

- 11 ALICERCES PORTA ROMANA**
The granite face that can be seen in detail seems to be the structure of an inner storm door of the ancient door of the Roman wall, like the Miñá door. It bears the inscription *FVNDAM* (*fundamenta* or *fundamentis*), referring to the foundations of the Roman work.
- 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 4th 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 MURO ROMANO**
Section of wall belonging to the foundations of the facade of a Roman building constructed between the years 130-150 AD. It runs parallel to the decumanus that changes direction around the 80's, breaking the orthogonal weave of the urban grid.
- 17 CASA DOS MOSAICOS**
The archaeological remains of what used to be a Roman *domus* in the 3rd and 4th 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.
- 18 MOSAICOS DA RUA DOUTOR CASTRO**
The mosaic preserved under the street pavement belongs to one of the rooms of the *Domus Oceani* or Casa dos Mosaicos (House of Mosaics) which can be contemplated in the basement of the building. It is decorated with a geometric carpet showing rope-like circles and denticulated squares with shields and small heart-shaped leaves in the corners.
- 19 ALICERCES BASÍLICA ROMANA (CENTRO DE NOVAS TECNOLOXÍAS)**
Foundations of a 1.35-meter wide wall, possibly belonging to the western limit of the autonomous Roman basilica. In the Roman forum, a basilica was a public building. It was the seat of the courts of justice and a place where different meetings of citizens took place.

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 19th century.

- 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 Fora). The inscription found below the city's coat of arms 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 Lucio Abeló.
- 8 PORTA FALSA**
Of Roman origin of the *posterula* (postern) 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 the original gate gave passage to the XX way which linked *Lucus* with *Brigantium*.

- 20 RESTOS DUNHA CASA ROMANA EN LOCAL RUA MIÑO, 12**
The remains of a Roman building belonging to the Late Roman Empire are preserved in the Tourist Office of the *Xunta de Galicia* (Galician Regional Government). They consist of two perpendicular walls which outline two rooms within the same building. The *opus signinum* pavement in one of them has remained virtually intact.
- 21 RESTOS DUN PATIO DUNHA CASA ROMANA EN LOCAL RUA MIÑO, 14**
The archaeological remains preserved in the ground floor of this 18th century house used to be an inner courtyard which belonged to a house of the Late Roman Empire (3rd-4th centuries A.D.). It is paved with big granite slabs and partially delimited by two flagstone walls, one of which has completely fell down and remains on the pavement as a result of the Roman building being in ruins.
- 22 CASA DO MITREO**
Big *domus*, with *mithraeum*, structured around a quadrangular courtyard, with perimeter colonnade. The temple dedicated to Mithra highlights within the structure, especially due to its magnificent altar, erected by a centurion from the Seventh Legion. Only the *domus* was demolished when the walls were constructed.
- 23 PEQUENO TEMPLO ROMANO**
Building with rectangular ground and exedra at the apse for the image of the god. The altar would be erected in the middle of the rectangle. The name of the venerated god remains unknown, although it could be attributed to one of the local gods, whose altar stones were discovered in the surroundings.
- 24 ESTRUTURA FUNERARIA (CENTRO CULTURAL VELLO CÁRCERE)**
This structure dates back to the 1st-2nd centuries A.D. and it is supposedly a burial structure, acting like an underground sepulchral chamber where cremation would take place. It has a quadrangular shape with a 2 m² surface (1.53 x 1.57 m), masonry walls and five steps to access it.
- 25 CENTRO ARQUEOLÓXICO SAN ROQUE**
The archaeological site located in the gardens of San Roque consists of the remains of a Roman necropolis, a cult pond and a late pottery kiln. All of them are linked to the Roman road XIX / XX, which connected *Lucus Augusti* to *Asturica Augusta*.
- 26 TERMAS ROMANAS E PONTE ROMANA**

MUSEUMS / EXHIBITION CENTERS

- 27 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 (15th 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.
- 28 MUSEO INTERACTIVO DE HISTORIA DE LUGO (PARQUE DA MILAGROSA - AVD. DUQUESA DE LUGO)**
- 29 SALA DE EXPOSICIÓN PORTA MIÑÁ**
- 30 SALA DE EXPOSICIÓN CAPELA DE SANTA MARÍA**

Matricula

RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS

31 CATEDRAL E MUSEO DIOCESANO

Building of the Romanic temple began in 1129. In the 14th 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 18th 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.



32 PAZO EPISCOPAL

The ecclesiastical Superior Alfonso Enríquez 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 17th and 18th Centuries.



33 IGREXA E CONVENTO DOS RR. PP. FRANCISCANOS

Headquarters of the former Seminary founded in 1598 by Bishop Otdady, later renovated by Bishop De los Rios 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.



34 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.



35 ARQUITECTURA GÓTICA

The convents of Santo Domingo and San Francisco were founded at the end of the 13th century in Carballal. The construction of the Gothic churches started in the 14th century; they have a Latin cross plan with transept and three polygonal apses. They are attributed to the same studio due to their resemblance.



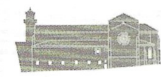
35a IGREXA DO CONVENTO DE SAN DOMINGOS

At the end of the 13th 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 (18th C.) At this moment in time the convent belongs to the Augustine Sisters of Charity.



35b 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 14th century and the beginning of the 16th. It was declared a Historical Artistic Monument (currently known as Heritage of Cultural Interest) in 1931.



36 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 18th Century, forming part of the Museum as it is today.



37 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 17th century which makes up the main part of the building, the other being the baroque façade (mid 18th century), financed by bishop Izquierdo, designed by the Compostelan architect Brother Manuel de los Mártires.



38 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 work is attributed to the Compostelan Alexois Frión.



BUILDINGS OF INTEREST

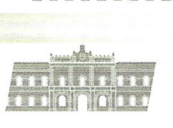
39 CASA DO CONCELLO

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.



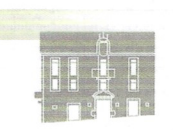
40 PAZO DE SAN MARCOS. DEPUTACIÓN PROVINCIAL

The San Marcos Palace was designed to be a hospital. The initial project, led by the architect Cosin, 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.



41 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.



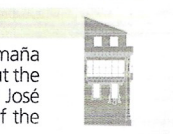
42 PAZO DOS SAAVEDRA DE MIRAZ

In 1763, Luis Fernando de Saavedra, holder of the jurisdiction of Miraz (Frial), 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.



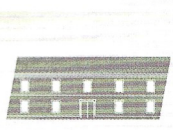
43 PAZO DOS REXEDORES OSORIO

18th 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.



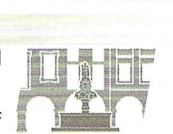
44 CUARTEL DE SAN FERNANDO

The San Fernando Invalid Barracks is a unique example of military architecture from the 18th 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.



45 PRAZA DO CAMPO E FONTE DE SAN VICENTE FERRER

In the heart of the medieval city, this square dates from the between the 12th and 13th centuries. At this moment in time it stands out for its colonnaded buildings, most of which date back to the 18th 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.



46 ARQUITECTURA RACIONALISTA DE QUIROGA BALLESTEROS

Eloy Maquieira Fernández introduced modern architecture between 1927 and 1944, following the functionalist postulates of the great masters of the architectural renovation of the 20th century first quarter. Apart from several private buildings, the most remarkable constructions in this area are the Work School (Escola do Traballo) (1929-1932) and the Food Market (Praza de Abastos) (1935-1942).



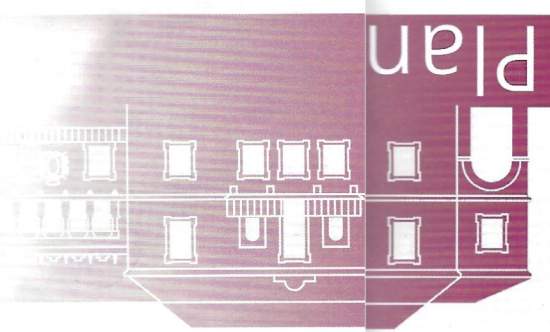
DEPUTACIÓN DE LUGO
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Edición: November 2015 · D. L.: LU 205-2015

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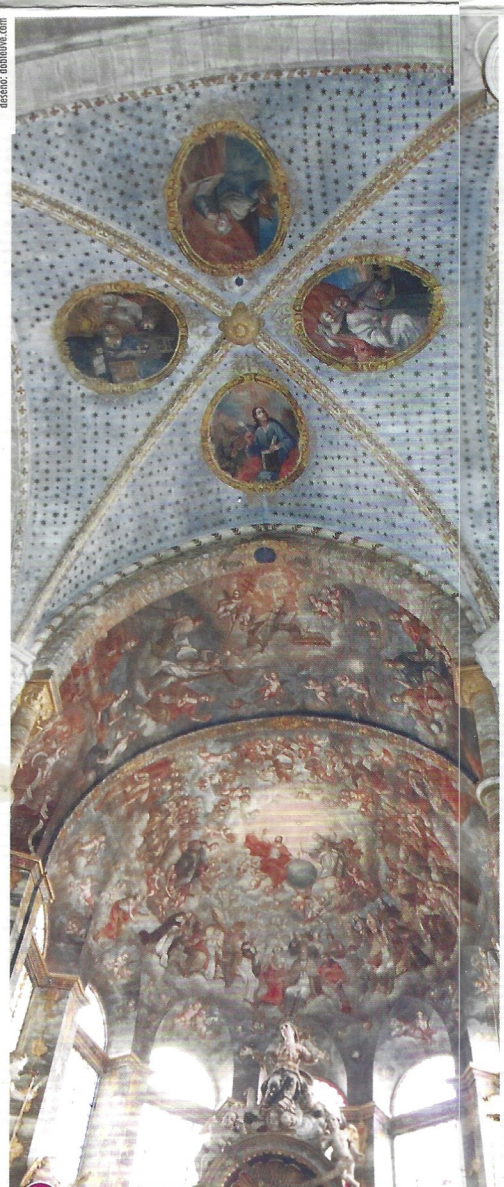
Center of

HISTORICAL

Plan



ENGLISH



31 CATEDRAL E MUSEO DIOCESANO



5 TORRE DA MOSQUEIRA



45 PRAZA DO CAMPO E FONTE DE SAN VICENTE FERRER



14 PISCINA ROMANA

- 47 O CAMIÑO DE SANTIAGO - CAMIÑO PRIMITIVO
 - 48 ALBERGUE DE PEREGRINOS
 - 49 RESERVA DA BIOSFERA · TERRAS DO MIÑO · CATAMARÁN
 - 50 PZA. DE ABASTOS E MERCADO DE QUIROGA BALLESTEROS
 - 51 CAPELA DO CARME OU DA VIRXE DO CAMIÑO
 - 52 CAPELA DE SAN ROQUE E SAN SEBASTIÁN
 - 53 PAZO DO MARQUÉS DE SAN MARTÍN
 - 54 PAZO DA MAZA
 - 55 CÍRCULO DAS ARTES
 - 56 CENTRO CULTURAL VELLO CÁRCERE
 - 57 ESTACIÓN DE AUTOBUSES
 - 58 CENTRO DE SERVIZOS MUNICIPAIS
- ### TOURIST INFORMATION
- 59 CENTRO DE INTERPRETACIÓN DA MURALLA
 - 60 CENTRO DE INTERPRETACIÓN DO CAMIÑO DE SANTIAGO

Parking spaces reserved for disabled people.



50 PZA. DE ABASTOS

50 MERCADO DE QUIROGA BALLESTEROS

TASTE LUGO ... visit the markets

And you will discover the best products of our gastronomy, many of them certified with designations of origin, available at the most emblematic shops located in the markets or in the city centre.

This action is included in the URBAN INITIATIVE (URBAN Project - O.P. ERDF GALICIA 2007-2013) being developed by the City Council of Lugo, co-financed by 80% by the European Union through the Regional Development European Fund (Declaration according to Art. 8.4 of Regulation (EC) No 1828/2006).