

SARRIA, JACOBAN VILLA

At the end of 12th century, Alfonso IX, king of Galicia and León, granted "Town Charter" to Vilanova de Sarria, which took its name from the river that waters it and, as a real villa, it got vote in Cortes. In 1360 Pobra de Sarria was given to the Lemos Count to end being County head and and Marquisate of Sarria with its five "pobras" (Sarria, Adai, Neira de Susao, San Xulián and Triacastela) being Lemos Counts owners of the villa and its jurisdiction until early 19th century.

Paced along the road of pilgrimages to Compostela ("Corga francesa") the medieval villa (approximately 450 inhabitants) had two churches, four chapels, a monastery, four bridges and a fortress; all of them to look after and protect its neighbours and walkers.

About eleven hospitals appear in its ways, belonging to Sarria council, nine of them in the Santiago way.

The present villa, head of the region, has got 9.300 inhabitants and it is well-connected by rail and road. It is 111km far from Santiago following the French way.

So, many pilgrims choose it to begin the way to Santiago and get the "**Compostela**"





FOLLOWING THE JACOBITES STEPS

Crossing the **PONTE RIBEIRA**, the pilgrim went into the villa, leaving on the left the **MUIÑO DA PONTE RIBEIRA** and the emblazoned **FONTE RIBEIRA**, the only spring which gave water to the villa until 1920.

The work **“HOMENAJE AL PEREGRINO”** from the sculptress María Carretero, welcomes to walkers.



CASA DO BARRIO (1855/60)

It was raised by Don Juan María López, military chaplain, on the road of Valdeorras (Today Rúa Benigno Quiroga). It had got chapel dedicated to St Roque where was his grave, now moved to Santa Mariña Church.

ESCALEIRA DA FONTE

Built about mid-nineteenth century, nowadays it is called "Escaleira Maior", and it lets the direct access to the "Villa" historical area of population from the "Arrabaldo".



RÚA MAIOR

It was the main road until 1860 when the expansion of the villa began along the area between rivers (Sarria and Celeiro) intensified in years 1880-1882 when the rail communication was consolidated. Until the 20th century it was the commercial and services area. On this road some emblazoned houses still survive from 18th century and other from 19th century with balconies and galleries.



CASA NATAL DE MATÍAS LÓPEZ LÓPEZ

Next to the Xunta de Galicia Pilgrims hostel is the birthdayplace of the industrial chocolatier in Madrid, politician and philanthropist don **Matías López López (1825/1891)**. He was the introducer of modern advertising in Spain.

CASA DE CENTEAIS

It is an emblazoned house (18th century) and it was Cedron family residence. It was in the shadow of the disappeared romanic church of Santa Mariña, in Rúa de Ferradores, next to Casa Estafeta and no far from Praza do Mercado (Market Square)





SANTA MARIÑA CHURCH (1855)

The new church of Santa Mariña, placed in Rúa Maior, next to Plaza do Mercado (Market Square) was built under the testamentary of don Juan María López, and it was designed by the santiagués architect Sr Domínguez..

The tower, finished in pyramidal needle, has the public clock. Inside, there are **Santa Mariña and San Juan's** images (villa patrons) work of Isidoro Brocos, Christ Crucified from Magariño, **the grave of Juan María López, San Matías and San Andrés stained glasses**, donated by don Matías López and the damaged paintings of the four evangelists.

In the South "adro" we can see a "cruceiro" from the Compostelana School and, on the wall there is a mural painting about Jacobean thematic made by Veloso painter.

In the Travesía da igrexa is the **Casa Rectoral (1778)** with votive inscription



CASA DE PUCHE

With modernis façade, it occupies the HOSPITAL VELLO (old hospital) and Pía Work of Díaz de Guitián (Rúa Maior nº 16).

CASA GRANDE DE SARRIA

“Casa dos Saavedra”.- It took the place of existing homes from 21 to 31. It is conserved the central tower, and two escutcheons, one of them dated in 1512.

CASA DO CONCELLO (Town Hall)

CASA VAAMONDE is opposite Rúa Maior and Constitución Square. It was built by the end of 19th century. It was designed by the architect Daniel García Vaamonde in response to his brother don Camilo’s request

Since 1920 it has been town hall and it was renovated and enlarged in 1998.

Moreover administrative offices and local police there are information to the public and the pilgrim in the same building.

In Constitución Square there is a stone statue reminiscent of the King Alfonso IX, who died in Vilanova de Sarria (on 24th September 1230).



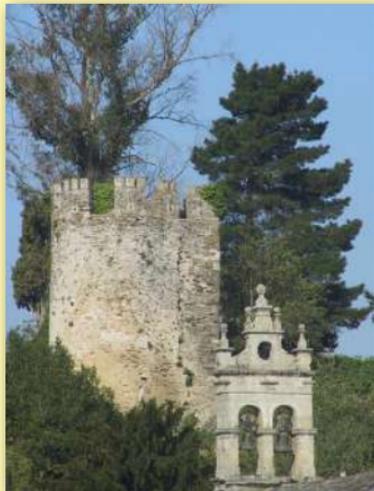


Town Hall

IGREXA DE SAN SALVADOR (San Salvador church)

Placed at the beginning of Rúa Maior, opposite to Fortaleza Tower and the Court (ancient Santo Antón Abade Hospital) was built in 13th century. It has got a single rectangular nave, with wooden roof and semicircular apse.

Framed in the early Gothic, it has got a Pantocrátor of archaic features in the North side. The bulrush is from 1860 and it was done by the sarriano builder Francisco Castiñeira. It has got some Romanic features, gothic arches and doors. The apse has got Romanic features of transition, with rectangular section and semicircular head, with barrel vault and quarter-sphere respectively.



In the frontis piece, it has got Gothic door and, in the North wall there is a transition door with archaic elements. It has got slightly pointed arch, formed by archivolt of baquetilla, capitals with leaves and canes and a human head. In the tympanum someone can see a Christ of Majesty figure, other can see Melquisedec and also King David with attitude of blessing, naive features, among schematized trees, ended by a Greek cross (crosses inscribed in circles); the corbels, in the North part, represent human heads, rolls, rosettes and nail tips.. In this façade there are numerous stone signs. They are remarkable the ornamental ironwork, also from medieval times, existing at the North door



San Salvador church



HOSPITAL DE SANTO ANTÓN ABADE

It occupied the site of the Court. It was founded by the cleric Dionis the Castro y Portugal (bastard son of Marqués de Sarria) in 1589, and it was dedicated to welcome pilgrims who came back from Compostela. Its master builder was Juan de Seara. It was dedicated to welcoming the pilgrims until 19th century. Pilgrims were given accommodation and alms.

The building house successively the seat of Pía work of St Antón and St Lázaro hospitals, the seat of Villa Regiment, the Grammar and first Letters School, the Jail (1896/1928) and between 1820 and 1920 the Town Hall.

FORTALEZA DE SARRIA

The first military building was built in 13th century; the County lieutenants possessed it by royal concession, including the infant don Enrique de Trastámara, Bertrand Dugesclin, Fernando de Castro, counts de Trastámara and, finally, it was granted by Catholic kings, who repaired it under the Holy Brotherhood, to the Lemos Count. Isabel and Fernando (Catholic kings), Carlos I and FelipeII were sleeping into it.

It had a wide gate, four towers, among them Tribute and Market towers, basements, moats, contramoats and several houses inside.

Demolished because of Revolta Irmandiña (at the end of 15th century) it was rebuilt at the expense of the vassals of the "Cinco Probas"

It hosted the Villa de Sarria Regiment and Justice and home for its Corregidores, until the third decade in the 18th century. It was standing until 1860, when it was sold by Duke de Alb and it was acquired, in halves, by don Manuel Batallón and the Town Hall, while stone walls and towers were bought by different families from the villa.

Nowadays, only a tower with flank of slab and granite stone remains, that reaches 15 metres high



Its peak is reached through an open staircase in part of a stretch of wall and it retains shields with Castro, Enriquez and Osorio arms. In the wall that closes the ground we can see several crosses from a 18th century "viacrucis"



PRISIÓN PREVENTIVA

On Rúa da Merce, we have the prison building between 1930- 1950, nowadays dedicated to cultural activities, among them the exposition "Salon d'Automne" from Paris which is celebrated every twice years



MIRADOIRO DO CÁRCERE

A modern "cruceiro", made by Manuel Mallo, and a mosaic with the municipal shield, acclimate this space where you can see the lower part of the villa until the wide "Veiga de Sarria" that close Monte de Santa Cristina, Cha de Santa Marta, Serra Illoa, Monte da Meda mountain and Serra Iribio





CAMPO DA FEIRA

It is next to the Jacobean landmark kilometer 111. It is the medieval market expansion, near disappeared Santiago do Mercado and Santa María de Barbadele's chapels.

In 1487 with Catholic kings the villa was awarded the privilege of an annual frank market. Nowadays, the markets are celebrated every month the days **6th (since 1890)** **20th (since 1820)** and **27th (since 1946)** with wide offer of cattle, horses, pigs and sheep. Moreover, there is a "street market" of farming products and streets shops. It has got "tool-sheds" and places to taste the "**pulpo a feira**"(octopus).





MOSTEIRO DA MADALENA

Nowadays, it is governed by Merced Order, it was a host institution to pilgrims “who was to Compostela” promoted by the early 13th century by some Italian monks (Laudantes Deum”) next to the San Brais de Vilanova chapel. The Order of Penance of the Blessed Martyrs derived from them. This order was exclusively sarriana in its origin and development that then spread to Arzúa and Ferreiros de Arzúa, and in 1568, ending its independent living and perpetual prior; it was integrated necessarily in San Agustín Observance Regular Order.

They held until the mid-thirteenth century the San Roque or Madalena Hospital (where is the “CemiterioNovo” (new cemetery) and until the secularization, in 1835, the called “Hospitaliños Novos” (new little hospitals) in the “Obra Nova” (New building) promoted by the bishop Armanya.

It is the most representative building in the villa and it keeps Roman remains in a cloister door and an arc in the Capela de Santo Cristo. From the Ghotic period 14th – 16th century), in the second and third churches, it keeps a rose window, Manueline tombs and niches, the chancel and a late cloister (1514) with and interesting pebble floor. The high altar and the image of San Gregorio Fernández, father of the famous sculptor with the same name, who was born in Sarria, and showed in Valladolid his fulfilled mastery and spirituality.

The boarded-up door Santa María Magdalena, with image of the saint, is the second church. Access door to the temple, with “madalenos” cross is the third church and it is opposite to the “Puerta de Gracias” (Thanks door)that leads to the cloister. The “Puerta del Convento” (Convent door) and the “Porta dos Carros” (Carriages Door) complete the access to the monastery.

The tower and the New Building are from the 18th century. On “Hospitaliños Novos door is the legend “Charitas aedificat” that sums up the spirit of Christian welcome own communities that inhabited there.



A magnificent Augustinian shield, bordered by the legend “sicut Aquila incitans ad volandum pullos suos” and several shields of noble families who ruled the region embellish the set. Besides the Convent and Merced church, the main building and annexes host an education centre and a hostel, heir of the primitive foundation.



Cloister of Mosteiro da Madalena

CAPELA DE SAN LÁZARO



Only remnant of the old San Lázaro hospital, intended for the care of lepers until 1700. Next to it there is a "cruceiro" from Manuel Mallo. It is a little chapel with porch (18th century) immediate to Rúa do Porvir (Antiquarian Road). In this road, you can visit many different antique shops with wide range of products.



Cruceiro Capela de San Lázaro



OTRAS VISITAS (OTHER VISITS)

CASA DA CULTURA.-Casa da Cultura (Culture House) (Rúa Márques de Ugena) building that housed the old public school and it was donated by dom Matías López López. It is home to the public library “Camilo Gonsar” with Assembly hall, showroom and internet access to pilgrims.



PRAZA DA VILA.- It is next to the palace called “Villa Andrea” and Perpetuo Socorro chapel. It is placed of recreation where cultural events are performed..



VILLA AURELIA.- It is home of cultural society La Unión. It is other 19th century palace known as “Quintas de los Madrileños”.



OTHER VISITS

It is worth knowing: : **PASEO DO MALECÓN DO RÍO SÁRRIA, PARQUE DO CHANTO, PARQUE DO BOSQUE, XARDÍNS DE SAN VICENZO DE PAUL (O Mazadoiro) , PARQUE CASTRO AGRASAR, PASEO DAS AMENEIRIZAS , INSUA DA VEIGUIÑA Y RUTA DA “ FOZ DAS ACEAS “**



Parque do Chanto



Ruta da Foz das Aceas



Ponte da Áspera