



MUXÍA
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 | > Coristanco | > Mazariños |
| > Camariñas | > Dumbria | > Muxía |
| > Carballo | > Fisterra | > Ponteceso |
| > Carnota | > A Laracha | > Virianzo |
| > Cee | > Laxe | > Zas |
| > Corcubión | > Malpica | |

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MUXÍA

HERITAGE

In relation to the heritage in Muxía stands out the **Sanctuary of Nosa Señora da Barca**; this is an important point of the Mary cult. This baroque temple (16th Century) is located over the stones next to the sea. It has two towers with two arches and in its inside are the sepulchres of the Maceda Counts and an altarpiece of Miguel de Romay.

Religious history

The beautiful church of Santa María (13th Century) is situated in the village of Muxía. It is a beautiful Romanesque temple where stand out the pointed arch in the main door that is supported by two marble capitals and in its inside are a gothic chapel and the altarpieces with statues.

The small church of San Pedro de Leis de Nemancos (12th Century) is located in Leis, a place where the Santiago Way crosses. It is a lovely Romanesque example. In its facade stand out a door with archivolt that is supported by two columns and the semicircular tympanum with Muslim influence.

The Moraima Monastery (12th Century) has been declared as Historic-Artistic Ensemble and is a remainder of an old Benedictine monastery. It has been built over an ancient roman necropolis in the same place where was a hermitage that has been destroyed firstly by Normans and later by Saracens.

The door in the facade stands out. It is protected by a portico with three semicircular archivolt that are supported by columns. There are two rose windows and two towers with different heights in its both sides.



In the tympanum of the south door is represented the Last Supper. In the interior there are altarpieces, statues and paintings that show the seven mortal sins.

Santa Leocadia de Frixe (12th Century) is an interesting Romanesque church. In its exterior preserves several corbels with animal and vegetal figures. In the face there is a beautiful window with two columns. Other examples of Romanesque are the churches of San Cristovo de Nemiña and San Martiño de Ozón.

Civil history

In relation to the civil architecture there are some houses belonging to the nobility. Stand out the Country Houses of Serantes, Senande and Quintáns in Ozón that dates back to 1606 and has beautiful gardens.

SANTIAGO WAY

In spite of the pilgrimage of St James ends in Santiago de Compostela, almost from the discovery of the Santiago Apostle sepulchre (11th Century), pilgrims from all Europe were deciding to continue their trips to the Costa da Morte motivated by the religious mythology.

The A Barca Sanctuary in Muxía is the ending point of the Santiago Way to Muxía-Fisterra. Thousands of pilgrims arrive here every year. According to the legend, the Virgin in a stone rowboat has docked here to fill the Santiago Apostle with spirit and force.



SANCTUARY OF THE A BARCA VIRGIN AND THE SACRED STONES

The magic of Costa da Morte was born in its legendary treasure, the force and the support of an ancestral culture that can be felt in many places.

There are rituals that are related to the "stones cult" and are still prevailing. However, there are rituals included in the catholic devotion, which are the origin of such important sanctuaries like the A Barca Virgin.



VIRXE DA BARCA PILGRIMAGE

The pilgrimage of A Barca in Muxía is a very old religious celebration that goes back to the founding of the first chapel in the 11th and 12th Centuries. It is the most important one in Costa da Morte and is recognised as Festivity of National Tourist Interest.

It is a festivity where the fervour and the old rituals of devotion to the stones are mixed. It starts the second Sunday of September congregating millions of parishioners that arrive from all Galicia and even from other places. Many of them are pilgrims that arrive on foot from their origin places in order to stay true a "promise". The religious cults take place every day. People go to visit the stones close to the Sanctuary and reproduce ancestral rituals such as going under the Cadrís Stone or moving the Abalar Stone. The legend says that they have magical powers to cure the illness. Along these festivities, in Muxía there are thousands of people from everywhere to enjoy this festivity in a different way.



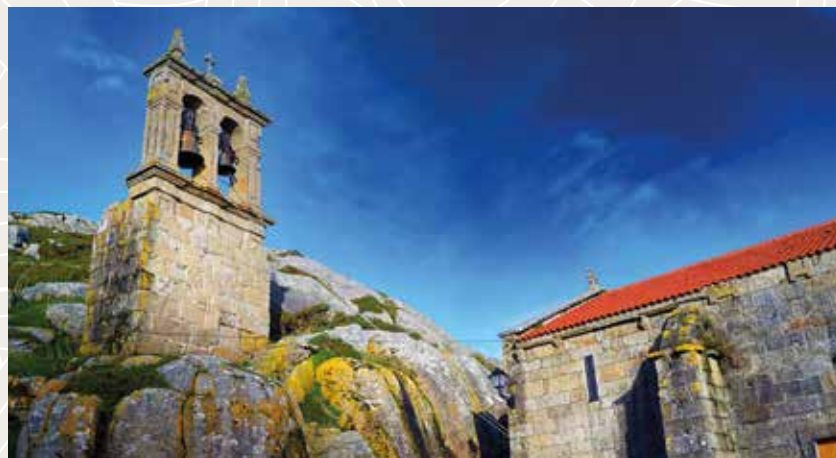
FESTIVITIES

In Muxía take place many festivities along the year, but the most significant festivities are the A Barca Pilgrimage, the Conger Eel Festivity and the Sea Routes Market.

On Good Friday takes place the Conger Eel Festivity, which is an interesting gastronomic event for the tasting of the most typical product in Muxía, the "conger eel". Along the day, there are passacaglia music and live music to cheer up the village, while the visitors and the neighbours taste the fish cooked in different ways such as Galician pie, "caldeirada" (a Galician stew), grilled... It is a tempting proposal to the palate.

In August takes place the "Mercado das Rutas do Mar" (Sea Routes Market). It is a festivity where the population of Muxía celebrates its culture and maritime tradition. The village is crowded with people, stalls of handicraft and gastronomy. The outdoor theatre and music immerse us in a world of pirates, sailors, peasants and distinguished celebrities like Rosalía de Castro in a lively atmosphere that is a must.

The first Sunday of September you will be able to go to the Equine Festivity in Quintáns. It is an amazing plan to spend a different day and for all amateurs of the equine world. There are interesting activities along all day such as ride horse, rustic aperitif and the showings of the horse walk, the horse trot and the horse tame. There are also funny popular games and for children.



NATURE

The nature in the region of Muxía is characterised by the large and varied contact with the coast. From the Camariñas sea inlet to the estuary of the Castro River, in Lires, and crossing the Touriñán Cape; the littoral draws a very varied landscape. There are cliffs, unspoilt beaches with open sea like Nemiña Beach, or more peaceful beaches where the mountain, the river and the sea converge such as in Lago Beach and Os Muíños Beach.

It is a very varied territory where you will be able to discover the extraordinary landscape of sea and the amazing nature in the inland.

The Caldeiras do Castro (natural pools in the Castro River) are located in a place with a beauty and an incomparable charm. The river creates waterfalls and natural pools where is appetising swimming.

Very close to the chapel of Santo Outel do Castro is located the picnic area that invites you to stop your way in order to rest in the middle of the nature.

The Promenade along the Negro River and the Fonte da Tella is much recommended. You will find a total of seventeen water mills that integrate an interesting ethnographic ensemble in the bank of the Negro River. It is a fluvial promenade surrounded by nature that ends in the estuary of the river, in the Area Maior Beach.

The picnic area of the Ponte Constante has astonishing panoramic views. In addition to this, it is an ideal place to do sport and to do activities such as hiking, fluvial fishing and adventure tourism.

BEACHES

The littoral in Muxía has several beaches. If you go along the littoral, you will discover small caves, peaceful beaches with crystal clear water and unspoilt beaches with open sea.

The Nemiña Beach is a landmark for surf and bodyboard. It is an international meeting point for the lovers of these sports. In addition to this, it is a privileged natural area.

The beaches of Muíños, Lago and Leis are very peaceful and agreeable and are located in a natural area. A Cruz, Espiñeirido, Arliña and Lourido are the closest beaches of the Muxía village and the most crowded. Moreira is a small beach with round stones that is the typical rural landscape.

TOURIÑÁN CAPE

Touriñán Cape is the most occidental point of Galicia and the peninsular Spain. It is one of those emblematic places in Costa da Morte with strong wind and storms, where the inhospitable land penetrates one kilometre into the Atlantic Ocean.

Going on foot the seven kilometres that separate Muxía and the Touriñán Cape is an excellent opportunity to know this wild stretch of littoral. To contemplate the sunset from this finisterrae is a spectacle of nature that is a must.



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.

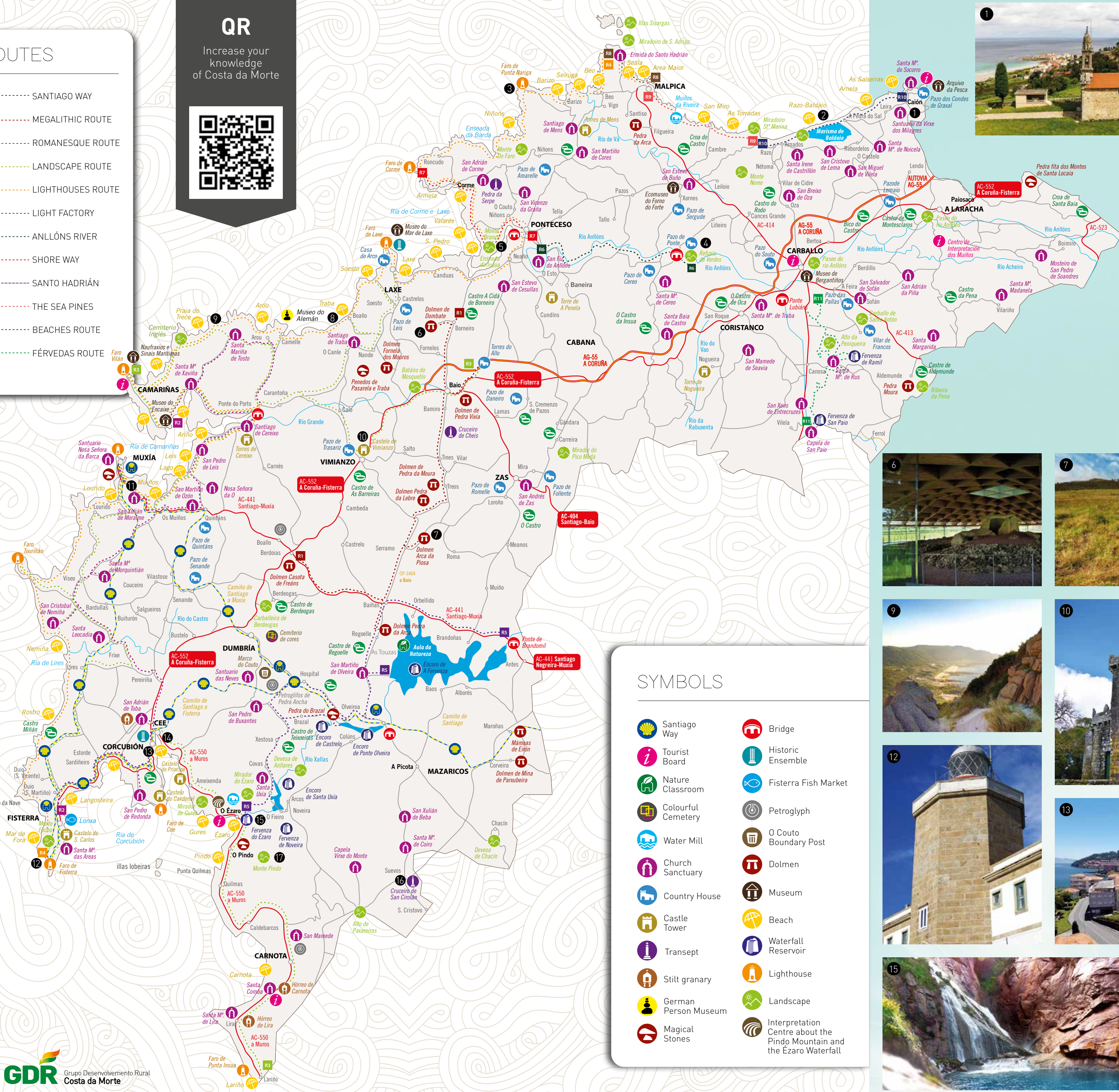
To know all is to discover a great part of the wealth in our area.

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

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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

