



The “Lareira” below the bedroom is the heart of the traditional house, cooking place, the most important meeting point and the bedroom place of rest. We collect here a sample of the essential elements in these rooms.

The school was one of the latest additions to the exhibition of the Quiroga’s Ethnographic Museum. The recovery of several types of desks used in the old unitary schools of the territory, led to research in the villages searching the rest of the elements of the charming classrooms in the early years of the twentieth century: blackboards, teacher’s desk, maps, toys, books, coal stoves ...which shaped everyday lives of our people at school, loved and hated to the same extent.



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Salvador Ontiveros Álvarez’s car: one of the first motor vehicles that circulated in the Region, with great pride, is also preserved in the Quiroga Museum, also keeping the memory of its builder, a “Renaissance Man” of the twentieth century, who lived many years in Pacios de Mondelo.

The “El Derroche” store’s old printing: Fabrics, clothing, footwear and stationery were its strong points, but El Derroche had the first funeral home, the first tobacco shop, providing electrical equipment and sale of phytosanitary products, modern toys and, of course, the first and only printing press of the Region.



with



PERMANENT SCHEDULES
From monday to friday: 11:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
Saturday, sunday & holiday: 12:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
Appointment for groups and special hours with guide, available on the Cultural House or calling 982 43 51 25
Ticket: 1,00 €



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ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM
MUNICIPALITY OF QUIROGA





THE ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF QUIROGA

Is located on the ground floor of the Municipal Auditorium of Quiroga, on Real Street in the capital of the municipality. It opened its doors on March 24, 2007 with the illusion of investigating, recovering, gathering, exposing and therefore protecting the Cultural Heritage in all its dimensions. Today the ethnographic collection of our Museum, composed of over 1000 pieces collected in the territory of the COUREL MOUNTAINS UNESCO GLOBAL GEOPARK, which brings together the municipalities of Folgoso do Courel, Ribas de Sil and Quiroga, is one of the most complete and interesting ethnographic collections in Galicia.

The contents of the Ethnographic Museum of Quiroga are related, on the one hand, with the four typical products of the Courel Mountains Geopark: wine, chestnut, oil and honey; on the other, with the four essential materials for the development of life in this environment: stone, iron, wood and textiles. The agriculture and livestock, the main room of the house which is the low kitchen and the pleasant unitary school of our villages, also have a prominent role. In these facilities, you can also see for some time now, one of the famous cars of Salvador Ontiveros Álvarez and the magnificent printing press of the legendary El Derroche store.

All contents of this collection find its synthesis in the recreation of a traditional village of these mountains with the exhibition of the models that were the film sets of the Artefacto Production's Galician animation film "O Apóstolo", where stone, wood, iron, etc., find their place to facilitate the life of the people of this hard but grateful land.



Honey: this product, which has always been very attached to the lands of the Geopark, did not stop evolving; production systems varied from the ancient cork oak barks to the modern multi-storeyed hives. They are presented in a very particular recreation of the unique circular beehives of stone which hundreds of them decorate our mountains.



Wine: the wine culture is historically related to the lowlands of the Courel Mountains, in the Sil river basin. In the room dedicated to this product, we can see the representation of a traditional winery with materials and utensils related to the whole wine cycle, from the care in the vineyard to the preparation of the brandy from the bagasse of the grape, once separated from the wine



Stone is one of the ancestral elements of life in these mountains. Without the hard rocks that are part of the substrate of the Courel Mountains, our villages, their chestnut dryers, lime kilns, hives, dams in the rivers to bring water to meadows, mills and blacksmiths etc. cannot be completely understood. The dry stone technique, "intangible heritage of humanity", here acquires a unique sense for the conservation of all types of man-made structures from its first settlements.



Wood: the Museum collects the two main steps of woodworking. Removing it from the forest and further processing by the carpenters; boards were removed from the forest after harvesting with a sawing machine and cut out with a "machado", the prepared tree trunk (squared and without branches or roots) was raised on top of the donkey, assisted by struts, saw men proceeded to saw it, with the air saw or the Portuguese saw, to obtain boards. Wooden planks that arrived to carpentries were transformed into all kinds of utensils, furniture, etc.



Iron (Agapito Vila's showroom): Iron tradition was always magnificent in Courel Mountains; Fifteen forges supplied material to numerous existing smithies in the villages to obtain all kinds of tools and pieces of this precious material.

Chestnut: chestnut trees are still raised in their gloomy forests giving splendor to our landscape. This space is dedicated to something as ours as the process of drying the chestnut and its evolution until it is clean and ready to consume throughout the year

Olive oil is a unique product of the lands of the river Sil that, due to their special climate, where **the authentic native oil of Galicia** has been made for millenniums. One of the great challenges for the Ethnographic Museum of Quiroga was to have in its facilities the machinery of a traditional oil mill, where could tell the oil's history of these lands.

The "pendello": it was one of the main rooms of the traditional house. In this section we can find the elements related to agriculture and livestock, activities that led to an important part of daily life on these lands in a not-so-distant past.

