

I.- Programme of activities for English students

Day	Time	Activity	Participating students	Participating teachers
Wednesday 25 th March	11.10 am	Pick up English group from Santiago airport	English students	Carmen, Arron, Luciano
	6.00 pm	Cathedral rooftops	English & Galician students	Carmen, Ana, Arron
	7.00pm	Circuit Santiago's old town		
	9.00 pm	Come back to Brión and to houses		
Thursday 26 th March	8.45 am	Tour of the coast (Toxosoutos waterfall, Noia, Castro de Baroña, Corrubedo, Rianxo)	English & Galician students	Afonso, Carmen, Arron
	7.00 pm	Come back to Brión and go home		
Friday 27 th March	8:45 am	Presentation	English & Galician students	Afonso, Carmen, Arron
	10:00am	Circuit around Brión		
	1:00 pm	Reception with the mayor		
	2.00 pm	Come back home		
Monday 30 th March	8:45 am	A day at IES de Brión	English students & Galician students	Staff, Arron
	2.00 pm	Go home		
Tuesday 31 st March	8:45 am	Santiago	English students	Pilar
	10:00am	Tour of the old town		
	11.30am	Galicia Dixital		Carmen, Arron
	12.30am	Circuit Santiago's old town		
	2.00 pm	Come back to Brión and go home		

Wednesday 1 st April	8:45 am 7.30pm	Lugo Centro da interpretación da muralla Casa dos mosaicos Museo Provincial Come back to Brión and go home	English & Galician students	Afonso, Carmen, Arron
Thursday 2 nd April	8:45 am 10.30 am 12.00am 3.00 pm 4.30 pm 7.30 pm	A Coruña Tour of the old town Music Concert at Opera Palace Hércules Tower Domus Come Back to IES de Brión and farewell party	English students & 2 nd school year students (only in the morning) English & Galician students and parents. Staff. Galician musicians from Brión.	Lidia, Nanina, Carmen, Afonso, Arron
Friday 3 rd April	9.00am flight at 11.35am	Leave for Santiago airport	English students	Carmen, Arron

II.- Wednesday 25th March

The rooftops of the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela

The Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela (Spain), holds the tomb of the Apostle Santiago, making it its ninth century as one of the major shrines of Christianity and a famous pilgrimage route (the Camino de Santiago). The present building was begun in 1075 and



was completed in 1128. Each of the four façades of the cathedral has its own characteristics and artworks. Next to the tomb of the Apostle James is the famous "Botafumeiro", a large incense burner dating back to the nineteenth century. The Cathedral Museum contains valuable items such as the

Romanesque choir teacher Matthew, an important collection of tapestries, the crypt and the cloisters of the temple

The covers are made of granite and are staggered. They were formerly covered with tile, but were later replaced.

III.- Thursday 26th March

Route through the Barbanza Peninsula: timetable

Leave IES de Brión at 8.45am

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1st stop: 9:15am to 10:00am | *Visit Toxosoutos (45 minutes) |
| 2nd stop: 10:30am | *Guided visit of Noia(1 1/2 hours) |
| 3rd stop: 12:20pm | *Visit to Baroña fort(1 hour) |
| 4th stop: 1:40pm | *Visit the Dolmen of Axeitos (20 minutes) |
| 5th stop: 2:15pm | *Lunch at Corrubedo lighthouse (1 1/2 hours) |
| 6th stop: 4:00pm | *Visit the Corrubedo dunes (20 minutes) |
| 7th stop: 5:00pm | *Visit to Neixón fort (1 1/4 hours) |

Get back to Brión at 7:00pm

The Coast- Noia, Muros & Castro de Baroña



Noia is an important seaside town not far from Brión.



A photo of the famous old church of San Martino in the heart of the old district (2005).

With the alternative Spanish spelling of "Noya", it is a thriving town on the Galician coast of Spain that combines a historic ancestry and medieval old district with some attractive local beaches and genuine Galician culture.



Muros is a well known Galician coastal town and it is located at the northern entrance of one of the region's bays known as the "Muros y Noia rias". It is a popular day out with many tourists visiting this part of Spain and has a population of about 11,000 people employed in fishing, agriculture and tourism.

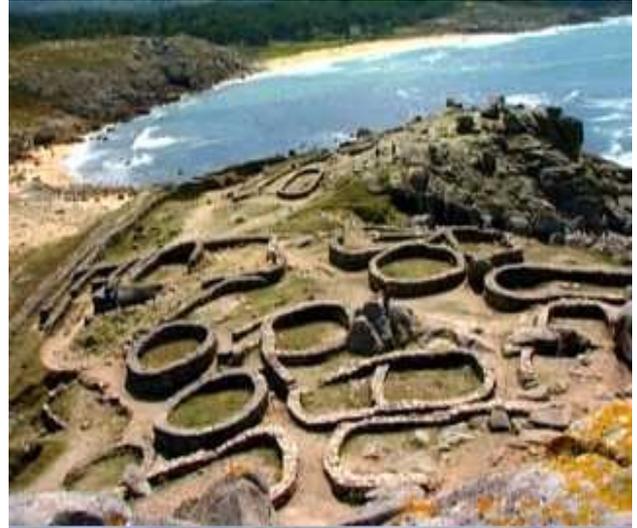
In order to reach Muros from the bay's mouth, you head both north and west, arching your way around the river bay. The route is coastal and provides some spectacular beach views, many offering a "sight line" back across the bay to the beach of Testal and the many towns of the Porto do Son conurbation occupying this



large cove.

Some smaller beach side towns such as "Esteiro" and "Ribeira" are also passed on route. Many of these places are worth a visit and all have their own beaches, bars and shops.

The Castro de Baroña is located in the parish of Baroña in the city of Porto do Son, the province of A Coruña. The settlement is built on a peninsula, the area being occupied in the centuries I BC and I AD..



Castro de Neixón in Boiro , Peninsula of Barbanza.



Dolmen of Axeitos



Corrubeno dunes

IV.-Friday 27th March

About Brión

Brión is a parish of Spain in the province of A Coruña, Galicia

Brión is a borough, to the West of Santiago de Compostela. It has 106 villages distributed over 9 parishes. Brión is located 12 kilometres from Santiago de Compostela.

It's capital is Pedrouzos, where the main culture, education, and public health organizations can be found.

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Places to see:

- O castro Lupario.

Nearby:

- Churches:

In Brión there are a lot of churches. They are very beautiful.



- Spa:
In brión there is a spa in O Tremo
- Towers of Altamira:
The monument that most represents the history of Brión are the towers of Altamira, witness of the wars between the church and nobles.
- Carballeira de

Santa Minia.

This is found in a park full of Oak trees. It is said that the body of Saint Minia is buried here.



In Brión the mayor is from the political party called the PSOE, his name is Jose Luis García García. There are other parties for example BNG (Bloque Nacionalista Galego) or PP (Partido Popular)



V.- Tuesday 31st March

Visit to Santiago's Old Town

Santiago de Compostela is the capital of Galicia and has a current population of 95,000 but because of the large student population and being the administrative capital the number of residents is around 150,000. Santiago was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site because of its multicultural nature and the final trek of a thousand-year-old pilgrimage, St. James' Way (El Camino de Santiago) which since the 9th century has transformed the landscape into a meeting-place of the Western world.



In the 9th century it is supposed that St James' tomb was discovered which made Santiago into a place of great cultural importance in the, at the time, Muslim dominated Iberian Peninsular. On the very same site the Romanesque Cathedral was built and developed over the centuries with Renaissance simplicity and Baroque grandeur which led to the construction of the city; granite monasteries,

hospitals for the pilgrims, numerous churches, stately homes and squares unaffected by the pass of time.

Santiago is a city of structural simplicity; its centre, referred to as the "Old Time" was an area surrounded by an ancient wall from the 11th century but is now not intact. In order to get into the city you used to have to go through seven portals, from one of which (*a porta Faxeira or Faxeira door*) we are going to start our tour. We will pass through the squares and streets of the historical town, around the cathedral, city palaces, churches, the university and what remains of the ancient wall. We will finish our tour through the winding Baroque streets at another of the sever portals, *a porta do Camiño*.



First stop: Porta Faxeira
(Faxeira door)



On the way:
Obradoiro square



Last stop: Porta do
Camiño (Path door)

Galicia Dixital



Galicia dixital is in Santiago in Mosteiro of San Martiño Pinarío.

Galicia Dixital is a place that shows Galicia from a different perspective. There are different interactive rooms and you can learn about the contents of each exhibition

through shows and activities.



There we can see the squares of Santiago, the famous carts, other nearby cities, the rooftops of the monuments, etc..

You can also have a roller coaster ride that shows you the old part of Santiago.

Also you can see the Galician rivers and coastline inside a submarine and you can virtually swing the botafumeiro of Santiago's cathedral.

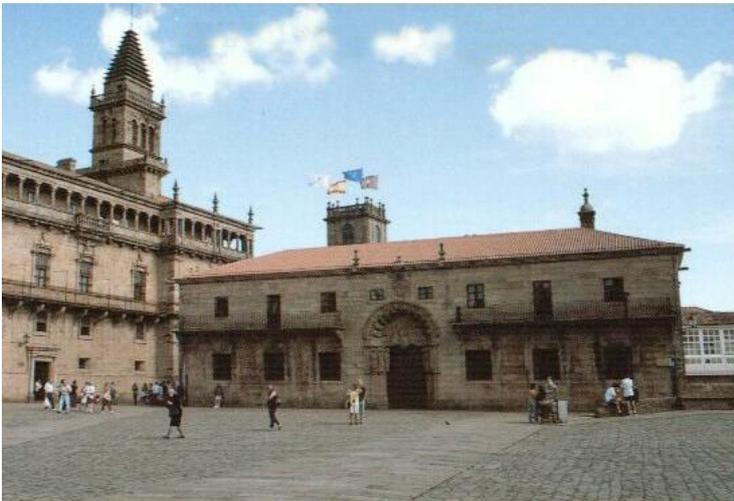


You can do a lot of things!

The University of Santiago de Compostela



HISTORY



With more than five centuries of tradition the USC (Universidade de Santiago de Compostela), is the most important University in Galicia and one of the most important in Spain. The university was created for poor people as a grammar school in the monastery of San Paio. The beginning of the twentieth-century produced a new generation of intellectuals closely tied to the university who would make up the

core of a revival in the cultural life of Galicia. At the same time, there was a wide acceptance and support to the modern currents of thought. This introduced key figures from different scientific fields in our institutions. This is when the USC experienced a significant growth in the number of students as well as in degrees, which also meant a significant growth in university buildings.

Thus, it continued to develop with new buildings, the enlargement of the current University Building, the Faculty of Geography and History, and further on accommodation buildings, the Veterinary College (Galician Parliament), the College of Deaf and Dumbs (Seat of the Xunta de Galicia) and the Faculty of Medicine.

Another great project was the establishment of the Hall of Residence in 1930. Definitely, it is a period of great quantitative and quality changes with an important increase in infrastructures along with the regionalisation of studies in search for a best adaptation to the Galician reality.



CURRENTLY

In recent decades, the USC student population numbers over 45.000. Nowadays, the University is organized into two Campuses, Santiago and Lugo, which include 30 centres, nearly 80 departments and more than 60 degrees, as well as numerous installations such as research institutes, halls of residence, sports and cultural facilities, libraries, etc. Definitively, with the security and confidence of 500 years of experience, the University of Santiago de Compostela looks towards the future without forgetting its past, promoting new initiatives and putting its knowledge and leadership in the service of the demands of our society.

More information in www.usc.es



South Campus of Santiago de Compostela



University Library at the Campus of Lugo

The “Museum of Galician People”

Museo do Pobo Galego



The "Museum of Galician People" was created in 1976 with the objectives to investigate, conserve, spread, defend and promote the Galician culture in all areas: and specifically create and develop a museum to meet these aims. The first rooms of the museum opened in 1977 in the old Santo Domingo de Bonaval convent, assigned to Santiago de Compostela's council.

Above: Inside the building, the spiral staircase in the north west part



It is worth a look the triple helical stairs which all can admire. It shows the virtuosity of Andrade, the designer's technique. In the same hollow there are three separate ramps. One of them end up at the bow window that looks outs onto the city. The staircase is in itself significant and a unique element that shows perfectly the architectural patrimony of Compostela.

VI.- Wednesday 1st April

Lugo and the Wall

Lugo is a city situated in the North East of Galicia. It is the capital of the province of the same name. It is a natural route of communication between the Galician coast and the Castillian plateau. Moreover, the local district of Lugo is one of the biggest in Galicia (332 square kilometres), in which almost one hundred thousand inhabitants live. In the Roman Age, the city was called *Lucus Augusti*. In the year 13 BC the Romans made a very big wall all around the city to protect it.



•Lugo Regional Museum



Since 1957, this museum has been located in buildings adjacent to the old San Francisco Convent. It has important examples of religious art, traditional kitchen utensils from Galicia, an extremely interesting collection of pre-Roman precious metalwork, which includes the outstanding "Torques (Celtic necklace) de Burela", collections of sun dials and heraldry... along with the most universal of ceramics from Lugo and Galicia: Sargadelos. It has monographic sections dedicated to Lugo prehistory and archaeology, fine art, ethnography and

sumptuous art.

•Interpretation center of the Wall

The Center for Interpretation of the Wall is located in Piazza del Campo in the historic city center. Medianeira is a building between the ground floor and two floors below deck, whose origins date back to construction in the early eighteenth century. On the ground floor is the reception area and space to accommodate the visitors.



From that first walk the visitor can start his knowledge of the wall across multiple

devices: panels, audio-visual, tactile and interactive tables, etc...

•The Mosaics House

The Mosaics House is on Doutor Castro Street, formerly Batitales St., close to the Main Square. This *Domus* was an important mansion that, according to the remains found, was built between the I and II centuries, and was inhabited until the middle of the V century.



The great drawing room and an ante-room attached to it, had spectacular floors made of **mosaics** of extraordinary quality, while the walls were decorated with paintings. This *oecus*, with an archade all around was about 15sq.metres and the ante-room was around 6sq.m. These dimensions indicates the wealth it housed.

•Lugo Cathedral



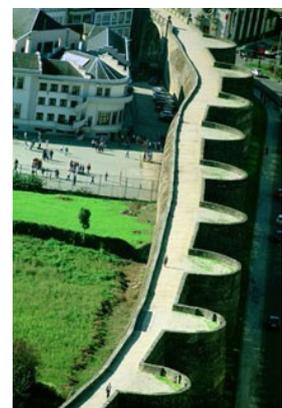
The cathedral of Lugo is located just inside Lugo's old Roman wall and you can descend a flight of stairs from the wall that delivers you directly into the cathedral's main forecourt.

The oldest parts of Lugo's cathedral dates back to 1129 AD when the building was constructed as a Romanesque gothic temple, but many additions, alterations and repairs have modified it over the years.

All told the cathedral has no common theme or style running through it, but it is certainly interesting to try and identify where one architectural theme ends and another one starts.

•The Wall of Lugo

Today, the wall goes 2 km all around the historic part of the city. It is a very important symbol of Lugo. In 2000 the UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization) named the Roman wall of Lugo a patrimony of humanity.



In its entirety, the wall measures 2.117m. The width measures 4.20m, but in some places it goes up to 7m.

The wall was built mainly with granite and slate. The interior is filled with mortar composed of earth, stones and pebbles cemented with water. All these materials that were used to build it are plentiful in the area.



The wall has some towers, 71 to be precise, but in the Roman Age it had either 85 or 86. In the past the towers were used in defence of the city. There were some people in the towers with different weapons.

The wall has ten different doors. In the past there were only five, but then the city grew, so between 1853 and 1921 build another five were built. The names of the doors are: *Porta de Santiago*, *Porta Miñá*, *Porta do Obispo Odaorio*, *Porta nova*, *Porta de San Fernando*, *Porta Falsa*, *Porta da Estación*, *Porta de San Pedro*, *Porta do Obispo Izquiero* and *Porta do Obispo Aguirre*.



The defensive structure consists of:

The pit, being located approximately 5 m from the towers and has a width of 20 meters and a depth of 4 m.

And an intervallum, which is a space between the wall and urban buildings. This goes round the whole length of it, and served as a an effective manner of defense.

VII.- Thursday 2nd April

A Coruña

Geography:

A Coruña is located in the Northwestern peninsular of Spain. The climate of A Coruña is moderated by the Atlantic Ocean. A Coruña is one of the four Galician provinces.

Monuments:

---Torre de Hércules- Is the oldest roman lighthouse in the world. It was built in Second Century. It is the most famous of A Coruña's monuments.



---Other important monuments are:

Castro de Elviña, Coliseum, El Obelisco, Milenium, Palacio de la ópera, Ayuntamiento...

Museums:

The most important museums of A Coruña are:

---the Domus, the House of Science, the Aquarium, The Archeology Museum, The Art Museum, etc...

Beaches:

The most important beach in A Coruña is "Riazor".



Old town:

In keeping with most Galician cities, A Coruña has a medieval or monumental district and this part of the town, referred to as simply "the city", still has some remnants of the old Roman wall that once enclosed and protected it.

Right a section of A Coruña's old Roman wall at the boundary of the medieval quarter.

The old part of A Coruña town isn't a match on Santiago de Compostela, when it come to the size and age of its buildings, but it does have some areas that are well worth a visit.



María Pita Square (A Coruña)

Sport:



The city has a football club in Spain's top division, which is called Real Club Deportivo de la Coruña. It has won the league and twice the King's cup. In the Champions League they managed to reach the semi-finals.

The Tower of Hércules

The Tower of Hércules is an ancient roman lighthouse in Galicia about 2,4 kilometres from the centre of A Coruña, and is the oldest roman lighthouse still in use.

Still in working order today, it is actually the second most important lighthouse in the whole of Spain.

A legend of this tower is that:

The hero Hércules slew the giant Geryon after three days and three nights of continuous battle.

-Hércules then- in a celtic gesture- buried the head of Geryon with his weapons and ordered that a city be built on the site.



The lighthouse atop a skull and crossbones representing the buried head of Hércules slain enemy appears in the coat of arms of the city A Coruña.

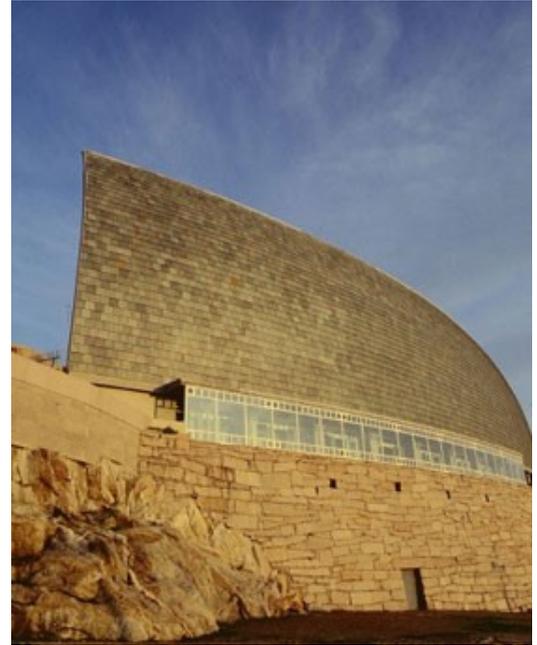
The tower remains as a reminder of a very long time ago. It is known to have existed in the 2nd century, built or perhaps rebuilt under Trajan, perhaps on foundations and just possibly following a design that was Phoenician in origin. It is thought to have been modelled on the Pharos' Lighthouse of Alexandria.

The tower has been in constant use since the 2nd century and is considered to be the oldest existing lighthouse in the world. Originally it was constructed with an ascending ramp encircling its sides, for oxen to bring cartloads of wood to keep the light fueled at night.



Domus

Domus is a museum of Science.



In the hall there is a portrait of the Mona Lisa made of a mosaic of photo of people.

Domus or house of Making a large building by the promenade with views to the Atlantic ocean.

Both the building and the museum are fantastic. This was one of the first interactive science museums in the world.

Recently they have added and IMAX screen to view documentaries, some of them available in English. I do like

specially the exhibitions on regards of temperature, a machine where you place your hands and modifies temperature in a few seconds from cold to hot to check your body reaction. Also the area where you walk in a giant replica of a human heert was very interesting. Some of the interactive games we a bit dated but exhibitions are always great.



VIII.- Galician culture

Rosalía de Castro

(Santiago de Compostela 1837- Padrón 1885)



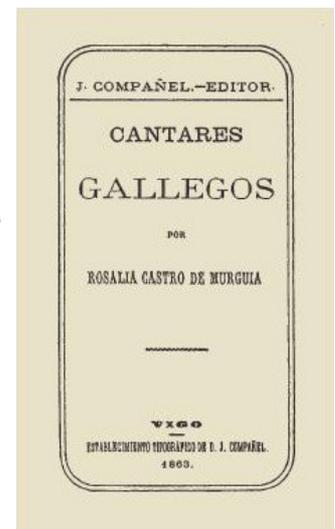
Daughter of a female Aristocrat from Padrón and of an unknown father, Rosalía de Castro

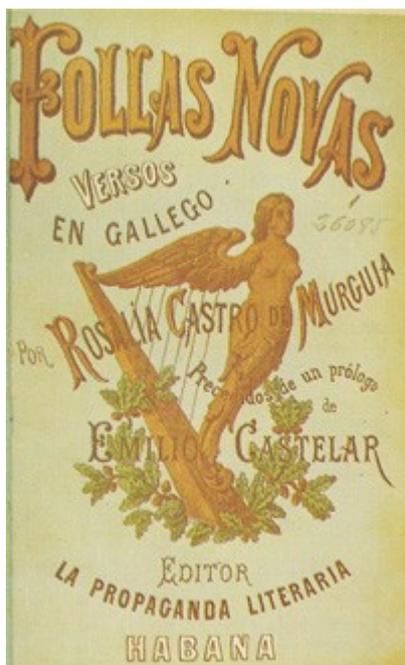


curiously lived with aunts and uncles from her father's side of the family in Castro de Ortoño (Bertamiráns, Ames) until she was 11 years old. Her father was a priest. Although Catholic priests don't marry,

there is a Galician saying that says that priests' fathers are called "uncles". This "strange" upbringing marked her mother's life, who never married, and Rosalía's own. After living with her aunts and uncles in the countryside, she went to live in Santiago with her mother to attend school (in those days women only learnt how to play the piano, studied drawing, French and did a bit of theatre) and to eventually marry. When she was 24, Rosalía fled to Madrid where she met her future husband Manuel Murguía.

The historian had a large influence in her work, particularly in the 1863 "Galician Poems" (*Cantares Gallegos*). The anthology started off the literary rebirth of Galician, the language of the majority of Galicians, but was only a spoken language until the 16th century. Her poetry is highly identifiable to Galicia to such an extent that even today they say that many popular rhymes that remain anonymous were actually originally written by Rosalía. The main themes of her work were immigration, sentimental value of the home-land (almost all emigration was amongst poor country folk) and customs. Some of these like "Goodbye rivers, goodbye fountains" and "The bells of Bastavales" are still sung today.





In 1880 Rosalía published her last book in the Galician language, "Follas Novas", meaning *New sheets of paper*. Galician emigrants in Cuba financed it and also her tomb when she died in 1885 in gratitude of her poetry. She dedicated to them the poems "For Habana" and "Alone", like many of the women were at the time as more men than women emigrated. The book was not widely accepted at the time as it was a step towards modern literature, feminism and mainly because of her deep philosophy in it. Such writings are somewhat dark, for example "Dark Shadow" (*Negra Sombra*), one of the best known Galician hymns publicized in the film "The Sea Inside" by Alejandro Amenábar. In the film the song is played on the bagpipes by Carlos Núñez and sung by Luz Casal.

There is also a heroic poem entitled "To Sir John Moore", a British general who died in A Coruña when the soldiers of His Majesty's army were embarking ship to flee from Napoleon's troops, (The British army knew full well that withdrawing troops on time meant victory). Sir John Moore is buried there in the garden of San Carlos and Rosalía's poem is carved in marble in both English and Galician.

*Campanas de Bastavales,
cando vos oio tocar,
mórrome de soidades.*

I

Cando vos oio tocar,
campaniñas, campaniñas,
sin querer torno a chorar.
Cando de lonxe vos oio,
penso que por min chamades,
e das entrañas me doio.
Dóime de dor ferida,
que antes tiña vida enteira
i hoxe teño media vida.
Sólo media me deixaron
os que de aló me trouxeron,
os que de aló me roubaron.
Non me roubaran, traidores,
¡ai!, uns amores toliños,
¡ai!, uns toliños amores.
Que os amores xa fuxiron,
as soidades viñeron...
De pena me consumiron.

*Bells of Bastabales,
When I hear you ring,
I dye of sorrow*

I

When I hear you ring,
Little bells, little bells,
Helplessly I cry.
When I hear your ring from afar,
I feel you calling me,
Deep deep down I hurt.
I feel profound pain,
Before I was full of life,
And now by only half.
They only left me that half,
Those that took me far,
Those that captured me from afar,
They hadn't taken me, traitors,
Oh, intolerable love,
Oh, such intolerable love.
My loves have now fled,
And now sorrow has come...
And has filled me with pain.

NEGRA SOMBRA

Cando penso que te fuches,
negra sombra que m' asombras,
ó pé dos meus cabezales
tornas facéndome mofa.
Cando maxino qu' es ida,
no mesmo sol te m' amostras,
i eres a estrela que brila,
i eres o vento que zoa.
Si cantan, es ti que cantas;
si choran, es ti que choras;
i es o marmurio do río,
i es a noite i es a aurora.
En todo estás e ti es todo
pra min i en min mesma moras,
nin m' abandonarás nunca,
sombra que sempre m' asombras.

PRA A HABANA

V

Este vaise i aquel vaise,
e todos, todos se van.
Galicia, sin homes quedas
que te poidan traballar.
Tés, en cambio, orfos e orfas
e campos de soledad,
e pais que non teñen fillos
e fillos que non téñen pais.
E téñen corazóns que sufren
longas ausencias mortás,
viudas de vivos e mortos
que ninguén consolará.

DARK SHADOW

When I think that you left,
You're a dark shadow over me,
You come back to my bedside
Making fun of me.
When I imagine you going,
I see you right there in the sun,
You are that star that shines,
You are the wind that whistles.
If I hear song, it's yours;
If I hear a cry, it's yours;
You are the sound of river,
The night and the sunrise.
You are in everything,
And everthing for me,
You're a part of me,
You'll never leave me,
A shadow constantly over me.

FOR HAVANA

V

This one goes, and that one goes,
And all, all of them go.
Galicia, you're left without men,
Who can work for you.
You do have, however, orphans
And fields of loneliness,
Fathers without their children,
And children without their fathers.
You have suffering hearts,
Long, deadly absentees,
Widows of the dead and the alive,
That no-one can console.

Castelao



(Rianxo 1886 – Buenos Aires, 1950)

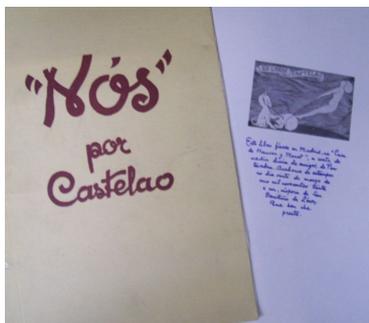


Castelao was born in Rianxo, to a family of fishermen. His father, like many Galicians, emigrated to Argentina, and was eventually followed by his wife and son, Castelao himself. They returned, now rich, in 1900. He studied his Baccalaureat and medicine in the University of Santiago de Compostela, although his main area was painting and drawing. "I studied medicine for the love of my father, I was drawn to eat for the love of human nature", as he used to say. He carried out medicine for a brief period of time during the sad flu epidemic of 1918, which is called "English flu" here and "Spanish flu" in the rest of Europe. This is because all

the good things everyone wants them for themselves, but leave the bad things for the others.

He was a famous drawer for the Galician newspapers and in Madrid too. He had the opportunity to live in the Spanish capital, but he preferred his own country, Galicia, so he kept drawing at the same time as working in Pontevedra.

The "Things about Life", captioned pictures of popular characters, were very well received by the Galician press. The humor contained within them, maining in such a Galician style, is also similar to English sense of humour.



In 1916 with a group of artists and intellectuals, Castelao founded the *Brotherhood of Fala*, an organization that aimed to promote the Galician language and culture, which was not appreciated by the people of the cities and upper-class villages. It was artistically active until the 2nd Spanish Republic came (1931-36).

In 1920, he did a famous exhibition of pictures representing the real Galician way of life, called *Álbum nós* (Album about us), where through humour he describes the not so good things amongst the Galician people, emigration, poverty, chiefdom, etc.

He also published short stories, works about art and humour with a lot of paintings

and drawings.

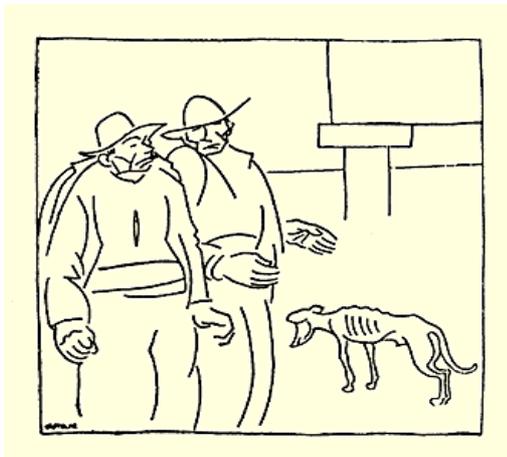
He was elected deputy of the Spanish parliament by the Galician Party (1931 and 1936). This political party led by himself wanted Galician to have its own government with the state of Spain.

At the start of the Spanish Civil War (1936) Castalao was in Madrid, in the republican area. His drawings referring to the war became very famous, through which he condemned the atrocity of the Fascists, as well as defending democracy for those who were loyal to the Republic. Such works became known worldwide.

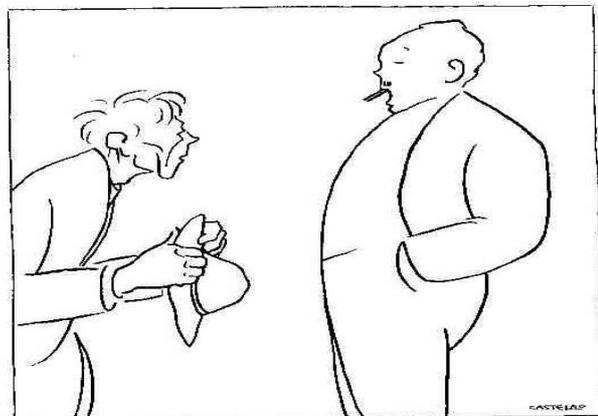


Exiled, first to New York in 1939, and to Buenos Aires from 1940, here he carried out extensive work in the Galician emigrant community (There was almost half a million emigrants). Here he premiered his theatre piece *Old People Mustn't Fall in Love* (1941) and the essay *Always in Galicia* (1944) which was a true testament to the writer's political views. His identification with Galicia was such until his death in 1950, a tribute as a real country's man.

Castelao, along with Rosalía de Castro, were the main two figures that represent through their work and their lives, what it feels like to be Galician, and for that very reason their work is still enthusiastically received today.



- Why don't you feed the dog?
- Well, for the little he works...
- Well, why don't you kill it?
- Well, for the little he eats...



-Eu son Xan, o que votou por vostede
-¡Ah!... ¡Si! ¡Caramba! Si desea algo vólva mañana.

- I'm Xan, I voted for you
- Ah, yes! Oh my! If you need anything, come back tomorrow.

Galician dances

Stick Dance from Taboexa (Pontevedra)

Recovered by
Casto Sampedro n° 379

Galician traditional dance



Dance characteristics

This dance consists of 8 to 16 pairs, dressed in white pants with colored handkerchiefs around the neck and a headband around the head.

They line up in two rows the pairs looking at each other.

Each dancer holds two sticks, one in each hand, that measure 1/2 m.

The first pairs of the row are the guides and direct the dance.

Dance description

1° Presentation:

- the dancers enter in pairs with the sticks on their shoulders.
- the pairs enter side by side, they turn and face each other and give a bow.
- after they hold the sticks forming a X at eye level.

2° Bagpiper begins to play:

- Wait and begin side steps.
- Spin around (men on the right and women on the left).
- Guide goes to the outside.
- Pairs come forward to each other and hit sticks.
- Guide goes inside.
- Pairs forward hit stick and change sides.
- Guide goes to the outside.
- Pairs come forward to each other and hit sticks.
- Guide goes inside.

3° RODA (Circle):

We make a circle hitting the sticks, halfway around stop hitting the sticks, in the moment of silence make gesture of hitting with sticks, return to original rows.

4° FINAL:

- look at the partner
- Rotate towards audience.
- Sticks above head
- Men knee down with right leg and women with left leg.

Musical Archive of Alexandre Cadarso

TRADICIONAL

GALICIAN DANCE

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
three

Thursday, Friday, Saturday,
six.

One, two, three,

One, two, three,

One, two, three,
four, five and six.

One, two, three,

One, two, three,

One, two, three,
four, five and six.

When country women
tend the cattle
with the stick in the ground
they dance the Tango
and then the Chotis
and then the Muiñeira
nobody wants
a country woman.

DANZA POPULAR

GALEGA

Luns, martes, mércores,
tres

Xoves, venres, sábado,
seis.

Un, dous, tres,

Un, dous, tres,

Un, dous, tres,

Catro, cinco e seis.

Un, dous, tres,

Un, dous, tres,

Un, dous, tres,

Catro, cinco e seis.

As de alá de arriba
Cando van ao gando
Espetan a vara
E bailan o tango
E bailan o chotis
E maila muiñeira
As de alá de arriba
Non hai quen as queira.