IUGO. THE WALLED CITY A WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Lugo, the Roman Lucus Augusti, is the oldest city in Galicia, and was founded circa 14 B.C. When it had been standing for about three hundred years, a powerful wall, more than two kilometres in length, was built around it and crowned with 85 formidable towers which rose two or three levels above the parapet. Remains of only one of these towers survive, in Mosqueira, but Lugo's Roman wall is the only one of its kind throughout the Roman empire which retains its circular structure intact On 2nd December, 2000, it was registered by UNESCO in the list of World Heritage Sites.

The city is also a living museum of Roman remains of constructions which have been musealised in situ and other valuable archaeological exhibits (for example, famous mosaics) can be admired by the travelle

Medieval and modern Lugo is also a city of great interest in monumental terms, and contains and Baroque styles: the Cathedral, remains of convents and Franciscan and Dominican churches, the Pazo do Concello (Town Hall) and other urban mansions. The Primitive Way, on the pilgrimage route to Santiago de Compostela. crosses the city at its medieval axis of Burgo Novo (New Town) and Burgo Vello (Old Town)

Lugo's extensive council district, situated in the centre of the Biosphere Reserve "Terras do Miño" ("Miño Lands"), is a small but very diverse region, defined by the River Miño and its tributaries: Narla Mera, Fervedoira-Rato and Romeán-Chamoso. It is worth staying two or three days more in Lugo in order to explore its fascinating surroundings, full of oak groves, woods and rural landscapes of considerable beauty.

USEFUL **INFORMATION**

LUGO **TOWN HALL** Praza Maior, 1 T. 010 // 982 297 350

TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE - THE ROMAN WALL INTERPRETATION CENTRE

Praza do Campo, 11 T. 982 251 658

OMIC - CITIZENS ADVICE **CONSUMER SERVICE** Ronda da Muralla, 197 T. 982 297 273

Download the Lugo Tourism App >

IOS

LOCAL POLICE Rúa das Artes, s/n T. 092 // 982 297 110 Lost property office: 982 297 283

LOCAL CIVIL PROTECTION SERVICE Rúa das Artes, s/n T. 982 297 285

LUGO RADIO TAXI (Service 24 hours a day) T. 982 213 377

BUILDINGS AND PLACES IN THE CITY

20 Praza Maior (Main Square). The beating heart of the exceptional buildings in different styles.

21 Campo do Castelo (Castle Grounds). Part of medieval Burgo Novo (New Town). Remains of

22 Cathedral. Romanesque and Gothic with later alterations, it was begun in 1129. High altar, triforium, cloister, Gothic arched chapels, Baroque Chapel of Our

ESSENTIAL ROMAN LUGO

1 The Roman wall, a World Heritage Site. Constructed at the end of the 3rd century A.D., with a perimeter of more than 2 km, and the only such construction to be preserved intact and in its entirety in the whole of the Roman Empire.

Wall gate. Ten gates, five of which are modern and the rest of Roman origin. The Miñá Gate is the one which best retains its original structure.

Access stairs to the wall-top walk.

Access ramp to the wall-top walk. Lift to the wall-top walk, behind Pazo S. Marcos.

2 St. Roque Archaeological Centre. An in situ musealisation of the remains of a Roman necropolis, a ritual pool and a

3 Funeral structure (Vello Cárcere/The Old Jail). Associated with the same necropolis found in the St. Roque Archaeological Centre.

4 Monument dedicated to the city's founders (Praza Maior/Main Square). A sculpture in bronze representing Paulus Fabius Maximus and the emperor Augustus.

5 Roman temple (Círculo das Artes/Arts Club). Remains of a rectangular building with apse.

6 Roman bathing pool (Praza de Santa María). Remains of a spa complex or domestic balneum.

7 Casa dos Mosaicos (The Mosaics House). A museistic installation on architectural and decorative remains of a great Roman domus. With audiovisual presentation.

8 Commemorative milestone. This marks the junction at Lugo with the Roman roads of Gallaecia, or Roman Galicia.

9 Domus do Mitreo (The Mithraeum Domus). An in situ musealisation of the remains of a Roman domus and a temple dedicated to the god Mithra, a mystery religion with Eastern origins.

.10 Ponte Vella (Old Bridge). Roman in origin, with medieval and modern modifications, and recently restored. See map overleaf

11 Roman baths. Three vaulted rooms which are preserved in the current Hotel Spa. See map overleaf.

12 Roman temple of Santalla or Saint Eulalia of Bóveda, A late-Roman building with well-conserved murals which are unparalleled in the Western half of the Roman empire. See Lugo Council District map.

Archaeological windows and other finds displayed on site.

OTHER MUSEUMS

13 The Wall Interpretation Centre-City Tourist Office. Exhibition of archaeological remains and audiovisual installation.

14 Sala Porta Miñá (Miñá Gate Room). Permanent exhibition of a rich archaeological collection on the city's Roman origins.

15 Museo Provincial (Lugo County Museum). An archaeological museum with painting, sculpture and minor arts. It includes the Romanesque cloister, and the kitchen and refectory of the old Franciscan convent.

16 Galician Government Tourist Office and Way of St. James Interpretation Centre.

17 Diocesan Cathedral Museum.

18 Interactive Lugo History Museum (MIHL). The history of the city through special archaeological exhibits and audiovisual displays in an exceptional avante-garde building in Parque da Milagrosa (Milagrosa Park). See map overleaf.

19 Casa do Concello (Town Hall). Completed in 1738, with one of the best facades of the Galician Civil Baroque period.

city. It took on its current form in the 19th century, with

the ecclesiastical prison from the 18th century.

Lady of the Large Eyes (Virxe dos Ollos Grandes).

23 Pazo Episcopal (Bishop's Palace). 18th-century Baroque, with a 15th-century Gothic tower.

24 Praza do Campo (Market Square). Medieval in structure, with a central fountain Baroque and houses. City Tourist Office.

25 Barrio do Miño (Miño Quarter). O Burgo Vello (Old Town), an area that is medieval in structure with houses from the Baroque and Neo-classical periods.

26 Porta Miñá Fountain and Pazo de Orbán (Orbán Palace, currently a hotel). 18th century Baroque. 27 Peter's Church. In the Gothic Mendicant style,

it belonged to the old Franciscan convent. 28 St. Domingos' Church. In the Gothic Mendicant style, with an adjoining convent building.

29 Rúa de San Marcos. On one side, the Pazo da Deputación (Lugo County Council Building), built in the 19th century. On the other, houses with galleries from the same period.

30 St. Froilán's Church. 17th- and 18th-century Baroque. 31 St. Ferdinand's Barracks. 18th century, in the Neo-Classical

32 Santiago A Nova Church (St. James "The New"). Baroque, with Neo-Classical facade.

33 St. Roque's Chapel. 18th-century Baroque.

34 Carme's Chapel. 18th-century Neo-Classical.

35 Vello Cárcere (The Old Jail). 19th century panopticon prison, restored for use as a cultural centre.

36 Seminario Maior (Main Seminary), 19th century, Historicist style.

37 Parque de Rosalía de Castro (Rosalía de Castro Park). Spanish Art Nouveau in design, with extensive woodlands. Viewpoint over the Miño Valley. See map overleaf.

38 Barrio da Ponte (Bridge Quarter). A former leper hospital, now an ensemble of Baroque architecture. See map overleaf.

39 Ponte do Tren (The Train Bridge). Completed in 1873, it is one of the most beautiful railway bridges in the Iberian Peninsula. See map overleaf.

40 Parque da Milagrosa (Milagrosa Park). A centre of leisure in the northern part of the city, where the Lugo History Interactive Museum (MIHL), City Auditorium and other social and sports facilities can be found. See map overleaf.

RURAL LUGO: SOME PLACES AND MONUMENTS

41 River Rato walk. Near the city. A walking route (4 km) from Ponte do Tren (The Train Bridge) to the Rato's meeting with the Miño.

42 Open Miño, downstream. Near the city. A walking route (3 km) from the mouth of the River Rato to the Roman Baths. Mera Lands. The parishes of the Mera River valley, San Xoán do Alto, O Burgo, Poutomillos, Prógalo, Santalla de Bóveda, Bacurín and San Pedro de Mera make up a particularly attractive rural space. Monuments are signposted in the Lands of Water and Culture programme (Terras de Auga e Cultura).

43 Bóveda village, with its Roman temple (nº 12 of Essential Roman Lugo). Lands of Water and Culture.

44 Old Country Lugo. A circular walking route (5 km) which begins next to the Roman temple in Bóveda. Lands of Water and Culture.

45 The Romanesque church in Prógalo. Lands of Water and Culture. 46 The Romanesque church in Bacurín. Next to the Primitive Way on the Way of St. James. On the walking route of Old Country Lugo. Lands of Water and Culture.

47 The Baroque church in Burgo and the chapel of St. Bartholomew of Burgo. Next to the Primitive Way on the Way of St. James. Lands of Water and Culture.

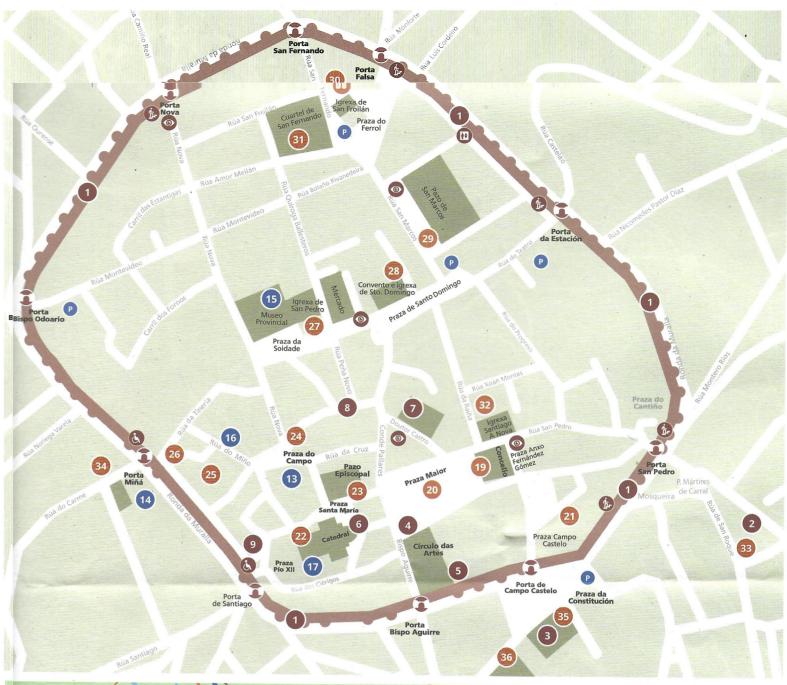
48 The Watermills River. A walking route (4 km) along the woodlands and old watermills of the lower course of the River Mera.

49 The High Banks, Upstream Miño. A return walking route (11 km) along two banks, amongst oak groves and meadows. 50 The Romanesque and Baroque church at Meilán.

51 The Baroque manor house and village of Romeán. The Romeán Horsetraders Way to Adai. Lands of Water and Culture.

52 Santa Comba Iron Press Mill. A former hydraulic complex and blacksmith's on the banks of the River Chamoso.

53 Ribas de Miño. Another place with very beautiful landscapes beside the River Miño, towards Guntín. 54 The Baroque church of Santiago de Saa.









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