreros, in 1896.



### 27 IGREXA DE SANTIAGO, A NOVA

The convent church of Santa María, A Nova, a parish church of Santiago, since 1859, was built in two phases. In the first, (1681-1688) the walls were erected and in the second (1757-1764), the vault and the dome. The present façade was built in 1914 in order to align the church with the houses in Reina street.



### 28 IGREXA DO CONVENTO DE SAN DOMINGOS

At the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> Century the Dominican order settled in this area. Building of the convent church began in 1303. The church is of the gothic mendicant style, conserving the apses of the top and the southern door hidden by the baroque portico (18<sup>th</sup> C.) At this moment in time the convent belongs to the Augustine Sisters of Charity.



### 29 IGREXA DE SAN PEDRO (CONVENTUAL DE SAN FRANCISCO)

The present parish temple of San Pedro was initially the convent church of the Franciscan order. Of gothic style, similar to the majority of the mendicant Galician temples, its construction dates to between the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup>. It was declared a Historical Artistic Monument (currently known as Heritage of Cultural Interest) in 1931.



### 30 XARDÍNS DO MUSEO PROVINCIAL E COCIÑA DO CONVENTO DE SAN FRANCISCO

The garden is named after Antón de Marcos' children, the Fernández López, important figures from Lugo who contributed considerably to the development of the Provincial Museum. The Franciscan Convent Kitchen can be found here with its unique fireplace, built in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, forming part of the Museum as it is today.



### 31 IGREXA DE SAN FROILÁN

This church belonged to the former San Bartolomé Hospital. It was built in two phases: one at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century which makes up the main part of the building, the other being the baroque façade (mid 18<sup>th</sup> century), financed by bishop Izquierdo, designed by the Compostelan architect Brother Manuel de los Mártires.



### 32 RESTOS DO VELLO CÁRCERE ECLESIAÍSTICO

This building, very much changed from the original due to renovation and later destruction, was home to the old prison of Lugo. Building of the prison began in 1757 under instructions of the Bishop Izquierdo and ended in 1797 when Felipe Peláez was the acting Superior. The authorship of the work is attributed to the Compostelan Alexos Frieiro.



## BUILDINGS OF INTEREST

### 33 CASA DO CONCELLO

One of the most beautiful examples of the civil Galician baroque style. Lucas Ferro Caaveiro designed this building in 1735, combining an air of the Galician pazo with the lower open "loggia" typical of urban Italian constructions. The new town hall substituted the former renaissance one designed by Pedro de Artiaga in 1571.



### 34 PAZO DE SAN MARCOS. DEPUTACIÓN PROVINCIAL

The San Marcos Palace was designed to be a hospital. The initial project, led by the architect Cosín, was reviewed by Luque who decided it should serve a different purpose; that of Secondary school, Library and Headquarters of the Provincial Delegation. The work was concluded in 1877 but the façade was renovated by Cobreros in 1885.



### 35 PAZO DE ORBÁN E FONTE DA PORTA MIÑÁ

Of genesis baroque style, many of the details of the building are still uncertain. However, we do know that its present form was definitely finished in 1769 the project having been led by José González Sierra, for the Lord of Orbán. In its coat of arms we can see the arms of the Taboada, Armesto, Gaioso, Ulloa, Lemos, Valcárcel & Quiroga.



### 36 PAZO DOS SAAVEDRA DE MIRAZ

In 1763, Luis Fernando de Saavedra, holder of the jurisdiction of Miraz (Friol), instructs José González Sierra to design this house. The front and the skylights stand out in the façade of the lower floor as well as the balcony of the first floor. A triangular fronton depicts the Saavedra coat of arms.



### 37 PAZO DOS REXEDORES OSORIO

18<sup>th</sup> Century. This house belonged to the city's Lord Mayor Juan José Osorio Santiso y Umaña and was probably designed by Ferro Caaveiro, whose disciple González Sierra carried out the building of the house. The coat of arms on the main door belongs to the mother of José Miguel Osorio Santiso y Ribadeneira, who was also Lord Mayor of the city and son of the aforementioned Juan José Osorio Santiso.



### 38 CUARTEL DE SAN FERNANDO


The San Fernando Invalid Barracks is a unique example of military architecture from the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. The engineer responsible for the project Bartolomé Amphoux Bonavia was given the plans and outlines by Francisco Sabatini, the main architect of the royal works of Carlos III in 1779.



### 39 PRAZA DO CAMPO E FONTE DE SAN VICENTE FERRER

In the heart of the medieval city, this square dates from the between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. At this moment in time it stands out for its colonnaded buildings, most of which date back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The water supply, concluded by Bishop Izquierdo in 1754, included the installation of the baroque fountain, the design of which is attributed to Brother Manuel de los Mártires.






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### 24 CATEDRAL E MUSEO DIOCESANO

FOTO: Pepe Alvez. El Progreso de Lugo



### 5 TORRE DA MOSQUEIRA



### 39 PRAZA DO CAMPO E FONTE DE SAN VICENTE FERRER



### 14 PISCINA ROMANA

## OTHER

### 40 O CAMIÑO DE SANTIAGO - CAMIÑO PRIMITIVO

### 41 ALBERGUE DE PEREGRINOS

### 42 RESERVA DA BIOSFERA · TERRAS DO MIÑO · CATAMARÁN

### 43 PZA. DE ABASTOS E MERCADO DE QUIROGA BALLESTEROS

### 44 CAPELA DO CARME OU DA VIRXE DO CAMIÑO

### 45 CAPELA DE SAN ROQUE E SAN SEBASTIÁN

### 46 PAZO DO MARQUÉS DE SAN MARTÍN

### 47 PAZO DA MAZA

### 48 CÍRCULO DAS ARTES

### 49 VELLO CÁRCERE

### 50 ESTACIÓN DE AUTOBUSES

### 51 CENTRO DE SERVIZOS MUNICIPAIS

## TOURIST INFORMATION

### 52 CENTRO DE INTERPRETACIÓN DA MURALLA

### 53 CENTRO DE INTERPRETACIÓN DO CAMIÑO DE SANTIAGO



Parking spaces reserved for disabled people.



## PACKAGING FOR TYPICAL PRODUCTS

You can ask for them with your purchases in the following shops, currently involved in this initiative:

Arcadio Coroa. Praza de Abastos  
Cafetería Alimentación Vázquez Lolo. Praza de Abastos  
Delicium Tremens. Praza do Campo, 6  
El As del Jamón. Praza de Abastos  
La Sucursal. San Marcos, 1  
Mercarabastos. Praza de Abastos  
Quesería Gerardo. Mercado Quiroga Ballesteros  
Queixos Galegos Lola. Mercado Quiroga Ballesteros  
O Lar do Pobo. Praza do Campo Castelo, 1  
O Rei das Tartas. Rúa da Cruz, 18

This action is included in the URBAN INITIATIVE (URBAN Project) being developed by the City Council of Lugo, co-financed by 70% by the European Union through the Regional Development European Fund (O.P. ERDF GALICIA 2007-2013) (Declaration according to Art. 8.4 of Regulation (EC) No 1828/2006).