Agricultural Temples in the Iberian Landscape, Larders from the Past

by
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Master of Architecture

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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that I am the sole author of this thesis. This is a true copy of the thesis, including any required final revisions, as accepted by my examiners.

I understand that my thesis may be made electronically available to the public.

ABSTRACT

The Galician hórreo is a traditional rural building of Northern Spain used for desiccation and conservation of cereal grains. This detached building provides natural ventilation, an unfavourable environment for biotic agents such as fungi and insects, and prevents the access of other animals, such as rodents. The essential typology of the Galician hórreo emerged historically as a result of many different cultures interacting with changing harvesting techniques related to growing cycles.

Types are those persistent architectural elements that give form to the collective life of the city. This thesis examines the significance of the 'hórreo' typology in the context of Aldo Rossi's advocacy of 'type' as a persistent architectural element that gives form to the collective life of a city or region and raising the issue of permanence in architecture within the fluid tides of history. The hórreo is perceived as an irreducible element encoded within the historical permanence of the regions of Galicia and Asturias.

The thesis proposes an architecture that embodies time and memory in a world where space and time become increasingly compressed. In recognizing the limitations of typology in an era of accelerated experience, the thesis argues for its relevance by creating an architecture that bridges different eras and time periods for a culture like Galicia, that still remembers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Advisor: Ryszard Sliwka
Committee: Tracey Eve Winton and Rick Haldenby
External Reader: Jane Holland

First, I offer my sincerest gratitude to my supervisor, Ryszard Sliwka, for supporting me throughout my thesis with patience and knowledge whilst allowing me the room to work in my own way. I am grateful to Dr. Tracey Eve Winton and Rick Haldenby for their invaluable comments that helped shape this thesis.

I would also like to extend my heartfelt appreciation to the Arias Raido family for the warmest hospitality in Caldas de Cuntis. They opened their house and their lives truly making me feel like part of their family during my stay in Galicia. Their kindness, openness and friendliness have left a positive mark in this work as well as in my personal life forever.

I am indebted to Luis Nieto for inspiring me and encouraging me from the start of this research. Without his help this thesis would not have been possible. And last, but not least, I extend a very big thank you to my mother, for supporting each one of my ventures since the day I was born.

DEDICATION

To all the people of Spain, and especially to the people of Galicia.

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Image 1.01 Fürst Bismarck vapour ship, like the one my great-grandfather was on.

1.0.0 PREFACE

At the turn of the last century, my great grandfather Amador Picos Hermida embarked on a transatlantic journey in search of a better future in the New World. He came from a poor family that lived in the town of Moeche, A Coruña, Galicia. My great-grandfather was a twelve year old stowaway boy when his ship arrived in Havana, Cuba, in 1908. He never returned to his home land but that connection to Galicia and to Spain did not die with his departure, if anything, it grew stronger in the memory of my grandfather, my mother and now myself.

Because my grandfather and his first cousin consistently mailed each other every month, it was possible for my family to keep in touch with our relatives for more than one hundred years. The first time I visited Galicia I was twenty two years old. My grandfather still writes to his cousin, even though they have never met.

Dra. BERARDA SALABARRIA ABRAHAM. DIRECTORA SWL ARCHIVO NACIONAL.

C E R T I F I C A

Que en el Fondo Lista de Pasajeros._ Libro Aduana de La Habana._ Registro de Entrada de Pasajeros._ Habana, Cuba._ 3 (tres) de octubre de 1908 (mil novecientos ocho)._ Folio 405._ (cuatrocientos cinco)._ Se verifican los siguientes datos de entrada al país de: Primer Apellido Pico._ Segundo Apellido (en blanco)._ Nombre Amado._ Edad 12 (doce)._ Estado S (soltero)._ Nacionalidad Española._ Procedencia Coruña._ Vapor Alm "Fuerst Bismorok"._ Capt Lotze.

Y a solictud de la parte interesada, expido la presente en la Ciudad de La Habana, a los 2 (dos) días del mes de mayo de mil novecientos noventa y cinco.

HABILITADO $ 2.00 HABILITADO $ 2.00 HABILITADO $ 1.00

Dra. Berarda Salabarría.

Image 1.02 Original letter certifying arrival of my great-grandfather on a Fürst Bismarck vapour ship to Havana on the 3rd of October, 1908, when he was twelve years old.

Image 1.03 Angelita, my grandfather's cousin, and myself, the first time I visited Galicia

Image 1.04 House where my great-grandfather was born, Moeche, A Coruña, Spain

Since I was a small girl, I have been intrigued about the birth place of my ancestors. I yearn to understand what the world was like for my great-grandfather, living in a small rural house in the mountains of Galicia, and what prompted him to leave his family and everything he knew to become an immigrant at the early age of twelve.

There is no better way to understand the rural lifestyle in Galicia than to study one of its most defining symbols: the Galician hórreo. The hórreo carries immense historical, cultural as well as poetic value, and the province of A Coruña in Galicia, has the greatest number of them. The idea behind this thesis is to dissect the different layers of history impregnated in this piece of traditional vernacular architecture, so that I may find traces of my own story in them in order to make sense of my past.

It has been very difficult to find accurate information about previous work done on the subject of horreos. One of the most complete studies of typology of hórreos was done by Ignacio Martínez Rodríguez in his book "El hórreo Gallego". Because most of the material that exists today is written in Galician, horreos go vastly overlooked not just by rest of the world, but by rest of Spain as well. Even though most people that have never visited Galicia do not know about horreos, people that have seen them, can never forget them. The best way to appreciate the extent and prevailing presence of hórreos in Galicia is to personally go there to see them. Most of the hórreos that exist today are not recorded. This thesis only shows a small sample of a much larger number.

I would like to take the opportunity to express my heart-felt gratitude to Fernando Rodríguez Rodríguez and Beatriz de la Torre Rey, husband and wife retirees from Santiago de Compostela, who have dedicated their lives to photograph and study hórreos. They have generously granted me permission to use their original inventory of hórreos, never published, from which this version derives. Beatriz and Fernando have expressed their wish to have my interpretation of their work published in part because they are very proud to show the world this Galician hidden gem but also because they hope to shine a light on the subject of hórreos so that these structures become better protected from their current state of neglect.

MARTES 11 DE OCTUBRE DE 2011 — EL CORREO GALLEGO

Un matrimonio compostelano quiere mostrar en una web todos los de Galicia // Ya tienen colgados medio millar y catalogados en cartera unos tres mil // Cada semana sacan uno a la luz // A Coruña tiene el mayor número TEXTO *Ángel Arnáiz*

Los cazadores de hórreos

A Beatriz de la Torre y Fernando Rodríguez, un matrimonio de jubilados residentes en Santiago, muy bien se les puede denominar como los caza hórreos de Galicia. Lo cierto es que buena parte de su vida la llevan dedicada a recorrer la geografía gallega a la búsqueda de estas construcciones populares para catalogarlas e inventariar este rico patrimonio, en la mayoría de los casos muy poco valorado y abandonado.

"Llevábamos muchos años haciendo este trabajo de la catalogación de hórreos y lo teníamos medio dormido en un cajón. Nuestros hijos empezaron a decirnos que era una pena, que habría mucha gente que le gustaría conocerlos y que no tenían la oportunidad y los medios económicos, de poder desplazarse como nosotros lo hemos hecho y que sería bueno, que lo editáramos en un libro, o mejor, abrir una página web, donde todo el mundo tiene acceso a ellos gratuitamente, nos pareció bien y así nació la página web", cuentan Beatriz y Fernando.

Así nació, a principios del año 2009, la web horreosdegalicia.com en la que muestran ese trabajo de media vida coleccionando hórreos. Desde entonces ya han colgado las fichas, con imágenes, de medio millar de estas construcciones y cada semana, en la sección de novedades, sacan una nueva a la luz. "Además el día dos de cada mes, también añadimos uno más, como homenaje al día que nació nuestra nieta", apunta Fernando, todo un abuelo orgulloso de ello.

Es la página más completa sobre el tema, y en ella se pueden ver hórreos de todo tipo, desde los clásicos rectangulares a redondos, cuadrados, en forma de ele y hasta uno con una peculiar forma octogonal, en Lamas de Moreira, en el concello lucense de A Fonsagrada, hecho de madera y con *tornarratos* de pizarra.

Beatriz y Fernando, en su tiempo de ocio, armados de cámara fotográfica y cinta métrica siguen pateando el mapa gallego a la caza de ese granero singular que pueda superar en alguna característica formal a los que ya tienen en su *top ten* del catálogo. En esa lista de honor esta el ejemplar más alto, que es el hórreo de Cores; el más largo, el de Araño (Rianxo); el más estrecho, localizado en el concello lucense de Portomarín o el que presenta mayor capacidad de almacenamiento, honor que distingue al de los monjes mercedarios de Poio.

El más largo se encuentra en la localidad de Araño, en Rianxo, y el más estrecho en Portomarín

En la comarca ourensana de Valdeorras todavía no han localizado ningún hórreo. Es la excepción

DE NOIA A FISTERRA. En este particular universo de los tradicionales graneros galaicos, la provincia de A Coruña es la que concentra el mayor número, según apuntan Beatriz y Fernando. "Y como muestra, no hay más que dar un paseo de Noia a Finisterre, encontraréis cientos de ellos. Hay aldeas que tienen más hórreos que casas", subraya de manera tajante Fernando.

Matiza que además es una provincia que tiene muchos estilos y no hay ninguna zona en donde no exista algún hórreo. Caso distinto, según explica, es la provincia de Ourense, ya que en la zona de Verín, Barco a Rúa, la comarca de Valdeorras. no existen hórreos.

"O al menos nosotros no hemos dado con ninguno", señala.

A la hora de elegir los tres que consideran más especiales y pe cualiares, esta pareja de caza hó rreos no duda en asegurar "es muy difícil escoger, teniendo tan ta variedad como tenemos". Sin embargo, citan los de Lamas de Moreira, Valdoviño y Laxe.

Así justifican su elección "esco gemos estos por sus peculiarida des especiales, el de Moreira por ser un hórreo octagonal que son muy escasos, nosotros solo cono cemos cuatro ejemplares. El de Valdoviño por la peculiar cons trucción de su granero con losas de pizarra, entre estrechas co lumnas de yeso y el de Laxe por ser tan rústico y por ser numero sos los de este estilo".

tendencias@elcorreogallego.es

Image 1.05 Article from the "El Gallego" newspaper, talking about the studies performed by Beatriz de la Torre Rey and her husband, Fernando Rodríguez Rodríguez.

1.1.1 DESIGN PROPOSAL

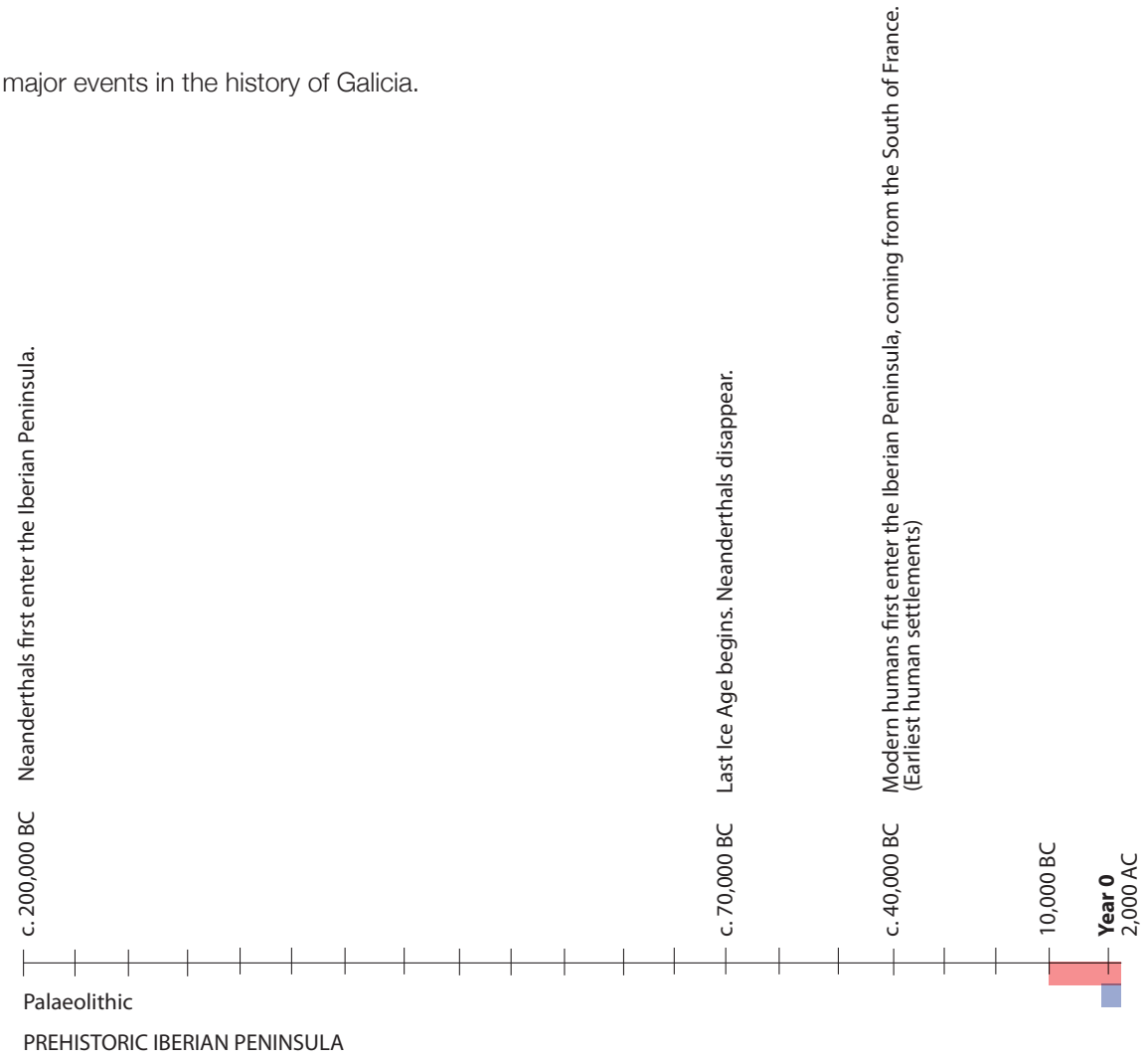
In reality hórreos are one layer of a living history in an area that has traces of even earlier cultures, as is the example of the Caldas de Cuntis, a small town in the province of Pontevedra.

The proposal calls for the design of a hostel and museum on the mountain of Castrolandín, overlooking the town of Cuntis. Cuntis is part of one of the routes of the well-known Camino de Santiago, and one of the last stops before the final destination of Santiago de Compostela. Castrolandín is a site currently being excavated with remains of a very important settlement of the Castros culture (c. 1,800 B.C) The design integrates these different programmes that stand as separate units, while at the same time being dependent on each other, and on the centuries of history that have shaped the mountain and the town.

The design proposal emerges from the capacity of architecture to be a carrier of memory in a culture that values the importance of tradition and history. The design creates an architecture that spans different time periods. The culture of Galicia still yearns to experience the world in a different time. Although today it is possible to drive to Santiago de Compostela, thousands of pilgrims every year walk to Santiago instead. The more the world becomes globalized, the fewer of these traditional regions will exist so this is one more reason why this site is of great importance.

1.1.2 TIMELINE

Overview of some of the major events in the history of Galicia.



10,000 BC
c. 7,000 BC
Various megalithic cultures develop in the Iberian Peninsula.
c. 3,000 BC
A series of complex cultures develop, giving rise to the peninsula's first civilizations and to extensive exchange networks reaching to the Baltic, the Middle East and North Africa.
c. 2,150 BC
The Bell Beaker culture enters the peninsula, being of Central European origin.
c. 1,800 BC
Waves of Pre-Celts and Celts migrate from central Europe, partially changing the Peninsula's ethnic landscape into Indo-European space in its northern and western regions.
Year 0
2,000 AC
Neolithic
Copper Age
Bronze Age
PREHISTORIC IBERIAN PENINSULA

1,000 BC
c. 800 BC
Greeks arrive in the Peninsula, coining the name Iberia, after the river Iber (Ebro).
c. 700 BC
The Iberian Peninsula consists of complex agrarian and urban civilizations, either Pre-Celtic or Celtic.
c. 600 BC
Carthaginians arrive in the Peninsula.
219 BC
First Roman troops invade the Iberian Peninsula, and create the province of Hispania.
197 BC
The Peninsula is divided into Hispania Ulterior (Further Hispania) and Citerior (Nearer Hispania).
c. 100 BC
The Peninsula is divided into Hispania Tarraconensis in the Northeast, Hispania Baetica in the South and Lusitania in the Southwest.
Year 0
c. 400 AC
Germanic tribes invade the Peninsula, namely the Suebi, the Vandals, the Sarmatian Alans, and the Visigoths.
584 AC
The Visigoths conquer the Suebi kingdom
711 AC
A North African Moorish Umayyad army invades Visigothic Christian Hispania. They bring most of the Iberian Peninsula under Islamic rule and re-name it Al-Andalus (Land of the Vandals).
1,491 AC
Treaty of Granada completes the Re-conquest, after centuries of partial re-conquests.
1,500 AC - 1,700 AC
Spanish Kingdoms under the Habsburgs, The Golden Age.
1,700 AC - 1,800 AC
The Enlightenment: Spain under the Bourbons.
1,808 AC - 1,814 AC
Napoleonic Wars: War of Spanish Independence. First modern Spanish constitution.
1,874 AC – 1,931 AC
Spanish Restoration.
1,936 AC – 1,975 AC
Dictatorship of Francisco Franco.
1,986 AC
Spain joins the European Union.
2,000 AC
Iron Age
Roman Rule
Germanic Kingdoms
Islamic Rule
ReConquest
Post-Reconquest / Modern Day
PROTOHISTORIC IBERIAN PENINSULA
HISTORIC IBERIAN PENINSULA

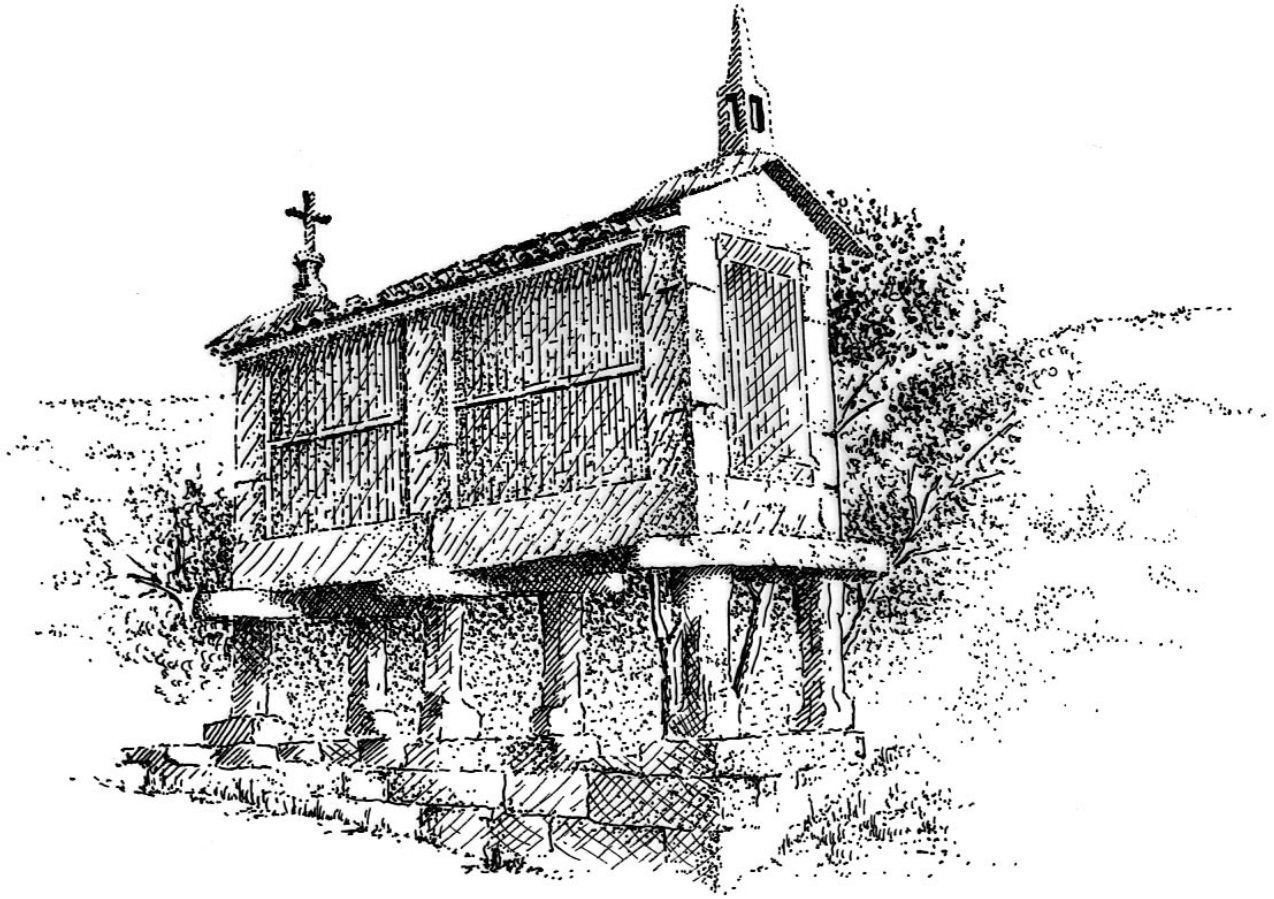


Image 1.06

Image 1.07

Demeter, Goddess of Agriculture, Harvest and Fertility. She is pictured as a pleasant looking, mature woman. Her symbols are wheat, corn, the horn of plenty, the scepter and the torch. Her sacred animals were the snake (an earth-creature) and the pig (another symbol of fertility). Demeter is the pure nourisher of youth and the green Earth, the health-giving cycle of life and death. She is invoked as the "bringer of seasons" in the Homeric Hymn, a subtle sign that she was worshiped long before she was made one of the Olympians.

1.1.3 A BRIEF HISTORY

The Galician hórreo is a specific type of hórreo that exists in Galicia. It is an agricultural construction, destined to dry, ripen, and store corn and other cereals before the kernels are separated and ground[1]. These structures have permeable and narrow storage chambers, elevated from the ground to prevent moisture and animals from reaching the cereals. At the same time, the Galician hórreo is much more than a granary: it is the embodiment of the goddess of the grain, crops and Mother Earth, which has taken many names throughout the centuries, including Demeter and Ceres, the Greek and Roman goddesses respectively.

Three general typologies of hórreos exist in Galicia: the Galician type, the Asturian type and the more rustic woven type, which includes small portable granaries that are light and made of plant materials. The word hórreo comes from the Latin horreum, meaning a building used to store fruits from the field, especially grains. The first graphic representation of an hórreo dates from the XIII century, in the Canticles of Holy Mary ("Cantigas de Santa María" in Spanish), attributed to Alfonso X of Castile.

The original use of these granaries in Galicia seems to have been related to the harvest of millet, already a common practice during the Castro culture. The Castro culture (from Latin "castrum", meaning castle) was a Celtic culture inhabiting the northwestern regions of the Iberian Peninsula around the 9th century BC, well known for building hill forts and settlements. Millet continued to be harvested during the Middle Ages, and was later mostly substituted by corn, following its arrival from America in the XVII century. Bread was the main food source of the population, and with the introduction of corn, the amount of cereal produced increased greatly, as so did the improvement in living conditions of the farmers, and as a result an increase in the taxes required by the church and landlords for the land. This is why many of the largest hórreos are located in the proximity of churches and governing houses.

In 1973 the Spanish government passed a law for the protection of all existing ancient hórreos in Galicia and Asturias. This law intended to protect the structures brought about by abandonment of the rural lifestyle and the lack of use. Some Galician hórreos are considered Artistic-Historic Monuments, like the one in Carnota, built in 1768, and the group of hórreos in Combarro. The longest hórreo in Galicia is the one in Araño, with 37.05 m in length[2,3,]. The tallest one reaches eight and a half meters. The hórreo with the largest storage capacity is located in Poio, and has an interior volume of 123.25 m3 and it is built on top of 51 legs. Although in general hórreos are rectangular in plan, there are some that are square, circular, in "L" shape, and even one that is octagonal in plan, in Lamas de Moreira, A Fonsagrada[4]. As of 2004, there were about 30 000 hórreos in Galicia alone.

Image 1.08 Autonomous communities of Spain, highlighting Galicia

Image 1.09 The four provinces of Galicia.

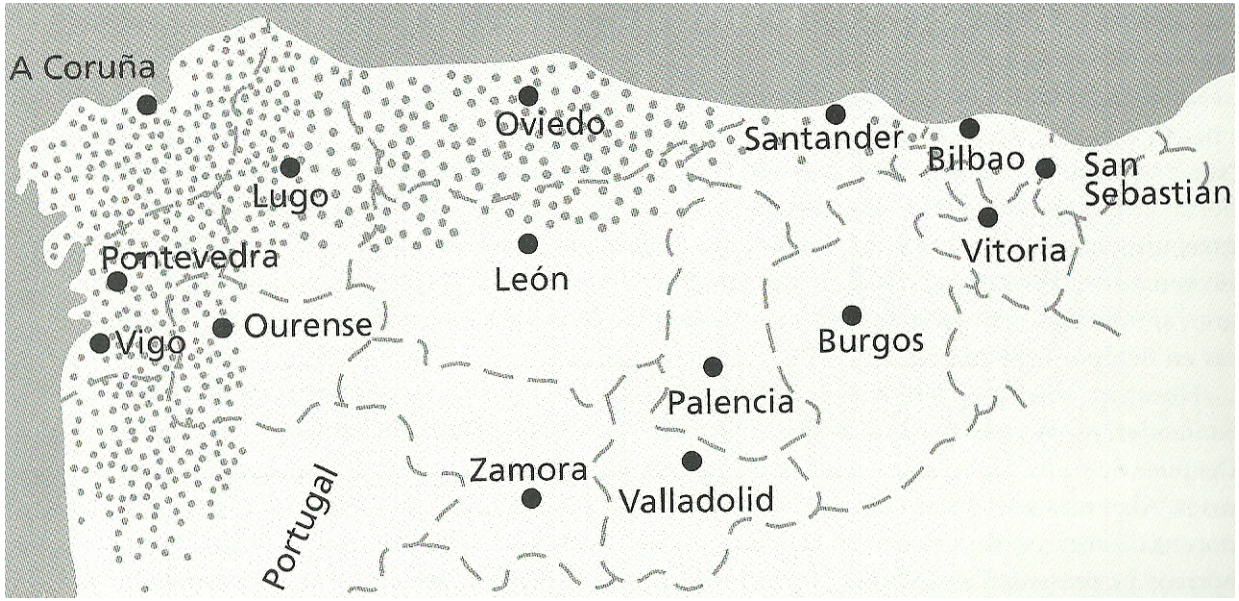


Image 1.10 Area of distribution of the Iberian hórreo.

1.2.0 GEOGRAPHIC EXTENSION

The use of Galician hórreos extends throughout most of the Galician territory, the West of Asturias until the Navia river, and the North of Portugal, especially in those areas of oceanic climate[5]. The mountainous areas of Ourense (East of Limia) as well as the Southeast of Lugo do not have any hórreos. This is because in these areas it is more favorable to harvest mountainous crops, instead of corn[6]. Hórreos are extended throughout all the territory of A Coruña and Pontevedra. There are many different types of hórreos, not confined to a specific geographic area, since it is common to find different variances within any particular town.

Outside of Galicia, in Portugal, there are similar granaries called “espegueiros” (from “espiga”, meaning ear in botany) with many local variances as well. These are present along the coast, in an area that reaches the Mondego river, leaving an empty zone along the coast just South of Oporto.

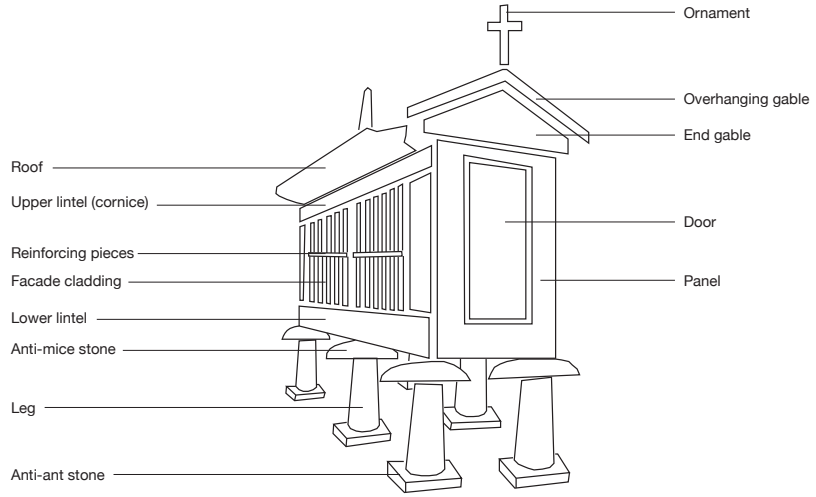


Image 1.11 Parts of an hórreo

1.3.0 NAMING

The use of hórreos extends throughout Galicia, with exception of some Southeastern areas. The same typology extends also through the West of Asturias, where it is called cabazo (a Galician word that refers to a basket made of plant materials), and the North of Portugal, including the margin of the Duero River, where it is known as espigueiro (from the word "espiga", meaning ear - the grain bearing tip part of the stem of a cereal plant), canastro (basket) or caniço (name given to some cereal plants with long skinny leaves). In Galicia it also receives many different names depending on the area[7]:

Hórreo: The most accepted explanation about the origin of the term hórreo and its variances hórrio, orno and órneo comes from the Latin horreum (which originated from the Greek, granary), referring to a building designed to store fruits from the fields, especially grains. During the Roman Empire, the term horreum was used to refer to any place destined to preserve many different things, including wine (horrea vinearia), perishable goods and supplies (horreum penarium)[8].

The area of extension of Galician hórreos coincides with the limits of historic Galicia, corresponding to the East with the linguistic limits.
That way, while the hórreo with a square plan is related to analogous constructions of central and northern Europe, typical of populations devoted to pasture, the woven or stick hórreo, the seed of the present Galician hórreo, holds resemblance to others from the Mediterranean regions, typical of populations that harvested. The introduction of the hórreo in Galicia is attributed to pre-Celtic tribes of Mediterranean origin and culture, known by the name of Oestrimni, or the people of the Extreme West. (c. 1,000 B.C.) These people lived in what is today Portugal, which was then called Ophiussa, or "Land of Serpents". The Roman poet, Rufus Avienus Festus, in Ora Maritima ("Seacoasts"), a poem inspired by a much earlier Greek mariners' periplus, records that Oestrimnis had lived there for a long time, but had to run away from their native land after an invasion of serpents. This could explain the mythological story of the origin of the hórreo that links it to the snake.

Another explanation regarding the origin of these hórreos in Galicia could come from the Suebi people, who are known to have used the rectangular base hórreos, which came to modify the existing woven or stick hórreos. This explanation is based on the coincidence between the limit of extension of the Galician hórreo and the borders of the Suebi Reign in Galicia, as well as the findings of a funeral urn reproducing a granary on top of legs in the Suebi territory of Germany[9].

Image 1.12 Limits of Suebi Kingdom. (c. 400 A.C.)

Image 1.13 Miniature number 203 from the Canticles of Saint Mary of King Alfonso the wise one. Canticle CLXXXVII (c. 1280 A.C.)

1.4.0 HISTORICAL ORIGINS

The use of the aerial granaries is linked to the harvesting of millet, which was already common in the Castro culture. The hórreo can be interpreted both as an extension of the stilt house, as well as a domestic dependence detached from the house.

The first graphic representation appears in the XIII Century, in the Canticles of Holy Mary ("Cantigas de Santa María" in Spanish), attributed to Alfonso X of Castile. In this miniature drawing, there are three hórreos shown with an appearance very similar to the hórreos of the present day. Each one of them has a narrow and long chamber built on top of four legs with anti-mice stones, a door with a horseshoe arch at the top, suggestive of a Moorish origin, and a gable roof with curved roof tile, without overhanging gables or adornments. This image is an indication that in Galicia hórreos are pre-Columbus, and were used long before the beginning of corn harvest, probably linked to the harvest of millet. However, the lack of apertures on the walls of the structure does not allow ventilation of the interior, which means that these granaries were still not specialized to preserve the corn.

The earliest Galician document containing any reference to hórreos is a letter dated 1219 by which the king Alfonso XI transferred the castro of Untia (present day city of Betanzos) to the neighbors of the parish church of Tiobre (present day Old Betanzos). In this document it reads «...et inde per uiam que tendit ad Orreum uestrum, excepto ipso Orreo cum suo currali...» (...and on the other side, on the path leading to your hórreo, except the same hórreo with its yard...)[9]

The existing documentation from the time shows a change between the XVII and the XVIII centuries, when hórreos start to be registered in the majority of rural houses, although built much simpler than the hórreos of the present day: framed with willow wood, mobile, and with a very seasonal use. It is worth mentioning that, although hórreos have evolved greatly since then, these original light granaries were not displaced and they continue to be used today.

Image 1.14 Galician tile, showing two important identity symbols: the witch and the hórreo.

1.5.0 MYTHOLOGICAL ORIGINS[10]

In Galicia, to harvest dry corn was a symbol of wealth and of a prosperous house because it meant that the house had sufficient land to be able grow corn. However, to eat corn, was a sign of misery and poverty because it meant there was a lack of other “more noble” or nutritious foods to eat. Given the importance of corn to the traditional economy of Galicia, the building designed to house it not only had to conform to functional and aesthetic qualities, but it also became an indicator, a social measure: the bigger and better the hórreo was, the richer the house was. The hórreo was a socio-economic indicator in the rural world. Its choice of material and workmanship detail, size and even finish and decorative elements, would display the house’s economy and wealth in areas where growing corn was a priority. Farm-workers knew they would be judged according to the quality, size and placement of their hórreos, rather than on their house, or the rest of the adjoining buildings. When constructing an hórreo, they would always have to take into account size, which at the beginning would be proportional to the harvest. Good construction and workmanship would give added value to the hórreo, and a certain standing to its owner. The largest Galician hórreos always belonged to those in charge of the parishes and monasteries, which indicates the Church’s secular economic dominance and specifically that of the clerics. The great houses or pazos (manor houses), also have beautiful examples, but never reached the level of the church, whether due to a more diverse economy or due to a historical development of a more irregular economy. Sometimes the same household would have two hórreos, as the economy improved and the corn harvest increased; the existing hórreo might have also been extended. Both cases are examples of wealthy houses. In summary, the hórreo was itself a symbol, and a social marker in many areas of Galicia, where growing corn held a very important position.

Some parts or elements of the hórreo have stronger symbolism. These are the finishes placed on the highest point on both sides of the roof. The shapes or figures they represent greatly vary: the most common is the cross, mainly the Latin one although the Greek one with equal length sides also appears. Others are pyramidal figures, which vary from the most stylized in the shape of pointed beaks to thicker ones with less

bearing. Many of them have chokers and mouldings at the base; other common shapes are circles, bells, chalices and animals. The artistic value of these pieces is undeniable, as well as their symbolic significance. In many cases these finishes are better crafted and more ornate than the rest of the hórreo. The hórreo was where a very important part of the farm worker's harvest was stored, which represented his wealth; therefore it was an element where extraordinary attention was paid, and it was given a lot of importance. Consequently, farmers wanted to protect what was stored inside the hórreo. Everything indicates that it was in this finish that farmers always sought this necessary protection and safety for their harvest. Whether it was for divine intervention or to chase away witches, or even lightning, the intention was clear: to protect the corn so it would dry out well and be kept in good condition so that no disaster might befall it thus spoiling the harvest. Crosses appear on carts, mill-stones, lanterns on the road to mills, on gates that allow passage to the farmers' land, on some corners of the house, etc. This was due to the respect given to crosses. However, the origin of the pointed shapes and other types that are present is not as clear. A common explanation is that they represent phallic symbols related to fertility, or that they evolved as a result of an element that originated in a merely functional way.

There is an express intention and interest in protecting the hórreo, and therefore the harvest, from anything that might harm it. The church tried to Christianize places, elements and objects considered pagan or superstitious. An example of this transformation is the symbolism of the cross. The cross appears on many buildings and elements of popular architecture, always meaning official religious protection passed on to popular culture. The church was also very interested in "Christianizing" the hórreo, due to task generalization or because it saw some belief connected to the hórreo, manifested by symbols. Hórreos have great significance to the culture of Galicia. Their symbolism can be explained through three different meanings: The Snake, the Cosmic Tree, and the Boat of the Dead. By explaining the connection each of these three elements has to the mythological origin of the hórreo, it is possible to understand the many layers of symbolism, not visible at first sight.

1.5.1 THE SNAKE, THE LADY OF TIME

The year is divided into two distinct halves in Galicia, following the annual cycle of the snake. Farmers work with corn during the time of transition between these two halves.

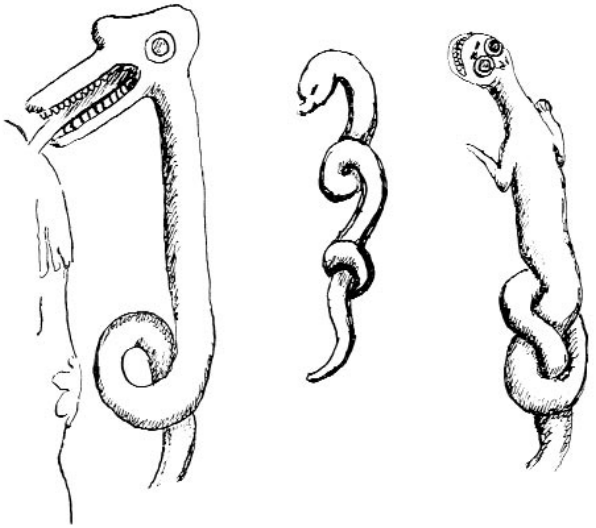


Image 1.15 Castelao. "Historia de Galiza". Vol. I. Buenos Aires 1962

Image 1.16 Stripping of the corn leaves

FIRST HALF OF CYCLE: THE SNAKE

There is an earthly component to the hórreo, and this can be paralleled to the life of the snake. Snakes represent Earth energy, and they are also symbols of health and welfare. Since the time of Castro settlements (c. 1,800 B.C.) many monuments show the importance of the snake in Galician culture. Centuries later, also Christian monuments are built on stones where a snake is sculpted. There is a very famous old tale about the people of Ophiussa, or "Land of Snakes" (present day Portugal and Galicia), who were attacked by a breed of snakes that came from the sea. The story tells that the snakes entered into Galicia, expelled all the inhabitants and since then snakes populated the land. Snakes are very important for the culture of Galicia, in some instances referred to as a totem animal, a protective genie for the house, its inhabitants, and of the culture in old Galicia where its presence is very strong, even today.

Snakes hide from October to the end of April approximately, living on the edge of well walls, in humid areas, under stones, on fallow lands. During this time they are harmless because they are hiding away. From April to the end of September, snakes can be seen everywhere in Galicia and are very dangerous because they can bite people, and are sometimes poisonous. During this time snakes feed on toads, birds, rabbits and other creatures that they attract with their breath. The wolf, an animal that is sometimes is mythologically paralleled to the snake, eats soil during half of the week and during this time is not dangerous to people or flocks.

The annual cycle of life in Galicia is divided into two halves following the snake's annual cycle and each half of the cycle has specific strong moments: the feasts that overtake each time period. The first period starts with the sowing of rye which takes place from September 29th and it is called St. Michael's feast (also known as Michaelmas Day). This feast runs until October 7th, when our Lady of the Rosary feast is celebrated. This a specific feast day in Galicia. In fact our Lady of the Rosary is the patron saint of A Coruña where my ancestors came from and on that day it is a public holiday. During this period, the dead and the snake are separated from the living and hidden in their homes. When there is a meeting between the

inhabitants of both world, a ritual is celebrated. Men and women also live separately. Men work on the land: they do the irrigation tasks on the fields, cut wood and spend long hours in the tavern. Women do the domestic work: they meet up in the stables, and look after the pigs. This part of the cycle is commonly referred to as the period of the "Pig Slaughter", a very common event in villages in Galicia where people fatten their own pigs and slaughter them for their own consumption. People from the village all help in this and even today it is a common occurrence. Due to health, safety and animal welfare reasons it is illegal but people seem to turn a blind eye.

In April, when snakes come out, the fruit harvest begins. In May, popular culture believes that spirits from the dark side are freed when the grass is cut. At this point, a peaceful and everyday coexistence begins amongst all the world's inhabitants. Men and women walk together in the field harvesting the fruit. There is no time to get together in the kitchens to tell stories and tales and refresh family histories but there is no work without music or music that does not accompany the rhythm of work. Work has the colour of the season's flowers, flavours and smell of fruits. At the beginning, coexistence is treated with suspicion and because of this there are no weddings, until everybody adjusts themselves to one another.

SECOND HALF OF CYCLE: THE STRIPPING OF THE CORN LEAVES

Generally, sowing is carried out during the first period; for example the rye is done between St. Michael on September 29th and The Rosary on October 7th. Men do the sowing work since placing the seed in the soil is believed to be work for men: it is men who place the seed in sexual activity. The sowing of corn is done at the end of the first season or beginning of the second and it is an action limited to men like any other sowing. Corn is harvested at the end of the second season, end of September or beginning of the first season, beginning of October. The time to get rid of the leaves on the corncob is common to men and women. It can be considered the first of the great meetings or parties of the second period. Men and women of an area, many areas or whole towns would get together to strip the leaves from the corn cobs for a house. In Loureses for example they would get together in the haybarn of Xuiz and in uncle Gemebrado's house since these were the only houses that harvested great amounts of corn. It was a sign of good luck to come across a "king" (a red corn cob). Whoever found it could either be given a kiss by someone that was present, or would have to give one. The women would take part with the men in the task of separating the grain from other elements. Corn and rye would then be processed at the mill. The flour was ground and given to the animals as feed with forage and water, cooked or raw. Today hórreos are also used as purely decorative elements. Anyone who thinks himself a modern man and a nationalist has to place it at the foot of his house, or on the walls of his yard or vegetable garden.

Until the 1960's, in the area of Limia Alta, in Ourense, people would hold parties and dance to the tune of tambourines and empty sardine cans being hit with spoons and forks. Young men would howl and shout looking at the Moon. The "Magosto" is another traditional feast involving chestnuts and fire, and it is believed to be a continuation of the Celtic harvest festival of "Samhain".

The stripping of leaves, the dancing party in Limia Alta, and the "Magosto" are present day rituals that could have developed from ancient dances Galicians performed in honour of the Moon. Everyday life for the inhabitants of Galicia followed the natural cycle of the snake, right down to their harvesting periods and festival celebrations. The hórreo is rooted in the Earth, and its function follows the natural Earth cycles. For both people and animals, time followed the rhythm of nature and the cosmos.

1.5.2 THE COSMIC TREE

There is a 'link (or connection) component to the hórreo, and this can be paralleled to the Cosmic Tree, or Tree of Life. The "omphalos" is an ancient religious stone artifact (literally meaning navel in Greek) that according to mythology Zeus left in the centre of the world, a place of ascension or paradise, symbolizing cosmic rhythm and balance. The Winged Oak, the Tree of Life, grows atop it. It is the Cosmic Pillar connecting Heaven and Earth. For the people of Galicia, the world had a centre with different manifestations. In one of these manifestations were the shrines, the majority of which were in the hills. Ancient inhabitants of Galicia had a very strong cultural connection to the mountains. Until the 15th century it was forbidden to celebrate mass in the hills or go to them with a procession.

The traditional location to place the hórreo is within the walls of the yard or within those of the vegetable garden. The vegetable garden is part of the domestic area of the house; the women sow in the vegetable garden because it is a female space, a semantic extension of the domestic area. The property walls guard the house by creating a border. In houses without property walls, the house is guarded by all the trees and plants of the dead: bay trees, fig trees, willow trees, and rosemary shrubs. In Galicia, the night from November 1st to 2nd, women used to light - at the foot of a rosemary bush - as many candles as the number of children that had died in the house before being christened because they were buried at the foot of the tree, along with all dead domestic animals and in the same spot where old things were burnt. Rosemary is a funeral plant, which bees constantly buzz around. For Galicians, bees are believed to come from the Moon, and so old popular tales warn that a person who kills a bee will have one hundred years of sorrow. If there is a willow tree in the yard or vegetable garden, it is traditionally planted where the dish water is thrown out and is where ancestors of the house are believed to inhabit. The milk from the figs recalls the Milky Way, which for the people of Galicia is the route of the Dead and the way of St. Andrew. This refers to a place in Galicia called San Andres de Teixido where the saying is that if a person does not go there when they are alive they will go there when they are dead The bay tree has been, from Roman times, the guardian of the domestic area limits, which the garden makes an integral part of.

The hórreo is located within the property grounds looking towards the house. The hórreo is strictly a male area within the domestic area which is female by definition. Men empty the baskets full of corn cobs after the leaves are taken off. When the hórreo is empty, the men also store their working tools, like yokes and grinders inside.

The hen is an animal that is linked to the world beyond: for the people of Galicia, it announces death. The night of St. John is a feast that takes place on the night of June 23rd and into the early hours of the 24th. It is a very popular celebration and one of the biggest festivals in Galicia. People traditionally eat sardines and build a big bonfire which when the flames subside they should jump into in order to rid themselves of all evil spirits and start afresh. The rooster sings, every year on the night of St. John from the town's church tower to remind the inhabitants of their sins.

The idea of a Cosmic tree allows for break points between the different levels of Galician culture. Nowadays, the spirits are thought to go down to the home through the chimney, but long before houses had chimneys, Galicians kept a post in the centre of the house and this is where the spirits would go up and down, entering and leaving the house. The break then from the different cosmic levels would occur through this post (or tree), as now happens through the chimney. The horreo is raised above the kitchen floor, over the fireplace and is between the sky and the earth, like a basket. Everyday life coexists with different layers of culture, and self-awareness and self-understanding derives from multiple levels and centuries of history. Each component of the system has its own particular place, within the cosmos; from the "omphalos" in the centre of the world, to the wild and domesticated animals, plants, people and their architecture.

Image 1.17 Night of St. John celebrated in Castrolandín, Cuntis, Pontevedra

1.5.3 THE BOAT OF THE DEAD

There is a supernatural component to the hórreo, and this can be paralleled to the Boat of the Dead. Often, the people of Galicia, when speaking about an hórreo refer linguistically to the image of a boat in the sea. The hórreo is understood as a boat that sails the sea of space, in the air, because mice cannot access it just like a boat in the sea.

Popular stories say that during the night, while boatmen would be sleeping peacefully in their homes in Galicia, they would hear a knock on the doors, they would get up, look around and not see anybody. People believed that wandering souls had come to ask the boatmen to take them to the other side. When boatmen were home, they would hear people saying prayers and could not their sleep. Finisterre was the name traditionally given to Galicia and literally meaning “the end of the world”, since before the discovery of America people thought the world ended in Galicia. During that time, Finisterre was believed to be the resting place of souls of the dead that wanted to chase the wishes of the living.

This legend could form part of a tradition of “the voyage.” The sailors go off on marvelous adventures in search of Paradise that could be located in an island, where there is no suffering or pain. Adventurers would arrive on western coasts in boats that were generally made from stone. They would arrive on the coasts already dead, like St. James, or alive, like the Mother of God. There is a famous cathedral in Santiago de Compostela in Galicia where St. James is believed to be buried. People from all over the world make pilgrimages here, known as the Camino de Santiago. It is said that after Saint James was killed in Jerusalem he was transported back to Galicia in a stone boat. The apostle James was tired and dispirited of preaching because the inhabitants of Finisterre would not listen to him. Then the Virgin Mary who was in Jerusalem realized that things were not going well, and went to visit St. James in a boat made from stone. She encouraged him not to worry and told him to go to Alexandria, in Egypt. St. James went there when the pagans made him a martyr. After the Virgin had visited Finisterre, someone found her image under the boat’s helm stone. People then took her image to the parish church in a procession but the image returned to the place where it had appeared. After this miracle, the original place where the image of the Virgin was found became a very important location. This place was first a pre-Christian Celtic church, later becoming a Christian hermitage location, and finally the present day church built circa 1,650 A.C. Next to the hermitage of Our Lady of the Boat, there are three large stones. One symbolizes the boat (Pedra dos Cadrís), the other the sail (Pedra de Abalar) and the third one the boat’s helm (Pedra do Leme). The stone that symbolizes the sail moves easily like the mast of a boat, and people refer to it as the oscillating stone. It is the most famous of its kind in all of Galicia. Pilgrims try to make it move by dancing on it but it is thought to only move in the grace of God. There are also fertility rites that take place on the stone. The tradition of stone worship and magic-religious worship seems to be rooted in the Celtic culture, and even before this culture, since the Neolithic Period (c. 7,000 B.C.) when dolmens were built. The idea of the boat, tied together with weaving and baskets can also be seen in the present-day coracles, which are light weight boats traditionally used in Wales, but also used in other parts of England. Remains of these boats date as far back as the Bronze Age (c. 6,000 B.C).

The hórreo is a space to ripen and dry out corn but it is not only that. It is also the symbolic support of a hidden reality, that is why, even modern people place an hórreo in the garden of their house. The hórreo is a being on the limit, a polysemic place that overflows and transcends all of its names. The hórreo exists within the limits of domestic space but it is also the dead people’s boat on earth. It can be understood as the heart and centre of life, deeply rooted in the collective unconscious of the people of Galicia.

Image 1.18 Pedra de Abalar, Muxia, A Coruña

1.6.0 THE ARRIVAL OF CORN

The first time corn was introduced was in the year 1604, brought from America by the governor and general captain of the province of Florida, the Asturian admiral Gonzalo de Castro. In his birthplace of Casariego, and in his wife's, Magdalena de Luaces, birthplace of Mondoñedo, the first plantings happened. During the first third of the XVII Century, corn harvesting was documented in the provinces of Lugo and A Coruña, and subsequently in Ourense, due to less favorable climate.

Image 1.19 Corn field, Cuntis, Pontevedra.

1.6.1 PELLAGRA

The poorest inhabitants of these areas replaced millet with corn as their cheap source of calories and soon started suffering from niacin (vitamin B) deficiency, or Pellagra, a disease that caused a great number of deaths in Europe. For a long time it was difficult to explain what was causing it and how it spread. The secret was in the preparation of corn. Poor populations of the New World, also as dependent on the cereal as the Europeans became, prepared their corn in the traditional way called "nixtamalization". This is the process of soaking the corn in calcium hydroxide (an alkali), which makes the niacin more nutritionally available to the body, thus reducing the chances of pellagra. When corn cultivation was spread worldwide, this preparing method was not accepted because its benefits were unknown.

With the introduction of this plant of exceptional performance, there was an increase in the production of cereal, and the life of the country people improved. At the same time, the greater agricultural yield of the corn increased the rent of the land. The higher rents received between the XVI and the XVIII is very important, reaching in some cases a 300-400% increase.

Since the introduction of corn and potato, the life of the farmers underwent great changes. The new crops allowed them to abandon the periods of fallow lands. Harvested fields extended to new areas, the harvesting of millet and rye was either abandoned or displaced. Wetlands were transformed into cornfields.

At the beginning of the XX Century, some hybrid variations of corn were developed aiming to have a greater yield from the harvest and a greater resistance of the plants to the lack of water. Also at this time chemical fertilizers became common. These factors produced notable increments important in the production of corn in some areas of the provinces of A Coruña and Pontevedra[11].

1.7.0 HARVEST, CONSERVATION, AND USES OF CORN

Until the introduction of corn, harvesting of cereals was traditionally organized in annual cycles. The winter cycle was usually wheat or rye, and the summer cycle was generally millet, a cereal with a small grain used to make mediocre bread, so very often mixed with rye. The traditional agrarian system was organized as a communal rotation of shepherding and harvesting work on each one of the parcels of land. The appearance of corn as the new summer crop modified the agrarian system to conform to the harvesting cycles of the new cereal. This suggests that the introduction of corn was the result of a communal agreement between all neighboring parcels[11].

Corn is a cereal that has its origin in the tropical and subtropical zones of the American continent. During three months, it requires temperatures no lower than 18 °C during the day and 13 °C during the night. It needs a lot of moisture for its growth, especially after the flowering period. Ocean winds reach Galicia year round, and are responsible for constant rains, more pronounced during the winter season. The harvest of corn is possible as irrigation and dryland farming. In Galicia certain varieties of corn, with short vegetative periods, were well adapted as summer harvests that become fruitful before the Fall.

Corn is planted at the end of April or the beginning of May, and harvested in October. Since the plants require some distance between them, the first sprouts are taken out to lighten the harvested fields. This makes it possible to plant in the same field other crops like beans or pumpkins plants in between the corn. If the plot is going to be used for winter pasture, it is possible to plan the grass before harvesting the corn. The leaves and stalk are used as forage for the cattle[9].

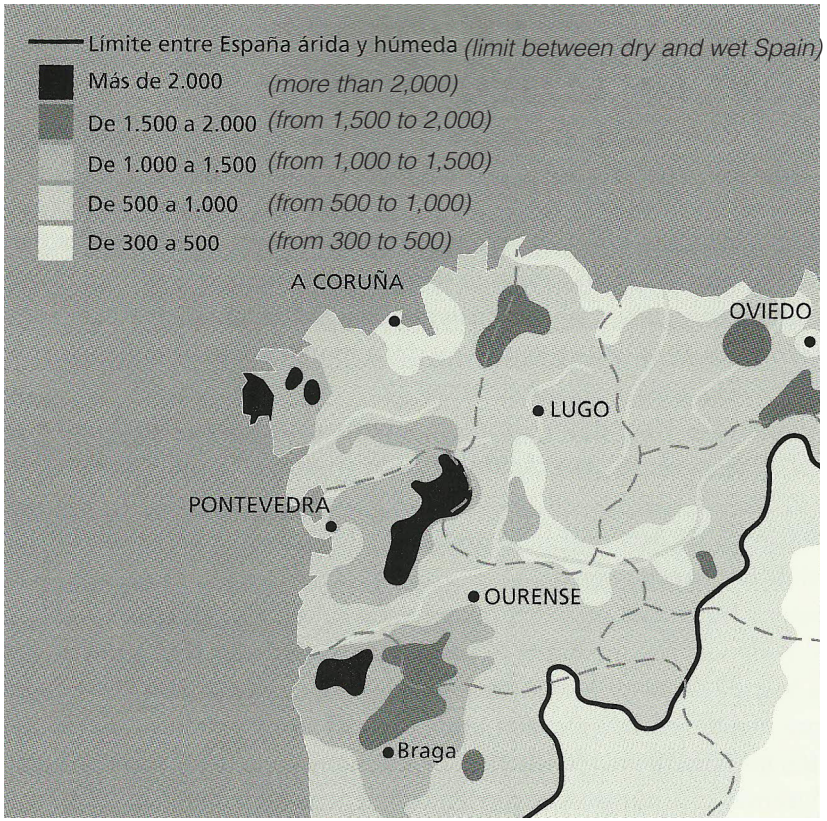


Image 1.20 Rain patterns in Galicia (mm/year)

Image 1.21 Inside of an hórreo in Boiro, A Coruña

The climatic peculiarities of Galicia prevent the corn from completing its ripening in the field. The corncobs are picked up with a still very high humidity level, so to preserve them it is essential to dry them and keep them at a controlled temperature. An increase in temperatures when the grain is wet produces the hydration of starch, which becomes glucose. If humidity reaches 30% the grains ferment rapidly. To achieve proper cooling and drying, the grains have to be kept ventilated. For this reason they are stored in the hórreos as full corncobs, without separating the kernels, to facilitate the passage of air between them[9].

Corncobs are stocked up inside the hórreo with the help of cross planks that divide the space in sections, making temporary and discontinued partitions that allow air to pass through. The planks are separated by intervals in which the corncobs are placed parallel and with the narrowest part to the inside. If the hórreo is full, sometimes a partition is added on the door. When the hórreo is very wide, the partitions are longitudinal and leave between them a central access space. In either case, these provisional partitions do not surpass two thirds of the clear interior height of the granary, leaving the upper third of the body always open for air circulation.

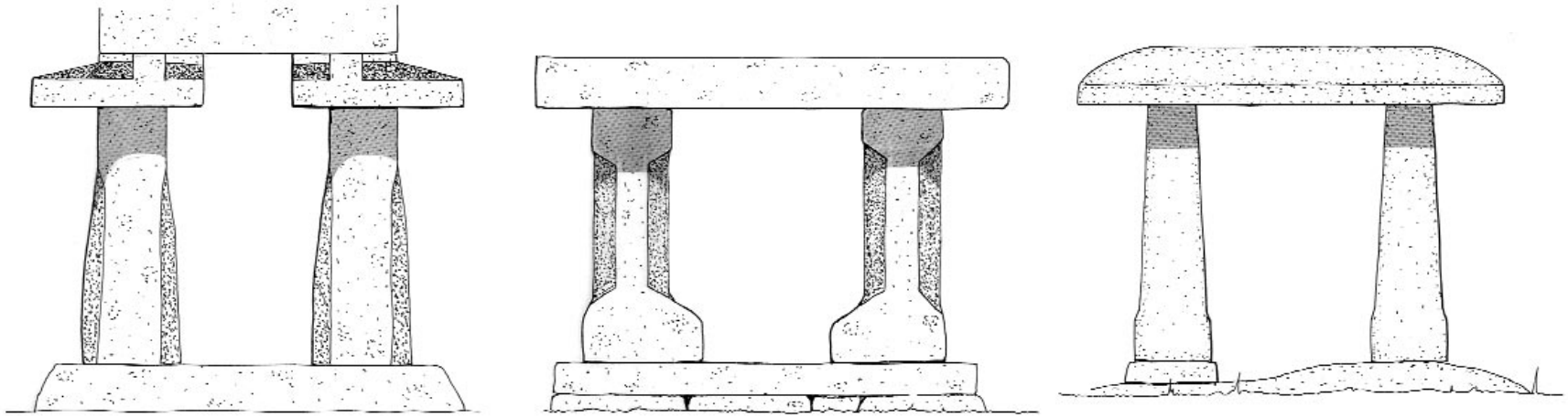


Image 1.22 Examples of supporting elements: Legs

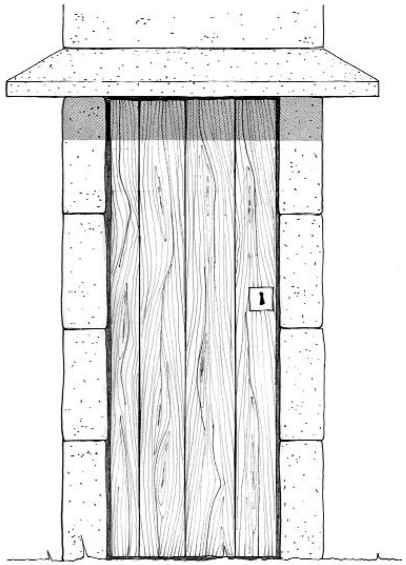


Image 1.23 Example of supporting elements: Closed base with cellar

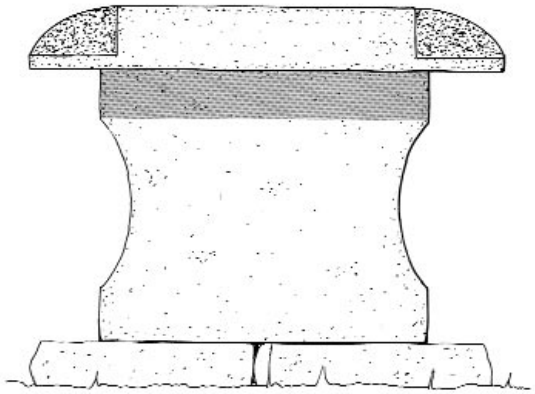


Image 1.24 Example of supporting elements: Shear wall

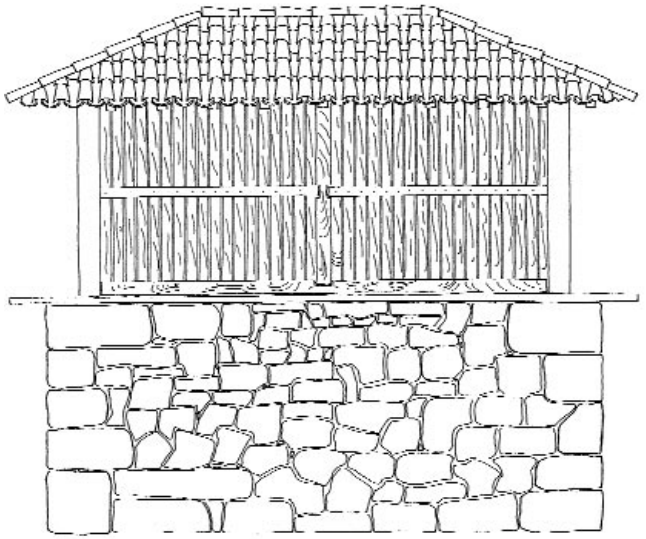


Image 1.25 Example of hórreo with closed solid base

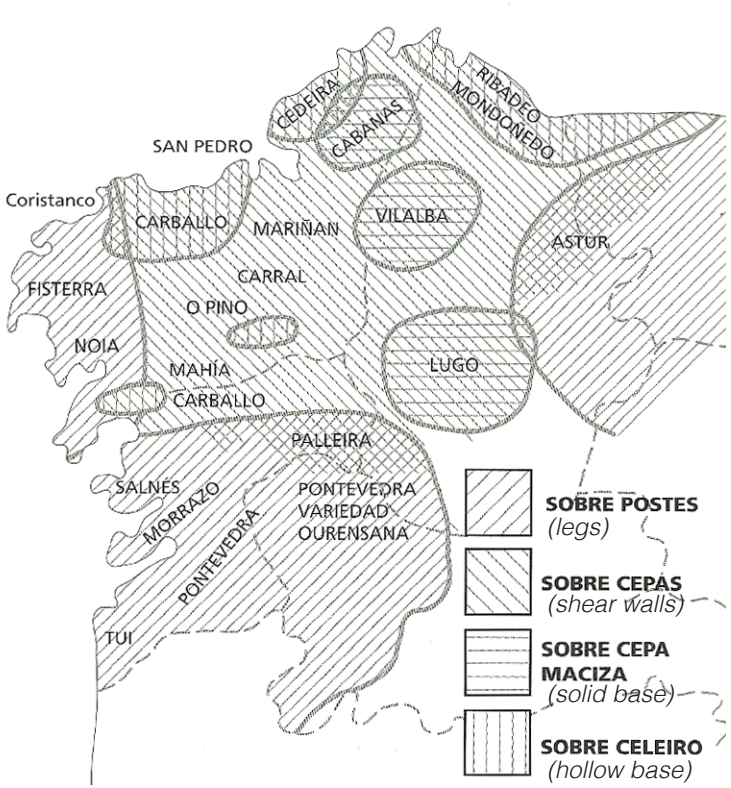


Image 1.26 Distribution of supporting elements types.

1.8.0 COMPONENTS

The typology of Galician-Portuguese type consists of a base, a chamber, a means of access, and some ornamental and symbolic elements. The base is designed to distance the body from the floor. The body is designed to put the grains in contact with the air, keeping them dry. Access is made through movable or permanent stairs. Ornaments show the owner's power and symbolically protect what is stored inside. Out of this basic typology, multiple architectonic solutions are used, depending on the climatic and soil characteristics of the place, with the necessities of the house, and with the ways of construction of the specific builder.

1.8.1 SUPPORTING ELEMENTS

In general there are four main types of supports: the legs, the shear walls, the closed base with cellar, and the solid base. It is common to find solutions that combine all or many of these solutions. In all cases between the supports and the body of the granary there are flat and thin slate or granite pieces called anti-mice stones (tornarratos in Spanish and Galician) whose function is to stop rodents from entering the chamber. Legs are used in areas where granite is compact and resistant, which corresponds with almost all the province of Pontevedra, the immediate part of the province of Ourense and the West of A Coruña. The legs are monolithic and have many different shapes, all of which tend to have very simple geometries. The use of legs makes for an architrave construction solution with very little use of masonry in the façade of the chamber. It is common for the legs to have a wider part at the bottom resembling a boot, increasing the support area against the floor. Occasionally, the legs rest on a solid base which acts as pillars. In these cases, especially in the hórreos used for storing honey, it is common to find small channels surrounding the base of the legs. These are anti-mice channels (antiformigas in Spanish and Galician) that fill with rainwater and prevent ants and small insect from climbing to the chamber. The number of legs varies depending on the length of the hórreo, almost always being an even number. If the granary is divided into modules, each module has a pair of columns. The length of the longitudinal lintels gives the distance between them[9].

The shear walls are used in areas where granite has many joints (the stone is not very strong, and it breaks easily), almost exclusively in the North and East of the province of A Coruña, almost entirely in Lugo, and the neighboring zone of Ourense. Above the shear walls there are also anti-mice stones.

In the transition zone between legs and shear walls there are hórreos that use both solutions, with shear walls underneath he short elevations and legs between them. The location of the shear walls also corresponds with the modules of the hórreo. Usually these masonry shear walls are as long as the chamber is wide. In the Western areas of Asturias, these shear walls are usually very high, because of the need to elevate the granary high enough to receive strong winds. In these cases it is common to use the space underneath as a storage room or cellar, keeping its roof away from the floor of the hórreo, for ventilation. In some areas, especially in the North, there are some guidelines for the orientation of the hórreos. In these cases, the granaries tend to be placed perpendicular to the direction of the winds, so that the longer facades receive the most winds[12].

When hórreos are not built on top of legs or shear walls, they have a solid rectangular volume at their base (page 31). This solid base is usually a masonry pedestal of approximately the same dimensions as the chamber in plan. It is not very common, with only some cases in the Central-Western areas of Lugo with wood chambers, North of A Coruña with mixed chambers, and coastal North of Portugal. In some cases, this solid base is not completely solid, but an open space that is also used for storage. This lower granary also has the same dimensions as the chamber. Its use extends throughout the North of the province of A Coruña, especially in the Bergantiños region, the area between Ferrol and Ortigueira, and the Marina region in Lugo[9].

The legs of hórreos built in communcal lands are legally considered as a sign of property of that portion of the land. Even if the body of the hórreo has disappeared, the owner maintains property of the piece of land as long as the legs are standing. If the hórreo is taken apart and the legs are removed, the owner loses the property of the space even if the rest of the materials are still on the site[13].

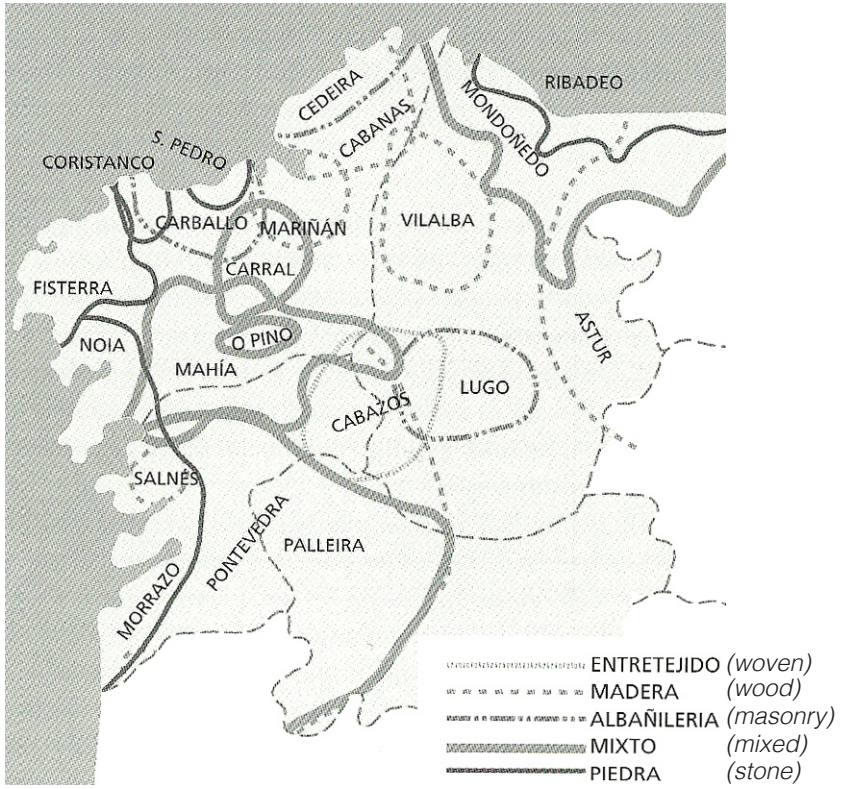


Image 1.27 Distribution of facade types.

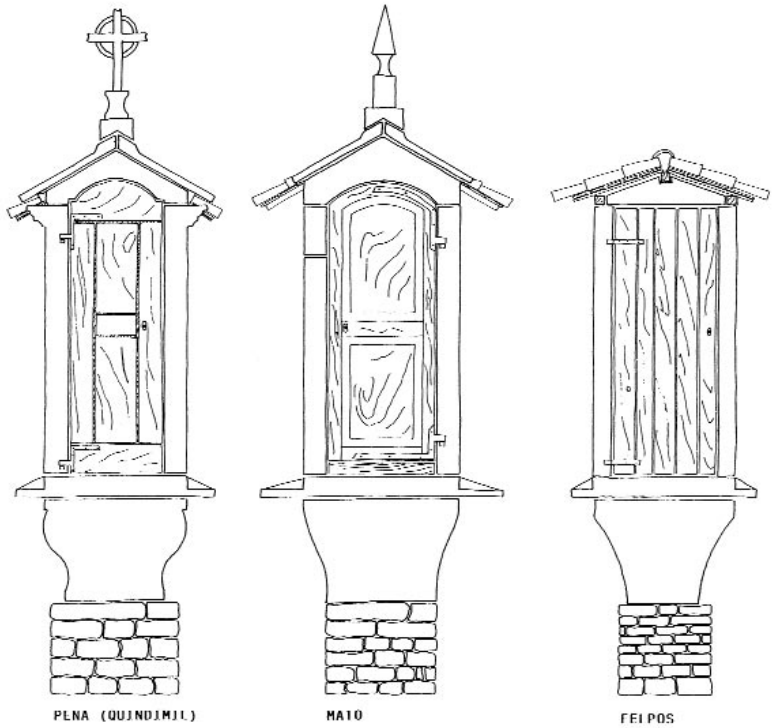


Image 1.28 Access doors at end panels

1.8.2 ACCESS

As a general rule, access elements of the hórreo should not allow access to animals. If movable or mixed stairs are built, they are placed at a distance from the body of the hórreo as to guarantee its isolation. Usually access is resolved with a movable element, like a few stone steps, or a wooden bench.

The location of the door varies between different types, although it remains constant within each type. It is commonly located on the long elevations, and more rarely on the end elevations. Usually it has the same height as the granary. It always opens out, and it frequently has a prominent frame that helps contain the grain inside the chamber. In exceptional cases there are two doors. Sometimes there is a small terrace in front of the door to facilitate access, sometimes as an extension of the anti-mice stone, and other time as an extension of the floor of the chamber.

Exceptionally there are flap doors that allow corncobs to be taken out without having to open the door. These are more common in Portugal, South of the Duero River, or in some of Galician hórreos built by Portuguese masons.

1.8.3 CHAMBER

The chamber of the hórreo is the place where grain is stored. In general it has a rectangular plan, with varying heights, widths and lengths. The longest hórreos are over 35 meters, like the ones in Lira, Araño, and Carnota. The type of floor used, called “lastra” in Galician, is made of large, smooth and flat pieces of stone. It has two long walls and two short walls. It is all supported by a frame made of two beams on the long elevations and two crossbeams on the short elevations. The basic construction diagram has many variances depending on the area, techniques, and materials used.

The width of the chamber is usually between 1.30 y 1.50 meters, so corncobs are never too far from the exterior walls. The chamber is made of the following parts: lower beams, the board floor on top of them, columns and end gables, cladding elements or walls with numerous apertures for ventilation, upper beams, roofing elements for an almost always gable roof. The walls allow ventilation on all four sides, and the structure is protected from the rain with a gable roof with roof tile, adorned at either end with crosses and other ornaments made of stone[6].

The chamber combines wood and stone in different proportions, with the singularity that the catalogue of parts remains unchanged, regardless of the material used. Stone hórreos can adapt many different solutions, including ashlar masonry, slate latticework, beveled posts, and more recently ceramic brick hollow or perforated. Wood hórreos can also take on many different forms, including wood pieces placed vertically or less commonly horizontally. Each one of this solutions could be used for the entire hórreo, or many solutions could be used for the same one[13].

In Portugal, in the districts of Aveira and Oporto, chambers tend to be narrow and made of wood. It is common to see walls sloped towards the outside, and large eaves to prevent rainwater from entering the structure.

Image 1.29 Example of inside of chamber, Cuntis, Pontevedra.

Image 1.30 Example of hórreo with tilted walls, Nadais, Portugal.

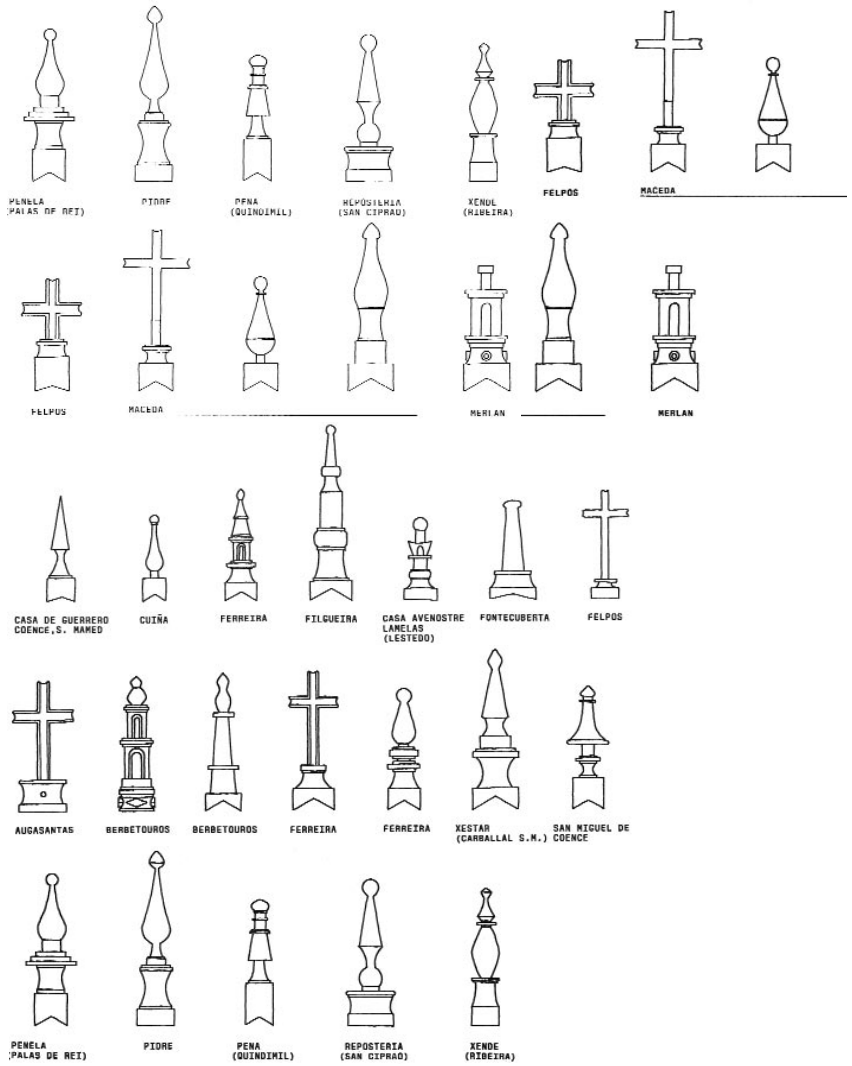


Image 1.31 Types of ornamental and symbolic elements

1.8.4 ORNAMENTAL AND SYMBOLIC ELEMENTS

Many elements that constitute an hórreo do not have a practical utility. They adorn the hórreo contributing aesthetically, and express the relationship between the harvest and the guarding of the crops. Above the roof is common to find a wide repertoire of finishing elements with a half-functional and half-ornamental purpose[9].

Crosses: These are more common in the most detailed-oriented hórreos. At least 50% of hórreos do not have a cross. The presence of a cross corresponds almost directly with the type of hórreo, being more frequent in stone hórreos than in wood ones.
Anti-winds (guardavientos in Spanish): Hold down the roof tiles adding weight to them.
Ornaments: Adorn the rooftops, usually on the end opposite to the cross.

In wood and mixed construction hórreos, there are less ornaments. Nevertheless, when they are present they have many diverse shapes, including belltowers, chapels, sun clocks, saint figures, pennants, pinnacles, weathervanes, and animal figures.

The rooftop ornaments have a certain hierarchy in terms of their location and size. For example, if there is a cross above the door on one of the long elevations, purely ornamental figures are reserved for the two short elevations, like pinnacles and pennants. In a similar manner, when the door is on one of the end elevations, there are analogous elements crowning both end elevations, be it crosses or ornaments. When there is more than one door, all predominant symbols above the overhanging gables disappear. In these cases two similar adornments are placed, one at each end of the structure, or none at all[6].

The hórreos of mixed construction have all exterior wood surfaces painted for better conservation. Usually they are painted with dark colors, usually outlining structural elements.

In the majority of cases it is a gable roof, except in some areas of the North, where it can be a hipped roof. The slope of the roof varies depending on the roofing material. As a general rule, the roof has a slope equal to a third of the width of the chamber, or 33%. The extreme cases range from 40-45% to 20-25% slopes. The roofing material mostly used is ceramic tile, but slate tiles are also used, especially in the North. The tile, generally curved, is used in the South and West, while in the North slate is more common. There is a narrow transition zone where mixed solutions are common. The roofs made of wooden pieces are almost exclusively used in very poor buildings, and due to the small life span of the material, these structures have almost all disappeared. The small dimensions of the roof make it possible to use granite tiles, although not very frequently. The roofs made of straw are reserved for the vegetable cabazos or small circular plan hórreos and the hórreos of Asturian typology. In the first ones they are used as a unifying piece that can be separated from the chamber to fill it with corncobs[12]. The roof is supported with rafters, a ridge, sheathing, and roofing material. Sometimes there are overhanging gables. The roof usually rests on top of the upper lintels that in turn are supported by the columns below. The roof does not generally have a very big slope. Normally the roof overhangs are small, but towards the South, especially in hórreos made of wood, they can achieve a size equal to the width of the granary, especially in the area between Aveiro and Oporto[13].

Rarely, in hórreos with a door on one of the long elevations, the roof comes up above the door creating a shape similar to an attic, extending above the roof with a third gable.

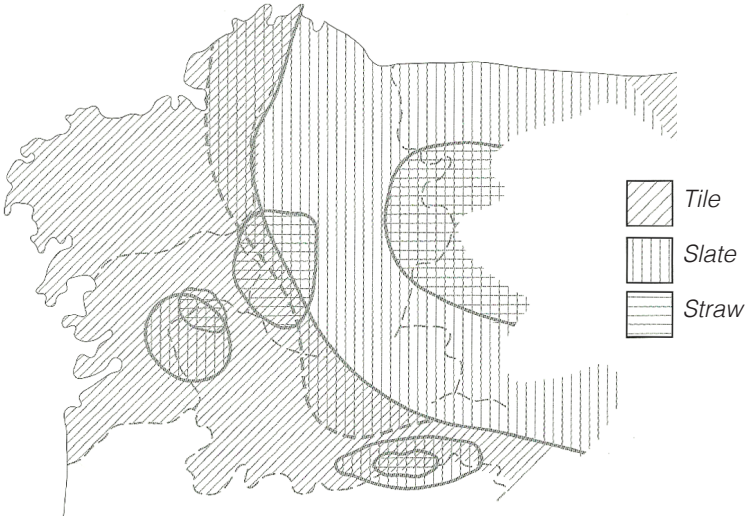


Image 1.32 Distribution of roof types.

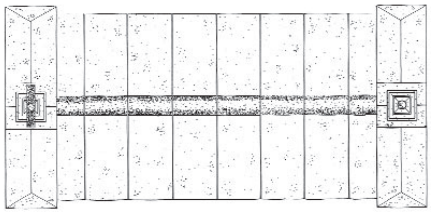


Image 1.33 Roof plan with flat stone tiles

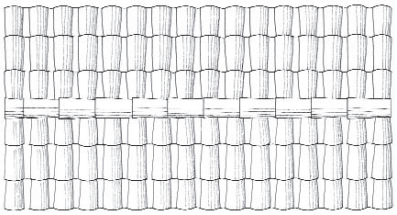


Image 1.34 Roof plan with curved clay tiles

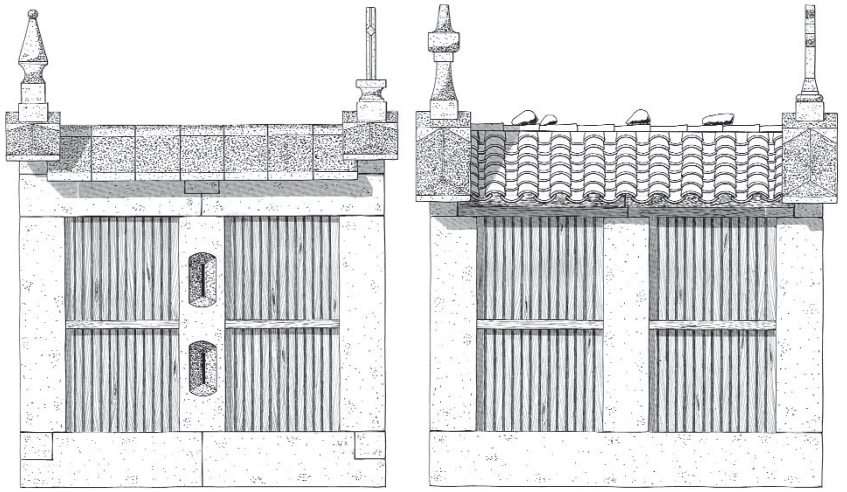


Image 1.35 Mixed construction hórreos with slate and stone roof tiles.

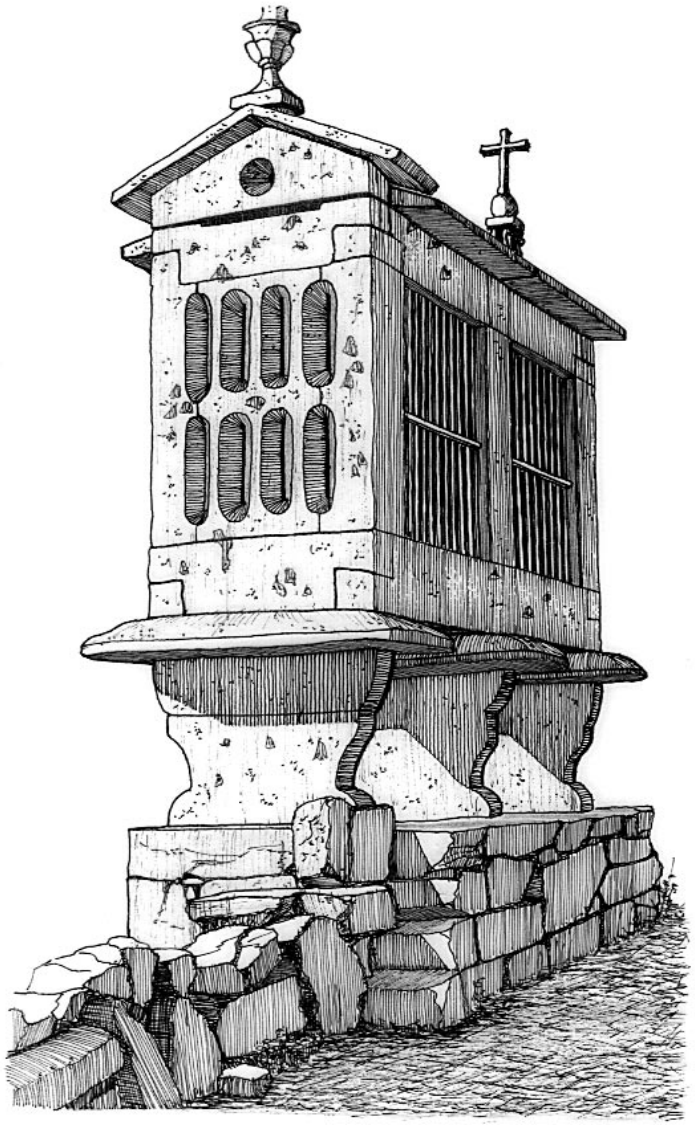


Image 1.36 Example of Galician hórreo, in this case made of stone

1.9.0 FORMAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS

The Galician hórreo is a building of small size and rectangular plan, with a gable roof and small height. Its dimensions, materials, and construction elements are very varied, although always keeping in mind the economic means and the common repertoire of popular architecture: simple geometries and volumes as well as construction with local materials. Access to the chamber is made possible with stairs that never touch the body of the granary, and more rarely a footbridge.

1.9.1 EVOLUTION OF TECHNIQUES

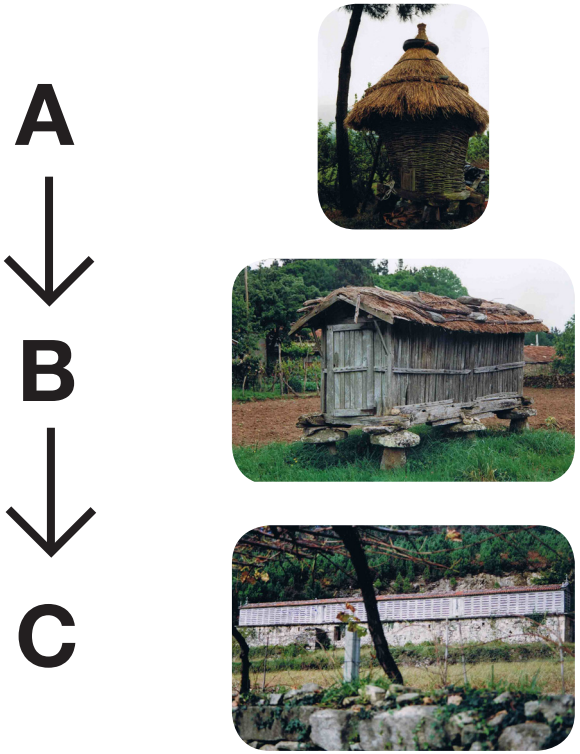
The evolution of hórreos has been very slow, since its origins date from before recorded history. Some aspects remained unchanged like the fact that they were always built elevated from the ground, and were used to store crops.

A) WOVEN (STICK) HORREO: The first type used is believed to have had a very close resemblance to the present day woven or stick hórreo, a vegetable granary-basket, movable and light. These could date back from the Castro period in the Iron Age (c. 800 B.C.)

B) ROMANIZATION: Construction of the hórreo made of wood, with the subsequent shift to the rectangular plan. (c. 200 B.C)

C) SPREAD OF CORN HARVESTING & PETRIFICATION: Increase in the storage capacity by the increase in length of the chamber, maintaining the same width, specialization for the drying of the corncobs with the permeability of the long façades of the granary. Stone began to be used to give solidity and durability to the structure, while keeping it ventilated. (c. 1,600 A.C.)

During this evolution process the hórreo maintained its functional and structural characteristics, with a progressive specialization oriented towards the harvesting of corn. Its evolutionary hypothesis is demonstrated with shapes characteristic of wood frame construction still present in the stonework. The increase in production in the middle of the Twentieth Century prompted the substitution of many wood hórreos with larger ones made of cement and brick, materials that during this time were starting to replace the traditional ones.



Images 1.37, 1.38, 1.39

1.9.2 VOLUMES

Hórreos have a predominantly horizontal dimension, resulting from the need to provide the maximum storage capacity without surpassing the optimum cross section. The possibility of extending the hórreo following this horizontal dimension resulted in many different modular articulations of its volumetric composition. The system of supports provides a rhythm deriving from the bearing capacity of the lintels that create the spans between the columns. The hórreo is a juxtaposition of modules defined by the interval between two pairs of legs of shear walls. In hórreos with a closed base, this modular necessity disappears, so it becomes possible to have the facades made of heavy masonry pieces. In mixed construction hórreos, the modulation is set by the stone columns, and it hórreos made of wood, the modularity disappears with the different partitions.

The Portuguese espigueiros have very similar shapes to the ones used in Galicia, with a great abundance of wood hórreos generally having masonry end walls[21].

1.9.3 PLACEMENT

The placement of the hórreo is more closely related to the house and less to the cornfield. Because it is more convenient to have it located near the house, the size and shape of the hórreo adapt to the specific place within the house yard where it is located. The smaller the lot area, the more elaborate the placing of the hórreo becomes within the property: above the entrance gate walls, on the side of a path, on a communal property. Having an elevated position increases the amount of winds that hit the facades and therefore the grain is better ventilated. When the terrain is sloped, the hórreo is generally located in the direction of the slope. In this case, of the hórreo is built on top of legs, and given that all the legs are the same length, it is necessary to build a masonry base that acts as a foundation to anchor the legs. If the hórreo is built on top of shear walls, the slope difference is resolved by increasing the height of the shear walls on the lower part of the terrain[9].

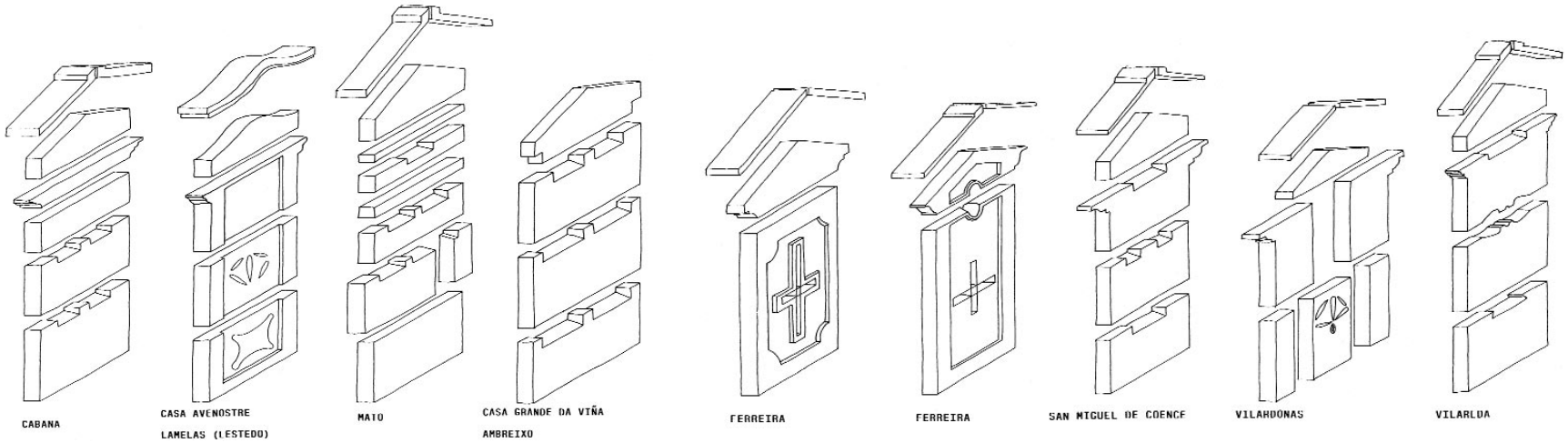


Image 1.40 Stone end panel pieces

1.9.4 MATERIALS

There are two basic types of hórreos classified by their construction materials: stone hórreos and wood hórreos. Mixed construction versions are many and differ on the proportion in which these materials are used. The use of one material over the other depends on the nature of the local materials of the area. The majority of the areas of Galicia corresponds to mixed types of hórreos. Stone hórreos are less common in the North and West of A Coruña and in Lugo. The use of stone increases towards the West and South of Galicia, with a great number of stone hórreos in Ourense and Pontevedra. The areas with predominant use of stone and wood in Galicia correspond to the geologic areas of the zone, granite Galicia and slate Galicia[9].

Image 1.41 Diagram showing the two main geological areas of Galicia

Image 1.42 Example of hórreo built on top of main house entrance walls.

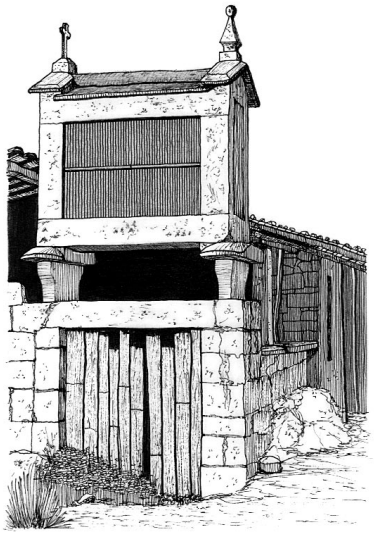
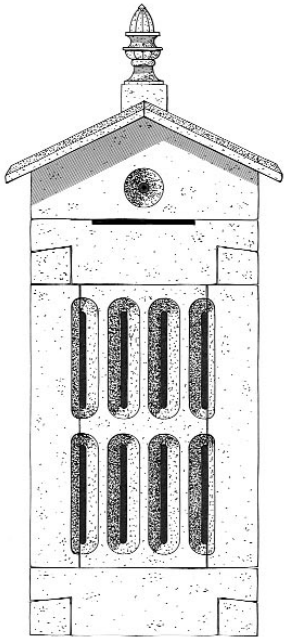


Image 1.43 End panel made of stone with stone pagan symbol at the top.



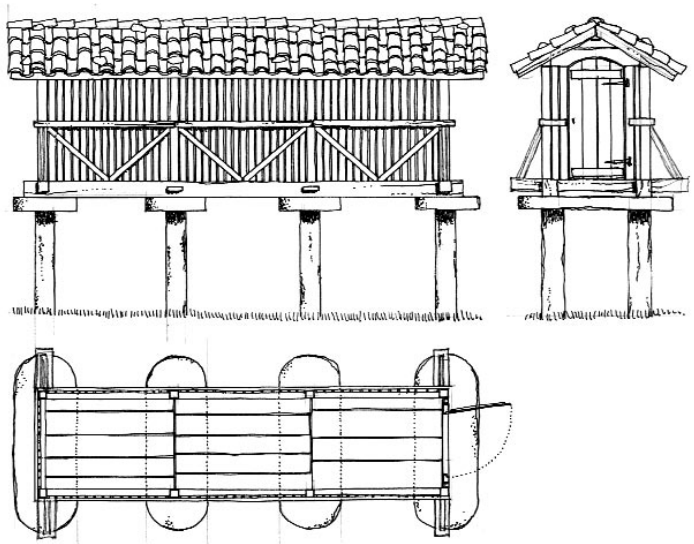


Image 1.44 Example of wood hórreo

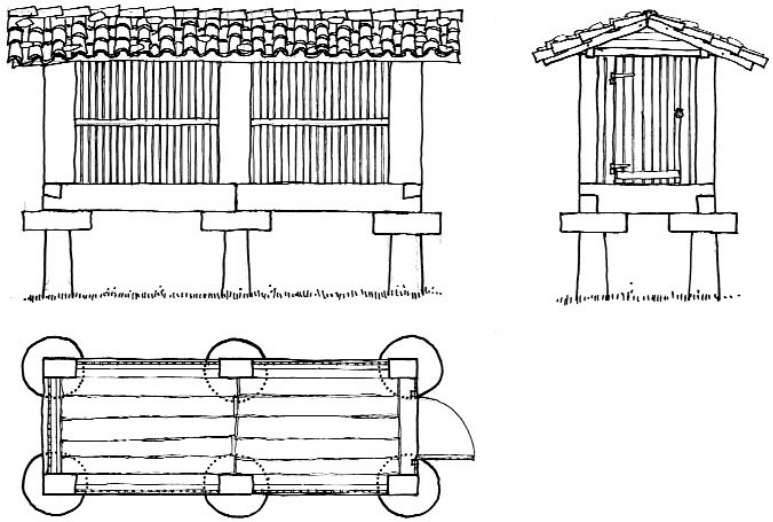


Image 1.45 Example of mixed construction hórreo

Masonry hórreos are common in the East of the provinces of A Coruña and Pontevedra, as well as the North of Lugo. The granite in this area does not have many joints, which allows it to be used as big horizontal pieces. In the North the granite is not very strong. Here masonry crossbeams and granite columns make the structure of the hórreos, or they are all made of wood on top of masonry shear walls.

In all cases, the aim is always to minimize the amount of vertical joints to reduce the amount of humidity that can climb from the floor through capillary effect. In the hórreos built on top of legs, this problem is solved because of the monolithic nature of the pillars. To achieve the same effect, on top of the shear walls there are horizontal anti-mice stones, which break the connection between the body and the floor.

Hórreos have three roof cladding materials: ceramic tile (almost always curved), slate tile and granite tile. Ceramic tile is used exclusively in western and southern areas. Slate tile is found in eastern areas. Granite tile is rarely used, more towards the South[9].

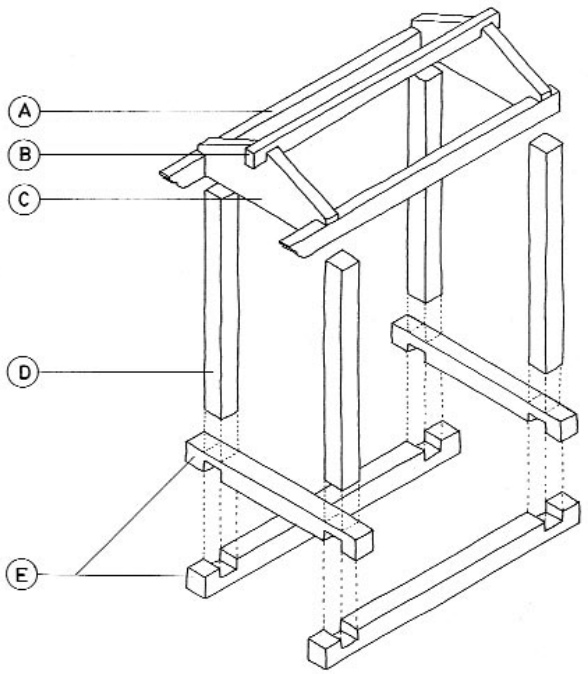


Image 1.46 Structure of a wood hórreo

A. Beam
B. Ridge
C. End gable
D. Column
E. Lower lintels

C. Roof
D. Under roof material
E. Beam
F. Rafters
G. Reinforcing
H. Columns
I. Anti-mice stones
J. Shear walls
K. Base
L. Cross bracing
M. Columns
Q. End gable
N. Door
O. Cladding

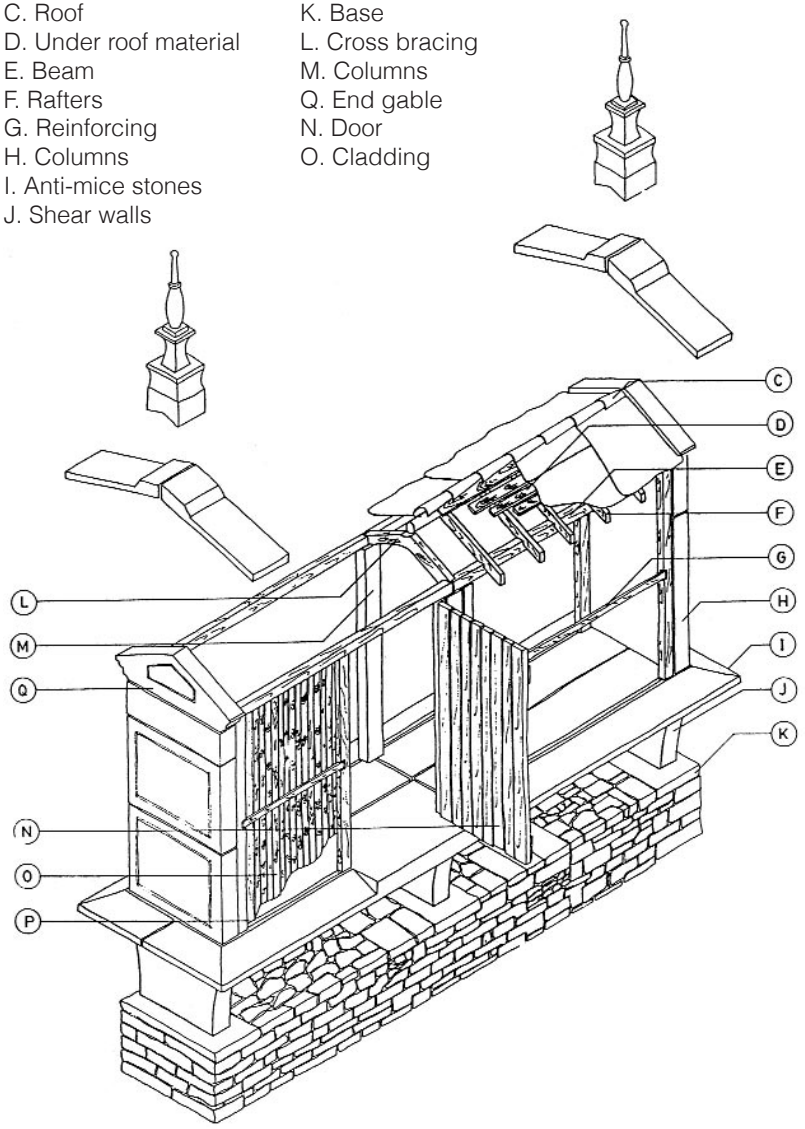


Image 1.47Structure of a mixed construction hórreo

Image 1.48 Distribution of roof structure types.

1.10.0 TYPOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

ASTURIAN HÓRREOS are purely functional structures, with a square base of around five to seven meters and about two meters of height. The structure is elevated a meter and a half to two meters from the ground on four or six supports. These supports, known as “pegollos”, are generally made with large pieces of undressed stone (rarely made of masonry or slate slabs, like it is the case in Galicia), or of wood, with a four-sided truncated pyramid shape. These supports rest on stone bases called “palpayos”, and are topped with other stone pieces known as “muelas” (anti-mice stones) which prevent rodents from accessing the structure. The door is usually East or South facing which are sides less prone to high winds or heavy rains. Access to the door is through stone stairs, separated from the hórreo. The highest stair run is located fifty centimeters below the underside of the floor slab. A wood plank is fixed to the main floor structure beams, below the door, to allow for access from the stairs. Another small opening is located on the floor structure, opposite to the stairs, for better ventilation.

GALICIAN HÓRREOS are small detached buildings, elevated on pillars like the ancient pile dwellings. They serve the functions of granary, storage of fruits, as well as complementing the popular rural dwelling. They are considered an element of great architectural interest. The Galician hórreo almost always has a rectangular parallelepiped shape (five meters by one and a half meters by two meters of height approximately). The structure rests on four, six or eight columns called “pés-direitos” which are usually two meters high. These pilotis are topped with anti-mice stone pieces that are usually circular in plan. Sometimes these stones are mushroom shaped, with its interior part flat or convave to prevent the access of rodents.

The vast geographic diversity of Galicia favors many different styles in its architecture. The different styles of hórreos are therefore more closely related to the geography than to the political regions of Galicia. The following classification of styles of Galician hórreos comes from the studies performed by Ignacio Martínez Rodríguez, the only author that has studied this topic in detail. It is ordered according to the towns where hórreos with defining characteristics are found[9].

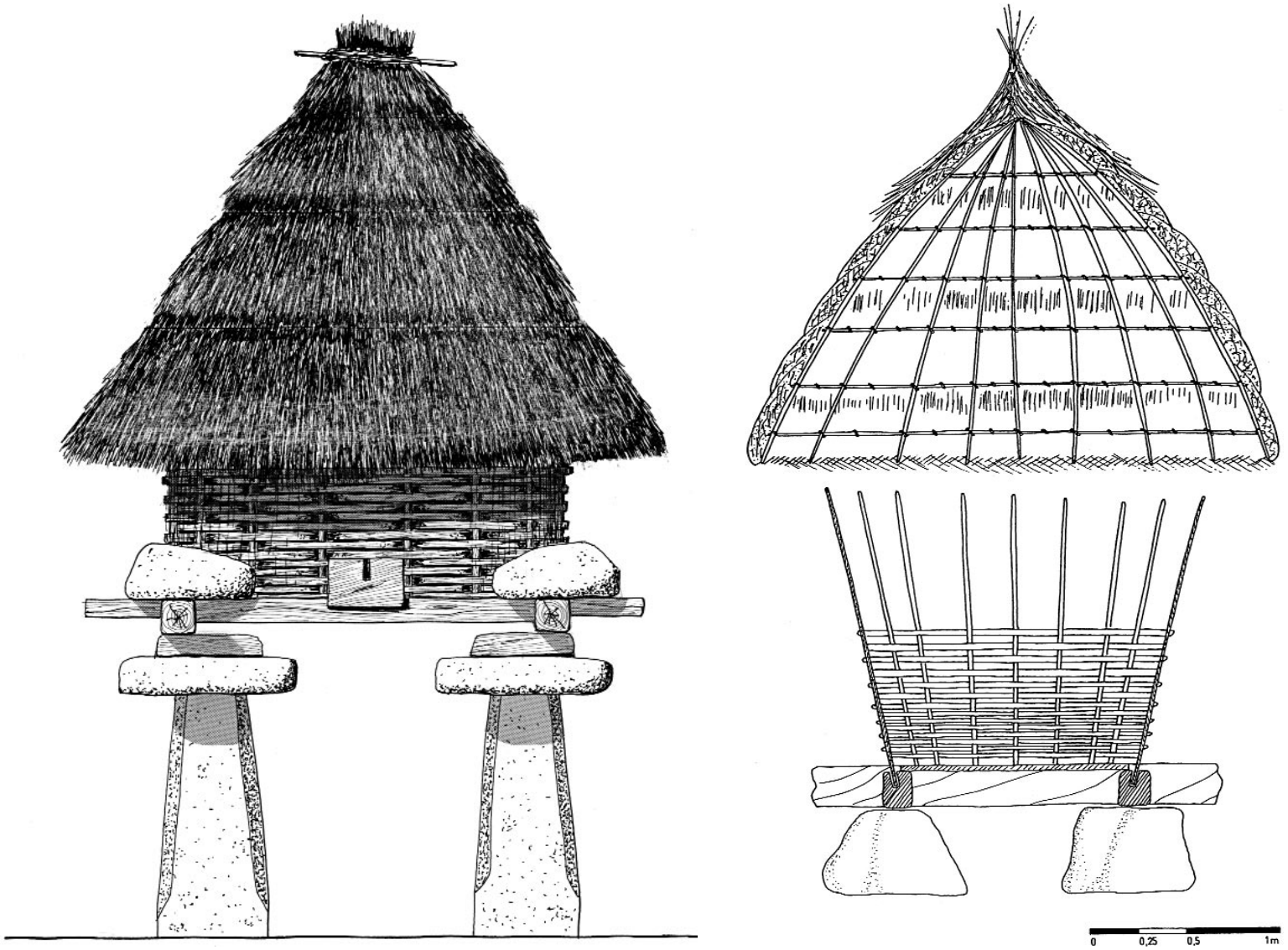


Image 1.49 Example of primitive hórreo in elevation and section

Image 1.50 Example of primitive hórreo, Bagarela, Pontevedra

Image 1.51 Example of wood hórreo, Vilameá, Ourense

Image 1.52 Example of stone hórreo, Araño, A Coruña

Image 1.53 Example of mixed construction hórreo, Iria, A Coruña

1.10.1 PRIMITIVE TYPES (Circular in plan)

This type of hórreo is small, light and portable. It is made of plant materials. Examples of this type include woven or “Stick” hórreos.

1.10.2 WOOD TYPES (Rectangular in plan)

This type of hórreo is made of light weight modules on top of stone supports. These medium size hórreos are usually supported by six straight, truncated cone-shaped legs which are each capped with anti-mice stones with a convex superior side. The main wooden structure is generally made of chestnut trees. It is made of four floor beams, four corner columns, and four other beams above the columns serving as support for the gable roof. This typology is the most vulnerable to the passage of time, with less than 10% of documented hórreos still standing today. Examples of this type include Mariñán, Piorno, Salnés and Bergantiñán.

1.10.3 STONE TYPES (Rectangular in plan)

These types of hórreos have great architectonic value because of their treasured works of stonemasonry. Their appearance dates from the XVIII Century, acquiring great perfection in the granitic regions of Atlantic Galicia. The structure usually rests on six, eight, or ten prismatic legs with different variances of anti-mice stones. In this type of hórreo, the wood shapes are transposed to stonework. Examples of this type include Ribadeo, San Pedro de Visma, Coristanco, Finisterre, Noia, and Morrazo.

1.10.4 MIXED CONSTRUCTION TYPES (Rectangular in plan)

These types of hórreos have structural and cladding elements that are partially made of stone. This type originated following the increase in corn harvesting during the XVII Century. They can take many different forms and are the most common type. In the area of Vigo alone, there are 1.274 documented hórreos of this kind, representing almost 70% of the total. In contrast to the wooden hórreos, the roofs of the mixed hórreos are usually adorned with decorative elements. Examples of this type include Carral, Carballo, Mondoñedo, Mahía, Pontevedra, and Pino.

1.10.5 SPECIAL TYPES

Volumetric variations of the rectangular plan. Examples of this type include Cabanas, Villalba and Tuy.

The area of distribution of ceramic and slate roof tiles corresponds to the two fundamental zones of the Galician geological map: on the West, granite and gneiss, and on the East, slate and Paleozoic. The limits between them roughly follow the Sil, Cabe, and Masma valleys, and the Ria de Foz.

Image 1.54 Example of special type (octagonal) hórreo, Lamas de Moreira, Lugo

1.10.6 THE HÓRREA

In the coastal areas of Galicia, especially towards the South, there is another typological variance of the hórreo, known as the hórrea. Supposedly it is a late evolution of the hórreo (Twentieth Century), developed to house the very large quantities of agricultural production that came after the introduction of chemical fertilizers and the mechanization of the agricultural production methods. The hórrea is not very well known, perhaps because of its great similarities to the hórreo. It differs from the hórreo because of its extremely large size and capacity, given mainly because of a great increase in the span between supporting members. Because of this, hórreas introduce new styles of supporting elements, including rows of three legs as opposed to pairs, cross beams inside the structure, and multiple continuous granaries. The inside of the hórrea is divided into many chambers, distributed along a central corridor[14].

Image 1.55 Example of hórrea, Aldán, Pontevedra

1.10.7 CORNER HÓRREOS

The most remarkable characteristic of this sub-type is its L-shaped plan. This atypical shape usually results from a very narrow plot, rather than a constructive solution. In fact, it is not the most suitable solution for a proper ventilation of the corncobs. This type of hórreos is very rare, and all known cases are single chambers, meaning none of them is the result of adding two different hórreos together. In total there are less than six hórreos known of this kind, most of them located in the province of Pontevedra[14].

Image 1.56 Example of corner hórreo, Banzas, A Coruña

Image 1.57 Example of multiple program hórreo, Villadaire, Lugo

Image 1.58 Example of group of hórreos, Hermida, Pontevedra

1.10.8 MULTIPLE PROGRAM HÓRREOS

As mentioned before, frequently the hórreo's chamber rests directly on top of a closed base, or ground level granary, creating a storage unit that is divided into layers more or less separated from the floor, and more or less in contact with the wind. This solution extends all over Galicia, but in the North of the province of Lugo, and the West of Asturias there is a type that maximizes the efficiency of the different layers of use. In this area there are mixed use hórreos that become very tall to house storage rooms at ground level, drying rooms on the second floor, and pigeon breeding rooms on the third floor. In Asturias, there are similar solutions that combine an Asturian type hórreo with two Galician type hórreos attached to it on their long elevations. This solution creates two drying chambers closed on the side that faces the interior corridor.

1.10.9 GROUPS OF HÓRREOS

Hórreos are generally located close to the house because of the frequent need to retrieve the dry crops. When it is not possible to locate them in these areas, they are found in groups on the outskirts of towns. This solution is common throughout Galicia and in the North-East of Portugal. It is particularly frequent in Tierra de Montes, in the province of Ourense, and in some coastal areas of A Coruña. Generally, these groups are located in communal plots that were previously used as farmlands, bringing the storage room closer to the place where crops were harvested and ground. These are open places, well ventilated and with easy access. In the same group there could be different types of hórreos and there seems to be no guideline relating to the orientation or the materials used. Some of the most notable groups of hórreos include a group in Combarro, with 30 mixed hórreos made of stone and wood; a group in Filgueira, with 15 mixed hórreos; two groups in Dodro, one with 20 mixed hórreos and the other one with 15 stone hórreos; a group in Bornalle, with 22 stone hórreos; and a group in Merca, with 33 wood hórreos and 2 made of mixed construction. Similar groupings are also present in Portugal.

Example of multiple program hórreo in Villadaire.

1.10.10 INVENTORY OF STYLES

An accurate inventory of all different variances of Galician hórreos does not exist. This might be caused by the fact that it is very rare to find two hórreos that are the same. The choice of materials used for the construction of hórreos vary greatly because materials are locally sourced. The size of the hórreo varies from one house to the next depending on the amount of harvest each lot produces.

The first author to mention a code system for classifying the different styles of hórreos was Walter Carlé in his book “Los hórreos del Noroeste de la Península Ibérica” (Hórreos from the Northwest of the Iberian Peninsula). Building on Carlé’s work, Ignacio Martínez Rodríguez developed a more extensive typological classification in his book “El hórreo Gallego: Estudio Geográfico” (Galician Hórreo: Geographical Study. The following diagram departs from Martínez’s work to create my version of the twenty basic styles with a more intuitive, graphical interface.

Example of group of hórreos in Quins.

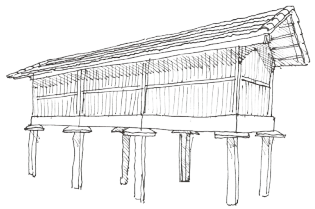
PRIMITIVE > **WOOD** > **MIXED**

CABAZO (Basket)

Very primitive and ancient hórreo. Still being built in many areas because of the simple design. It has a circular plan, with diameter not greater than 1.5 meters, and an average height of 1.5 meters. 5 to 6 years life span.

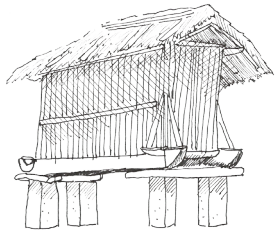
CABACEIRO

Rectangular plan, facade made of woven or braided sticks or small branches. Lack of iron bolts, probably design is pre-Celtic, dating back to Iron Age period (c. 800BC).
Usual width: 0.9m, height: 1.50m



SALNÉS

Very wide, short, and with big overhangs
Usual width: 2.00m, height: 1.50m



PALLEIRA/PIORNO

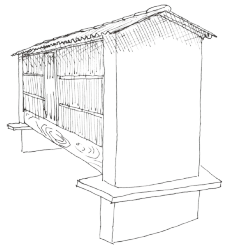
Medium size.
Usual width: 1.65m, height: 1.50m

MARIÑÁN

Narrow and tall, generally small.
Usual width: 1.10m, height: 1.80m

CARBALLO

Generally wide and big.
Usual width: 3.00m, height: 2.50m



CARRAL

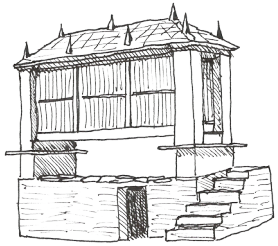
End panels made of stone.
Usual width: 2.30m, height: 2.50m

O PINO

Wide, almost square in plan.
Usual width: 4.00m, height: 3.50m

PONTEVEDRA

Stone walls.
Usual width: 3..50m, height: 2.35



MONDEÑEDO

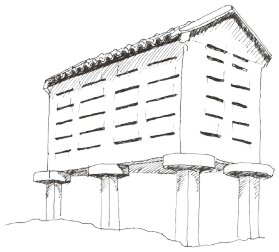
Slate, hipped roof.
Usual width: 1.85m, height: 2.00m

MAHÍA

End panels with overhangs.
Usual width: 0.80m, height: 2.00m

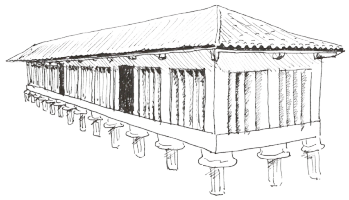
Image 1.59 Summary of styles

> STONE



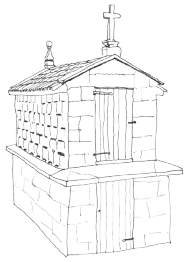
NOIA

Small, above thick square legs.
Usual width: 2.00m, height: 3.00m



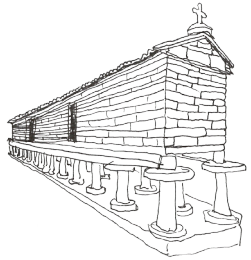
MORRAZO

Without cellar.
Usual width: 6.00m, height: 3.00m



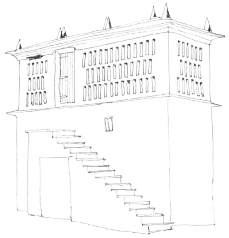
SAN PEDRO DE VISMA

Over closed cellar.
Usual width: 4.00m, height: 2.80m



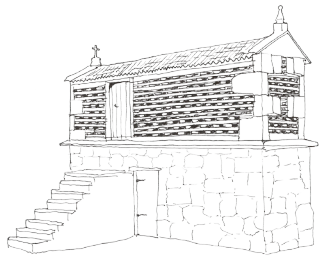
FINISTERRA

Narrow and tall.
Usual width: 1.75m, height: 2.45m



RIBADEO

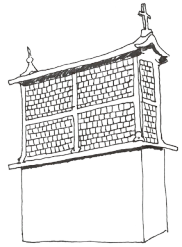
Very big and tall, above cellar.
Usual width: 3.50m, height: 3.00m



CORISTANCO

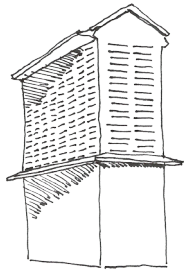
Big and small
Usual width: 2.10m, height: 2.80m

> MODERN



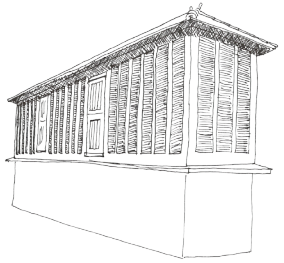
LUGO

Thinnest of all Galician hórreos.
Usual width: 0.60m, height: 2.00m



CARBALLO

Wide, almost square in plan.
Usual width: 1.50m, height: 3.10m



CEDEIRA

Wide and long, with blinds.
Usual width: 3.80m, height: 3.00m

1.11.0 LEGAL SITUATION

In 1973 a law was approved in Spain, protecting all original Galician and Asturian hórreos and cabazos (circular hórreos) from their current state of neglect, that followed after the abandonment of rural lifestyles, and consequent lack of use. This law entrusted local administrations the hórreos inventory and care, making it illegal to dismantle them or to move them.

Similar laws were passed in 1985, 1986, and 2002, without a mention about the financial tools necessary to achieve such preservation.

The exact number of hórreos in Galicia is unknown. It is believed that in 2004 there were around 30,000, although this number has decreased since many hórreos have lately fallen into disuse. The question still stands of either considering it a heritage element, or let it disappear with time[15].

Cuntis

2.1.0 ORIGINS

The town of Caldas de Cuntis was a very important Roman town. It is strategically located in one of the Camino de Santiago routes, 22 kilometers from Santiago de Compostela. This closeness to Santiago facilitated the discovery of ancient baths around which the town originated.

The name of Caldas de Cuntis has remained unchanged throughout centuries. The word “Caldas” explains the origin of its well deserved celebrity. “Caldas” is the present day name of the original Roman name of “Aqua Caldenses”, which Romans called thermal water establishments. “Cuntis” (a cunctis, for everybody) refers to the great number of visitors that came to these baths since Roman domination.

Caldas de Cuntis rests on top of a great topographic depression, flanked by two mountainous regions: the Xesteiras mountain, located 718 meters Northeast of the city, and the Arcas and Cregos mountain range that runs North to South on the Eastern limits of the city, creating a wide homogeneous valley with a median altitude of 200 meters. Through this valley, the Gallo River (tributary of the river Umia) runs North-South. The mountainous regions are covered with forested areas. At altitudes greater than 500 meters, shrubs and bushes are common. Harvested areas are located on the lower parts of the mountainsides and the valleys. Temperatures throughout the year are moderate, with high volumes of precipitations, typical of oceanic climates.

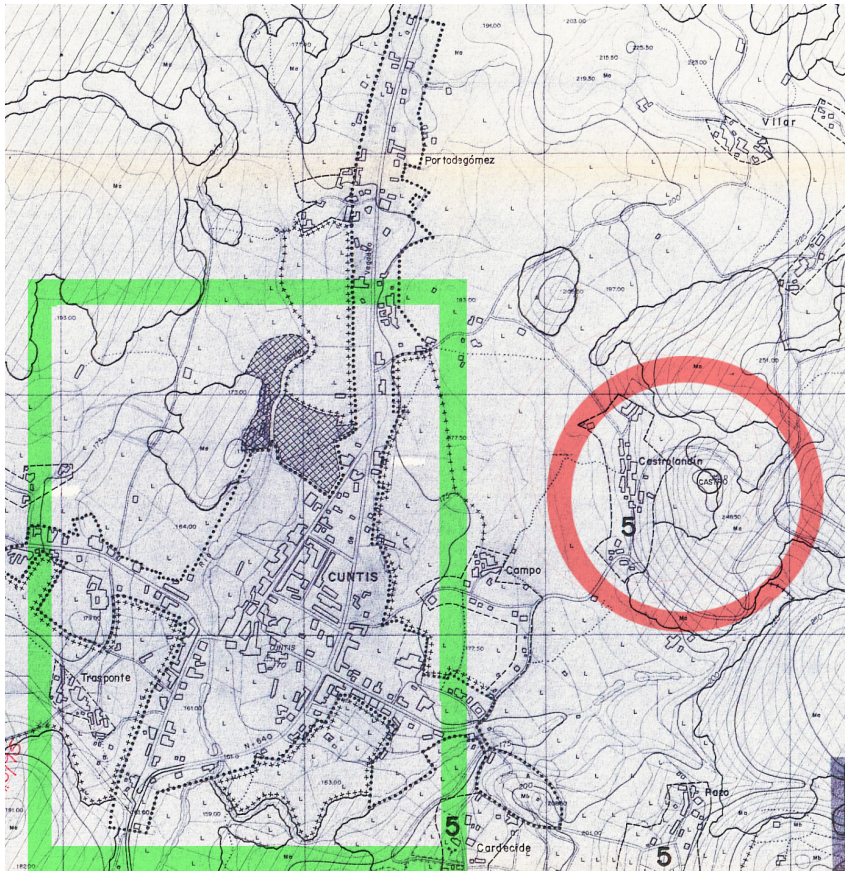


Image 2.01 Map showing location of Caldas de Cuntis town centre (rectangle) and excavation site of Castrolandín (circle)

Image 2.02 View of Caldas de Cuntis from Castrolandín excavation site, showing hórreos in red.

2.1.1 HISTORY

Cuntis is considered the thermal capital of Galicia. The valley of the Gallo River seems to have been an important human settlement since antiquity. Examples from the Pre-Roman area the tumulus of Campo das Tombas, the petroglyphs of Sevil and the castros (fortified settlements)of Castrolureiro, Meir, Laxos, and Castrolandín. At the time of the castros, Cuntis was populated by the cilenos culture, pre-roman settlements whose capital city was Aqua Calidae, a very important Roman thermal villa (present day Caldas de Maravella, in Catalunya). The Romans used the hypothermal sulfurous spring waters, as the numerous coins, altars, and utensils found demonstrate. Parts of these remains are stored in a small museum installed in The Virgin spa, in the city centre. The church of the Holy Mary in Cuntis was built in the XVIII century above an ancient roman church, from which it maintained some of the original ashlar work. The spa in Cuntis is located right in the town centre, and attracts many people looking for health-tourism options. It has sulfur, sodium, flour, silicate, lithium, and hypothermal waters.

Image 2.03 Aerial view of Caldas de Cuntis and Castrolandín.

Image 2.04 Example of a typical hórreo in Cuntis, Pontevedra

2.1.2 LIFESTYLE, THE HOUSE.

Cuntis represents the idea of synchronic space, where all lifestyle rituals are carried out at the same time in the same space. The house beside this hórreo (pictured to the right) has been recently renovated. The long and open ground floor plan that was traditionally used to keep animals, now serves as the living room of the house. The past is still present in the way people live, their customs and traditions. This family keeps animals on the side of the house, and eats tomatoes that grow within their property. Although the house has been modified, the lifestyle remains the same through rituals.

2.1.3 CASTROLANDÍN

Castrolandín is a fortified village (castrum) from the end of the Iron Age (4th Century BC to 1st Century AD) located less than one kilometer away from the centre of the Roman thermal town of Cuntis. These archeological remains are located on top of a hill from which the magnitude of the valley of Cuntis can be appreciated. The present day village of Castrolandín is located just below the remains. This is why this particular settlement was not forgotten, like so many others; instead it maintained a close relationship between the people and the Castro, which is manifested through its characterization as a place of work, meeting, celebration of festivals and traditional rituals. Every June 23rd the festival of Saint John (Summer Solstice) is celebrated. On this occasion, 52 torches each with seven pinecones symbolizing the total number of weeks in a year and days in a week are lit around the excavated site. The celebration of this tradition is one of the most beautiful rituals in Galicia.

2.1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PINECONE

There is great meaning associated with the symbol of the pinecone, for both pagans and Catholics alike. This originally pagan symbol, was later converted to a Catholic symbol so intricately, that today it stands atop the sacred staff carried by the Pope himself.

Conifer pine trees are one of the most ancient plant genera on the planet. The pinecone is the evolutionary precursor to the flower, and its spines spiral in a perfect Fibonacci sequence in either direction. Pinecones have been used as symbols of enlightenment, consciousness and everlasting or eternal life.

The Egyptian Staff of Osiris, dating back to c.1200 BC, depicts two intertwining serpents rising up to meet at a pinecone. The staff also has symbolic parallels to the Indian “Kundalini,” a spiritual energy in the body depicted as coiled serpents rising up from the base of the spine to the Third Eye (Pineal Gland) in the moment of enlightenment.

The Greeks and Romans also incorporated the Pinecone into their mythology and religion. Dionysus, later known as Bacchus to the Romans, was depicted carrying a fennel staff woven with ivy and leaves and topped with a pinecone.

Romans later built an enormous bronze sculpture, the “Pigna,” in the shape of a huge pinecone three stories tall. The Pigna served as a large fountain overflowing with water next the Temple of Isis in Ancient Rome. The gigantic statue now sits directly in front of the Catholic Vatican in the “Court of the Pinecone.”[16]

Image 2.05 Close up view of a pinecone showing arrangement of the spines.

Image 2.06 “Court of the Pinecone”, Vatican City, Rome, Italy.

Image 2.07 View of Castrolandín excavation site looking towards Caldas de Cuntis

Image 2.08 View of Castrolandín excavation site looking towards the mountain

2.1.5 ORIGIN OF THE NAME CASTROLANDÍN

The origin of the name Castrolandín is not certain. Some of the possible explanations place the origin in France and Ethiopia.

Looking for information about this castro settlement, one of the first search results is a map of "Le Landin", in Haute-Normandie, France. Looking around in this region, there are many more towns with names equivalent to those in Galicia. Some examples include Brionne(Brión), Courville/Corvelle (Corvelle), Boves/Voves (Boves), Airaines (Arines), Valenciennes (Valencia), Montfort (Monforte), Brotonne/Bretaña (Bretoña). These similarities could be an indication of the close relationship that has existed between Galicia and France.

An article published in the newspaper "El País" on the 27th of April, 2008 entitled "Where the streets have no name" talks about very strong similarities between the present day population of a small town in Ethiopia called Gumuz and the ancient inhabitants of Castrolandín. The article asserts that the spacial orginization of the villages, the circular constructions used as dwellings, the rudimentary tools and specific types of decorations used by the people of Gumuz are almost identical to the remains found in Castrolandín.[17,18]

GALLERY & PILGRIMAGE HOSTEL

PLURALITY OF PROGRAMME
DIFFERENT USES COEXIST IN THE SAME SPACE,
SEPARATE YET DEPENDENT ON EACH OTHER

3.1.0 TYPOLOGIES, MEMORY AND TIME

The research and design aspects of this thesis, address the following:

A **The ability of architecture to be a carrier of memory, through typologies that have survived unchanged through centuries of time.**

"Type is the very idea of architecture, that which… in spite of changes… has always imposed itself"
–Aldo Rossi, *The Architecture of the City*

B **The emergence of new meaning out of relationships among objects of the material culture.**

"The emergence of relations among things more than the things themselves, always gives rise to new meanings"
–Aldo Rossi, *A Scientific Autobiography*

C **A return or reaffirmation of modern man as an inhabitant, instead of a wayfarer, as a way to order the chaos of life.**

"The beautiful work of art bring consolation in sorrow, and affirmation in joy, it shows human life to be worthwhile"
–Roger Scruton

A

Aldo Rossi in his book *The Architecture of the City* (1966) defined type as "the very idea of architecture, that which is closest to its essence. In spite of changes, it has always imposed itself on the 'feelings and reason' as the principle of architecture and of the city". Types that are able to withstand the passage of time unchanged contain the essence of human life itself, and thus are worthy of study. Such is the case of the typology of the hórreo.

In *The Architecture of the City*, Rossi described what he defined as "the fixed scene of human events", describing human life as a theatrical performance of rituals, "stationary, stable and irreversible", Each building type for Rossi was a backdrop, like a stage set that never changed, "constant and ... with a character of necessity". People today are born, eat, fall in love, suffer, laugh, reproduce and die just like people did centuries ago. Rossi pointed out that while he may talk "about a school, a cemetery, a theatre, it is more correct to say that [he is talking]... about life, death, imagination."

The unchanging essence behind the typology of the hórreo is ***fertility*** (or the continual cycle of life and death: renewal): the hórreo is the temple of the goddess of fertility, and thus it is the temple of the goddess of agriculture.

The hórreo could also be interpreted as a temple on top of a temple: the supporting base of columns being the most primitive type of architecture, with a newer adorned temple on top, which reflects the spiritual and political ideas of each era. The name of the goddess of fertility has taken many names since the beginning of time. Some of the first kinds of pagan adoration were directed to the Earth itself, the "Magna Mater", or Great Mother of everything.

Celtic tribes worshiped the goddess Damara (meaning “gentle”), a fertility Goddess associated with the month of May, when most of the crops were planted. May 13th is Garland Day, a holiday still celebrated in a few small English villages today, worshipping this goddess. Although a wealth of information of the Celtic Goddesses has been lost or altered to reflect the times and the influence of other cultures that later inhabited Galicia, it is safe to say that Damara took many other names throughout history, even though her essential meaning remained unchanged. She was later known as Demeter by the Greeks, and Ceres by the Romans, while keeping her pure role as the nourisher and health-giving cycle of life and death. Homer referred to her as “the bringer of seasons”, a sign that she was venerated long before Homeric times, when there was a direct worship of nature and Earth. Even thought her name has changed, her worship can be traced back to Celtic and pre-Celtic times.

The hórreo is a physical representation of the idea of the womb that carries the sustenance for the future of a population, removed and protected against adverse happenings of the world. The hórreo also has a dual nature, representing the beginning and the end of the cycle of life. The hórreo acts as a grave and birthplace at the same time. It is in this womb where grains come to die, and where they undergo a process of maturity to become ready for human consumption (rebirth, renewal). This duality and contradiction was also present in Rossi’s books. His studies are as much logical as they are impregnated with memories of his past. He applies a logical system of classification counterbalanced by the romantic mood of his photographs. His memories alter and enrich his rational work without destroying it. The hórreo is as much a functional building (a granary built on top of legs to keep rodents out, and with holes on the façade to dry the grains) as a symbol of spiritual protection and sustenance (some of the elements that make up the structure are decorative and have the spiritual function of keeping bad spirits out). The type of the hórreo can not be explained without addressing rational and emotional issues pertaining to both the body and the mind. My research is as much logical as it is rooted in mythology and regional belief. The stories of origin of the hórreo are explained historical facts as well as through fabulous tales from oral traditions. The research is enriched by the placement of the two origins side by side.

B

While *The Architecture of the City* was more concerned with devising a logical system for classifying objects, his later book *A Scientific Autobiography* (1981), described the importance of spaces and relationships between objects. In this second book he came to understand that while the meaning of each object was important, many other layers of meaning develop from the relationship of different objects within a space. Rossi concluded that more meaning will arise from the relationship between objects than the sum of the meaning of each of the objects by themselves.

The location chosen for the design is at the foot of the mountain of Castrolandín, where an archeological site from a Castros settlement is located. This settlement engages in a dialogue with the more than fifty examples of hórreos in the Valley of Cuntis below. Caldas de Cuntis, the town located in the Valley, smells of sulfur emanating from ancient Roman baths which are still in use today. Thousands of pilgrims make their way through the town to the capital city of Santiago every year.

The design proposal adds a new layer of meaning to the continual depository of memory that is the culture of the town of Caldas de Cuntis, creating a space that is at once traditional and contemporary, without compromising either and while enriching the tradition that is already alive. The building evolves from collective memories of rural class family life, to create an architectural presence which transcends its time and function. The building seeks to ground itself in the traditional sense of temporality and relation to the land and the seasons, values that are universally relevant to its inhabitants, within the realm if the vernacular while at the same time calling for a regional reaffirmation of collective spirituality. The design is familiar, with the organization of spaces being intuited by each visitor’s feet, not only because of the formal type and plurality of programmes, as well as the inviting atmosphere of the building, its location and different events that happen there.

C

Typology operates in every level of the city, from the morphology of the buildings to the way blocks are organized. For Aldo Rossi, the 'type' is a constant that remains unchanged despite the specific programme of the building. The 'type' has two separate aspects, the image (appearance, representation, presence) and the syntax (mechanism, precision, repetition). The image and the reasons behind the production of the 'type' (necessity, specific political circumstances) are independent. Thus, the appearance of the object is not a direct result of its function. The image of the type is connected to magical realism, because it has its roots in imagination, it comes from dream images, from the psyche. Everything that exists in the 'real world' existed in imagination before.

The architect's role is not to look at the construction of life in instrumental terms, but to pay attention to the nature of culture found in the collective memory in order to identify the value of the 'type', so that its essence can be both distilled and amplified. Certain types that have survived through centuries can be seen as having achieved perfection. It is not necessary to invent for the sake of invention or for the sake of being different. If something valuable and functional is characteristic of a culture, it shouldn't be changed. The architect's role is to detach themself from the design work, not looking at the work as an investment of their ego and to capture the presence of the image, the source of the dream, in an attempt to reach back to the collective unconscious, the dream of the culture.

The design work should incorporate the dream-like, should try to make the dream image a reality, creating a metaphysical condition similar to De Chirico's paintings, reminiscent of magical realism. De Chirico is trying to see the world, make the imminent material world as mysterious as the transcendental world. The everyday is in itself the mystery of the world. He creates images that are charged, saturated with a powerful presence. What Rossi and De Chirico want to do is create something out of those objects. Hórreos are an example of this, they are both familiar and unfamiliar temples.

The *Oxford Dictionary* defines Magical Realism as "an artistic or especially literary style in which realistic techniques such as naturalistic detail, narrative, etc., are similarly combined with surreal or dreamlike elements." Magic Realism tends to be architecturally descriptive in terms of the material quality of the place. It is the craft of the writer or architect to distill these forms in order to get a sense of this enhanced mysterious presence. The design of this thesis is meant to be both haunting and familiar, intensifying the image partly by stripping it down and partly by saturating it. The design is also a parallel way of recognizing the image as having power in its own right - as opposed to the forces or techniques that created it. For example, Rossi's building for the Gallaratese quarter in Milan embodies this idea of strangeness even though it may be familiar, because he intensifies some of these aspects.

The general tendency in the world today is to hurry through life without slowing down to appreciate being in the place. As soon as that dominates, the joy of living is lost. Modernity is the dynamic of constant transformation, and change. In a culture that is not changing for the sake of changing, being in a place still has a value and function in the cultural realm. The design uses 'type' as something that links the present back to the past, creating a place where time is synchronous, so the present and the past can be experienced simultaneously.

Modern man is a wayfarer, not an inhabitant. Modern life creates a sense of imbalance with the internal reason of life. Julia Kristeva points out that "our present age is one of exile... Exile is already in itself a form of dissidence, since it involves uprooting oneself from a family, a country or a landscape." (*A New Type of Intellectual: The Dissident)*. This relationship of modern life to being in a state of exile brings us back to the idea of the wayfarer. My argument is that the notion of the horreo type has to do with a desire to slow down the experience of time. Visitors become inhabitants, at least temporarily, in the new Gallery building, where the meaning of the hórreo lives on even though the 'type' has changed in terms of its programme. The new design exalts the rhythm of nature, and diminishes the rhythm of machines.

3.1.1 DESIGN

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Walk of Saint James, or the “Camino de Santiago” in Spanish, is an ancient pilgrimage route still in use today that reaches its highest attendance in the “Xacobeo” years (the Galician word for the Christian Jubilee), happening every six, five, six, eleven years, and so on. On “Xacobeo” years, the day of the Apostle Saint James (July 25th) falls on a Sunday.

Pilgrims walk or cycle the route staying at hostels along the way. These relatively low priced accommodations are located in villages or towns with historical importance, where the “Camino” crosses.

The design proposal aims to create a pilgrimage accommodation as well as a place where visitors can learn more about the culture of Galicia, the Castro remains, and the main theme of this thesis research: the culture of the hórreos.

PROGRAMME

The design of the project unifies the use of museum, and accommodation in a single longitudinal volume that rests over a solid base grounded in the mountain of Castrolandín, in the town of Caldas de Cuntis.

The different programmes of the project are translated into the different levels of the building, so that the accommodation is on the lower level, while the museum in on the upper levels.

PLACEMENT

The topography of the terrain plays a very important role regarding access to the different programmes of the project. The location and placement create a design that is intrinsically linked to its surroundings and a building that is specifically designed for this place.

The building has a South-West orientation, the reason behind being an unobstructed, direct view of the town of Cuntis. Like an hórreo, it functions better at higher altitudes, and it is located where the original Castro settlements are. Locating the design at the foot of the Castros is the perfect opportunity to make this project a cultural experience as well.

HOSTEL

The hostel is located at the lower level. Access to the rooms happens through a ramp and stairs parallel to the longitudinal dimension of the building.

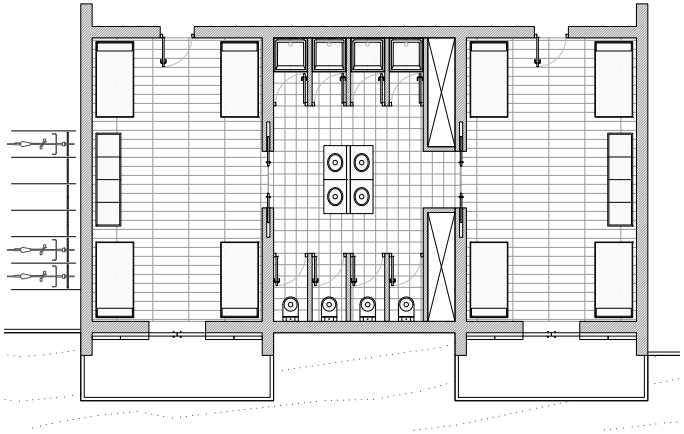
The building is the result of a modular system based on the dimensions of one bedroom unit of four beds: 7.5 meters by 4.5 meters. The transversal dimension of 7.5 meters allows for a clear span between concrete support walls, thus eliminating the need to have internal columns in the space.

Just like in an hórreo, the repetition of this module generates the total length of the building. In this case, the basic module is repeated six times, creating space for twenty-four beds, a number that can fit a modest volume of pilgrims, while at the same time remaining small enough so that maintenance services are kept low.

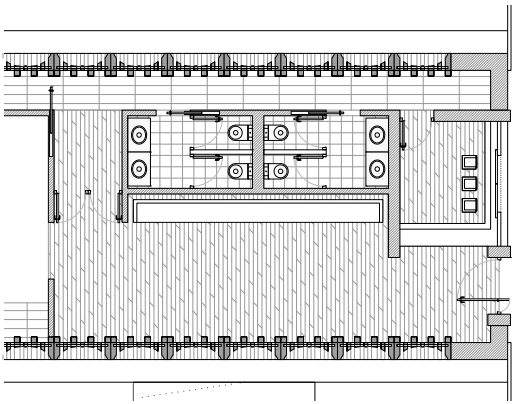
Every two modules share a bathroom, which minimizes the number of bathrooms required. Sharing the bathroom space is common practice in many of the hostels that house pilgrims in Galicia. This modular design also allows for flexibility to have bedrooms and bathrooms that are for male only, female only or for both.

There are two common spaces, located between each double module of rooms (two rooms and a bathroom: 7.5 meters by 15 meters). One of these common areas allows access to the upper floors, and the other one contains an area to store the pilgrims' equipment: bicycles, tents, etc.

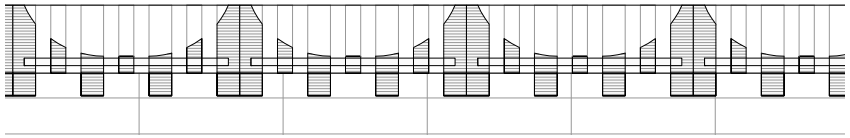
All rooms have cross ventilation, and enjoy full unobstructed views of the valley.



Detail of Double Module NTS



Detail of Gallery Entrance NTS



Plan Detail of Gallery façade NTS

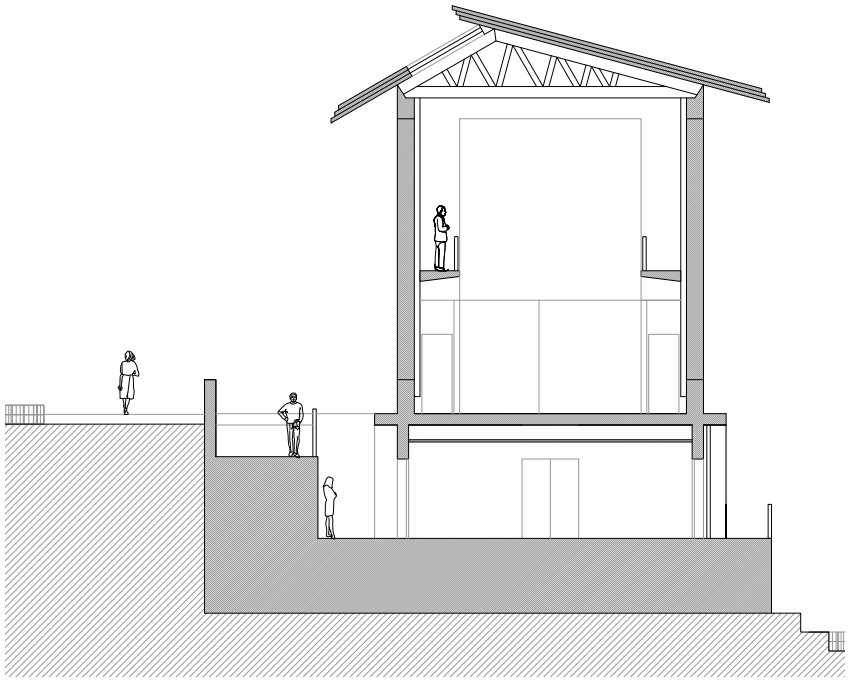
GALLERY

The gallery is located on the upper floors, above the footprint of the hostel. Access to the museum gallery can happen through an elevated walkway directly from the mountain of Castrolandín, or through stairs from the lower floor of the hostel. Upon entering, there are lockers on one side and a restaurant on the other side, which is part of an independent volume.

The height of the hostel floor is a third of the height of the gallery floor, since the hostel floor is designed for living use, and the gallery floor is designed for exhibition use.

The facade of the gallery space is made of long wood supports which create vertical apertures that allow views to the exterior while at the same time obscuring the space inside. This facade system is very common in many styles of hórreos, like the Morrazo or Carballo types.

Inside the gallery, there is a waiting area and bathrooms, followed by the open exhibition space, which can be understood as a closed journey. Because of the great height of the gallery ceiling, there is an intermediate maintenance mezzanine located at the half-way point. These pathways can be accessed though transverse stairs. It is possible to use these stairs to access a common area on the second floor that can be used for private parties or lectures.



Section detail NTS

ROOF

The building has a gable roof with skylights that let indirect light access the gallery space. The side overlooking Cuntis rests on top of the side that overlooks the mountain to protect the skylights and emphasize the slope of the terrain.

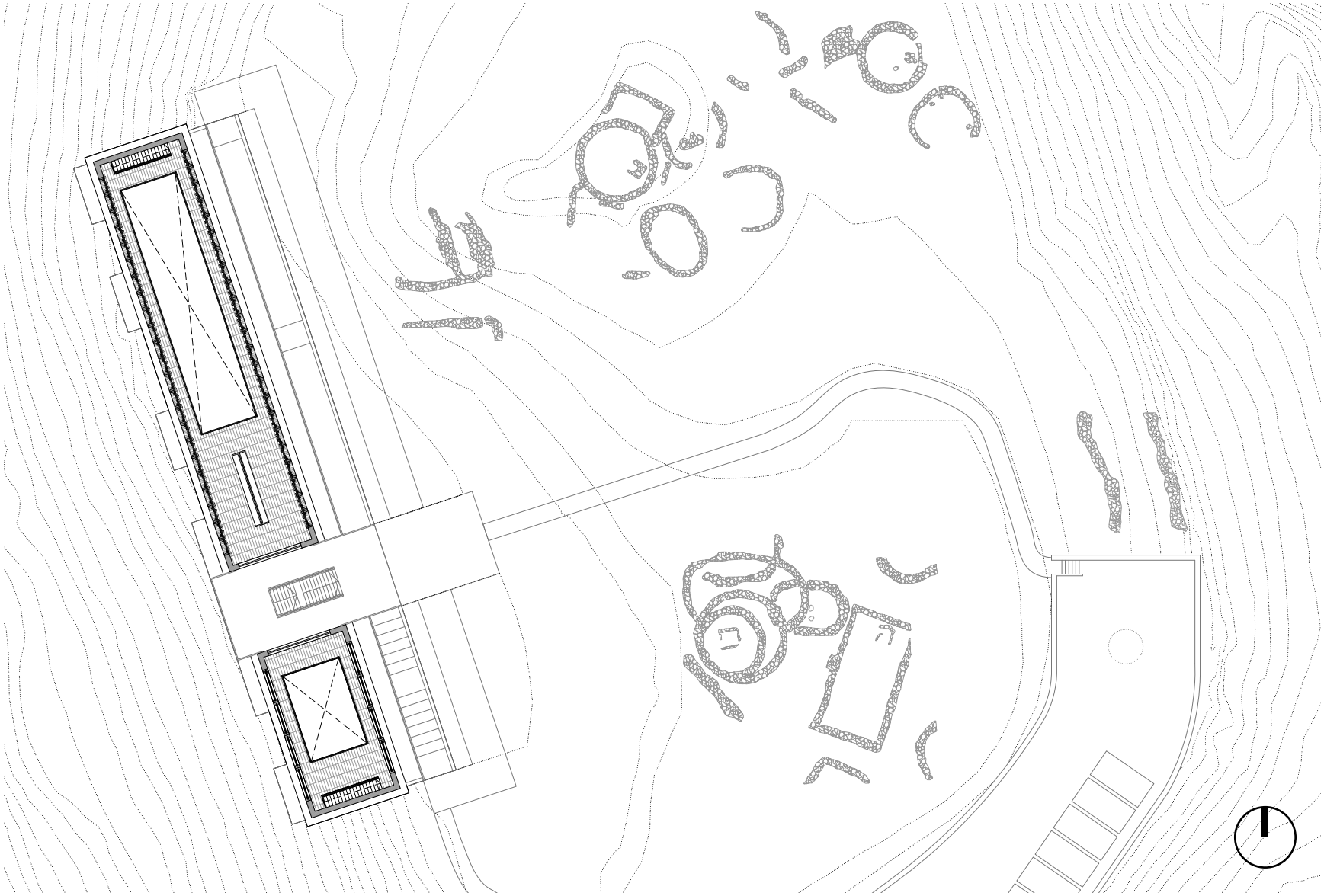
PARKING

There are two parking lots, one closer to the building and one by the city road. The city road parking allows for buses to park. The building parking is designed to allow for easy handicap access, loading and regular deliveries.

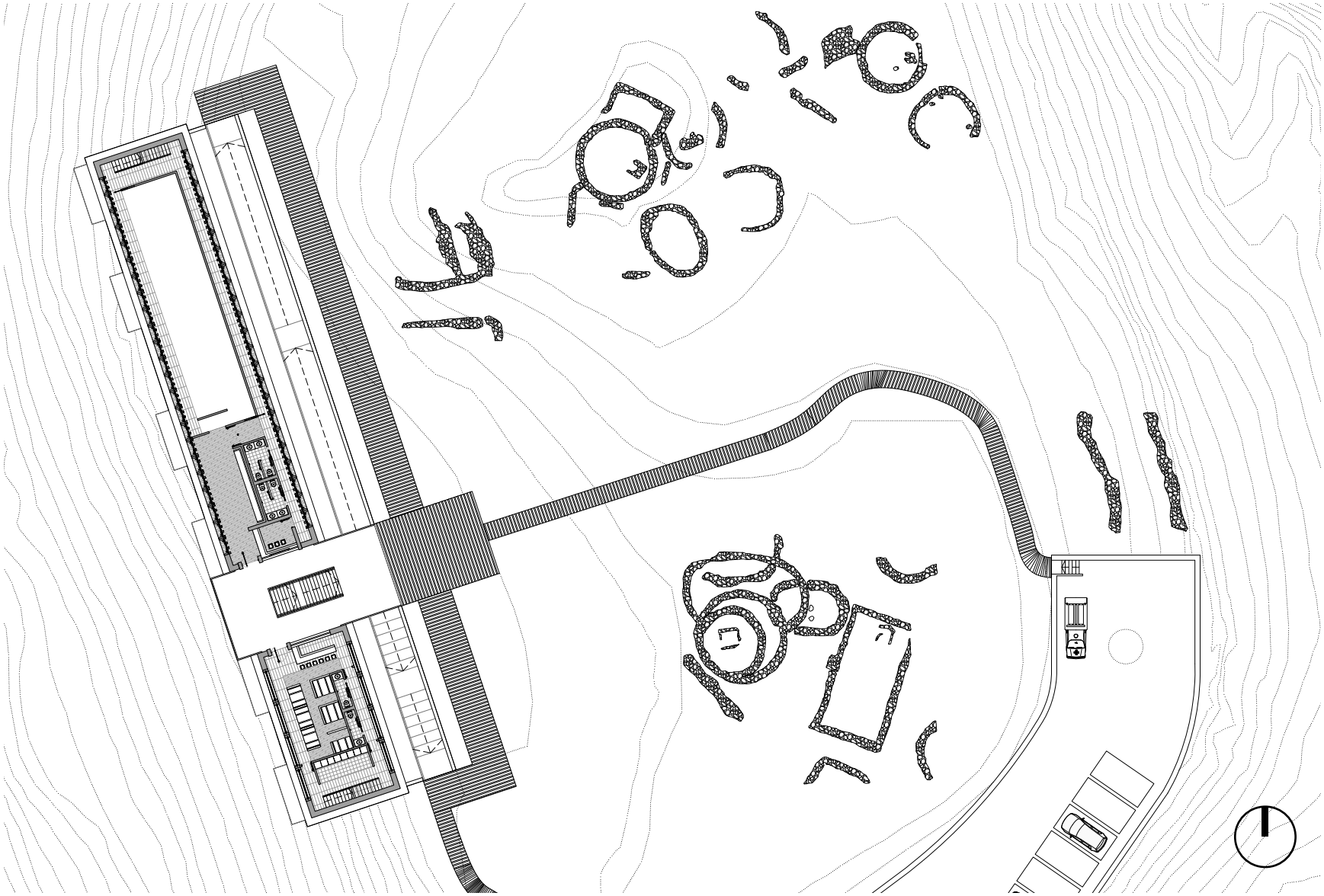
Site Plan, showing town of Cuntis and design proposal 1:5000

Site Plan, mountain of Castrolandín and design proposal 1:2000

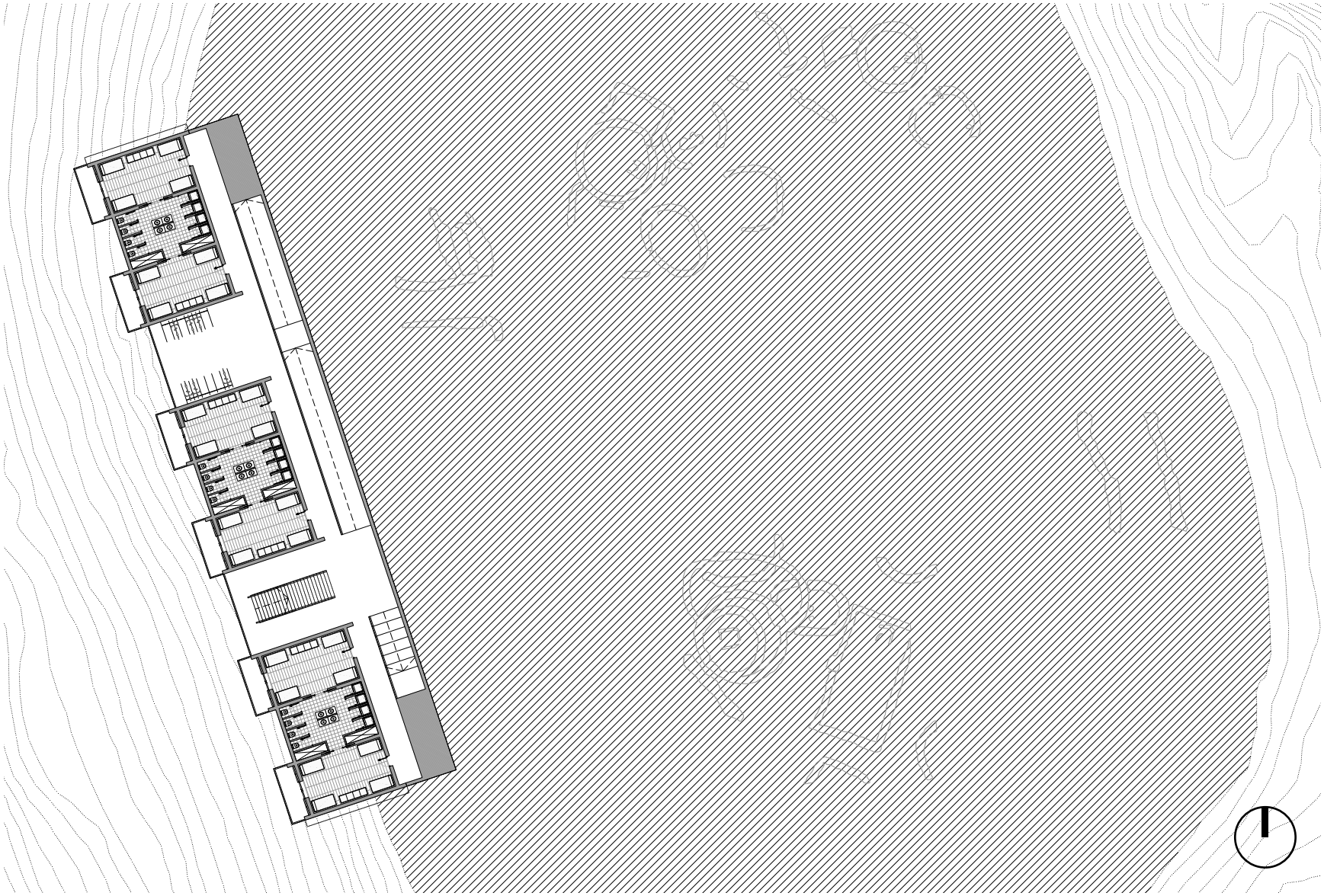
Roof Plan 1:500



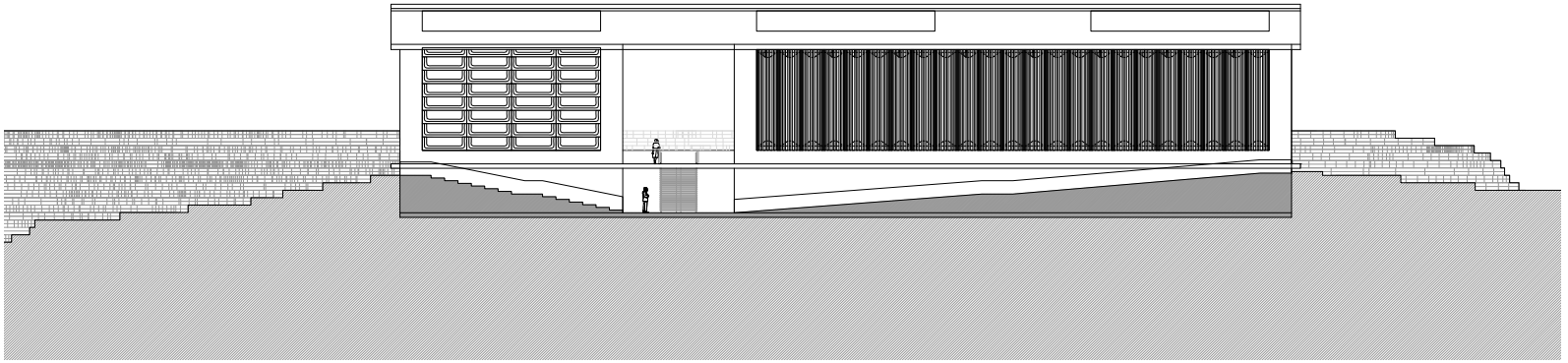
Second Floor Plan 1:500



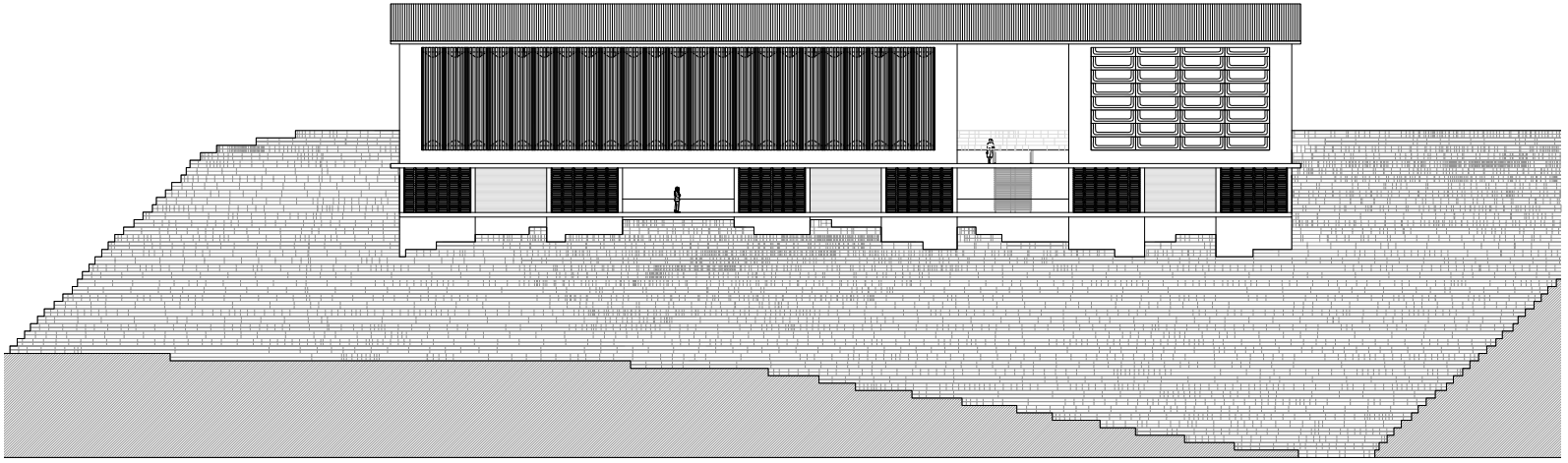
Ground Floor Plan 1:500



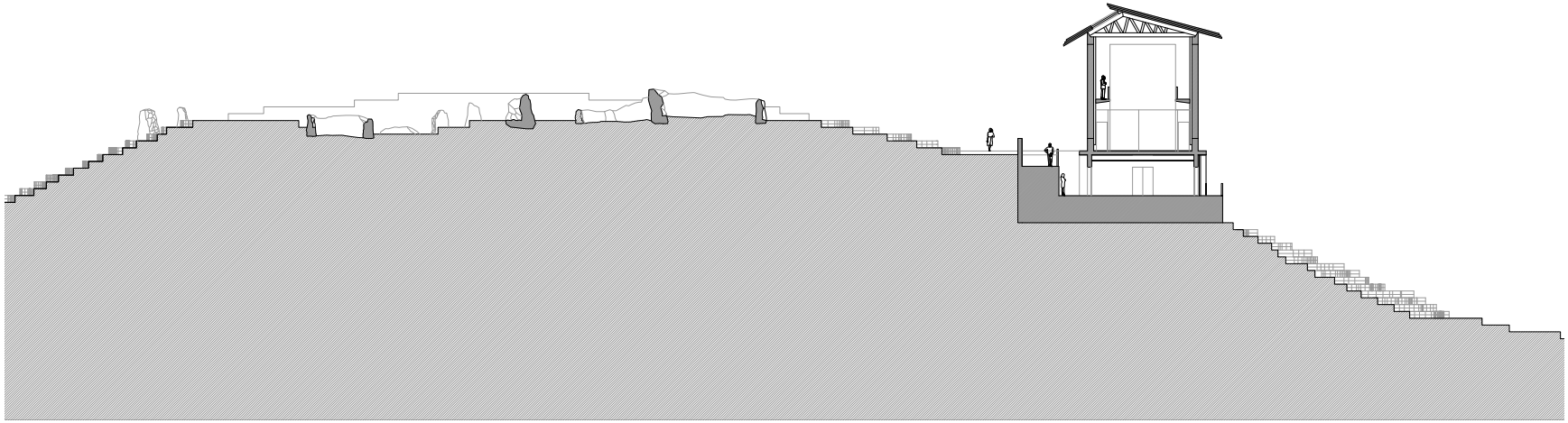
Basement 1:500



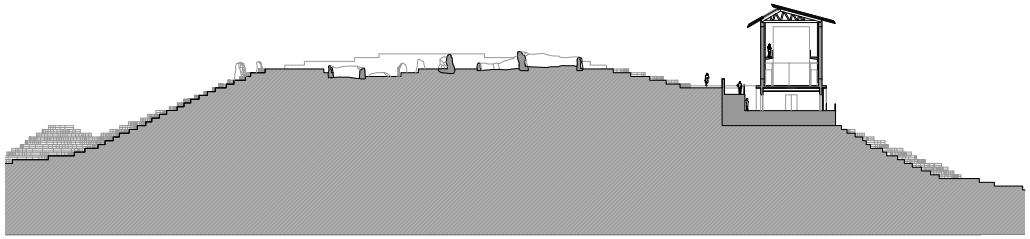
East Elevation 1:500



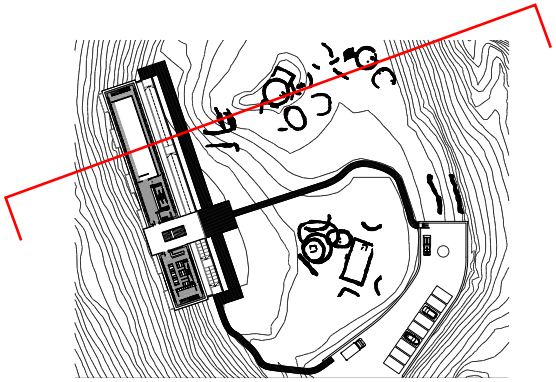
West Elevation 1:500



Cross Section, looking South 1:500



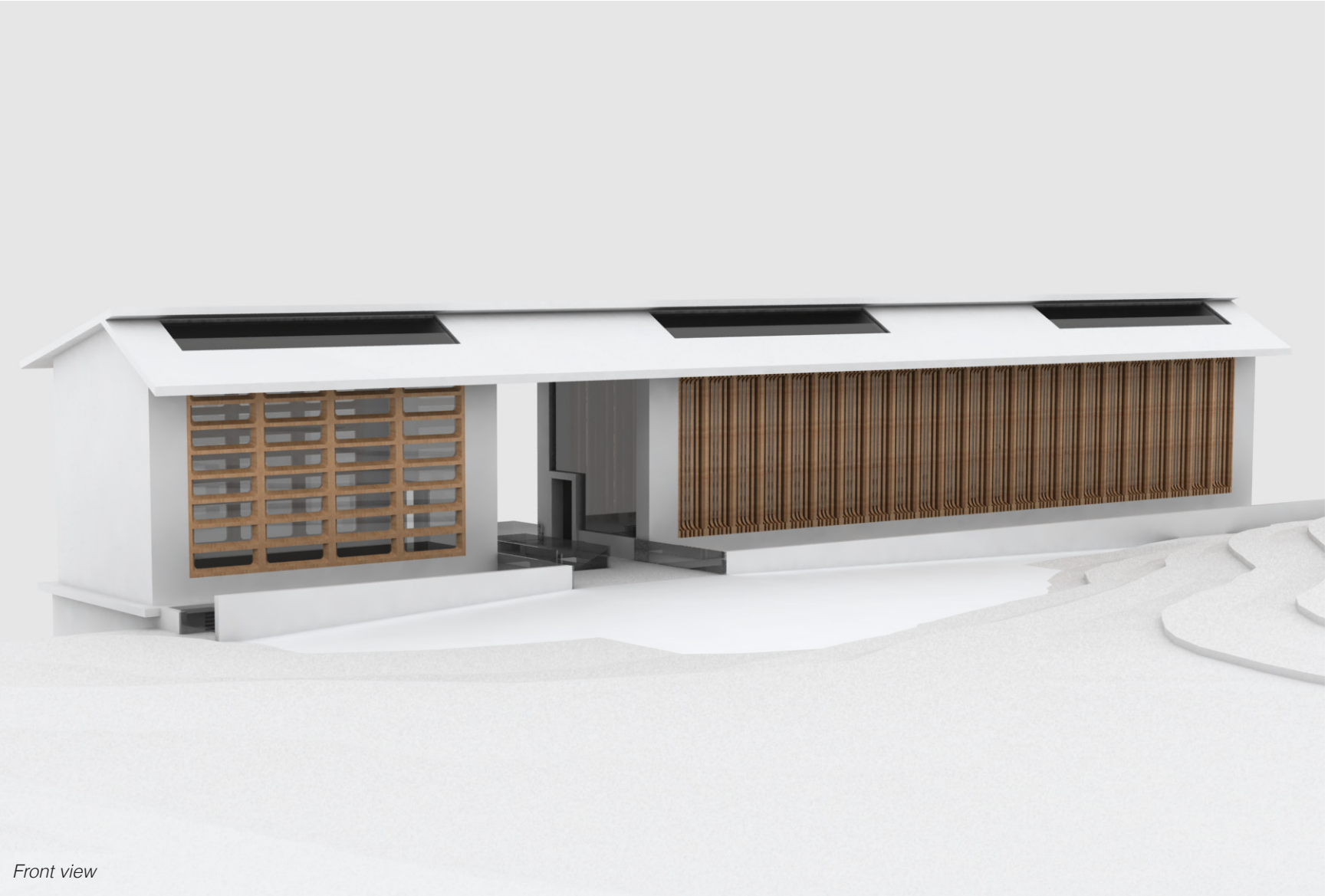
Key Section, looking South 1:1000



Key Plan, showing Section cut 1:2000

Top view

Back view



Front view

Side view

Bridge view

Upper Gallery view

Lower Gallery view

Photomontage of design proposal from the town of Caldas de Cuntis looking towards the mountain of Castrolandín.

Photomontage of design proposal from mountain of Castrolandín, overlooking the town of Caldas de Cuntis

Image 3.01 View of hórreo from street.

3.1.2 CONCLUSION

It is very difficult to locate in historical records which society was responsible for the essential typology of the hórreo as we recognize it today. My theory is that this strong linkage with the grain which is rooted deep down in the collective unconscious of the culture of Galicia, existed long before Christianity entered the Iberian Peninsula. In this sense, the hórreo continues to be today what it was originally intended to be: the temple of grain where the goddess resides. Its typology represents the adoration of Mother Nature in its most primitive form. The hórreo is the embodiment of the goddess of the grain, crops and Mother Earth, which has taken many names throughout the centuries, including Demeter and Ceres, the Greek and Roman goddesses respectively.

When Christianity arrives in Galicia, it takes over the importance of the harvest and Christianizes the importance of grain, translating all rituals and festivals into Christian symbols. Although names have changed, the essence of the hórreo remains unchanged. As even the smallest towns in Galicia enter modern times, all past beliefs and identities are synchronically alive through rituals.

Because of all the personal ties I have with Galicia, it is very difficult for me to capture in words everything that this thesis means to me, from the start of the research up until now, when I write this conclusion.

I believe sometimes the author's most difficult task is to be able to close a topic. While I write these lines, I start to think that this research is not really finished, but it is the beginning of a strong interest that will endure throughout my entire life.

The first time I saw an hórreo, during my first trip to Galicia, I knew that this small construction was going to be important to me. I remember I immediately asked my grandfather's cousin, whom I was visiting, what those small buildings were. My first impulse was to go into one of them. Unfortunately during my first visit to Galicia I couldn't enter into any of the hórreos, and this is why I specifically planned a second trip there. People in Galicia are very unique. They may appear distant at first but once they open the doors of their house to you they are some of the warmest people I have ever met. Even if they have very little, they will share that with you.

The inside of the hórreo feels comfortably gloomy. Light infiltrates the body through small apertures designed for ventilation, creating a space that from the start reminded me of the inside of a museum. Being inside the hórreo also made me feel protected and sheltered, as if I was inside a familiar dwelling. The merging of a habitable space with an exhibition space I believe is what summarizes the essence of the hórreo. To a certain extent, an exhibition space loses its life when it is not being used, while a habitable space, like for instance a hostel, maintains an uninterrupted flow of dwellers. These two ideas are the key to the thesis design programme. The combination of an exhibition space with a living space enabled the project to have an uninterrupted life, not exclusive to museum visiting hours. At the same time, the museum becomes another attraction to the people staying at the hostel.

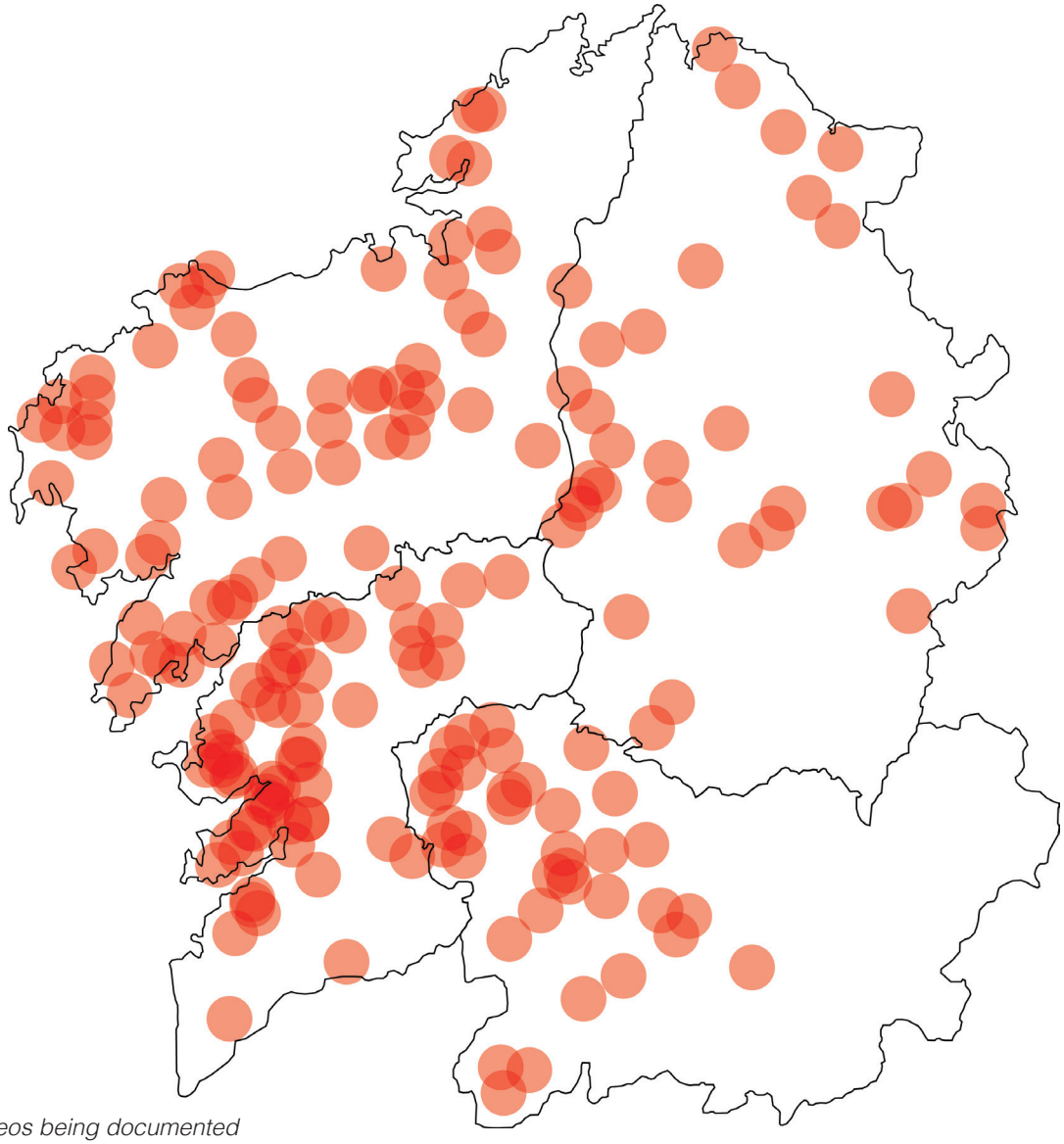
Distilling the essence of the hórreo type and applying it to a new programme has enabled me to create a new hybrid that is both modern and deeply rooted in the past. I believe in the richness that results from adapting something that already existed, giving it a new use, especially when it is a type that is still being used today. Over 90% of hórreos in Galicia are in use today, and the ones that are not used for storage are sometimes used for exhibition.

The research of this thesis has been for me a journey of personal discovery that I believe will continue beyond this work.

INVENTORY

EVIDENCE OF
DIVERSITY, PERSISTENCE, & CONSISTENCY

A CORUÑA



Map displaying extent of hórreos being documented

Araño

BASE LENGTH: 37.05 m
STRUCTURE LENGTH: 36.50 m
BASE WIDTH: 2.40 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.90 m
HEIGHT: 1.90 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Noia” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo has a closed masonry base. The interior floor of its base is made of dirt. It has three small windows on its South facade, and one on its West facade. It has only one access door to the interior.

The anti-mice stone is one single surface surrounding the entire structure. It overhangs the base of the hórreo 25cm, and the structure of the hórreo 50cm.

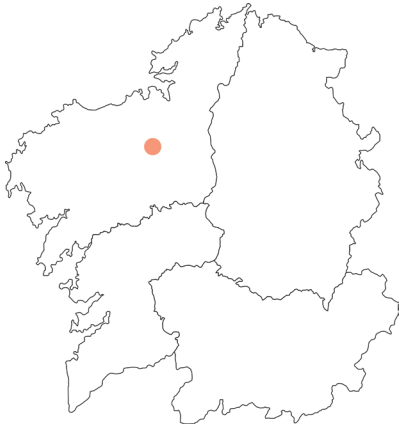
The granary is made of ashlar stone with horizontal apertures.

The cornice is made of flat tiles.

The gable roof has curved roof tiles.

Measuring the base, this is the longest hórreo in Spain, but measuring its structure, this is the second longest hórreo by 10cm, after the one in Lira.

Arca 1



PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained and recently painted

“Labacolla” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

The base of these two hórreos are made of masonry walls, open at the front facade. The space underneath them is used as storage of farming equipment and tools, as well as occasionally being used to grow chickens.

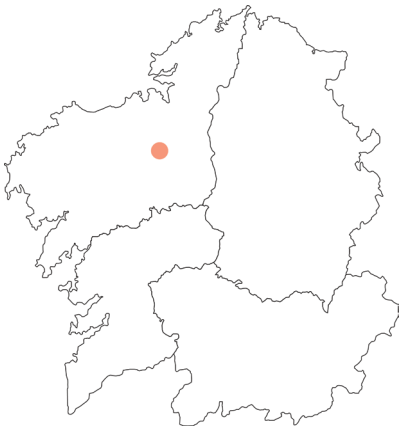
The anti-mice stone is one single surface surrounding the entire structure. The columns of the hórreos are all made of stone. The spans between the columns are made of vertical wood pieces reinforced with horizontal wood pieces.

The only door is located on the main facade, which contains a balcony, originally built in wood, and now rebuilt in brick.
One of the hórreos has a gable roof, the other one has a pyramidal hipped roof, both have curved roof tiles.

Masonry stairs are located on one of the side elevations, with access to the balconies.

It is interesting to note the lack of adornments and overhanging gables.

Arca 2



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 6.25 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 3.78 m
HEIGHT: 2.00 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Very well maintained and in use today.

"Labacolla" style

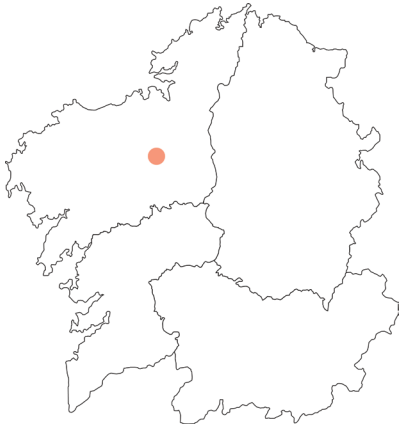
Mixed construction, stone and wood.

Although this style of hórreo is usually built on top of structural walls, this is the only known case where it is built on top of legs. It has eight thick, square, and short (75 cm) legs with octagonal corners, with three of the being located at the front and back facades, although the middle one located under the main door is different in size.

The anti-mice stones are square, individual, and bevelled on their exterior side. The long and thin stone lintels support the weight of the granary. Over them and above the anti-mice stones, are the columns that support the structure. Between these, the spans are filled with vertical wood pieces, reinforced with horizontal pieces on the exterior. It has a combination of a gable and a hipped roof at either end, and flat roof tile. In one of the short elevations a door is located. Small masonry stairs give access to the door.

The owner thinks that the stone used to build the structure was brought from Noia, over one hundred years ago.

Arca 3



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 12.50 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH:4.80 m
HEIGHT: 2.50 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

"O Pino" style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This style of granary is usually not very long, this one in particular is one of the longest ones.

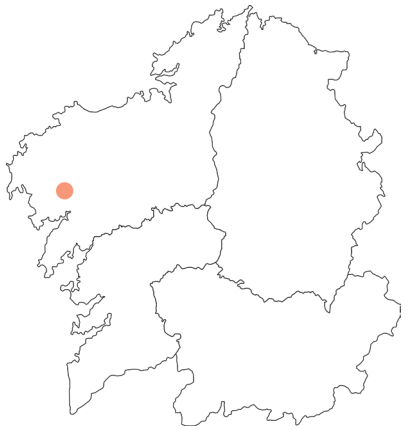
A second granary is located at the bottom of the structure, made of masonry walls. A big door allows for entrance to this second granary which serves as storage for farm tools. On one of the side elevations, comfortable stairs are located, giving access to the top granary.

On the front facade, there is a balcony framed by two thick masonry columns, and containing a door in the centre.

Because of the great width of this granary, it is divided into three parts: a central corridor, and two side corridors, where the corn is stored. At the end of the main corridor there is another door. Masonry walls create the spans.

The back facade is just like the front one, but without a balcony. The structure has a gable roof, with curved roof tiles. It has no decorations.

Banzas



LENGTH: 3.80 m and 8.00 m
WIDTH: 1.60 m x 6.65 m
HEIGHT: 1.65 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Finisterre” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo deserves a long time to be appreciated.

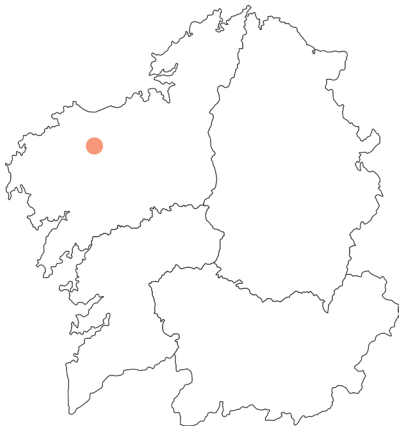
It is the only known sample of an “L” shaped hórreo in the “Finisterre” style. It is the only hórreo with three end facades.

It is elevated on fifteen rounded square legs, and above them individual circular anti-mice stones.

There is only one door located on one of the side facades.

A big rustic stone located at the intersection of the two bodies serves as access stairs.

Bembibre



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 8.80 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 3.15 m
HEIGHT: 3.30 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

"Noia" style

Stone construction.

This hórreo rests on five wide supports. The anti-mice stone is one single surface surrounding the entire structure. It has wbeveled edges, except in front of the door.

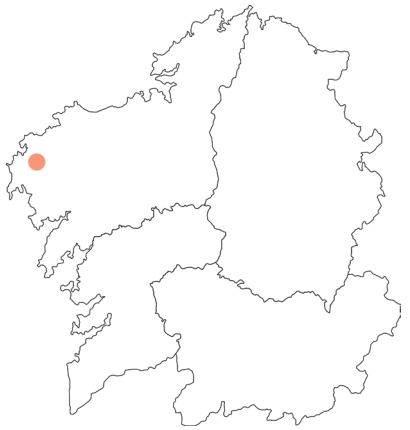
On the front facade, there is a door, encased in stone. On the back facade, there is a very small window, also encased in stone.

All facades are made of ashlar masonry with horizontal apertures.

The cornice surrounds the entire hórreo, separating the facade panels from the gable ends, the latter displaying the same horizontal apertures.

The overhanging gables are flat and straight.

Berdeogas



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 20.34 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.83 m
HEIGHT: 2.40 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Finisterre” style

Stone construction.

It is interesting to note the peculiar square-shaped legs supporting this hórreo. All legs have slightly different shape and size. On the facade where the door is located there are fifteen legs, and on the opposite side, sixteen. The anti-mice stones are circular and somewhat bevelled.

The only door for this hórreo is located in the middle of one of the long facades. This facade originally faced towards the drying field, nonexisting today.

The gable ends are made of two rectangular pieces.

The overhanging gables are rectangular and flat.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

It is interesting to visit this hórreo, as well as the nearby church and surroundings.

Betanzos

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 2.30 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.05 m
HORREO HEIGHT: 1.95 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Mariñan” style

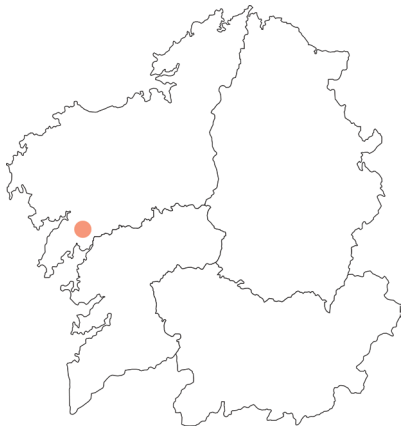
Stone construction.

The structure of this granary is made of four beams joined together at the corners, which rest on top of rectangular bevelled-edge anti-mice stones that are supported by very tall and thick walls. Usually these hórreos are much smaller.

Its facades are made of vertical wooden pieces reinforced with one horizontal piece at the centre. The only way to enter this granary is through a single door on one of the side elevations.

The gable roof has overhangs to protect the facades, made of wood, from the rain. It has curved roof tiles.

Bexo



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 8.40 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.40 m
HEIGHT: 2.36 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Accepetable.

“Rianxo” style

Stone and wood construction.

This hórreo has some of Noia and some of Pontevedra style.
It rests above five ornamented supports. The anti-mice stone, with bevelled edges, is one single surface surrounding the entire structure. This style of hórreo characterizes for having the corner modules of the long facades made of stone, while the rest of the facade is made of wood. The short facades are completely made of stone with horizontal openings.

The gables are one big piece of stone.

The overhanging gables are rectangular, and above them there is a cross and an ornament.

The wooden areas of the facade are made of vertical pieces with vertical apertures for ventilation.

It has a gamble roof with curved roof tile.

Cabo de Cruz

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 13.80 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.35 m
HEIGHT: 1.93 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Noia” and “Morrazo” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is unique because it has elements of two different styles: the two long exterior facades are “Noia” style, while the interior and the two short facades are “Morrazo” style.

It rests on top of seven pairs of legs of different lengths. The legs facing the garden area are very long, while the legs on the opposite facade are short because they stop on the paved surface. The anti-mice stones are individual, circular and have bevelled edges.

The bottom lintels are thick and long. The granary has vertical apertures on one of the long facades and horizontal apertures on the opposite facade.

A set of stone stairs allows access to the structure.

Campo

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 14.40 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.30 m
HEIGHT: 1.90 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

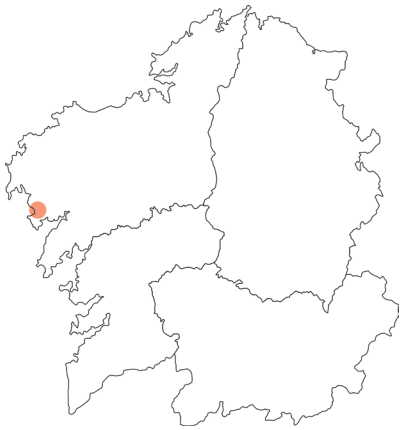
This hórreo rests on a solid masonry base. The anti-mice stone, with bevelled edges, is one single surface surrounding the entire structure. Six stone columns divide its seven facade modules. The modules are clad with vertical wood pieces without any horizontal reinforcing.

The short facades have doors encased in wood. The gables are made of single stone pieces.

It has a cross and an ornament. It has a gable roof with curved roof tiles.

Very close to this hórreo there is a “carballeira” (English Oak forest - main representative of indigenous vegetation in Galicia), declared cultural heritage and very worth the visit.

Carnota



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 34.75 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.85 m
HEIGHT: 2.00 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

"Noia" style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is built over twenty-two pairs of legs (forty-four in total), square shaped and with octagonal corners, increasing in size at the ends to allow for better support.

The anti-mice stones are individual, circular, and bevelled on the exterior side.

Above them rest the lintels, long and thick, on which the ashlar masonry granary is supported. The walls have horizontal openings, common to this style.

The gables are made of three pieces with a circular hole in the centre.

It has no built stairs to access any of its three doors.

This is the most famous hórreo in all of Galicia because of its architectural perfection and attention to detail.

Its construction started in 1768 and it was enlarged in 1783.

Casa Ante

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 19.20 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.71 m
HEIGHT: 3.00 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Noia” style

Stone construction.

This tall and long hórreo is built on ten square-shaped pairs of legs. The anti-mice stones are circular and individual.

The long and thick lintels support the weight of the body of the granary. It has horizontal apertures to allow for ventilation.

There is only one access door to the hórreo.

The gables are made of single stones, with an ornament in the centre.

The overhanging gables are flat, rectangular, and somewhat bevelled.
It has a cross and an ornament.
It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

it was built in 1812

Castañeda

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 21.50 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.15 m
HEIGHT: 1.80 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

"Arzua" style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo has a closed masonry base on which there are nine supports with a separation of 2.45 m between them.

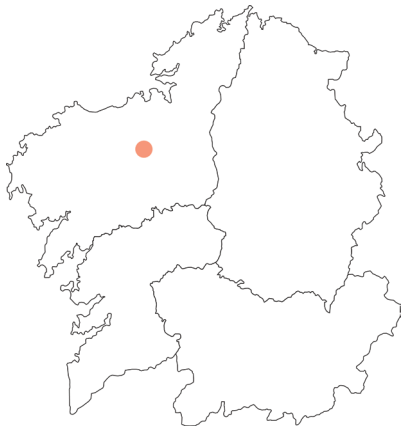
The anti-mice stones are rectangular (1.75 m x 0.95 m) and not very thick.

The lintels are made of wooden beams, over which there are stone columns that make the structure of the granary.

The span between the columns is clad with vertical wooden pieces spaced some distance apart for better ventilation of the structure. Horizontal wooden pieces reinforce the spans.

The roof overhangs on the short facade where the door is located, to protect the entrance from the rain.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.



Castrofeito

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 14.00 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 5.50 m
HEIGHT: 2.10 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained,
outside as well as inside.

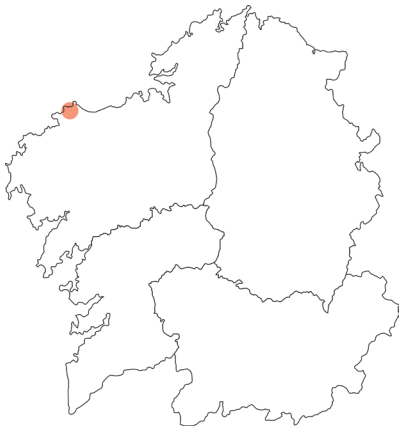
“Labacolla” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

The base of the hórreo is made of four masonry walls. A wide entrance door to the residence divides the base of the hórreo in two parts. The lower area houses the bodega (cellar), and above it is the granary, made from chestnut wood. It was built in 1834 to store wheat and rye. It is built elevated from the floor for better ventilation. Corn or rye is introduced through the door on the floor above, and is extracted from a small window on the lower floor.

The anti-mice stone is one single surface surrounding the entire structure. The body of the granary is made of stone columns, and the spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces with a horizontal wood piece for reinforcement.
The door to the granary is located at the upper corner of one of the long facades. Stairs from the drying field give access to the hórreo.
It has a gable roof with curved roof tiles.
Because of its style, it has no overhanging gables or adornments like crosses or ornaments.

Cores 1



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 7.80 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 2.50 m
HEIGHT: 6.65 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

"Ponteseco" style

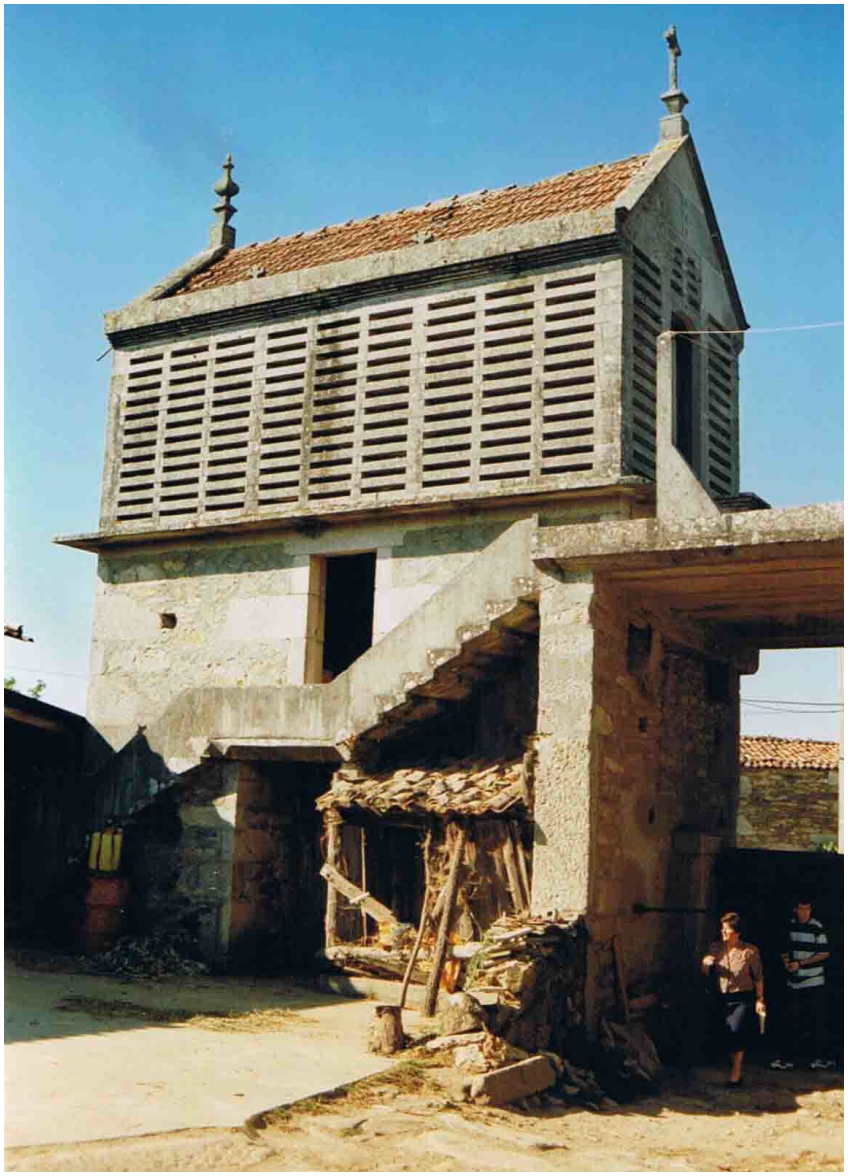
Stone construction.

This hórreo is built above a two-storey masonry structure. The granary is made of fine ashlar masonry. The cornice is made of stone.

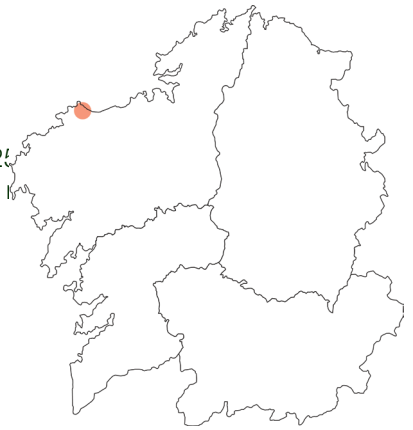
On the back facade we can see a door on the ground floor, stairs that lead up to the second floor where a second door is located, and continue on to a roof top terrace. Accessing this granary is only possible from this terrace.

The gables are very tall, with horizontal apertures that become smaller towards the top.

The overhanging gables are long, rectangular and flat. A small ornament and a cross adorn the roof.



Cores 2



HORREO 1, 2
STRUCTURE LENGTH: 24.15 m, 13.25
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.67 m, 1.66 m
HEIGHT: 2.60 m, 2.50 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Almost certainly the two best preserved hórreos in all of Galicia.

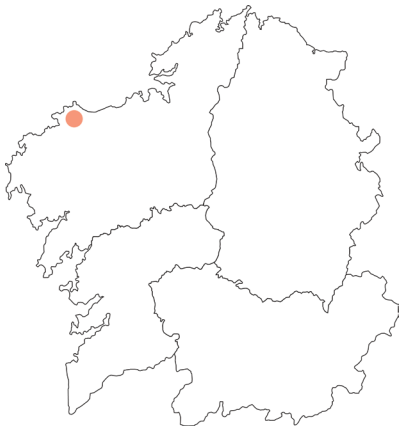
“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

These two structures are impressive examples of hórreos. A Beautiful drying field, completely made of stone, divides the two. The main difference between them is that one is considerably longer than the other. The longest one of the two (to the right upon entering) is the longest recorded hórreo of the “Pontevedra” style.
They are elevated on supports, (seven the shorter one and eleven the longer one) The anti-mice stone is one single surface surrounding the entire structure and bevelled at the top. Neither one of them has lintels. The span between the stone columns is clad with vertical wood pieces, and horizontal wood pieces for reinforcement.
One of the short facades is made of stone and on the other one there is one of the doors of the hórreo. Above the flat and straight overhanging gables there is a cross and an ornament. Both have gable roofs with curved roof tile.

As a curiosity, below one of the spans between the columns of the longer hórreo, there is a beautiful little house many children of the area enjoy to play in.

Cores 3



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 15.15 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 3.68 m
HEIGHT: 8.50 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

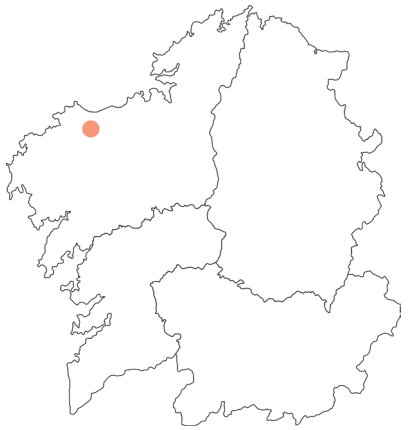
“Ponteceso” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is known as ‘the cathedral’. The ground floor is closed with stone and it has a small window. The second floor has a balcony, which can be accessed through a wide door. The granary is on the third floor. It is made of fine ashlar masonry with horizontal apertures. It has a door above the anti-mice stone, and two big holes above the door, one bigger than the other. The gable is very tall (about 1.5 to 2 meters), closed, and with a star carved in it.

Towards one of the side elevations, the hórreo becomes shorter, the ground floor roof becomes a terrace, and through it access to the hórreo is possible.

Coristanco



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 10.00 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.40 m
HEIGHT: 1.76 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Coristanco” style

Stone construction.

The circular masonry legs of this hórreo are built above a masonry wall. The legs’ diameter decreases towards the anti-mice stones, which are individual, circular, and bevelled all around.

The lower lintels are made of large and thin masonry pieces, and above them, there are similar pieces which already are part of the granary.

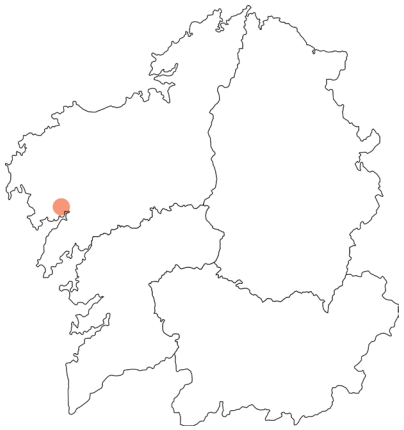
The short facade has a very wide carved lintel with small darker pieces making the shape of a cross with its base.

The gable is made of one single piece of solid masonry.

The overhanging gables are two smooth flat pieces, and above them a cross and an ornament.

It has a gable roof with curved stone tile.

Cruceiro de Roo



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 10.70 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.55 m
HEIGHT: 2.45 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
It is well preserved and
still in use today.

“Pontevedra” and “Rianxo” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

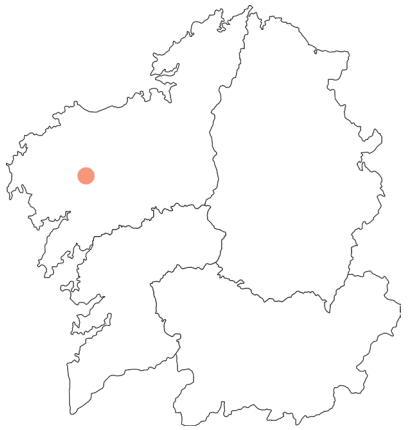
This hórreo has thirteen square legs with octagonal corners. Above them there are nine anti-mice stones bevelled on their exterior, and two rectangular anti-mice stones located in front of each of the two granary doors.

One of the short facades is made of stone and closed with a single-piece gable. The other one has two columns, a stone gable, and a wide door.

The long elevations of this hórreo are different. The side where the rain falls more strongly, has two more stone pieces located above the lintel, leaving small horizontal apertures between them to allow for air flow.

The span between the stone columns is clad with vertical wood pieces with a horizontal piece for reinforcement.

The overhanging gables are made of two flat straight pieces of stone, and above them there is a cross.
It has a gable roof with curved roof tiles.



Cruces

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 8.55 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.55 m
HEIGHT: 2.75 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained, except for some concrete refinishes around the legs where the original stone has deteriorated.

Stone construction.

This hórreo is located above the entrance walls of a property.

It has six meticulously carved pairs of legs. Above them, the anti-mice stones are circular, bevelled with undulations which are hard to appreciate in the photograph.

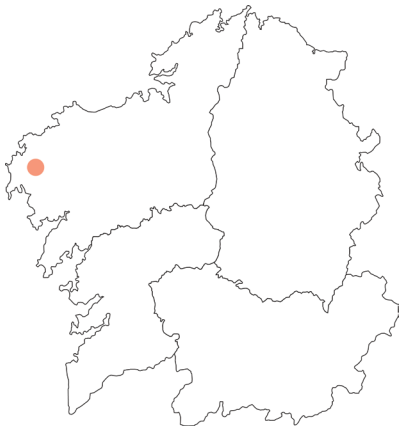
The gables of the short facades are made of one single piece, in one of them we can see the initials “ER” carved. in the other, also decorated, there is a rose carving in the centre with the date of construction: 1903.

The upper lintels make the cornice that extends around the gable of the short elevations.

The roof is made of stone tiles. It has no overhanging gables.

Three ornaments, a bigger one in the centre, adorn the two sides of this hórreo.

Dumbría



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 16.45 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.70 m
HEIGHT: 2.35 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Finisterre” style

Stone construction.

This rustic hórreo (like all the ones of this style), rises above eleven pairs of legs in the shape of truncated cones. Above them there are individual anti-mice stones, circular and bevelled at the top.

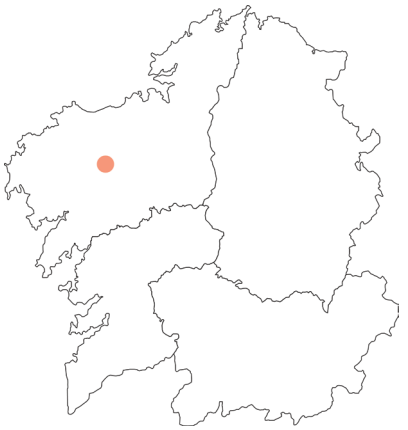
The lower lintel is made of irregular pieces, this is why the legs are spaced at different distances.

The gable is made of a single triangular stone. The overhanging gables are rectangular and flat.

It has a gable roof, with curved roof tile.

Two crosses adorn this hórreo.

Guimarans



PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained and in use today.

“Interior” style

Wood construction.

This hórreo is built on six shear walls (most of them made of masonry)

It has six rectangular anti-mice stones, bevelled on the exterior sides

Wood lintels support the weight of the tall granary. It has twelve thin columns, and it is clad with vertical flat wood pieces between the columns. The spans are reinforced by two horizontal wood pieces for rigidity.

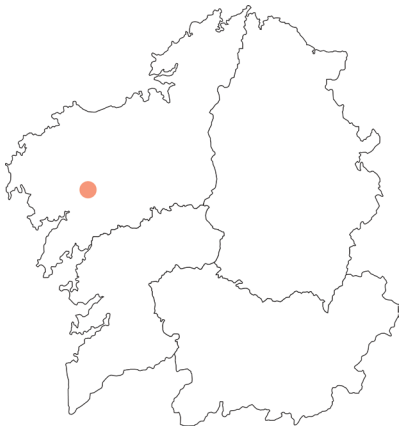
The granary has two doors, one in the middle of one of the long elevations, and the other one in one of the short elevations.

The gable is a single closed wood piece.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

It has no overhanging gables, but it does have a wooden cross and an ornament.

Iria Flavia



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 9.60 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.40 m
HEIGHT: 2.50 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained as we can appreciate in this picture.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is elevated above five beautiful shear walls.

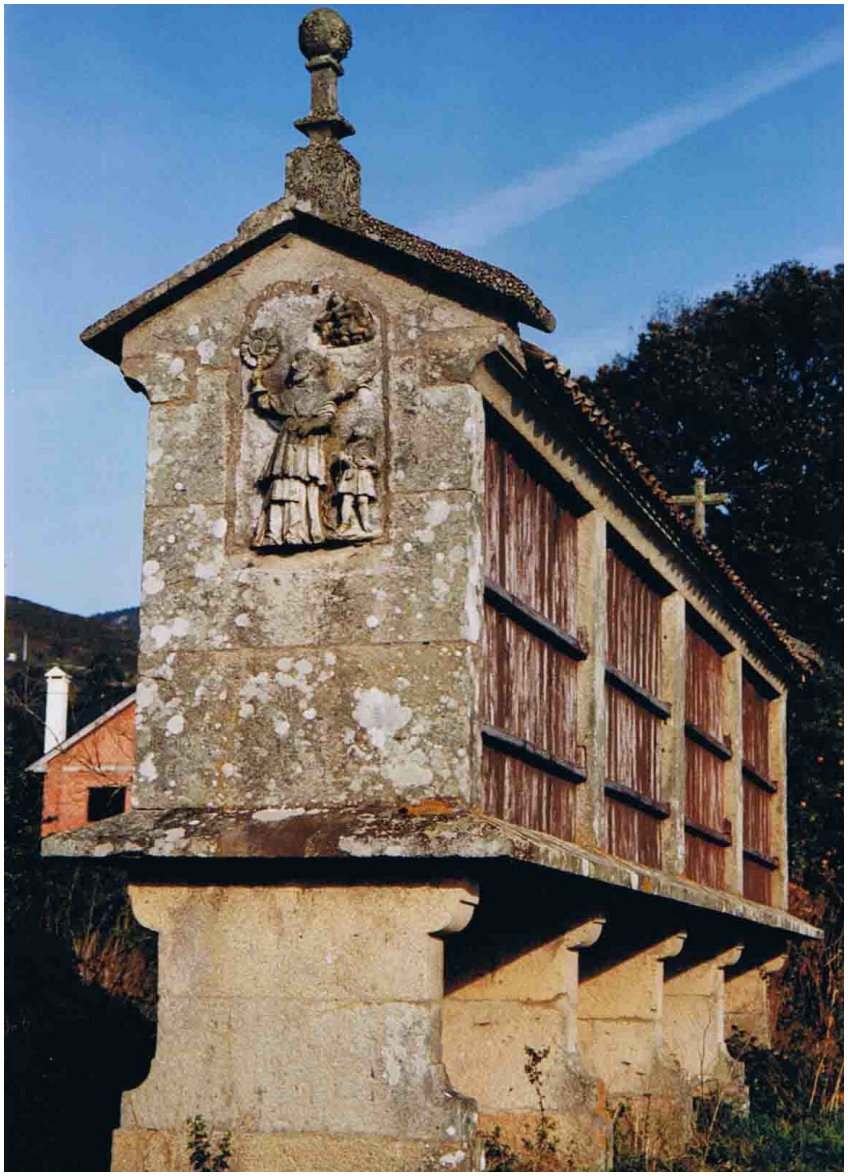
The anti-mice stone is one single surface, bevelled at the top, and surrounding the entire structure.

It has no lower lintels. The spans between the stone columns are clad with vertical wood pieces, with two horizontal wood pieces for reinforcement. The upper stone lintels extend out, making the cornice that supports the weight of the roof.

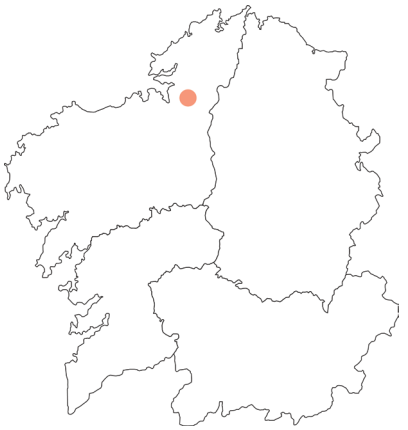
It has a gable roof with curved roof tiles.

In one of the short elevations there is an access door. The other short elevation, completely made of stone, has an image of Saint Raymond Nonnatus (patron saint of childbirth, midwives, children, and pregnancy) sculpted. This is the only time the image of this saint is sculpted in an hórreo. In this case, the hórreo is treated as a container or womb.

The overhanging gables are rectangular and flat. Above them a cross and an ornament adorn the structure.



Irixoa



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 7.40 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.18 m
HEIGHT: 2.10 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, wood and stone.

The anti-mice stone is one single surface, bevelled at the top, and surrounding the entire structure.

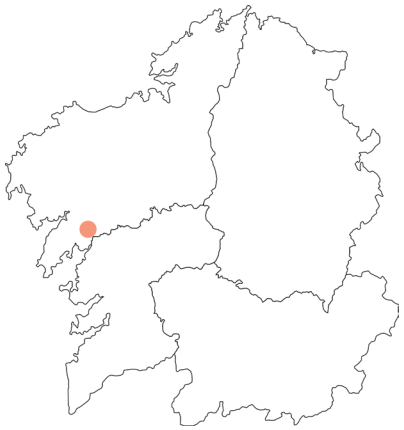
The short elevation is made of two thin stone columns. The gable is a single stone piece, making the curved shape of the door. The wood door is decorated.

Its long elevation has thin stone columns with spans clad in wood.

The upper lintels are made of stone, making the cornice, and supporting the weight of the roof.

It has a gable roof with slate roof tiles.

Isorna



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 24.50 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.72 m
HEIGHT: 2.40 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Noia” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is of the same style as the ones in Araño, Lira and Carnota, yet it is special because, while the other ones are built on top of walls or legs, this one is built on top of shear walls.

Twelve shear walls elevate this hórreo.

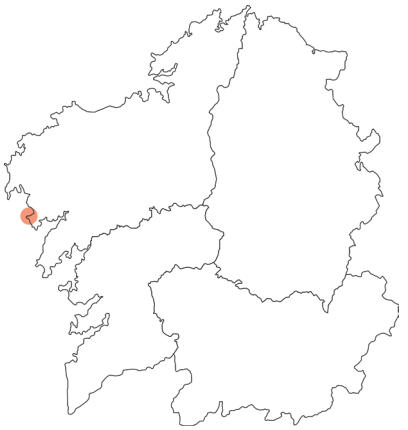
The granary is made of ashlar masonry with horizontal apertures.

It has two doors on one of the long facades facing the adjacent building. Within one of these walls, there is a smaller opening designed to allow cats to enter and exit freely, in the rare occasion that a mouse was inside.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. The gable is a single closed piece.

The overhanging gables are rectangular and detailed. Above them there are two crosses and four ornaments.

Lira



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 36.60 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.60 m
HEIGHT: 2.05 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Noia” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo has twenty-two pairs of legs (forty-four legs in total). These legs are square with octagonal edges, and they become wider towards the ends to allow for better support.

The anti-mice stones are individual, circular and bevelled at the exterior edges.

The lintels are long and thick, resting on the anti-mice stones.
The granary is made of ashlar with horizontal apertures through which air penetrates. The gable is made of a single piece, and in its centre it has a circular opening. The overhanging gables re beautifully crafted. Above them an ornament at each end, and at the highest point a beautiful cross in one end and another ornament, shaped like a bowl, in the other end. It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

It has three doors on the long facade overlooking the adjacent building.

Because of its length, it is considered the longest hórreo in Galicia.

Mallos

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained and in use today.

“Labacolla” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is elevated above a rectangular masonry base structure that also serves as storage and cellar.

The anti-mice stone is one single surface, bevelled on its exterior, and surrounding the entire structure.

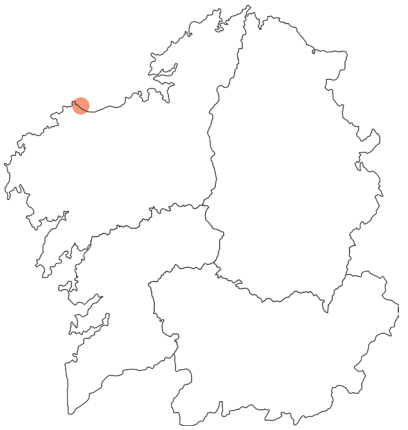
The hórreo above is built with stone columns creating spans that are clad with vertical wood pieces, and reinforced with two horizontal belts also made with wood.

It has no gables or other panels on the short facade.

It has a hipped roof with curved roof tile.

Two peculiar crosses adorn the highest point of the roof.

Malpica



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 7.40 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
These two hórreos are well maintained and currently in use.

“Coristanco” style

Stone construction.

The base of both hórreos is made of masonry, now covered with a layer of cement.

The anti-mice stone is one single surface surrounding the entire structure.

The granary is made with big stonemasonry pieces in the short elevations, and a combination of smaller flat pieces and openings in the long elevations.

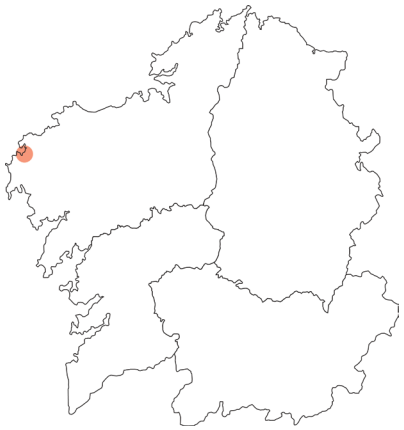
The upper lintel is made of granite. The cornice is also made of granite, and it supports the weight of the roof.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

The overhanging gables are rectangular and above them there is a cross and an ornament.

These two pictures, even though they look similar, are of the two different hórreos, located in the same square and having almost the same dimensions.

Monpeguite



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 8.05 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.25 m
HEIGHT: 1.60 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained due mainly to being built of stone. Still in use today.

"Noia" style

Stone construction.

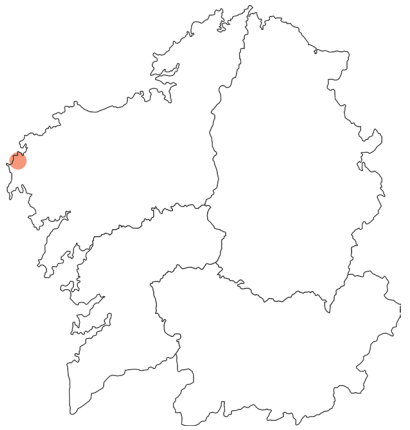
This hórreo is special because it is not common to find a "Noia" style hórreo having shear walls instead of legs.

The granary is built over a masonry wall, and comfortable masonry stairs give access to it.

It has seven shear walls supporting the structure.

The anti-mice stone is one single surface surrounding the entire structure. It is bevelled all around, except beneath the door, to allow for easier access to the granary. The body of the granary, also made of stone, has small horizontal openings for ventilation. There is only one entrance door, on the long elevation overlooking the adjacent house. The gables are made of a single stone and solid.
The overhanging gables are made of two straight flat pieces and above them there is a cross and an ornament.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.



Orujo

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 6.80 m
and 2.20 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.75 m
HEIGHT: 2.50 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Moderately well maintained.

“Finisterre” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is “L” shaped.

It has circular feet in the shape of truncated cones.

The anti-mice stones are circular, and bevelled on the top.

The lower lintels are not very long, and support the weight of the granary.

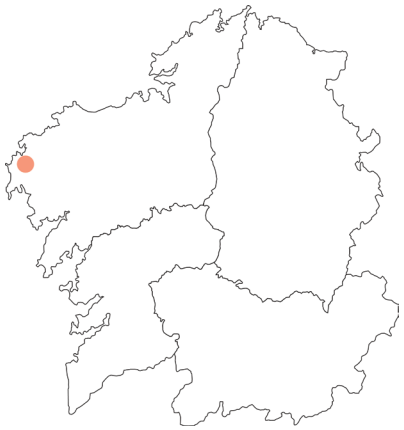
The upper lintels (or flat stone cornice) surrounds the entire structure.

The overhanging gables are made from four rectangular pieces.

It has a cross at the highest point of one of the short elevations.

It has a single door for access.

Ozón



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 27.20 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.91 m
HEIGHT: 1.70 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

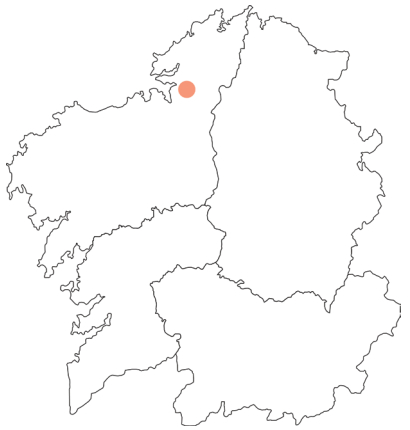
"Noia" style

Stone construction.

This gorgeous hórreo is located in a beautiful valley.
It is elevated over forty-four short square legs with octagonal corners.
The anti-mice stones are circular, and bevelled on the exterior sides. The lintels are not very thick, and support the weight of the ashlar that makes the structure of this hórreo.
The gables are made of two big solid pieces. The overhanging gables are flat, long and each one of them has an ornament at its highest point. It is interesting to note about this hórreo and some other examples that even though they are owned by the church, they have no crosses.
It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

The only access door to this long hórreo is located in the middle of the long elevation that overlooks the parish house. In the past, the long elevation opposite to the door had three openings through which corn would have been taken out throughout the year. As the picture shows, they are closed today. This explains why an hórreo this big only has one door.

Pazo Da Cruz



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 8.70 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.25 m
HEIGHT: 2.50 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

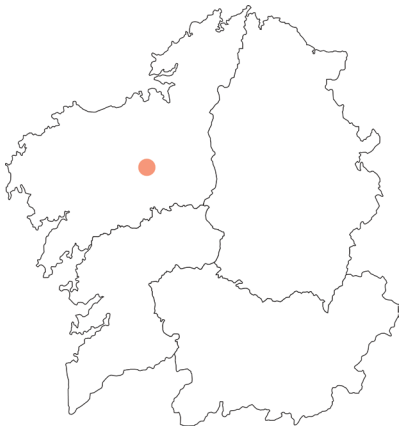
“Beehive” style

Mixed construction, wood and stone.

The lower floor of this granary is completely solid except at the centre of one of the long elevations where there are stone openings to two beehives, and on the opposite side, two small doors from which honey can be extracted.

The anti-mice stone is one single surface, bevelled at the top, and surrounding the entire structure. The lintels are made of masonry.
The structure above is made of stone columns, the same size as the stone structure of the short elevations. The spans between these columns are clad with very thin vertical pieces of wood, spaced apart to allow for ventilation. These pieces are reinforced at the exterior ends and at the interior half points with horizontal bands.
The door is made with the same finishes as the rest of the spans, and it is located on the same elevation as the doors to extract honey.
The overhanging gables are rectangular and short.
It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Pazo De Andeade



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 11.70 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 6.20 m
HEIGHT: 1.80 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Moderately maintained.

"O Pino" style

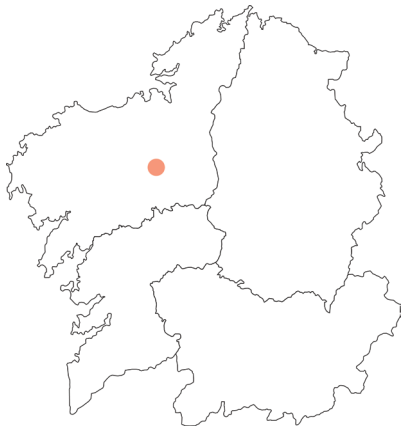
Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built over a storage room. Exterior stairs give access to the second storey. The anti-mice stone is one single very thing surface surrounding the entire structure. The structure of the hórreo is made of granite columns and the spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces, reinforced with one horizontal and one vertical wood band.

A single roof allows access to the hórreo, and there is a small opening from the granary to the storage roof from which corn was extracted.

It has a hipped roof, with curved Galician roof tile. This is why it is except from gables and overhanging gables.

Pazo De Riva



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 13.50 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.30 m
HEIGHT: 1.75 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Valdiño” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

A tall storage room made of masonry makes the base and levels this peculiar hórreo. The anti-mice stone is one single surface, made of tiles, and surrounding the entire structure.

The hórreo is fantastic, made of stone tiles, placed horizontally and separated by plaster infills for ventilation.

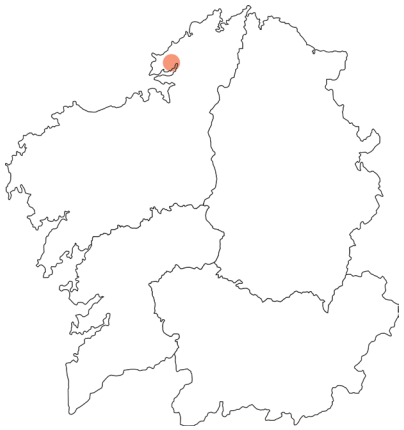
Two doors give access to the granary.

It has a hipped roof (this is why it has no gables) with tiles and reinforced with curved tile.

It has no adornments.

Of special interest are the woven facades.

Pazo Do Monte



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 31.75 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.45 m
HEIGHT: 1.75 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

"Cabanas" style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

Even though today this hórreo is 28.45 m long, it is believed originally it was 31.75 m long. Its length has been reduced to allow construction of a highway. Because of its structure, I believe that its length has decreased by one module.
The hórreo is built on top of a solid storage room made of masonry. The anti-mice stone is one single surface, made of ashlar masonry, bevelled all around, and surrounding the entire structure.
The structure for the short elevations is made with two stone columns, and the span between the columns is clad with vertical wood pieces spaced apart for better ventilation. The rest of the columns making the hórreo are made of ashlar masonry and have the same thickness as the end columns. This hórreo used to have three doors, but today it only has one, located at the centre.

The spans between the columns are all the same width. The other two doors were located in the end modules of the structure, one of which has now disappeared.

It has a hipped roof and curved roof tile. It has no ornaments or other adornments.

Pazo Xiraba

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 23.10 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.30 m
HEIGHT: 2.20 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained. It has been reconstructed after being demolished during hurricane Hortensia.

“Mahia” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of twelve shear walls, resting on top of a masonry wall. The stone base of the granary serves at the same time as anti-mice stone, and it is bevelled all around.

Ten masonry columns with masonry end gables make the structure of this hórreo. The spans between the columns are clad with thin vertical pieces of wood, reinforced with three horizontal wood pieces.

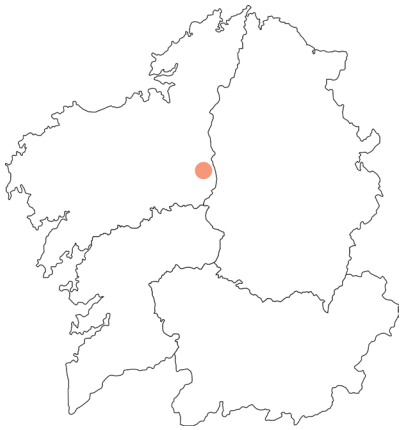
It has a total of four doors, two single doors and a double door, all on the same long elevation, and a fourth door on one of the short elevations.

It has a gable roof with curved Galician tile.

The gables are one single solid piece. End overhanging gables are rectangular and flat. Three ornaments adorn this hórreo.

Beautiful double stairs give access to the granary.

Pedraza



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 10.25 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.00 m
HEIGHT: 2.25 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

"Portomarín" style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This slender hórreo is built on top of a closed storage room made of masonry. The anti-mice stone is one single surface, thin, bevelled all around except in front of the door, and surrounding the entire structure.

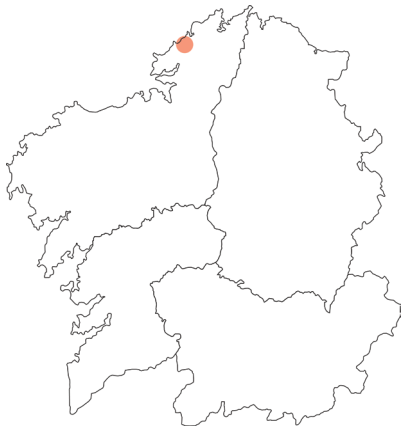
The short facades are both made of stone, and each has three horizontal apertures penetrating all the way to the interior of the hórreo.

The gables are single closed pieces.

The spans between the columns are separated by thin stone columns. They are clad with vertical wood pieces, spaced apart for ventilation. A horizontal wood piece at the halfway point serves as reinforcement. The lintels are made of thin wood. There is only one access door. The overhanging gables are rounded, bevelled at the edges, and not very long.

It has a gable roof with roof slates, and finished off at the top with curved roof tile. It has one cross and one ornament.

Pena



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 12.10 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.25 m
HEIGHT: 2.05 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained,
both the hórreo as well as
adjacent house and church.

“Interior” style

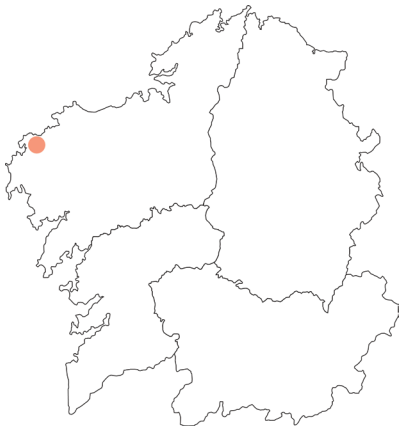
Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of small masonry walls that help level the ground, and six beautiful shear walls. The shear walls are made of a single piece of granite.

The anti-mice stones, rectangular and above the shear walls, are of fine construction and individual, bevelled on their exterior side. The short elevation is made of perfectly assembled granite stones, and below them there is a space or aperture to ventilate the granary. Its gable is made of a single stone, resting on it and overhanging the structure are the upper lintels. The other short elevation is made of a small lower lintel and two small stone columns. Between these two columns there is a door. Its gable is made of wood. The lower lintels that join the anti-mice stones together are made of thick wood. The columns making the structure are made of stone. It has a gable roof without overhanging gables.

This hórreo belongs to a beautiful rural house called Pazo da Pena. It is a very interesting site to visit.

Ponte Do Porto



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 26.00 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.90 m
HEIGHT: 2.20 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

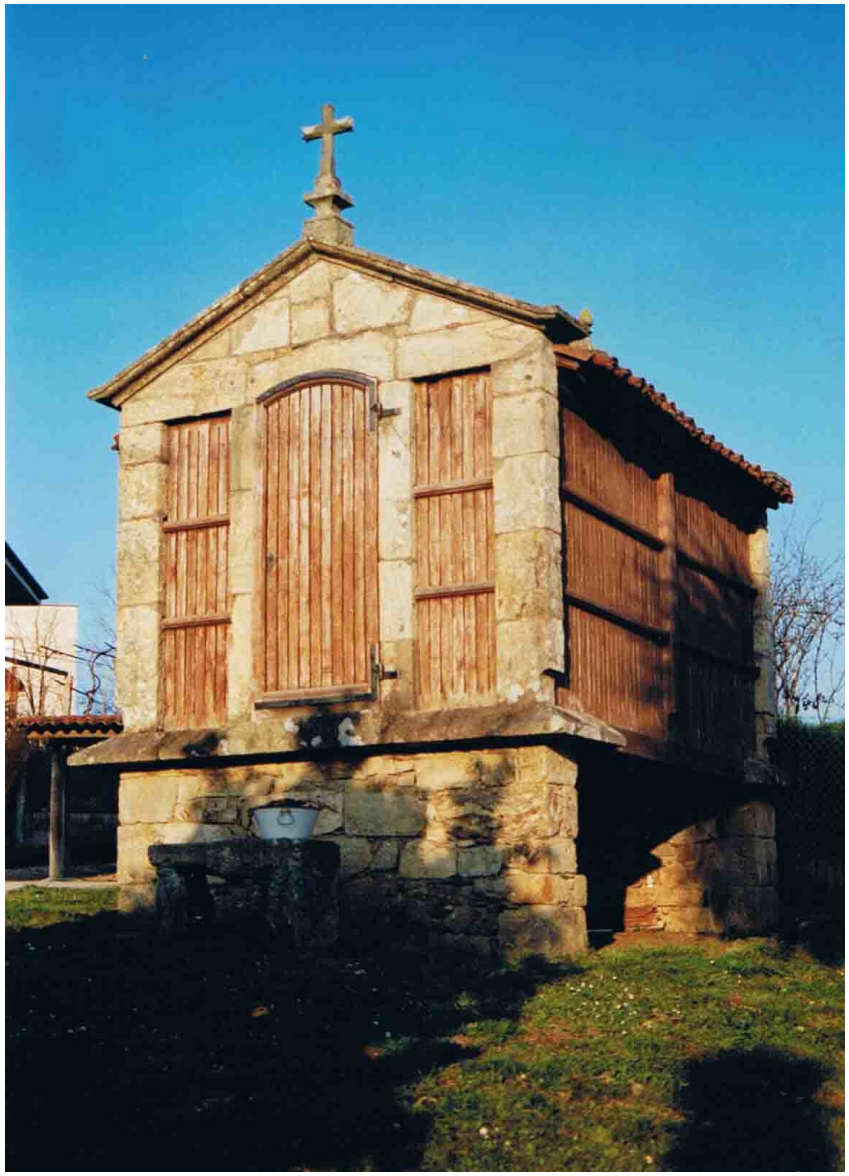
“Finisterre” style

Stone construction.

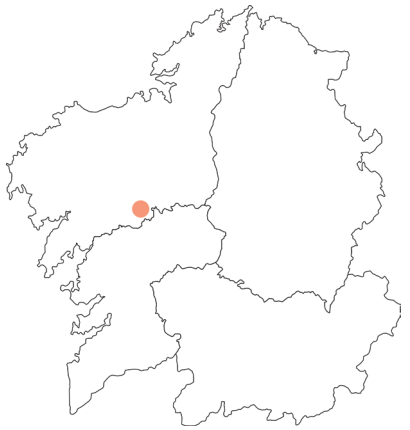
This hórreo is built over a masonry wall. It is the longest hórreo of this style. The granary is elevated on top of nineteen pairs of legs (thrirty-eight legs in total). The anti-mice stones are individual, circular, and somewhat bevelled on their exterior sides. The body of the granary is made of masonry stone and very well built. The two short elevations have no openings, and are also made of stone. The cornice overhangs around the entire upper part of the granary. The gables are made with several stone pieces joined together. The overhanging gables are thick and flat, made from two pieces of stone. Above them each one has one cross resting on a rectangular stone base.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

This is a beautiful, big, rustic hórreo which deserves to be admired.



Ponte Ulla



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 4.15 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 2.85 m
HEIGHT: 1.80 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

The fact that it is so rustic makes this hórreo special.

It is built on top of two masonry stone shear walls. The anti-mice stones are rectangular and bevelled on their exterior sides.

The short elevations are made of stone columns with wood cladding in between them. In the centre of one of them there is a door, rounded at the top. The gable is made of masonry pieces, a rare example, maybe the only one. The overhanging gables are made of two long and flat pieces. It has a cross and an ornament.

The lintels are made of a long and strong wood beam and support the weight of the granary.

The spans between the columns are made of vertical wood pieces with two horizontal wood pieces for reinforcement. There is a wood column in the middle of the spans.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile
The stairs are also used as a bench.

Porto Do Son

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 4.00m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.55 m
HEIGHT: 3.05 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Noia” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is built on top of a well-built masonry wall, topped with masonry pieces. Six rectangular legs with octagonal corners support the weight of the hórreo. The anti-mice stones are circular, and bevelled on their exterior sides.
The structure is made of thick and long lintels, and above them a ashlar masonry with horizontal apertures. The gables are made of single closed stone pieces. On one of them the date of construction is marked: 1893.

It has a gable roof made of long superimposed stone tiles.

This hórreo has no overhanging gables. It has a cross and an ornament each of them with a base.

Porto Outeiro

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 14.15 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 5.80 m
HEIGHT: 2.65 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained, and currently under sc

"Labacolla" style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This large hórreo is built over a closed masonry room that serves as bodega (cellar).

After the original construction, stairs and a balcony (2.30m x 5.80m) were added.

The columns are made of stone. Between each pair of stone columns there is one wood column. The large spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces and a horizontal wood piece for reinforcement.

It has a hipped roof with curved roof tile, although today made of asbestos.

Because of its style, it has no gables, overhanging gables, or any adornment on the exterior, neither cross nor ornament.

Presares

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 13.10 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.25 m
HEIGHT: 2.00 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This style of hórreo is usually elevated on top of legs, but in this case, it is built on top of a closed storage room made of masonry. The anti-mice stone is one single surface, bevelled all around except in front of the door, and surrounding the entire structure. The short elevations are both closed and made of masonry. The gables are made of a single piece of stone. Four granite masonry columns, the same thickness as the short elevations, create the five spans. These spans are clad with vertical wood pieces, painted green. Two wood pieces, painted white and in the shape of a cross reinforce them. It also has one wood column on either side of the masonry columns for added support.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. The overhanging gables are thick and rounded at the corners.

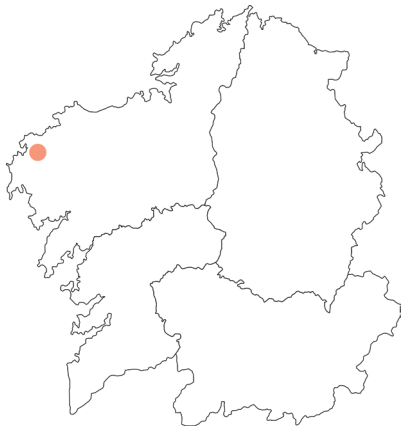
On top of one of the overhanging gables there is a Latin cross and a sun clock, on the other one an ornament.

Quintans

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 8.15 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 4.20 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

"Carballo" style



Stone construction. The granary was taken apart, stone by stone to pour a concrete slab, and then assembled again.

The base of this hórreo is closed, made of masonry, and very tall. This lower part of the hórreo has a door and a window on the side. Previously, the owners used this space as the family's carpentry work room. The anti-mice stone is one single surface surrounding the entire structure.

The granary above is made of masonry with horizontal apertures for ventilation. It is only completely solid in the area below the window. The granary has a single entrance door. The overhanging gables are long and flat. Above one there is a cross, and above the other an ornament.

To the left of the door, at the corner of the granary there is an extremely well preserved sun clock.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Rianxiño

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 24.90 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.53 m
HEIGHT: 2.45 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
This is one of the best maintained hórre

"Noia" style

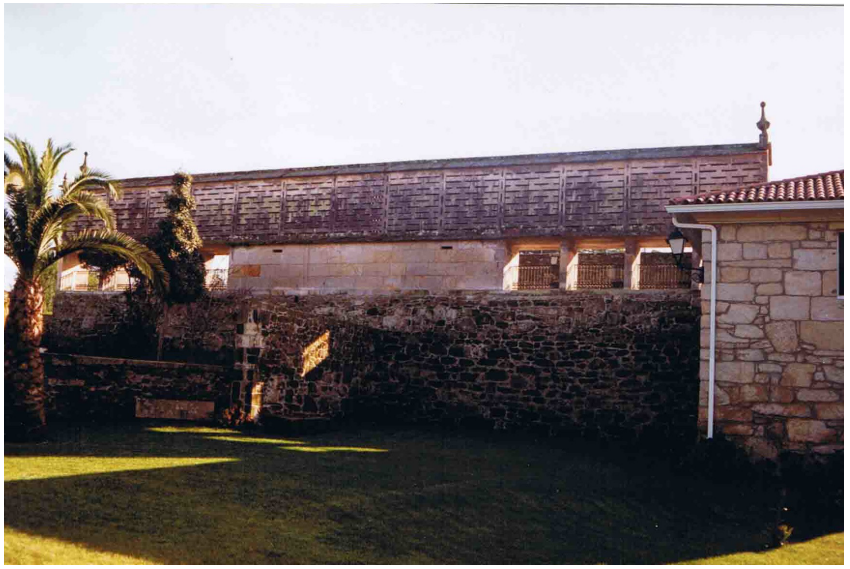
Stone construction.

This hórreo is built on top of a tall wall. The base is made of four shear walls at each end of the structure, and a closed central piece made of fine masonry. Within this central piece there is a small access door on one side, and two small apertures giving ventilation and light to the interior. The anti-mice stone is one single surface, bevelled on its exterior side, and surrounding the entire structure. The body of the granary is completely made of stone. It has vertical apertures where the columns are located, and horizontal apertures everywhere else.

Within the central span between the columns, there is a small but tall access door to enter the granary. This door is perfectly centered within the span, making it a work of art.

The overhanging gables are made of two pieces and elevated at the corners. Over these, six ornaments (three on each end of the structure) adorn the hórreo.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.



Ribada

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 13.72 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.65 m
HEIGHT: 2.82 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Ranxo” style

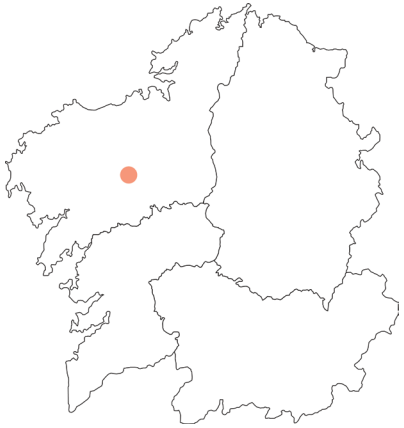
Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of fourteen square legs with octagonal corners. The anti-mice stones are individual, circular, thick, tall and bevelled. Above them stands the granary. The lintels are thick and made of granite. The short elevations have many horizontal apertures. The gable is a single piece made of granite.

The long elevations are different from each other. The elevation which receives the most rain is, on its lower side, made of masonry stone with horizontal apertures, and on its upper side, made of wood. The spans between the stone columns on this side are small, and almost square. The opposite elevation only has one band of stone at the bottom, above the lower lintels, and the rest is made of wood. There are two doors on this side giving access to the granary. The upper lintels on the two long facades are made of stone, and they make the cornice, also rounded. The overhanging gables are rectangular and above them there are two crosses with their bases.

It has a gable roof with flat roof tile.

Ribadulla



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 21.40 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.70 m
HEIGHT: 1.60 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained and currently in use.

"Pontevedra" style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo has ten pairs of square legs (total of twenty legs).

The anti-mice stones are individual, square and bevelled. The legs and anti-mice stones at the far ends of the structure are bigger in size. The lintels are made of long and thin stone pieces, bevelled at the top. The gables are made of a single closed stone piece. The overhanging gables are flat and straight. Above them there are two crosses, one at each end. It has nine clear spans between the columns. Each short elevation has a door, and the rest of the facade is made of straight stone columns. As well as these two doors there are another two doors on the long facade facing a drying field.

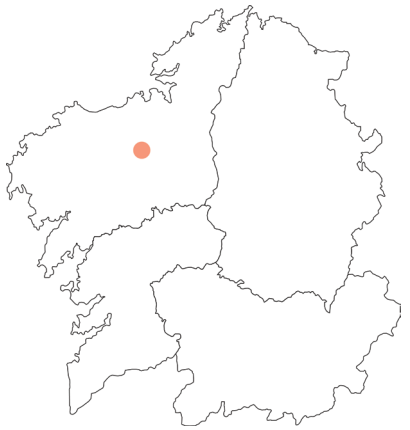
It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

It has access stairs to the granary.

LEG
HEIGHT: 1.00 m
WIDTH: 0.40 m x 0.40 m

ANTI-MICE STONES
END ELEVATION: 0.90 m x 0.85 m
ALL OTHERS: 0.50 m x 0.39 m

San Antón



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 8.63 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 5.23 m
HEIGHT: 2.80 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained, and currently in use.

“Labacolla” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood

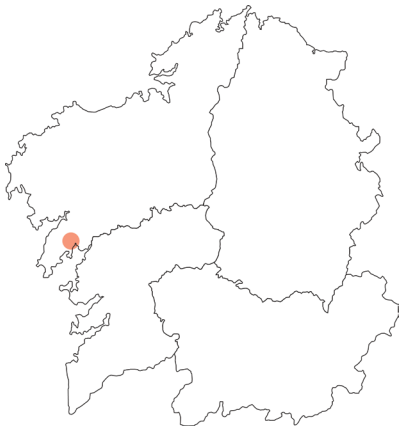
This very wide hórreo is built on top of a masonry storage room. This storage room has a door on one of the long elevations. The anti-mice stone is one single surface surrounding the entire structure.

Six very thick masonry columns make the structure of the granary. The very wide spans between them are clad with vertical flat wood pieces and there is a horizontal wood piece at the middle for reinforcement. The granary has a single door in the centre of one of the short elevations. Stone stairs allow access to this door.

Inside the hórreo is very well distributed for a variety of uses. Interior stairs communicate the two storeys.

It has a hipped roof with curved roof tile.

Sandrenzo



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 12.80 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.70 m
HEIGHT: 3.10 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

"Noia" style

Stone construction.

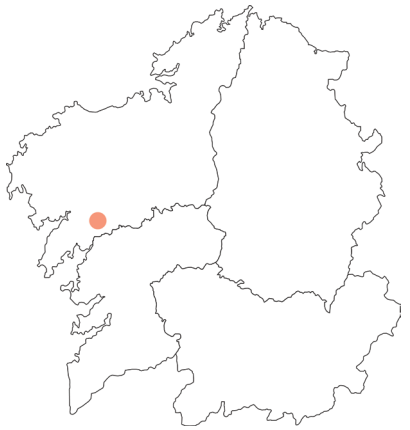
This tall hórreo is located on top of a well maintained stone drying field. It is built on top of nine pairs of legs. Its anti-mice stones are individual, circular and bevelled on their exterior sides.

There are two doors on the long elevation facing the drying field and the house.

The overhanging gables are flat and straight. On top of them there is an ornament on one side and a cross on the other, each accompanied by two smaller ornaments on the side.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Santa Baia



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 10.50 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.80 m
HEIGHT: 2.60 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Finisterre” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is built on top of a small wall to level the ground. The granary is elevated above sixteen legs. The legs have the shape of a truncated cone. The anti-mice stones are individual, circular, and semi-bevelled.

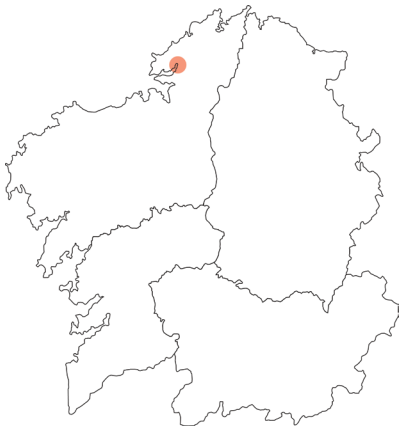
The lintels, made of stone and having different lengths, support all the weight of the granary.

The walls of the hórreo are made of differently sized stone pieces. These are extremely well placed on the exterior facades. Between the stone pieces, there are openings that allow ventilation. The cornice is flat and it supports the roof structure. The gables are made with the same style, and framed between the cornices and the overhanging gables, which are rectangular and flat.

There are two doors located on one of the long facades.

The hórreo has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Serantes



PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Laxe” style

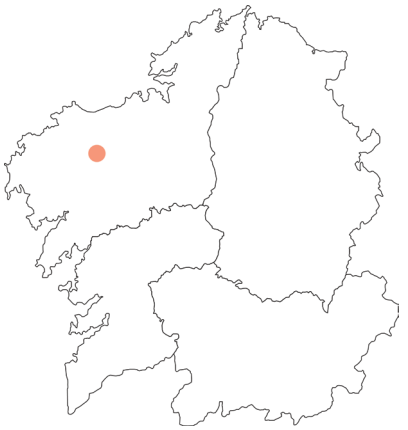
Stone construction.

This hórreo is built on top of masonry walls to level the ground, just like most of the ones in the area. Above these walls, five pairs of very thin fine ashlar legs are built. The legs are wider at the bottom and thinner at the top, towards the anti-mice stones. The anti-mice stones are individual, circular, and bevelled all around.

The lintels (absent in the short elevations) are very thin. The body of the granary is made of very fine ashlar masonry with Noia style horizontal apertures all around. The gables are triangular and solid. On them rest the straight overhanging gables. Above these there are two beautiful crosses.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Tarroal



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 7.00 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 2.80 m
HEIGHT: 1.90 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Tarroal” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo was built in 1950 by two brothers, imitating the parochial church. The base of he granary is a masonry storage room with a door and a window. This rooms serves to store potatoes, farming tools and equipment, etc. The anti-mice stone is one single surface surrounding the entire structure. It is bevelled all around except under the main facade. The body of the granary is clearly Noia style with horizontal apertures in the stone.

The main facade has two columns on each side of a central door. Between each pair of columns, there are two horizontal apertures for ventilation. Above the door there is an arch. The gable is solid and above it there are thick and flat overhanging gables. At each end of the overhanging gables there is an ornament, and at their centre a tower resembling a church.
The back facade has a window and on each side four horizontal apertures, and another horizontal aperture underneath the window. the gable is solid and above it there are thick and flat overhanging gables, with an ornament in the centre.

It has a gable roof with flat roof tile.

Toba

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 16.18 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.75 m
HEIGHT: 1.80 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

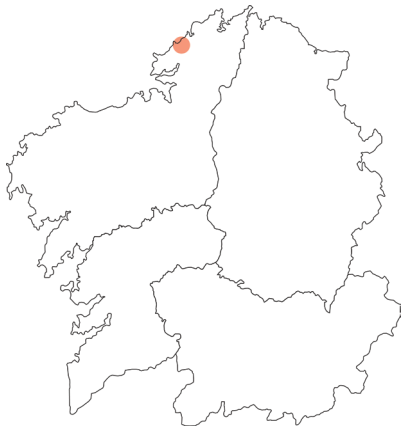
“Noia” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is built on top of a masonry base. Above the base there are thirteen pairs of square legs with octagonal corners (twenty-six legs in total). The anti-mice stones are individual, circular, and bevelled all around. This hórreo is Noia style but the stone work is not very well done, so it could be confused with the Finisterre style.

The body has two doors on the long elvation facing the church. The cornicecomes flat at the short elevations. The gables are made of a single piece of stone. The overhanging gables are flat and straight. Above them there is a cross on one side and an ornament on the other.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.



Valdoviño

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 11.70 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 5.30 m
HEIGHT: 2.50 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

"Valdoviño" style

Stone construction.

This style of hórreos is elevated above very tall masonry storage rooms, clad and painted. Inside the storage rooms are stored tools and harvesting equipment.

The anti-mice stone is one single surface surrounding the entire structure. The granary above is very special. It is made of narrow plaster columns, today reinforced with cement. Between these columns there are small horizontal tiles, spaced apart to allow ventilation in the inside of the hórreo. The granary originally had an exterior door. Now it has access through the interior of the storage room.

It has a hipped roof with tiles reinforced with curved roof tile. At the roof corners there are ornaments typical of the area.

Vilanova

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 21.90 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.25 m
HEIGHT: 2.00 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Mahía” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

Like all hórreos of this style, it is built on top of simple rectangular masonry shear walls. The anti-mice stone is one single surface surrounding the entire structure. It is semi-bevelled on the upper exterior sides and inside it becomes the base of the hórreo. Each long elevation has nine columns. The short elevations are finished with two columns, one on either end, and a gable made of a single piece of stone, creating a rounded arch above the door. Both upper and lower lintels are made of narrow wood pieces where the rest of the wood cladding is supported. The overhanging gables are bevelled and extend beyond the roof overhang.
This long and beautiful hórreo has three doors, two on each short elevation, and one in the centre of one of the long elevations.
It has a gable roof with Galician curved roof tile. It has one cross and one ornament.

Vilaseco

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 8.50 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 5.00 m
HEIGHT: 3.50 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained and still in use today.

“Labacolla” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

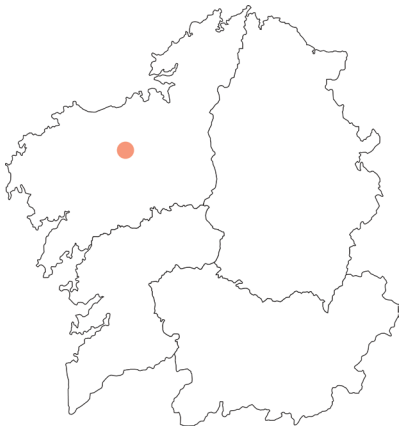
This picturesque hórreo is built on top of a masonry storage room that is used as a bodega (cellar).

It has stairs which do no reach all the way to a balcony.

The granary is made with granite columns at all corners and at the centre of the body. The spans between the columns are clad with narrow vertical wood pieces, reinforced with an additional two horizontal and two vertical wood pieces. The gable is also made of wood pieces and uniformly painted, giving the hórreo a colourful, almost abstract look.

It has a gable roof with flat rood tile. The roof has a big overhang to protect the granary from the rain. Because of its still, it has no overhanging gables, but it does have in this case two ornaments at each end of the structure.

Xan Sordo



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 12.00 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.70 m
HEIGHT: 2.80 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

"Morrazo" style

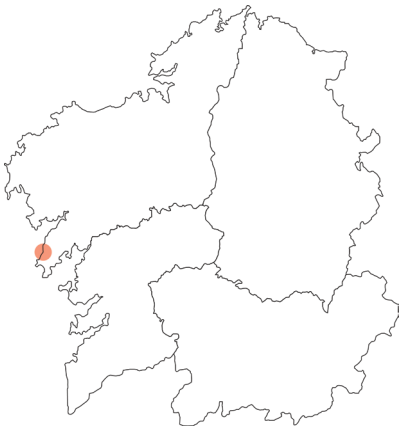
Stone construction.

This hórreo is built on top of a masonry storage room. The anti-mice stone is one single thin surface surrounding the entire structure. It has no lower lintel, the anti-mice stone becomes the base of the structure. The body of the granary is made of fine pieces of ashlar, placed vertically, and leaving broad apertures for ventilation.

The short elevations are made with two columns and a central door. The lintel or cornice is very detailed and surrounds the entire structure. The gables are made of one single smooth solid piece. The overhanging gables are flat, rectangular, and overhang the gables framing them with the cornice. Above each overhanging gable there is an ornament.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Xuño



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 15.25 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 165 m
HEIGHT: 2.70 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Noia” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is built on top of eight pairs of legs, sixteen legs in total. The legs are octagonal at the bottom, and become quadrangular at the top. Above them there are sixteen anti-mice stones which are individual, circular (with a three meter circumference) and somewhat bevelled on their exterior.

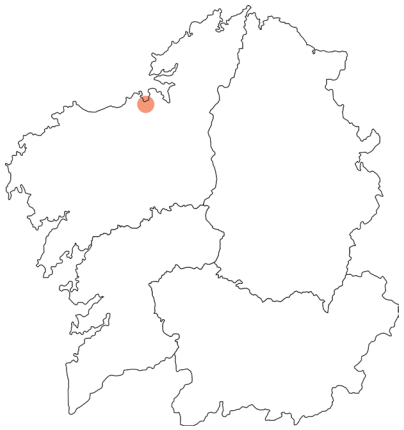
The long and thick lintels support the weight of the ashlar which makes the body of the granary.

Access to the hórreo is only possible through a single door without stairs.

The gables are made of a single piece with an ornamental circular carving in the centre. The overhanging gables are narrow and rectangular.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. It has two crosses, one at either end of the structure.

Zona Elviña



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 11.70 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely maintained.

“Morrazo” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is built on top of a masonry wall. The anti-mice stone is one single surface surrounding the entire structure. The base of the granary is made of granite pieces resting on top of the anti-mice stones. Above this base there are vertical quadrangular prisms placed so that air can penetrate between them to the inside of the granary.

The short elevations are made of two masonry columns and prisms. The door is located in one of the short elevations.

The upper lintel separated the short elevation from the gable. The gable is made is perfectly made of the same prisms as the rest of the granary. The overhanging gables are rectangular and flat.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. It has one single cross above the short elevation that has the door.

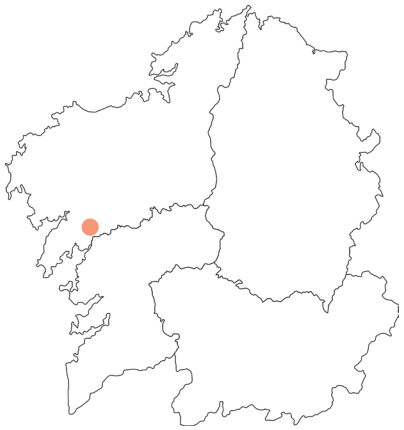
Group of hórreos: Abelleira

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained,
although each hórreo is fixed by its
owner, there is no joint renovation plan.

“Noia” style

This is considered one of the most beautiful group of hórreos in Galicia. All the granaries are made of stone and built to great detail. In total there are more than twenty hórreos in this group.

Group of hórreos: Imo



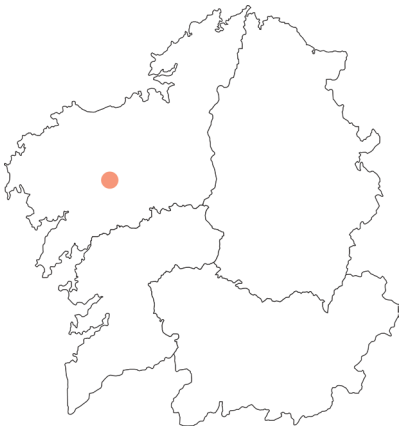
PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

This is a small group of hórreos, all of them elevated on top of shear walls. The anti-mice stones are one single surface surrounding each structures.

The columns that make the structure are all made of stone. The spans between these columns are clad with wood. All of the granaries have overhanging gables.

They have gable roofs with curved roof tile. Some of them have crosses and ornaments.

Group of hórreos: Vilar de Parada



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 15.25 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 165 m
HEIGHT: 2.70 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Noia” style

This group of hórreos has a total of eighteen granaries. All of them are elevated on top of legs, which rest on masonry walls.

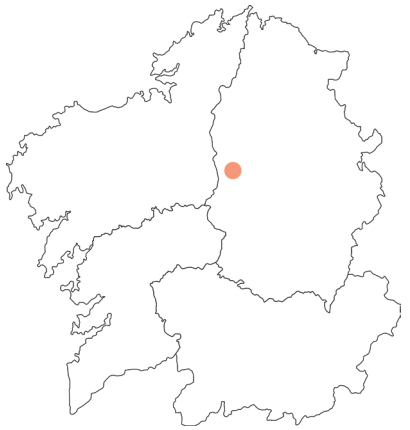
The anti-mice stones are individual and circular, like it corresponds to this style.

The apertures in the body of the granaries are horizontal

All the granaries have overhanging gables and some have ornaments on their roofs.

They have gable roofs with curved or flat roof tiles.

LUGO



Alba

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 3.30 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 0.90 m
HEIGHT: 2.00 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Villalba” style

Wood construction.

This very small and narrow hórreo can easily be relocated.

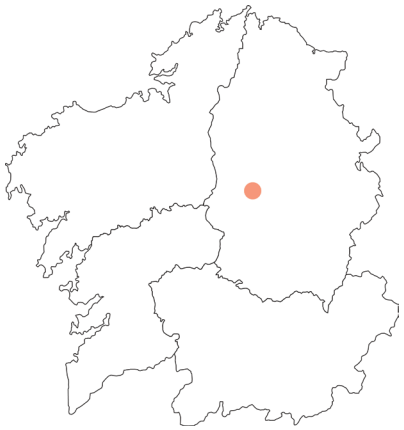
Its rustic legs are made of vertical stone pieces. Above there, other stone pieces serve as anti-mice stones. The legs and anti-mice stones together support the weight of the hórreo.

One of the gables is solid. The other one has a door and above it a roof overhang to protect it from the rain.

The lintels, made of a single piece of wood, make the base of this hórreo. The facade is made of vertical wood pieces, spaced apart to allow air to flow through. There is a thicker piece of wood separating the pans and a thicker horizontal piece of wood to reinforce the structure.

It has a gable roof covered with slates. Because of its style, it has no overhanging gables or adornments.

Antas de Ulla



PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

Stick construction.

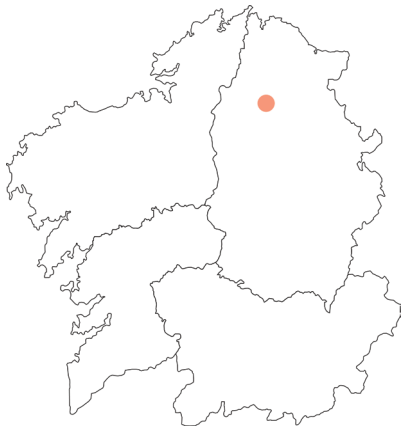
This hórreo was built in two years, made of Common Hazel, and mimosa, hence the variations in colour.

The facade of the hórreo is woven around vertical wood pieces anchored in a chestnut base.

The roof is made of layers of wheat straw. These layers are loose in an area of the roof, held together with a piece of wood. Corn can be introduced into the hórreo through this trapdoor that is created. At the base of the hórreo, a small door allows corn to be extracted.

The anti-mice stone is a single piece of granite, elevated on top of shear walls to separate it from the floor.

Carral



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 2.80 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 0.93 m
HEIGHT: 2.15 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Villalba” style

Wood construction.

Tall masonry shear walls separate this hórreo from the ground.

Thin rectangular slates make the anti-mice stones.

The lintels are made of interlocked wood beams overhanging at the four corners, and overhanging more at the short elevation that is shaped like a balcony, where there is access to the granary.

The body of the hórreo is made of vertical wood pieces with a vertical and a horizontal wood piece for reinforcement.

It has a gable roof with slate tiles.

The access stairs are made of masonry.

Castro

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 6.07 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.57 m
HEIGHT: 2.10 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained, since it has been recently renovated by its owner.

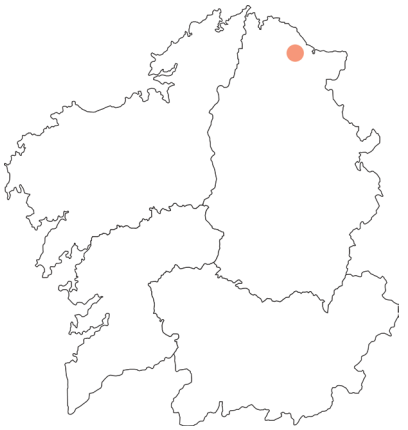
"Mahía" style

This hórreo is located at the corner of a beautiful drying field. It is built on top of five 0.75 m high shear walls. Above them the anti-mice stone is one single bevelled surface that surrounds the entire structure and serves as the base for the granary.

The short elevations are made of masonry with one horizontal aperture in each one of them. The structure is made of stone columns, and the span between them is made of vertical wood pieces with a horizontal wood piece for reinforcement. The upper lintel makes the cornice.

During the last reconstruction, the roof was changed from having curved roof tiles to having stone slates. The overhanging gables are rounded at the corners. The roof has a cross and an ornament.

Castro Douro



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 6.50 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.45 m
HEIGHT: 2.60 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Noia” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of three masonry shear walls. The anti-mice stones are individual rectangular and bevelled on the exterior all around except at the door entrance. The lintels and columns are all made of stone. There is a narrow column in the centre of the long elevations. The space between the columns is clad with vertical wood pieces with horizontal pieces that reinforce them on the inside.

The upper lintels are made of wood. The access door to the granary is located on one of the short elevations. It has a hipped roof with slates reinforced with curved roof tile.

Many ornaments typical of this area adorn the roof of the structure, and protect it from the strong winds that are also typical in this area.

Cebreiro

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 7.20 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 7.20 m
HEIGHT: 2.20 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained. It has been converted into a museum.

“Becerreá” style

Wood construction.

This hórreo is built on top of a masonry stone base that levels its eight legs. The legs are rectangular prisms.

Today the base has been closed with chestnut wood, making the cellar.

The anti-mice stones are individual, octagonal and made of slates. Resting on them there are huge wood beams, joined together at their ends. These beams support all the weight of the granary, which is closed with wood boards. Corn and rye are stored in boxes inside of it.

It has a pyramid hipped roof made of straw.

On the side opposite to the door, there is a balcony that extends the length of the facade. This balcony was used to hang onions, corn and beams to dry.

Chantada

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 1.00 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.00 m
HEIGHT: 2.50 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained, although it appears to be a recent construction.

“Único” style

Wood construction.

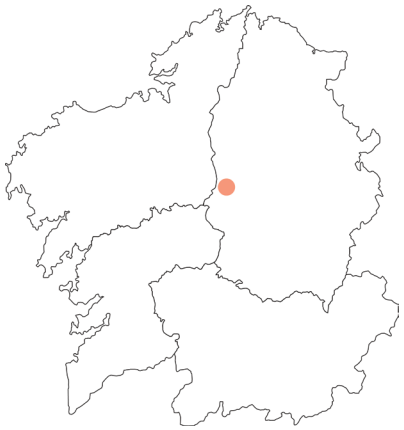
This hórreo is imitating the circular hórreos, but instead of being woven, it is made of wood sticks. Just like the woven hórreos, its width increases towards the top of the structure.

The base of the granary is made of four wood pieces assembled together. Four columns make the skeleton. The body is made of horizontal wood pieces with apertures to allow air flow.

On one of the facades there is a trapdoor through which corn is introduced. Below it, there is a small door through which corn is extracted.

It has a pyramid hipped roof with curved roof tile. There is an ornament at the highest point of the roof.

Cumbraos



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 9.80 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 0.95 m
HEIGHT OF HORREO: 1.80 m
HEIGHT OF BASE: 4.60 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

"Portomarin" style

Mixed construction, wood and stone.

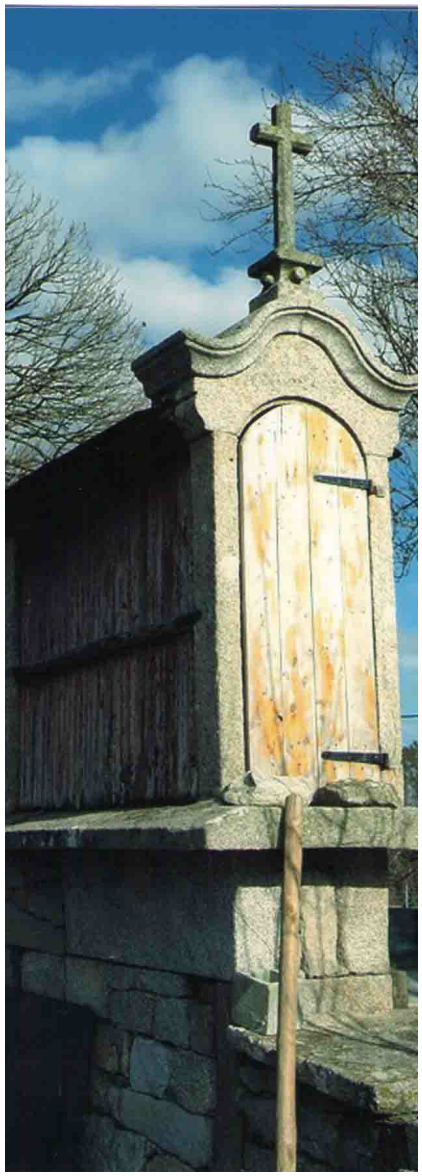
This hórreo is striking because of its height, and because of the door that gives access to the drying field of the house.

It's cellar is solid and part of it is open making a great arch.

The anti-mice stone is one single surface that surrounds the entire structure and serves as the base for the granary. It is bevelled all around except in front of the only access door. The short elevations are solid and made of masonry. The gables are of the same material and also solid. The columns are made of stone and are of the same thickness as the panels making the short elevations. The spans between the columns are made of vertical wood pieces and reinforced with two horizontal wood pieces.

The overhanging gables are rectangular and bevelled.

It has a gable roof with flat roof tile. There are two equally high ornaments. The stairs leading up to the granary are wide.



Friol

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 4.45 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 0.95 m
HEIGHT: 2.10 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Portomarín” style

Mixed construction, wood and stone.

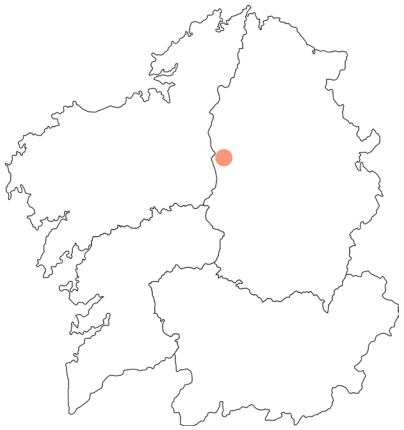
Like most of the hórreos in Friol, this hórreo is elevated on top of a masonry solid storage room.

The anti-mice stone is one single surface that surrounds the entire structure, bevelled all around except on the front facade. One of the short elevations has two columns and a door at the centre. The door is very tall and has a rounded top that is framed by the gable. The other short elevation is made of finely carved masonry with rhombuses. This facade has three horizontal apertures, two in the centre of the short elevation panel, and the third one between this panel and the gable.

The structure has one column in the centre of each long elevation. The spans between the column are clad with vertical wood pieces and a reinforcing horizontal piece. The overhanging gables are a work of art: wide, rounded in the centre and elevated at the ends. They look as if they were about to fly away.

It has a gable roof with slates and at the highest point curved roof tile. The adornments are a cross and a small bell tower.

Fufin



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 2.60 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.00 m
HEIGHT: 1.85 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
It is of great importance that this hórreo is still standing because it is the only known example of its style with a rectangular frame.

“Cabazo” style

Stick construction.

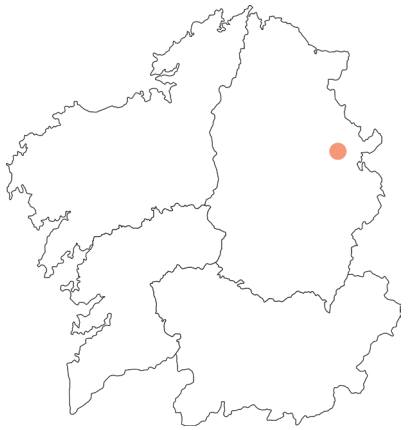
This rustic yet special hórreo is elevated on top of badly built shear walls. The anti-mice stones look like they might have been rectangular when it was originally built.

Although it is “Cabazo” style, it is more similar to the “Normal” style hórreos because of it’s rectangular shape.

Its base is made of wood lintels assembled together and becoming part of the facade of woven willow rods that makes the body. One of the short elevations has a door and a gable made of wood.

This hórreo was built many years ago by the current owner of the property and his deceased father. What is missing from the original construction is the roof made of straw, replaced by asbestos today. Its owner points out that this although this material does not make the hórreo look very good, it allows to keep the inside of the hórreo dry. It is worthy of admiration because of its antiquity, its style and its shape.

Lamas de Moreira



PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained,
and currently in use today.

“Ancares” style (High Mountain)

Wood construction.

Hórreos of this style, because they have wood support legs, are always built above a closed masonry room, usually used as cellar.

Four octagonal wood legs support the weight of this special kind of granary. These legs become thinner towards the top.

Four wood beams assembled together a the corners make the base of the granary.

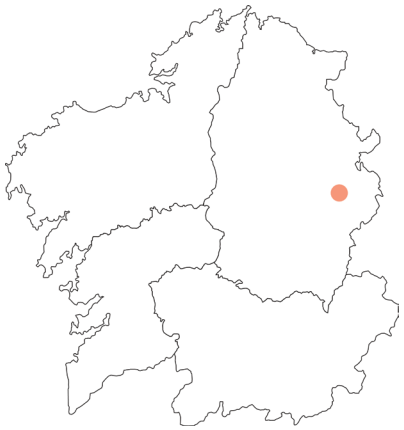
The circular and thin anti-mice stones are made of slate.

This octagonal granary serves two functions. The central part is destined to store and preserve wheat, beans, etc. The exterior part that surrounds seven of the eight facades of the granary, is destined to air and preserve the corn. This is achieved by having the exterior facade closed with thin vertical wood pieces, spaced apart for ventilation.

The main facade has a balcony which allows access to both parts of the granary.

It has an octagon roof and slate tiles.

Liber



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 5.00 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.50 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained, even in the cases where the straw roof has been substituted with slates from the area.

"Ancares" style (High Mountain)

Wood construction.

The base of this hórreo is made of masonry stone to isolate its legs from the water.

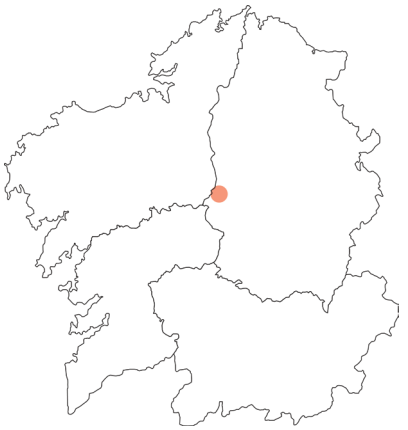
Hórreos of this style have four octagonal wood legs, decreasing in diameter towards the top. Above them there are anti-mice stones. In this case, the anti-mice stones are made of stone slates from the area. Four wood beams assembled together a the corners make the base. They have a single access door, and they usually have one staircase as well.

They have a pyramid hipped roof made of straw, although sometimes the straw is substituted with slates, which lasts longer.

Inside, they have ancient boxes where wheat was stored.

There hórreos are known as being very similar to the ones in Asturias.

Lueiro



PRESERVATION STATE:
Acceptable

“Cabazo” style

Stick construction, wood and stone.

This style of hórreos is considered to be the original style, from which all other styles developed.

They are lifted up from the ground by four stone legs without any details.

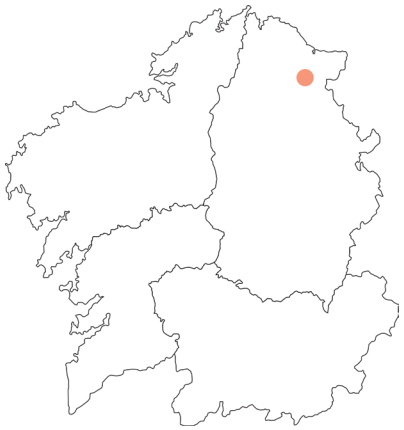
The anti-mice stone is usually one single surface that surrounds the entire structure, but some examples do not have it. Four wood beams assembled together a the corners make the base.

The body of the granary is circular and made of intertwined woven sticks. The body has a conical shape with an increased diameter towards the top.

The roof is made of sticks and covered with either rye, wheat or corn straw.

Corn is introduced through the roof and taken out through a miniscule wood door on the lowest part of the body of granary.

Mondoñedo



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 6.00 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.80 m
HEIGHT: 2.25 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Mondoñedo” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

These style of hórreos is very special because of the height of their shear walls and their roof ornaments.

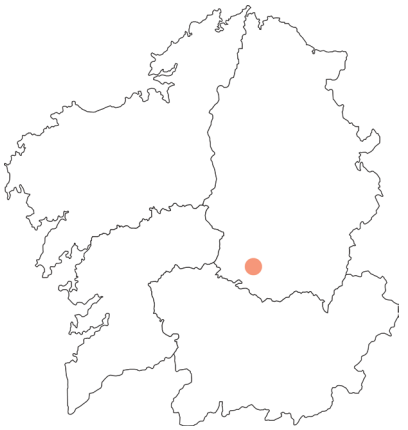
The hórreo is built on top of two very height shear walls (2.55 m) and made of small stones. Above them there are two wide, flat and rectangular anti-mice stones (2.75 m x 1.30 m)

One of the short elevations is solid, and made of masonry. The other one has two columns and between them a very tall double door. It has long and strong wood lintels, in some examples curved. The spans are clad with vertical wood pieces spaced some distance apart. They have a horizontal and vertical wood piece for reinforcement.

They have hipped roofs with stone or slate tiles.

Many ornaments, typical of the region, adorn the roof and protect the roof tiles from the strong winds that are common in the area.

Monforte



PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Varas” (sticks) style

Stick construction.

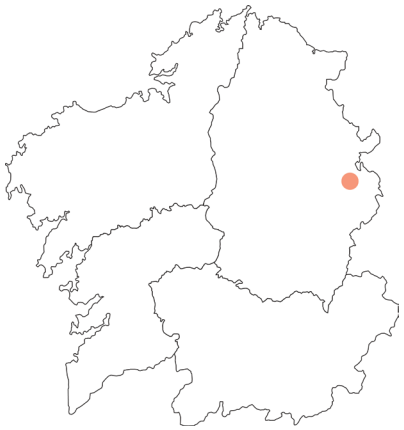
This hórreo is built on top of four square legs made of chestnut wood. Above them rest four wood crossbeams almost semi-assembled together. In them the sticks that serve as the skeleton are anchored. The body is made of woven sticks.

The cereal is introduced through the roof of the structure and extracted through a miniscule trapdoor on one of its sides.

The roof is made of rye straw. It has a second crown-like roof made of the same material for reinforcement.

This hórreo is special because it has the same diameter throughout the body, and it is not completely circular, but semi-square.

Navia de Suarna



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 4.60 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 4.60 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.50 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Becerreá” style

Wood construction.

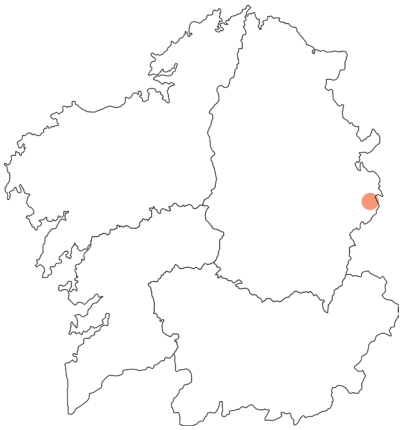
The legs of this hórreo become big masonry columns. This is one of the highest hórreos known. Its height is due to the irregularity of the terrain being right by a river. Crossbeams reinforce the columns.

The base of this hórreo is made of thick Chestnut wood beams. The body of the granary is closed with wide wood boards.

It has a hipped roof with big slate tiles, although it is difficult to see through all the moss.

an ornament adorns the highest point of the roof.

O Piornedo 1



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 4.80 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 4.80 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.25 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Becerreá” style

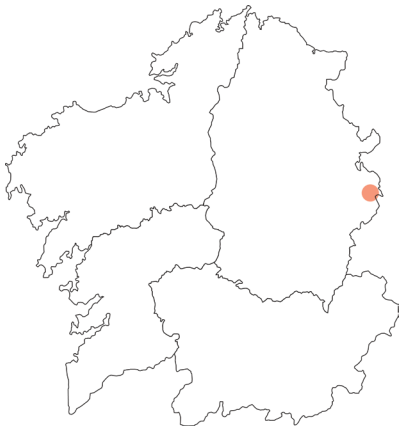
Wood construction.

This style of hórreos characterizes by having wood support legs, but in this case the tall legs are made of white granite, and have no defined shape.

The anti-mice stones are circular, some bevelled and some not. Above them differently sized wedges are anchored. These level the four massive Chestnut beams, semi-assembled to each other, that make the base of the granary. Chestnut boars close the facades completely. These kind of granaries do not need ventilation because they only serve as storage, once the grains have dried somewhere else.

It has a pyramid hipped roof with rye straw. This example has no adornments.

O Piornedo 2



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 3.70 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 3.70 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.00 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

"Becerreá" style

Wood construction.

This hórreo is built on top of four unequal white granite legs, characteristic of O Piornedo.

The anti-mice stones are somewhat circular and have different sizes.

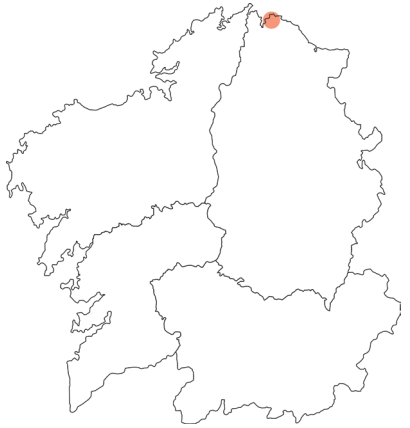
The four beams that make the base of the granary are long, thick and semi- assembled to each other.

The body of the granary is made of Chestnut boards, wide and without apertures.

It has a pyramid hipped roof with slate tiles. What is characteristic of these hórreos is to have roofs covered with rye straw, but because this is very labour intensive, many times it is substituted with slates. It has a peculiar ornament at the highest point of the roof.

The pallozas around it bring out its charm even more.

O Vicedo



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 5.10 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.60 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.73 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Ribadeo” style

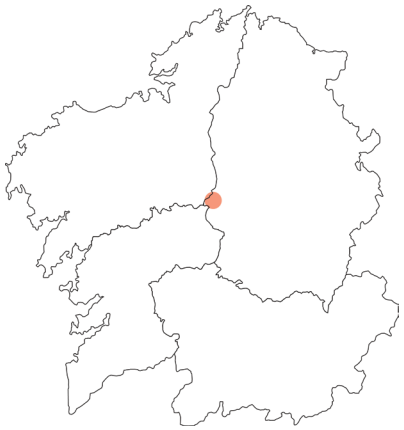
Stone construction.

This hórreo rests on top of a masonry cellar with a door on one of the short elevations. The anti-mice stone is one single surface that surrounds the entire structure. The body of the granary is made of masonry with vertical apertures than become smaller towards its interior and allow for ventilation. These opening are alternated to create a pattern.

On one of the short elevations of the granary there is a double door.

It has a hipped roof with slate tiles. There are some ornaments adorning the roof and serving as reinforcement to protect the structure against strong winds.

Orrea



PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Montaña” style (mountain)

Wood construction.

This hórreo is special for two reasons: the first one is because it has within it two types of hórreos, the second one because it has six legs.

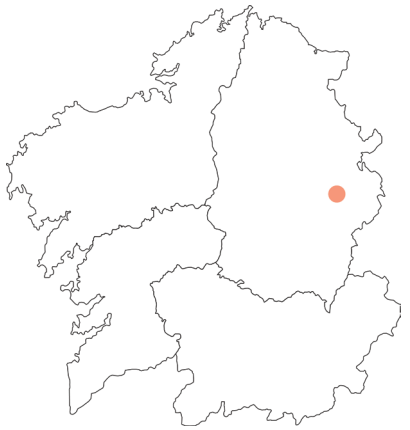
These hórreos are made of two parts. The central core corresponds to the ‘Becerreá’ style granaries: closed wood granary without ventilation openings and in its interior, boxes where wheat was stored. The exterior of the granary is 1.5 m wide and clad with vertical wood pieces with ventilation openings and reinforced with a horizontal wood piece. This exterior part functions as a true hórreo and is designed to dry the corn. On this exterior facade there are wooden hooks, designed to hang onions, garlic, etc to dry.

The legs of the granary are of the same style as the one in Liber, but in this case there are two more legs in the centre of each of the long elevations. These legs give the structure more strength.

The access door to the interior granary is in the centre of the main facade, and to both sides of this door there are two other doors to access the exterior hórreo.

It has a pyramid hipped roof with slate tiles, which is the replacement for the original straw.

Orro



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 5.00 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 5.00 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.50 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Becerreá” style

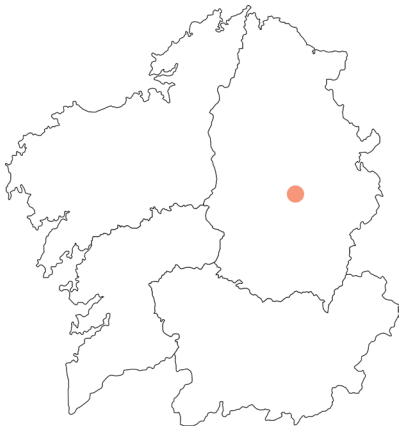
Wood construction.

The concrete bases of this granary are square. Above them there are four octagonal legs made of wood. Above these there are circular and thin stone slates functioning as anti-mice stones.

Above the anti-mice stones there are impressive Chestnut wood beams (40 cm wide by 5 m long), assembled together making a square that becomes the base of the granary. The body of the hórreo is clad with the same material. There is a single access door to the inside.

It has a pyramid hipped roof with perfectly placed wheat straw.

Paramo



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 8.80 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 0.84 m
HEIGHT: 2.20 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Portomarín” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo stands out because of its elegance and slenderness.

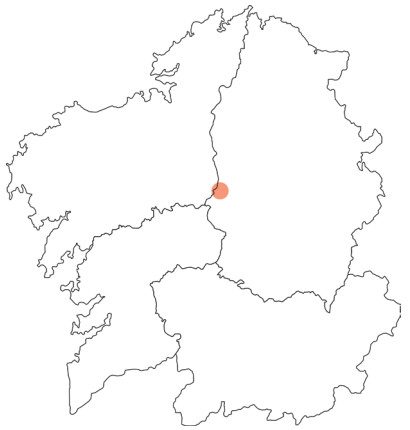
Its base is perfectly built of stone. Above them there are five shear walls each made of a single piece of stone. The anti-mice stone is one single surface, bevelled on the exterior, that surrounds the entire structure and serves as the base for the granary.

The hórreo is very tall and has no lintels. The spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces. These openings are very tall because they extend from the anti-mice stones to the roof.

On of the short elevations is made of stone, with a gable that is made of a single piece of stone. Both overhanging gables are decorated. The other short elevation has an access door to the granary.

It has a gable roof with stone tiles, and two beautiful ornaments, one above each overhanging gable.

Pedraza



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 10.25 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.00 m
HEIGHT: 2.25 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Portomarín” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

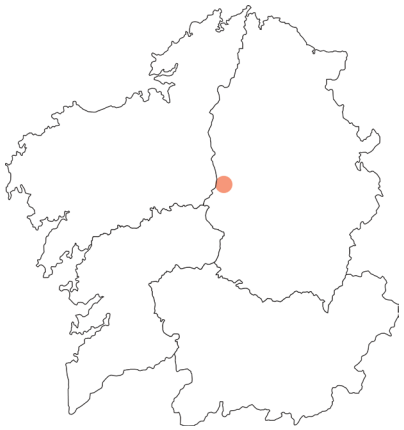
This slender hórreo is built on top of a closed masonry cellar. The anti-mice stone is one single surface that surrounds the entire structure. It is bevelled on the exterior all around, except in front of the door.

Both short elevations are made of stone, with three horizontal apertures that serve as ventilation. Between the panels on the short elevations and the end gables there are carvings that resemble lips. The end gables are made of a single piece and solid. The spans between the thin stone columns are made of thin vertical pieces of wood, spaced apart for ventilation. They have a horizontal wood piece for reinforcement. The lintels are made of a thin piece of wood.

A single door gives access to the granary.

It has a gable roof with slates, and at the highest point of the roof it has a band of curved roof tile. There is one cross and one ornament at each end of the structure.

Peibas



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 7.05 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.13 m
HEIGHT: 2.35 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

"Tuy" style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo was built in 1908. Above a masonry wall there are five masonry shear walls, carved and not very tall. Above them, the anti-mice stone is one single surface, bevelled all around except in front of the access door, and surrounding the entire structure. This masonry piece also serves as the base for the granary.

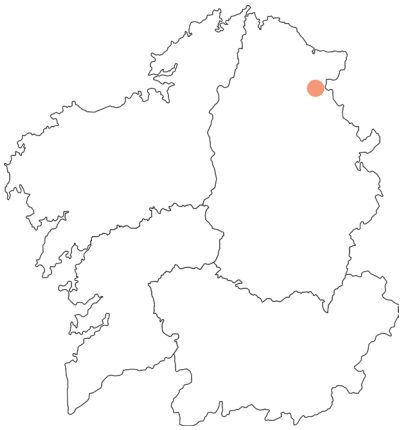
The short elevations are made of solid masonry. The end gables are made of a single stone and solid.

The columns are the same thickness at the short elevations. The spans between the columns are clad with thin wood pieces and reinforced with a horizontal wood piece.

The overhanging gables are rounded at the corners and short.

It has a gable roof with local roof tiles. There is one Latin cross and an ornament at either end of the structure. The roof extends out on one of the sides and is supported at the end by four tall columns, each with a completely bevelled anti-mice stone. The columns rest on top of the base masonry wall.

Pontenova



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 8.20 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.50 m
HEIGHT: 3.00 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Pontenota” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

At first glance it would appear that this hórreo is equal to the one found in Mondoñedo, but a closer look reveals that this is a style very typical of this area.

On the long elevation where the door is located, it has a balcony that extends the entire facade.

The hórreo is built on top of two very two masonry shear walls. The anti-mice stones are made of very large stone slates, rectangular and measuring 3.85 m x 1.16 m. The lintels are two long wood beams and within them are the clear spans between the columns. The spans are clad with vertical thin wood pieces, with vertical openings for ventilation and a horizontal wood piece for reinforcement. An area of on of the long elevations is closed with vertical wood boards, separated out from the rest of the facade of the granary. This area was used to dry animal skins.

It has a hipped roof with slate tiles and above it, there are stones to hold the roof tiles down so they don’t blow away because of the strong winds of the area.

Portomarín

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 8.75 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 0.75 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.25 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

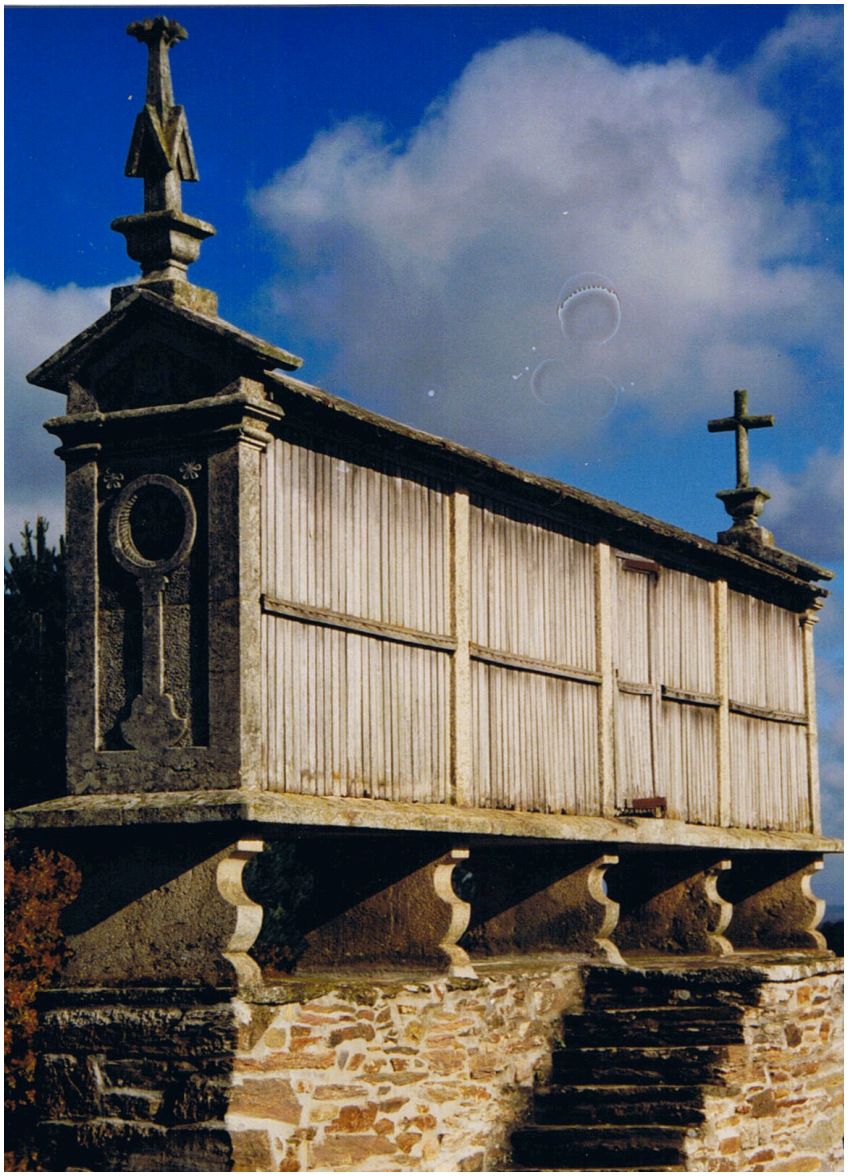
"Portomarín" style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

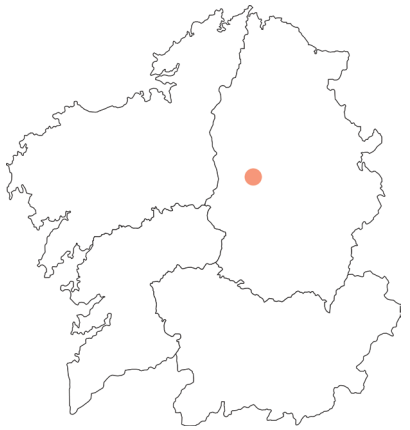
This style of hórreos are the narrowest of all the Galician hórreos. They can have a closed base or be elevated above shear walls. If they are built over a closed base, because they are so narrow, this base is completely solid. The anti-mice stones are one single surface that surrounds the entire structure and they are bevelled all around. They have no lintels.

The body of the granary in this case is clad with vertical wood pieces with a central horizontal wood band for reinforcement. The body has central wood columns. One of the short elevations has two stone columns and the same vertical wood pieces for cladding between the columns. The other short elevation is made of beautifully carved stone. The elegant gables extend higher than the roof of the granary, and are finished off with decorated overhanging gables. Above these there is one cross and one ornament in most of the examples.

Most of these hórreos have gable roofs with stone roof tiles.



San Roman



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 5.00 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 0.90 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.20 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Gutin” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

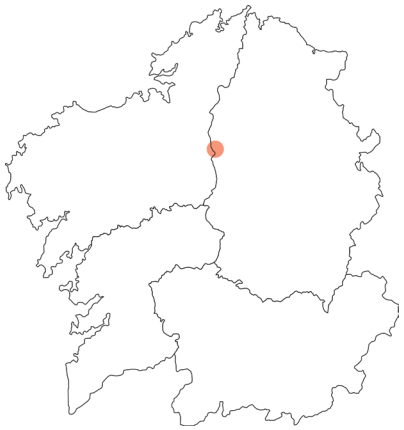
This hórreo is built on top of three curved shear walls. The anti-mice stone is one semi-bevelled single surface that surrounds the entire structure and becomes the base of the hórreo.

There is a stone column between the two end elevations. The spans to the sides of the column are clad with vertical wood pieces, and have a horizontal central carved piece for reinforcement. The short elevations are a true masonry work of art, with rectangular and circular apertures for ventilation.

The gables are made of a single piece of masonry with a circular aperture in the centre and with overhanging corners. The overhanging gables are shaped like wings.

It has a gable roof with slate tile, intertwined at the top. There is a cross and a beautiful ornament shaped like a tower.

Santa Maria



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 5.00 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.30 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Mondoñedo” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is built on top of a masonry room that was originally used as a cellar. The anti-mice stone is one single surface made of slates and it surrounds the entire structure.

The body of the granary is made of masonry so that alternating stones and slates allow air to pass through. The short elevations are made of the same type of construction as the rest of the granary. Because of its style, the hórreo has no gables or overhanging gables.

It has a hipped roof with slate roof tiles. Ornaments finish off the roof and protect it against the strong winds from the area.

Santo Estevo

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 8.75 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.00 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.60 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Tuy” style

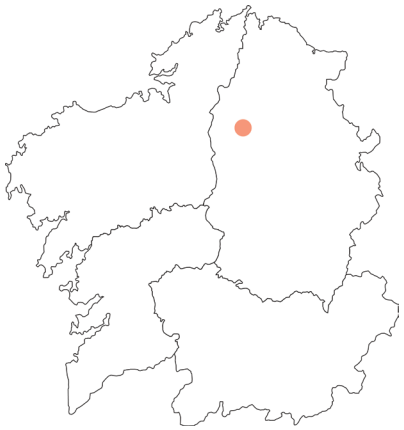
Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built above a closed masonry wall. The body rests on top of five perfectly built shear walls. The anti-mice stone is one single surface, bevelled all around except in front of the door, and surrounding the entire structure. The short elevations are made of masonry, one of them is solid and the other one has five horizontal apertures with the date of construction: 1919.

The gables are closed and made of granite. The overhanging gables are rounded at the corners and bevelled. The columns are made of masonry. The spans between the columns are closed with narrow vertical wood pieces with a horizontal wood piece in the centre for reinforcement.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. One of the sides of the roof extends out and rests on four columns with their respective bevelled anti-mice stones. It has two large and identical ornaments.

Senande



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 5.00 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 0.95 m
HEIGHT: 2.15 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

"Guntín" style

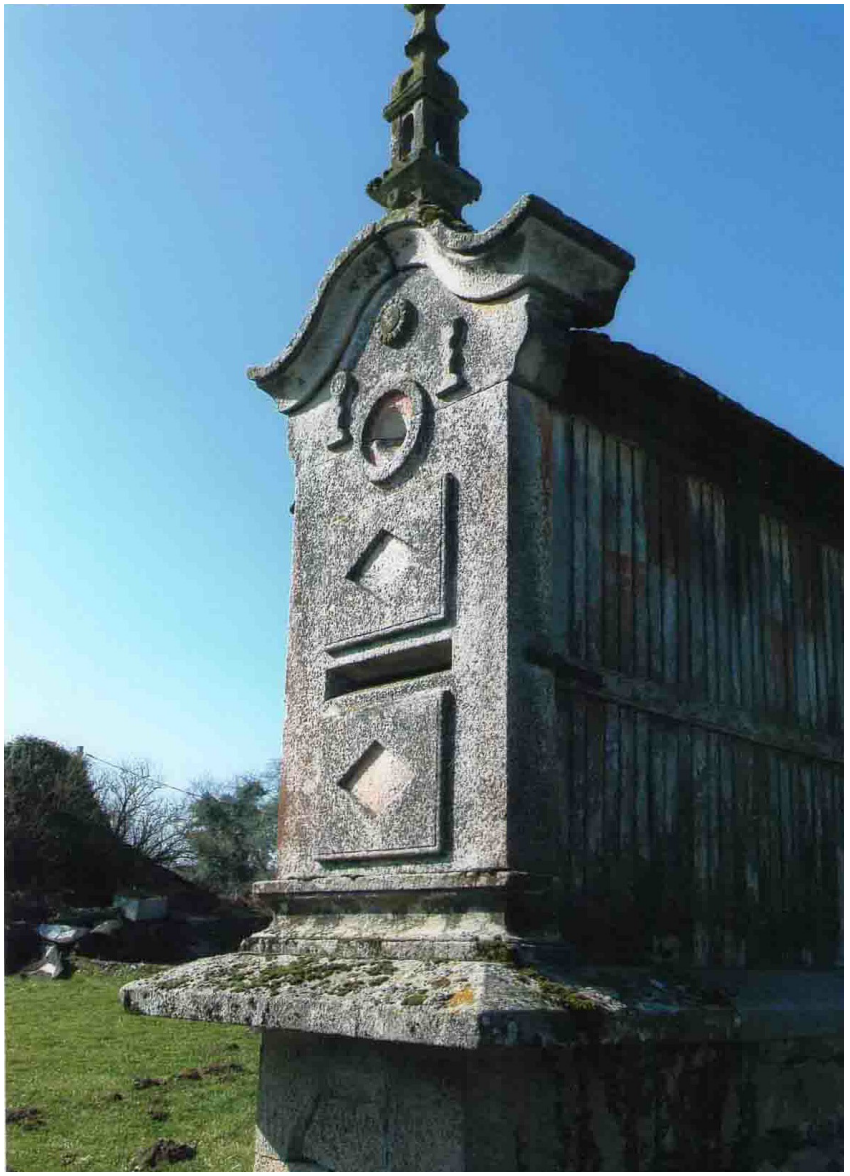
Stone construction.

This hórreo is built on top of a closed masonry wall. The anti-mice stone is one single semi-bevelled surface and surrounds the entire structure.

The long elevations are clad with vertical wood pieces with a horizontal wood piece for reinforcement. The end panels on the short elevations are a true work of art. They are made of very detailed masonry with openings through which air can enter the granary. The end gables are a single piece with ornaments, and extend above the roof of the structure. The overhanging gables are made of a single curved piece of masonry and resemble wings. Above them there is an ornament that looks like a tower. The upper lintel is made of detailed wood. The door is located on one of the short elevations, and has a rounded top.

This style of hórreos is very narrow.

It has a gable roof with slate tiles.



Veiga

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 6.30 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 3.10 m
HEIGHT: 1.25 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Veiga” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

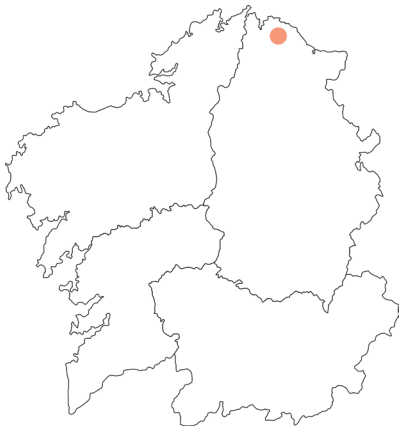
This special and almost unique hórreo is built on top of two masonry shear walls. The anti-mice stone is one single very thin surface, made of slates, and surrounds the entire structure.

Above one of the shear walls there is one of the short elevations. This end facade has a central door, and the rest made of masonry walls. Wood beams rest on top of the anti-mice stone and make the base of the hórreo. There is a balcony that starts on one of the long elevations, and wraps around the structure extending until the end of the short elevation.

The body of the granary is made of vertical wood pieces with a horizontal wood piece for reinforcement.

It has a hipped roof with slate roof tiles. It has no ornaments or crosses.

Vilar



PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Mondoñedo” style

This hórreo is all covered with cement and painted, but it is a masonry construction.

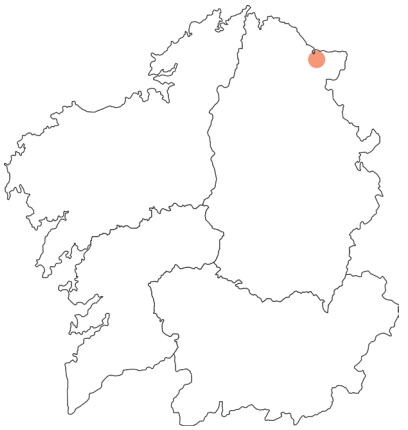
The lower part of this hórreo has been used as bodega (cellar). Access to it happens through a door located in the middle of the long elevation facing the house. Above the cellar, there is another compartment that was used as a storage room for potatoes, chestnuts. Access to this storage room happens through a small door on one of the long elevations. A wooden passageway connects the storage room to the hórreo above.

The anti-mice stone is one single surface and surrounds the entire structure.

This hórreo has the same dimensions in plan as the other two compartments. It has openings on the long sides to allow for ventilation. The structure has a tall door on one of the long elevations and it can be accessed through a set of stairs. The cornice that surrounds the top of the hórreo has two functions, it separates the hórreo from the pigeon house above, and it prevents the pigeon excrements to stain the hórreo. The highest part of this hórreo serves as a pigeon house, and its dimensions are slightly smaller.

It has a gable roof with roof tiles. Above these various motives help tie the roof tiles down, protecting them from the strong winds.

Villadaire



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 10.00 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 2.80 m
HEIGHT: 7.70 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Ribadeo” style

Stone construction.

This is a large hórreo in the Barreiros area. It has three floors. There aren’t many examples with this height.

The lowest part serves as a cellar. This room is completely closed except for the entrance door.

The middle part was used to store wheat and rye. This room has two small windows on the long elevation opposite the door. There are two anti-mice stones, one above and one below this middle part, made of one single surface that surrounds the entire structure.

The highest part is the granary. It has vertical apertures and a single access door.

It has a hipped roof with slate roof tiles. It has many ornaments, typical of the area.

Xisto

BASE LENGTH: 7.60 m
BASE WIDTH: 2.40 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Lagoa” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo has a style similar to the Mondoñedo, but taking a closer look, these two styles are only similar in the roof.

It is built on top of two shear walls, located underneath the short elevations, and between them it has two rows of three legs each (total of six legs).

The anti-mice stones are rectangular and bevelled on their exterior, except in front of the door. The lintels are made of stone, long and thick. Together with other stone pieces they make the base of the granary.

The body is made of stone columns. The spans between the columns are made of vertical wood pieces, spaced apart to allow air flow.

The only door is located on one of the end elevations.

It has a hipped roof with slate roof finished off at the highest point of the roof with curved roof tile. It has ornaments at the highest point of the roof that also protect it from strong winds.

OURENSE

Avion

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 5.45 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.35 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.20 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of eight legs (six in the shape of truncated pyramids, and two in the shape of rectangular prisms). It has eight anti-mice stones (six are individual, and circular, and the other two are square). The upper and lower lintels are thick and made of masonry. It has four rectangular columns, the same thickness as the lintels. One of the columns has a vertical aperture.

The span between them is clad with vertical wood pieces, reinforced at the centre with a horizontal wood piece. The short elevation panels are made of two thick columns and in the centre of one of them there is an almost square door (90 cm x 95 cm). The gables are made of a single piece and they have an aperture on its lower side. The overhanging gables are rectangular and flat.

It has a gable roof with stone roof tiles. At the highest point of the roof they intertwine for more strength, giving this hórreo a particular look.

Barcia

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 5.60 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.20 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.60 m
HEIGHT OF SHEAR WALL: 2.30 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Mahía” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

These kinds of hórreos are built on top of spectacular shear walls which elevate them from the ground, air them, and level them. The anti-mice stone surrounds the entire structure and is made of pieces that span between the shear walls.

The upper and lower lintels are long but not very thick, and made of masonry. The columns are the same thickness as the lintels. The spans between the columns are clad with narrow vertical wood pieces, and they are reinforced by a vertical and a horizontal wood piece.

The short elevation panels are equal, and each of them has a door. The upper lintels are assembled into the end gables, this one made of a single piece. The overhanging gables are rectangular and short.

It has a gable roof with stone roof tiles. It has no crosses or ornaments.

Belmonte

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 4.68 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.05 m
HEIGHT: 2.18 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

"Pontevedra" style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of rectangular stone bases surrounded by anti-mice pits which, when full of water, do not allow access to ants. Above these there are three pairs of square legs with octagonal corners, that decrease in size towards the top. Above the legs are the anti-mice stones, which are individual, rounded, and bevelled on their exterior. The lintels are thick and long.

The columns are made of stone and have vertical apertures. The spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces with a reinforcing horizontal piece.

The short elevations are made of two thick columns and a central door. The end gables are made of s single piece of stone with a circular aperture in the middle. The overhanging gables are rectangular and bevelled.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. It has a cross and an ornament at either end of the structure.

Bustavalle

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 9.50 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.20 m
HEIGHT: 2.05 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of walls that level the change of grade. Above them there are ten short legs, square with octagonal corners. There is one rounded and semi-bevelled anti-mice stone for every pair of leg.The thick lintels support the columns, which have vertical apertures.

The spans between the columns are clad with vertical thin wood pieces with a horizontal one in the middle for reinforcement. The short elevation panels are identical. They each have two thick columns at the ends and a door in the middle. The gables are made of a single piece with circular apertures. The overhanging gables are rectangular, flat, and they extend above the roof line. On top of one of the overhanging gables there is a cross, and on the other one an ornament.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Corneira

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 3.45 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.10 m
HEIGHT: 1.85 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
It is moderately maintained, although its door is falling down.

"Pontevedra" style

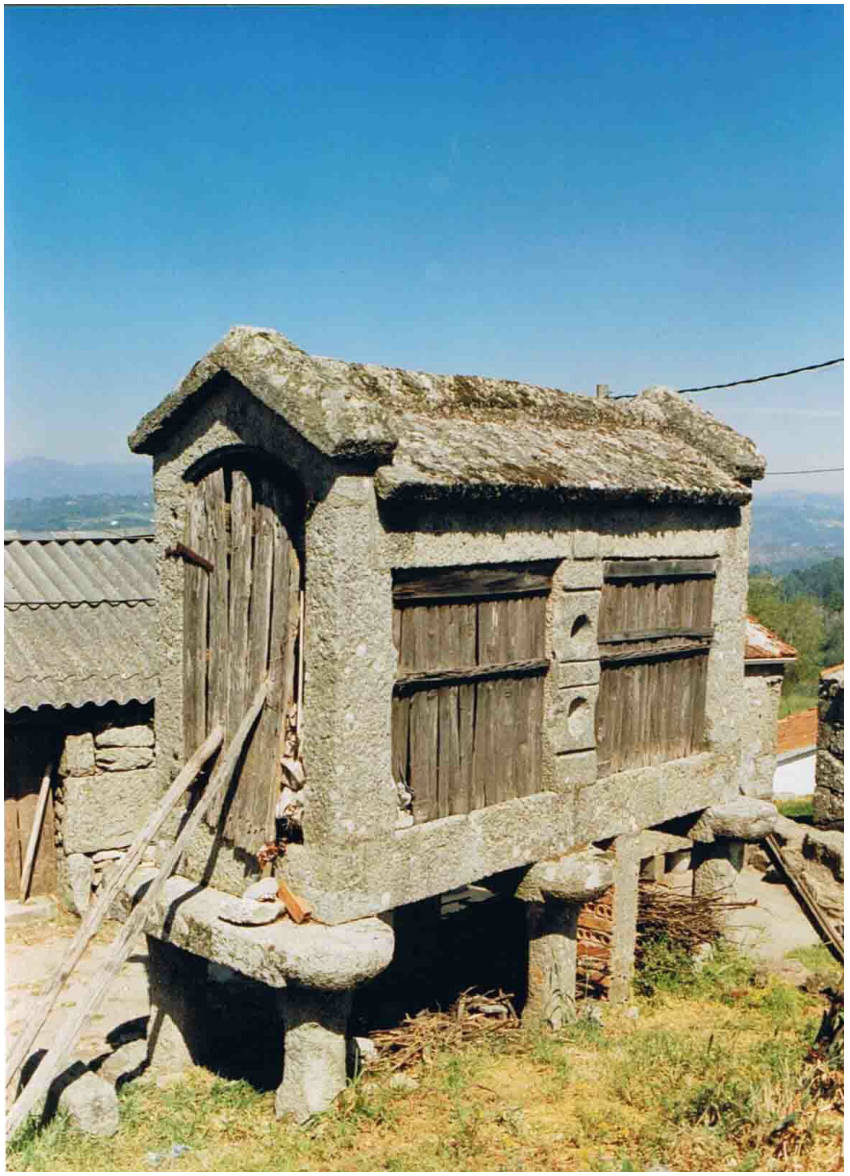
Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of six short, square legs with octagonal corners. Above them, there are three anti-mice stones, circular, and bevelled. Above these rest thick and rectangular lintels, which make the base of this rustic hórreo.

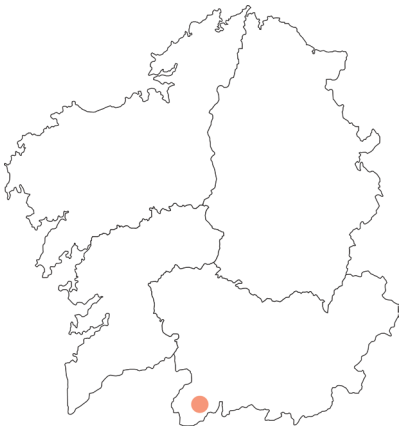
The short elevations are made of thick granite columns, joined together with the piece that makes the gable. The gable is circular, like the top of the door. The door is deteriorated because of its age.

Between the end elevations there is a stone column decorated with circular openings. The spans to both sides of the column are clad with vertical wood pieces with a horizontal wood piece for reinforcement. The overhanging gables are rectangular and are placed one piece on top of the other.

It has a gable roof with stone roof tile. The roof has no adornments.



Esperanzo



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 5.20 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.30 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.90 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

Although this drying field has fourteen hórreos, the following description will pertain to just one. The hórreo in question is located on the edge of the road. The granary has a curved shape following the angle of the road The hórreo has short legs with individual, circular and thick anti-mice stones. The lower lintels are thick, long and made of masonry. They join the lower lintels of the short elevations on the edges.

The short elevations are made of very thick columns and a door in the middle. The end gables are also made of masonry and very thick. Above them the overhanging gables are rectangular and bevelled. The spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces and reinforced with a horizontal wood piece.

It has a gable roof with flat roof tile. It has no adornments.

Faton

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 6.40 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.40 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.65 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

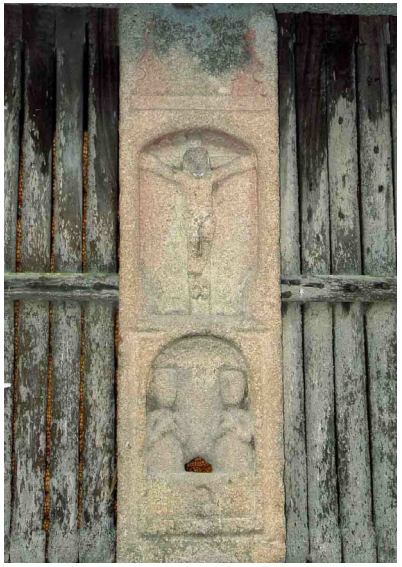
Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of eight legs shaped like triangular prisms. It has four anti-mice stones, rounded at the corners. The lintels are thick and long, assembled with the short elevation panels. These are made of two thick columns and a door in the centre. Above the door there is an overhang (in Galician language: tornachoivas) The end gables are solid and made of masonry.

One of the columns stands out because it has a Shrine to Souls (In Spanish: Peto de ánimas) carved on it. These shrines are material manifestations of the worship of the dead. They are constant reminders of the importance of purgatory, and can be found everywhere in Galicia. This is the only known instance of a Shrine to Souls adorning an hórreo. The shrine has a carved relief of Christ Crucified, with the souls in Purgatory below. The spans between the columns are clad with narrow vertical pieces of wood, with a horizontal band for reinforcement.

The upper lintels are also made of masonry but they are thinner. The overhanging gables are rectangular and somewhat bevelled.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.



Irixo

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 12.60 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.30 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.00 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Mahía” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of seven rectangular shear walls. It has seven anti-mice stones, also rectangular.

The lintels are thin and made of stone. The columns are also made of stone. The spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces with a horizontal piece in the middle for reinforcement. The two access doors are located one on each short elevation. The top of the doors are rounded. The end gables are made of a single piece of stone. The overhanging gables are made of two rectangular pieces.

It has a gable roof made of stone.

Listanco

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 8.53 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.50 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.50 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

The base of this beautiful hórreo is a masonry wall. Above it there are ten short, thick and square legs (0.80 m). The anti-mice stone is one single surface surrounding the entire structure. Its interior becomes the base of the granary. It has no lower lintels. One of the short elevations has a wide access door.

Each column has two vertical apertures. The spans between the columns is clad with vertical wood pieces with a horizontal band for reinforcement. The upper lintel makes the cornice, and surrounds the entire structure, separating the end gables from the short elevation panels. The end gables are made of a single piece with a circular opening for ventilation. The overhanging gables are wide and above them there are two ornaments.

It has a gable roof with mixed roof tile, half of the roof is curved and the other half is flat.

Lugar da Torre

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 8.65 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.43 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.60 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of fourteen legs shaped like triangular prisms. Above them there are twelve anti-mice stones, individual and circular. Of these, eight are completely bevelled and the other four are bevelled only on the exterior part. At one of the short elevations, the anti-mice stone spans between two of the columns and is not bevelled. The base of the granary is made of three long and thick pieces. The structure is made of four thick columns, on one of them has the date of construction carved: 1788. The spans between the columns are clad with narrow vertical wood pieces, with a horizontal piece in the middle for reinforcement.

The short elevation panels both have a tall and wide door in the middle, and one column to either.

It has a hipped roof with curved roof tile. It has no gables, overhanging gables, or ornaments.

Mociños

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 6.30 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.58 m
HEIGHT: 1.85 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Very badly maintained, but because it is a stone construction, it is still possible to appreciate its magnitude.

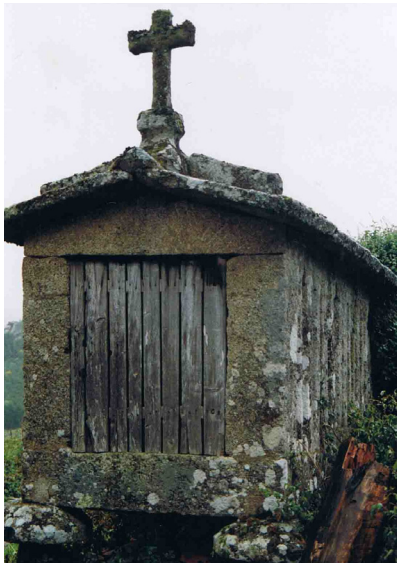
“Bande” style

Stone construction.

At first glance this hórreo seems to be “Morrazo” style, but taking a closer look it is possible to appreciate this different style.

The lintels are made of very thick pieces that are supported by the anti-mice stones below. Above the stone facade has vertical opening to allow for ventilation. The only access door to the granary is located on one of the short elevations. The gable is made of a single piece. The overhanging gables are more decorative than functional. There is a large cross on the roof of on of the short elevations.

It has a gable roof with stone tile.



O Pinto

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 9.75 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.25 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.85 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained. There were many more hórreos of this style but only the mixed construction survived. The ones made only of wood have almost all disappeared.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of six pairs of octangonal legs, whose diameter decreases towards the top. The anti-mice stones are oval, bevelled on the exterior, not very thick and small in size. The lintels are thick and long. The structure is made of thick columns, including the end columns of the short elevations. Some of the columns have two apertures. The spans between the columns are clad with narrow vertical wood pieces, with a horizontal piece in the middle for reinforcement.

It has a gable roof made of stone. The rest of the hórreos are made of curved roof tile. The overhanging gables are rectangular, above one a cross and above the other an ornament.

Portomeiro

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 10.80 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.40 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained. Some of the other ones in the same location are deteriorated.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This is the largest hórreo in this drying field. It is built on top of eight legs in the shape of a boot or a shoe. The anti-mice stones are oval and bevelled on the sides. The lintels are made of stone, very long and thick. The door is located on one of the short elevations, between two stone columns and the lintels. The upper lintels are also made of stone and support the weight of the granary. The overhanging gables are flat and semi-bevelled at the edges. The columns are as thick as the lintels and made of stone. The spans between the columns are clad with narrow vertical wood pieces, with a horizontal piece in the middle for reinforcement.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. It has a cross at one end and an ornament at the opposite end of the structure.

Quins

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 2.10 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.40 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.25 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

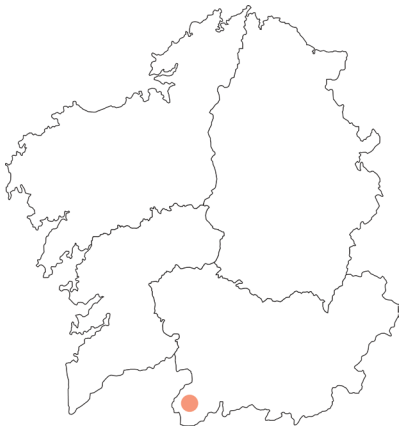
At the peak of a mound in the parish of Quins stands out this “Vía Crucis” , a group of asymmetric crosses of great interest in the popular art.

This drying field has twenty-four hórreos, all of them are mixed construction except one which is made of only wood, and one which is made of only stone. The measurements given are approximate since there are no two hórreos with the same dimensions. This special group of granaries has a Way of the Cross (Via Crucis in Latin) and three Cavalries (Cruceiros in Spanish) that protect the contents of the hórreos form curses or spells. this is why there are no crosses or any other ornaments in the individual granaries.

In general, these are small hórreos with no columns, or only one column. Their legs are square and have octagonal corners. The anti-mice stones are sometimes individual and circular, and sometimes are a single surface that surrounds the entire structure. The short elevations are made of stone and on the opposite side they have a wide door. The gables are solid and made of a single piece. The spans between the columns are made of narrow vertical wood pieces with a horizontal one for reinforcement. The overhanging gables are short.

All of them have gable roofs, some with flat roof tile, some with curved roof tile and some with stone.

Rio Caldo



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 8.00 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.75 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.70 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Bande” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is built on top of five pairs of short legs, shaped like rectangular prisms, and slightly octagonal. Above them there are ten anti-mice stones, individual, thick and with a small diameter. The body of the granary has vertical openings in the stone to allow ventilation. It has a small door located on one of the short elevations. The upper lintels are thick. The end gables are made of a single solid piece. The overhanging gables are rectangular and narrow.

It has a gable roof with thick stone tiles. In this area, it is not common for hórreos to have any crosses or ornaments.

San Cosme

STRUCTURE LENGTH:13.20 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.33 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.23 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Mahía” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of seven rectangular shear walls. The anti-mice stones are rectangular and bevelled. The lower lintels are made of stone and narrow. The columns are made of stone, and equally narrow. The spans between the columns are clad with thin and narrow vertical wood pieces, with a horizontal band for reinforcement. The short elevations are made of stone, in the “Morrazo” style, but without any apertures. The end gables are closed and without adornments.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

San Facundo

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 9.90 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.40 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.65m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained, considering it is made of wood, although it would need some repairs. It is very unusual to find such a large hórreo made of wood.

“Maceda” style

Wood construction.

This beautiful hórreo is built on top of eight legs in the shape of truncated triangular prisms. The anti-mice stones are rounded or rectangular. The lower lintels are made of long wood beams, assembled together at the corners with the lintels that make the base of the end elevations. The structure has thin wood columns and the spans between them is clad with vertical wood pieces with a reinforcing horizontal piece. Each short elevation has a door, and there is a third door located on one of the long elevations. The end gables are solid.

It has a gable roof with flat roof tile, and at the highest point of the roof a row of curved roof tiles. The roof overhangs at the short elevations to protect the doors from the rain. The granary has no overhanging gables or ornaments.

Santa Baia

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 10.80 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.80 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.30 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Moderately maintained.

“O Pino” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo was built in 1832 above a masonry cellar. This storage space has two access doors. The anti-mice stone is one surface surrounding the entire structure. The columns are made of ashlar masonry and are shaped like rectangular prisms.

The columns in the middle have been place like rhombuses. The spans between the columns are clad with narrow vertical pieces of wood with a horizontal reinforcing piece. One of the short elevations has a door.

It has a half-hipped roof with curved roof tiles. It has no overhanging gables or adornments.

This hórreo has the largest capacity out of all the ones in the province of Ourense.

Torguedo

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 10.08 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.40 m
HEIGHT: 2.40 m

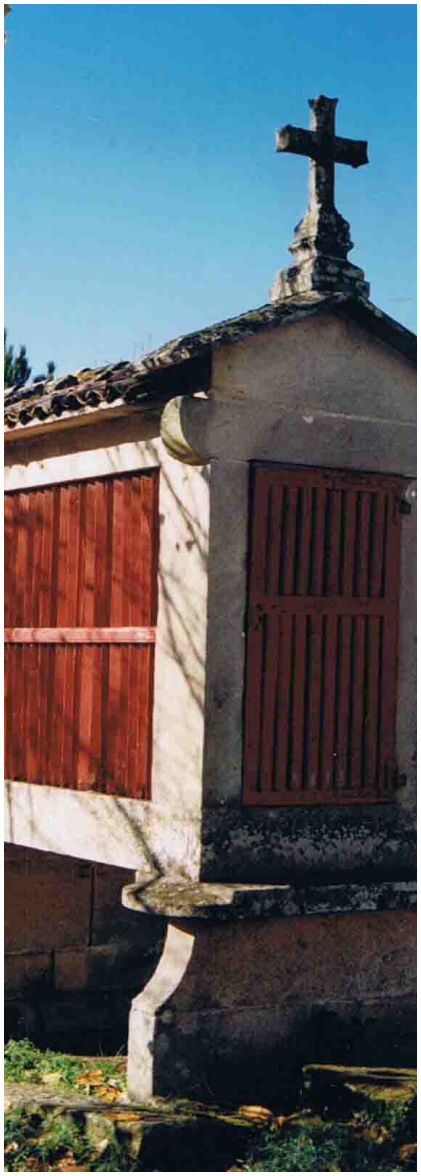
PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo stands above a masonry base. It is supported by five shear walls, which have the same diameter as the anti-mice stones at the bottom, and the same diameter as the body of the granary at the top. The lintels, made of stone, are long and thick. The anti-mice stones are rounded, and bevelled on the exterior. Three stone columns create the span. The span between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces, shaped lie quadrangular prisms and place like rhombuses. There is a horizontal wood piece for reinforcement.

One of the short elevations has a door, and the other one, made of ashlar masonry, has horizontal apertures. The overhanging gables are rectangular and above them there is a cross at one end, and an ornament at the other.



Trasalba

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 2.80 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.30 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.60 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Amoeiro” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

It is typical of this area to place the hórreo above the entrance gate to protect the gate from the rain. This hórreo is built above two shear walls that rest on granite bases. The anti-mice stones are rectangular and have a big overhang. The lower lintels are made of granite.

The body of the granary has no middle columns, and is clad with vertical wood pieces with a horizontal wood piece for reinforcement. One of the short elevations is made of two granite columns, and between them a door. The other short elevation is clad the same way as the rest of the granary. The end gables are made of a single piece. The overhanging gables are thick and curved at the top.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. It has no crosses or ornaments.

Viduedo

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 12.30 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.38 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.68 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained. It is a rare, almost unique hórreo.

"Pontevedra" style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This granary located on a beautiful drying field, at the most elevated corner. It is very unique because of its construction and because of the pigeon house it houses at the top.

It is built on top of six pairs of legs. The anti-mice stones are individual, rectangular and rounded at the corners. Above them rest the stone lintels, and above these there are thick columns. The spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces with a horizontal reinforcing piece. The structure has five clear spans. The middle span houses a rectangular stone pigeon house at the top. The pigeon house has a hipped roof with curved roof tile, and is higher than the roof of the rest of the granary. The pigeon house is separated from the granary with an anti-mice stone that is a single surface surrounding the structure. This stone also protects the lower part from the pigeons' excrements. The end gables are made of a single stone piece.

The structure has no ornaments or overhanging gables, which makes it rare.

Vilameá

PRESERVATION STATE:
It is a pity that these kinds of hórreos might completely disappear in the near future. They deteriorate fast because the roof is made of straw and the structure is made of wood.

Wood construction.

It is difficult to find well maintained wo field there are a few, although some of them have been reconstructed using different materials.

The body of the granary is completely made of wood, and rests on top of six legs with individual and circular anti-mice stones. The wood lintels support the granary which is clad with vertical wood pieces with a horizontal reinforcing piece in the middle.

It has a gable roof made of wood, and above it wheat straw so that water can slide down and the inside of the structure is protected against the rain, very common in this area. The picture below shows how some of these roofs have been substituted with asbestos roofing, or other similar materials. These hórreos have no adornments, crosses or ornaments.

Vilanova Do Infantes

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 3.00 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.15 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.80 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Very well maintained.

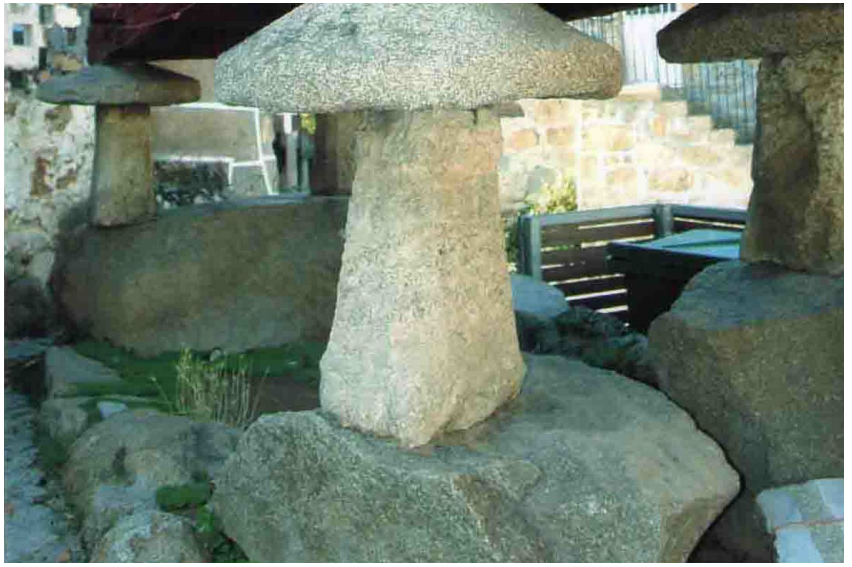
"Maceda" style

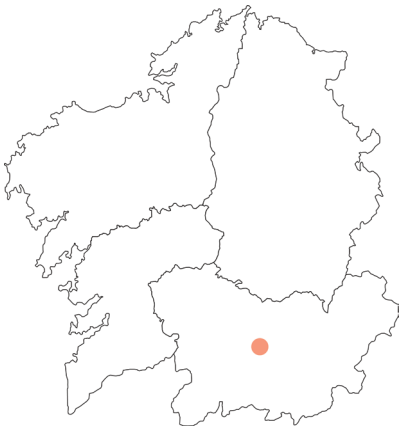
Wood construction.

This hórreo stands out because of the different stones used to level the ground. Above these there are very short legs. The individual and circular anti-mice stones are completely bevelled. The lintels are made of two wood beams with a crosspiece that assemble them together.

The body of the granary is clad with vertical pieces of wood with a horizontal reinforcing pice in the middle. The end gable is also made of wood.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. The roof overhangs to protect the wood of the facade from the rain. It has no ornaments or crosses.





Vilar

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 15.15 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.43 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.35 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained and still in use today. The area below the body is used to store firewood for the harsh winters of this area.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

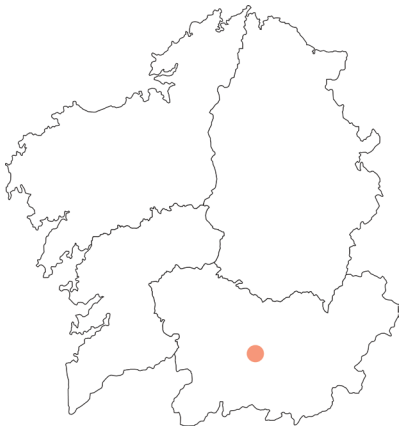
This hórreo is built on top of fourteen octagonal or square legs that decrease in size towards the top. the anti-mice stones are individual, thick, circular and rounded all around. The lower lintels are long and thick. The stone columns create six clear spans in total. These are clad with vertical wood pieces with a horizontal wood piece for reinforcement in the middle.

The short elevations are made of two thick columns and the end gables are made of a single piece creating the rounded shape of the top of the door.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

This hórreo is worth mentioning because in this area it is very rare to find such a large granary.

Vilar de Barrio



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 2.50 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 0.98 m
HEight OF GRANARY: 1.65 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Maceda” style

Wood construction.

This hórreo is built on top of two perfectly carved shear walls. The anti-mice stones are individual, circular and are bevelled on the exterior. Above them there are two parallel beams. Three crossbeams are assembled in them making the base of the granary and joining them together.

The body of the granary is made of narrow vertical wood pieces with a reinforcing horizontal piece in the middle. The only access door of the granary is located on one of the short elevations.

A special characteristic of this hórreo are the flying buttresses on both sides of the short elevations. The end gables are single pieces of wood.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. It has no ornaments or crosses. Despite being very small, these hórreos have a special charm.

Vivenzo

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 1.30 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.30 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.10 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Vivenzo” style

Stick construction.

This hórreo is built on top of four unrefined legs. Above them there is a large stone slab that makes the base of the granary and at the same time acts as anti-mice stone. Above it there are four beams that are joined together at the corners creating a square. On these beams Chestnut wood sticks are embedded, and between them other Chestnut wood sticks are woven, creating the shape of the body.

The roof is made of thinner intertwined sticks, and above them there is

Group of hórreos: Beresmo

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained because they have been recently reconstructed.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

In the centre of the town of Beresmo there is this marvelous group of twenty-fire hórreos, reconstructed following their original design. Their legs are in the shape of truncated rectangular prisms. Most of the anti-mice stones are individual and circular. The spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces with a horizontal reinforcing piece. A particular feautre of these hórreos is the gable roof, which in all of them is completely made of stone. They have no adornments.

Group of hórreos: Bubaces

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained, due mainly to the fact that they are all made of stone.

“Bande” style

Stone construction.

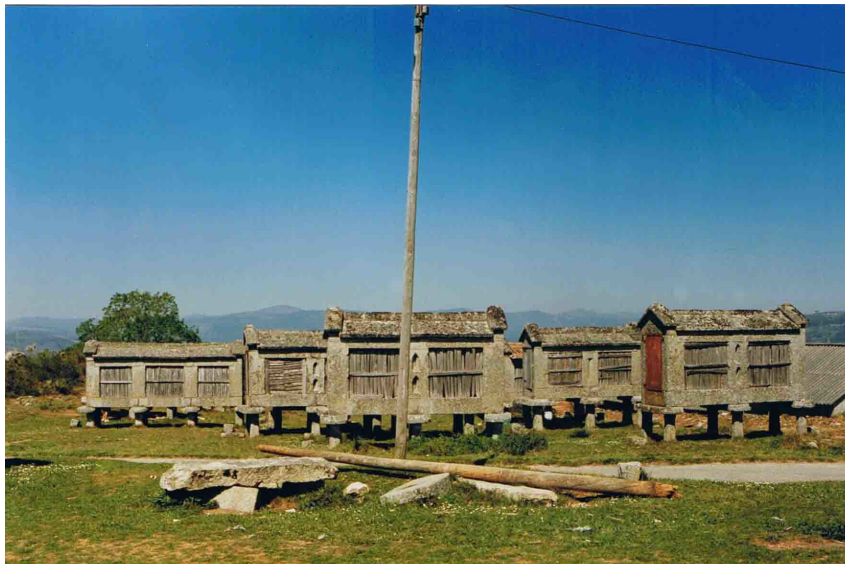
These eighteen hórreos are completely made of stone, including the roof. Most of them are built on top of legs. The anti-mice stones are individual and circular. The lintels are all very thick. Their only door is located on one of the short elevations. They all have overhanging gables but none of them have adornments.

Group of hórreos: Corbillón

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

Wood construction.

All these hórreos have a masonry base to level the ground. Above this base, some of them have shear walls and some of them have legs. Some have anti-mice stones that are individual and circular, and some are rectangular with rounded corners. They all have gable roofs with curved roof tile. Only one of them has overhanging gables and one ornament.



Group of hórreos: Corneira

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

These hórreos are well maintained because most of the body is made of stone. The columns are made of stone and have vertical apertures. In this group of hórreos there are more than twenty, and in the near town there are many more. Near the town they are better maintained because they are closer to the houses and are used more.

Group of hórreos: Godas del Río

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood. There are some that are completely made of wood.

This group of hórreos is located on the highest grounds of the town for better ventilation. This area is very humid. Some of these hórreos are in ruins, and some are still in use today. Most of their roofs have overhangs to protect the facades, made of wood, from the heavy rains.

Group of hórreos: Guin

PRESERVATION STATE:
Some of them are completely in ruins, and some of them are well maintained.

There are about twenty-four hórreos in this field. Many different styles coexist together here.

There are some with mixed construction, made of stone and wood. In these cases, the upper and lower lintels as well as the columns are thick, long and made of stone. The end gables are a single piece made of stone. Only some of them have overhanging gables.

Other ones are made of wood, and clad with vertical wood pieces with horizontal reinforcing pieaces.

None of them has ornaments.

Group of hórreos: Merca

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained, and reconstructed.

“Interior Meca” style

Wood construction.

This field has the highest number of hórreos known, with a total of thirty-four granaries existing today, although it is known that until recently there were more. None of them have overhanging gables or adornments.

The city has done a terrific job of reconstructing all of them.

Group of hórreos: Reboredo

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained, despite the fact that they are made of wood.

“Typical of the area” style

The body is made of wood, the legs and anti-mice piece are made of stone. The anti-mice stones are individual, rectangular, and bevelled at the corners. Some time ago there were about double the number of hórreos as they are today. Most of them are around the same size. The facade treatment varies, some of them have vertical wood pieces and some of them have horizontal wood pieces. They all have gable roofs with curved roof tile.

Group of hórreos: Vilanca

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained. One of them stands out as being recently renovated.

This group of hórreos is not very large but it striking because of the many styles present. Some of them are clad with horizontal wood pieces, very rare in this area. Some are mixed construction, stone and wood. The anti-mice stones are also in different styles. They all have in common that they are elevated on legs and have no overhanging gables or adornments.

Group of hórreos: Vivenzo

PRESERVATION STATE:
Most of them very badly maintained, although a few are in excellent conditions.

Stick construction.

This impressive group of sixteen hórreos is the only one known that has more than one hórreo made of sticks. Many are deteriorated, at the verge of disappearing. If these hórreos were better known, they would receive as many visitors as the pallozas of Piornedo because of their antiquity and way of construction. It is a pity to see them disappear.

PONTEVEDRA

Aldán 1

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 8.75 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 3.00 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.75 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo stands out because it is the only double hórreo of this style.

It has five rows of three legs (total of fifteen legs). The legs are square with octagonal corners. Above them the anti-mice stones are circular, thin, and bevelled all around. The lintels, wide and long, support the weight of the granary. Above them and on top of each anti-mice stone there are beautiful stone columns making the structure of the hórreo. The spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces without any reinforcing horizontal pieces. The end gables are made of vertical wood pieces. It has no overhanging gables. It has a cross at one of the roof ends.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile with an overhang all around to protect the wood of the structure from the rain.

Aldán 2

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Aldán” style

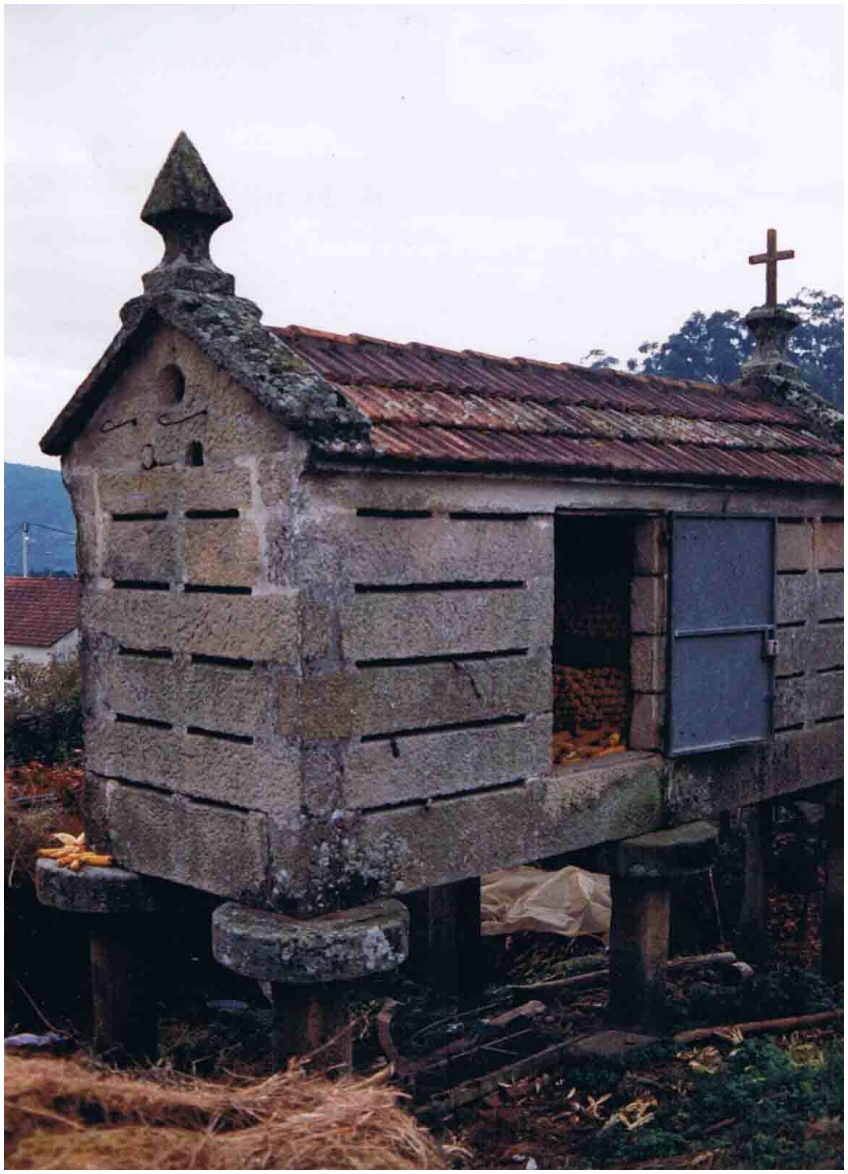
Stone construction.

This style could be considered a mix between the Noia and the Finisterre styles. It is made of long and rectangular granite pieces of varying lengths with horizontal apertures through which air reaches the interior of the granary. The horizontal apertures are achieved, not by creating holes in the stone, but by inserting small stones in between the facade pieces. Hórreos of this style are generally small or medium in size.

Almost all of them are built on top of six square legs with octagonal corners. The anti-mice stones are individual, thick and not bevelled. The lintels are wide and long, the upper lintels extend making a cornice. The end gables are made of a single stone with apertures. The overhanging gables are rectangular and capped with a cross and an ornament.

Some hórreos have the door in the short elevation, and some have it located in the middle of one of the long elevations.

They have gable roofs with either flat or curved roof tile.



Ardan

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 5.15 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.65 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.75 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Chapel” style

Stone construction.

Great care and perfection has gone into the construction of this small hórreo. The granary is built on top of six thin square legs with octagonal corners. The anti-mice stones are circular and not bevelled. Above them rest long and thick lintels. The spans are made with perfectly made ashlar in the “morrazo” style. The upper lintels come out of the structure making the cornice. This style of hórreos has three gables, made of a single stone. The gable above the door is rounded to fit the door. The overhanging gables are rectangular and flat. There are two ornaments at the ends of the structure and a cross above the middle gable with the door.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Bagarela

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained, and still in use today.

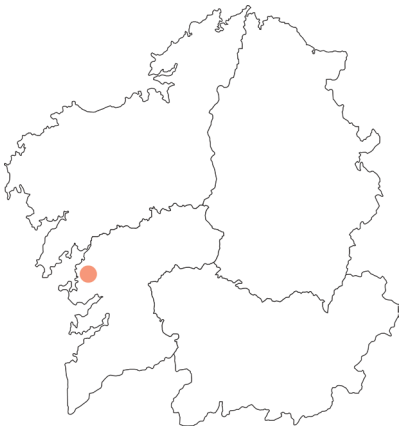
“Cabazo” style

Stick, wood and straw construction.

The base of this hórreos is made of wood beams assembled at the corners. It has no anti-mice stones. There is a small opening located at the bottom of the structure through which corn can be extracted, after it is deposited into the hórreo through the top part or roof. The facades are made of sticks. Usually the trees used are oak or chestnut because these woods are easily malleable when they are still green. When they are dry they become very resistant to the weight of the corn, and are very long lasting.

The roof is made of sticks and covered with wheat, rye, oat or in some cases even corn straw.

Barrantes



PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

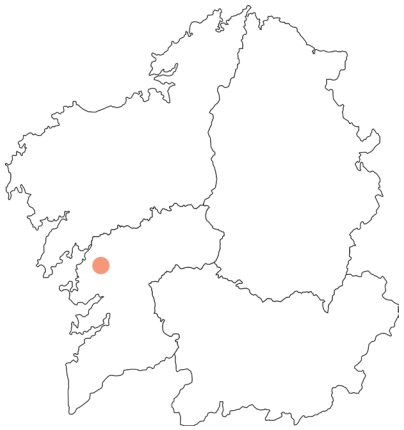
Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo has a masonry base to level the ground. Above it there are twenty-two legs and a central shear wall, as though originally it was two hórreos joined together at their ends.

The lintels are made of stone just like the columns. There are ten clear spans between the columns, and these are clad with vertical wood pieces without any horizontal reinforcing pieces. It has the same number of clear spans as the one in Cores and the one in Mota.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Briallos



PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Caldas de Reyes” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of very tall square legs. The anti-mice stones are circular, small, and bevelled all around. Some of the lintels are made of stone, and others are made of wood. The lintels support all the weight of the granary. The body is made of very thin vertical wood pieces, reinforced with exterior horizontal pieces.

It has a gable rood with a large overhang to protect the wood from the rain.

Carracedo

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 11.95 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.30 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.10 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
One of them is extremely well maintained, the other one is completely deteriorated.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of very thick and tall square legs. The anti-mice stones are circular and bevelled on the exterior.

The lintels are thick, long and made of stone, just like the columns. The spans between the columns are made of vertical wood pieces with a horizontal wood piece for reinforcement. The short elevation panels are wide, thick and made of solid stone. The end gables are made of a single piece of stone. The overhanging gables are rectangular and flat.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

In the same field there are the ruins of another hórreo, of the same style but greater size.

Carregal

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 11.05 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 5.10 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 0.90 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

"Tomiño" style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

At first glance this resembles a porch, but the fact that it has anti-mice stones gives away its function: it's an hórreo.

The granary of this hórreo is built on top of two very different constructions. On two sides it is built on top of two perpendicular walls with an anti-mice stone that is one single surface surrounding all the walls. On the other two sides it is built on top of very tall legs with individual anti-mice stones, bevelled at the top. Above the individual anti-mice stones rest wood beams that support the weight of the granary. The very short vertical wood pieces that clad the structure are anchored in the lintels. The short elevation that is closed with the masonry wall has one window, the other one is closed with vertical wood pieces like the rest of the hórreo. It has no overhanging gables or adornments.

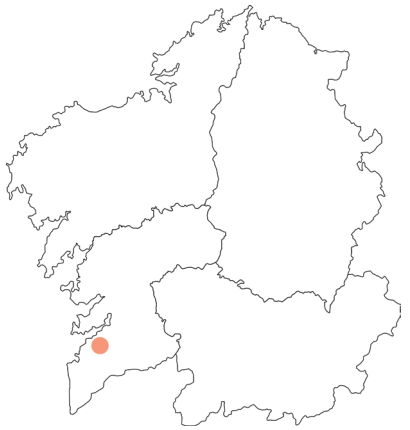
There is an access door underneath the granary.

It has a gable roof with flat roof tile.

Carregal D

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 5.20 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.30 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.90 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.



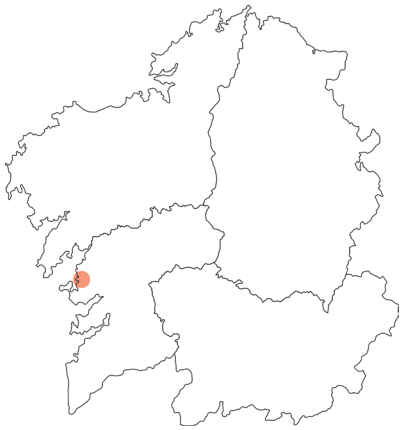
“Tuy” style

Wood construction.

The legs of this hórreo are shaped like truncated pyramids, and are not very tall. The anti-mice stones are rounded and not very thick. They span between two legs. One of the short elevations is made of wood columns and between them a door made of vertical wood pieces, with a rounded top. It has no overhanging gables, and thus has no adornments above them.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. The roof extends more on one side creating an overhang that is used as a small porch.

Castrelo



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 5.10 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.68 m
HEIGHT: 1.71 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained, and with very proud owners.

“Chapel” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of three pairs of thin, tall, and slightly octagonal legs. The anti-mice stones are circular and not bevelled. The lintels, long, thick, and made of stone, support the weight of the granary. The spans between the columns are clad with wood in the shape of rectangular prisms, spaced apart to allow air flow to the inside of the hórreo. The door is wide, and located at the centre of the granary, between two stone columns with vertical apertures. Above them there is the third gable, made of a single piece of stone. Above it its corresponding gables and topped with an ornament. The end gables on the short elevations are a single triangular piece, with their corresponding overhanging gables and topped with an ornament.

It has a gable roof with curved and flat roof tile.

Combarro

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained and declared “Historic-Artistic Grouping” as part of the national system of heritage listing.

In this town it is impossible to speak of a determined style because all over the town there are many different styles. The most common ones are Morrazo and Pontevedra.

All the hórreos of the town as a whole are a magnificent collection, but the ones at the ocean’s shore stand out from the rest.

Common characteristics of all of them are:

They have a medium size, legs resembling boots, individual and circular anti-mice stones, short elevation panels in the Morrazo style. Almost all of them have crosses and ornaments on their roofs.

Couso

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 14.54 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 2.00 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.82 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Aldan” and “Morrazo” styles

Stone construction.

This hórreo is built on top of eight pairs of octagonal legs. The anti-mice stones are individual and circular, some Aldan style and some Morrazo style.

One of the short elevations has a door with a rounded top, and vertical apertures on both sides of the door. The gable at this end is a single piece, rounded to fit the door below. Both overhanging gables are rectangular, with a thick cross above one, and an ornament above the other. The other short elevation has a rectangular door, Morrazo style, and no apertures. This door opens towards a stone drying field.

Where the two styles meet, there are overhanging gables on the roof line.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

This hórreo is the coming together of two different styles, but not even the oldest people from the town remember when this juncture happened. They say that it was always this way.

Estacas

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 17.00 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 2.00 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.65 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained, and still in use today.

“Pontevedra” style

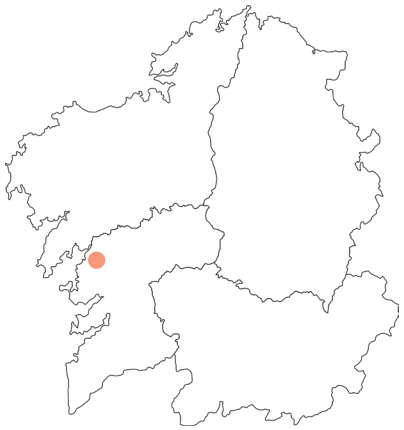
Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is located on a very uneven terrain. The front facade faces the level of the house, and towards the back facade the terrain greatly drops. To account for this change in grade, the structure is build on eight very large masonry walls. Above these rise eight shear walls. The anti-mice stone is a single surface surrounding the entire structure. It has no lintels. The columns are made of stone and the spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces with two horizontal wood pieces for reinforcement.

One of the short elevation gables is made of masonry stone, and the other one has stone columns and a door. The end gables are made from a single piece of stone. The overhanging gables are made of two flat pieces and above them there is a cross in one and an ornament in the other. Between two of its base masonry walls, there are stairs to go from the lower level to the upper level.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Feiranova



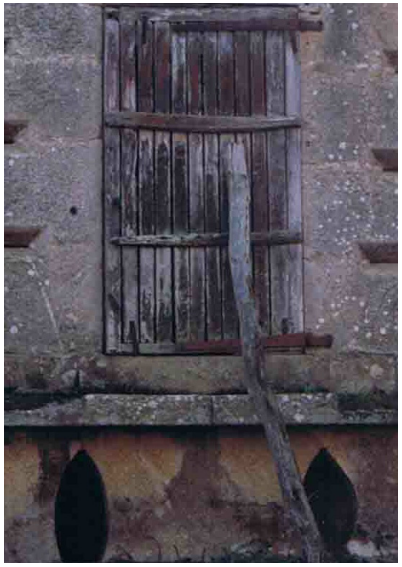
PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained, and, like most of them, currently in use.

“Interior” style, common in the interior areas of Galicia.

Wood construction.

This small and peculiar hórreo is built on top of very short and square legs. Its four anti-mice stones are somewhat small, but they have a shape that makes them unique: they are octagonal. The body of the granary is completely made of wood. Four lower lintels, assembled together at the edges, make the base of this hórreo. Above them there are thin wood columns, four at the edges and two in the centre. The spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces, and a reinforcing horizontal one. One of the short elevations has a door with a rounded top.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. There are overhangs on the facade with the door and the long elevations, to protect the granary and the door from the rain.



Galegos

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 6.45 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 3.90 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.30 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained, except for the roof, which has been substituted with asbestos.

“Hórrea” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo has four, triple shear walls (total of twelve shear walls) making it very unique. Above them, the anti-mice stone is a single surface surrounding the entire structure, and rounded at the corners. The lintels, long, thin, and made of stone, join the different anti-mice stone pieces together, and support the columns and short elevations panels. The short elevation panels are made of stone, with seven horizontal apertures going from larger to smaller towards the top, and with a door in the middle of each of them. The end gables are made of four solid stone pieces, and support the overhanging gables, which are made of completely flat pieces. Above the overhanging gables there is a cross at one end and an ornament at the other end.

It has a gable roof, originally with curved roof tile.

It is located in a beautiful large property, but both the house and the hórreo are now abandoded.

Gandariz 1

ORIGINAL STRUC. LENGTH: 22.55 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.25 m
HEIGHT: 1.65 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo, built in 1807, was partially destroyed during the Hortensia hurracane. Although its reconstruction is on hold, the owner has all the pieces. It is the largest L-shaped hórreo of this style.

The granary is built on top of a masonry base to level the ground. Above this base there are twelve shear walls. The anti-mice stones are rectangular and bevelled on their exterior. Above there rest the lower lintels, made of stone. The upper lintels are made of wood. The columns are made of stone. Originally, the structure had ten clear spans between the columns. They are clad with vertical wood pieces with a reinforcing horizontal piece in the middle.

This hórreo was partially destroyed by hurricane Hprtensia. The owner would like to reconstruct it the same way it was originally, but he has to wait because it is so expensive.

Gandariz 2

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 13.12 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.30 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.70 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Relatively well maintained.
It belongs to many different neighbors so originally it had more doors.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of seven shear walls. It has seven anti-mice stones, bevelled on their exterior, that support the weight of the granary.

The lintels and columns are made of stone. Each one of the six clear spans between the columns belongs to a different owner. These spans are clad with vertical wood pieces with a reinforcing horizontal piece. The short elevations are made of stone and solid. The end gables are a single piece of masonry. The overhanging gables are rectangular and flat.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Hio 1

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 3.30 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.65 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.45 m

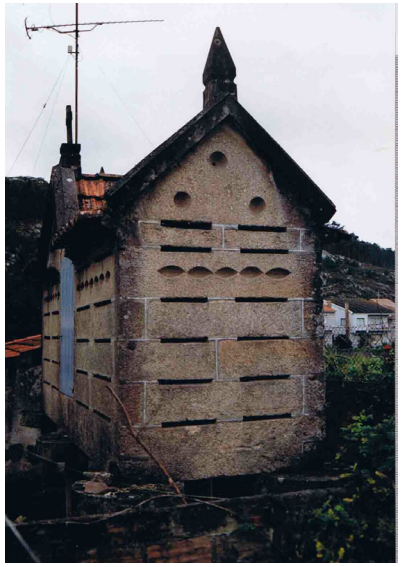
PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Morrazo” style

Stone construction.

This small hórreo is built on top of six small, square legs with octagonal corners. the anti-mice stones are individual, circular and bevelled all around. The lintels are rectangular and support the square columns and the rest of the facade, made of rectangular prisms placed vertically and spaced apart for ventilation. The upper lintels, also made of stone, make the cornice at the top. The short elevations are made of two columns at the corners and two columns in the centre, framing the door. Both short elevations have a beautiful door made of wood. the end gables have a horizontal opening for ventilation. The overhanging gables are rectangular, but bevelled at the top. There is a cross on one end and an ornament on the other end of this small yet beautiful hórreo.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile,which overhangs a small amount at the four corners.



Hio 2

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 5.10 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.63 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.70 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Chapel” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo was built 38 years ago. It has a very unique style. It is built on top of three pairs of 1.10 m tall legs that are rounded at the corners, and shaped like boots. The anti-mice stones are individual, circular and not bevelled. The lintels are long but not very thick, and support the weight of the granary. The body is made of stone with horizontal apertures. Two thirds of the way towards the top, the facade has horizontal shallow openings that make it very special.

There is a door located on the centre of one of the long elevations. It is wide and slightly rounded at the top. Above the door there is a third gable with overhanging gables and a cross.

The short elevations are just like the rest of the granary, but the end gables are made of a single piece with three circular openings making a triangle. The overhanging gables are rectangular. There are two ornaments, one at each end of the structure.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Insuina

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 4.60 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.40 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.00 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

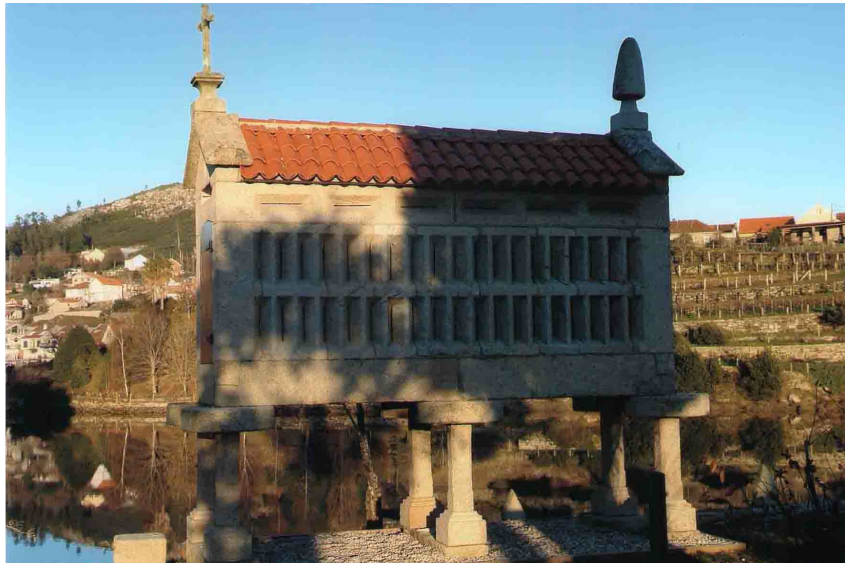
“Morrazo” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is built on top of square legs, with octagonal corners, and below these their corresponding small square bases. The anti-mice stones are circular and not bevelled. The lintels are thick and long, assembled to the short elevations. The body of the granary is made of detailed masonry, in the Morrazo style, with vertical apertures at the bottom, and a band of horizontal apertures at the top.

The short elevations are made of two columns and a small door. Above the door there is a horizontal aperture. The door of one of the short elevations has been closed and filled with the same vertical apertures as the rest of the granary. The end gables have a circular opening. The overhanging gables are rectangular and bevelled.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. A Latin cross and an ornament finish off the roof at either end.



Lamela 1

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained. It still maintains the original blue paintings on the end gables.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This granary is built on top of very artistic shear walls. The anti-mice stone is one single surface surrounding the entire structure, except in front of the door. The anti-mice pieces become the base of the hórreo. It has five stone columns. The spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces with two horizontal pieces for reinforcement. The end gables are made of a single piece, carved and painted, to make the carved figures stand out. The overhanging gables are flat and bevelled at the corners. It has a cross and an ornament.

This hórreo is special because all stone pieces, except for the overhanging gables, are carved.

Lamela 2

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 5.80 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.25 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.60 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

"Mahía" style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of four masonry shear walls. These are straight lines that accentuate the great beauty and perfection of this granary. Above them the anti-mice stone is a single surface surrounding the entire structure, and becoming the base of the granary. The anti-mice stone is bevelled all around except below the two access doors. One of the short elevations is made of two granite columns, and a tall and narrow door. The other one is made of solid masonry.

The upper lintel surrounds the entire structure, making the shape of the cornice, and framing the end gables. The end gables are solid and have a semi-circular carving with the year of construction underneath: 1930. The overhanging gables are rectangular, bevelled on their interior and overhanging at the corners.

The columns are made of granite. The spans between the columns are clad with narrow vertical wood pieces. Two horizontal pieces reinforce them. On one of the long elevations, the central clear span is made of two columns and a stone framing for the central door.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. It has a beautiful cross and ornament.

Lourizan

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 16.75 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 2.35 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.00 m
SURFACE AREA: 35.85 m2.

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Morrazo” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is built on a drying field in the Forestry Center of Lourizan. It stands out because of its perfect construction and great height.

It has eight pairs of legs, square and with octagonal corners, athough not very high:

HEIGHT OF LEG: 1.45 m
WIDTH OF LEG: 0.39 x 0.39 m

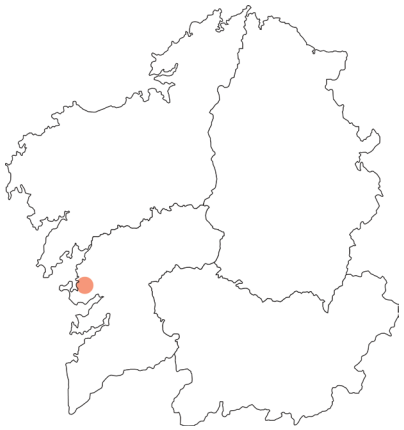
It has large square anti-mice stones:

0.85 x 0.95 x 0.18 m

Above these there are large lintels and thick columns that are carved. The end gables are made of two pieces with a circular opening that reaches the interior of the granary. The overhanging gables are straight and flat, without any ornaments. The only access door is located in the middle of one of the long elevations, overlooking the drying field.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Meano



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 14.20 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 2.25 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.57 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

"Pontevedra" style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of fourteen square legs, with octagonal corners. The anti-mice stones are individual, circular and bevelled. Above them rest the two short elevation panels, different from each other. The first one is in the Morrazo style, but the openings do not reach the interior of the structure. This is because this side of the facade receives heavy rains. The second one has three horizontal openings and a circular one that reach the inside of the granary. The overhanging gables are long and rectangular. The spans between the columns are made of wood pieces, flat and placed vertically with a horizontal wood piece for reinforcement.

There is a door located on one of the long elevations, and another door located on one of the short elevations.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. It has a cross and an ornament.

Mosteiro

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 17.05 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.25 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.85 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Moderately well maintained.

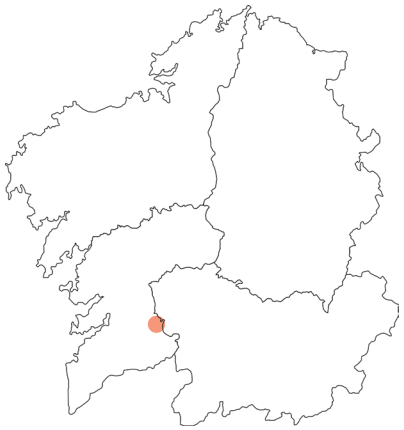
“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo, built at the top of a wall, has eight pairs of thin and octagonal legs. The anti-mice stones are individual, circular, and bevelled on their exterior. The lintels are made of stone, very long and thick. It has stone columns with two vertical apertures. The six clear spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces with a horizontal piece for reinforcement. The short elevations are made of several masonry stone pieces and a door in the centre. The end gables are single pieces of stone. The overhanging gables are rectangular and narrow.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. It has no crosses or ornaments.

Mota 1



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 21.54 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.47 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.54 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained, despite being very large.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of a base to level the ground. The granary is built on top of eleven shear walls. The anti-mice stones are a single surface that surrounds the entire structure. The body is made of stone columns and the spans between them is clad with vertical wood pieces, spaced apart, and reinforced with two horizontal wood pieces. There are no lintels. There are two access doors on the long elevation that overlooks the drying field and the house beyond. The short elevations are rectangular, and finished off with two ornaments.

Mota 2

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained. It stands out because of its large storage capacity and its large cellar underneath.

“Horrea” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This beautiful hórreo is built on top tall masonry walls that make the cellar underneath. The anti-mice stone is a single surface surrounding the entire structure. Above the anti-mice piece, there is a stone balcony and its roof surrounding the granary all around and protecting it against the rain.

The structure of the granary is made of stone columns, and the spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces with two horizontal reinforcing pieces.

The interior of the granary is huge, although today it is only used for drying clothes. The original interior layout is unknown.

It has a hipped roof with curved roof tiles.

This type of hórreo is not very common, and the one that exist today are all in this area.

Mourente

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 7.30 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.60 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.70 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Chapel” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is built on top of eight square legs with octagonal corners. The anti-mice stones are all individual, and circular, except for the one in front of the door, which instead of being circular is rectangular. The lintels are thick and support the weight of the granary. The structure of the granary is made of stone, in the Morrazo style. The end gables are of the same style as the rest of the granary. The door is located in the middle of one of the long elevations and it has a curved top. The third gable is located above the door, and on top of it there is a large cross.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. At each end of the structure, an ornament, two in total, finish off the roof.

Oca

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 13.30 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.45 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.60 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

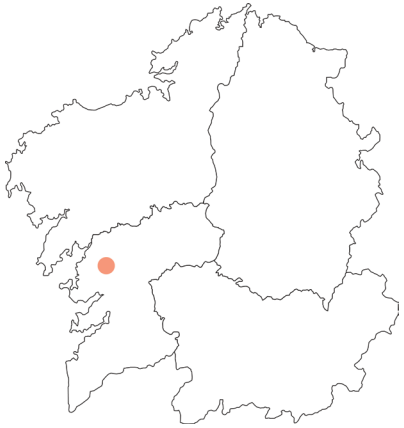
Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of very unique feet. It has two shear walls below the short elevation panels, and three pairs of legs in the middle, plus one leg for reinforcement. The anti-mice stone is a single bevelled surface surrounding the entire structure. One of the short elevations is made of stone, with narrow horizontal openings. The other short elevation has a door in the middle. The end gables are tall and made of a single piece.

The columns are made of stone and the spans between them has no lintels, and is clad with vertical wood pieces, and reinforced with two horizontal pieces . The overhanging gables are rectangular, wide and flat, extending above the roof.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. It has one cross and one ornament.

Pazo Buzaca (First hórreo)



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 9.50 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 4.15 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.95 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This is the first of two hórreos in this rural property.

It is built on top of a masonry cellar with no openings except for its entrance door. The anti-mice stone is a single piece that surrounds the entire structure. The body of the granary has no lower lintels. The two access doors of the hórreo are located one on each short elevation, and to their sides are horizontal apertures for ventilation. The end gables are made of a single piece, and from the lower side of it overhangs a stone to protect the doors from the rain. The upper lintels make the cornice. The overhanging gables are rectangular and extend out from the body of the granary, resting on the cornices.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. It has no ornaments or crosses.

Pazo Buzaca (Second hórreo)

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 11.70 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 2.10 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.90 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

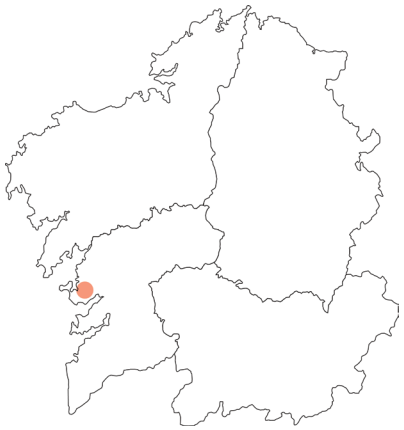
Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This is the second hórreo in this rural property. It is attached to the other one, of the same style, although it has some differences.

This one is built on top of two shear walls supporting the short elevations, and between them five square legs with octagonal corners. The anti-mice stones resting on top of the shear walls are rectangular and bevelled, the ones on top of the legs are circular and semi-bevelled. The lintels are wide, and the upper ones make the cornice. It has two doors, one on the centre of the granary and the other one on one of the short elevations. The spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces with a single horizontal piece for reinforcement. The other short elevation is made of solid masonry. The overhanging gables are rectangular.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. Above one of the short elevations there is a cross.

Pazo da Maza



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 13.20 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.95 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.95 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of fourteen thin and square legs, with octagonal corners. The anti-mice stones are individual, circular and bevelled on their exterior. The lintels are straight and thick. The columns have the same thickness as the lintels. The spans between the columns are clad with chestnut wood pieces, spaced apart and placed vertically. A horizontal band reinforces them in the middle. One of the short elevations is completely made of masonry, and has six horizontal apertures. The other short elevation has a wide door, and four apertures on each side of this door. At the edges of the granary, part of the span between the columns is closed with masonry, and has three horizontal apertures. The overhanging gables are rectangular and wide. There is a door on one of the long elevations.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile extending past the overhanging gables to protect the wood of the facade

Pazo dos Pardo

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 9.30 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.95 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.65 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Morrazo” style

Stone construction.

This beautiful stone hórreo is built on top of a cellar. This storage room has two access doors and inside it is divided into two separate spaces, one of them completely closed, and the other one with horizontal apertures.

Above the cellar there is an anti-mice stone made of a single surface that surrounds the entire structure. It is bevelled all around except in front of the short elevation that has a door.

The structure has three columns. The spans between the columns are made of perfectly crafted pieces with vertical apertures at the bottom, vertical apertures in the middle, and square apertures at the top of the facade.

The upper lintel becomes the cornice where the roof of the structure rests.

The main short elevation has a door and two columns on the sides. These columns have vertical openings for ventilation. The other short elevation has the same facade treatment as the rest of the granary.

The end gables are solid and framed by the cornice and the overhanging gables. These are rectangular and very thin.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. Only one cross finishes off the roof.

Perdecanay

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 10.90 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 3.20 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.75 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

"Caldas de Reyes" style

Wood construction.

This hórreo is built on top of six pairs of tall and square stone legs. Above these six pairs of legs rest anti-mice stones that are circular, with a circumference of 2.85 cm. Under one of the short elevations there is another legs to support the weight of the granary.

Wood columns join together the anti-mice stones and wood beams act as the base of the structure. All the body of the granary is made of wood. Th spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces with four bands of reinforcing wood pieces.

The short elevation panels, like the rest of the hórreo, is also made of wood.

Stone stairs, located a small distance away from the body of the granary, allow access to it, through the only door of the structure.

This is the largest hórreo of this style.

Poio

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 33.45 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 3.70 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.30 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Morrazo” style

Masonry construction.

This hórreo is called the Escorial of Galician hórreos, referring to the Escorial near Madrid. Although not the longest hórreo, it is the one with the highest storing capacity, with a volume of 123.25 m3.

It has three times seventeen legs (total of fifty-one legs). The anti-mice stones are circular and bevelled on their exterior. The lower and upper lintels are the same size and shape. Above the lower lintels there are square columns, located above each leg. Between the structural columns there are narrower square columns placed on the sides. Through them air reaches the interior of the granary.

It has four doors on the long elevation overlooking the drying field and the monastery’s cloister.

The date of construction is not know, but it is believed that it was built in the XVIII Century.

Ponte Caldelas

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Morrazo” style

Stone construction.

These are two hórreos of the same style, very similar except that one is larger than the other. The larger one, pictured at the bottom right of the page, has square legs with octagonal corners. The legs are shaped like boots. The anti-mice stones are individual and big, without bevels. The short elevation panels have five vertical openings. The end gables are made of a single piece with horizontal apertures. The overhanging gables are flat and straight. The columns also have vertical openings. The upper lintels are thinner than the lower lintels, and support the weight of the roof.

It has a gable roof with superimposed stone.

Quinta de Teanes

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 11.90 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.45 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.42 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Salvaterra” style

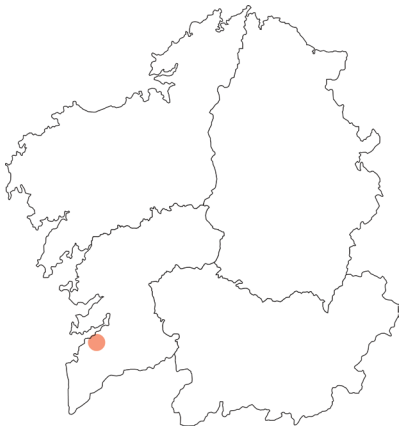
Wood construction, except for the legs.

On top of a masonry base, this hórreo has fourteen slightly octagonal legs, shaped like boots. The anti-mice stones are circular and bevelled all around. The body of the granary is completely made of wood. The facade is made of vertical wood pieces, spaced apart, and with a horizontal reinforcing wood piece in the middle.

It has two doors, with gables and small triangular roofs above them, to protect them from the rain. There are no overhanging gables, crosses or ornaments.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Quintela



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 9.05 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.22 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.80 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of five masonry shear walls. The anti-mice stones are rectangular and bevelled on their exterior. The lower lintels are long and wide, making the base of the granary. The columns have vertical openings. The spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces with a horizontal piece for reinforcement.

One of the short elevations is made of stone and it has narrow horizontal openings. The other one has a door in the middle.

The cornice is very detailed and surrounds the entire body of the granary.

The overhanging gables are made of two flat pieces. There is a cross at one end and an ornament at the other end of the structure.

In front of this hórreo there is a beautiful, well maintained stone drying field.

Rectoral de Cobres 1

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 11.20 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 2.10 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.70 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained, it is only missing the wood that originally clad the facade.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood, although it is currently missing the original wood.

This hórreo is built on top of 1.10 m tall, square legs with octagonal corners. The anti-mice stones are circular and bevelled at the top. The lower lintels are thick and support the carved columns above. Originally, this hórreo had two long clear spans one at either end of the structure. The spans in the middle were shorter, and reinforced with other columns.

the short elevation panels are carved in the Morrazo style. One of the end gables is closed and the other one has a carving resembling lips. The upper lintels are thinner than the lower lintels, and support the roof. The overhanging gables finish off the gables, without adornments.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Rectoral de Cobres 2

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 20.40 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 7.10 m
HEIGHT: 4.30 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Morrazo” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is built on top of a closed masonry storage room with narrow windows for ventilation of the cellar and winepress. The facade of the granary has closed masonry sections, and between them there are columns with rectangular prism shapes.

It has a combination of a hip roof on one end and a gable roof on the other end, with flat roof tile.

It was built in 1772.

It is particularly surprising that this hórreo has no adornments today, since originally it most likely had them.

Rial

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 13.43 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.64 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.63 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Noia” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is built on top of a closed masonry wall. The anti-mice stone is a single surface that surrounds the entire structure. It is bevelled all around except in front of each one of the two doors. One of the door is in the middle of one of the long elevations, and the other one on one of the short elevations.

The body of the granary is made of beautiful ashlar, with the peculiarity that it has a thin row and a thick row from the bottom up.

One of the short elevations has the same construction as the rest of the granary, on the other one there is a door.

The end gables are made of a single piece and solid. The overhanging gables are made of two pieces, flat and straight, and above them a cross and an ornament.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Rio Bo

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 11.00 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.50 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.80 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained, and still in use today.

"Noia" style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of six shear walls. The anti-mice stones are rectangular and span the width of the granary. The lower lintels, columns and short elevation panels are all made of stone. The spans between the columns are clad with wood, as well as the two reinforcing horizontal bands and the upper lintels. All of these are anchored on the structure with indentations on the stone.

The overhanging gables rest above the end gables of the short elevations , and are flat, thin and slightly bevelled. The spans between the columns are made of vertical wood pieces spaced apart for ventilation.

There is a door in the middle of one of the long elevations, under which there is a reinforcing leg because the lower lintel has broken.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Salcedo

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 21.90 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 2.15 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.15 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Morrazo” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo is striking because of its length as well as it’s height (4.21 m above the groung). It is located on a drying field.

It has eleven pairs of legs (twenty-two legs in total). The legs are made of two parts. The first part is a square prism of 75 cm. The second part is the actual leg which is square at its base and top, and octagonal in the middle. The middle part has a shell carved on each side.

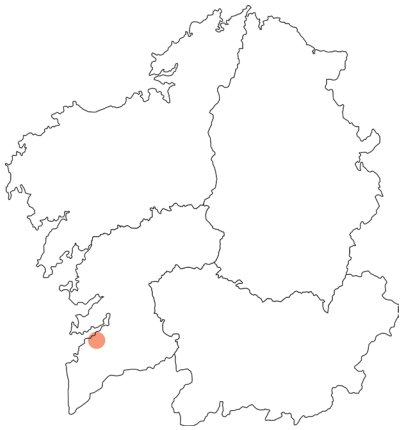
Above the legs there are the anti-mice stones, individual and circular, with a circumference of 3.25 m. The lower lintels are very thick. The masonry body has vertical apertures. The upper lintels are not as thick as the lower lintels, and also have horizontal apertures.

The short elevation panels have vertical apertures, and a door on one of them. There is a second door on one of the long elevations overlooking the drying field.

The cornice projects around the body of the granary and above it the end gables have vertical apertures. The overhanging gables are flat and straight.

Construction of this hórreo was ordered by Arshbishop Fray Sebastián Malvar in the XVIII Century.

Salesianos



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 5.90 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.15 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.90 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

"Pontevedra" style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

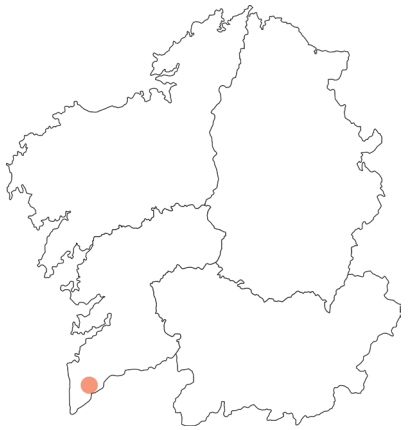
Although this is a small hórreo, it is very well constructed. The granary is built on top of six square legs, with octagonal corners. It has six anti-mice stones, individual and circular. The lower lintels are wide and thick. The columns are made of smooth stone. The short elevation panels have two smooth columns at the edges and the facade made of carved pieces in the Morrazo style. One of the short elevation panels is closed even though it appears to be open, because heavy rains hit the granary on this side. The other short elevation panel looks the same, but its opening reach the interior of the granary. The upper lintel is completely carved adorning the structure and making it special. The end gables are made of a single carved stone and solid.

The overhanging gables are straight and flat, with a cross at one end and an ornament at the other end.

There is a door on one of the long elevations, with a rounded top, and to both sides of the door stone columns.

It has a gable roof with flat roof tile, except on the borders for better aesthetics.

Salvado



STRUCTURE LENGTH: 4.10 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.40 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.90 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained, recently reconstructed.

“Tuy” style

Wood construction.

The anti-mice stones are circular and bevelled on their exterior.

The lintels are thin and assembled to each other. The facades are clad with narrow vertical wood pieces. One single band reinforces them horizontally.

The upper lintels project out so the roof protects the short elevation facades from the rain. There is a door on one of the short elevations, made of two panels, and with a rounded top.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. One of the sides of the roof projects out and rests on top of two stone columns. The space underneath this roof is used as a porch. It has no overhanging gables or adornments.

Señorans

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 20.96 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 2.63 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.15 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

"Pontevedra" style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This spacious and long hórreo is built on top of ten pairs of legs (twenty in total). Sixteen of these are square with octagonal corners, and the four legs located underneath the short elevation panels are rectangular. The anti-mice stones are individual, circular and bevelled.

The lower lintels are long, thick and made of stone. These support the weight of the granary. Above them there are wide columns. The spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces with apertures for ventilation. A horizontal wood piece reinforces the spans.

One of the short elevation panels is made of stone with seven horizontal apertures. The other one has a door. The end gables are made of a single piece of stone. the overhanging gables are flat and straight.

It has a gable roof with flat roof tile. The roof has no crosses or ornaments.

Simes

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 7.50 m; 5.50 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.90 m
HEIGHT OF END GABLE: 2.75 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is very unique because of its L shape.

This hórreo is built on top of four pairs of legs (eight legs in total), square and shaped like a boot. The anti-mice stones are circular and bevelled.

The lower lintels and the columns are made of stone. The spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces with a horizontal wood piece for reinforcement. The short elevation panels are solid and made of stone. The end gables are made of a single piece and also solid. The overhanging gables are flat and straight. Above each one of them there is a cross.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

Souto de Vea

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 1.58 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.16 m
HEIGHT: 1.22 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

"Pontevedra" style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

At first glace this looks like a regular hórreo, but instead of serving the function of drying and storing corn, it is used for drying meats.

It is built on top of four legs and above them there are four anti-mice stones, individual, circular and with very large.

The lintels are not very thick. It has a column at each corner of the structure. The span created is clad with vertical wood pieces with a horizontal reinforcing piece. One of the end elevations has a door, and the other one is closed with vertical granite pieces and no apertures.

The end gables are made of a single piece with a breathing hole in each.

It has a gable roof made of stone.

This is the smallest hórreo known today.

Valga 1

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 24.80 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 3.80 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.30 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Noia” style

Stone construction.

This hórreo has a closed masonry stone base. This lower part has four door on the main facade and six small windows on the rear facade. Originally, this space was used to store oranges for their consumption and sale.

It has a central double stair, equal on both sides, with a balcony at the top, making it a very grand entrance.

The anti-mice stone is a single surface surrounding the entire structure, and bevelled all around except in front of the main door. The short elevations each has a door in the middle, and the rest made of masonry stone with horizontal apertures. The overhanging gables are made of two smooth and long pieces, and above them a cross at one end and an ornament at the other end.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.

This hórreo stand out because of the beautiful stone tiles making the interior floor, as well as because of its grand entrance and scale.

Valga 2

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 16.65 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.38 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 1.85 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of nine shear walls, simple but made of a single piece of granite. The anti-mice stone is a single surface surrounding the entire structure and bevelled on their exterior. The short elevation panels are completely solid and made of stone. The columns are made of stone, and the spans between them are clad with vertical wood pieces with two horizontal pieces for reinforcement. The overhanging gables are straight and flat.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile. The roof is finished off with a cross and an ornament.

Ventosa

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 17.55 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 1.13 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.10 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Mahía” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo has a masonry wall as a base. Above it there are nine rectangular shear walls. The anti-mice stones are rectangular and bevelled all around. The lintels, long and thin, become the base of this hórreo.

One of the short elevations has a door in the middle, and the other one has horizontal apertures for ventilation. There is a second door in the middle of one of the long elevations.

The columns are made of stone. The spans between the columns are clad with vertical wood pieces with a reinforcing horizontal piece in the middle. The upper lintels support the roof.

It has a gable roof with flat roof tile.

Vilaboa

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 18.30 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 3.20 m
HEIGHT OF GRANARY: 2.00 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Extremely well maintained.

“Morrazo” style

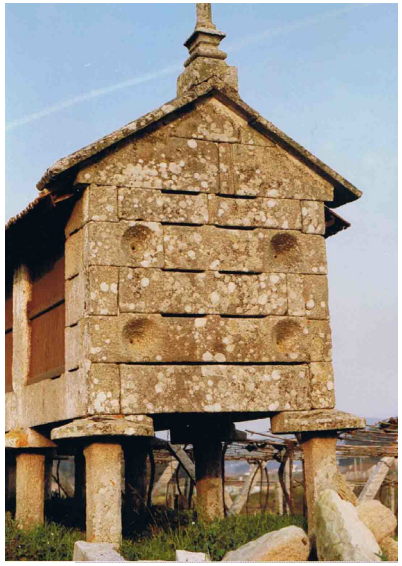
Stone construction.

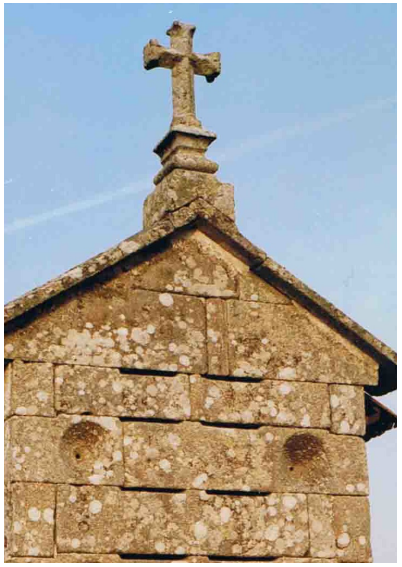
This hórreo is built on top of three rows of three legs each (total of thirty-six legs), similar to the one in Poio.

The anti-mice stones are individual, circular and bevelled on their exterior. The lintels are strong and long. The columns are octagonal. The facades are made of beautiful masonry. Each span has four masonry prisms with a square base, place vertically and spaced apart for air flow. Above these are the upper lintels, straight and very similar to the lower ones.

The granary has a single door in the middle of one of the long elevations and above it, extending past the roof, a small triangular roof. The overhanging gables are straight and flat, without any crosses or ornaments.

It has a gable roof with curved roof tile.





Zarate

STRUCTURE LENGTH: 15.75 m
STRUCTURE WIDTH: 2.25 m
HEIGHT: 2.10 m

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This hórreo is built on top of eight pairs of legs, square and octagonal at the corners. Above these the anti-mice stones are circular and bevelled on their exterior. The lintels are very thick and long. The columns are made of stone and thick.

The corners where the short and long elevations meet are made of stone with horizontal apertures. One of the short elevations has a door, and the other one is made of stone with horizontal apertures, and four circular apertures. The circular openings become smaller towards the interior of the granary. The end gables are made of four pieces and closed. the overhanging gables are flat and straight. Above the closed short elevation, on a tall base, there is a beautiful cross, and above the other one there is an ornament, just as beautiful. There is another door on one of the long elevations.

It has a gable roof with flat roof tile.

Group of hórreos: Hermida

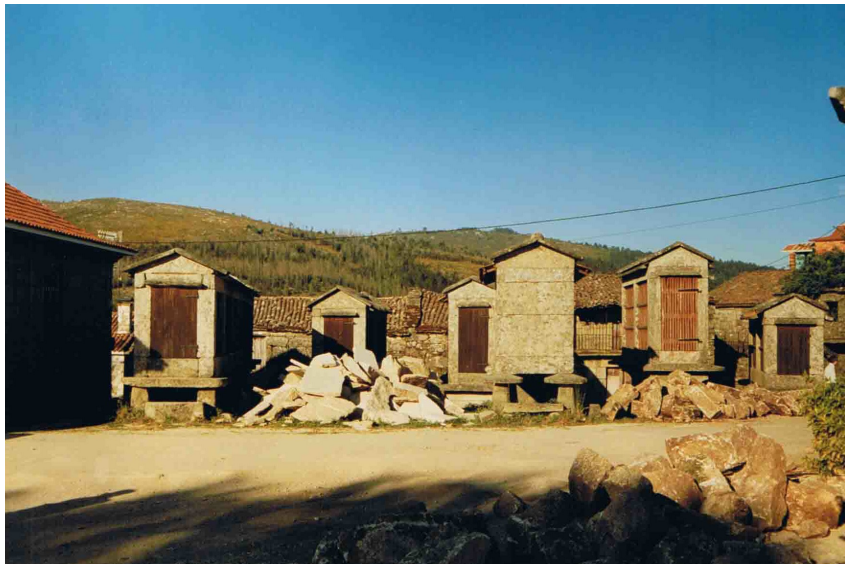
PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

In this drying field there are more than twenty hórreos that have been recently reconstructed. This is a private undertaking, as it is explained on the entrance sign.

There are many more hórreos in the town as well.



Group of hórreos: Pedre

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

This group of hórreos is currently being reconstructed. It is not known if originally these granaries had adornments. Currently none of them do. There are more groups of hórreos in near proximity.

Group of hórreos: Pena

PRESERVATION STATE:
Well maintained.

“Pontevedra” style

Mixed construction, stone and wood.

There are some smaller and some larger hórreos in this group. They all have clear spans clad with vertical wood pieces and a reinforcing horizontal piece in the middle. They are all built on top of legs and have rectangular and oval anti-mice stones.

The short elevation panels, columns and lintels are made of stone. They have overhanging gables but no adornments.

They have gable roofs with curved roof tiles.

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CHAPTER ONE: THE GALICIAN HÓRREO

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CHAPTER THREE: PROPOSAL

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CHAPTER FIVE: LUGO

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CHAPTER SEVEN: PONTEVEDRA

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