
Museums, Monuments and Sites

Casa Museu Miguel Torga

Address: Praceta Fernando Pessoa, nº 33030 Coimbra

Telephone: +351 239 781 345

E-mail: geral@cm-coimbra.pt **Website:** <http://www.turismoodecoimbra.pt/company/casa-museu-miguel-torga/>

Timetable:

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Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Reserved parking spaces; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Partial; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible areas/services: Toilets, Auditorium; Care skills: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability;

Miguel Torga House Museum

The Miguel Torga House Museum was inaugurated on 12 August 2007. Its main aim is to provide the visitor with knowledge of the Poet's work as shown through one of the most emblematic places of his life, namely his own home.

Miguel Torga, the greatest name in 20th century Portuguese literature, lived in this house since the early 1950s, until January 1995. This space offers in particular cultural activities for the general public, guided tours and educational programmes.

Alentejo

Cuba

Casa-Museu Quinta da Esperança

Address: Quinta da Esperança 7940-256 - Cuba

Telephone: +351 284 412 806

E-mail: quintadaesperancacuba@gmail.com **Website:** <http://www.quintadaesperanca.pt>

Timetable:

From Wednesday to Sunday: 10am - 1pm / 2pm - 6pm.

Closed on Mondays and Tuesdays.;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Cafeteria;

Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

Accessibility:

Reserved parking spaces; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Shop, Bar/Café, Toilets, Patio, Auditorium; Accessible information: Items for tactile exploration; Care skills: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability;

A manor house, agricultural, historic, bullfighting, with hundreds of doors, stories, windows, curiosities and surprises!

Eco Palacete Borrvalho Relógio

Address: Rua Dr. João D. Almeida Tojeiro, 67940-122 Cuba

Telephone: +351 966 144 330 / 966 373 227

E-mail: info@pbr.pt **Website:** <http://www.pbr.pt>

Timetable:

10 a.m. - 5p.m. requiring reservation;

Guided tour provided free.;

Other informations:

More than a story, you will have the possibility to know about several compelling stories. Not only reveal about Cuba through the époques, but also about lifestyles and how 6 family generations sought to preserve a heritage that belongs to everyone.

Since every story has a beginning, this one begins with two brothers, Maria and Mario who made possible the renovation carried out in 2014 and 2015. This is truly a very special private Manor, with about 140 years of History, dating back to the 19th century. The eco Manor offers:

- Private House Museum;

- Romantic Garden with lighted fountain;

- Weddings and Events Reception, audiovisual productions.

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Toilets, Patio, Auditorium;

You are most welcome to discover Cuba and unveil a secret well-kept for 140 years – the eco PBR Manor. By appointment you can enjoy a free guided tour addressing:

- The Art Nouveau masterpieces of artistry and craftsmanship hang from the high ceilings to the very floor, through the use of innovative materials and techniques, reflecting the Belle Époque, such as feigned stucco, wrought iron, tiles.
- The benefactor Jose Joaquim Palma Borralho;
- The trend of the times and lifestyles through time.

Cuba past is celebrated, existence of its ancestors recognized and proudly preserved.

A reminder and encourage to embrace change and challenges posed by the future.

Elvas

Castelo de Elvas

Address: Costa de Vila Fria Elvas

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Bar/Café;

The fortress perimeter has the shape of an irregular polygon, with a maximum diameter of 1,000 metres. There are three main entrances to the castle - the Porta da Esquina, Porta de Olivença and Porta de São Vicente. The keep was rebuilt in 1488.

Igreja da Ordem Terceira de São Francisco - Elvas

Address: Largo dos Terceiros 7350 - 001 Elvas

Accessibility:

Accessible entrance: Partial; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Assunção - Elvas

Address: Praça da República 7350-126 Elvas

Telephone: +351 266 769 800

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

A fortress church on the country's border.

The construction of the church then called Our Lady of the Square started in 1517 following the guidelines of the royal architect Francisco de Arruda, who worked at the Amoreira Aqueduct to supply drinking water to the fortified city on the Spanish border. In the same spot, the church of Santa Maria dos Açougues had been erected.

The new temple finally opened to worship in 1537 but work continued until the end of the century under the guidance of

Fábrica-Museu da Ameixa de Elvas

Address: Rua Martim Mendes, 17-A 7350-159 Elvas

Telephone: +351 268 628 364

E-mail: serenofonseca@gmail.com **Website:**

http://www.ameixas-elvas.com

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Restaurant;

Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Shop;

Discover the secret of the Elvas Plums on a visit to the oldest factory of confectioned fruit still in operation.

Visiting the **Fábrica-Museu Ameixas de Elvas (Elvas Plum Factory-Museum)** is a journey back in time until the early twentieth century, accompanying a day's work in a small artisanal industry of preserved fruit, and watching how to make the famous greengages. It is located in the former 'Frutas Doces' (Sweet Fruits) factory, which was founded in 1919 and is today the only Elvas Plum factory still producing according to the traditional manufacturing process and the original recipe of the 16th century convents. An appealing exhibition tells you the history of this specialty and the importance of this economic activity in the development of the city of Elvas.

At the end of the visit, you should definitely visit the store, where you can buy the various products and taste the authentic flavor of the Elvas Plum.

Igreja das Domínicas- Elvas

Address: Largo das Freiras-Antigo Convento das Freiras de São Domingos 7350-001 Elvas

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation

master mason Diogo Mendes. It became the main axis on which the city's entire historical centre was based. The mastery of Francisco de Arruda gave rise to a majestic fortress-like building, which bears a bell tower at the apex of the facade and is surmounted by bevelled battlements. The main portal was designed by Miguel de Arruda, commissioned by Cardinal D. Henrique.

In 1570, with the creation of the bishopric of Elvas by Pope Pius V, the church of Our Lady of the Square was transformed into Elvas Cathedral, dedicated to Our Lady of the Assumption. In artistic terms, it is originally Manueline in style, but has lost some of those features over the centuries due to the changes introduced by the successive bishops of the city.

Inside, the entire body of the church is encased by a backdrop of polychrome tiles, ordered by Bishop António de Matos de Noronha in the early 17th century. The chapel, in marbles of various colours and baroque in style, was built in 1734 and is undersigned by José Francisco de Abreu. Also worthy of special mention is the superb organ in the choir which was commissioned in 1762 by bishop D. Lourenço de Lencastre to the Italian organist Pasqual Caetano Oldoni, and completed in 1777.

The church continued to function as a Cathedral until 1881, when it lost its Episcopal classification and the seat of the bishopric was transferred to Évora.

Évora

Ermida de São Brás

Address: Évora

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

The Chapel of São Brás, located outside the walls of Évora, was ordered built by D. João II in 1480, at the site of a small leprosarium where plague victims were treated. Thus, the people of Évora, the crown and the executor of the work, D. Garcia de Meneses, Bishop of Évora, demonstrated their devotion to São Brás, protector of the victims of epidemics. The builder is unknown but it is one of the most important monuments in the city of Évora.

It is one of the first examples of the Manueline-Mudejar style of architecture, very widespread throughout the Alentejo region and characterised by the use of cylindrical buttresses with conical spires. The church marks the introduction of the late Gothic in Évora, along with the churches of Lóios and São Francisco. The noteworthy architectural features include the zoomorphic granite gargoyles along the building.

Worthy of mention inside are the 16th-century tile panels with Mudejar influences, with geometric patterns in green and white, and the 19th-century altars in gilt carving dedicated to São Romão and Nossa Senhora das Candeias. There is an image of the patron saint on the high altar.

The church was enriched by Cardinal Infante D. Henrique in the 16th century.

Igreja de Santo Antão - Évora

Address: Praça do Giraldo - Évora

inside: Total;

Church from the 16th / 17th c. in renaissance style.

MACE - Museu de Arte Contemporânea de Elvas

Address: Rua da Cadeia 7350 Elvas

Telephone: +351 268 637 150 **Fax:** +351 268 629 060

Website: <http://www.cm-elvas.pt/pt/museu-de-arte-contemporanea/instituicao>

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Support products/services available: Hearing impairment;

Igreja da Graça - Évora

Address: Travessa do Landim

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

Church of Graça - Évora

The Church of Graça was built in the 16th century, during the reign of D. João III, in accordance with architectural designs by Miguel de Arruda.

A unique monument, of Palladian influence, it highlights a robust character in its Mannerist façade, including a monumental doorway topped by a double fronton with angels above it. Four robust Atlas-style figures are placed around the four corners, symbolising the four rivers (which the locals call, with a certain degree of irony, " the children of grace ").

Key features of the interior include the Estremoz marble windows in the zone of the high chapel, crafted by the Renaissance sculptor, Nicolau de Chanterenne.

Igreja de São Francisco / Capela dos Ossos - Évora

Address: Praça 1º de Maio - Évora

Telephone: +351 266 70 45 21 **Fax:** +351 266 70 57 01

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

Church of São Francisco - Évora

One of the striking features of the façade is a church porch with arches of different styles - a typical example of the "marriage"

Other informations:**Accessibility**

Although the interior is spacious, the entrance is not accessible because there are steps.

Accessibility:

Accessible circulation inside: Total;

Church of Santo Antão - Évora

Located in the main square in Évora - the Praça do Giraldo - and integrated within the city's historic centre, the Church of Santo Antão was built in the 16th century in accordance with the designs of the royal architects, Miguel de Arruda, Manuel Pires and Afonso Álvares.

Key features of the renaissance church's interior include the "Souls" panel, a painting attributed to Jerónimo Corte Real, a 16th century artist from Évora.

Museu de Évora

Address: Largo Conde de Vila Flor 7000-804 Évora

Telephone: +351 266 730 480 **Fax:** +351 266 702 604

E-mail: mevora@cultura-alentejo.pt **Website:**

<http://www.museudevora.pt>

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Toilets; Support products/services available: Visual impairment;

Sé Catedral de Évora

Address: Largo do Marquês de Marialva 7000-809 Évora

Telephone: +351 266 759 330

E-mail: geral@sedeavora.pt **Website:**

<http://www.evoracathedral.com>

Other informations:**Accessibility**

People in wheelchairs or who are visually impaired cannot reach some parts because there are too many steps and stairways, in particular the entrance of the cathedral and access to the upper floors. Inside, the spaces are narrow and there are quite a lot of obstacles to moving around.

Accessibility:

Reserved parking spaces;

The largest medieval cathedral in Portugal.

A fortified church with Gothic features, Évora Cathedral is the largest cathedral in Portugal. Initiated in 1186, consecrated in 1204, and immediately used as one of the main temples of the Marian cult, it was only complete in 1250. It is a monument that showcases the transition from the Romanesque to the Gothic style, with Renaissance and Baroque additions introduced later.

The facade is flanked by two towers, both medieval, with the bells being placed in the south tower. The north tower houses a number of valuable treasures belonging to the Museum of the Sacred Art; some unique priceless pieces, such as the image of the Virgin of Paradise, a figurine of the Virgin and Child that opens up from the lap and portrays an altarpiece with various scenes of the Birth and Passion. The remarkable central dome,

between Gothic and Moorish style found in so many monuments of this region in Portugal. Over the Manueline doorway we can see the emblems of the kings that commissioned its construction - D. João II and D. Manuel I - whose emblems were the pelican and armillary sphere respectively.

One particularity of the Church is that it has a single nave, terminating in a ribbed vaulted ceiling, that has the largest span of all Portuguese Gothic architecture. On the sides we can see twelve chapels, all covered in Baroque carved woodwork. The main chapel, dating from the early 16th century, still maintains important Renaissance features such as the pulpits. It's well worth noting the harmonious decoration of stone, carved woodwork and azulejo tiles in the chapel of the third order, on one of the arms of the transept.

Inside, visitors can see the strange Bones Chapel, built during the Filippine period (17th-century). The pillars and walls are completely covered by bones. It's also worth noting the late Renaissance doorway where the capitals of the columns seem to be decorated in a different manner according to whether one is looking from the exterior or interior.

Palácio de D. Manuel

Address: Jardim Público 7000 Évora

Telephone: +351 266 258 09

Other informations:**Accessibility**

Although spacious inside, allowing people in wheelchairs to move around, some parts have steps, which makes access and entry to the upper floors difficult.

Accessibility:

Accessible circulation inside: Total;

The Royal Palace of S. Francisco (also known as the Palaces of King Manuel) can be found in the Municipal Gardens that previously used to be the orchard of the convent of S. Francisco. Densely wooded with platens, cypresses, and mulberry trees, and decorated with colourful flowerbeds, the gardens are completed by an esplanade ideal for taking a pause. The garden is not only perfect for a pleasant stroll, there is also the opportunity for a visit to the Ruínas Góticas Fingidas (Mock Gothic Ruins). Built in 1863 by Italian architect Giuseppe Cinatti, very much to the romantic tastes of the time, they are made of materials found in the palace of the Inquisition, in front of the Se.

In the Royal Palace of S. Francisco, Manuel I is believed to have invested Vasco da Gama with the position Commander of the India Squadron. The original building is notable for the Moorish arches in the horseshoe shaped veranda and the twinned windows on the first floor.

built at the end of the 13th century during the reign of King Dinis, is the Cathedral's true showstopper. The main portico is one of the most impressive Portuguese gothic portals, with master sculptures of the Apostles made in the 14th century by Master Pêro, a leading name in national Gothic sculptures. Besides the main portico there are two other entrances: the Porta do Sol, facing south, with Gothic arches; and the North Gate, rebuilt in the Baroque period.

The interior is divided into three naves about 80 metres long. In the central nave you can see the altar of Our Lady of the Angel (locally known as Nossa Senhora do Ó), with polychrome marble images of the Virgin and the Angel Gabriel. The 18th-century altar and the marble chapel in Estremoz are Baroque works by J.F. Ludwig, known as Ludovice, who was the architect of the Palace of Mafra, at the service of King John V (1706-1750). In the chapel, a beautiful crucifix known as the "Father of the Christ" is displayed above the painting of Our Lady of the Assumption.

In the transept, see the ancient Chapels of Saint Lawrence and the Holy Christ, and the Chapels of the Relics and the Blessed Sacrament, decorated with gilded carvings. At the northern tip is the spectacular Renaissance portal of the Chapel of the Morgados do Esporão. And in the upper-choir is a very valuable renaissance chair carved in oak wood, and an organ of great proportions, also of the 18th century.

You can also visit the gothic cloister, dated 1325, and climb to the terrace, from where you can enjoy a beautiful panorama over the entire city of Évora, since the Cathedral is located at its highest point.

Santarém

Convento de São Francisco - Santarém

Address: Rua 31 de Janeiro 2005-188 Santarém

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Toilets;

The convent of São Francisco was founded by the king D. Sancho II, in 1242. As happened with the similar Convento de Santa Clara, the convent was built in accordance with the architectural guidelines of the mendicant Gothic style: austerity in terms of decoration, a spacious three-naved interior, a prominent transept and a chancel with five adjoining chapels (arranged in the form of a cross).

In the 14th century, the king D. Fernando considerably enriched the convent, adding a lower choir to the church's interior and ordering a large cloister to be built. One of the reasons for such an initiative was the king's desire to be buried here. His tomb is now to be found in the Carmo Archaeological Museum in Lisbon.

The façade had a porch in the 15th century, where in 1477 D. João II took his oath as the future king of Portugal, an episode that underlines the importance of this monument in the city's history.

Mention should also be made of some additions made over the centuries: some in the Manueline style (in the cloister), and others in the Renaissance style (Capela das Almas) and Mannerist style (the burial chapel of the Menezes family). In 1834, it was transformed into the barracks of the Santarém

Igreja da Graça - Santarém

Address: Largo Pedro Álvares Cabral 2000-091 Santarém

Telephone: +351 243 304 441

Timetable:

Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday: 9.30am-12.30pm / 2pm-5.30pm; Thursday and Friday: 10am-12.30pm / 2pm-5.30pm; Closed Monday and Holidays.;

Accessibility:

Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible information: Information panels, Key; Care skills: Visual impairment; Support products/services available: Visual impairment;

The splendour of Flamboyant Gothic.

Although its construction was only completed in the early 15th century, the first stone of Our Lady of Grace Church was laid in 1380 by D. Afonso Telo de Menezes, the first Count of Ourém, who decided to found a convent in the city according to the rules of the Order of Saint Augustine. This building brought to Santarém the splendour of the Flamboyant Gothic style, following the architectural and decorative innovations already used in the Monastery of Batalha.

The facade is one of the most interesting aspects of the church, marked by an elegant portico of archivolts, superimposed by a conopial arch, very common in the Flamboyant Gothic style, and surrounded by an exquisitely decorative frame that fills the entire space of the central body. On top of that, an impressive rosette of great intrinsic beauty, said to be made of a single block of stone, reveals the stylistic maturity of its artists.

Cavalry Regiment. Since 1999, conservation and restoration works have attempted to recover the building's monumental appearance, which presently makes it impossible to visit.

Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Piedade - Santarém

**Address: Praça Sá da Bandeira (Largo do Seminário)
2000-135 Santarém**

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Total; The church dedicated to Our Lady of Mercy was built between 1664 and 1677 to commemorate the Battle of Ameixial, between Portugal and Spain (an historic episode in the War for the Restoration of the Portuguese monarchy). The building of the church was sponsored by the king D. Afonso VI (1656-1668) and it then housed the religious order of Agostinhos Descalços (Barefoot Augustinians).

The building's Mannerist design is the responsibility of João Nunes Tinoco, an architect from Lisbon. One of the most peculiar features of his work, which is also to be seen here, is the centralised floor plan, in the form of a Greek cross. Attention is drawn to the octagonal cupola, designed by Jácome Mendes and dating from 1721. The decoration of the church's interior is Baroque.

Image by Regional Tourist Office of Ribatejo/Maurício Abreu

Igreja de Santa Maria de Marvila - Santarém

Address: Largo de Marvila 2000-090 Santarém

Telephone: +351 243 325 552

Timetable:

Tuesday to Friday: 9.30am-12.30pm / 2pm-6pm; Saturday: 9.30am-12.30pm / 2pm-6.30pm; Sunday: 9.30am-12.30pm / 2pm-5.30pm.;

Accessibility:

Accessible circulation inside: Total; Situated in the historical centre of the city, this church belongs to one of the oldest parishes, having played an important role throughout the Middle Ages.

When he conquered the city in 1147, the first king of Portugal, D. Afonso Henriques, gave the Templars permission to found a church here, which they did with the rent paid to them by the Bishop of Lisbon, D. Gilberto, in 1149.

Later, in the 16th century, D. Manuel rebuilt and enriched this church by altering its structure and decoration. The most notable features of these changes are the doorway, the triumphal arch leading to the high altar and the extremely beautiful ribbed vaulting in the chancel. Also worthy of note are the royal details that can be spotted here and there and are part of our peculiarly Portuguese Manueline imagery: the armillary sphere, the Cross of the Order of Christ, the fleurs-de-lis and the coats of arms. In 1573, the general chapter of the Order of Christ, led by the king D. Sebastião, met here.

When you enter the church, its interior is immediately impressive because of its great size and the fact that its walls are completely covered in azulejo panels. It is a genuine school of the art of the azulejo, offering visitors the chance to admire the different variations in this decorative art throughout the 17th century.

A particular characteristic of this temple is its unevenness in relation to the exterior. Only after descending a few steps is there access to the vast interior, with three naves and marked by large columns. The sanctuary, a little further down, is covered by ogives in the shape of a cross, adorned with tall windows that light up the altar. The lighting is enhanced by a rose window and a series of hatchets around the church's main body, revealing a perfect understanding of the Gothic structure.

On the right arm of the cross (the side of the Epistle), resting on eight lions, stands the shared tomb of D. Pedro de Menezes, grandson of the founder, and his wife D. Beatriz Coutinho, with carved sculptures holding hands, like the tombs in the Monastery of Batalha. As well as floral and heraldic elements, the tomb's decoration includes repetitions of the figuration of its dictum: a branch of the oleaster tree and the word "Aleo", alluding to the pride of the warrior who in 1415 participated in the conquest of Ceuta and was later governor of City.

Facing the altar, in a southern apse, we find the shallow tomb of the discoverer of Brazil, Pedro Álvares Cabral, and his wife D. Isabel de Castro, the fourth granddaughter of the founder of this temple.

Igreja de Santa Clara - Santarém

**Address: Av. Gago Coutinho e Sacadura Cabral
2005-021 Santarém**

Timetable:

Tuesday: 2pm-6pm; Wednesday: 9.30am-12.30pm / 2pm-6pm; Thursday to Sunday: 9.30am-12.30pm / 2pm-6pm; Closed Monday.;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Total; The Igreja de Santa Clara is situated at one of the limits of the city of Santarém, in an area beyond the walls. It is a 13th-century church, built at the orders of D. Afonso III (1248-1279) for his daughter, D. Leonor Afonso, who took her religious vows there.

During the 1940s, it underwent some rather controversial restoration work that completely stripped it of all its decorative features, so that a little of its artistic history was lost forever, as well as valuable information about the church's spatial development over various generations. It did, however, recover the austerity of the rules of the Order of St. Clare. It should be noted that there is no door in the church's façade and that access is only possible through the side door. This peculiarity is due to the fact that it is an enclosed order that does not permit contact with the population.

In the church's architecture, the canons of the mendicant Gothic style were followed: three long naves with eight separate spans, a prominent transept and a chancel with five adjoining chapels. At the north end is a large Gothic rose-window, which helps to illuminate the interior and is surmounted by a shield with the royal coat of arms. The former conventual buildings have been completely destroyed.

In the interior, the most remarkable feature is the meticulously carved 14th-century tomb of D. Leonor Afonso. The sides of the tomb contain scenes depicting the Annunciation and the Stigmatisation of St. Francis, Franciscan monks and Poor Clares.

Sé Catedral de Santarém

Address: Praça Sá da Bandeira 2000-135 Santarém

Telephone: +351 243 304 060

**E-mail: geral@museudiocesanosantarem.pt Website:
http://www.museudiocesanosantarem.pt**

Other informations:

People with reduced mobility should enter the Cathedral via the Museu Diocesano de Santarém / Diocesan Museum of Santarém.

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Toilets;

The most recent Portuguese cathedral in an ancient building.

Formerly known as the Church of Nossa Senhora da Conceição do Colégio dos Jesuítas or Igreja do Seminário, the current Cathedral of Santarém is a 17th century temple erected on the spot where the Paço Real da Alcáçova Nova once stood, a royal residence that has been abandoned since the time of D. João II (15th century). In 1647, King D. João IV donated its ruins to the Society of Jesus so that it could create a college with a church dedicated to Our Lady of the Conception in its place. In 1780, after the Jesuits were expelled from Portugal, Queen D. Maria I gifted the buildings to the Patriarchate of Lisbon to use as their Seminary. With the creation of the Diocese of Santarém on July 16, 1975, the church was elevated to Cathedral.

The building, financed by D. Duarte da Costa, Jesuit and Master-Armourer, was built by the architect Mateus do Couto, the military's preferred Master of Works. His work is reflected in the Mannerist facade, divided into 5 sections and its flow is maintained by the arrangement of windows and decorative elements (niches that house the saints chosen by the Society of Jesus and at the top, the patron saint of the church). At the top of the facade is a pediment where the bell towers are conspicuous by their absence, having been replaced by two great volutes and pinnacles.

Inside, the Baroque style exudes in ornamental marbles, in the perfect use of gilded carving on four of the eight lateral altars and in the paintings of the nave's ceilings and the main chapel, the latter having a perfect painting of the treatise of Andrea del Pozzo. The stone inlays of the main chapel, dating from 1713, are typical of the artistic taste of the time of D. João V (1706-1750). They are by the architect Carlos Baptista Garvo, disciple of the school of the Convent of Mafra, and they frame two beautiful marble sculptures that represent Saint Ignatius of Loyola and San Francisco Xavier, both works by the Paduan sculptor João Antonio Bellini. In 1740, the same sculptor created the altar of Our Lady of the Good Death, in Carrara marble, which is found in one of the side chapels.

With a spectacular and imposing facade, a single large nave, with grandstand windows and a painted ceiling, the church has the typical characteristics of Jesuit architecture.

In a contiguous building, one can visit the Diocesan Museum of Santarém, which has about 150 items on permanent exhibition, spread over several rooms and spaces, which include the Cathedral and the noble corridor of the Episcopal Palace.

Algarve

Lagos

Castelo dos Governadores

Address: Jardim da Constituição 8600 Lagos

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Governadores Castle

Built in the 17th century, this building is the only surviving element of the complex of the Seven Stations of the Holy Way that were distributed throughout the city in the 18th century.

On the main façade, above each of the two main doorways, we can see the coat of arms of the Kingdom of the Algarve and in between them the seal of the Count of Avintes. A grand baroque fronton crowns the station (oratory), sealed by two large wooden doors.

Igreja de Santa Maria - Lagos

Address: Praça Infante D. Henrique 8600-525 Lagos

Accessibility:

Accessible circulation inside: Total; Church of Santa Maria - Lagos

Built in the 15th century, the church has a rectangular layout, single nave, and elevated main chapel, baptistery and high choir. Laterally, with direct communication to the nave, there is an intricately carved masonry doorway dating from the early 16th century. The high altar is painted in a surprising manner - with luminous colours and biblical scenes.

The local people considered it to be the Parish Church in substitution of the Church of Santa Maria da Graça, that was destroyed in the 1755 earthquake after a fire. The church was rebuilt at the end of the 19th century.

Forte da Ponta da Bandeira

Address: Cais da Solaria 8600-645 Lagos

Telephone: +351 282 761 410

Timetable:

9.30am-12.30pm / 2pm-5pm; Closed on Mondays;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible information: Information panels; Care skills: Motor disability; Support products/services available: Motor disability; Lying beyond the city's walls, the Fortress of Nossa Senhora da Penha de França is more commonly known as the Ponta da Bandeira Fort.

Built late on in the 17th century, it completed the defences of Lagos. The entranceway is by drawbridge over a moat. Given it was one of the later defensive strongholds built in Lagos, the Fortress is also one of the best preserved.

The complex includes within it a chapel dedicated to Saint Barbara and tiling dating to the late 18th century. Fully restored in the 1960s, this landmark gives a clear impression of the naval fortifications of old Lagos.

Now, it is home to one of the most traditional celebrations of Lagos: the 29th Swim. Once undertaken for reasons of purification, the council's people would all proceed to go for a swim in the sea at midnight on August 29th. The tradition has survived while now somewhat more high profile with live music and much good regional cuisine.

Inside the Fort, the barracks are given over to art exhibitions and a small restaurant does a good job at evoking the ambience of times gone by.

And, to cap it all, the Fortress provides magnificent panoramic views over the city and the sea below.

Museu Municipal Dr. José Formosinho (Museu Regional de Lagos)

Address: Rua General Alberto da Silveira 8600-594 Lagos

Telephone: +351 282 762 301 **Fax:** +351 282 782 058

E-mail: museu@cm-lagos.pt

Timetable:

09:30am - 12:30pm / 2pm - 5pm; Closed: Mondays, Holidays;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Toilets;

Housed in the annexe to the Igreja de Santo António, this museum was founded in 1934. It has a Renaissance portico originating from the Igreja do Compromisso Marítimo (the church of the fishermen's mutual society), to which an iron gate has been adapted, made by local artists.

Inside is a vast collection of pieces divided into various sections:

Archaeology, with pieces from the Neolithic, Luso-Iberian, Roman and Arab periods; Sacred Art, which occupies the sacristy of the church with paintings from the 18th century; the History of Lagos, whose exhibits include the Charter of Lagos, awarded by the king Dom Manuel I in 1504 and the Key to the City; Ethnography of the Algarve, where attention is drawn to the traditional means of transport used for carrying olive-oil, presented in the form of a small stuffed donkey; Numismatics, with Portuguese coins and others from the former Portuguese overseas territories; and a section on Mineralogy and Overseas Ethnography.

Tavira

Castelo e Muralhas de Tavira

Address: Alto de Tavira

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Tavira Castle is worth a visit even be it only for the views out over the city, the countryside and down to the sea.

The foundations for the defensive systems were built during the Moorish period between the 8th and 13th centuries. After the Christian Reconquest, they were improved on the orders of king Dinis (1261-1325), thereby integrating Tavira into his strategy of reinforcing the national lines of defence. In 1640, maintenance work was carried out.

Currently, some sections of the wall still remain including a part of the citadel that retains its medieval characteristics and the Arch of Misericórdia (Compassion).

Igreja de Santa Maria do Castelo - Tavira

Address: Calçada de Santa Maria Alto de Santa Maria 8800-407 Tavira

Telephone: +351 281 326 286 / 931 327 872

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

Marian worship from Gothic to Baroque.

The Church of Santa Maria is a 13th century building, likely built on the site of the old mosque by the city's conqueror, D. Paio Peres Correia, master of the Order of Santiago, who is buried in the main chapel along with seven Christian knights killed in battle in 1242.

Originally built to Gothic style, it was severely damaged by the 1755 earthquake and ordered to be rebuilt by the Bishop of the Algarve, D. Francisco Gomes de Avelar, who commissioned the project from Italian Francisco Xavier Fabri. Of the Gothic elements preserved on the facade the more notable are the portal, decorated with ornate floral lintels, the ogive window and a small rose window. The clock tower also belongs to the original construction, although it contains decorative elements added later on. Gothic traits are also seen in the arches and the vault of the Senhor dos Passos chapel, which itself is Manueline.

In the interior, several artistic works stand out. The sculpture of the Virgin Mary is worshipped in the Main Chapel as the Lady of the Castle. In the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, dating from 1748, the walls are covered with panels of tiles depicting the

Igreja da Misericórdia de Tavira

Address: Rua da Galeria 8800-329 Tavira

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

Architecturally speaking, this is one of the most valuable of Tavira's many churches due to the renaissance features on both the entranceway and the interior and unique to the Algarve.

The Santa Casa da Misericórdia (Religious Charitable Institution) was founded in Tavira at the beginning of the 16th century. Initially, it took up the lateral chapel of the Convent of São Francisco (Saint Francis). In 1541, André Pilarte, master stonemason and Tavira resident, was ordered to build the Church of Misericórdia (Compassion).

Above the renaissance entranceway, there is a niche with a statue of Our Lady of Compassion, flanked by the shields of Portugal and Tavira and by two high reliefs depicting Saint Peter and Saint Paul.

Inside, attention is drawn to the renaissance columns (differentiated by the use of gargoyles for the capitals) and the altarpieces in the main and co-lateral chapels, good examples of gold leafed 18th century carving. On the walls, the 18th century more than holds its own with depictions of the work of Compassion and scenes from the life of Christ. There is also a small adjoining cloister to visit.

After the 1755 earthquake, the Church was used by the Matrix through to 1800, when the new Matrix Church of Saint Mary was consecrated.

Museu Municipal de Tavira / Palácio da Galeria

Address: Palácio da Galeria - Calçada da Galeria 8800-306 Tavira

Telephone: + 351 281 320 540 Fax: +351 281 322 888

E-mail: museu@cm-tavira.pt **Website:**

<http://museumunicipaldetavira.cm-tavira.pt>

Timetable:

Winter: 10am - 12.30pm / 2pm - 5.30pm (Tuesday to Saturday)

Summer: 10am - 12.30pm / 3pm - 6.30pm (Tuesday to Saturday)

Closed: Sunday, Monday and holidays ;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Toilets; Accessible information: Information panels, Key;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Last Supper and the Washing of the Feet. In the Chapel of Souls, a gilded altarpiece showcases a work of high relief religious iconography, dating from the 17th century. Also in the sacristy are panels of 18th century tiles, decorated with baskets of fruit and flower pots, next to a 1645 basin.

Among sacred treasure, comprising items of gold and ecclesiastic garments, it is worth noting a precious missal bookshelf from Japan and dating from the 16th / 17th centuries, as well as the 18th century baroque Custody.

Vilamoura

Museu e Estação Arqueológica do Cerro da Vila

Address: Av. Cerro da Vila 8125-403 Vilamoura

Telephone: +351 289 312 153 **Fax:** +351 289 302 783

E-mail: cerrodavila@vilamouraworld.com **Website:**

<https://www.vilamouraworld.com/cerro-da-vila-museum/>

Timetable:

9.30 am-12.30 pm / 2pm-6pm

Closed: Saturday and Sunday;

Other informations:

Suitable for families.

Distance - 5min walking from Marina de Vilamoura / accessible by car.

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total;

Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people

with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

Accessible areas/services: Toilets;

Visiting the Cerro da Vila Museum and Archaeological Site takes you on a 5000-year journey through the history of humankind.

An immersive experience of a **typical Roman maritime villa** (c. 1st - 5th AD) awaits every visitor. Inside the villa are mosaics, luxurious fountains (domus), public and private baths, fish sauces factories, funerary monuments (columbaria, inhumation graves), and highlights the existence of a fluvial port serving as a trading post.

Once inside the **museum**, a temporal incursion begins with an on-site appreciation of the graves unearthed in Vinha do Casão cemetery, Vilamoura, Algarve (c. 12th - 10th BC). This period, in the southern part of the Iberian Peninsula, focused mainly on the economy together with the exploration and production of bronze metal.

On this journey through time, you will experience the Roman (c. 1st - 5th AD), and Islamic (c. 8th - 12th AD) periods. Archaeological artefacts related to architecture, sculpture, commerce and death are shown, many of which are unique to Portugal.

Centro de Portugal

Aveiro

Ecomuseu da Marinha da Troncalhada

Address: Canal das Pirâmides 3800 Aveiro

Telephone: +351 234 406 485

E-mail: museucidade@cm-aveiro.pt **Website:** <http://mca.cm-aveiro.pt/rede-de-museus/ecomuseu-marinha-da-troncalhada/>

Timetable:

Tuesday to Sunday: 10am - 12.30pm / 1.30pm - 6pm;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Partial; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible information: Information panels; Care skills: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability;

Transformed into an Ecomuseum, Troncalhada's saltpan shows its visitors the methods of artisanal salt production, exploring the landscape, the characteristic fauna and flora, as well as keeping alive the experiences and traditions linked to this secular activity.

Characterized by being an open-air museological center, the visitors can make their visit independently by consulting the various interpretative panels that the saltpan has. Intending to a more in-depth knowledge you can request a guided tour accompanied by one of the technicians of the educational services of the Aveiro City Museum [minimum 6 people].

Despite the seasonal character of the typical traditional salt production, guided visits to this museum nucleus can be requested all the year, being insured in interior space, if the weather conditions are not favorable.

Museu da Cidade de Aveiro

Address: Rua João Mendonça, nºs 9-113800-200 Aveiro

Telephone: +351 234 406 485

E-mail: museucidade@cm-aveiro.pt **Website:** <http://mca.cm-aveiro.pt>

Timetable:

Tuesday to Sunday: 10am - 12.30am / 13.30pm - 6pm;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Shop, Toilets, Auditorium; Accessible information: Information panels, Key; Care skills: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability;

Conceived as a participatory museum concept, directly involving the community in the construction of the museological contents, the Aveiro City Museum intends to illustrate the moments, the facts and the protagonists that, over time, have given soul to the history of Aveiro.

Exploring out doors, the city itself is a shelter of memories, transmitter of knowledge and center of life, also functions as an integral part of this municipal network. Through guided visits you

Igreja da Misericórdia de Aveiro

Address: Rua de Coimbra, 27 3810-086 Aveiro

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial;

The initial project for the design of this church (1585) was attributed to the Italian architect Filippo Terzio, although, from this same plan, it is also known that it was only completed in 1653, under the guidance of the Portuguese master builder Manuel Azenha.

In the middle of the façade covered with 19th-century azulejos is a grandiose limestone classical portal, later endowed with a baroque decoration. Between the four Corinthian columns in the lower part are niches with statues, whilst in the upper part the figures have been replaced by windows, flanking the stone statue of Nossa Senhora da Misericórdia in the middle. At the top of the façade, the church displays the royal shield, the Cross of Christ and an armillary sphere.

The inside of the church is of a rigid grandeur with a long high nave and 16th-century patterned azulejos. In the chancel, attention is drawn to the panelled vaulting of the ceiling, in Ançã stone, a building material that is found in great abundance in the region and is used in many monuments in this part of Portugal. Visitors should also notice the very interesting retable, which reproduces the design and decoration of the portal in the church's façade.

Museu de Arte Nova

Address: Rua Barbosa de Magalhães, nºs. 9-113800-200 Aveiro

Telephone: +351 234 406 485

E-mail: museucidade@cm-aveiro.pt **Website:** <http://mca.cm-aveiro.pt>

Timetable:

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Other informations:

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Cafeteria;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Partial; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Shop, Bar/Café, Toilets, Patio, Auditorium; Accessible information: Key, Interactive and audiovisual presentations, Items for tactile exploration; Care skills: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability; Support products/services available: Hearing impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability;

The Art Nouveau Museum, housed in one of the most emblematic buildings of this artistic current, is the interpretive center of the extensive network of Art Nouveau motifs throughout the city of Aveiro.

More than restoring the ornamental environment of an Art Nouveau house, this museum nucleus treats Art Nouveau as a didactic argument, intending to make the visitor reflect on the

will discover the places, stories and and the people of Aveiro.

Museu de Aveiro

Address: Av^a. Santa Joana Princesa 3810-329 Aveiro
Telephone: +351 234 423 297 - 234 383 188 **Fax:** +351 234 421 749
E-mail: maveiro@drcc.pt

Timetable:

10am - 1pm / 2pm - 5.30pm (Tuesday to Sunday) Closed:
Monday, 1 January, Easter Sunday, 1 May and 25 December;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total;
Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services:
Toilets; Support products/services available: Visual impairment;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Cafeteria;

New project of magnifying of the Museum, of the authorship of arquitecto Alcino Soutinho, is characterized for an architectural building modern, endowed with audience, destined room the temporary expositions, educative services, library, laboratory of conservation and restores.

assumptions of the aesthetic revolution that this movement provided and better understand its reflections that still manifest in the actuality.

The visit to this nucleus is not complete without the visit to the Tea House located on the ground floor.

Sé Catedral de Aveiro

Address: Rua Batalhão Caçadores, 10 3810-082 Aveiro
Telephone: +351 234 197 613

Timetable:

9 am. - 7 pm.;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total;
Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

Marian cult and People of the Sea.

The primitive Church of Nossa Senhora da Misericórdia was consecrated in 1464 and was connected to the Dominican convent of the same name. Between the 16th and the 17th centuries it underwent work, and the side aisles were converted into devotional chapels. In 1834, the convent was transformed into military barracks and destroyed by a fire a few years later.

In 1835, the church - with its beautiful baroque portal framed by four Salomonic columns, a frieze with floral decoration and the coat of arms of the Infante D. Pedro, Duke of Coimbra - was converted into the parish of Our Lady of Glory, and in 1938 became the Cathedral of the Diocese of Aveiro with the Bull of Pope Pius XI.

Inside, the side-chapels preserve items of great value. In the chapel of the Visitation an excellent altarpiece dating from 1559 can be admired, which represents the Virgin and Saint Elizabeth in a very original composition. In the chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary there is a beautiful image of its Patron, dating from the end of the 16th century, as well as several 17th century paintings, representing the Joyful, Sorrowful and Glorious Mysteries. In an arched window in the original wall there is a Gothic image of the Virgin and Child, made of alabaster, which originally stood in a niche outside the church. The Baroque organ of 1754 is now defunct, but in 2013 a new organ, built in Hungary, was placed in the transept.

In the churchyard that opens out in front of the church, there is a beautiful Gothic cross from the end of the 15th century, set on a 17th Century pedestal. Above it is a poignant figure of Christ on the cross, whose arms end in fleur-de-lys. The chancel, of great iconographic value, is decorated with the steps of the Passion.

Coimbra

Biblioteca Joanina

Address: Universidade de Coimbra - Paço das Escolas
3004-531 Coimbra
Telephone: +351 239 859 800 **Fax:** +351 239 825 841
Website: <http://www.uc.pt>

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Count Racinski wrote about this library in "Les Arts au Portugal" in the following terms: «it is the most beautiful, most richly decorated library that I have ever seen». In fact, the beautiful and noble interior of this sumptuous space, built between 1717 and 1728, clearly expresses the generous spirit of its founding patron. Visitors are welcomed by the king's coat of arms above the great portico at the entrance.

Here, students and researchers may consult more than 300 thousand volumes dating from the 16th to the late 18th century, kept in the archives that cover three floors of the building.

Inside the library, the walls are covered with solid bookshelves made of exotic woods, composed of two sections, separated by a small balcony supported on columns. The painting and gilding of this wood was the work of Manuel da Silva. The main floor is divided into three rooms separated by arches that are identical to the one in the outer doorway, displaying the insignia of the old University faculties. The ceilings were painted with a trompe l'oeil effect by António Simões Ribeiro and Vicente Nunes, creating a false perspective and giving the illusion of a greater height.

On one of the walls at the back of the room, there is a large portrait of the founder, Dom João V, dated 1730.

Mosteiro de Santa Clara-a-Velha

Address: Rua das Parreiras 3040-266 Coimbra
Telephone: +351 239 801 160 **Fax:** +351 239 801 169
E-mail: mosteiro.scvelha@drcc.pt **Website:** <http://santaclaraavelha.drcc.pt>; <http://www.facebook.com/mosteiro.santaclara.a.velha>

Timetable:

Tuesday-Sunday: April-September: 10 a.m.-7 p.m.; October-March: 10 a.m.-6 p.m.;
Closed: Mondays, 1st January and 25th December.;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours; Shops; Cafeteria;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Toilets; Support products/services available: Visual impairment;

The Mosteiro de Santa Clara was built in 1314 at the orders of the Queen Saint Isabel of Aragon, replacing a small convent of nuns of the Order of St. Clare, founded in 1286. The building was completed in 1330, having been designed by the architect Domingos Domingues, who had previously worked on the Mosteiro de Alcobaça.

This convent is a fine example of the architecture of that period, being notable for the size of the church and cloister and the stone vault that covers the three naves of the church, all of which are of the same size. Because of its location on the banks of the River Mondego, the convent was subjected to frequent floods that led to the building of an upper floor and the

Igreja de Santiago - Coimbra

Address: Praça do Comércio 3000 Coimbra

Accessibility:

Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Documents say that this church was consecrated in the year 1206, but there is a tradition that places its foundation in the time of Fernando I, king of León, who, on recapturing Coimbra from the Moors in 1064, founded a church dedicated to St. James the Apostle on this very site. The date of its rebuilding was probably some time between 1139 and 1183, during the campaign of the Christian Reconquest. Its imposing, robust appearance makes the church a fine example of the Romanesque style of that time.

The interior of the church was redesigned in the 16th century, when a flamboyant Gothic chapel was built on the left-hand side. This is one of the few examples of this style of architecture to be found in the whole of Coimbra.

In the 18th century, the columns dividing the church into three naves were covered with new masonry, which took away their original Romanesque purity. The altarpiece in the chancel is from the same period, decorated in the rococo style with high-quality carved and gilded woodwork and marble-like effects.

It was in this church that Dom Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, and the Count of Avranches vowed not to survive each other in the battle that they were about to wage against Dom Pedro's nephew, the king Dom Afonso V. In fact, they both died on the battlefield, close to the River Alfárrobeira, on 20 May 1449.

Outside, notice the portals, the finest example of the Romanesque style of architecture in Coimbra. The columns, decorated with interesting motifs and fanciful ornamental work, end in ornate capitals with figures and chimeras that express the typical imagery of the Middle Ages.

Mosteiro de Santa Cruz

Address: Praça 8 de Maio 3000-300 Coimbra
Telephone: +351 239 822 941 **Fax:** +351 239 822 941
E-mail: igrejasantacruz@gmail.com **Website:** <https://igrejaascruz.webnode.pt/>; <https://www.grupogala.com.pt/mosteiro-santa-cruz/>

Timetable:

10am - 12pm / 2pm - 6pm (From Monday to Sunday);

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Toilets;

Founded outside the walls in 1131 by the Observing Canons of St. Augustine, the Mosteiro de Santa Cruz is one of the oldest and most important monuments in Coimbra. Dom Afonso Henriques, the first king of Portugal, came here to attend the religious services whenever he returned from the battles that he fought in the campaign of the Christian Reconquest. It is perhaps for this reason that he chose the monastery to serve as the place of his eternal rest, as did his son, Dom Sancho I.

Santa Cruz was the home of the first mediaeval college in Portugal, which was designed to strengthen the newly-emerging

abandonment of the almost permanently submerged ground floor. In the 17th century, the king Dom João IV commissioned the building of a new convent at a high point in the city. This new convent was given the name of Santa Clara-a-Nova, and the nuns moved there in 1677. The original convent, which became known as Santa Clara-a-Velha, was abandoned and left to fall into ruins.

At the end of the 20th century, the building was subjected to in-depth restoration work, which uncovered the original structures and led to the discovery of a vast and diversified range of treasures. Now open to the public once again, the convent offers its visitors a spacious outdoor leisure area in a tour that includes the church and the restored archaeological structures. At the Visitor Centre, besides the exhibition of the objects that were found here, laid out in accordance with their importance in the life of the convent, audiovisual media are used to present the history of the site and its restoration.

Museu do Azeite - Bobadela

Address: Travessa dos Vales, n.º 73405-008

BobadelaCoimbra

Telephone: +351 238 603 095

E-mail: info@museudoazeite.com Website:

<https://museudoazeite.com/>

Timetable:

Tuesday - Sunday: 10 a.m.-6 p.m. ;

Other informations:

Restaurant: 12 a.m.- 2:30 p.m. | 7:30 p.m. -10 p.m.

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Cafeteria; Restaurant;

Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Reserved parking spaces; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Shop, Bar/Café, Toilets, Patio, Auditorium; Accessible information: Key, Interactive and audiovisual presentations, Items for tactile exploration; Care skills: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability; Support products/services available: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability;

António Manuel Dias is an entrepreneur, self-taught, who started exploration in the olive sector in 1986, being the owner of Sociedade de Azeite Destilaria Dias Lda. In the course this activity, he collected over the years a collection of hundreds of pieces on knowledge and technologies associated with olive oil.

The Olive Oil Museum recreates historical contexts that highlight the machines and processes created over the centuries by man for the extraction of olive oil, a precious vegetable oil, even sacred, that in its multiple dimensions - food, lighting, medicine, hygiene - if became one of the most important agricultural products in the country, with a definitive role in the economy of each historical period.

The Olive Oil Museum intends, therefore, to combine the historical and patrimonial valorization with the tourist fruition, creating a space for safeguarding the cultural, industrial and intangible heritage, as well as for the dissemination of olive oil production technologies. Its mission is the preservation of knowledge and secular pieces specific to our identity.

In addition to the exhibition space, the Olive Oil Museum also

royal power through its educational vitality. It was within the walls of this monastery that one of the most universal figures of western culture in the 12th and 13th centuries, St. Anthony, a Doctor of the Church, continued his theological studies and deepened his vast knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, a feature which is so clearly visible in his sermons.

The church, cloister and chapels were rebuilt in the 16th century, in keeping with the plan devised by Diogo de Boitaca (Boytac), making this one of the most beautiful works in the history of Portuguese Renaissance art. Despite the ravages of time upon the fragile Ançã stone with which the church was built, it still preserves some magnificent details: the façade, pulpit and tombs of the kings, the Cloisters of Silence and the paintings in the sacristy.

It is now possible to visit the interior of the Monastery (which is a national pantheon) where, besides the tombs of the two first kings of Portugal, you can see the Museum of Sacred Art (with the relics of the first Portuguese saint, São Teotónio), the Cloister of Silence, the Choir Stalls (located on the second floor, gives access to a panoramic view of the church) and a the reliquary Sanctuary.

Museu Nacional de Machado de Castro

Address: Largo Dr. José Rodrigues 3000 Coimbra

Telephone: +351 239 482 001 Fax: +351 239 482 469

E-mail: geral@mnmc.dgpc.pt Website:

<http://www.museummachadocastro.pt/>

Timetable:

Tuesday: 2 p.m.-6 p.m.; Wednesday-sunday: 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Closed: monday, 1st January, Easter sunday, 1st may, 4 july, 24 and 25 december.;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Toilets; Accessible information: Information panels, Interactive and audiovisual presentations, Items for tactile exploration; Care skills: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment; Support products/services available: Visual impairment;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

The name is a homage by the city of Coimbra, his birthplace, to Joaquim Machado de Castro, the most notable representative of 18th century Portuguese sculpture. The bishop's palace, which houses the collections, retains the fine 12th-century cloister, creating the ideal environment for one of the most complete art collections in Portugal.

Many of the exceptional objects now on display came from the chests, cabinets and altars of the churches of the region's old convents. Pieces like the 12th century chalice of D. Gueda Mendes, and an enchanting late 18th-century silver Virgin and Child, a splendid silver-gilt monstrance, the Treasury of Queen Santa Isabel, are highlights of the collection of Portuguese gold and silver. With Gothic wooden sculpture, in particular the admirable figure of the Black Christ, 16th-century sculpture, furniture and ivories, Portuguese painting and Flemish Primitives, the Machado de Castro museum's collections reflect the richness

houses the Bar and Restaurant "Olea", an auditorium, souvenir shop and spaces designed for the youngest with playful and educational activities.

Seminário Maior de Coimbra

Address: Rua Vandelli nº 2 3004-547 Coimbra

Telephone: +351 239 792 340

E-mail: seminariomaiordecoimbra@gmail.com;

reservas@grupogala.pt Website:

http://www.seminariomaiordecoimbra.com/

Timetable:

10am-1pm | 2pm-7pm;

Closed on sundays.;

Other informations:

Available for lunch experience and to celebrate eucharist for tour groups that bring their own priests.

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours; Cafeteria;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Reserved parking spaces; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Bar/Café, Toilets; Accessible information: Information panels;

In the Upper part of Coimbra, near the Botanical Garden, we find one of the most impressive presences of Italian art in Portugal, with more than 250 years of history: you can see the cracks of the earthquake of 1755, the traces of the First French Invasions, the relics of the 12 Apostles and one of the most beautiful domes in Europe.

Also not to be missed is the Old Library with books dating back to 1507.

A place of rare beauty that deserves your visit.

Sé Velha de Coimbra

Address: Largo da Sé Velha 3000-383 Coimbra

Telephone: +351 239 825 273 **Fax:** +351 239 825 273

E-mail: igrejasevelha@gmail.com **Website:** <http://sevelha-coimbra.org/>

Timetable:

Monday to Friday: 10 am.-5.30 pm.; Saturday: 10 am.-6.30 pm.;

Sundays and holidays: 11.00 am.-5 pm.

Closed: 1 January, Easter, 1 May and 25 December.;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible circulation inside: Total;

Where the second king of Portugal was crowned.

Coimbra (Aeminium, in Roman times) is an Episcopal seat since the 5th century, succeeding neighbouring Conímbriga. Despite its long history, there is no mention of a cathedral until the construction of the Santa Maria de Coimbra Cathedral, which began in 1164 by initiative of Bishop Miguel Salomão. It was consecrated in 1184, despite the rest of the building not yet being finished and in 1185 the second Portuguese king, D. Sancho I, was crowned there. It is the only Portuguese Romanesque cathedral from the time of the Reconquest, which survives relatively intact to this day.

of the Church and the royal patronage.

Below the museum, visit one of the most impressive buildings from the Roman era still preserved in Portugal: a huge, monumental series of galleries, on two storeys, which are thought to have been designed to support an enormous square or a forum in the ancient city of Aeminium (Coimbra).

Sé Nova de Coimbra

Address: Largo Feira dos Estudantes 3000-213 Coimbra

Telephone: +351 239 823 138

E-mail: senovacoimbra@gmail.com

Timetable:

Monday to Saturday: 9.00-18.30;

Sunday: 10.00-12.30.

;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Toilets;

The first Jesuit college.

The College of Eleven Thousand Virgins was built in 1598 near the University of Coimbra by the Company of Jesus, which had been in the city since 1541. Work progressed slowly and the church was only inaugurated in 1698. The Jesuits occupied the site until 1759, the year in which the Company was terminated by the Marquis of Pombal and in 1772 the Episcopal See was transferred from the Church of Santa Maria (the Old Cathedral in Romanesque style) to this rather spacious building.

The facade of the New Cathedral follows Jesuit architectural canons, having a sober and austere appearance. Inside the nave, the transept and the main chapel are decorated with magnificent gilded altarpieces, built between the 17th and 18th centuries. In the side chapels, there are several altars in baroque style, on the right side dedicated to Our Lady of the Snows, to St. Thomas of Vilanova and to the Blessed Sacrament; and to Saint Anthony, to the Resurrection and to St. Ignatius, on the left.

The main altarpiece consists of several niches where the images of the Jesuit saints Inácio de Loyola, Francisco de Borja, Francisco Xavier and Estanislau Kostka are preserved, and a large screen representing the Nativity scene. The main chapel's chancel, ordered by the Bishop D. João de Melo in the 17th century, is made from exotic woods and comes from the Old Cathedral, as does the carved Gothic-Manueline baptismal font, located in the chapel to the left of the entrance.

The design of the building is attributed to Master Roberto, of French origin, who directed the construction of the Lisbon Cathedral at the same time and visited Coimbra sporadically. Management of the work was assigned to Master Bernardo, also French, later replaced by Master Soeiro, an architect who later worked on other churches in the diocese of Porto. The building comprises three naves, a slightly protruding transept, a lantern-tower above the cross, and a tripartite sanctuary. Its construction marks a break from the Romanesque cathedrals built until then in the country (Braga and Porto) and the beginning of a new typology called Cathedrals of the South (Coimbra, Lisbon and Évora).

The cloister started being erected in 1218, during the reign of D. Afonso II, being one of the first Gothic works built in Portugal. Larger than normal, it was necessary to destroy a part of the hillside for its construction. It occupies a quadrangular area from the third section of the nave and beyond the perimeter of the sanctuary. It is made up of a vaulted floor and the arcades comprise double pointed arches, set in fine twinned colonnades and with portholes above.

During works in the 16th century some innovations were introduced to the building, including Renaissance doorways, specifically a door known as the Porta Especiosa (Beautiful Door), which is the masterpiece of the architect João de Ruão and the sculptor Nicolau de Chanterenne, inspired by the Italian renaissance.

Inside, it is worth mentioning the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, also of João de Ruão, and the Chapel of St. Peter, attributed to Nicholas de Chanterenne. In the main chapel, the gilded altarpiece in flaming Gothic style is the work of Flemings Olivier de Gand and Jean d'Ypres. The chancels, decorated with floral and animalistic themes, are the richest iconographic example of Romanesque style in Portugal. The absence of human figures and biblical scenes is probably due to the fact that these were the work of Mozarabic artists who had settled in Coimbra.

There are several tombs of the Gothic period (13th- 14th centuries) in the side aisles, one of the most notable being that of D. Vataça (or Betaça) Lascaris, a Byzantine lady who arrived in Portugal at the beginning of the 14th century, accompanying D. Isabel de Aragon, who was to marry King Dinis.

Figueiró dos Vinhos

Convento de Nossa Senhora do Carmo - Figueiró dos Vinhos

Address: Rua dos Bombeiros Voluntários 3260-419

Figueiró dos Vinhos

Telephone: +351 236 552 178 **Fax:** +351 236 552 596

E-mail: turismo@cm-figueirodosvinhos.pt **Website:**

http://www.cm-figueirodosvinhos.pt

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible areas/services: Toilets;

Museu do Xadrez de Figueiró dos Vinhos

Address: Av. José Malhoa 3260-402 Figueiró dos Vinhos

Telephone: +351 236 552 195

Igreja de São João Baptista, paroquial de Figueiró dos Vinhos

Address: Praça da República 3260-408 Figueiró dos

Vinhos

Telephone: +351 236 552 178 **Fax:** +351 236 552 596

E-mail: turismo@cm-figueirodosvinhos.pt **Website:**

http://www.cm-figueirodosvinhos.pt

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Partial;

Church from the 15th c. in gothic style with renaissance decoration (16th c.).

E-mail: geral@museudoxadrez.pt **Website:**
<http://www.museudoxadrez.pt>

Timetable:

Inverno

9h00 - 13h00/14h00-17h00

Verão

De 2ª a 6ª Feira: 9h30 - 18h00/ Fim de Semana: 10h00 - 18h00;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible information: Information panels, Key; Care skills: Motor disability; Support products/services available: Motor disability;

O Casulo de Malhoa

Address: Avenida José Malhoa3260-402 Figueiró dos Vinhos

Telephone: +351 236 552 195 / 351 236 552 178

E-mail: turismo@cm-figueirodosvinhos.pt **Website:**
<http://www.cm-figueirodosvinhos.pt>

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible areas/services: Toilets;

Museu e Centro de Artes de Figueiró dos Vinhos

Address: Av. José Malhoa3260-402 Figueiró dos Vinhos

Telephone: +351 236 552 195

E-mail: geral@mcafigueirodosvinhos.pt **Website:**
<http://www.mcafigueirodosvinhos.pt>

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance: Partial; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Toilets, Patio; Accessible information: Information panels, Key; Care skills: Motor disability; Support products/services available: Motor disability;

Torre da Cadeia

Address: Rua D. Diogo de Sousa3260 Figueiró dos Vinhos

Telephone: +351 236 552 178 **Fax:** +351 236 552 596

E-mail: turismo@cm-figueirodosvinhos.pt **Website:**
<http://turismo@cm-figueirodosvinhos.pt>

Timetable:

June - September: 9am - 6pm

October - May: 9am - 5pm;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Partial;

Classified as a building of public interest, this stone tower dating from 1506, built on a square plan, has rounded battlements.

Guarda

Igreja de São Vicente - Guarda

Address: Rua Direita 6300 Guarda

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

Located on Rua Direita, one of the main city thoroughfares connecting two of the gateways, the Porta d'El Rei and the Porta da Erva, the current Church of São Vicente (St. Vincent), although founded in medieval times, is the fruit of 18th century rebuilding that began in 1790, on the orders of Jerónimo Rogado de Carvalhal e Silva, bishop of Guarda between 1772 and 1797. The plans were the work of Italian trained António Fernandes Rodrigues who became Casa Pia professor of design in 1781.

Inside the church, with its single nave, highlight goes to the iconographic panels of tiles, attributed to Coimbra artist Sousa Carvalho. The panels depict themes fundamental to Christian doctrine, featuring the Annunciation, the Tower of David, the Visitation, the Adoration of the Magis, the Escape to Egypt and the Passion of Christ. The main chapel, symbolically facing to the East, was built on a higher level than the nave, with stairs bridging the distance. This, in addition to the illumination chosen, represent details characteristic of the Baroque.

Ílhavo

Museu Vista Alegre

Address: Fábrica de Porcelana da Vista Alegre

3830-292 Ílhavo

Telephone: +351 234 320 628 / 234 320 600 **Fax:** +351 234 320 793

E-mail: museu@vistaalegre.com **Website:**
<http://www.vistaalegre.com>

Timetable:

May-September: 10 am-7.30 pm; October-April: 10am-9pm;

Closed: 1st January, Easter sunday, 1st May and 25th

December.;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Shop, Bar/Café, Toilets; Care skills: Motor disability, Mental disability;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

The Vista Alegre Museum, located in Ílhavo, is one of the most important national collections tracing the complete history of porcelain production in Portugal.

Built in 1920, the Museum is made up of 5 rooms covering the various periods of production at the Vista Alegre Porcelain Factory: pieces in glass and crystal, the first pieces to emerge from the factory furnaces, unglazed pieces from 1824-1832, examples of the first attempts at porcelain production (1832-1838), services from the era of splendour (1836-1868) designed by the famous French portrait artist Victor Rosseau, commemorative pieces, some with featuring coats of arms others highlighting world artistic trends or themselves signed by leading figures from the art world.

Priceless pieces are placed side by side with those produced in test runs or selected for their curiosity value to tell the story of porcelain production since 1824.

The Vista Alegre Museum also includes designs, books and machinery used in preparing the raw materials required for porcelain in addition to other objects tracing the long history of Vista Alegre.

Lourinhã

Centro de Interpretação da Batalha do Vimeiro

Address: Rua do Monumento, nº 17-A2530-835 Vimeiro-Lourinhã

Telephone: +351 261 988 471

E-mail: cibatalhavimeiro@cm-lourinha.pt **Website:**
<https://www.batalhadovimeiro.pt/>

Timetable:

Tuesday to Sunday: 10 a.m. - to 12.30 a.m. / 2 p.m. - 5.30 p.m.;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible information: Interactive and audiovisual presentations, Items for tactile exploration; Care skills: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability; Support

products/services available: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Motor disability;

The Battle of Vimeiro Interpretation Centre

Located in the countryside where the decisive battle that ended the first French invasion of Portugal was fought, the Battle of Vimeiro Interpretation Centre (CIBV) is a tourist amenity in the municipality of Lourinhã, kitted out with modern features and tools.

The collections in the CIBV are fascinating and guided visits are available that allow visitors to spend as much or as little time as they wish there. Conceived as a not-to-be-missed waypoint for all enthusiasts of the historic period in question, it offers the public three distinct areas with exhibition content, weapons, uniforms, documentation of the period and unique archaeological pieces that deserve the attention of tourists.

If you book in advance, guided visits of the CIBV, educational and other workshops can be scheduled, along with walks and Battle Tours around the areas that conjure up the Battle of Vimeiro.

Seia

Santuário de Nossa Senhora do Desterro

Address: Senhora do Desterro 6270-277 São Romão (Seia)

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Partial;

Tomar

Convento de Cristo e Castelo Templário

Address: 2300 Tomar

Telephone: +351 249 313 481 **Fax:** +351 249 322 730

Website: <http://www.conventocristo.pt>

Timetable:

October/May: 9am-5.30pm; June/September: 9am-6.30pm
Closed on 1 January, Easter Sunday, 1 May, 24 and 25 December.

;

Other informations:

The entire **ground floor** of the monument provides routes with access ramps for wheelchairs or small steps that are easily negotiated. It is also possible to use a service lift to gain access to the first floor. These special visits must be booked in advance so that useful information can be provided that enables them to take place. In these situations, the **north façade entrance** of the Convent of Christ should be used.

The **blind and visually** impaired can also enjoy a visit to the monument. This is achieved through a visit supported by audio guides, and they can feel the shapes and textures of the architecture.

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Reserved parking spaces; Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible information: Interactive and audiovisual presentations, Items for tactile exploration;

Convento de Santa Iria

Address: Rua Marquês de Pombal Tomar

Telephone: +351 249 322 601

Other informations:

Only the church can be visited.

Access for people in wheelchairs is hampered by a flight of steps at the entrance, and they can only move around independently on floor 0 (ground floor). Moving about inside is possible because there are large spaces, but there are quite a lot of barriers. There is audio equipment to support the visit.

Accessibility:

Reserved parking spaces;

The Convent of Santa Iria was built in the 16th century, on the site of an ancient building, erected prior to the foundation of the castle. It is located on the banks of the River Nabão, in the site where Saint Iria was martyred, decapitated at the orders of Britaldo. Her body was thrown into the river and floated until Santarém, where legend recounts that the waters of the River Tagus opened up, revealing her coffin. A stone monument in the centre of the river indicates the place where the miracle is reported to have taken place.

The church was built at the same time as extension works in the Convent of Christ. The Northern façade includes a Renaissance doorway. The interior of this small-scale church includes the Chapel of Valles, with a notable limestone altarpiece that is

The Convent of Christ

In 1983, UNESCO awarded the classification of world heritage to the Templar Castle and the Convent of the Knights of Christ in Tomar, a unique monument in the history of the western world. Built on a site that was originally used for Roman worship, this vast monumental complex illustrates seven centuries of Portugal's history and contains several important mementoes of decisive moments in the history of the western world.

Afonso Henriques, our first king, bestowed upon the Knights of the Temple of Jerusalem vast tracts of land between the Mondego and Tagus rivers. Legend has it that, on reaching this region, the Knights were inspired by favourable omens to choose a hill on which to establish a castle and the name that they were to give to it: Tomar. The year was 1160 and D. Gualdim Pais, the Provincial Master of the Order of the Temple, ordered the castle to be built and the region to be settled.

The Order of the Temple was disbanded in 1314 as a result of its persecution by the French king Philip IV, the Fair. However, at the wishes of the Portuguese king D. Dinis, the members of the order, its property and privileges were all totally integrated into a new order - the Militia of the Knights of Christ in 1319. The Templars were thus able to continue their sacred mission of Chivalry in Portugal. Outwardly, the main sign marking the change was to be seen in the Order's cross, which now had straight arms instead of the curved arms of the Templar cross.

Together with Prince Henry the Navigator, the new military Order began to prepare the Portuguese nation for the great enterprise of the maritime discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Tomar Castle was by then a Convent and the headquarters of the Order, and Prince Henry was made its governor and perpetual administrator. The lay master transformed the knights into navigators whose mission it was to expand the kingdom and spread the faith through the maritime discoveries. This was why the caravels bore the Cross of the Knights of Christ on their sails, and this sign was to be carved into various stone landmarks all around the world.

Igreja de Santa Maria do Olival - Tomar

Address: Estrada de Marmelais de Baixo Tomar

Other informations:

People in wheelchairs must enter from the right side of the building, via a ramp. Moving about inside is possible because there are large spaces and the floor is level, without barriers.

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total;
Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

The Igreja de Santa Maria do Olival was built at the orders of the knight Gualdim Pais in the 12th century to serve as the Pantheon for the Order of the Knights Templar. Inside the church are the Gothic tombs of Gualdim Pais, Mestre Lourenço Martins and Mestre Dom Gil Martins.

The church that can now be seen by visitors dates from the 13th century and, because of its characteristics, is considered to be a classic example of Portuguese Gothic architecture. Its interior is spacious with a central nave and two side aisles lit by the large rose-window in the façade. The church has a plain and simple appearance both inside and outside, which is a typical feature of

believed to be the work of João de Ruão. In the exterior, below a niche containing a statue of Santa Iria, there is a stone relief representing a bull - that several esoteric specialists have claimed has a symbolic meaning given that the animal is looking towards the north, in the direction of the Templar Castle and the constellation of Arcuturus, related to King Arthur, the legend of the Holy Grail and the Round Table.

Igreja de São João Baptista, Matriz de Tomar

Address: Praça da República TOMAR

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total;
Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Total;
Situating in the centre of Tomar, the Igreja de São João Baptista was originally built in the 15th century, but was later reconstructed in the 16th century. In 1520, the king Dom Manuel raised its status to that of a collegiate church, thus making it one of the chapels under royal patronage.

The design of the Igreja de São João Baptista follows the model of the mendicant churches, with three naves (whose shape is visible from the outside) and a bell tower on the left side. Attention is drawn to the Manueline doorway and, on the inside, to the pulpit and a group of 16th-century paintings by Gregório Lopes, as well as the 17th-century diamond-point azulejos that cover the walls.

Tomar is the centre for the great festival known as the Festa dos Tabuleiros, which takes place every four years and has its origins in the mediaeval ceremonies organised by the Brotherhood of the Holy Spirit. This is one of the occasions when the city receives most visitors.

the Mendicant Orders. It is believed that its master builder also worked on the Mosteiro de Alcobaça.

At the top of its main façade is a rectangular tower that is thought to have had a tunnel connecting the church to the Castle of the Knights Templar in Tomar.

Museu Luso-Hebraico de Abraham Zacuto - Sinagoga

Address: Rua Dr. Joaquim Jacinto, 73 2300-577 Tomar

Telephone: +351 249 329 814 **Fax:** +351 249 329 811

E-mail: museologia@cm-tomar.pt **Website:**

<http://www.cm-tomar.pt>

Timetable:

October / June: 10am - 1pm / 2pm - 6pm (everyday) July / September: 10am - 1pm / 2pm - 7pm (everyday) Closed: 1 January, Easter Sunday, 1 May and 25 December;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

With a very discreet façade, like nearly all Jewish places of worship in the Christian world, the interior of the little synagogue in Tomar is a surprise. The roof is supported by 4 columns representing the mothers of Israel: Sarah, Rachel, Rebecca and Leah. The columns are linked by 12 arches, symbolising the 12 tribes of Israel. There are four terracotta jars in the corners that serve as amplifiers.

The temple was commissioned by Infante D. Henrique, Henry the Navigator, for whom the Jewish community financed part of the Discoveries project.

With the expulsion of the Jews from Portugal in 1496, the synagogue was closed down. It was then used for various purposes until 1920, when it was bought by Dr. Samuel Schwarz, who donated it to the State, on the condition that the Museu Luso-Hebraico was installed there. Various precious objects related to Judaism are on display.

Viseu

Museu Nacional Grão Vasco

Address: Paço dos Três Escalões 3500-195 Viseu

Telephone: +351 232 422 049 **Fax:** +351 232 421 241

E-mail: mngv@mngv.dgpc.pt **Website:** <http://www.museunacionalgraovasco.gov.pt/>; <http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/pt/museus-e-monumentos/rede-portuguesa/m/museu-grao-vasco/>

Timetable:

10am - 1pm / 2am - 6pm (Tuesday to Sunday)

Closed: Monday and Public Holidays (1 January, Easter Sunday, 1 May, 25 December);

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Toilets; Support products/services available: Visual impairment;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Cafeteria; Restaurant;

Founded in 1915 by Francisco de Almeida Moreira, who devoted much of his life to collecting Portuguese works of art, especially those that were representative of the best Portuguese modern

and contemporary painters, the Grão Vasco Museum is housed in the Paço dos Três Escalões, the palace adjacent to the city's cathedral.

Before entering the museum, you can form a good idea of the nobility of this Renaissance building by studying its discreet portico flanked by two fluted columns. The work of various high-ranking clergymen (perhaps dating back to the time of Dom João Gomes de Abreu, who was Bishop of Viseu between 1466 and 1482 and is buried in the cloister), the bishop's palace also became the home of the Conciliar Seminary, based on the rules of the Council of Trent as laid down in 1563, which obliged all cathedrals to educate a certain number of young men. This building was only completed at the end of the 16th century.

The collection of objects and images originally intended for use in liturgical ceremonies (painting, sculpture, gold and silverware and objects made of ivory, from the Romanesque to the Baroque period) has been expanded to include some archaeological pieces, as well as some important examples of 19th-century Portuguese painting, Portuguese faience, Oriental porcelain and furniture.

The museum's main collection consists of a remarkable group of paintings by Vasco Fernandes (c. 1475-1542), better known as the famous Grão Vasco, and his main collaborator, Gaspar Vaz.

Lisboa Region

Lisboa

Mosteiro dos Jerónimos

Address: Praça do Império 1400-206 Lisboa

Telephone: +351 213 620 034

E-mail: geral@mjeronimos.dgpc.pt **Website:**

http://www.mosteirojeronimos.gov.pt

Timetable:

October/April: 10am - 5.30pm (last visit at 5p.m.);

May/September: 10am - 6.30pm (last visit at 6p.m.).

Closed Mondays, 1st January, Easter Sunday, 1st May, 13th June and 25th December.;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours; Shops;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total;

Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial;

Accessible areas/services: Toilets; Accessible information:

Information panels, Interactive and audiovisual presentations,

Items for tactile exploration; Support products/services available:

Visual impairment;

On the banks of the Tagus is an apogee of Manueline architecture.

In the spot where the Jerónimos Monastery stands today, next to the old Belém beach, was originally a small hermitage dedicated to Santa Maria that had been built by the Infante D. Henrique, in 1452. At the start of the 16th century King Manuel I's intention to have a large monastery erected there was acknowledged by the Holy See, and which was donated to the Order of the Friars of St. Jerome. The epitome of Manueline architecture and intrinsically linked to the Discoveries, this monastery is the most remarkable Portuguese monastic ensemble of its time and one of the main European churches.

Museu de Marinha

Address: Praça do Império - Belém 1400-206 Lisboa

Telephone: +351 21 362 00 19 **Fax:** +351 21 363 19 87

E-mail: geral.museu@marinha.pt **Website:**

http://ccm.marinha.pt/pt/museu

Timetable:

October / March - 10am - 5pm (Tuesday to Sunday) April /

September - 10am - 6pm (Tuesday to Sunday) Closed: Monday and Holidays ;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total;

Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

Accessible areas/services: Toilets; Accessible information: Items for tactile exploration;

Founded by King D. Luís in 1863, 100 years later the Naval Museum was installed in part of the Jerónimos Monastery, becoming symbolically associated with the site that saw the Portuguese fleets setting out to discover the routes over the great oceans.

This museum, with more than 17 thousand items, among them almost perfect models of ships, from naus and caravels to "modern" cruisers, bears fascinating testimony to maritime history and the activities of the Portuguese navigators.

In the entrance hall a huge globe shows the routes of the Portuguese expansion from the 11th to 16th centuries and the sharing of the world between the crowns of Portugal and Castile after the Treaty of Tordesillas.

You will not fail to notice the cabins of the royal yacht Amélia, acquired by King D. Carlos in 1901 and used in his oceanographic work. Furniture, crockery, glass and cutlery re-

Construction on it began in 1501, lasted for a hundred years and was spearheaded by a remarkable group of architects and master builders both national and foreign. With an initial design by Frenchman Boytac, the work was continued by other Masters, namely João de Castilho and, in the middle of the century, Diogo de Torralva. After the arrival of the Portuguese in India, the Portuguese crown was able to fund the venture with money coming from trade with the East. King D. Manuel I channelled much of the so-called "Vintena da Pimenta" (a 'Spice Tax', approximately 5% of revenues from trade with Africa and the East, equivalent to 70kg of gold per year) to finance construction work.

In this monument, classified by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site, it is worth noting the facades, the church and the cloisters. On the south facade, one can admire the portal painted by João de Castilho, where the figures are arranged according to a specific hierarchy: below, Infante D. Henrique guards the entrance, the Virgin of Bethlehem blesses the monument, and Archangel Saint Gabriel, the protector of Portugal, completes the arc. The western portal, through which one enters the sacred space, is the authorship of Nicolau Chanterenne. To the left, protected by St. Jerome, is the statue of King D. Manuel, which is said to be a realistic portrait, and to the right is that of Queen D. Maria, his wife, protected by St. John the Baptist.

Inside there is the church-hall, a Manueline masterpiece by João de Castilho. Note how, in a remarkable architectural achievement, the beautiful vault of the transept is not supported by any columns. At the entrance, after the lower-choir, are the cenotaphs of the poet Luís de Camões, author of the epic poem "Os Lusíadas", and of Vasco da Gama, commander of the armada that in 1497 went to India. The kings, princes and descendants of D. Manuel I are buried in the side chapels. In the main chapel, later reconstructed by Jerónimo de Ruão, are the tombs of D. Manuel I, his son D. João III and their wives. Worthy of special mention is the solid silver tabernacle, a work of Portuguese silversmithy from the mid-17th century.

Museu Nacional do Traje

Address: Largo Júlio de Castilho - Lumiar1600 - 483

Lisboa

Telephone: +351 217 567 620

E-mail: mntraje@mntraje.dgpc.pt Website: <http://www.museudotraje.gov.pt/>; <https://artsandculture.google.com/partner/national-museum-of-costume-in-portugal>

Timetable:

10am - 6pm (Tuesday to Sunday) Closed: Monday and Public Holidays (1 January), Easter Sunday, 1 May, 25 December);

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Restaurant;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Reserved parking spaces; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Shop, Toilets; Care skills: Visual impairment; Support products/services available: Motor disability, Mental disability;

The **National Museum of Costume** showcases a vast collection of national and international costumes and accessories from the 18th century to the present day.

Its exhibits are displayed in permanent and temporary exhibitions at the **Palace of Anjeja-Palmela**, where the

create the intimate atmosphere of the Portuguese royal family. On the day of the foundation of the Portuguese Republic, 5th October 1910, the yacht Amélia took D. Manuel II, the last king of Portugal, to Gibraltar.

The large Galliot Pavilion houses the imposing royal yachts and brigs, 6 magnificent galliots, and various examples of traditional Portuguese ships.

The seaplane "Santa Cruz", used by Sacadura Cabral and Gago Coutinho to complete the first air crossing of the South Atlantic, from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro in 1922, represents an important page in the history of world aviation.

museum is housed. Next to it is the **Monteiro-Mor Botanic Park**, extending for 11ha, and a garden laid out in the 18th century, where the oldest known *Araucaria heterophylla* in mainland Portugal can be found.

Loures

Museu do Vinho e da Vinha - Bucelas

Address: Rua D. Afonso Henriques, 2 - 4 (EN 16)2670-637

Bucelas

Telephone: +351 211 150 536 / 924 487 297

E-mail: dc_museu@cm-loures.pt ; museu_vinho@cm-

loures.pt Website: <https://www.cm-loures.pt/AreaConteudo.aspx>

Timetable:

Tuesdays-Sundays: 10 a.m.-1 p.m. | 2 p.m.-6 p.m.;

Closed Mondays and public holidays.;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total;

Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

Accessible areas/services: Shop, Toilets, Auditorium; Accessible

information: Information panels, Key, Interactive and audiovisual

presentations, Items for tactile exploration; Care skills: Motor

disability; Support products/services available: Motor disability;

Sintra

Chalet da Condessa d'Edla

Address: Estrada da Pena2710-609 Sintra

Telephone: +351 21 923 73 00 Fax: +351 21 923 73 50

E-mail: info@parquesdesintra.pt **Website:**

<http://www.parquesdesintra.pt>

Timetable:

Winter (25 October/1 March): 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. (last ticket 5 p.m.);

Summer (2 March/24 October) 9:30 a.m.- 8 p.m. (last ticket 7 p.m.);

Other informations:

Guided tours are available for people with special needs, by prior appointment.

The Pena Park is accessible to tourists since it has support facilities for people with impaired mobility. There is the Swiss-Trac device, which can be coupled to manual wheelchairs, and an accessible electric bus that takes you to the various points of interest.

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Reserved parking spaces; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation

inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Toilets; Care skills:

Hearing impairment, Motor disability; Support products/services available: Hearing impairment, Motor disability;

Chalet of the Countess of Edla

MU.SA - Museu das Artes de Sintra

Address: Av. Heliodoro Salgado2710-575 Sintra

Telephone: +351 219 236 101

E-mail: dcul.servico.educativo@cm-sintra.pt **Website:**

<http://www.cm-sintra.pt>

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Partial;

Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people

with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

Accessible areas/services: Shop, Toilets;

NewsMuseum

Address: Rua Visconde de Monserrate, 262710-591 Sintra

Telephone: +351 210 126 600 / 01

E-mail: info@newsmuseum.pt **Website:**

<http://www.newsmuseum.pt>

Timetable:

April - September: 9h30 - 19h (Last entrance: 18h)

October - March: 9h30 - 18h (Last entrance: 17h)

Closes December 25;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Cafeteria; Restaurant;

Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

Accessibility:

After major restoration works in the wake of a fire that partially destroyed it, this building was opened to the public. It preserves the memory of one of the great love stories of Portuguese history and is included in the visitor route of the monumental complex of the Pena Park, in the Serra de Sintra, the first Cultural Landscape classified as Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO.

It was built according to the model of alpine chalets in vogue in Europe in the second half of the nineteenth century by the king consort D. Fernando II for the Countess of Edla, a classical singer with whom he fell and love and would marry in a second marriage in 1869, 16 years after the death of Queen D. Maria II.

The building, charged with a strong scenic atmosphere of the romantic spirit of the period, is completely covered with mural painting, emphasized on the outside with the use of cork as a decorative element on the door frames, windows and bull's-eye windows. A typical balcony juts out and encircles the entire upper floor. The interiors are rich and well crafted, with stucco, frescoes and inlaid cork and copper.

In the gardens around the Chalet, D. Fernando and the Countess of Edla, influenced by the collecting spirit of the time, amassed botanical species from the four corners of the world. A special mention must be made of the Feteira da Condessa, one of the most exotic places in the garden, where tree ferns from Australia and New Zealand were carefully introduced to create a romantic setting full of drama.

Restoration work started in 2007 financed by EEA-Grants, supplemented by support from Turismo de Portugal and the Environmental Operational Programme. The Chalet has now been returned to its original state and, with the surrounding garden, it is now a unique new focus of attraction of the Pena Parque.

Museu Anjos Teixeira

Address: Azinhaga da Sardinha, Rio do Porto 2710-631 Sintra

Telephone: +351 21 923 88 27

E-mail: dcul.museu.ateixeira@cm-sintra.pt Website: <http://www.cm-sintra.pt>

Timetable:

Tuesday to Friday: 10am - 6pm

Saturdays, Sundays: 12pm - 6pm

Closed: Mondays and Holidays;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible information: Key, Interactive and audiovisual presentations, Items for tactile exploration;

The Anjos Teixeira's Museum is in an area developed from Pedro Anjos Teixeira's house and atelier. This place offers an encounter with a diversity of artistic goods.

Palácio e Parque de Monserrate

Address: Estrada de Monserrate 2710-405 Sintra

Telephone: +351 21 923 73 00 Fax: +351 21 923 73 50

E-mail: info@parquesdesintra.pt Website: <http://www.parquesdesintra.pt>

Timetable:

Winter (25 October to 1 March): 10am-6.00pm (last ticket at

Disabled access; Reserved parking spaces; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Shop, Bar/Café, Toilets, Patio, Auditorium; Accessible information: Information panels, Key, Interactive and audiovisual presentations; Care skills: Hearing impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability; Support products/services available: Hearing impairment, Motor disability;

The NewsMuseum invokes and explains the media coverage of episodes of recent history and allows the visitors to interact with Radio and TV. It pays tribute to the journalists immortalized by their work, it presents the main protagonists of the industry, it projects the evolution of the war coverage, contextualizes the media combats that marked us, looks at the "bad news" of our time. It unravels the propaganda and the Public Relations industry.

The interactive infotainment is very modern and participative and includes a small auditorium prepared for educational visits. The experience, available in Portuguese and English, is personalized in a total of 16 hours of video and other formats.

Palácio Nacional da Pena

Address: Estrada da Pena 2710-609 Sintra

Telephone: +351 21 923 73 00 Fax: +351 21 923 73 50

E-mail: info@parquesdesintra.pt Website: <http://www.parquesdesintra.pt>

Timetable:

Winter (25 October to 1 March): 10am-6.00pm (last ticket at 5.00pm);

Summer (2 March to 25 October): 10am-7pm (last ticket at 6.15pm).;

Other informations:

Wheelchair users cannot enter the Pena Palace because there are a number of steps along the route. Guided tours are available for people with special needs, by prior appointment.

Pena Park is accessible and has various facilities to help people with impaired mobility, including manual wheelchairs to which a traction device can be fitted, and an accessible bus that covers the route up to the Palace.

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Cafeteria; Restaurant;

Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

Accessibility:

Reserved parking spaces; Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible areas/services: Shop, Bar/Café, Toilets; Care skills: Hearing impairment, Motor disability; Support products/services available: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability;

Pena National Palace

The fantastic Palácio da Pena is one of the best examples of 19th-century Romantic revivalism in Portugal.

Situated at the top of the Monte da Pena, the palace was built on the site of an old monastery belonging to the Order of St. Jerome. It was the fruit of the imagination of Dom Fernando of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, who married the queen Dona Maria II in 1836. After falling in love with Sintra, he decided to buy the

5.00pm);

Summer (2 March to 25 October): 10am-7pm (last ticket at 6.15pm).;

Other informations:

Guided tours are available for people with special needs, by prior appointment.

Parques de Sintra ensures accessibility for tourists by providing support facilities for people with impaired mobility. There is the Swiss-Trac system, which can be coupled to manual wheelchairs, and an accessible electric bus that takes you to the various points of interest.

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Cafeteria; Restaurant;

Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

Accessibility:

Reserved parking spaces; Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Shop, Bar/Café, Toilets; Accessible information: Items for tactile exploration; Care skills: Hearing impairment, Motor disability; Support products/services available: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability;

Park and Palace of Monserrate

This fantastic Romantic park was created by William Beckford, who fell in love with the Serra de Sintra.

The park and palace of Monserrate, formerly a farm with fruit orchards and crop fields, were first imagined by Gerard DeVisme, who rented the farm from the Melo e Castro family in the 18th century. He was followed by William Beckford, who also lived here, and by Francis Cook.

It was, however, Francis Cook, the first Viscount of Monserrate, who, together with the landscape painter William Stockdale, the botanist William Nevill and the master gardener James Burt, created the contrasting scenarios that are to be found in the park, where narrow winding footpaths intertwine amongst ruins, nooks and crannies, waterfalls and lakes, in what, at first sight, seems to be an apparently disordered fashion.

Spontaneously growing species from Portugal (arbutus-trees, holly trees, cork oak-trees, amongst others) combine with others originating from all of the world's five continents, inviting visitors to enjoy a stroll through plant varieties of the whole world, ranging from such countries as Australia to Mexico and Japan. Altogether, there are more than 2500 species.

Particularly worth a mention inside the palace are the Music Room and the luxurious reception rooms, such as the Indian living-room, the dining-room and the library, all of which are to be found on the ground floor. The tour of the palace also takes visitors to the first floor, where the private apartments were located.

Palácio Nacional de Sintra

Address: Largo Rainha D. Amélia 2710-616 Sintra

Telephone: +351 219 237 300 **Fax:** +351 219 237 350

E-mail: info@parquesdesintra.pt **Website:**

<http://www.parquesdesintra.pt>

Timetable:

From 25 October to 1 March: 9.30am-6.00pm (Last admission at

convent and the surrounding land to build a summer palace for the royal family.

The king consort adopted Portuguese architectural and decorative forms for the palace, which he built according to the revivalist taste (neo-Gothic, neo-Manueline, neo-Islamic, neo-Renaissance), and, in the surrounding area, he decided to make a magnificent woodland park in the English style, with a wide variety of exotic tree species.

The interior of the palace is still decorated according to the tastes of the kings and queens who lived there, and its great highlight is the chapel, where it is still possible to see a magnificent alabaster altarpiece attributed to Nicolau Chanterenne (one of the architects of the Mosteiro dos Jerónimos, in Lisbon). Special reference should also be made to the painting of the walls with a trompe l'oeil effect and the azulejos.

A restaurant has now been installed in one of the wings of the palace, with a terrace that offers a beautiful panoramic view over the Serra de Sintra and the coast.

5.30pm);

From 2 March to 24 October: 9.30am - 8.00pm (Last admission at 7.00pm);

Closed: 1 January and 25 December.;

Other informations:

Guided tours are available for people with special needs, by prior appointment.

The visit route in the Sintra National Palace has been changed to better accommodate people with special needs. Accessibility solutions have been installed that include removable equipment such as ramps, and fixed and reversible equipment such as platform lifts, to ensure that the spaces retain their characteristics.

The main entrance has several stair landings, which make it inaccessible for people with impaired mobility. These visitors are advised to enter through the Palace kitchen, where a ramp can be installed. From here you can access the Manueline Room and then visit the rest of the Palace.

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Reserved parking spaces; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Toilets; Care skills: Hearing impairment; Support products/services available: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment;

Sintra National Palace

The Sintra national palace is unique amongst the royal mediaeval palaces in Portugal and the town's most distinctive building.

Beginning with the nation's first dynasties, Sintra was one of the preferred places of Portuguese kings and queens, although the palace that we can see nowadays owes its existence to an initiative of Dom João I, who rebuilt it, and Dom Manuel I, who enriched the building's decorative character and added a new wing.

It is worth visiting the interior of the palace, where you will certainly find out a little more about the history of Portugal. The decoration is quite remarkable, being a combination of various artistic styles that depended on the respective tastes of the kings that lived here, and carried out in such a way as to give different names to the various rooms. In particular, the attention of visitors is drawn to the Sala dos Cisnes (Swans' Room), the Sala dos Brasões (Armoury), the Sala das Pegas (Magpie or Reading Room) and the chapel.

Here you can also find a brief history of the development of the decorative tile (azulejo) in Portugal, with examples ranging from the Spanish-Moorish tiles brought by the king Dom Manuel to the typical blue-and-white tiles of the 18th century.

Outside, the most striking and distinctive feature of the palace is the two large conical chimneys of the kitchen, each measuring 33 metres high, now adopted as the symbol of Sintra.

Madeira

Funchal

Núcleo Museológico do Bordado da Madeira

Address: Rua Visconde do Anadia, nº 449050-020

Funchal

Telephone: +351 291 211 600 **Fax:** +351 291 224 791

E-mail: ivbam@madeira.gov.pt **Website:**

<https://bordadomadeira.com/museu-do-bordado>

Timetable:

Monday to Friday from 9am-12.30am and 2pm-5.30pm

Closed: Saturday, Sunday and Public Holidays;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance:

Partial; Accessible information: Information panels, Key,

Interactive and audiovisual presentations;

This museum centre has a rich collection of Madeira Embroidery pieces dating back more than 150 years, produced specifically between the 60's of the 19th century and 30's of the 20th century.

Porto and the North

Alijó

Núcleo museológico Favaios, Pão e Vinho

Address: Rua Direita 5070-272 Favaios

Telephone: +351 259 950 073 **Fax:** +351 259 959 738

E-mail: museu.favaios@cm-alijo.pt

Timetable:

Winter: Monday-Sunday - 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.;

Summer: Monday-Sunday - 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total;

Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people

with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial;

Accessible areas/services: Shop, Toilets; Accessible information:

Information panels, Key, Interactive and audiovisual

presentations, Items for tactile exploration;

This space interprets the history of Moscatel wine and Favaios bread, in an attempt to valorise local resources and tell us about the traditions and processes associated with these products.

The Museum Centre occupies an 18th century building known locally as "The Obra", part of the manor house of the Leite Ribeiro family, which was never completed, although Baroque decorative elements are discernible on the unfinished main façade.

This space interprets the history of Moscatel wine and Favaios bread, in an attempt to valorise local resources and tell us about the traditions and processes associated with these products.

The Museum Centre occupies an 18th century building known locally as "The Obra", part of the manor house of the Leite

Ribeiro family, which was never completed, although Baroque decorative elements are discernible on the unfinished main façade.

Arcos de Valdevez

Paço da Giela

Address: Giela4970-765 Arcos de Valdevez

Telephone: +351 258 520 529

E-mail: pacodegiela@cmav.pt **Website:**

<http://pacodegiela.cmav.pt>

Timetable:

Tuesday-sunday: 10a.m.-1p.m. / 2 p.m.-6p.m. (7p.m. - from 15 June to 15 september)

Closed: Mondays, 1st January, Easter Sunday and 25th December. ;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Shop, Toilets, Auditorium; Accessible information: Information panels, Key, Interactive and audiovisual presentations, Items for tactile exploration; Care skills: Visual impairment; Support products/services available: Motor disability, Mental disability;

The Manor House of Giela is an outstanding example of medieval and modern private civil architecture, classified as National Monuments in 1910. Its origin is deeply linked to the formation of the medieval "Land of Valdevez". The building of the "tower-house" of Giela marks a new era for the protection and regal dominion over the region, highlighting the building for its profound originality and importance.

Currently the **medieval tower** and the residential body is visible, with windows of artistic style and gatehouse, mostly built in the sixteenth century. The tower was probably built in the mid-fourteenth century, replacing a small tower abandoned in the eleventh century, and corresponding to an occupation phase of strong medieval influence and force of the castles.

After acquired by the Town Council, presents itself now fully recovered, through an **innovative rehabilitation project** that respects the importance, history and current functional needs. The tower is the element that integrates a musealized space, incorporating three dedicated floors, respectively the Archaeology and human occupation of the county over the past millennia, the evolution and history of the monument itself, as well as the important event linked to the formation of Portugal, called "The Valdevez Tournament", occurred in 1141, and which opposed Afonso Henriques, first Portuguese king, to his cousin Alfonso VII of Castile and Leon (Spain).

For all these reasons, the Manor House of Giela is a must visit place in the county and the region, providing unique moments of contact between the past and the new approach models and recovery/asset of our heritage.

Baião

Fundação Eça de Queiroz - Casa de Tormes

Address: Caminho de Jacinto, 3110 - Quinta de Tormes 4640-424 Santa Cruz do Douro

Telephone: +351 254 882 120 **Fax:** +351 254 885 205

E-mail: feq@feq.pt **Website:** <http://www.feq.pt>

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Restaurant;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Partial; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Shop, Toilets, Patio, Auditorium; Care skills: Motor disability;

Braga

Capela de Nossa Senhora da Torre

Address: Largo de São Paulo 4700 - 001 BRAGA

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Partial;

Representing a lookout and one of the city's entrances, the Tower of Santiago still retains its medieval appearance contrasting with the rocaille style added to the northern façade. This is divided into two: the upper section is dominated by the stone clock and the bell tower. Below there is the Oration to Our Lady of the Tower added in the 18th century.

The chapel is the work of André Soares with its building as an act of thanks to the Virgin for protecting the college in the great earthquake of 1755 that wrought destruction nationwide.

To the north there is the Largo de São Paulo with the imposing Jesuit College of Santiago with its direct link to the Tower even if these passages are now blocked off. On the left, there is the main entrance to the College and the Palace of Falcões.

Igreja de Santa Cruz - Braga

Address: Rua do Anjo 4700-305 Braga

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Partial;

The Church was built on the orders of the founder of the Order of the Holy Cross Jerónimo Portilo who was later granted the title of Royal Fellow by king João VI (1816-26). Building began in 1625 but was only completed in 1737 hence the presence of both Mannerist and Baroque architectural styles. The initial project was placed in the charge of Francisco Vaz with the costs met by donations from the Passos do Senhor (the Lord's Steps) faithful.

Inside, there are the worked stone vaults and high quality work to the organ and pulpits in addition to all the fine gold-leafed carving completed in the 18th century.

Igreja e Convento do Pópulo - Braga

Address: Largo de Santo Agostinho 4700 Braga

Castelo de Braga

Address: Rua do Castelo

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total;

The Keep (Braga Castle)

Set off by the Praça do Castelo and the Praça da República, the Keep is all that remains of Braga castle. This thirty-metre high granite structure gives an idea of the five towers that guarded over the medieval walls.

At the beginning of the 14th century, king Dinis ordered the reconstruction and strengthening of national defences. The work completed in Braga is highlighted by the royal coat of arms that is still to be seen on the north-eastern façade. However, in the case of Braga, construction was only completed in 1373 by king Fernando.

The medieval walls had five towers and eight gateways still remaining of which are the Tower of Porta Nova, the Gateway and Tower of Santiago and the Tower of São Sebastião. The castle itself was demolished at the beginning of the 20th century after having served as the prison.

Far removed from its original military purpose, the keep is now in the care of the Association for the Protection, Study and Promotion of Cultural Heritage.

Igreja de São Marcos - Braga

Address: Largo Carlos Amarante 4700-308 Braga

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial;

The current hospital and church of São Marcos (St. Mark) date back to the 18th century. They were built according to a Carlos Amarante design, after whom the square is named.

Baroque in style, the verticality of the Church with its two towers clearly contrasts with the horizontal, symmetrical shape of the adjoining hospitals to create an overall harmonious impression.

In terms of design, on the exterior, there are the life-size statues of the apostles defining the upper bulwark. In the middle of the church façade, there is a niche containing a statue of Saint Mark.

Telephone: +351 253 271 982

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

The 16th century Church of Populo was built on the orders of archbishop Brother Agostinho de Jesus, as his burial monument. He passed away in 1609, with his remains transferred in 1628 to a wooden tomb, ordered by the city of Braga, and located in the main chapel.

The original Mannerist style underwent substantial change in the 18th century when the façade was rebuilt in a neo-classical style according to a design by Carlos Amarante. The church is dedicated to the Virgin after the Church of Saint Mary of Populo in Rome. It is well worth a visit for its elaborate finishings including the blue and white tiling attributed to Policarpo de Oliveira Bernardes (18th century).

Palácio do Raio

Address: Rua do Raio 4700 Braga

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Toilets;

Built during the reign of king João V (1706-50), this is a wonderful example of Baroque civil architecture and designed by André Soares for José Duarte de Faria. He was a knight of the Order of Christ in addition to being a highly influential trader. In 1834, the property was purchased by Miguel José Raio, Viscount of São Lázaro who is believed to have bestowed the name House or Palace of Raio.

In terms of adornment, there is the tile covered façade, wonderful banisters embellished with flame effects and amphoras, and the verandas in forged iron and worked granite. The inner staircase is also worthy of note.

On the same site, there was a church and hospital that Diogo de Sousa had built in the 16th century. The hospital was for providing succour to the poor, pilgrims and travellers staying over in the city of Braga.

Diogo de Sousa is buried in the main chapel of the church in a white jade tomb worked in a mosaic fashion.

Museu dos Biscaínhos

Address: Rua dos Biscaínhos 4700-415 Braga

Telephone: +351 253 204 650 Fax: +351 253 204 658

E-mail: mbiscaínhos@culturante.pt Website:

http://museus.bragadigital.pt/Biscaínhos

Timetable:

09.30am - 12.30pm / 2pm - 5.30pm (Tuesday to Sunday);

Closed: Mondays, 1 January, Easter Sunday, 1 May, 25

December;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance:

Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs;

Support products/services available: Visual impairment;

The Museum of Biscaínhos is located in a beautiful residential Palace of a noble family, who built it in the 17th century.

This wonderful example of civil Baroque architecture style demonstrates what Baroque society was like in a noble residence with the original state of the various buildings preserved. In the house, there is an exhibition of 17th and 18th century art mostly built up from private donations of Baroque furniture and ceramics, Chinese porcelain, European glasswork, silverware, textiles in addition to Portuguese and European paintings. The gardens, inspired by 18th century French fashions, are some of the best preserved and most complete examples of the Baroque period.

Sé de Braga

Address: Rua Dom Paio Mendes - Rossio da Sé

4700-424 Braga

Telephone: +351 253 263 317 Fax: +351 273 263 731

E-mail: info@se-braga.pt; geral@culturante.pt Website:

http://www.se-braga.pt/catedral.php

Timetable:

Monday to Friday 9.30 a.m - 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m.- 5.30

p.m. (6.30 p.m. in summer), except during religious services;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance:

Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial;

The first cathedral, older than Portugal.

The Cathedral of Braga was the first Portuguese cathedral, erected several decades before the founding of the country. It began to be built at the end of the 11th century, and was consecrated and dedicated to the Virgin Mary by Bishop Pedro in a solemn session on August 28, 1089. Competing in power with the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela and is the jewel of the city. D. Henrique and D. Teresa, parents of the first king of Portugal, are buried in the Chapel of Kings.

Also called the Santa Maria de Braga Cathedral, artistic relics, of its more than nine centuries of history, are preserved within. The Porta do Sol door, the floor-plan with an ambulatory, the main portico and the apse of the cloister of Santo Amaro all preserve the original Romanesque style. The architects were the prelates of the Monasteries of Cluny (France), Saint Gerard and Brudino. Built in the 15th century, the construction of the entrance porch to the temple was done in a Gothic style. Inside, we find a wooden Gothic-Flemish style tomb belonging to the Infante D. Afonso, son of King João I and of D. Filipa de Lencastre.

In the following century, during the reign of D. Manuel, other decorative elements were introduced, of which the Baptismal Font stands out and, outside the main chapel, a niche with the statue of Our Lady of the Milk, attributed to Nicolau Chanterenne, and which integrates the city's coat of arms. The baroque style was also used, above all in the interior decoration of the altars, in the works of gilded woodwork, the Upper Choir stand, and in the monumental organs of the main chapel, as well as in the two intriguing bell towers that distinguish the exterior façade.

To complete the visit, do not miss the Cathedral's Treasure Museum, where you will see the cross of the first mass celebrated in Brazil, led by Pedro Álvares Cabral.

Bragança

Antiga Sé de Bragança

Address: Praça da Sé 5300-265 Bragança

Telephone: +351 273 329 182

E-mail: diocesebragancamiranda@gmail.com **Website:** <http://diocesebm.pt>

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible information: Information panels; Support products/services available: Visual impairment;

The Cathedral was built in the 16th century on the wishes of the local authorities supported by duke Teodósio. It is known that Pêro de la Faia and Fernão Pires were the master craftsman in charge. It was due to be a Convent for the Order of Saint Claire but was subsequently taken over by the Company of Jesus between 1562 and 1759 and used as a college. In 1764, when the bishop's seat was transferred from Miranda to Bragança, the church became the Cathedral and was substantially enlarged.

In architectural terms, there is the Renaissance doorway featuring certain Baroque aspects on the northern, lateral façade. In the centre, there is a niche with a statue of the Virgin of the Milk with Child. The interior is richly decorated featuring an 18th century triumphal arch bearing the city's coat of arms with the carved gold-leafed main altar with lateral retables dating from the same period.

The 17th century sacristy is well worth a visit with an excellent chest of drawers finished with oil paintings depicting scenes from the lives of Saints Francis of Assisi and Ignatius. The painted

Basílica Santo Cristo de Outeiro

Address: Rua do Santo Cristo - Outeiro 5300-000 Bragança

Telephone: +351 273 589 102

E-mail: geral@culturante.pt **Website:** <http://www.culturante.pt/pt/patrimonio/basilica-menor-de-santo-cristo-de-outeiro>

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial;

Santo Cristo de Outeiro Minor Basilica

Construction began in 1698 in the wake of a miracle that occurred in a small chapel next door and the Santo Cristo Sanctuary was completed in first half of the 18th century. Endowed with archaic characteristics in the middle of the baroque period, the façade of this marvellous church is flanked by two towers, its interior is a ribbed vault and its vestry is lined with eighteenth-century paintings. Its altarpieces include precious baroque wood carvings.

The church is one of the most valuable examples of architectural heritage in the district of Bragança, and has been listed as a National Monument since 1927.

Since 2014 it acquired the title of Minor basilica, attributed by the Congregation for Divine Worship and the Discipline of the Sacraments, in the name of the Holy Father, and which recognises the importance of the pastoral, liturgical and spiritual role of this church, its heritage and its architectural value.

ceiling also features Saint Ignatius. The two-floor Renaissance cloisters retain their original structure.

Centro de Arte Contemporânea Graça Morais

Address: Rua Abílio Beça, 105 5300-011 Bragança

Telephone: +351 373 302 410 Fax: +351 273 202 416

E-mail: centro.arte@cm-braganca.pt Website:

<http://centroartegracamorais.cm-braganca.pt>

Timetable:

Tuesday-sunday: 10 a.m.- 6.30 p.m.; Closed on Mondays.;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Disabled access; Reserved parking spaces; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Shop, Bar/Café, Toilets, Patio, Auditorium; Accessible information: Information panels, Key, Interactive and audiovisual presentations;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Cafeteria;

Opened in 2008, the **Graça Morais Contemporary Art Centre** was designed by Souto Moura, the well-known Portuguese architect who was named the 2011 Pritzker Prize laureate.

It offers a wide program of temporary exhibitions of the most respected national and international artists of our time. Visitors can also observe large contemporary art collections, as a result of co-productions and partnership with other national and international institutions of reference. It also includes seven rooms dedicated to the work of the local artist Graça Morais, as well another renovated exhibition, and other multidisciplinary initiatives, educational programs, art workshops, concerts, live acts and editorial activities.

Considered as a paradigm of architecture and contemporary art, this building is complemented by a small garden and an opened air terrace coffee shop.

Centro de Interpretação da Cultura Sefardita do Nordeste Transmontano

Address: Rua Conselheiro Abilio Beça 103 5300-011 Bragança

Telephone: +351 273 240 022

E-mail: cicsefardita@cm-braganca.pt

Timetable:

10 a.m. - 1 p.m. / 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Closed on Monday.;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Toilets; Accessible information: Information panels, Key, Interactive and audiovisual presentations, Items for tactile exploration;

The mission of the Centre for the Interpretation of Sephardi Culture in the Northeastern Trás-os-Montes is to preserve the lives and experiences of the Jewish communities settled in the northeastern Trás-os-Montes, whose influence remains embedded in our collective memory until this day.

There are eight basilicas in Portugal, all of which are located in cities apart from the one in Outeiro, which is the first basilica in a village.

It was the Bragança-Miranda diocese which proposed promoting it to a Basilica, in collaboration with the Portuguese Episcopal Conference, the Pastoral Council of the Diocese, the Brotherhood of Santo Cristo de Outeiro, Bragança Municipal Council, the Regional Department of Culture of the North, the Outeiro Parish Authority and a host of other people and institutions.

Centro de Fotografia George Dussaud

Address: Rua Abilio Beça 75/77 5300-011 Bragança

Telephone: +351 273 324 092 Fax: +351 273 324 580

E-mail: cfgdussaut@cm-braganca.pt Website:

<http://www.dussaud-g.fr/>

Timetable:

9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. | 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Closed on Mondays;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Reserved parking spaces; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Toilets, Auditorium; Accessible information: Information panels, Key, Interactive and audiovisual presentations;

Opened in 2013, the **George Dussaud Photography Centre** is dedicated to the French photographer Georges Dussaud and to the photography in general. It is located in the first floor of the Paulo Quintela building, presenting a unique exhibition of the notorious photographer together with temporary exhibitions.

George Dussaud is carrying out his work about our country since 1980, focusing mostly on Trás-os-Montes. The impressive black and white pictures portrait life stories, the untouched rural universe and the villages where men, women and children once lived. They depict stories of places, experiences, hardworking people, rituals, gestures and unrepeatable moments that belong to unspoiled Trás-os-Montes.

This extraordinary collection of about 200 pictures, where the documentary and artistic character stands out, is a positive and poetic vision about reality as the author always claimed to his work.

Centro de Memória Forte São João de Deus

Address: Largo Forte São João de Deus 5300-263 Bragança

Telephone: +351 273 328 378

Timetable:

8.30 a.m. - 1 p.m. / 2 p.m. - 6 p.m. Closed on Monday.;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible areas/services: Toilets; Accessible information: Information panels, Key; Care skills: Motor disability, Mental disability;

Due to its geostrategic location, Bragança has undeniably contributed to the defence of the portuguese borders.

The exhibition's specific focus is: "The Sephardic Jews from the northeastern Trás-os-Montes, a profound journey in time and through social consciousness". It explores the culture and history of the Sephardic Jews who lived in the northeastern Trás-os-Montes, according to historical records.

Convento de São Francisco - Bragança

Address: Rua de São Francisco 595300-252 Bragança

Telephone: +351 273 001 301

E-mail: mail@adbgc.dglab.gov.pt **Website:**

http://adbgc.dglab.gov.pt

Timetable:

Monday to Friday: 9 am - 12.30pm / 1.30 pm - 5 pm;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours; Shops;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance: Partial; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Toilets; Accessible information: Information panels;

Owned by the Secular Franciscan Order, its structure dates back to the 13th century (1271). Its foundation is attributed according to oral tradition to St. Francis of Assisi. It was rebuilt in the first half of sec. XIII from a medieval structure of which elements remain. The Mannerist façade dates from 1635. The entire convent has undergone new interventions throughout the seven hundred.

In 1800 the facade of the church was renovated. In the second half of the 19th century, in the convent area, after being subject to rehabilitation works, the Military Hospital was installed and, later, the asylum for the royal duke of Bragança. After the restoration of the church some medieval frescoes were discovered. It was an important point of passage of the route of pilgrims who were going to Santiago de Compostela.

Part of the convent is now the District Archive of Bragança and it is possible to visit.

Igreja da Misericórdia de Bragança

Address: Rua Primeiro de Dezembro, 45300-252

Bragança

Telephone: +351 273 589 102

E-mail: diocesebragancamiranda@gmail.com **Website:**

http://diocesebm.pt

Timetable:

Open everyday from 9:30 a.m. to 17:30 p.m. Conditioned access during funeral ceremonies.;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible information: Information panels; Support products/services available: Visual impairment;

The foundation of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia (portuguese charity) of Bragança dates back to the year 1518 and was "founded in a church that had dedicated to the Holy Spirit" (that gave name to the street).

The temple was rebuilt in 1539, to serve as church of the Santa

The Fort St. João de Deus was built to strengthen the defensive system of the town after the restoration of the Portuguese independence in 1640. When King João IV was raised to the throne, the defence of the country's borders became a crying need.

The Fort St. João de Deus Museum was opened in 2013 in order to rehabilitate the place where the Fort was originally built. It is located in the building of the former Military Administration, exhibiting interactive modules to highlight the important role of military presence in Bragança. This museum celebrates the memory of the place - sítio do Sardeal - and the transformation of the chapel into a Fort, named after its patron saint, St. João de Deus.

Domus Municipalis

Address: Bragança

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

The Domus Municipalis is the only surviving example of Romanesque civil architecture and the undisputed highlight of a visit to Bragança. Shaped like an irregular pentagon, it contains a vaulted cistern overlooked by a spacious gallery surrounded by windows. This became the meeting place for the great and the good on the city's council. There has been a great deal of debate surrounding the origins of this building. There are no certainties but the upper section is probably 13th century with the cistern dating back earlier.

The type of material used, stone, is also unusual for this kind of construction even if it goes some distance to explaining its survival. This type of civil structure was normally built out of wood as neither the local nor the state authorities usually had the means to finance projects on this scale.

In decorative terms, there are the fine medallions that run around both the external and internal cornices some of them depicting scenes using Romanesque imagery. The interior is spacious with seating along the walls with the main wall broken up by two doors. The windows have plain frames except for seven which are embellished with a starry pattern. The cover, a mansard roof, was put on in the 20th century as part of a major restoration.

Igreja de Nossa Senhora das Graças - Bragança

Address: Rua Emídio Navarro 9, 5300-252 Bragança

Telephone: +351 273589102

E-mail: geral@culturante.pt

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible information: Information panels;

Also known as the Church of Santa Clara, dates from the 16th century and was intended to welcome daughters and granddaughters of the citizens of Bragança. The construction of this convent began in 1569 and only finished in 1697.

Casa. At the end of the 17th century, the main altar would be endowed with a valuable Mannerist altarpiece (as the central figure Virgin of Mercy.) In an annexed chapel, one can admire a beautiful image of Senhor dos Passos, from the 18th century. The tiles on the front are from the second half of the 19th century.

Igreja de Santa Maria - Bragança

Address: Rua da Cidadela s/n, Santa Maria, 5300-025 Bragança
Telephone: +351 273 329 182
E-mail: diocesebragancamiranda@gmail.com **Website:** <http://diocesebm.pt>

Timetable:

Open everyday from 9:30 a.m. to 17:30 p.m.;

Other informations:

Hours of religious celebrations: Saturday at 5:00 p.m.

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours; Shops;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Care skills: Visual impairment;

Located inside the walls of the Citadel of Bragança, its dated from the 14th century. It is also known as the Church of Our Lady of Sardon.

Considered one of the oldest church of the city this church of Romance style was, during two centuries, modified, having resulted in a Baroque style. The facade has a baroque portal richly decorated with two columns salomónicas decorated by leaves of vines and curls.

Its interior is formed by three naves separated by polygonal columns, that support the arches and a scenic painting, in the covering of the body of the Church, representing the Assumption of the Virgin. It is worth to take a special look in the main chapel and the chapel of Figueiredos, the altarpiece St. Stephen and the image of St. Mary Magdalene.

Igreja de São Vicente - Bragança

Address: Rua General Sepúlveda 10, 5300-252 Bragança
Telephone: +351 273 589 102
E-mail: diocesebragancamiranda@gmail.com **Website:** <http://diocesebm.pt>

Timetable:

Open every day from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Hours of religious celebrations: Sunday at 11:30.;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible information: Information panels;

The origins of the church stretch back to the 13th century when it served as the parish church. It was rebuilt first in the 16th century on the orders of bishop António Pinheiro and again in the 17th century after damage from a landslide. The original medieval structure remains in place at the altar end with alterations featuring obvious Baroque influences.

The unadorned exterior features the lateral entrance,

The Renaissance portal dating from 1597 stands out, and in the main chapel the paintings of the nave ceiling and the triumphal arch clad in carving. Our Lady of the Graces, patroness of the city, is venerated.

Igreja de São Bento - Bragança

Address: Rua de São Francisco 125300-252 Bragança
Telephone: +351 273 329 182
E-mail: diocesebragancamiranda@gmail.com **Website:** <http://diocesebm.pt>

Timetable:

Open every day from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.;

Other informations:

Hours of religious celebrations: Sunday at 9:00 am.

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible information: Information panels;

This church is integrated in a convent founded in 1590 by order of D. Maria Teixeira, occupying the houses that belonged to her. Even today, the stones of arms visible in the facade of the temple and the pediment of baroque style are visible. In the interior, the ceiling of the vaulted nave stands out, with paintings by Manuel Caetano Fortuna, the main chapel with altarpiece from 1721 and the ceiling with an excellent scenic painting, using the Trompe-l'oeil technique.

Mosteiro de Castro de Avelãs

Address: Castro de Avelãs 5300-481 Bragança
Telephone: +351 273 329 182
E-mail: diocesebragancamiranda@gmail.com **Website:** <http://diocesebm.pt>

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Partial;

Around 3 kilometres from Bragança, there is Castro de Avelãs, home to the remains of a Benedictine monastery. This wealthy institution played a key role in settling the region and aiding pilgrims on their way to Santiago de Compostela from the 12th century through to the end of the 16th century. In 1543, a papal bull was issued by Paul III that declared the monastery was annexed to the diocese of Miranda do Douro along with all its clergy and assets. This hand over began its decline.

The remains are, however, extremely original. Romanesque in design, the church chevet clearly demonstrates the monumental scale of the project. According to the medieval construction methods then in use, this part of the church was first built but only after the entire perimeter had been demarcated. It could then be used as a place of worship prior to work actually being completed.

The chevet is made up of three circular chapels. These are of exceptional architectural quality featuring fine tile work and the decoration applied to the blind arcades, an example unique to Portugal.

characteristic of convent churches, decorated in a Mannerist style. Inside, the main chapel is highly impressive with its polychromatic starred vaults finished with foliage decoration, and the Rocaille gold leafed carvings that are repeated on the triumphal arch and on the lateral retables.

The church has its own history to tell including the 1352 secret marriage between Pedro (king from 1357 to 1367) and lady of the court Inês de Castro, celebrated by Gil, the dean of Guarda Se. It was also here, in 1808, that general Sepúlveda proclaimed the resistance of the people of Bragança to the invading French forces commanded by Junot. The event is registered in a tiled panel, placed on the southern façade in 1929.

Museu do Abade de Baçal

Address: Rua Abílio Beça, nº 27 5300-011 Bragança

Telephone: +351 273 331 595 **Fax:** +351 273 323 242

E-mail: mabadebacal@culturanoorte.pt **Website:** <http://www.mabadebacal.com>

Timetable:

9h30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. | 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Closed: Mondays, 1 January, Easter Sunday, 1 May, 25 December.;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Shop, Toilets, Patio; Accessible information: Information panels, Key; Support products/services available: Motor disability, Mental disability;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

The Abade de (Abbot of) Baçal Museum took over the former Episcopal Palace in 1915. Built in the 18th century, this was the official bishop residence for half of year as the diocese was split between Miranda do Douro and Bragança. The name pays due homage to father Francisco Manuel Alves (1865-1948), Abbot of Baçal. He was a learned man with a deep interest in both the history of the region and its art and did much to ensure this museum was set up.

The exhibition presents the religious, social, political, economic and artistic history of the Northeast of Trás-os-Montes, together with reminiscences of the former Bishop's Palace. The prehistory and protohistory of the region are also documented through artefacts and other objects from hunter-gatherer and metallurgical societies. The Northeastern Romanisation is supported by funerary stelae, altars, milestones, farming tools, ceramics and decorative objects. It holds an area dedicated to national numismatics and jewellery of the 18th and 19th centuries, as well as a considerable set of furniture.

Museu Militar / Castelo de Bragança

Address: Rua da Cidadela 5301 - 901 Bragança

Telephone: +351 273 322 378

E-mail: musmilbraganca@mail.exercito.pt **Website:** <https://www.exercito.pt/pt/quem-somos/organizacao/ceme/vceme/dhcm/bragan%C3%A7a>

Timetable:

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 a.m. | 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Closed on Mondays and national holidays.

In the 18th century, a rectangular extension was added to the apse, the sacristy was annexed to the smaller left apse with the right remaining open to the outside. Of the surviving outbuildings, there remains a quadrangular tower.

On 26th March 1387, the duke of Lancaster stayed overnight here prior to meeting with king João I (1385-1433) for the signing of the treaty of Babe in which he granted the hand of his daughter, Filipa of Lancaster, in marriage.

Museu Ibérico da Máscara e do Traje

Address: Cidadela - Castelo Rua D. Fernão "O Bravo", nº 24/ 26 5300-025 Bragança

Telephone: +351 273 381 008

E-mail: museu.iberico@cm-braganca.pt **Website:** <http://museudamascara.cm-braganca.pt/>

Timetable:

9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. | 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Closed on Mondays (except Monday of Carnival).

Closed on the 1st of January, 1st of May, Easter Sunday, 22th of August and 25th of December.;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Care skills: Mental disability;

Opened in 2007, it is a space for unveiling the traditions related to the masks of the Northeast Transmontano and the Region of Zamora (partnership between the Municipality of Bragança and the Diputación of Zamora). Throughout the three floors of the building, visitors can be in touch with a multiplicity of celebrations, characters and rituals, where masks have a leading role.

Besides being in direct contact with the characters represented by the 47 cateros (wearers of traditional masks) as shown here, the visitors will experience different festivities that take place in some villages during the winter. This is accomplished through as exhibition of photographs and artefacts, combined with the sound of traditional music.

Sé Catedral de Bragança / Sé Nova

Address: Av. Eng. Amaro da Costa, 95300-146 Bragança

Telephone: +351 273 322 671

E-mail: diocesebragancamiranda@gmail.com **Website:** <http://diocesebm.pt>

Timetable:

Tuesday to Sunday: 9.30 - 12.00 / 13.30 - 17.00;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

The first cathedral built in the 21st century.

Dedicated to Our Lady the Queen, the current Bragança Cathedral was designed by the architect Vassalo Rosa, being the first Portuguese cathedral to be built in the 21st century. It came to replace the old Cathedral, built during the 16th century, encouraged by the municipality and with the support of Duke D. Teodósio, which initially was intended to be a convent for the Poor Clares (of the order of Saint Clare) and was occupied

In August it does not close during lunch time;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours; Shops;

Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Shop, Toilets; Accessible information: Key;

Bragança Castle, one of the most characteristic examples of medieval architecture, was built in 1409 on the orders of king João I on foundations dating back to the times of the first king of Portugal, Afonso Henriques.

Formed by an imposing keep and a double wall, it has stood up well to the tests of time. The central parade ground, known as the citadel or old town and where the church of Santa Maria and the Domus Municipalis are to be found, retain its medieval lines with narrow streets and small whitewashed houses.

Inside the 17-metre wide and 33-metre tall Keep, there are some notable gothic features including the battlements, the railed windows and the stone carved arms of the Casa Real de Avis (Royal House of Avis), founded by king João I.

Also inside, there is the Military Museum. Heading up to the top floor is well worth it if only for the wonderful views out over the city and surrounding countryside.

Fifteen towers and three gateways complete the walls. The Torre da Princesa (Tower of the Princess), a former belonging of the Casa dos Alcaides stores the legend of a princess taken prisoner. There is also the Porta da Vila (Town Gateway) that welcomes in visitors to the castle.

Guimarães

Museu de Alberto Sampaio

Address: Rua Alfredo Guimarães 4810-251 Guimarães

Telephone: +351 253 423 910 **Fax:** +351 253 423 919

E-mail: masampaio@culturanorte.pt **Website:**

<http://masampaio.culturanorte.pt>

Timetable:

Tuesday to Sunday: 10.00am - 6pm (last ticket 5.45 p.m.) ;

Closed: Mondays, 1 January, Easter, 1 May, 25 December;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Toilets; Support products/services available: Visual impairment;

The Alberto Sampaio Museum was founded in 1928 to house the art and other objects belonging to the former Collegiate Church of Nossa Senhora da Oliveira and other churches and convents in Guimarães. It is situated in the heart of the old historic centre of the city, which has been classified as World Heritage, on the site where the Countess Mumadona ordered the construction of a monastery in the 10th century.

The museum is housed in three areas that once belonged to the Collegiate Church of Nossa Senhora da Oliveira: the Chapter

between 1562 and 1759 by the Society of Jesus, who had established a College therein. In 1764, when the seat of the bishopric was transferred from Miranda to Bragança, the church underwent expansion works and was promoted to the main Cathedral.

However, as early as 1768 the local bishop, D. Frei Aleixo, sent a letter to the Marquis of Pombal, Secretary of State and Minister of the Kingdom, informing them of his will to build a new church. Since that date, and due to a succession of setbacks, his desire has been successively postponed. It was only in the middle of the 20th century that the conditions for the launching of a competition were met, and the project of the architects Luís Vassalo Rosa and Francisco Figueira was chosen. However, the building of the cathedral only started to take shape in 1982, with the laying of the first stone, but the official start of the works occurred six years later, after a further series of delays due to the configuration and structure of the project.

Inaugurated on October 7, 2001, the Church of Our Lady the Queen or New Cathedral now occupies a total area of 10,000sqm, where the seats are distributed in amphitheatre and the surrounding area has a pentagonal design, which distinguishes it and gives it a characteristically contemporary appearance. The entire building reflects the surrounding region, from the building materials to the vegetation planted in the gardens, and even to the positioning of the doors.

Inside, the tabernacle takes the geographical form of the Bragança district, and behind the main altar, the physiognomic features in the expression of the Christ drawn in the ceramic panel of Mário Silva face north-east.

Paço dos Duques de Bragança

Address: Rua Conde D. Henrique 4810-245 Guimarães

Telephone: +351 253 412 273

E-mail: pduques@culturanorte.pt **Website:**

<http://pduques.culturanorte.pt/>

Timetable:

10.00 a.m.-6.00p.m. (last ticket 5.30 p.m.)

Closed: 1 January, Easter, 1 May and 25 December;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Toilets; Accessible information: Information panels, Key, Interactive and audiovisual presentations, Items for tactile exploration; Support products/services available: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

The construction of the palace of the Dukes of Bragança, its design inspired by that of the typical French manor houses, was begun in the early 15th century. It was commissioned by D. Afonso de Barcelos, the first duke of Bragança and the bastard son of D. João, Master of Avis, the future king D. João I. Because

House, the Cloister and the Priory. The Cloister is an unusual example of Portuguese architecture, both in the way it was constructed around the apse of the church and its irregular shape.

The Alberto Sampaio Museum contains collections of great interest. Of particular note is the sculpture composed of statues from the 13th to the 18th century, made from both limestone and wood. In the collection of woodcarvings, the 17th-century altarpiece that belonged to the Brotherhood of St. Peter and the baroque supports from the church of the Convent of Santa Clara are particularly outstanding. Painting is represented by some remarkable frescoes and painted panels. The display of ceramics is composed of tiles and faience. The textile section is composed of ecclesiastical vestments and an important collection of samples of different cloths.

One of the museum's most famous pieces is the tunic worn by Dom João I at the Battle of Aljubarrota. Finally, amongst the varied collection of gold and silverware, attention is drawn to the treasury of Nossa Senhora da Oliveira: a series of liturgical instruments (chalices, patens, monstrances, crosses and reliquaries) dating from the 12th to the 19th century.

Mirandela

Museu da Oliveira e do Azeite

Address: Travessa D. Afonso III, 48 5370-516 Mirandela

Telephone: +351 278 993 616

E-mail: moa@cm-mirandela.pt **Website:** <http://www.cm-mirandela.pt>

Timetable:

Summer (1 april-31 october): 10 a.m.- 6 p.m.;

Winter (1 november-31 march): 10:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Shop, Toilets, Auditorium; Accessible information: Information panels, Key, Interactive and audiovisual presentations, Items for tactile exploration;

The Museum of the Olive and Olive Oil is located in the city of Mirandela, by the Tua River in the center of the ""Trás os Montes e Alto Douro"" region. It opened on August 3rd, 2017 and has increased the adherence of visitors who have shown admiration and empathy for the museological offer.

The museum was designed by the Architect Graça Dias and works in the old Mirandelense's Milling facilities and is an extraordinary example of the impact this structure has on the local community. The **old Milling**, practically a piece of industrial archaeology, accuses the passage of time and history, with a series of compartments and additions, materialized in different ways, such as wood, iron and concrete, revolving around a square and central pavilion, in stone that has as main attraction a hydraulic oil mill with more than 100 years in perfect working conditions. The space is rich in architectural suggestions

the residence of the Dukes of Bragança was later moved to the Palace of Vila Viçosa, in the Alentejo, the building gradually fell into disrepair over the centuries until it was transformed into a military barracks in 1807.

In 1937, restoration work was begun on the building and on 24 June 1959, exactly 831 years after the Battle of São Mamede, the palace was brought back to life in all its Norman-inspired Gothic glory. On the ground floor in the north wing is a small museum of contemporary art, which houses pieces given to the city of his birth by the painter José de Guimarães (the artist who created Portugal's tourism symbol).

The museum occupies the huge rooms of the first floor, being used for exhibiting a group of works of art originating from various museums or commissioned as replicas, most notably a number of pieces of 17th-century furniture, collections of ancient weapons and a remarkable group of four enormous tapestries depicting in great detail scenes from the arrival of the Portuguese in Arzila, the siege of this same city in North Africa and the capture of Tangiers. The originals were found in Pastrana, close to Madrid, and later transferred to the El Escorial palace. The Spanish government never gave permission for the original tapestries to be returned to Portugal, only allowing reproductions to be made, and these are now on display at the Ducal Palace.

Museu Municipal Armindo Teixeira Lopes

Address: Rua João Maria Sarmento Pimentel, 161

5370-326 Mirandela

Telephone: +351 278 201 590

E-mail: museu@cm-mirandela.pt **Website:** <http://www.cm-mirandela.pt>

Timetable:

Monday-friday: 9 a.m.-12:30 p.m. / 2 p.m.- 5:30 p.m.; Saturdays: 2:30 p.m.-6 p.m.;

Sundays and public holidays: visits by previous appointment.;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial;

Armindo Teixeira Lopes' Museum was inaugurated in 1981 and is located in Mirandela's Cultural Centre. It is one of the major museologic references of the Northeast province of Trás-os-Montes. The heirs of Mirandela's multifaceted plastic artist Armindo Teixeira Lopes, donated an important artistic property which is exposed in the Museum and is its permanent fund, along with other offers and occasional purchases made by the municipality of Mirandela.

The museum consists of works of **contemporary art**, primarily from the twentieth century, mostly Portuguese. The collection consists of about 500 pieces covering mainly the areas of painting, printmaking, drawing and sculpture, and other less representative as photography and medals.

Artists of major national and international prestige are represented in the Museum from whom we can stand out, among others, the following names: Armindo Teixeira Lopes, Gil Teixeira Lopes, Hilário Teixeira Lopes, Nadir Afonso, Júlio Resende, Júlio Pomar, João Hogan, Graça Morais, Malangatana, Manuel

either through the unexpected utilitarian and pragmatic solutions that have been introduced over time, either through the light and way of capturing what space announces.

Cargaleiro, Mário Cesariny, João Abel Manta, Antoni Tàpies, Almada Negreiros, Artur Bual, Vieira da Silva, José Rodrigues e Ângelo de Sousa.

Is rich in **themes associated with olive oil**. On the lobby, you can find the Sale Shop where you can buy some nice souvenirs. Walking around the Museum you can find: Olive Oil Mill Room, Olive Tree Yard, Field and Fruit Room, Olive Grove Sounds, Olive Processing and Laboring Room, Olive Oil and Its uses Room, Gallery of Temporary Exhibitions and an Auditorium.

The Museum takes visitors on a journey back in time, exalts the distant memories and declaims an enunciation of emotions that exalts and reaches the exponent in the **tastings of olive oil** when the exhibition course finishes. It is a tourist and cultural focus of excellence in Mirandela, which characterizes Olive Oil as an anchor product and an economic asset of the territory, region and country. We hope that the Olive and Olive Oil Museum will be a national and international reference with a strong increase in tourism, culture and an Intangible Heritage.

Porto

Casa São Roque Centro de Arte

Address: Rua São Roque da Lameira 2092 4350-317

Porto

E-mail: info@casasaoroque.pt

Timetable:

1:30 pm - 7:00 pm (from October to March);

1:30 pm - 8:00 pm (from April to September);

Closed: Tuesdays, December 25, January 1 and May 1;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours; Cafeteria;

Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Care skills: Motor disability, Mental disability;

The history of **Casa São Roque** (formerly Casa Ramos Pinto) dates back to 1759, when it functioned as a mansion and hunting lodge, as was typical in the bourgeoisie and noble families in Porto. In the 19th century, it belonged to the **Ramos Pinto family**, one of the best known Port wine producers and exporters. Shortly thereafter, between 1900 and 1911, the architect José Marques da Silva carried out a remodeling and expansion of the house.

The building today maintains its original eclectic style, introduced with the remodeling of Marques da Silva, who was inspired by French historicisms of the 19th century and Belgian art nouveau, having recently been rehabilitated under the supervision of the architect João Mendes Ribeiro.

Casa São Roque is today a striking example of the houses of the time in Porto, for its architectural and decorative features where its winter garden is a unique example.

The House is surrounded by the **Jardim do Parque de São Roque**, with more than 4 hectares, which had the intervention of the historic gardener of Porto Jacinto de Matos. Its centuries-old camellias, lookout, cave and arbor remain as important signs of the gardens of the time.

Through a discreet presentation of her works that are part of the

collection of Peter Meeker (Pedro Álvares Ribeiro), as well as site-specific interventions, Ana Jotta visits the old house that was abandoned for many years, now restored by new tenants and transformed in a new **contemporary art center**.

Website: <https://www.casasroque.art/pt/>

Resende

Centro Interpretativo da Cereja

Address: Vila de Cova, 102 - Vila Verde 4660-386 São Martinho de Mouros - Resende
Telephone: +351 254 877 200

E-mail: museu@cm-resende.pt **Website:** <https://cm-resende.pt/museu-municipal>

Timetable:

With prior appointment through the Municipal Museum of Resende, either via e-mail: [museu@cm-resende](mailto:museu@cm-resende.pt), or telephone: +351 254 877 200;

Other informations:

Free entrance / Contacts: +351 254 877 200 / +351 926 509 276

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Reserved parking spaces; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Toilets, Patio, Auditorium; Care skills: Motor disability, Mental disability; Support products/services available: Motor disability, Mental disability;

This centre is home to a museum area, whose theme is the **cherry**, and where visitors can learn about this fruit's cycle, it's most representative varieties, festivities, and admire a cherry orchard.

Located in São Martinho de Mouros, border territory with the Demarcated Douro Region, the cherry trees dominate the landscape and from here you can see the first vines that produce that generous wine.

Centro Interpretativo de Montemuro

Address: Av. da Liberdade - antiga escola primária 4660-070 Feirão - Resende
Telephone: +351 254 877 200

E-mail: museu@cm-resende.pt **Website:** <https://cm-resende.pt/museu-municipal>

Timetable:

With prior appointment through the Municipal Museum of Resende, either via e-mail: [museu@cm-resende](mailto:museu@cm-resende.pt), or telephone: +351 254 877 200;

Other informations:

Free entrance / Contacts: +351 254 877 200 / +351 926 509 276

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Toilets, Auditorium; Care skills: Motor

Centro Interpretativo da Cerâmica

Address: Calçada dos Cesteiros, 80 - Antiga Escola Primária 4660-338 São João de Fontoura - Resende
Telephone: +351 254 877 200

E-mail: museu@cm-resende.pt **Website:** <https://cm-resende.pt/museu-municipal>

Timetable:

With prior appointment through the Municipal Museum of Resende, either via e-mail: [museu@cm-resende](mailto:museu@cm-resende.pt), or telephone: +351 254 877 200;

Other informations:

Free entrance / Contacts: +351 254 877 200 / +351 926 509 276

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Toilets, Auditorium; Care skills: Motor disability, Mental disability; Support products/services available: Motor disability, Mental disability;

In this centre visitors can learn about the process of manufacturing **black pottery**, a century-old traditional artcraft in Resende. You can also see some of the artifacts used in this process and be acquainted with the county's last potter, Master Joaquim Alvéolos, and some of his creations. This space promotes creative pottery workshops in an attempt to revive the tradition of the black pottery.

Museu Municipal de Resende

Address: Rua Dr. Amadeu Sargaço 4660-238 Resende
Telephone: +351 254 877 200

E-mail: museu@cm-resende.pt **Website:** <https://cm-resende.pt/museu-municipal>

Timetable:

Monday-Friday: 9 a.m.-12:30 p.m. / 1:30 p.m.-5 p.m.; Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays with prior appointment;

Other informations:

Free entry / Contacts: +351 254 877 200 / 926 509 276

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Toilets, Patio, Auditorium; Accessible information: Information panels; Care skills: Motor disability, Mental disability; Support products/services available: Motor disability, Mental disability;

disability, Mental disability; Support products/services available:
Motor disability, Mental disability;

This is a pedagogical and interpretative centre of the Montemuro Mountains. It has an exhibition area on its natural and built heritage. It is located in the village of Feirão referenced by Eça de Queirós in his novel "The Crime of Father Amaro".

You can leave from here for a breathtaking trip, enjoying the mountain landscape and the flora and fauna that still preserve some almost extinct species.

Viana do Castelo

Antigos Paços do Concelho - Viana do Castelo

Address: Praça da República 4900-520 Viana do Castelo

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total;
Accessible circulation inside: Total;

The construction of the former town hall spread over the reigns of D. Manuel I (who began the work) and D. João III.

The whole building is made of austere granite and the ground floor forms a porchway of three pointed arches, corresponding on the first floor to three balcony windows.

Above the middle window, the royal coat of arms has been carved, together with the armillary sphere and a caravel, the symbol of Viana, which owed most of its prosperity to the sea.

Capela das Almas

Address: Praça Frei Gonçalo Velho, 6 - 74900-484 Viana do Castelo

Telephone: +351 258 809 337 / 258 822 436

E-mail: arqueologia@cm-viana-castelo.pt **Website:** <http://www.cm-viana-castelo.pt/pt/nucleos-museologicos-de-arqueologia>

Timetable:

Monday to Friday: 9h30 / 16h00;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible information: Information panels;

Capela das Almas (Chapel of Souls)

It was the first mother church of Viana until the mid-15th century, when the Cathedral was built within the walled perimeter.

Traditionally known as Matriz Velha (Old Mother Church), it was renamed the Chapel of Souls because its churchyard had been the burial place from the time of King Afonso III until the end of the 19th century.

All that is left of the original thirteenth-century structure, rebuilt and added to in 1719 on the orders of the canon Domingos de Campos Soares, is an arcosolium in the south wall of the chapel and the high altar cross, while otherwise the building is typical of small eighteenth-century Baroque churches.

Settled in the building of Resende's old county jail, the Museum gathers a vast local collection representing the whole county and entirely of local origin. It offers four permanent exhibition rooms embracing the areas of archaeology, ethnography, the River Douro, and the room Edgar Cardoso and the Douro bridges, perpetuating the memory and work of the Master of Bridges, as recognized worldwide.

Basílica de Santa Luzia

Address: Monte de Santa Luzia - Apartado 21 4901-909 Viana do Castelo

Telephone: +351 258 107 836 / 961 660 300

E-mail: confrariasantaluzia@gmail.com

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial;

Building work on this basilica dedicated to Santa Luzia and the Sacred Heart of Jesus started in 1904, and lasted until 1959. It is the work of architect Miguel Ventura Terra, who was succeeded by Miguel Nogueira, after the death of his master in 1919.

Architecturally, it is of Romanesque-Byzantine inspiration, fitting into the revivalist architecture that marked the turn of the century. Its imposing rose windows are the largest in the Iberian Peninsula and the second largest in Europe.

You can reach the top of the Monte de Santa Luzia by funicular (elevator), by car or by climbing the steps. This place dominates an important part of the Lima river valley and a large stretch of the seashore to the north and south of the estuary, as well as the green mountain range. This panorama has been rated by the National Geographic Magazine as the third most beautiful in the World.

Citânia de Santa Luzia

Address: Monte de Santa Luzia 4900-910 Viana do Castelo

Telephone: +351 258 825 917

E-mail: citania@culturano.pt **Website:** <http://culturano.rte.gov.pt/pt/patrimonio/citania-de-santa-luzia>

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Shop; Accessible information: Information panels, Interactive and audiovisual presentations;

Citânia de Santa Luzia (Santa Luzia fortified village)

Forte de Santiago da Barra

Address: Castelo Santiago da Barra 4900-360 Viana do Castelo

Telephone: +351 258 820 270

E-mail: turismo@portoente.pt **Website:**
<http://www.portoente.pt/pt/contactos/informacao/sede/>

Timetable:

From Monday to Friday: 9 am - 12:30 pm / 2 pm - 5:30 pm;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours; Restaurant;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Reserved parking spaces; Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Toilets, Auditorium; Accessible information: Information panels, Interactive and audiovisual presentations;

Located next to the sea, it is believed that the first fortification sited on the bar of the River Lima estuary dates from the reign of King Afonso III (13th century). However, the earliest certain date is the 15th century, when a fortress was built there that would have been completed in the following century, in the reign of King Manuel I. This is indicated by various Manueline architectural features, notably the "Roqueta Tower" in the south-west bastion of the present fortress.

In the late 16th century, the fortress underwent a series of improvement works, having already been under Spanish domination in the reign of Philip II (Philip I of Portugal). And so the current fortress, with its polygonal floor plan, was built based on a design by Filippo de Terzi, the most famous architect of military buildings of that period.

Igreja e Convento de São Domingos

Address: Largo de São Domingos Convento de São Domingos Monserrate 4900-330 Viana do Castelo

Telephone: +351 258 847 701 / 969 988 166

E-mail: paroquiamonserrate@diocesedeviana.pt **Website:**
<http://www.paroquiamonserrate.com/index.php?seccao=grupodetalhe&conteudo=203>

Timetable:

Monday to Friday: 9.15 am/7 pm;

Other informations:

Book in advance for a guided tour.

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible information: Information panels;

Igreja e Convento de São Domingos (Church and Convent of São Domingos)

The church of São Domingos or church of Santa Cruz used to belong to the old Convent of Santa Cruz. This was founded by the Dominican Friar Bartolomeu dos Mártires, the Holy Archbishop beatified by Pope John Paul II and renowned for his participation in the Council of Trent.

It is a sixteenth-century temple, built between 1566 and 1576,

The Iron Age/Roman era fortified settlement of Citânia de Santa Luzia, known locally as Cidade Velha (Old Town), is one of the best-known castros (fortified settlements) in the North of Portugal, and undoubtedly one of the most important for the study of Protohistory and the Romanisation of the Alto Minho.

Its strategic location meant that it not only dominated large swathes of the riverside coastal area but it could also, in particular, control the entrances and exits at the mouth of the Rio Lima, which in Classical Antiquity would have been navigable for much of its course.

The settlement has very particular characteristics, especially in terms of architectural features, such as the building stones arranged in a polygonal fashion, used in some of the houses, which had a circular floor plan with a vestibule or atrium.

In some, it is possible to see that they also had ovens to bake bread.

Igreja da Misericórdia de Viana do Castelo

Address: Passeio das Mordomas da Romaria 4900-532 Viana do Castelo

Telephone: +351 258 822 350 **Fax:** +351 258 820 290

E-mail: geral@scmviana.pt **Website:**
<http://www.scmviana.pt/contactos.html>

Timetable:

Monday to Thursday: 9.30 am-12.30 pm / 1.30 pm - 6pm.

Friday: 9.30 am-12.30 pm / 2 pm - 6 pm.

Saturday: 10 am-1pm.

Sunday: Eucharist at 12 noon;

Other informations:

Guided visits, by advance booking, on weekdays between 9.00 am and 12 noon and between 2.00 pm and 5.00 pm.

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Toilets; Accessible information: Information panels;

The Misericórdia (Mercy) building and the church date from the 16th century.

Created in 1520, the Misericórdia brotherhood developed to the extent that they decided to build the so-called "Casa das Varandas", in the second quarter of the 16th century. This 1589 building, designed by João Lopes, o Moço (the Boy) is a singular example of Renaissance and Mannerist inspired civil architecture, with Italian and Flemish influences.

Renovation work on the church started in 1716 and were entrusted to Manuel Pinto de Vilalobos, a military engineer working in Viana. The decorative opulence displayed inside the church is in keeping with the tendency of the time. It is seen in Portuguese style gilded carving of the altarpieces, by Ambrósio Coelho, in the glazed tile coatings, the work of Policarpo de Oliveira Bernardes, in the frescoes on the ceiling, by Manuel Gomes. It is unquestionably one of the finest examples of the Baroque in the whole of Portugal.

Museu de Artes Decorativas

Address: Largo de São Domingos 4900-330 Viana do Castelo

following the layout designed by the Dominican Friar Julião Romero, the same person who designed the Church of São Gonçalo de Amarante.

Inside we can admire several altars wrought in beautiful gilded carving, especially the splendid altarpiece of the north arm of the transept, in talha gorda woodcarving, by the Braga master José Alvares de Araújo, based on the design commissioned from the master André Soares by the brotherhood of the Rosary, in 1760. It was considered a "rocaille-style masterpiece in all of Europe" by the North American researcher Robert Smith, a Portuguese carving scholar in the 1970s.

Museu do Traje - Viana do Castelo

Address: Praça da República 4900-318 Viana do Castelo

Telephone: +351 258 809 306

E-mail: museutraje@cm-viana-castelo.pt Website: <http://www.cm-viana-castelo.pt/pt/mt-apresentacao>

Timetable:

Tuesday to Friday: 10 am-6 pm.

Saturday and Sunday 10 am-1 pm / 3 pm-6 pm

Closed: Mondays, 24 and 25 December, 31 December and 1 January;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Shop, Toilets; Accessible information: Information panels, Key, Interactive and audiovisual presentations;

Museu do Traje (Costume Museum)

Located in the historic centre of the city, the former Bank of Portugal building has housed the Costume Museum since 2004. Here you can appreciate the ethnographic wealth of the traditional costumes of Viana.

The exhibits also include the tools used to produce the handmade garments, alongside the permanent exhibitions "A lã e o linho no traje do Alto Minho" (Wool and linen in Alto Minho garments), "Traje à Vianesa" (Viana's traditional dress) and "Oficina do Ouro" (Gold Workshop).

The Costume Museum organises a great many temporary exhibitions on the theme of Viana's traditional dress and ethnography.

Santuário da Senhora da Agonia

Address: Rua de Monserrate / Campo da Agonia 4900-354 Viana do Castelo

Telephone: +351 258 822 508 / 258 824 067

Timetable:

8.00 am.-12 pm. - 1 pm.-5 pm.;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial;

Santuário da Senhora da Agonia (Shrine of Our Lady of Agony)

A Marian devotion that dates back to the 18th century

The Feast of Senhora da Agonia is perhaps the most famous

Telephone: +351 258 809 305 - 258 820 377 Fax: +351 258 824 223

E-mail: museu.a.a@cm-viana-castelo.pt Website: <http://www.cm-viana-castelo.pt>

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Toilets;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours; Cafeteria;

Museu de Artes Decorativas (Museum of Decorative Arts)

Housed in an 18th century mansion - the Teixeira Barbosa Maciel family coat of arms can be seen on the façade - the Viana do Castelo Municipal Museum dedicated to the decorative arts exhibits a valuable collection of old Portuguese faience pieces from the 17th to the 19th centuries, including a number of examples from the famous Viana do Castelo pottery factory, recognised by their blue paint.

In addition to a collection of paintings (from the 16th century) and drawings, there are collections of 18th century Indo-Portuguese furniture and Portuguese and Hispanic-Arabic tiles, where the tiles made by Policarpo de Oliveira Bernardes in the 18th century are especially interesting.

Navio Hospital Gil Eannes

Address: Doca Comercial 4900-405 Viana do Castelo

Telephone: +351 258 809 710 Fax: +351 258 809 719

E-mail: geral@fundacaogileannes.pt Website: <http://www.fundacaogileannes.pt/engine.php?cat=1>

Other informations:

Book in advance for a guided tour.

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Reserved parking spaces; Accessible areas/services: Auditorium; Accessible information: Information panels, Interactive and audiovisual presentations, Items for tactile exploration;

Navio Hospital Gil Eannes (Gil Eannes Hospital Ship)

The Gil Eannes Hospital Ship, built in Viana do Castelo in 1955, for decades supported the Portuguese cod fishing fleet that operated on the banks of Newfoundland and Greenland.

It has been converted into a Museological Unit and Sea Centre, giving its visitors a truly remarkable experience. Today it is a focal visitor attraction in Viana do Castelo.

Sé Catedral de Viana do Castelo

Address: Largo do Instituto Histórico do Minho 4900-001 Viana do Castelo

Telephone: +351 258 822 436

Timetable:

8.20 am.-12.00 pm. / 3.00-7.00 pm;

Other informations:

Guided tours are available for people with special needs, by prior appointment.

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

pilgrimage in the region. It is celebrated over the weekend after 15 August (day of the Solemnity of the Assumption of the Virgin), and usually includes ethnographic parades, processions on land and processions on the River Lima with decorated boats. The streets along which the religious procession passes carrying the image of the Virgin are decorated with carpets of flowers.

The cult devoted to Senhora da Agonia dates back to the 18th century. It is associated with the devotion of the people engaged in fishing, who gave thanks or celebrated the graces received in times of trouble during storms and shipwrecks.

Earlier, in 1674, a chapel dedicated to the Good Jesus of the Holy Sepulchre of Calvary had been built on the site of the present shrine. It was already dedicated to the Marian devotion by the early 18th century, however, and referred to in 1706 as a chapel of Our Lady of Solitude. In 1744 it was known by today's name of Our Lady of Agony. In the second half of that century the original chapel was expanded and gave rise to this church, which was blessed in 1759. From 1783 a Solemn Mass was celebrated on August 20 every year. This date would become a municipal holiday and was to be the origin of the pilgrimage.

During the 19th century, the building underwent several interventions and extensions, including the construction of the central staircase that we see today. In the interior, the nave features an octagonal floor plan, with the high altar in its leading line. The altarpieces and the pulpit are decorated with the so-called Braga talha gorda woodcarving. The pulpit rostrum represents the scene of Calvary, with the image of Our Lady of Agony on top. Several oil paintings with portraits of evangelists and scenes from the Passion of Christ by the Italian painter Pascoal Parente can be admired, as well as an eighteenth-century organ. The oldest ex-voto bears the date 1733.

The annexes of the church contain the home of the chaplain, located above the sacristy, and the Consistory Hall, where several portraits of benefactors are on display. The rear tower, erected in 1868, has remained displaced from the body of the building so as not to impede the pilgrims on their procession round it.

The highlights of the Senhora da Agonia pilgrimage, which takes so many visitors to Viana do Castelo, are the ethnographic procession, the gigantones (giants) and cabeçudos (big heads) parade, and finally the costume festival.

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Partial;

From ancient church, to cathedral since 1977.

Construction of the Viana do Castelo Main Church dates back to the first half of the 15th century, influenced by Gothic aesthetics. The region, situated between the Minho and Lima rivers, has always enjoyed a certain autonomy, with its religious headquarters in Tuy (from 569 to 1362), Valença (from 1382 to 1444) and Ceuta (from 1444 to 1514), successively. Nevertheless, it was only in November 1977, that Pope Paul VI authorised the creation of the diocese of Viana do Castelo, thus elevating the Main Church to Cathedral.

The church was initially dedicated to the Divine Saviour and only later consecrated to Marian Devotion, having Saint Mary Major as its Patron Saint.

It was ready for worship in 1455 and, in 1483 it was promoted to collegiate by the initiative of the Bishop of Ceuta, D. Justo Balduino. Its exterior preserves the appearance of a fortified church, of Romanesque inspiration, and similar to some temples of Galicia: on the facade, two imposing towers frame a central body in which a lacy-framed rosette stands out on an ogival portal composed of four archivolt, three of which are decorated. Christ reigning crowns the composition at the end of the last archivolt, flanked by a scene of the heavenly court. Protecting the Cathedral's entrance are sculptures of the six Apostles, most linked to the traditions of the village and the region: Saint Peter, Saint Paul, Saint John, Saint Bartholomew, Saint James, and Saint Andrew. The sculptural ensemble in the main portal is a remarkable and rare work of the national Gothic style.

Inside, made up of three naves, remarkable features include the exquisite ornamentation and set of armoured graves of local nobility. Among the various chapels, special mention must go to that of the Lord Jesus of the Mariners, belonging to the Confraternity of the Mariners, which preserves a remarkable artistic collection, including an image of the Dead Lord acquired in England in 1593; 17th century liturgical vestments from Milan, and a tombstone dating from 1404, decorated with astronomical symbols, possibly originating from an earlier chapel erected by the men of the sea.

Two violent fires, in 1656 and 1809, caused serious destruction, and the latter led to the abandonment of the church for some decades, having resumed its parochial functions only in 1835. The original cover of the naves was then replaced by painted plaster. The sacristy has rich baroque ornamentation.

Vila Nova de Famalicão

Casa de Camilo - Museu / Centro de Estudos**Address:** Avenida de São Miguel de Seide, n.º**7584770-631 São Miguel de Seide****Telephone:** +351 252 327 186 (Museu) / 252 09 750**(Centro de Estudos)****E-mail:** geral@camilocastelobranco.org **Website:****http://www.camilocastelobranco.org****Timetable:****Camilo's House - Museum**

Tuesday to Friday: 10h00-17h30

Saturday and Sunday: 10h30-12h30 / 14h30-17h30

(closed on Mondays and holidays)

Camilo's House - Center of Studies

Monday to Friday: 10h00-17h30

Saturday to Sunday: 10h30-12h30 / 14h30-17h30

Reading room (Camilo's House - Center of Studies)

Monday to Friday: 10h00-17h15;

Other informations:

The camilian architectural complex of S. Miguel de Seide is called «Camilo's House - Museum / Center of Studies», mentions Camilo's House - Museum to name the house where the writer lived and committed suicide, and Camilo's House - Center of Studies when referring to the building designed by Architect Álvaro Siza Vieira, composed of an auditorium, exhibition room, reading room, technical offices, storage and cafeteria.

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Cafeteria;

Accessibility:

Reserved parking spaces; Accessible route to the entrance:

Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside:

Partial; Accessible areas/services: Shop; Care skills: Visual

impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability;

Camilo's House - Museum

Not having, however, the main characteristics that define the residence of the "brasileiro de torna viagem" ("the returning back Brazilian"), S. Miguel de Seide house was built around 1830, with the money saved in Brazil by Pinheiro Alves, first Ana Plácido's husband.

After his death, for which contributed a lot the sorrow caused by his wife and Camilo's absolution in Porto High Court of Justice, for the crime of adultery of which he had accused them, the writer settled down in the yellow house during the winter of 1863, where until the fatidic day of the 1st June 1890, in a disturbed process of literary creation and at the expenses of his own tragedy and of others, he wrote a great deal of his work where the most remarkable and authentic features of the 19th century Portugal and the Portuguese soul of every epoch can be found.

After the fire of 1915, the building was reconstructed and transformed, in 1922, in the Camilian Museum. With its rebuilding, however, the house would become very adulterated, as the installation of Seide parish elementary school in the groundfloor and the technical requisites that, for that purpose, it had to undergo, changed some of its fundamental characteristics.

Works undertaken in the '50s would restores its original draft, allowing to visitors, since then, an inner disposition, very similar to the residence inhabited by the writer, and recreating with great fidelity the atmosphere that could be felt there in the 19.th century.

Considered as the great living memorial of Camilo Castelo

Museu do Automóvel de Vila Nova de Famalicão**Address:** Lago Discount Lote 48-B4760-673 Ribeirão - Vila Nova de Famalicão**Telephone:** (+351) 252 314 045 Fax: (+351) 252 314 045**E-mail:** museudoautomovelfamalicao@gmail.com**Website:** <https://www.visitportugal.com/ja/%40museudoautomovelfamalicao>**Timetable:**

Monday to Friday: 10 a.m - 12.30 p.m and 14.30 p.m - 17.30 p.m;

Other informations:

Ticket:

Unit Ticket - € 2,50

Family Ticket - € 7,50

Children up to 12 years old - free

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Reserved parking spaces; Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance: Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Total; Accessible areas/services: Toilets, Auditorium;

In a space of three thousand square meters of exhibition, the Automobile Museum has a patrimony of great wealth, which consists of about a hundred and fifty of cars, motorcycles and old bicycles, that portrays the evolution of the design and the technique of the along the 20th century. Some of the ex-libris of the Museum concern a single VEL microcar, one of two unique copies in the world of Rolls Royce and five different copies of the first car to be mass produced in the world, the Ford model T.

Branco and one of the most well-known and prestigious House-Museums in Portugal, that one of the Novelist is a permanent institution at the service of the community and its development, the main goals of which is to gather, research, preserve and, very particularly, to exhibit for study, education and cultural purposes, the material evidences of his life and work.

Today and forever, it is tried that every visit may become, not a pilgrimage, but a renewed invitation to Camilo's reading and a bet of hope in the perpetuity of the Portuguese culture and language, of which his work constitutes such a singular assertion.

Camilo's House - Center of Studies

In order to dynamize Camilo's House didactic and pedagogic action and render profitable the rich institution patrimony, in the fields of bibliography, manuscript documentation, most of it autographs, iconography and plastic arts, Famalicão Municipality promoted the construction of a vast building, which includes an auditorium, reading and temporary exhibitions room, offices, stores and coffee house, among other rooms, in an ample and beautiful complex conceived by the architect Álvaro Siza Vieira.

Located near the Museum, but without touching its historical and natural environment, the Center of Studies accommodations allow the transformation of this symbolic place in an irradiation center which, having as the first and main subject Camilo's figure and work, aims above all the promotion of a large project of cultural and scientific intervention in behalf of the Portuguese culture and language, as an essential reality and privileged basis, not only of our identity, but also, and overall, of its affirmation in the large space of Lusophony and in the European Union countries.

Vila do Conde

Casa de José Régio e Centro de Documentação - Vila do Conde

Address: Av. José Régio, 4480-671 Vila do Conde

Telephone: +351 252 248 468

E-mail: museus@cm-viladoconde.pt **Website:**

<https://www.cm-viladoconde.pt/pages/501>

Timetable:

Tuesday to Sunday: 9am-1pm / 2pm-6pm (last admissions at 12.15pm and 5.15pm)

Closed on Mondays;

Other informations:

The existence of CER - Regianos Studies Center

Monday to Friday: 9am-12pm / 2pm-6pm

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Shop, Toilets; Accessible information: Interactive and audiovisual presentations, Items for tactile exploration; Care skills: Visual impairment, Motor disability;

José Régio was, throughout his life, a great art collector, mainly of popular art and, mostly, of Sacred Art. Christ, ex-vows, irons, religious statuary, as well as a wide range of typological objects that were collected, bought or traded for this great figure of Portuguese literature in the twentieth century.

It is an intimate space, with the functional areas of a normal

house, all carefully thought out and organized by the poet himself, all but the modern painting room, assembled after his death by his brother Júlio, according to Régio's wishes. The office, the bedroom (where he died), the dining room and garden are the key areas of this house.