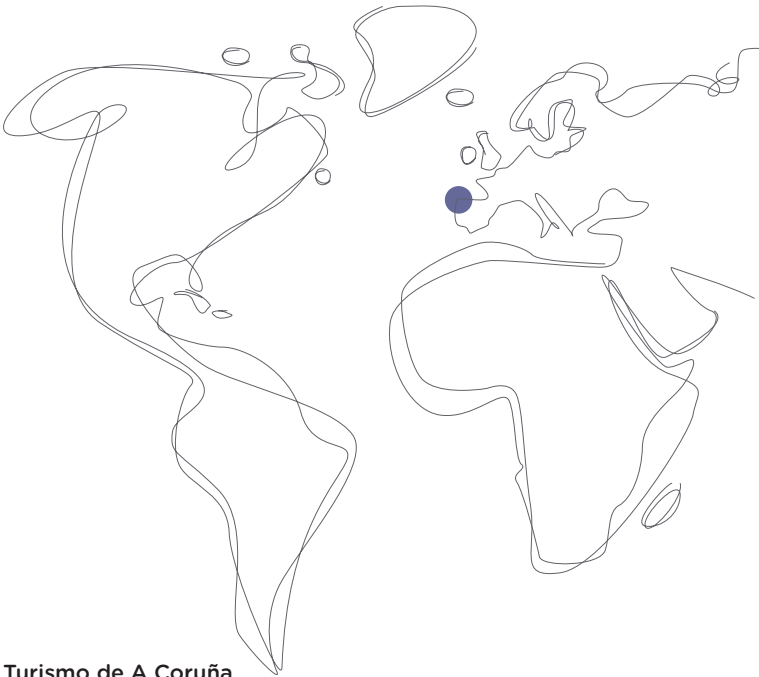




The Old Town is the historic centre of Corunna. Strolling through its streets allows you to relive the different stages in its history and experience the variety of features that are typical of a mediaeval, Baroque city. It contains some of the most enchanting and delightful sites in Corunna. Its narrow, cobbled streets, its Roman churches and atmosphere form a romantic oasis of peace in the midst of a bustling, modern city. This is a district that is certainly worth visiting.



#### Turismo de A Coruña

Edificio Sol  
Calle Sol, s/n. 15003 A Coruña  
Galicia - Spain  
Tel.: (+34) 981 184 344  
Fax: (+34) 981 184 345  
infoturismo@coruna.es

[www.turismocoruna.com](http://www.turismocoruna.com)

#corunarocks

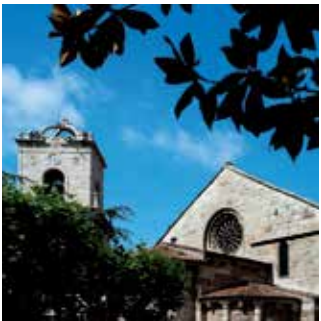


 [facebook.com/turismocoruna](https://facebook.com/turismocoruna)

 [twitter.com/@corunaturismo](https://twitter.com/@corunaturismo)



Old  
Town  
Route/







## Old Town Route/

**01/ House and museum of Emilia Pardo Bazán/** The former family home of the countess invites you to discover its intimate universe and analyse the literary and intellectual facet of one of the most important characters in our history. The house is also occupied by the Royal Academy of Galicia.

**02/ Palace of the Marquis of San Martín/** The home of the Marquis of San Martín de Hombreiro is built on a plot of 256 sq m, surrounded by a walled garden. The building, which has four storeys, dates from the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and bears the hallmark of the architect Melchor de Prado.

**03/ Church of Santiago (St. James the Apostle)/** This church was built between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries and is probably the oldest church in Corunna. Its atrium was used as a meeting place by the city authorities in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The tympanum on the best façade contains an image of St. James the Apostle on horseback.

**04/ Plaza de Azcárraga/** Formerly known as Praza da Fariña, this square was the most important one in the Old Town, as it gave access to the Customs Building, the Town Hall and the Artillery Building. This site was formerly used as the corn exchange and for organising all manner of public festivities and ceremonies.

**05/ House of Rosalía de Castro/** This was the home of the famous Galician poetess Rosalía de Castro and her husband Manuel Murguía from 1870 to 1879.

**06/ Convent and church of Santo Domingo (St. Dominic)/** The church was formerly located outside the walls, and rebuilt in the Old Town during the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The convent was enlarged in approximately 1726, but the church was virtually demolished, and now only the chapels of Remedios and Rosario remain.

**07/ Convent and Square of las Bárbaras (St. Barbara)/** This convent was founded in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and later incorporated into the Franciscan Order. Apparently, a chapel once stood on this site, dedicated to St. Barbara, from whence its name comes.

**08/ House and Museum of María Pita/** María Mayor Fernández de la Cámara y Pita, more popularly known by the name María Pita, is the symbol of the defence of the citizens of Corunna against the attack by the English in 1589. Her heroic deed was carried out in the site known as Puerta de Aires, a few metres from this house. The square where the Town Hall stands is named in her honour.

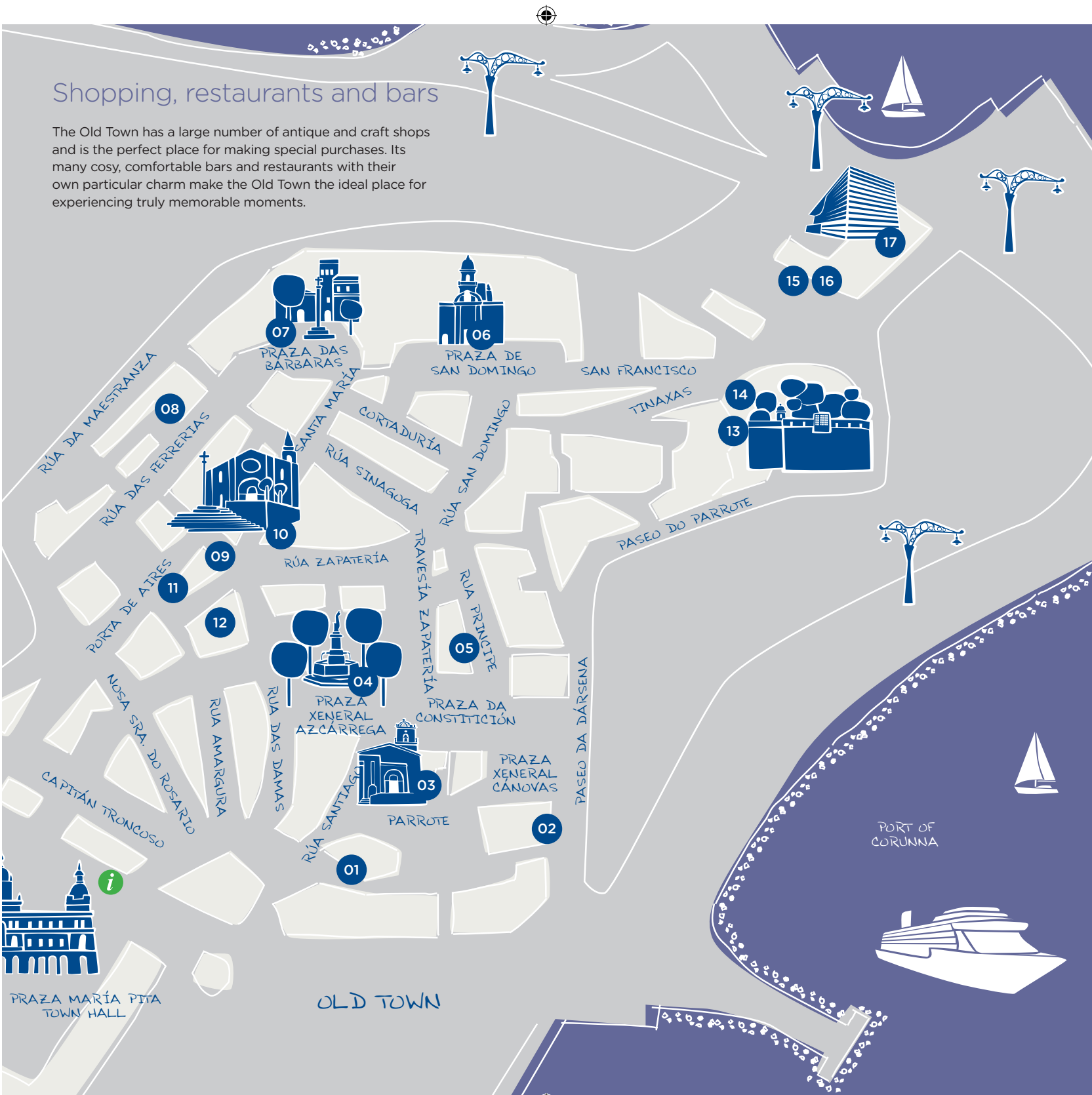
**09/ Cornide Mansion/** The birthplace, in 1734, of José Cornide, a famous historian from Corunna, although it is thought he was not actually born in this building but in another property owned by the family, located nearby. The mansion was built between 1750-1760, in the French style that was popular at the time, and in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it was used as a cinema theatre until it was taken over by the Franco family in the decade of the 1950s.

**10/ Collegiate church of Santa María del Campo (St. Mary in the Fields)/** It was given this name due to the fact that at the time the church was built, it was probably outside the city walls. The existing building is thought to date from the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> or beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. From time immemorial the church was dedicated to the fishermen and trade guilds.

**11/ Religious Art Museum/** Designed by the architect Manuel Gallego Jorreto and opened in 1990, it houses the collection of religious objects worked in precious metal stored in the collegiate church throughout its history, mainly between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The eucharistic chest and monstrance donated by Queen Marianne of Neoburg at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century are worth mentioning.

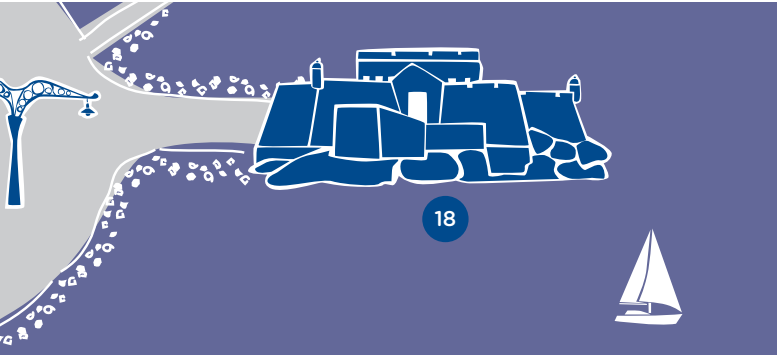
## Shopping, restaurants and bars

The Old Town has a large number of antique and craft shops and is the perfect place for making special purchases. Its many cosy, comfortable bars and restaurants with their own particular charm make the Old Town the ideal place for experiencing truly memorable moments.



**12/ Military Government/** Former residence of the Counts of Montaos. It was donated to the Royal Treasury in 1640. At the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Kingdom of Galicia Wages Accounting Authority was housed in that building, but in 1725 the building was reformed and became the Customs House and the Kingdom of Galicia Treasury Offices.

**13/ Garden of San Carlos (St. Charles)/** The site once contained a stronghold, built outside the city walls during the 14<sup>th</sup> century and annexed to the city in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. It gradually became less important as a fortress and when its arsenal exploded, it was abandoned until it was restored in the 18<sup>th</sup> century as a garden by Carlos F. de Croix.



**14/ Archive of the Kingdom of Galicia/** The Archive of the Kingdom of Galicia was created in 1775. It is responsible for collecting, safeguarding and making available to the public all Galician and provincial documentation generated by different judicial or administrative bodies with headquarters in the province of Corunna.

**15/ Church of the Third Order/** The church was erected in 1743 based on a drawing by the architect from Santiago de Compostela, Simón Rodríguez and annexed to the church of San Francisco (St. Francis). The most important items in the church are the sculptures of St. Francis receiving the embrace of Christ, an image of Jesus of Nazareth and a carving of the torso and legs of St. Louis, king of France.

**16/ Military Museum/** The old buildings constructed on this site were used during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century for different purposes, among others, as an ammunition storage site, a veterinary barracks, a correctional prison, the headquarters of the Civil Guard and the storage depot and district command post, and later as the Regional Artillery Headquarters.

**17/ Luís Seoane Foundation/** A contemporary art and culture centre which has a permanent exhibition of the works of Luís Seoane and also organises exhibitions showing the latest trends in modern art.

**18/ St. Anton's Castle /** At the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, King Felipe II ordered the castle to be built on a tiny rocky island as a stronghold to defend the port of Corunna. The castle was reformed on many occasions, with the last reform being carried out at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was also a prison until the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Since 1968 it has been used as the headquarters of the Archaeology and History Museum.