

PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF LUGO (Lugo Provincial Museum Network)

In 1932 the Government of Lugo agreed to create the Provincial Museum of Lugo to centralise and protect the cultural heritage of the province. Two years later, several galleries were opened in Pazo de San Marcos, under its director Luis López Martí, bringing together archaeological and historical materials and works of art that had previously been scattered among private collections. Its holdings continued to increase, and in 1957 the need for more space led the museum to move to the former monastery of San Francisco. While conserving three of the monastery's spaces (the kitchen, cloister and refectory), the architect Manuel Gómez Román (Vigo, 1875-1964) designed a new building inspired by the traditional palaces of Galicia, based on a previous project by Durán Loriga. On 1 March 1962 the Provincial Museum of Lugo was officially declared a Cultural Asset. The museum was extended in 1997 with a design by the architect González Trigo.

The museum's garden, designed by the architect Pons Sorolla in the early 1970s, is a unique space of outstanding natural and artistic value. It includes two spectacular trees, an evergreen magnolia *grandiflora* and a variegated holly, alongside maples, poplars, etc. This space acts as an extension of the museum, with five works by sculptors from Galicia and Portugal. There is also a particularly interesting *cruceiro* (traditional stone cross) from Teixeira (Lugo), a milestone from Franqueán (O Corgo) and a menhir known as *Marco da Pedra Longa* (Sober).

GROUND FLOOR

1. REFECTORY: 18th century, with a barrel vault ceiling and stone pulpit. It houses a collection of models of traditional buildings of the province of Lugo.

2. KITCHEN: (18th century). A notable feature is the unusual masonry fireplace with an attractive stone chimney. Traditional Galician cooking utensils and kitchen furniture are displayed in this room.

3. CLOISTER: (15th-18th centuries). Officially declared a Cultural Asset in 1931, its walkways display a large and varied collection of sundials (the oldest is from 1685), Roman inscriptions (on altars, plaques and milestones), medieval inscriptions, heraldic carvings, capitals, sarcophagi, tombstones and other stone sculptures of various periods. The four fragments of a Gothic baldachin from Sta. María de Fragas (Campo Lameiro-Pontevedra), depicting scenes from the New Testament, are particularly interesting.

3 (b). Entrance to the former chapterhouse: An important collection of Roman votive altars, some dedicated to local deities, and plaques marking the foundation of the city of Lugo by Paulus Fabius Maximus, as well as two uninscribed disc-shaped stelae (9th-11th centuries CE) from Castillón (Pantón).

Vestibule: 17th and 18th-century *bargueño* desks, *escritoire* and chest.

4-5-6 RELIGIOUS ART: Paintings of religious subjects from the 15th to the 20th centuries, mostly Italian and Spanish. Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque sculpture. Processional crosses (16th-19th centuries) and reliquaries, alabaster carvings, rosaries, etc.

7. PROVINCIAL ROMAN SCULPTURE AND MOSAICS: Mosaics from Armañá and Batitales (3rd century CE) and various examples of Roman sculpture from the 1st-4th centuries CE, with a notable stela from Crecente and double-sided stelae from Adai and Atán.

A Neo-Baroque staircase leads to the first floor. In the **vestibule**, pieces by the great Galician sculptor Francisco Asorey: *Ofrenda a San Ramón* and *San Francisco*.

FIRST FLOOR

8. ANCIENT METALWORK: A very important collection of torcs, earrings, armbands and other gold and silver pieces, mainly Bronze Age and from the Castro Culture.

9. PREHISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: On the north, east and south sides of the upper cloister. Exhibition of archaeological items from the province of Lugo, from the Palaeolithic to the Roman periods.

10. COINS AND MEDALS: Coins from the 3rd century BCE to the 20th century CE, representing the different historical periods of the Iberian Peninsula, and 18th, 19th and 20th century commemorative medals.

GALICIAN ART

11. JET AND PRECIOUS METALS: examples of jet jewellery from Compostela (16th-18th centuries) and traditional metal pieces, some popularly known as “sapos” or toads (18th-19th centuries).

12. PAINTING: ROMANTICISM AND REGIONALISM. 19th and 20th century artists (J. Pérez Villamil, Dionisio Fierros, Leopoldo Villamil, Vaamonde, Román Navarro, Serafín Avendaño, Francisco Llorens, Quintás Goyanes, Seijo Rubio, Sotomayor, Manuel Abendela, etc.) representing Galician fine art of the period. **Sculptures** by X. Pino, M. Picallo, Otero Besteiro, Bonome and others.

13. AVANT-GARDE AND POST-WAR ART. Works by the Lugo artists Tino Grandío and Maruja Mallo, and by Colmeiro and Castelao.

14. FIGURATIVE AND ABSTRACT ART. Movements represented by Alfonso Abendela, Felipe Criado, Sucasas, Blas Lourés, Luis G. Pacios, López Guntín and Raimundo Patiño.

15. ANTONIO FERNÁNDEZ, Pontevedra, lived for several years in Anticoli, an Italian town which frequently appears in his art, dominated by landscapes and an interest in light and colour.

16. XULIA MINGUILLÓN, Lugo, was the first woman to win first place in the Exposiciones Nacionales de Bellas Artes in 1940 with her best-known work, *A escola de Doloriñas*.

17. XESÚS R. CORREDOIRA, Lugo, a disciple of Plá, Zuloaga and Sorolla, was also strongly influenced by El Greco, as can be seen in many of the works shown here.

18. SCULPTURE: Works by Puchades and Picallo, and a set of genre scenes by Xosé Maria Acuña.

19. SARGADELOS CERAMICS: an important collection of ceramics from the four phases of the pottery, Real Fábrica de Sargadelos (Cervo-Lugo), in the 19th century.

20. CERAMICS AND GLASS: gilded (Manises, Muel), glazed and painted (Talavera, Puente del Arzobispo) and printed (“La Cartuja”, Cartagena) ceramics. **Glass pieces** from the workshops of La Granja de San Ildefonso.

21. ROMANTIC GALLERY: DECORATIVE ARTS AND PORTRAITS: Examples of the applied arts, costume, and portraits by Esquivel, González de la Peña, Tissot, Pardo Reguera, Balaca and the Madrazo family.

22-23. MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY ART. Paintings from the Baroque period to the 20th century avant garde movements, represented by Peter Roos, Carlos de Haes, Álvarez Dumont, Nicolás Soria, Gonzalo Bilbao, Cruz Herrera and others. 20th century sculpture: Ignacio Veloso, José Fioravanti and Otero Camps. Most notable of the pieces is *Piedad* by Torre-Isunza. Many of these works are on loan from the Prado Museum and the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía.

24-25-26-27. GALICIAN ART: DRAWINGS AND PRINTS. Several sculptures by Galician artists are displayed at the entrance to this space. This is followed by an exhibition of drawings and prints by Galician artists, and rooms devoted to works by Castelao, Prieto Nespereira and Castro Gil.

28. OIL LAMPS. Donated by José Varela Dafonte, this is an interesting and curious collection of oil lamps from different places and periods (Syrian, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic) ranging from 2300 BCE to the 15th century CE.