

THE COLLECTIONS

Today, apart from the remains of the church itself, a varied selection of exhibits is displayed inside, some of them were part of the building and some came from different places. The museum houses three relevant collections:

The first is a collection of funerary sculpture, including significant elements, such as **the Tristán de Montenegro's tombstone (1)**, an important figure in the history of Pontevedra who was shot dead by a Moorish musket when he was fighting against the Count of Caminha, Pedro Álvarez de Sotomayor.

The tombstones of the different guilds stand out. Many of them belonged to the former church of San Bartolomé O Vello. **The tombstone of the guild of basketmakers (2)**, which includes the representation of five baskets, is of great value and relevance.

Other important example of funerary sculpture is **the arcosolium of Suero Gómez de Sotomayor (3)**, located on the south wall of the transept. The recumbent statue of this sepulchre is part of the collections of the Castela Building of the Museum of Pontevedra.

The second collection comprises architectonic elements and sculptures from different origins. Many of them belonged to this convent, but they were moved from their original place. This is the case of **the arcade leading to the chapter house (4)**, with five twin lobed arches, which used to be located in the cloister of the convent.

Finally, the heraldry collection comprises a large number of coats of arms, some linked to this building and others belonging to different noble families, coming from the town of Pontevedra and from other places in the province.

Two of them stand out in particular. The first is the **coat of arms of Pedro Antonio Gayoso Aldao Castro y Reino, Count of San Román (5)**, which was placed on the *pazo* (manor house) owned by this family that used to be located on the Teucro Square, in the town of Pontevedra. The second is the coat of arms of the already mentioned **Tristán de Montenegro (6)**, which is linked to the house and the tower that this family built next to the Santa María Basilica in the same town.

OPENING HOURS

Open from 15 March to 31 October

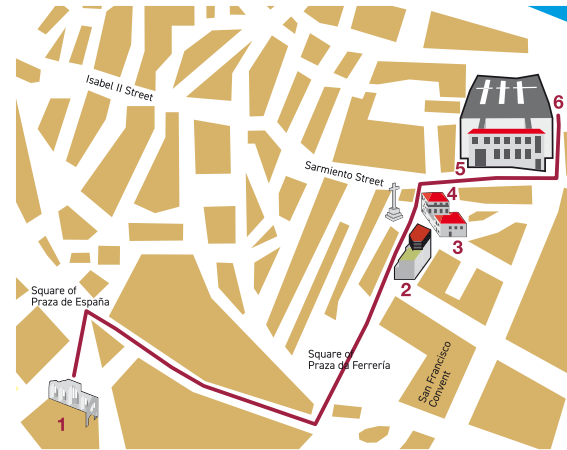
Tuesday to Saturday: from 10.00 am to 2.00 pm and from 4.00 pm to 7.30 pm

Sundays and public holidays: from 11.00 am to 2.00 pm

Free admission

Group visits can be arranged 1 November to 14 March. They are subject to weather conditions and to the availability of the Education Department.

Information and contact details: educacion.museo@depo.gal; telephone number +34 986 804 100, extension 42413 (Monday to Friday, from 8.30 am to 2.30 pm)



OUR BUILDINGS

1. Ruins of San Domingos, Riestra, s/n
2. Fernández López, Pasantería, 2 (Administration and Research Department)
3. Castro Monteagudo, Pasantería, 12 (closed for refurbishment)
4. García Flórez, Sarmiento, 24 (closed for refurbishment)
5. Sarmiento, Sarmiento, 53 (entrance through the Castela Building)
6. Castela, Padre Amoedo, 3

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ENGLISH

Depósito legal: PO 204-2019

RUINS OF SAN DOMINGOS

RUINS OF SAN DOMINGOS

The Ruins of San Domingos are the remains of the old Dominican convent and church, built in the town of Pontevedra from the 14th to the 15th century. However, there is evidence that as early as in 1282, there was a small community of friars living in the fishermen's quarter, next to the present San Roque Chapel. A few years later, the convent was changed to its present location, although the part that is preserved corresponds to a later stage of the building, whose modifications started in 1380.



Celso García de la Riega
The outside of San Domingos Church



Dismantling works of the convent

However, the Order had to leave the building after the 1836 Ecclesiastical Confiscation of Mendizábal. Thus, the works were not completed, and the roof of the building remained unfinished. Nothing is left of the church, and now there is a high school at this location.

After the departure of the Dominican friars, the church ceased to be a place of worship and the City Council



The Ruins as Museum of the Archaeological
Society of Pontevedra

used the convent for other purposes: women's prison, nursing home, hospice, the headquarters of the Civil Guard and nursery school. However, efforts were not made on the building improvement and preservation and, in 1846, its stones started to be used to pave roads and streets.

The local authorities tried to demolish the building on several occasions, since, on their opinion, it affected



Chevet inside. Current appearance

The building was declared National Monument on 14 August 1895, and the Archeological Society of Pontevedra took its management. They set up a museum where they could study, display and preserve the retrieved pieces that belonged to the historic and artistic heritage of the province.

The only remains left of the convent complex are the chevet of the church and the south wall of the transept, modeled on the Galician Mendicant Gothic churches. It had a Latin cross floor plan, with a wooden ceiling and stone ribbed vaults in the chevet-apse chapels, high walls with stained-glass lancet windows and a rose window on the façade.

The chevet of the church, with five apses, is exceptional in the Galician Gothic style, since it is the only church with this particular feature. In fact, most churches in Galicia have a chevet with one or three apses.

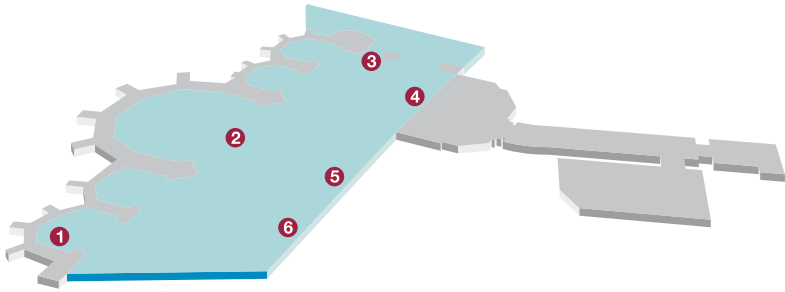
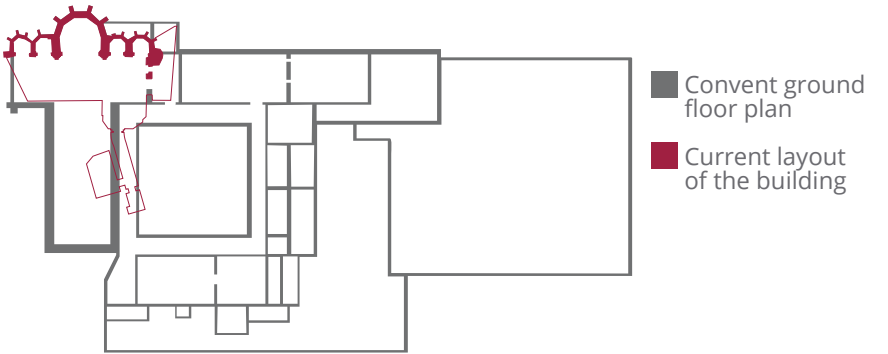


The Ruins in 1902

negatively the development of the town. Although it was partially pulled down, the building was saved from total demolition thanks to José Casal y Lois, member of the Provincial Commission of Monuments. In 1886, there was a new attempt to destroy the building, but it was stopped by Casto Sampedro y Folgar, with the help of the people from Pontevedra.



Chevet outside. Current appearance



ENTRANCE/EXIT



Tristán de Montenegro's
tombstone, 16th century



Tombstone of the guild
of basketmakers,
15th century



Arcosolium of Suero
Gómez de Sotomayor,
15th century



Arcade of the chapter house,
15th century



Coat of arms of Pedro Antonio
Gayoso Aldao Castro y Reino,
18th century



Coat of arms of
Tristán de Montenegro,
15th century