



 XUNTA  
DE GALICIA

 Xacobeo 21-22

## Cambados



a walk of  
history and life



## Cambados

CAMBADOS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE "CAPITAL OF THE ALBARIÑO", BOASTS A HISTORICAL SITE WHICH WAS DECLARED A SITE OF CULTURAL INTEREST IN 2001 AND WAS NAMED EUROPEAN CITY OF WINE IN 2017. ITS ARTISTIC HERITAGE COMPRISES PAZO MANOR HOUSES AND STATELY HOMES, SCULPTURES DESIGNED BY GREAT ARTISTS, SQUARES AND COBBLED STREETS THAT MAKE IT A MAGNIFICENT OPEN-AIR MUSEUM. IT WAS FORMED BY THE MERGING OF THREE HISTORIC VILLAGES ON THE BANKS OF THE AROUSA ESTUARY, WHICH STILL MAINTAIN THEIR IDENTITY TODAY: FEFIÑÁNS, CAMBADOS, AND SAN TOMÉ DO MAR.

# Essentials

A Pazo de Fefiñáns



B Iglesia de San Francisco



C Praza de Alfredo Brañas



D Pazo de Fajardo



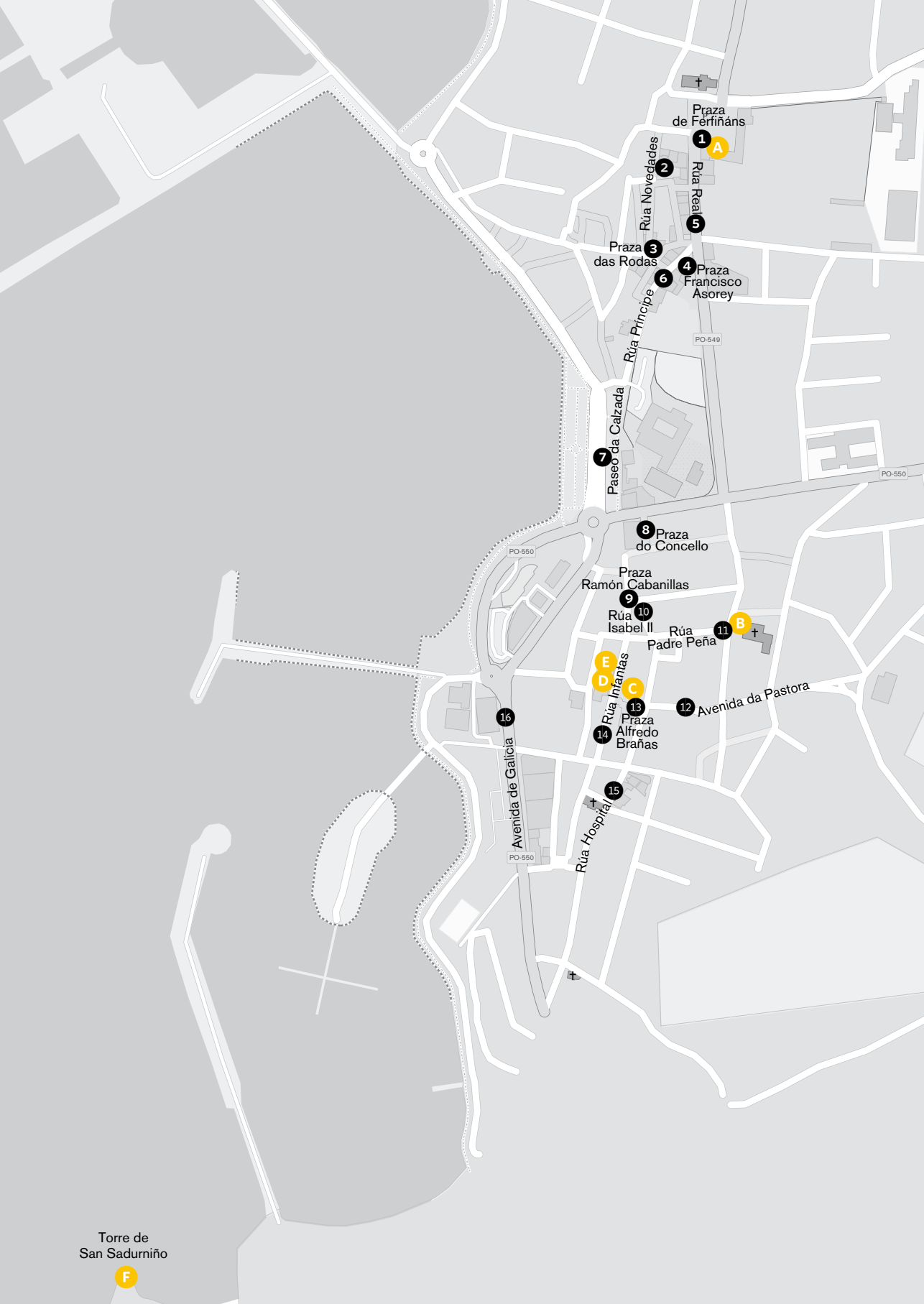
E Casa das Cunchas



F Torre de San Sadurniño



# The route



1 Praza de Fefiñáns

2 Rúa Novedades

3 Praza das Rodas

4 Praza Francisco Asorey

5 Rúa Real

6 Rúa Príncipe

7 Paseo da Calzada

8 Praza do Concello

9 Praza Ramón Cabanillas

10 Rúa Isabel II

11 Rúa Padre Peña

12 Avenida da Pastora

13 Praza Alfredo Brañas

14 Rúa Infantas

15 Rúa Hospital

16 Avenida de Galicia

Torre de  
San Sadurniño

F



# Cambados



CAMBADOS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE "CAPITAL OF THE ALBARIÑO", BOASTS A HISTORICAL SITE WHICH WAS DECLARED A SITE OF CULTURAL INTEREST IN 2001 AND WAS NAMED EUROPEAN CITY OF WINE IN 2017. ITS ARTISTIC HERITAGE COMPRISES PAZO MANOR HOUSES AND STATELY HOMES, SCULPTURES DESIGNED BY GREAT ARTISTS, SQUARES AND COBBLED STREETS THAT MAKE IT A MAGNIFICENT OPEN-AIR MUSEUM. IT WAS FORMED BY THE MERGING OF THREE HISTORIC VILLAGES ON THE BANKS OF THE AROUSA ESTUARY, WHICH STILL MAINTAIN THEIR IDENTITY TODAY: FEFIÑÁNS, CAMBADOS, AND SAN TOMÉ DO MAR.

It has striking features in its two large circular balconies, located at both ends of the building, and a large crenellated tower, today used as a viewpoint.

In the square there is also the only ARCH-BRIDGE that has been preserved from the four that stood here in the past, which were used by the inhabitants of the pazo to move around the different parts of the site and to access the IGLESIA DE SAN BENITO. This old Romanesque church was remodelled in the 15th century and rebuilt in the 17th century. Its most prominent features are the Baroque bell towers and its Gothic interior, which houses the sepulchres of the First Viscount

Our route begins at the emblematic **Praza de Fefiñáns** <sup>1</sup> (Fefiñáns Square), which is well signposted and has reserved parking areas in the surrounding streets. It was formerly called "Praza do Mercado" (Market Square) and is lined by the Pazo de Fefiñáns manor house, the arch-bridge, and the Iglesia de San Benito (church of Saint Benedict). They are all beautiful granite buildings that make this space one of the most unique architectural sites in Galicia.

Construction work on the PAZO DE FEFIÑÁNS manor house began in the 16th century, by order of Gonzalo de Valladares y Sarmiento.

**PREVIOUS PAGES** Praza de Alfredo Brañas, Casa dos Fraga  
**FACING** Pazo de Fefiñáns  
**BELOW** Iglesia de San Benito





of Fefiñáns, Gonzalo de Valladares, and his wife.

The ground floor of the Pazo de Fefiñáns contains two Albariño wineries: [Gil Armada](#), which organises guided tours of the pazo's rooms, gardens and vineyards, and [Palacio de Fefiñanes](#), which was the first winery to market the Albariño wine under its own brand name and label. At both wineries you can partake in guided tasting sessions to gain a better understanding of wines from the Rías



Baixas Designation of Origin and both also have direct sales outlets for their products, wines, and liqueurs.

Elsewhere in Praza de Fefiñáns is the Artesanía [Cucadas](#) shop, which offers its clients a great variety of articles: lace from Camariñas, pieces of Galician precious metalwork in silver, jet, and enamel, typical pottery such as Galos or Regal, traditional basketry, and all types of representative Galician craftsmanship.

During the tourist season, the Pavi-Tren leaves from here. This is a tourist train that

**ABOVE** Praza de Fefiñáns  
**BELOW** Palacio de Fefiñanes  
**FACING** Gil Armada

takes you on a tour of the historical centre of Cambados in comfort.

Almost next door, in front of the church, is the [CASA HISTÓRICA DE CAMBADOS](#) (Cambados Historical House), a 1780 building where you can discover the history of a lot of objects, such as the curious collection of more than 150 walking sticks, furniture with some pieces that are over 250 years old, and the collection of contemporary art by local artists.

From the square we come onto **rúa Novedades** 2, where we find the house where the Poeta da Raza (Poet of the Galician Race), [RAMÓN CABANILLAS](#), was born in 1876.

We continue on to the **Praza das Rodas** 3 (Wheel Square), where there used to be a market that sold fresh everyday staple goods. Today it is a popular area for tapas, with a wide variety of establishments where you can taste the delights from the estuary such as octopus, scallops, or razor shells, which are always served with a good wine, as we are in the heart of Albariño wine territory, after all.

Our walk leads us to the **Praza Francisco Asorey** 4 (Francisco Asorey Square), which is dedicated to the sculptor from Cambados who it is named after. Here we can admire a stone replica of [A Naciña](#), one of the best-known works by this internationally renow-



ned local artist, which was made by one of his disciples. The original piece, made of polychrome wood, was recently discovered in the Estévez de Rosario Museum (Santa Fe, Argentina). Before we move on from the square, we can stop in at the [Cervecería-Tapería Divinas Palabras](#) bar, located in the house where another illustrious world-famous Galician lived, Ramón María del Valle-Inclán, the finest exponent of Spanish literary modernism. The bar takes its name from the famous tragicomedy by the writer who lived there.

This building is located on a corner with the always lively **rúa Real** 5, where you can find restaurants, patisseries, gift shops, cafeterias, wine shops, accessories and fashion shops, such as [Classic](#) and [Coqueta](#), which are located in old family houses built from large stone blocks adorned with iron balconies. The [Hotel Real Ribadomar](#) is



located in a 19th century building which has been listed as a boutique hotel since 2011.

As its title of "Capital of Albariño" suggests, Cambados has a countless number of wine shops, bars and shops that sell wine with the Rías Baixas Designation of Origin, of which we can highlight [A Despensa do Ribeira](#), at Praza Francisco Asorey No. 4, which has a wide variety of Galician white and red wines, wines from different designations of origin in Spain, and even international wines. You

can also find high-quality products such as preserves, cheeses, charcuterie, oils, liqueurs, and the exclusive Vignerons champagnes.

We continue our walk along **rúa Príncipe** <sup>6</sup> and, at the beginning of this bustling shopping street, we can see shops such as the small [Grândola Artesanato](#), where we can get lost among unique objects such as shawls dyed with natural dyes, hand-stitched dolls, "Rei Centolo" or "Galicia Manía" t-shirts, leather goods, goldsmithery, pottery, and even restored antique toys. Next door is [Pepa A Loba](#), a gourmet shop with its own unique



identity, where you can find vermouth, gin, liqueurs, beers, and preserves, all of which are made in Galicia under the same brand name. Other basketry, footwear, accessories, wine, and liquor stores make this a lively, vibrant street.

A place worthy of special mention on rúa Príncipe is the [PAZO DE TORRADO](#) manor house, which was built in the 18th century. It features a typical granite patín staircase to the top floor on the outside, the coats of arms of the family lineages, and gardens that are open to visitors. There is now an exhibition hall inside. This was the house of Joaquín Antonio Torrado, mayor of Cambados and one of the leaders of the resistance in Salnés against the French invasion in 1809.

At the end of the street is the [PAZO DE BAZÁN](#) manor house, built in the late 17th century by an ancestor of the well-known Galician writer Emilia Pardo Bazán, who even spent time here. Today it houses the Parador del Albariño



hotel. In front of it is the **Paseo da Calzada** <sup>7</sup>, where there stands a bronze sculpture depicting [FRANCISCO ASOREY](#) which commemorates the 50th anniversary of his death. The Fiesta do Albariño celebrations have been held here on the first weekend of August since 1952. This is the oldest wine celebration in Galicia and the second oldest in Spain. You can also find the tourist information centre on this promenade, in case you need a map or more information about the area.

Our tour takes us from the Paseo da Calzada to the **Praza do Concello** <sup>8</sup> (Town Council Square), dominated by the [CASA CONSISTORIAL](#) (Town Hall), which in the 19th century was used as the prison and the courts. Sitting on a stone bench, we can recognise the bronze

**FACING, ABOVE** A Naiciña  
**FACING, BELOW** Divinas Palabras  
**ABOVE** A Despensa de Ribeira  
**BELOW** Coat of arms of Pazo de Torrado



"Capital of Albariño". It was made by the internationally renowned prestigious local sculptor, Francisco Leiro, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the famous Cambados Albariño Wine Festival.

sculpted figure of one of the town's favourite sons, the poet RAMÓN CABANILLAS, with his beret on and a pen in his right hand which he is using to write a poem dedicated to Cambados in a notebook.

Nearby is the square which bears his name, **Praza Ramón Cabanillas** (Ramón Cabanillas Square), where there is a bronze sculpture of Bacchus, the god of wine, who simply has to make an appearance in the

This square is also home to Joyería Villar, the oldest jeweller in Galicia. It was founded in 1880 and since then four generations of the same family have run it. Its most representative piece is the Folla do Albariño, a

**ABOVE** Pazo de Bazán  
**BELOW** Ramón Cabanillas



handmade silver vine leaf, which is given to the Ladies and Knights of the Order of Albariño during the celebration of this festival.

We leave the square along **rúa Isabel II** and turn left along the **rúa Padre Peña** towards the IGLESIA PARROQUIAL DE SANTA MARIÑA (parish church of Saint Mariña), which was previously the Iglesia de San Francisco (church of Saint Francis) of the now defunct convent of the same name. The figures of Adam and Eve appear prominently on the Renaissance façade under canopies in the shape of a scallop shell, as well as the praying figures of the founders and two large

coats of arms. Legend has it that Juan Daval financed and moved the stone in an ox cart and that his wife brought him food in a basket, which is the reason their coat of arms features oxen and a basket. The interior of the church has a considerable number of reredos and a wide range of icons, some

**ABOVE** Adam in Iglesia de Santa Mariña  
**BELOW** Sculpture of Bacchus







of which were brought from the church of Santa Mariña Dozo.

Just a stone's throw away on rúa do Castriño is the CASA DOS FRAGA (House of the Fraga), a late 19th century manor house covered in ivy depending on the time of the year, which has a beautiful garden. It has been the location of the Municipal Library since 2010.

Following the trail of areas in Cambados that pay tribute to great Galicianists, we travel along Avenida da Pastora <sup>12</sup>, to the **Praza Alfredo Brañas** <sup>13</sup> (Alfredo Brañas Square), where we find hundred-year-old palm trees, a STONE FOUNTAIN from 1925, and the CASA DOS POMARES (House of the Orchards), one of the most beautiful examples of a nobleman's house in the old town. The façade is diversly

**ABOVE** Casa dos Pomares

**BELOW** Casa dos Fraga

and richly decorated, which is a common trait of the eclecticism of the early 20th century. una variada y rica decoración, algo frecuente en el eclecticismo de principios del siglo XX.

Several cafeterias also opened in this pedestrianised square. The terraces are usually crowded, especially in the summer months, and make for a wonderful place to enjoy an aperitif, a coffee or a drink and soak up the atmosphere of the town.

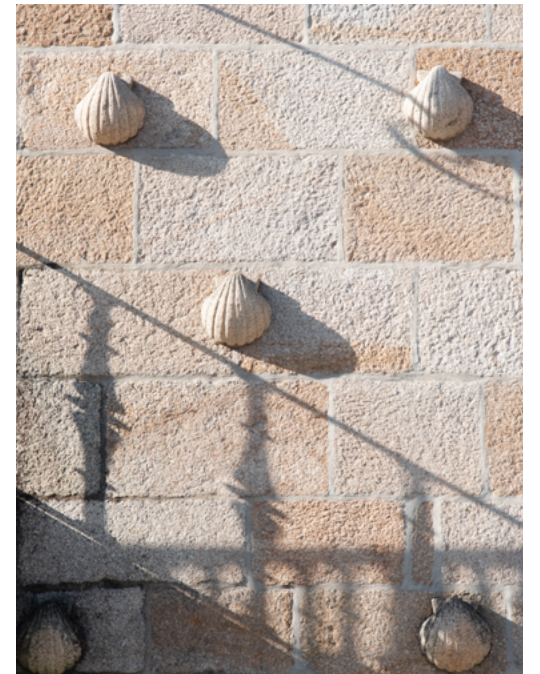
A little further on, on rúa Infantas <sup>14</sup>, we find the imposing PAZO DE FAJARDO O DE SALGADO (Fajardo or Salgado) manor house, built in the mid-17th century, on which the majestic, crenellated tower from the 60s and the different coats of arms of the houses of Feijoo, Soutomaior, and Figueroa stand out. The wisteria, ivy, and bougainvillea that climb the façade accentuate this romantic aspect of the old pazos. It is currently a private house. Behind it is the CASA DAS



CUNCHAS (House of Shells), a 19th century work decorated with scallop shells, which is where the building gets its name from..

Our tour continues along the pedestrianised rúa Hospital <sup>15</sup>, which connects the centre of Cambados with the fishing neighbourhood of SAN TOMÉ DO MAR. At no. 5 is the Pastele-ría Artesana Costa, the oldest patisserie in Cambados, which opened in 1961. Nowadays they still make their delicious almond cakes, almendrados (almond cookies), Dutch pastries and home-made buns by hand following the same family recipes they have used since the 1940s. It still has the old candy display, which most visitors find delightful.

On this street there are many noble houses displaying coats of arms, such as the PAZO DE MOLTÓ (Moltó manor house), built in the 16th century as a Royal Hospital for patients infected with the plague. It currently houses the famed Yayo Daporta restaurant and the



Tapería Continental por Yayo Daporta. Yayo Daporta is one of the youngest ever chefs to achieve a Michelin star, at just 31 years of age. The tasty seafood of the Arousa estuary makes for excellent produce and family tradition provides unique knowledge on how to handle it. All this results in an avant-garde cuisine worthy of worldwide recognition. This is shown by the fact it has kept the award since 2008. Here we can taste the characteristic flavours of the Galician estuaries paired with the finest wines, which are selected for each occasion by Esther Daporta, one of the most renowned sommeliers in Galicia.

Opposite is the CAPILLA DEL HOSPITAL O DE LA PURIFICACIÓN (Hospital or Purification Chapel), whose name alludes to the terrible

**ABOVE** Casa das Cunchas

**BELOW** Pazo de Fajardo or de Salgado



plague epidemics that devastated the town in the past.

At no. 28 of rúa Hospital is [Casa Germán](#), a well-known bar, opened in 1928, which is currently run by the third generation of the Pintos family. Over these 90 years it has become famous for its empanadilla pasties, which are served every Saturday, Sunday, and on holidays, accompanied by the Ouso da Torre Albariño wine, which they make themselves.

At the end of the street there is the [CAPILLA DE SANTA MARGARITA](#) (Chapel of Saint Margaret) and, next to it, a calvary. Both pieces were part of the Pazo de los Abraldes (Abraldes manor house), which has now disappeared.

**ABOVE** Capilla del Hospital  
**BELOW** Capilla de Santa Margarita

The simplicity and traditional imagery, with figures such as San Telmo, San Blas, Santa Lucía, and San Roque, give it a unique beauty.

Our walk ends at [Avenida de Galicia 16](#) and takes us to the [PLAZA DE ABASTOS](#) (Food Market), where you will find stalls selling fish, meat and fresh vegetables, as well as wheat and corn bread, empanada pasties, and local cheeses. A large market is held around this building and along most of the seafront promenade every Wednesday and Saturday morning where you can find all kinds of items, such as shoes, clothes, bags, lingerie, and fresh flowers.

Just in front is the headquarters of the [COFRADÍA DE PESCADORES SAN ANTONIO](#) (San Antonio Fishermen's Association), one of the oldest in Spain. The building was constructed at the start of the 20th century and its façade features a colonnade designed



by the sculptor Narciso Pérez from Cambados, which is similar to the Greek temples. It is interesting to note that the side of the second floor is covered with scallop shells, as was formerly done in houses in the area, to prevent moisture seeping in. The Cofradía organises exhibitions and leisure activities, and also has reading and games rooms, a library, a press, and the [O Pósito](#) café-bar which is open to the general public.

We can head back to the centre of Cambados along the seafront promenade and view

**ABOVE** Café-bar O Pósito  
**BELOW** Market



the [AS TRES CARABELAS ARTWORK](#), by another sculptor from Cambados, Manolo Paz, showing three stone scallops looking out at the Cambados Sea. The Rañeiro statue by Alfonso Vilar, a little further on, represents a snapshot of the daily work of the shellfish gatherers in the estuary.





## Seafront promenade – San Tomé do Mar Neighbourhood – Torre de San Sadur- niño

As we walk along the seafront promenade, in the direction of the fishing neighbourhood of San Tomé do Mar, we can take in the port with its traditional boats such as the dornas, the bateiros boats with their small cranes, which help in the farming of mussels, oysters and scallops, as well as the small boats used for inshore fishing.

In the San Tomé neighbourhood we now come to the PAZO DE MONTESACRO (Holy Mount Manor House), an imposing eighteenth-century palace with a monumental double staircase that has the coat of arms of the Marquis of Montesacro on its façade. Following the popular saying “horreo, capilla y ciprés, pazo es” (a pazo is a horreo granary, chapel and cypress), it also has a chapel, called the Valvanera, where the patron saint of La Rioja is venerated, with an image brought from there by the Zárate and Murga families. There is a great deal of devotion to this figure in the neighbourhood.

The HOUSES OF SAN TOMÉ are striking, some of them are made with the remains of the Tower of San Sadurniño and with sand from the island of A Figueira. We can also see some side walls covered with scallop

shells to protect the houses from the inclement weather.

The narrowness of some houses is very characteristic, as they measure the width of an oar. Fishing equipment was stored on the ground floors of these buildings, the living space was above, and the upper floor was used as a storage room. There was usually a pulley on the façade to hoist the nets and

**PÁGINA OPUESTA** Torre de San Sadurniño  
**ABAJO** Fishing house in the San Tomé neighborhood





ABOVE Pazo de Montesacro

make them easier to dry. They were known as *casas remo* (oar houses).

A simple pedestrian-only bridge leads from San Tomé do Mar to the island of A Figueira, where the remains of the TORRE DE SAN SADURNIÑO (Tower of Saint Saturnin) are found, which was built as part of the Medieval defensive system that protected the Arousa estuary. Many important historical figures lived in this fortification, including the Queen Consort Juana de Castro, who, according to legend, was imprisoned by her husband Pedro I, named Pedro the Cruel, on the very night of their wedding.

The natural shellfish bank of O Serrido stretches away from the base of the tower, so it is common to see women gathering shellfish during low tide. Guimatur (The Cambados Women of the Sea Cultural Association)

gives us the opportunity to explore the world of marine farming first-hand.

At no. 13 rúa Montinho de Abaixo is Casa Pin-tos, a traditional restaurant specialising in oysters and other molluscs from the estuary which must be eaten with the restaurant's own Albariño wine, O Montinho. It became famous when the famous actress Gwyneth Paltrow ate there during the filming of the Spain on the road programme.

### Fefiñáns Shore — Museo do Muíño da Seca

If we go along the seafront promenade towards the port of Tragove, we cross the Ribeira de Fefiñáns (Fefiñáns Shore promenade), a pleasant walk along the edge of the estuary that is full of wine shops, restaurants, and tapas bars, some of which have lively terraces, where you can enjoy the local cuisine and wine from the Rías Baixas Designation of Origin.

We can head along rúa Pombal to the MUSEO DO MUÍÑO DA SECA (A Seca Mill Museum), one of the very few tide mills that have survived to the present day. It was given this name because water was stored in an interior pond as the tide rose and as the tide fell the flow of the water moved the millstones which milled the grain to leave the pond dry. It worked day and night for almost three and a half cen-

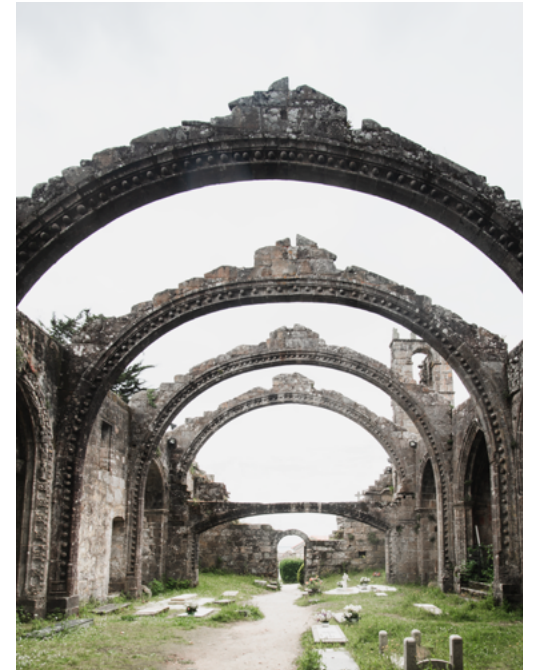
turies and was owned by the Viscounts of Fefiñáns. Today it can be visited as a museum, although you must visit in a group and make a booking in advance.

### Museo Etnográfico e do Viño - Ruins of Santa Mariña Dozo - Pastora Viewpoint - Pazo de A Capitana

The Avenida da Pastora (Shepherdess Avenue) takes us to the PAZO DE ULLOA another noble mansion where the founder of the University of Santiago de Compostela, Archbishop Alonso III de Fonseca, lived.

At the end of the avenue we reach the MUSEO ETNOGRÁFICO E DO VIÑO (Ethnographic and Wine Museum), where we can learn all about the Rías Baixas Designation of Origin, which is so important for the economy and culture of this region.

A short distance away is one of the most romantic spots in the whole of Galicia, THE RUINS OF THE IGLESIA DE SANTA MARIÑA DOZO (church of Saint Marina Dozo), which was declared a National Monument in 1943 and is part of the Association of Significant Cemeteries of Europe. The bare arches, poised like an enormous skeleton, and the floor full of tombs shroud it in a halo of mystery. In the 19th century, the church ceased to be a regular place of worship and became a pa-

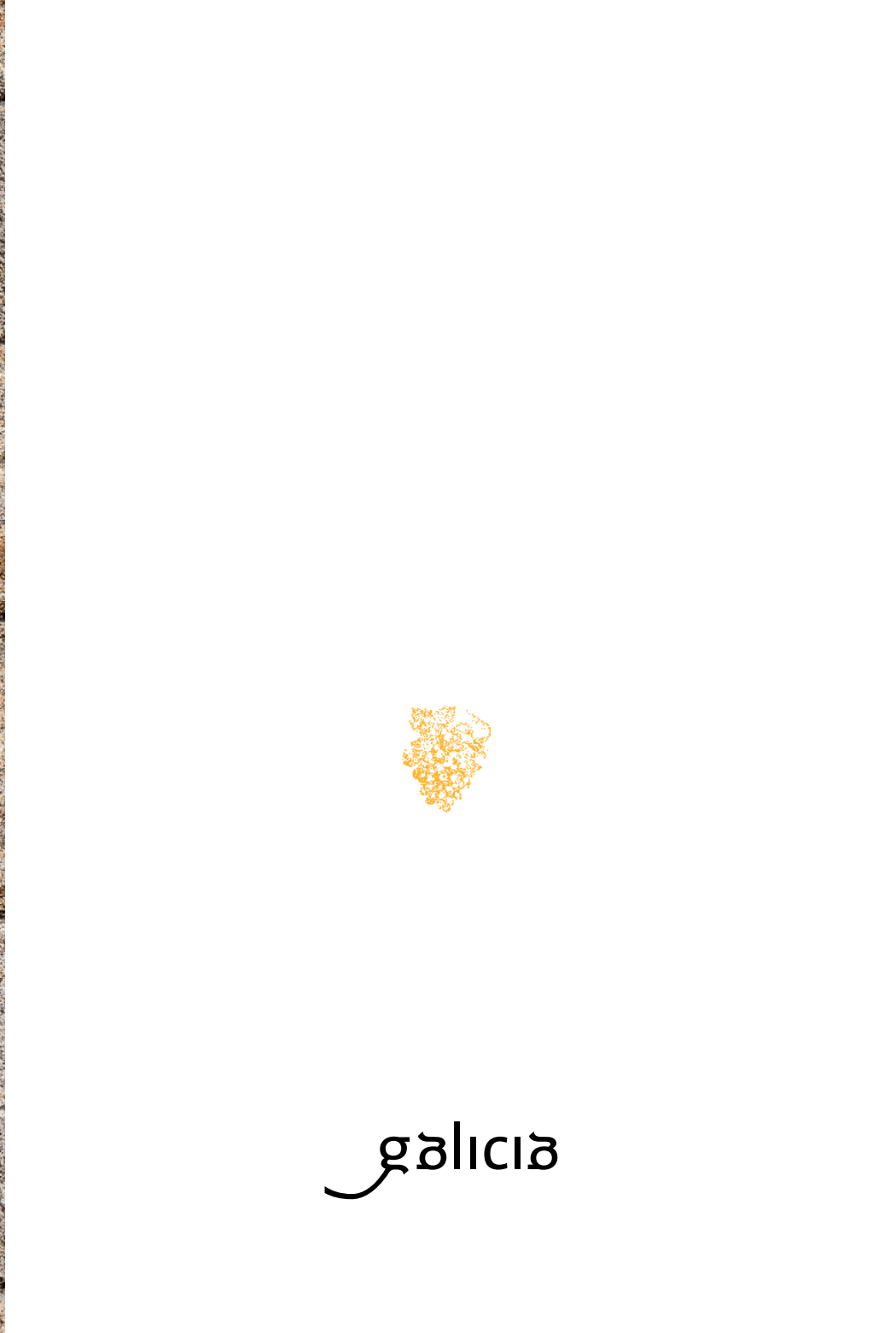


ABOVE Ruins of Santa Mariña Dozo

rish cemetery; only one mass is celebrated every year on All Souls' Day.

Behind the ruins is the MONTE DA PASTORA (Shepherdess hill), where we can take in the best views of Cambados, its vineyards and its sea, the Arousa estuary. The pilgrimage of San Xusto (Saint Justus) and San Pastor (Saint Pastor) is celebrated there on 5 August. The icons carry large bunches of grapes, which symbolise the request made to them for a good harvest in the coming weeks.

Nearby is the PAZO A CAPITANA (The Captain manor house), at no. 46 rúa Sabugueiro, a charming place where we can visit the old winery, stroll through the estate gardens and vineyards or even stay there. This is a more than five centuries old noble house that has been converted into a hotel.



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