



· T E C E L Á ·



**A**ntombed beneath a five-thousand-year-old megalithic mound rest the remains of the Weaver of Carballás, a mythological figure who safeguards ancient wisdom and



occasionally rises in spectral form to visit the homes of the village. On these rare occasions, the Weaver, appearing as a bearded old man cloaked in a heavy robe and leaning on a staff, arrives unannounced. He hangs his cloak on the last ray of the setting sun, settles by the warmth of the hearth, and, stroking his beard, begins to ponder aloud the mysteries of past and future times.

The Weaver is a well-known figure in the villages of Terra de Montes. In one of these villages, Barro (Cerdedo), the residents believe themselves to be the direct descendants of this enigmatic sage. Revered as a benevolent spirit, the Weaver endeavors to caution the villagers about the perils of unchecked progress, using his prophetic powers to deliver his warnings.

According to the revelations he repeats during his visits, the end of the world will be heralded by a series of events: people will travel through the air, cars will move without horses, and Mount Seixo (the local mountain) will be crisscrossed by roads. When these signs come to pass, “there will be no father for the



son nor son for the father” and “the end of the world will soon arrive.”

The Weaver’s presence is considered a blessing, a reminder of the deep connection between the villagers and their ancestral past. His stories, woven with threads of history and foresight, serve to guide the community, helping them navigate the delicate balance between tradition and modernity.



Tecelán is a **GALICIAN** creature

Current population: 2.695.645



**G**

alicia is a people rooted in the northwest of the Iberian Peninsula, which has maintained a strong identity since the first millennium BC, with a very marked Celtic population and culture and



with much communication with the other Celtic peoples of Western Europe. Although successive invasions have erased many traces of this origin, especially the language, they live on in elements of popular culture such as mythology and music.

The country's mountainous terrain and widely dispersed population made it difficult for foreign empires to conquer. The Roman Empire, for example, overcame local resistance only very late, in 23 B.C., and although it managed to replace the local language with Latin, the way of life of the predominantly rural population did not change significantly. A few centuries later, the empire disintegrated and two Germanic peoples settled in the Gallaecia region: first the Suebi, who established an independent kingdom, and later the Visigoths, who ruled the entire peninsula until the destruction of their empire by the Islamic invasion. However, the Muslims were unable to subjugate Galicia, which remained independent and unruled until the formation of the first medieval kingdoms.

During the Middle Ages, the Kingdom of Galicia participated in the wars to expel the Muslims from the peninsula, but did not extend its dominion, remaining subject to the neighboring Kingdom of Castile, which subjugated all the kingdoms of the peninsula except Portugal and led the creation of the Kingdom of Spain at the beginning of the modern era.

Apart from these power struggles, the Galician people developed their own culture and language, Portuguese Galician. It is a very rural people, preferring to spread throughout the territory rather than



concentrate in large cities, historically devoted to agriculture and livestock, but also with a great fondness for the sea, being one of the most important fishing powers in the world. The region, which is not very industrialized, has experienced great waves of migration throughout the world since the 19th century, so that today a large part of the population is scattered throughout South America and Europe.

Although Galicians converted to Christianity at a very early age, they have blended it with their traditional pagan beliefs, which live on in the form of a vibrant folk mythology and even mix with Christian festivals.

