
Museums, Monuments and Sites

Porto and the North

Alfândega da Fé

Santuário do Imaculado Coração de Maria**Address:** Cerejais 5350 - 001 Alfândega da Fé**Telephone:** +351 279 451 73

Sanctuary of the Imaculado Coração de Maria
"God wishes to establish the worship of my immaculate heart in the world". According to tradition these were the words uttered by Nossa Senhora de Fátima in 1917, which were then engraved in the rustic stone of the tower, and thus served as the starting point of the construction of the Sanctuary. The tower was inaugurated in 1962, the Way of the Cross and the Calvary in 1964 and the fifteen Mysteries of the Rosary, sculpted in stone, in 1967.

The sanctuary is considered to be the "lateral altar" of Cova da Iria. The sanctuary enables worshippers of Nossa Senhora de Fátima who are unable to visit Fátima, to make a pilgrimage to this site.

The most important day of religious festivities is on the last Sunday in May, which thus brings a close to the month of the Virgin Mary.

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.

Santuário de Nossa Senhora da Piedade**Address:** Sanfins do Douro (topo da colina)**Telephone:** 259686123

Sanctuary of Nossa Senhora da Piedade
Carmelite Sanctuary which includes a set of monuments featuring images of the Way of the Cross, sculpted in large dimensions along the route leading to the church. The sanctuary includes a golden engraved altar, a statue of the Virgin Mary with Christ and a statue of a Saint in a glass case.

A celebration is held on the second Sunday in August with a procession of candles and a festive procession.

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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.

Santuário do Senhor de Perafita

Address: Via Verde - 5070 Alijó

Telephone: +351 259 929 350

Sanctuary of Senhor de Perafita
Sanctuary of prayer, established as a result of various miracles attributed to Senhor da Perafita. The eighteenth century sanctuary includes a Chapel and Casa dos Milagres.

The Feast of Senhor Jesus Cristo dos Milagres takes place on August 15.

Amarante

Convento de São Gonçalo

Address: Praça da República 4600 Amarante

The beautiful monument that today stands proudly overlooking the river Tâmega was first begun in 1540 at the orders of the king D. João III.

One of the most notable features on the side of the church overlooking a small but attractive square is a beautiful Mannerist doorway with high niches containing granite statues. Those in the foreground represent St Francis and St Domingos de Gusmão, whilst in the background can be seen St Gonçalo, St Peter Martyr and St Thomas Aquinas, all enjoying the protection of Our Lady of the Rosary. This group of statues is surmounted by the royal coat of arms. The pediment displays a number of baroque features, most notably a set of twisted columns. Another attractive feature of this façade is the kings' gallery, with four statues depicting D. João III, D. Sebastião, D. Henrique and Filipe II, the kings who reigned while the monastery and its church were being constructed. The monument is crowned by a tiled cupola.

The three-naved interior is surmounted by a triumphal arch. A small staircase leads to the baroque chancel with its interesting gilded wooden altarpiece. Next to these stairs is the chapel of St Gonçalo, containing the tomb of the monastery's patron saint and holy matchmaker, famed for the patience with which he listened to women who were tired of being single. His limestone statue has been very carefully carved and is worthy of close study. Inside the main part of the church, attention should also be paid to the chapel of Santa Rita Cássia, with its gilded wooden altarpiece, and the beautiful eighteenth-century organ supported by gilded mythological figures.

Igreja de Santa Maria de Gondar

Address: Calçada Armando Teixeira da Mota e Costa 4600-643 Gondar (Amarante)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 Fax: +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt Website: <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Close to the river Ovelha, 6 kilometres east of Amarante and hidden amongst trees, stands this unassuming Romanesque church that once belonged to a Benedictine monastery.

Igreja de Santo André de Telões

Address: Largo do Mosteiro 4600-757 Telões (Amarante)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 Fax: +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt Website: <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Igreja do Salvador de Lufrei

Address: Rua da Igreja 4600-681 Lufrei (Amarante)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 Fax: +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt Website: <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

About 3 kilometres from Amarante (on the road to Vila Chã) is a parish church that once belonged to a convent of Benedictine nuns.

A modest Romanesque granite building, it has survived almost unaltered to the present day..

Igreja de Santa Maria de Jazente**Address:** Rua da Igreja 4600-652 Jazente (Amarante)**Telephone:** +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709**E-mail:** rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>**Igreja de São João Baptista, de Gatão - Amarante****Address:** Largo da Igreja 4600-635 Gatão (Amarante)**Telephone:** +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709**E-mail:** rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Situated about 4 kilometres to the north of Amarante.

In the small cemetery next to the church, with the majestic Serra do Marão as a backdrop, lie the remains of the poet Teixeira de Pascoas.

Igreja do Salvador de Real**Address:** Rua da Igreja Velha 4605-332 Vila Meã - Real (Amarante)**Telephone:** +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709**E-mail:** rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>**Mosteiro do Salvador de Travanca****Address:** Rua do Mosteiro - Travanca 4600-001 Amarante**Telephone:** +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709**E-mail:** rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Halfway between Amarante and Penafiel stands this ancient and quite unusual mediaeval monument, whose foundation has been attributed to D. Gascão de Moniz, a contemporary of Ferdinand I, the Great, king of Castile and León in the tenth century.

Over the centuries, a number of alterations have been made to the mediaeval convent, although it still retains much of its original robust appearance, showing how it was frequently used as a shelter in the event of an attack. The belfry that can be seen in the churchyard was removed from the mediaeval tower when the monastery was restored in the 1930s. At the side of the church is an imposing crenellated tower. The interior has an impressive structure, being divided into three naves.

Also worthy of note are the extraordinary sculptures of the capitals, highlighting the great imagination of the anonymous artists and depicting the figures of mythical animals, including a

Mosteiro de São Martinho de Mancelos**Address:** Rua Central de Mancelos 4605-137 Mancelos (Amarante)**Telephone:** +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709**E-mail:** rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>**Mosteiro do Salvador, de Freixo de Baixo****Address:** Rua do Mosteiro 4600-613 Freixo de Baixo (Amarante)**Telephone:** +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709**E-mail:** rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Halfway between Amarante and Lixa, to the north-west, is the well-preserved church of Freixo de Baixo, its Romanesque features still clearly visible.

Immediately notable is the quadrangular tower at the side of the church, a defensive feature that gives the building a slightly warlike appearance. The doorway is supported by six small columns, whose capitals are carved with religious and plant motifs.

Ponte de Fundo de Rua**Address:** Rua de Ovelha e Honra do Marão 4600-500 Aboadela (Amarante)**Telephone:** +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709**E-mail:** rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

dragon.

Museu Municipal Amadeo de Souza-Cardoso

Address: Alameda Teixeira de Pascoais 4600-011

Amarante

Telephone: +351 255 420 272 / 233 **Fax:** +351 255 420 281 / 203

E-mail: mmasc@cm-amarante.pt **Website:**

http://www.amadeosouza-cardoso.pt

Timetable:

Tuesday to Sunday: 10am - 12.30am / 2pm - 5.30pm; (Last

Ticket 12pm and 5pm) Closed on Mondays and holidays;

Occupying the revamped space of the former monastery, this museum and library was founded by Albano Sardoeira in 1947 to house materials relating to the history of Amarante and to pay homage to the memory of Amarante's most famous artists and writers.

Besides the valuable archaeological exhibits on display in the Mannerist cloister, the museum also has an interesting permanent collection of modern and contemporary Portuguese art, most notably works by António Carneiro and Amadeo de Souza-Cardoso, both of whom were born in the region.

Outside is a small garden overlooking the Tâmega, in which there stands a bronze statue perpetuating the memory of another leading figure in the Portuguese world of the arts, similarly inspired by the surrounding region: the poet Teixeira de Pascoais.

Amares

Mosteiro de Santa Maria do Bouro

Address: Lugar do Terreiro, junto à E.N. nº 308 4720 Vilela (Amares)

Telephone: +351 253 371 970 **Fax:** +351 253 371 976

Being situated in a fertile region, this abbey enjoyed a rapid rise to prosperity. Yet when the abbot of Clairvaux visited the site in 1533, the material and spiritual life of this Cistercian centre was already in decline.

With the establishment of the Congregation of Alcobaça, the monastic community was revitalised and the monastery was rebuilt between the late 16th century and the beginning of the 17th century, finally falling into extinction in 1834, when the church was given over to parochial duties. The only features remaining from the original mediaeval church are some traces to be found in the southern wall. What we see today is an 18th-century church framed by two towers.

The façade, which is preceded by a vast staircase, has statues of personalities associated with the Cistercian Order: St. Bernard, Our Lady of the Assumption and St. Benedict, surmounted by a large shield bearing the coat of arms of Portugal. The interior is clearly baroque and rocaille in style: the carved and gilded woodwork of the high altar, the images of St. Benedict and St. Bernard, the choir stalls, exceptional for the originality of their gilded panels from the second half of the 17th century, as well as the 18th-century azulejo panels on the walls, depicting episodes

Santuário de Nossa Senhora da Abadia

Address: Santa Maria de Bouro 4720-643 Vilela (Amares)

Telephone: +351 253 371 197 / 938 039 504

Timetable:

8.30 am. - 5 pm.;

A Marian shrine in the idyllic Gerês landscape.

Considered by many to be the oldest Marian sanctuary in Portugal, originally built between the 7th and 8th centuries but which no longer exists, a subsequent sanctuary was erected in the same spot in the 17th century, endowed with a number of characteristics similar to those of Bom Jesus of Braga: a sacred route with eight chapels representing the life of Christ and the Virgin, arranged along a steep path amid leafy trees, the chirping of the birds and the murmur of the local stream. In front of the church are the cross and two buildings: the house of pilgrims' offerings, and the old quarters where pilgrims once spent the night, and which presently houses the Museum of Sacred and Ethnographic Art of the Confraternity of Our Lady of the Abbey.

Baroque in style, the church has three naves, separated by full arcades set on Tuscan columns. In the side aisles, one can admire several altars, all very well decorated and preserved by the local parish. The imposing central altar is accentuated by its images and its gilt carving. There is also an organ dating from the late 18th century. On the facade, rebuilt in 1725, the towers made with granite and the balcony adorned with Renaissance tiles from which mass is celebrated for pilgrims and sojourners,

from the life and legend of St. Bernard.

The monastic buildings spread southwards, the most notable feature being an impressive façade running perpendicular to the front of the church and containing niches with statues. The chapter house, the kitchen with its sinks and monumental chimney, the adjacent refectory and the beautiful cloister with its Tuscan columns are now integrated into the Pousada, resulting from the exceptional quality of the project designed by the architect Eduardo Souto Moura.

A short distance away is the Santuário da Senhora da Abadia, a shrine that is definitely well worth a visit.

Arcos de Valdevez

Centro Interpretativo da Paisagem Cultural de Sistelo

Address: Rua Visconde de Sistelo 4970-645 Arcos de Valdevez

Telephone: +351 925 728 018

E-mail: sistelocultural@gmail.com;

associacaosistelo@hotmail.com **Website:**

<https://www.visitarcos.pt>; <https://www.cmav.pt>

Centro Interpretativo Himalaya

Address: Rua Dr. Félix Alves Pereira 4970-456 Arcos de Valdevez

Telephone: +351 258 247 326

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

<https://www.visitarcos.pt>; <https://www.cmav.pt>

Mosteiro de Ermelo

Address: Ermelo 4970-140 Arcos de Valdevez

Telephone: +351 258 521 565 **Fax:** +351 258 521 228

O enquadramento paisagístico, no fundo de uma encosta povoada de densos laranjais nas margens do rio Lima justifica só por si a visita.

Apesar da sua integração na Ordem de Cister, a vida deste mosteiro foi atribulada e curta. Na visita que realizou em 1553, o abade de Claraval encontrou-o em total estado de abandono e pobreza, pelo que foi secularizado em 1560, convertendo-se em igreja paroquial.

O que hoje vemos em Ermelo é uma bela igreja românica adaptada à vida de uma pequena paróquia, primeiro no séc. XVI e novamente no séc. XVIII. Da nave que se erguia a sul resta o belo arco triunfal que se encontra a céu aberto, no exterior. As dependências do mosteiro desenvolviam-se para sul. Aqui, podemos encontrar ainda uma arcada de arcos plenos, vestígio do claustro arruinado.

Muito perto, se prosseguir pela estrada que conduz à barragem do Alto do Lindoso observará o rio a correr entre ravinas que por vezes atingem os 500 metros de profundidade. A 200 m acima do nível da represa está o castelo de Lindoso, reconstruído no

especialmente at the festivals on the last Sunday of May and on August 15th, the day of the Assumption of Our Lady.

In the immediate vicinity you can admire the cave where Friar Lourenço and his companion Paio Amado found the image of the Virgin hidden in the 8th century by the primitive hermits of the Monastery of the Mountain during the Arab invasion. There is also a museum and several picnic parks.

Centro Interpretativo e Etnográfico de Soajo

Address: Largo do Eiró - Soajo 4970-660 Arcos de Valdevez

Telephone: +351 258 247 327

Website: <https://www.visitarcos.pt>

Igreja do Espírito Santo - Centro de Interpretação do Barroco

Address: Jardim dos Centenários 4970-467 Arcos de Valdevez

Telephone: +351 258 520 517

Núcleo Megalítico do Mezio

Address: Serra do Soajo Arcos de Valdevez

Mezio Megalithic Centre

This collection of pre-historic funeral spaces incorporates around a dozen monuments distributed across a mountain plateau.

"Mamao 3" - normally designated the "Mezio Dolmen" - is the best known example and still maintains vestiges of the burial mound (earth covering and small stones with which the funereal space was sealed) and a well-conserved cromlech.

Archaeological excavations in the site have made it possible to identify several examples of vandalism practised in these 5,000 years old monuments and identify several of the architectural and engineering assumptions underlying these engineering achievements erected by our ancestors. A significant number of items that accompanied their funereal practises have been recovered.

At the site, visitors may consult an information panel regarding the excavated monuments that will enable them to understand the overall primitive architectural complex.

Santuário da Senhora da Peneda

Address: Gavieira 4970-150 Arcos de Valdevez

Sanctuary of Senhora da Peneda

An enormous crag (the Meadinhas rock) dominates the site with

séc. XIII por D. Dinis. Um passeio pela romântica margem do rio será uma experiência única de contacto com a beleza e os sons da natureza.

Paço da Giela

Address: Giela4970-765 Arcos de Valdevez

Telephone: +351 258 520 529

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

<https://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.

Torre de Aguiã

Address: Lugar da Cardida

This crenellated tower, built on a square plan, is part of an eighteenth century complex comprising a large central section

its 300 metres of sheer height. In the pure air of the altitude, the Santuário de Peneda gives a holy feel to the mountain, creating a religious atmosphere.

Every year, in the first week of September, several hundred pilgrims from all over the region and from neighbouring Galicia flock to this place of pilgrimage. The dedication to Nossa Senhora das Neves (Our Lady of the Snows) originates from the Middle Ages, spreading the legend of her apparition at this site, where a small chapel has been built. The present Sanctuary, built in the nineteenth century, is topped by a church with a monumental flight of steps. At the front, there is a series of terraces and steps, lined on both sides by twenty little chapels comprising episodes in the life of Jesus, that go down the valley and finish in a square with an image of the Angel Gabriel on top of a column and a portico with a sculpture at the top representing Nossa Senhora da Encarnação.

Torre de Grade ou Torre de Faro

Address: Grade

Torre de Grade or Torre de Faro

A crenellated tower with a coat of arms carved in stone, with a later building attached.

According to some historians, the tower was built by the Moors, in order to look out for approaching Christians. Others claim it to be Roman in origin, as the word pharo would suggest.

with a double arcade and two symmetrical flights of steps.

It's a good example of a Baroque manor house incorporating a medieval tower as its central feature.

Armamar

Igreja Matriz de São Miguel

Address: Armamar

Church The foundation of this 13th-century Romanesque church is associated with Egas Moniz.

The three naves on the inside are marked out by rows of cylindrical columns. The most notable features of its façade are the archivolted doorway and the quadrangular bell tower. In the apse are three broken arch openings with sculpted capitals.

Arouca

Mosteiro de Arouca

Address: Av. 25 de Abril / Largo de Santa Mafalda
4540-108 Arouca

Telephone: +351 256 943 321

Website: <https://culturanoorte.pt/pt/patrimonio/mosteiro-de-santa-maria-de-arouca/>; <https://rirsma.pt/pt/>

This religious community was originally a double one, housing both monks and nuns. It eventually became a nun's convent and adopted the Rules of St. Benedict at the end of the 11th century.

In the 13th century, it joined the Cistercian Order and immediately became associated with the figure of the Infanta D. Mafalda, the daughter of D. Sancho I, who, in 1220, decided to incorporate the nuns into the new Order. Endowed with a vast estate, it was gradually to become one of the most important Portuguese convents.

Living in retreat there, D. Mafalda gained the reputation of a saint, further enhanced by the discovery of her body in an uncorrupted state. D. Mafalda was finally beatified in the 18th century. The convent was definitively suppressed in 1886, on the death of the last abbess.

The convent buildings are integrated into the urban fabric of the town of Arouca and, despite being mediaeval in origin, reflect the great changes that took place in the 18th century. A 14th-century rose-window and a 10th-century inscription are all that now remain to testify to its antiquity.

Museu de Arte Sacra de Arouca

Address: Largo de Santa Mafalda - Apartado 103
4540-108 Arouca

Telephone: +351 256 943 321

E-mail: museu@rirsma.pt **Website:** <https://rirsma.pt/pt/>

Timetable:

09:30am - 12am / 2pm - 5pm (Tuesday to Sunday); Closed: Mondays, holidays;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Essentially composed of objects from the extinct Monastery of Arouca, this museum contains valuable collections of painting, sculpture, tapestries, furniture, goldsmith's art and textiles. It is housed in the old monastic buildings, where it is also possible to visit the cloisters, the kitchen, the refectory and the chapter house.

Attention is drawn to the lower choir and the tubular organ inside the church.

Inside the church, attention is drawn to the harmonious combination between its architecture and its baroque decoration, with beautiful carved and gilded wooden altarpieces by Carlos Gimac. On the right of the nave, above an altar, is the tomb of D. Mafalda, dated 1793. In the choir, the special highlights are the 18th-century organ and the remarkable stalls, with canvas paintings depicting scenes from the lives of the saints, the Virgin Mary, Christ and St. Mafalda.

To know more about the life and buildings of the former convent, you should visit the Museum of Sacred Art, which still conserves a significant part of its original furnishings and contents. In this way, you can discover the chapter house, with its panels of 18th-century azulejos and the stories that they tell, the spacious kitchen with its chimney, as well as the refectory and the cloister from the last quarter of the 18th century.

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;

Mosteiro de Santo André de Ancede

Address: Rua de Santo André 4640-021 Ancede (Baião)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Igreja de São Tiago de Valadares

Address: Rua Padre Alcino Monteiro 4640-580 Valadares (Baião)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Ponte de Esmoriz

Address: Caminho da Ponte de Esmoriz 4640-015 Ancede (Baião)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Barcelos

Balneário da Pena Grande

Address: Galegos Santa Maria

Ermida de Nossa Senhora da Franqueira - Barcelos

Address: Franqueira 4750 - 001 Abade de Neiva Barcelos

Our Lady of Franqueira Hermitage

On the top of Monte de Franqueira sits the Hermitage of Our Lady which, according to legend, was planned by Egas Moniz, tutor of King Afonso I. The altar of the chapel still has important Roman elements, such as the main cross of the chancel arch, the window slits, and the corbels. The sanctuary was remodelled in the 16th Century, in the Manueline style.

Between 1670 and 1710, the Our Lady of Franqueira Hermitage was enlarged to give it its current appearance. It was classified as a Public Interest Monument in 1959.

The annual pilgrimage is held on the second Sunday in August.

Igreja de Santa Maria de Abade de Neiva

Address: 4750-003 Abade do Neiva

Stª Maria de Abade de Neiva Church

Abade de Neiva is a small parish in the municipality of Barcelos, located on a hillside protected from the north wind. It was founded in 1152 by Queen Mafalda, the wife of King Afonso I of Portugal who wanted to build a monastery but never managed to do so. Unfinished, it retains the lines of its original Romanesque architecture, with Gothic elements introduced in the 14th Century.

The Abade de Neiva Church was listed as a National Monument on 14 October 1927.

Igreja de Vilar de Frades

Address: Areias de Vilar 4755-290 Barcelos

Telephone: +351 932 528 411

E-mail: conventovilarfrades@culturante.pt; turismo@cm-barcelos.pt

Timetable:

From January to March and from October to December: Friday to Sunday / 10.00 am - 6.00 pm

Closed: Public holidays

From April to September: Wednesday to Sunday / 10.00 am - 6.00 pm

Closed: Public holidays, except 3 and 25 April, 10 June, 15 August;

This church probably dates back to the 6th Century when St Martinho de Dume was bishop. However, no traces of that period remain. In the 11th Century a Benedictine monastery was built on this site.

Today, all that remains of the original construction is the main door with three richly decorated archivolt. In 1425 the church was handed over to the Loios religious community, and became the mother house of the congregation in Portugal. Today it

Capela de Nossa Senhora da Ponte - Barcelos

Address: 4755-060 Barcelos

Foi instituída em 1328 e reformulada no séc. XVII, sob o alpendre podem ainda ver-se os bancos e pias de pedra (lava-pés) para descanso dos peregrinos.

Igreja de Nossa Senhora do Terço - Barcelos

Address: Av. dos Combatentes da Grande Guerra 4750-279 Barcelos

In 1707, the Bishop of Braga, D. Rodrigo de Moura Teles, ordered the laying of the foundation stone of a convent of Benedictine nuns, in compliance with a request made by D. João V in fulfilment of a wish expressed by his father D. Pedro II. An inscription on the wall beside the doorway testifies to this event.

Outside, the Igreja de Nossa Senhora do Terço has a very sober and simple appearance, but the interior shows us one of the best examples of Portuguese baroque decoration, with a harmonious combination of painting, tiles and carved and gilded woodwork.

The wooden caisson ceiling and azulejo panels that totally cover the inside of the church, painted in 1713 by the Master António de Oliveira Bernardes, show an extremely rich iconography about the life of St. Benedict. In the chancel, P.M.P., another baroque master tilemaker, put his signature to two panels that relate the monument's foundation and the occasion when the first nun entered the convent.

Attention is also drawn to the decoration of the canopied pulpit attributed to Gabriel Rodrigues Álvares and the carved and gilded woodwork of the altars attributed to Ambrósio Coelho, which complete the decorative programme of this impressive church.

Igreja de Santa Maria Maior, Matriz de Barcelos

Address: Largo do Município e Rua Dr. Miguel Fonseca 4750-323 Barcelos

This 14th-century monument, the parish church of Barcelos, dedicated to Santa Maria Maior, still maintains its original sturdy mediaeval appearance, embellished by some decorative and

stands as a splendid example of the Manueline and Mannerist styles of monastic architecture. It is also one of the most imposing convents in the region and it recently underwent restoration work to restore its former splendour.

Igreja e Torre de Manhente

Address: Lugar da Igreja 4750-001 Abade de Neiva

Igreja Velha de Manhente (Old Manhente Church)

The building of this ancient monastic Romanesque church dates back to the 12th Century, and it was one of the first Romanesque buildings in Portugal. This makes it a valuable example of the beginnings of art history and the foundation of the Portuguese nation.

It has been a National Monument since 1915.

Museu de Olaria de Barcelos

Address: Rua Cónego Joaquim Gaiolas 4750-306 Barcelos

Telephone: +351 253 824 741 **Fax:** +351 253 809 661

E-mail: museuolaria@cm-barcelos.pt **Website:** <http://www.museuolaria.pt>

Timetable:

Tuesday to Friday: 10am - 5.30pm; Saturday and Sunday: 10am - 12.30am / 2pm - 5.30pm; Closed: Mondays, 1st January, Easter Sunday, 15 August, 1st November, 24 and 25th December;

Set in the former Casa dos Mendanhas, an emblematic construction amidst the city's 18th-century heritage, the Barcelos Ceramics Museum, contains around 7000 pieces from all over Portugal and the Portuguese-speaking countries, with the main nucleus consisting of pieces collected within the municipality itself.

Here we can find interesting examples of everyday utilitarian and recreational pottery and many pieces based on local folklore, genuine examples of the region's habits and customs, some of which have since disappeared. Inevitably, the Barcelos Cock is widely represented, as well as pieces by Rosa Ramalho, amongst many other articles produced by well-known Portuguese craftsmen.

As a complement to the tour of its exhibition, the Museum offers its visitors a number of pedagogical workshops about ceramic art, the painting of pottery and traditional games that are played with clay pieces.

Those wishing to take part in pedagogical activities during the school year must book their visits in advance. During the school holidays, it is not necessary to book in advance.

Museu Regional e Etnográfico de Alvito São Pedro

Address: Rua Daniel Lopes Miranda 4750-085 Alvito S. Pedro

Telephone: +351 253 884 100 **Fax:** +351 253 884 101

E-mail: juntalvito.s.p.@iol.pt

Penedo "Laje dos Sinais"

Address: Carvalhas

Santuário de Nossa Senhora da Aparecida - Balugães

Address: Monte da Aparecida - Balugães 4750 - 001

architectural features that reveal how the Gothic style was imposed onto a Romanesque structure.

It was built at the initiative of D. Pedro, the third Count of Barcelos, who left his mark here through the coat of arms that can be seen on the archivolt of the main doorway.

Inside, the Romanesque capitals remind us of the mediaeval atmosphere, contrasting with the azulejo panels that have covered the nave since 1721, telling worshippers of the life of the Virgin Mary. The various side chapels have a baroque decoration, most notably the carved and gilded woodwork of the altars, with the high altar being the most exuberant. In the chancel are some Mannerist paintings depicting the Annunciation and the Adoration of the Shepherds.

Outside, very close to the church's façade, stands the Barcelos Pillory.

Igreja do Senhor Bom Jesus da Cruz - Barcelos

Address: Largo da Porta Nova 4750-329 Barcelos

The origin of the Igreja do Senhor Bom Jesus da Cruz is related to the mysterious appearance of a cross made of black earth on the fairground in December 1504, and where a small chapel was immediately built in recognition of this divine signal.

Two centuries later, in 1704, work began on the building of a new church on the same site, designed by João Antunes. This well-known Portuguese architect chose to use a very typical style from the north of the country in which granite, the most commonly used building material in the region, was combined with whitewash to produce harmonious baroque forms, in this case Italianate in their inspiration.

The church's octagonal interior is impressively robust with thick walls and a heavy granite dome, measuring roughly 10 metres in diameter.

Its most notable features are the carved and gilded woodwork of the altars, especially the one bearing the statue of the Lord of the Cross dating back to the 16th century and the 18th-century azulejo panels by João Neto, a prestigious Lisbon tilemaker.

This is the site for one of the most important religious festivals in the municipality of Barcelos, the Festa das Cruzes (Festival of the Crosses), which is held at the beginning of May. At that time, it is well worth visiting the church to admire the carpets of petals strewn across the floor throughout the five days of the festival.

Largo do Apoio

Address: Largo do Apoio Barcelos

Abade de Neiva

Telephone: +351 253 761 204

Sanctuary of Nossa Senhora da Aparecida-Balugães

The sanctuary was built in the site where, according to tradition and supported by historical archives, Our Lady appeared in 1702 to the shepherd João Alves, whose remains are buried inside the chapel. The altar is built upon a rock - the site of the Virgin Mary's appearance.

The High Altar with an effigy of the Senhora da Abadia is engraved and suffered restoration works in the mid 1930s. A statue of João Alves is located on a hill above the churchyard.

The annual pilgrimage of the Senhora da Aparecida takes place on August 15.

Torre Medieval - Barcelos

Address: Largo da Porta Nova 4750-329 Barcelos

Telephone: +351 253 824 261

E-mail: torremedieval@cm-barcelos.pt

Timetable:

Monday to Friday: 10.00 am - 6.00 pm

Weekends and holidays: 10.00 am - 1.00 pm / 2.30 pm - 5.30 pm

Closed: 24 and 25 December, 1 January, Good Friday, Easter;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Between 1401 and 1461, D. Afonso, the eighth Count of Barcelos and the first Duke of Bragança, ordered walls to be built around Barcelos, with three towers marking the entrances to the city. The Porta do Cimo da Vila was the only gate that was to withstand the ravages of time and urban reconstruction. In the 16th century, a Renaissance top and battlements were added to the gate, and its name was changed to Torre da Porta Nova (Newgate Tower).

In view of its great sturdiness, with one of its walls measuring as much as 2 metres thick, it became the prison tower from the end of the 16th century onwards. This remained the case until well into the 20th century when it was finally given another function and converted into the local Tourist Information Centre.

Recent renovation works (2010-2013) have added new features such as an area for culture, education and tourism, and it has become one of the most visited places in the region. In 2014, this property received the "Most Accessible Municipality" first prize, in the category of Leisure/Heritage/Tourism.

No visit to this area would be complete without a trip to its magnificent viewpoint, with its stunning panoramic view over the historic centre, the Cavado river and Monte de Franqueia.

In what was the first square in the old part with features of medieval urbanism in the city of Barcelos, we find a fountain in the Renaissance tradition, dated 1621, attributed to João Lopes.

Other buildings of interest in the square are the Casa dos Carmonas, Casa do Alferes Barcelense, and Casa do Santo Condestável D. Nuno Álvares Pereira manor houses.

Museu Etnográfico de Chavão

Address: Lugar da Aldeia - Chavão 4775-081 Chavão

Telephone: +351 252 954 200

Paço dos Duques - Museu Arqueológico de Barcelos

Address: Rua Dr. Miguel Fonseca 4750-322 Barcelos

Timetable:

Summer: 9am / 7pm; Winter: 9am / 5.30pm; Open every day;

Anyone entering Barcelos via the bridge over the River Cávado will immediately see a garden where the ruins of the former Palace of the Counts of Barcelos bear witness to the city's mediaeval past.

This is what remains of an early 15th-century construction, commissioned by D. Afonso, the eighth Count of Barcelos and the first Duke of Bragança, and it is one of the city's most emblematic monuments.

Having the appearance of both a palace and castle, it was in its time a noble building that demonstrated the increasing wealth and power of its owner, the bastard son of D. João I. It used to stand out quite markedly in the urban landscape with its tall tubular chimneys, of which only one now remains, and the tower, which once protected the bridge over the river but has also since disappeared.

It continued to be used as the residence of the Counts until the 17th century, when it began to fall into ruins, a process that was accelerated by the 1755 earthquake. What has remained has very appropriately been used to house an open-air Archeological Museum.

Here you will find pieces that testify to the region's settlement since prehistoric times. Mediaeval sarcophagi, heraldic symbols, boundary stones of the House of Bragança, various architectural features from dismantled churches and monasteries and sculpted blazons from former noble houses that have since disappeared are all to be found in the archaeological collection on exhibition here.

Special attention is drawn to the Cruzeiro do Senhor do Galo, a cross paying tribute to the legend of the Barcelos Cock, originating from Barcelinhos (one of the parishes of Barcelos, situated on the other side of the river), dating from the beginning of the 18th century and telling us the ancient legend of the city's most emblematic feature in low-relief carvings.

Ruínas do Castelo de Faria e estação arqueológica subjacente

Address: Lugar do Castelo de Faria 4750 Abade de Neiva

Ruins of the Castle of Faria and associated archaeological station

Buildings dating from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman era and Middle Ages.

Solar dos Pinheiros

Address: Rua Dr. Miguel Fonseca(antiga Rua dos Duques de Bragança)4750-322 Barcelos

Situated in the historic centre, quite close to the parish church, this old 15th-century house is one of the rare examples of mediaeval civil architecture still to be found in Portugal.

Enjoying a privileged view over the river, it was built in 1448 at the orders of D. Pedro Esteves, a doctor of civil and canonical law, although there are some who attribute its construction to his father-in-law, Tristão Gomes Pinheiro. The truth is that the house was the residence of the Pinheiros family, who were governors of Barcelos for many generations.

As was typical at that time, the house consisted of two high towers with a lower central body between them. Attention is drawn to the pointed arches of the doors and an unusual decorative feature on the south-facing tower: a female figure and another bearded male figure. This is thought to be an allusion to "Barbadão" (Bushy Beard), the father of Inês Perez, who, in a furious rage, tried to pull his own beard off when he discovered the illicit love affair between his daughter and the Master of Avis, which resulted in the birth of the first Duke of Bragança, D. Afonso, who was also the eighth Count of Barcelos. The Pinheiros have been laid to rest in a chapel of the parish church, where their mausoleum can be seen.

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.

Capela de São Sebastião - Braga

Address: Largo Paulo Orósio 4700-312 Braga

The first references to the Brotherhood of Saint Sebastian in Braga appear in the middle of the 14th century. In the following century, the brotherhood set about building a chapel dedicated to its saint. However, the current chapel is a reconstruction dating to the 18th c. on the wishes of Archbishop Rodrigo de Moura Teles. His coat of arms remains on the façade and the triumphal arch prior to the main chapel.

This is a Baroque church, with an octagonal layout, featuring fine blue and white tiles that depict scenes from the life of Saint Sebastian. The panel is signed by its creator António de Oliveira Bernardes and dated 1717.

Inside, it is richly decorated according to the Baroque style with a wooden, octagonal ceiling, with representations of objects associated with the martyrdom of Saint Sebastian and the neo-classical retables in the lateral altars. On holy days, the altar panel is removed in order to provide space for the throne on which his Holiness is placed.

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

Capela de São Frutuoso - Braga

Address: São Jerónimo de Real 4700 Braga

The Monastery of São Salvador is believed to have been founded by the bishop of Braga São Frutuoso, around 560, so as to house his mausoleum. Around the 9th or 10th century, the current chapel was built.

This is one of the few surviving examples of the pre-Romanic architectural style in Portugal. The style is exemplified by the chapel's layout in the shape of a Greek cross (with equally shaped arms), by the interior's rounded apses and decoration (arcades composed out of three horseshoe shaped arches, twinned double arch openings, Corinthian capitals and the exterior frieze).

In 1523, archbishop of Braga Diogo de Sousa ordered the building of a monastery for the Franciscan Order of Capuchins right by the chapel. When, in 1728, the Monks needed a new convent church, the chapel was taken over with its northern façade destroyed. Late in the 19th century, the chapel was restored to its original structure. Other restoration work was carried out in the 20th century respecting the original as far as is feasible.

Inside the chapel, there is what is believed to be the tomb of Saint Frutuoso. The saint became particularly popular after the Christian Reconquest (12th century) around the time his relics were taken to Santiago de Compostela. Hence, this monument is also known as the Chapel of Saint Frutuoso.

Image by Pedro Lopes/Direnor

Capela dos Coimbras

Address: Largo de São João Souto 4700-326 Braga

The Chapel of Coimbras is also known by its original name, the Chapel of Our Lady of Conception, or as the Chapel of Senhor Morto (Dead Lord).

It was built in the 16th century (1525) on the orders of João Coimbra, provisor to archbishop Diogo de Sousa. Next door to the chapel, there is his former residence with its original Manueline features even if substantial alterations to the structure were carried out at the beginning of the 20th century. The façade is adorned with the Coimbra family coat of arms.

The work was completed with the same Biscainho skills as used on the Braga Sé. The exterior sculpting was overseen by Hodart. Inside, attention is drawn to the main altar and the statue of "the placing of the Lord in the tomb", both attributed to João de Ruão. The retable is set off by 18th century tile panelling with designs depicting the creation of the world with unusual depictions of Adam and Eve.

Image by Manuel Correia/Direnor

Fonte do Ídolo

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 da Misericórdia de Braga

Address: Rua Dom Diogo de Sousa 4700-422 Braga

Church of Misericórdia

The church of Misericórdia is detailed in some Cathedral plans as an annex but in fact it is a distinct monument. The church was built in 1562, but underwent substantial alteration in the 18th century.

Of sombre decoration, there remain some fine examples of renaissance architecture, in particular the façade and the lateral entrance with a scene from the "Visitation" located above. This is a fine example of the 15th century Coimbra school of sculpture.

On the inside, there is the Baroque retable set and the ceiling is covered in painted wood. The retable was completed by Marcelino de Araújo between 1734 and 1739 and includes a panel painted by José Lopes in 1735. Although religious in theme, there are various courtly features with family members of João V, his Queen and children included.

On the main altar, there is also a depiction of Our Lady of Mercy, the work of sculptor José António Gonçalves, dated 1774

Image by Manuel Correia/Direnor

Igreja de Santa Maria Madalena de Falperra

Address: Monte da Falperra 4700 Braga

Telephone: +351 253 683 330

In the Serra de Falperra, there is the Church of Santa Maria Madalena built on the wishes of archbishop Rodrigo de Moura Teles. This harmonious Baroque monument also has an impressive stairway of a type similar to that of the other nearby sanctuaries.

The Baroque interior is richly decorated with the pulpit and 18th century tiles by Policarpo de Oliveira Fernandes worthy of close attention.

Igreja dos Terceiros de São Francisco - Braga

Address: Largo São Francisco 4700-307 Braga

The Church of Order of Saint Francis began construction in 1690.

Baroque in style, it features Our Lady of Conception on the façade and there is also the main chapel, with its tiles depicting biblical scenes the work of Nicolau de Freitas, dated to 1734.

Address: Rua do Raio 4700 Braga

Rupestrian sanctuary dating from the Roman era with human figures and inscriptions in relief. Also known as the "Fountain of the Idol".

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 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. 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.

Igreja e Convento do Pópulo - Braga

Address: Largo de Santo Agostinho 4700 Braga

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.

Mosteiro de São Martinho de Tibães

Address: Rua do Mosteiro, nº 594700-565 Mire de Tibães (Braga)

Telephone: +351 253 622 670 / 253 623 950 **Fax:** +351 253 623 951

E-mail: msmtibaes@culturalnorte.gov.pt **Website:**

<https://www.mosteirodetibaes.gov.pt/>

Timetable:

10 a.m.-7 p.m. (Summer - April/October);

10 a.m.-6 p.m. (Winter - November/March)

Closed: Mondays, 1st January, Easter Sunday, 1st May, 24th June and 25th December;

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops;

Around 6 kilometres from Braga, there is the Benedictine Monastery of Tibães. Built on the site of a former Roman villa called Tevilanis, it was founded by Saint Martin of Dume in the 6th century during the Sueve reign of Teodomiro. In 1078, the knight Paio Guterres da Silva decided to rebuild the monastery. Later on, in 1567, this became the Portuguese and Brazilian headquarters of the Order of Saint Benedict.

In the 17th century, the current building was completed. It was one of the most grandiose in the country (with four cloisters) and richly decorated according to the plans of Manuel Álvares. Among other points of interest, there is the gold-leafed carving, the retables and Baroque adornment of André Soares (1750), the Baroque organ (1786) and the examples of tiling. It was at that time a truly practical school in the decorative arts holding great influence over Portuguese artistic trends of the 17th and 18th centuries.

The monastery's grandeur is set off by the surrounding grounds that include a 18th century chapel dedicated to Saint Benedict.

Museu da Imagem

Address: Campo das Hortas, 35-37 (Largo da Porta Nova) 4700-210 Braga

Telephone: +351 253 278 633

E-mail: museu.imagem@cm-braga.pt **Website:**

<http://museudaimagem.blogspot.com/>

Timetable:

Open - Tuesday to Friday: 11pm / 7pm; Saturday and Sunday:

2.30pm - 6.30pm; Closed Mondays and holidays;

Located in the Tower of Porta Nova, one of the gateways in the medieval wall, the Museum of Images was founded in 1999 on the initiative of the Municipal Council.

Completely dedicated to photography, its initial purpose was to preserve and exhibit the archive held by a defunct Braga photographic store, the "Foto Aliança". However, the project rapidly expanded to cover the entire visual history of Braga.

The museum also puts on debates and seminars that seek to reflect both on the contribution of this art form to cultural life and on its aesthetic evolution.

For the researcher or curious student, the Museum seeks to be a documentation source for iconography from the Braga region,

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).

Museu D. Diogo de Sousa

Address: Rua dos Bombeiros Voluntários 4700-025 Braga

Telephone: +351 253 273 706 / 253 615 844 **Fax:** +351 253 612 366

E-mail: mdds@culturalnorte.gov.pt **Website:**

<https://www.museuddiogodesousa.gov.pt/>

Timetable:

16 September - 31 May: 9.30 a.m. - 5.30 p.m.;

1 June - 15 September: 9.30 a.m. - 6 p.m.;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Cafeteria; Restaurant;

The collection of the D. Diogo de Sousa Regional Museum includes archaeological finds from across the Braga region. The collection covers vast chronological and cultural periods stretching from the Palaeolithic through to the Middle Ages.

The Roman pieces are particularly impressive including tombstones and articles revealing the daily lives of people from Bracara Augusta to Rome. There is also a highly rated medieval burial section.

The museum was named in honour of archbishop Diogo de Sousa and his work after taking office in 1512 towards expanding and improving the city and its infrastructures.

Museu de Cordofones Domingos Machado

Address: Linhares 4705-630 Tebosa - Braga

Telephone: +351 253 673 855

E-mail: mcordofones@um.geira.pt

Timetable:

From 9am to 12am / 2pm - 8pm; Closed Sundays and holidays;

Opened in 1995, the Museum of Cordophones features the original and unique collection of cord instruments owned by master craftsman Domingos Machado. The idea of establishing this museum dates back to the 60s after he was contacted by ethnologist Ernesto Veiga de Oliveira about working on restoring some of the instruments donated to the National Museum of Ethnology in Lisbon.

The musical heritage of the collection features Portuguese instruments from the Middle Ages through to modern times. Some instruments have fallen into disuse, others were collected or rebuilt by Domingos Machado. Portuguese guitars, violas, banjos, bandolines and Braga ukuleles are just some of those on show. It is also possible to pay a visit to the workshop where it is possible to learn more about building such instruments.

In addition to his role in the museum, the craftsman continues to develop his skills, helping students, collectors and researchers in building and tuning cord instruments and remains a reference point among national and foreign musicologists.

Museu dos Biscaínhos

organised in a systematic and scientific manner with recourse to the latest technological means.

In addition to temporary exhibitions, the Museum of Images has a specialised library.

Museu do Tesouro da Sé

Address: Rua D. Paio Mendes 4700-427 Braga

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

E-mail: catedralbraga@hotmail.com **Website:**

http://www.se-braga.pt

Timetable:

Winter (October to May) Tuesday to Sunday: 9am - 5.30pm;
Summer (June to September) Tuesday to Sunday: 9am - 6.30pm;
Closed on Mondays;

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops;

The idea of setting up a Museum of Religious Art was first put forward by archbishop Manuel Vieira de Matos in 1930. It was installed in the House of Cabido, built in the 18th century by archbishop Rodrigo de Moura Teles.

The priceless museum collection covers ceramics, furniture, jewellery and textiles. Its extensive range includes such highlights as a 17th century portable organ acquired by archbishop Luis de Sousa, 16th century ceremonial dress donated by king Manuel to archbishop Diogo de Sousa, and a 18th century silver and gold plated custodial set with 450 diamonds.

Museu Nogueira da Silva

Address: Avenida Central, 61 4710-228 Braga

Telephone: +351 253 601 275 **Fax:** +351 253 264 036

E-mail: sec@mns.uminho.pt **Website:**

http://www.mns.uminho.pt

Timetable:

10am - 12am / 2pm - 5pm; Closed: Saturday mornings, Sundays, Mondays and Holidays;

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

The museum exhibits Portuguese and foreign painting, porcelain, faience, sculpture, tapestries, azulejos, silverware and ivory.

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.

Address: Rua dos Biscaínhos 4700-415 Braga

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

E-mail: mbiscainhos@culturante.gov.pt **Website:**

https://museudosbiscainhos.gov.pt/

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.

Museu Pio XII

Address: Largo de Santiago 47 4700-532 Braga

Telephone: +351 253 200 130 **Fax:** +351 253 200 131

E-mail: geral@museupioxii.com **Website:**

http://www.museupioxii.blogspot.com

Timetable:

9.30am - 12.30pm / 2.30pm - 6pm (Tuesday to Sunday) Closed:

Monday and holidays;

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours; Cafeteria;

Porta Nova - Braga

Address: Largo da Porta Nova 4700 Braga

For anyone arriving in Braga by train, on leaving the station and heading straight on (along Rua Andrade Corvo), the Arch of Rua do Souto defines one of the entrances to the centre of the city. This was one of the medieval gateways in the defensive wall ordered built by king Dinis and strengthened in 1373 by king Fernando.

Although reinforced in 1512 by Bishop Diogo de Sousa, the current construction dates back to the 18th century and is the work of André Soares. Baroque in style according to the wishes of archbishop José de Bragança, high up there is a feminine figure representing the city of Braga.

Close by, there is the Tower of Porta Nova, where the Museum of Image is located.

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.

Santuário de Nossa Senhora do Sameiro

Address: Av. Nossa Senhora do Sameiro, 444715-616 Braga
Telephone: +351 253 675 130

Timetable:

Winter - Monday to Saturday: 7.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m., Sundays 6.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m.;
Summer: Monday to Saturday 7.30 a.m.-7.00 p.m., Sundays 6.30 a.m.-7 p.m.;

One of the most visited sites of Marian worship.

Sitting atop a hill of the same name, at 566 metres of altitude, the Shrine of Our Lady of Sameiro is one of the most visited places of Marian worship in Portugal, providing a privileged view over the city of Braga. Every year attracting many devotees, especially during the pilgrimages of the first Sunday of June and the third Sunday of August.

Its founding was thanks to Martinho Silva, presbyter of the archdiocese of Braga, who drove the Marian cult in the region from the sixties of the 19th century. Built over several decades, the religious complex comprises, among other elements, a venue for church mass, the Casa das Estampas, the Rector's House, the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, the main church, the crypt and a wide monumental staircase, at the top of which are the monuments of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and of Our Lady of the Conception.

In the main altar admire the silver tabernacle and the image of the patron saint, made in Rome by the sculptor Eugénio Maccagnani and brought to the Shrine in 1880. Throughout the 20th century the sanctuary has been enriched with works of art that bear witness to different aesthetic and religious viewpoints: in the crypt there is a set of tile panels designed by Cherub Lapa; in the presbytery a large panel authored by Oscar Casares was painted between 2005 and 2006; and, more recently, Clara Meneres was responsible for the four great sculptures of the archangels St. Michael, St. Raphael and St. Gabriel, along with the Guardian Angel of the Homeland.

On December 8, 2004, Pope John Paul II granted the shrine the Golden Rose, a distinction attributed by the pontiffs to personalities, sanctuaries, churches or cities in recognition of relevant services rendered to the Church or for the good of society.

Santuário do Bom Jesus do Monte

Address: Bom Jesus do Monte - Tenões 4700 Braga
Telephone: +351 253 676 636
E-mail: geral@bomjesus.pt **Website:** <https://bomjesus.pt/>

To reach the Bom Jesus Sanctuary, you can go by foot, car or even take the vertical tram, an impressive piece of 19th century engineering. This was the first of its kind to be installed in Portugal in 1882 and continues to use its water-powered system to power up the 300-metre slope in just 3 minutes.

Santuário de Santa Marta das Cortiças ou do Alto

Address: Falperra - Esporões 4700 Braga
Telephone: +351 253 684 896

Sanctuary of Santa Marta das Cortiças or do Alto
The cult of the Saint in the chapel of Cortiças dates back many centuries, perhaps to the early beginnings of Christianity. Documents in 900 and 924 refer to Mount of Santa Marta. The arch of the transept contains the Coat of Arms of the Archbishop of Braga.

The sanctuary includes a chapel, a monument to Our Lady of the Assumption, the ruins of a Paleo-Christian Basilica and a Roman "Domus".

The chapel is open on Sundays from May to September. During this period there is always someone in the site responsible for providing shelter to pilgrims, who visit the sanctuary in order to fulfil their vows. The Sanctuary houses ex-votos. The main feast is held on July 29.

Seminário de Santiago

Address: Largo São Paulo 4700-042 Braga

The Santiago Seminary was built on the orders of archbishop Brother Bartolomeu of the Martyrs, an important figure in the 16th century and who established his reputation in participating at the Council of Trent (1545). It was designed to be the College of the Order of the Company of Jesus. In 1785, the Order was disbanded and the then archbishop Gaspar de Bragança donated the Jesuit college to the Ursuline Sisters of Viana do Castelo. In 1878, the building was turned into a Seminary specialising in the teaching of philosophy.

It is a sombre building of sparse decoration in line with Jesuit practices. There is also a church with an austere exterior but boasting a richly decorated Baroque interior.

The church was built later (1784) by Carlos Amarante who gave it an Italian inspired neo-classical design, which integrates harmoniously the landscape of northern Portugal.

The stairway leading to the top contains 17 landings adorned with symbolic fountains, allegoric statues and other Baroque style decoration along themes such as the Stations of the Cross, the Five Senses, the Virtues, Moses receiving the Commandments and, at the top, the eight biblical figures that contributed to the Condemnation of Jesus. Any visit must take in the view from the bottom of the Stairway. Looking upwards there are the ornate granite fountains on the various landings and the white, chalice-shaped outline on which the church itself "sits".

Inside the roomy, sombre church attention goes to the paintings by Pedro Alexandrino (18th century). Next to the Church, there is the Museum of Confraria with its collection of religious pieces and its Library founded in 1918.

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@culturanoorte.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 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

Basilica 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.

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 Abílio Beça 75/77 5300-011 Bragança

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

E-mail: cfdussaud@cm-braganca.pt **Website:** <http://www.dussaud-g.fr/>

Timetable:

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 as 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 Abílio 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;

Interpretation Centre for the Sephardic Culture of the Nordeste Transmontano

The Centro de Interpretação da Cultura Sefardita do Nordeste Transmontano (Interpretation Centre for the Sephardic Culture of the Nordeste Transmontano) is a space designed to preserve the experiences of the Jewish communities who lived in the Trás-os-Montes region and whose memory is still very much alive today. Located in the historic centre of the city of Bragança, it is housed in a building reconverted by the Pritzker Prize-winning architect Souto Moura, in co-authorship with the architect Joaquim Portela.

The exhibition aims to revisit the information provided by thematic historiography about the experiences of Sephardic Jews in the region. It begins in medieval times, with the economic development of the area, and goes through the importance and place of the Brigantine financial dynasties in the Modern Age, elucidating on those who dedicated themselves to the most varied fields of knowledge, ending in religious persecution.

At the entrance of the museum, there is a large olive tree made of small dark circles, inside which are inscribed the localities of the region where there were Jewish communities. On the second floor, the various dimensions of the socio-economic life of the Jews of the region are presented: the fairs, the roads, the products produced and traded. The launch of the Diaspora in this

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 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 Sardoal – and the transformation of the chapel into a Fort, named after its patron saint, St. João de Deus.

Domus Municipalis

Address: Bragança

area of the Centre is also included.

The space also has a memorial to some of Bragança's most notable figures, or descendants of families born there, such as Jacob de Castro Sarmiento (1691-1762), one of the most brilliant Portuguese scientific personalities; Tomás Rodrigues Pereira (c. 1605-1699), theologian and thinker; Baltazar Oróbio de Castro (c. 1620-1687), medical lecturer at the University of Toulouse and theologian; among others. Fear is the focus of the collection on the upper floor, where a re-enactment of an Inquisition interrogation is on display and a painting by the painter Graça Morais, with the exact title "O Medo" (Fear), is exhibited.

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;

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 overviewed 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@culturanorte.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.

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:

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 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

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.

Memorial e Centro de Documentação Bragança Sefardita

Address: Rua Abílio Beça, 265300-011 Bragança

Telephone: +351 273 240 022 / +351 924 491 464

E-mail: cicsefardita@cm-braganca.pt **Website:** <http://www.sefarad-braganca.com/pt/>

Sephardic Memorial and Documentation Centre of Bragança

The Sephardic Memorial and Documentation Centre is a facility that complements and interacts with the Interpretation Centre for the Sephardic Culture of the Nordeste Transmontano, a physical and virtual space for the reunion of a society that wants to know the past. The exhibition circuit focuses on religious practice and family and community life, and is essentially didactic in nature: daily experiences are at the centre of what is intended to be transmitted.

The tour begins with a welcome at a small synagogue (-1 floor), thus reconstituting the space of Jewish religious worship, which is open to visitors to practice some of the rituals. Alongside the religious dimension, the exhibition dimension provides information about the synagogue itself, the nature of the meeting and the community, its rhythms and religious calendar and the centrality of the Sacred Text, the Torah.

The place of women, rites and festivals are also addressed (1st floor), with an emphasis on everyday, family gestures and rites. Videos show re-enactments of Sephardic rituals.

On the top floor (2nd floor), there is an archive of memories and an online documentation centre, which helps reflection and research around the Sephardic presence in the Bragança region, documented since the 15th century. All residents and descendants of Sephardic Jews from the Bragança region can here give their testimony and deposit memories, both material and textual.

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@culturante.gov.pt **Website:** <https://www.museuabadebacal.gov.pt/>

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

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, 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.

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.

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

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 bishops 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@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 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

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.

Santuário do Divino Senhor ou de Santa Cruz

Address: Cabeça Boa - Samil 5300 - 001 Bragança

Telephone: +351 273 227 35

Sanctuary of Divino Senhor or of Santa Cruz

Sanctuary devoted to the Crucified Jesus. Seventeenth century building with a carved granite high altar.

A feast is held on the first Sunday after May 3, preceded by a novena.

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.

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 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.

Caminha

Conjunto Fortificado de Caminha

Address: Caminha

Fortified Complex of Caminha

The fortifications consist of curtain walls and ramparts from the 17C: the Baluarte da Matriz, next to the Parish Church; Baluarte de Santo António, next to the Convent of Santo António; the wall of Muralha da Graça; the quadrangular clock tower (Torre do Relógio).

Igreja de São Pedro de Varais - Caminha

Address: Caminha

Santuário de São João d' Arga

Address: Serra D' Arga - Arga de Baixo

Telephone: 258921228

Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Assunção, Matriz de Caminha

Address: Largo da Matriz e Rua Direita

Church from the 15th c. with gothic structure and manueline and renaissance decoration.

Igreja Paroquial de Vilar de Mouros

Address: 4910 Vilar de Mouros

The Parish Church of Vilar de Mouros, or church of Santa Eulália, was built in 1555 under the supervision of master Francisco Lourenço.

The church underwent renovation in the 17th and 18th centuries. The building brings together the Manueline, Renaissance and Baroque styles throughout its longitudinal layout with a bell tower above its main façade. In the churchyard in front, there is a monolithic cross.

Torre do Relógio - Caminha

Address: Praça Conselheiro Silva Torres

Clock Tower

Crenellated tower belonging to the medieval city walls, classified as a national monument. The tower bestrides one of the old city gates, in the form of a double arch.

Carraceda de Ansiães

Castelo de Carraceda de Ansiães

Address: Lugar do Castelo de Ansiães

There are some ruins of the walled town remaining, most notably the Porta de São Salvador, flanked by two towers, and the keep. Inside the walls are remains of different constructions, particularly the Romanesque church of São Salvador which appears to date back to the 12C.

Castelo de Paiva

Marmoiral de Sobrado

Address: Rua da Boavista 4550-134 Sobrado (Castelo de Paiva)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**

<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Celorico de Basto

Castelo de Arnoia

Address: Castelo 4890-020 Arnoia (Celorico de Basto)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**

<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Castelo de Arnóia or Castelo de Moreira

The hill fort consists of a (partly destroyed) quadrangular

crenellated tower connected to a polygonal wall. The castle is

entered through its only gate.

Inside the fortifications are the remains of a cistern.

Igreja do Salvador de Fervença

Address: Rua de Fervença 4890-307 Fervença (Celorico de Basto)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**

<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Chaves

Castelo de Chaves

Address: Chaves

There are still some remains of defensive walls to be found in the city and the forts of São Neutel and São Francisco.

The most significant surviving feature of the construction from the time of D. Dinis is the keep, measuring 28 metres high, with battlements and machicolations in the terrace.

Igreja de São João Baptista - Cimo de Vila da Castanheira

Address: Cimo de Vila da Castanheira 5400 - 001 Chaves

Church from the 13th / 14th c. in romanesque style.

Igreja de Santa Maria de Veade

Address: Igreja 4890-569 Veade (Celorico de Basto)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**

<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Igreja do Salvador de Ribas

Address: Cerdeira 4890-501 Ribas (Celorico de Basto)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**

<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Castelo de Santo Estevão

Address: Santo Estevão - Chaves

There still remains a mediaeval tower with mullioned windows crowned by polygonal battlements.

This was the residence of the infantas, the sisters of D. Afonso II (1211-1223).

Santuário de São Caetano

Address: Couto de Ervededo 5400 - 001 Chaves

Telephone: +351 276 223 32

Sanctuary of São Caetano

This sanctuary, whose origins can be traced back to the Visigoth era, is dedicated to São Caetano. The architectural features of the sanctuary have been altered dramatically over time. The set of building includes a church and several chapels.

The pilgrimage of São Caetano takes place on the first Sunday in August, and the sanctuary is the site of the great annual river procession.

Cinfães

Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Natividade de Escamarão

Address: Rua de São Miguel - Escamarão 4690-632
Souselo - Cinfães
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**
<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Igreja de São Cristóvão de Nogueira

Address: Av. Dr. Reinaldo Flório Calheiros 4690-540
São Cristóvão de Nogueira (Cinfães)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**
<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Igreja de Santa Maria Maior de Tarouquela

Address: Rua de Santa Maria Maior 4690-714 Tarouquela (Cinfães)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**
<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

This 12th-century monastery was founded by the Canons

Regular of St. Augustine, under the aegis of Egas Moniz and

Dona Teresa Afonso. Later, the monastery passed to the

Benedictine Order and in the 16th century it was transferred to

Porto. The 12th-century church has survived.

Santuário do Senhor dos Enfermos

Address: Macieira - Fornelos - Caixa Postal 528
Telephone: +351 255 645 64

Sanctuary of Senhor dos Enfermos

Carmelite sanctuary and centre in which to make vows. The set of buildings is formed by a chapel, cemetery, friary house, alms house. Effigies of the Saints may be seen and two bandstands exist in the courtyard.

Pilgrimages and processions take place on the Saturday and Sunday of Pentecost.

Esposende

Museu Municipal de Esposende

Address: Praça do Município 4740-223 Esposende
Telephone: +351 253 960 182 **Fax:** +351 253 960 176
E-mail: cm.esposende@mail.telepac.pt;
museu.arte.esposende@sapo.pt **Website:** <http://www.cm-esposende.pt>

Timetable:

10am – 1pm / 2pm – 6pm (Tuesday to Friday) 3pm – 6pm (Saturday and Sunday) Closed: Monday and Holidays ;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Fafe

Igreja de São Romão de Arões - Fafe

Address: E. N. 206, ao KM 47,900 4820-001 Aboim FAF

Church from the 13th c. in romanesque style.

Felgueiras

Igreja de Santa Maria de Airães

Address: Rua de Santa Maria 4650-078 Airães (Felgueiras)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Church from the 12th c. in romanesque style.

Igreja do Salvador de Unhão

Address: Largo da Igreja 4650-658 Unhão (Felgueiras)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 | +351 918 116 488 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: visitasrr@valsousa.pt **Website:** <https://www.rotadoromanico.com/pt/monumentos/igreja-do-salvador-de-unhao/>

Santuário de Santa Quitéria

Address: Localiza-se num planalto, próximo de Felgueiras

Telephone: +351 255 922 683

Sanctuary of Santa Quitéria

The church was built on the supposed burial site of the martyr, Santa Quitéria. The church, where a pilgrimage is held, is small and dates from the nineteenth century. The altar piece is an interesting example of gold engraving from the end of the seventeenth century.

On a plateau above the church a monument to the Immaculate Conception was inaugurated in 1906, designed by the painter Abel Cardoso and sculpted by the artist from Oporto, José Coelho Vidal. There are chapels with a pyramidal dome, demonstrating scenes from the life and martyrdom of the Saint.

Igreja de São Vicente de Sousa - Felgueiras

Address: Rua da Igreja 4650-518 Sousa (Felgueiras)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Church from the 12th / 13th c. in romanesque style.

Mosteiro de Santa Maria de Pombeiro

Address: Lugar do Mosteiro 4610-637 Pombeiro de Ribavizela (Felgueiras)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 | +351 918 116 488 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <https://www.rotadoromanico.com/pt/monumentos/mosteiro-de-santa-maria-de-pombeiro/>

Villa Romana de Sendim

Address: Rua da Villa Romana 4610-748 Sendim, Felgueiras

Telephone: +351 255 312 636

E-mail: villaromana.sendim@cm-felgueiras.pt **Website:** <https://cm-felgueiras.pt/viver/cultura/centro-interpretativo-villa-romana-de-sendim/>

With its construction beginning in the second half of the 1st

century AD, the Villa was profoundly remodelled from the end of

the 4th century onwards, having resisted the Swabian and

Visigothic domains in the 5th and 6th centuries, respectively. It is

believed that in the middle of the 6th century it suffered a great

fire, at which time it was left abandoned, having some of the

ruins been occasionally recovered since then.

Originally established on a plateau above a small valley, next to

the basin of the river Vizela, the Villa was integrated in an

agricultural complex and was constituted by several habitational

compartments, some of them with floors in broken ceramic mixed with mortar (opus signinum) and polychrome mosaics, with geometric motives. It was once structured around an inner courtyard (peristyle), and during the remodelling works that began in the 4th century larger baths were added. It was discovered in 1992, during the excavation of the foundations for the construction of a house. The city council of Felgueiras acquired the land, in order to expand the excavation area. In December 1997, it was classified as a Public Interest Property, year in which the archaeological works began. The remains, consisting of thousands of fragments, are on display in the Interpretation Centre that supports the ruins. It is very varied, with thousands of fragments of common ceramics, imported luxury ceramics, glassware, metal objects and bronze coins.

Freixo de Espada à Cinta

Castelo de Freixo de Espada à Cinta

Address: Freixo de Espada à Cinta

The unusual Torre do Galo (Cockerel's Tower) still remains standing. This is a heptagonal tower which once formed part of the castle reconstructed by D. Dinis. There are sections of wall encircling the 16C Manueline parish church. In the tower's central façade is the town's old coat of arms.

Guimarães

Basílica de São Torcato

Address: São Torcato 4800 Guimarães

Telephone: +351 253 551 150

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

Situated in the village of São Torcato on the outskirts of the

municipality of Guimarães, where rural life is still predominant,

the **St. Torcato Basilica** stands out in the landscape due to its architecture in which the slender towers on the sides of the façade stand out.

The basilica was built in granite from the region in a hybrid style that includes elements of Gothic, Romanesque and Renaissance inspiration, from a project of 1868 by the Russian architect Ludwig Bohnstedt, readjusted in 1894 by the architect José Marques da Silva. The construction, which began in the eight hundreds, went through the entire 20th century, and the sanctuary was consecrated on 25 October 2015 and elevated to the rank of minor basilica by Pope Francis in September 2019.

Inside the temple, in the main chapel, the incorrupt body of St. Torcato, **the first martyr of Iberian Christianity**, is venerated, a devotion that attracts numerous believers and for which this is considered one of the largest pilgrimage centres in the north of the country.

In front of the Basilica, there is the large Terreiro das Missas Campais where the main festival takes place, the "**Great Pilgrimage**", held on the first Sunday in July, which includes parades of floats representing scenes from the life of the Saint.

The Basilica is part of a group of buildings belonging to the Brotherhood of St. Torcato, with special emphasis on the **Museum** that presents a representative collection of its history, tradition and the construction of the Basilica. Nearby, there are also the Parques do Lago and dos Catorze Irmãos (Parks), densely wooded with leisure and picnic areas.

Casa da Memória de Guimarães

Address: Av. Conde Margaride, 536 4835-073 Guimarães

Telephone: +351 253 424 716

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

Timetable:

Tuesday to Sunday: 10.00am–1.00pm / 3.00pm–7.00pm

Closed: Monday;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

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: Total; Accessible areas/services: Toilets; Accessible information: Information panels, Interactive and audiovisual presentations, Items for tactile exploration; Care skills: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability; Support products/services available: Motor disability, Mental disability;

Capela de São Torcato - Mosteiro

Address: Lugar do Mosteiro 4800 - 001 Guimarães

Chapel from the 12th c. in romanesque style.

Castelo de Guimarães

Address: Rua Conde Dom Henrique 4800-412 Guimarães

Telephone: +351 253 412 273 / 226 197 080

E-mail: pduques@culturante.gov.pt **Website:** <https://pacosduques.gov.pt/monumentos/castelo-de-guimaraes/>

Timetable:

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

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

Characteristics and Services:

Shops;

The castle's presence evokes the exciting mixture of legend, poetry and heroism that surrounds the beginning of Portuguese history. On this Monte Largo (Broad Hill) - referred to as alpis latitus in the Latin documents of the time - the nucleus of the future nation of Portugal was first developed.

In circa 968, Mumadona, the countess of Galicia, ordered a castle to be built on this site, where the population could seek refuge from the constant attacks unleashed upon them by the hordes of Vikings, who arrived by sea from the north of Europe, and the Muslims, who made raids from the territories that they occupied to the south.

On taking over the governorship of the province known as Portucalense from his father-in-law, Alfonso VI of León, Count Henry ordered another larger and more solid construction to be built. This represented the beginning of the important defensive structure that we can now see today, dominated by the square keep that stands between the four towers guarding each of the four corners of the walls.

Although this is not strictly documented, it is very likely that the building that stands against the inner part of the northern wall was the residence of Count Henry and the birthplace of his son Afonso Henriques, the first king of Portugal.

The castle is closely linked to the military history of the kingdom's foundation through the various battles that Afonso Henriques waged against his cousin Alfonso VII, king of León, in 1127, to free himself from the vassalage that he owed him. It is also linked to the great spirit of abnegation shown by his tutor, Egas Moniz, who offered himself as surety for the prince's oath when the latter, realising that he could not defeat the siege laid to him by Alfonso VII, made a promise of vassalage, upon which he later reneged when emerging victorious from these battles.

Until the end of the 14th century, many heroic battles were fought at Guimarães Castle to defend the integrity of the newly-formed kingdom of Portugal, its independence threatened by a series of dynastic disputes with Castile. With the appearance of the new forms of artillery, the castle of Guimarães, like so many others at that time, witnessed the beginning of the end of its days of glory. Abandoned to the ravages of time and the neglect of men, it was carefully restored to its original grandeur and beauty in the first half of the 20th century.

The Casa da Memória of Guimarães is a center of interpretation and knowledge that exposes, through the exhibition Territory and Community, various perspectives of the memory of a place.

Located in the old plastic factory Pátria, in Av. Conde Margaride, is a place where citizens of Guimarães share and reflect on their roots, traditions and memories. Casa da Memória brings together a set of stories, documents, facts and objects enabling us to get to know different aspects of the community from Prehistory to the Dawn of Portugal's Nationhood, from Rural Societies and Festivities to the Industrialization of the Ave River Valley and Contemporary Times. Casa da Memória offers an experience to the visitors, through a journey by the collective and individual memories.

Centro Internacional das Artes José de Guimarães

Address: Av. Conde Margaride, 175 4810-525 Guimarães

Telephone: +351 253 424 715

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

Timetable:

Monday to Sunday: 10a.m-1p.m. / 3p.m.-7p.m.

Closed: Monday;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

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, Auditorium; Accessible information: Information panels; Care skills: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability; Support products/services available: Motor disability, Mental disability;

The José de Guimarães International Arts Centre (CIAJG) combines works from the three collections that **José Guimarães** has collected over five decades - African Tribal Art, Pre-Columbian Art (Mexico, Peru, Guatemala, and Costa Rica) and Ancient Chinese Art - with works by the artist José Guimarães and by other contemporary artists and objects of popular, religious and archaeological heritage, in a spiritual and symbolic itinerary that charts a geographical and temporal arc, commencing in his home city of Guimarães and which crosses civilisations from three continents, with rich and complex cultures, to return to his place of origin, providing a reflection on diversity as a form of construction of identity. In short, the CIAJG operates as an Atlas - establishing ties between objects, images and ideas from very distant cultures.

Convento de Santo António dos Capuchos - Guimarães

Address: Rua Dr. Joaquim de Meira 4810 Guimarães

Telephone: +351 253 541 244

E-mail: pm@scmguimaraes.com Website:

<http://www.scmguimaraes.com>

Timetable:

Tuesday-Saturday: 10 a.m.-1 p.m. / 2 p.m.-6 p.m.;

Closed: Monday;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours; Shops;

Accessibility:

Citânia de Briteiros

Address: Estrada Nacional 309, Km 55, Briteiros, São Salvador 4800 Guimarães

Telephone: +351 253 478 952

E-mail: citania@msarmento.org Website:

<http://www.csarmento.uminho.pt>

Timetable:

Winter: 10 a.m.-12.30 p.m. / 2 p.m.-5 p.m.;

Summer: 10 a.m.-12.30 p.m. / 2 p.m.-6 p.m.;

Closed: 1 January, Easter Sunday and 25 December;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; field_ma_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; Accessible

information: Information panels, Key, Interactive and audiovisual

presentations, Items for tactile exploration; Care skills: Motor

disability, Mental disability; Support products/services available:

Mental disability;

Situated a few kilometres from Guimarães, on top of the São Romão hill above the Ave River valley, the Citânia de Briteiros surprises the visitor with its scenic beauty and because it is one of the most expressive protohistoric settlements of the Iberian Peninsula, due to the dimension and monumentality of its walls, urbanism and architecture.

The still incipient traces of the organization of a "city" are clearly visible in the streets protected by a set of walls, inside which the circular or rectangular dwellings, sometimes arranged in small "blocks", were sheltered.

The Citânia de Briteiros is one of the paradigmatic sites in the **History of Portuguese and Peninsular Archaeology**. Its study began in 1874, when **Francisco Martins Sarmento** directed the first campaign of archaeological works, which continued in the following years. In the 20th century, the excavation, or restoration, campaigns were retaken by various archaeologists and, as a result of successive works, an extensive area of ruins can be seen today, both on the upper platform (acropolis) and on the eastern slope, but the settlement's subsoil still hides many secrets and valuable scientific information.

The initial phase of the use of the São Romão hill dates back to the Late Neolithic and Chalcolithic period, when various panels with rock engravings were carved on the granite cliffs of the eastern slope. As a habitat, the site's occupation can be dated to the beginnings of the 1st millennium BC, and it is part of the period designated as the Atlantic Bronze Age. However, the Citânia's golden age dates back to the 2nd century BC, and it was still inhabited after the Peninsular Northwest was integrated in the Roman Empire, during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. In the 10th century, a small Christian hermitage would be built in the acropolis, among the debris of the old settlement.

The ruins of the Citânia, its subsoil and the objects collected bear witness to millennia of history. Different materials that bear witness to this occupation can be seen at the **Museu da Cultura Castreja (Museum of Castro Culture)**, at the Solar da Ponte, in Briteiros.

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; Support products/services available: Motor disability;

The Museological Trail in the **Convent of Santo António dos Capuchos** is the result of the constant concern of Santa Casa da Misericórdia of Guimarães for the conservation and enhancement of its artistic and cultural heritage. It results from a project of restoration and recovery of part of the building of the former hospital and of other assets existing there, which allowed the creation of a route that initially crosses the remaining areas of the original Convento dos Capuchos (Convent of the Capuchins), and others rebuilt in the 19th century for the installation of the hospital - now documented on the History of Health in Guimarães and Portugal.

The works returned the building to its splendour, removing all the additions and repairs made for its former function, and recovering the existing damage from years of neglect. With the conservation and restoration interventions concluded, the Sacristy can return to the function for which it was built, the paintings in the church have recovered their original colours and the high choir has gained dignity and stability.

The **organ** of the church was also recovered, where it is possible to attend **concerts** and in the Exhibition Room **temporary exhibitions** are held with various pieces of the movable heritage of Misericórdia of Guimarães.

Igreja de Santa Cristina de Serzedelo

Address: Lugar do Mosteiro 4800-001 Guimarães

The foundation of the Igreja de Santa Cristina de Serzedelo dates back to remote times, there being no fixed date for this event, apart from an inscription on a tombstone with the date 1071. However, its architectural sobriety and its Romanesque design have identified the church as a building from the 12-13th century. The church's various Romanesque, Gothic and Baroque features show that it has been subjected to a number of alterations over time.

It was one of the low mediaeval religious centres in the region of Entre Douro e Minho and is one of the few churches that still conserves its exonarthex intact. This is a porch-like structure that was built on the outside of the church and was originally used for burial purposes. It is now used as the sacristy.

Still visible inside the church are some 16th-century mural paintings of saints, with the depiction of the Annunciation in the chancel being particularly impressive.

Igreja de São Miguel do Castelo - Guimarães

Address: Rua Conde Dom Henrique 4800-412 Guimarães

Telephone: +351 253 412 273

E-mail: pduques@culturanoorte.gov.pt Website: https://pacodosduques.gov.pt/

Timetable:

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

Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Oliveira - Guimarães

Address: Largo da Oliveira 4800-438 Guimarães

Telephone: +351 253 416 144 / 253 421 200

E-mail: senhoradaoliveira@arquidiocese-braga.pt

Website: http://www.arquidiocese-braga.pt/senhoradaoliveira/

Timetable:

Monday to Saturday: 8.30am.-12.00 pm. / 3.30-7.30 pm;

Sunday: 9.00 am-1.00 pm. / 5 pm.-8 pm.;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Shop; Accessible information: Information panels, Key;

A place of Marian worship since the 10th century.

The beginnings of the Insigne e Real Colegiada de Nossa Senhora da Oliveira date back to the monastery dedicated to the Saviour of the World, the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Holy Apostles, which was founded at this location by the Countess Mumadona Dias in the year 949. For the protection of the monastery a fortification was erected that precedes the present castle of Guimarães. Little remains of the original construction - whose iconography is presumed to have been typically Benedictine (around Good and Evil) - although a Romanesque chancel dating from the second half of the twelfth century and originating from the main church portal is preserved in the Alberto Sampaio Museum.

The arches of the cloister and the portal of the Chapter Hall, a work of excellent constructive technique, are testimony to Portugal's finest Romanesque-Mudéjar ensemble.

The invocation of Our Lady of Oliveira arose after 1342, with the greening of an olive tree in the border square, although the area was already an important pilgrimage hub to venerate an image of Santa Maria - the same one that was worshipped by D. João I on the eve of the Battle of Aljubarrota. Having won the battle, and in fulfilment of the King's promise, the building was remodelled. Work continued until at least 1413, becoming a landmark of Gothic architecture in northern Portugal. The large window in the upper half of the main facade is integrally dedicated to the genealogy of the Virgin. In the altarpiece of the main chapel is an ancient image of Our Lady of Oliveira.

The building also includes Manueline elements, especially the bell tower, which was rebuilt by the Prior D. Diogo Pinheiro in 1513, and in which is the Burial Chapel of his parents. At the end of the 17th century, King Peter II ordered the main chapel to be enlarged, his coat of arms can be seen in the vault; from the same period is the 17th-century chancel with neoclassical backrests, another of the monument's highlights, along with the altarpiece of the High Altar (dating from the second half of the 18th century), the silver altar of the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, and the large baroque canvases, attributed to Pedro Alexandrino, that adorn the walls. The building underwent modifications in the 19th and 20th centuries.

In 1801, against the will of the population, the local council dug up an olive tree that had for years occupied the space in front of the church.

Igreja de São Francisco - Guimarães

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

The small church of São Miguel do Castelo was built in the 13th century. However, according to tradition, this church would have been built in the 12th century by Count Dom Henrique (Henry of Burgundy), where he would have baptised his son, the 1st King of Portugal Dom Afonso Henriques.

Of Romanic style and reduced dimensions, this church reveals great simplicity in terms of decoration. Inside, under the floor of this church lie buried the great warriors of the nation's founding period.

The church became severely run-down during the early 19th century, but was later restored in 1874 and 1940. In 1910, it was classified as a National Monument.

Museu Arqueológico Martins Sarmento

Address: Rua Paio Galvão 4814-509 Guimarães

Telephone: +351 253 415 969

E-mail: sms@msarmiento.org **Website:** <http://www.csarmiento.uminho.pt>; <http://www.facebook.com/sociedade.martinsarmiento>

Timetable:

Tuesday-Friday: 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. / 2:30 p.m.-5:30 p.m.;
Saturday and Sunday: 10 a.m.-12:30 p.m. / 2:30-5:30 p.m.
Closed: Monday and public holidays;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

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, Toilets; Accessible information: Information panels, Key, Interactive and audiovisual presentations, Items for tactile exploration; Care skills: Motor disability, Mental disability; Support products/services available: Mental disability;

The Martins Sarmento Society is a cultural institution founded in 1881. It holds a diversified and valuable patrimony, including the Martins Sarmento Archaeological Museum, main reference of pre-roman cultures in Portugal and one of the most important museums of these cultures in Europe.

The museum is housed in the 14th century Gothic cloister of the church of São Domingos, and besides the a fine collection of prehistoric and proto-historical archaeology, epigraphy and numismatics it also has a collection of contemporary art. One of the most important pieces is a funereal stele known as the Pedra Formosa (the Beautiful Stone), which was brought to the museum in 1897 at the initiative of Dr. Martins Sarmento.

Museu de Agricultura de Fermentões

Address: Rua Nossa Senhora de Fátima - Fermentões 4800-180 Guimarães

Telephone: +351 962 063 186 - 253 559 130

E-mail: geral@museudeagriculturadefermentoes.pt
Website:

<http://www.museudeagriculturadefermentoes.pt>

Timetable:

Visits by appointment on any day of the week;

Address: Venerável Ordem Terceira de São Francisco Largo de São Francisco - 4800 Guimarães
Telephone: +351 253 439 850

E-mail: vot.saofrancisco@sapo.pt **Website:** <https://ordensaofrancisco.webnode.pt/>

Timetable:

Tuesday-saturday: 8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. / 2 p.m.-6p.m.;
Sunday: 10:30 a.m.-1 p.m.;
Closed: Monday;

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: Shop, Toilets; Accessible information: Information panels, Key;

Muralhas de Guimarães

Address: Avenida Alberto Sampaio Guimarães

Timetable:

Open everyday
Winter (23 september - 19 march): 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. (last visit 5 p.m.)
Summer (20 march - 22 september): 10 a.m.-9:30 p.m. (last visit 9 p.m.);

Walls of the City of Guimarães

All that is left of the wall that used to extend around the perimeter for more than two thousand metres is an extensive section, and only one tower, next to the main gate (Porta da Vila), remains from the eight that used to be arrayed along the wall.

Museu da Cultura Castreja (Museum of Castro Culture)

Address: Rua do Solar 4805-448 São Salvador de Briteiros - Guimarães

Telephone: +351 253 478 952

E-mail: citania@msarmiento.org **Website:** <http://www.csarmiento.uminho.pt>

Timetable:

Winter: 10 a.m.-12:30 p.m. / 2 p.m.-5 p.m.;
Summer: 10 a.m.-12:30 p.m. / 2 p.m.-6 p.m.;
Closed: 1 January, Easter Sunday and 25 December;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

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, Auditorium; Accessible information: Information panels, Key, Interactive and audiovisual presentations, Items for tactile exploration; Care skills: Motor disability, Mental disability; Support products/services available: Mental disability;

The **Museu da Cultura Castreja (Museum of Castro Culture)** is housed in the Solar da Ponte, an old farmhouse built in the late 18th century that belonged to the family of **Francisco**

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; 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: Shop, Toilets; Accessible information: Information panels, Interactive and audiovisual presentations; Care skills: Motor disability; Support products/services available: Motor disability;

Opened in 1983, this museum puts the visitor in contact with local traditional agricultural activities, mainly related to the linen culture and to the wine making ("Vinho Verde" - exclusive wine of the north-west of Portugal).

Paço dos Duques de Bragança

Address: Rua Conde Dom Henrique 4800-412 Guimarães

Telephone: +351 253 412 273

E-mail: pduques@culturalnorte.gov.pt **Website:**

https://pacodosduques.gov.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: Shop, Bar/Café, 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; Cafeteria;

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 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

Martins Sarmento (1833-1899). It was part of a vast property that included farmland, a threshing floor, granaries, a mill, stables and houses for the farm's tenants.

Martins Sarmento, who usually lived in Guimarães, used this space as a country house and stayed here during the archaeological works he carried out in **Citânia de Briteiros and Castro de Sabroso**, both located nearby. It was also here that Sarmento received various friends such as the writer Camilo Castelo Branco or the European researchers who visited the Citânia in 1880 and wrote their testimonies here, such as Émile Cartailhac and Henri Martin, from Paris, Rudolf Virchow from Berlin, Juan Vilanova from Madrid and Adolf Pavinsky, from Warsaw.

After Sarmento's death in 1899, the **Solar da Ponte**, donated to the Sociedade Martins Sarmento (SMS), was no longer used as a permanent dwelling and gradually fell into disrepair, most of the original rooms having disappeared. Finally, a full restoration of the manor house was possible in 2003, when the Museu da Cultura Castreja (Museum of Castro Culture) was installed, a **thematic extension of the Sociedade Martins Sarmento's Archaeological Museum**.

Museu de Alberto Sampaio

Address: Rua Alfredo Guimarães 4810-251 Guimarães

Telephone: +351 253 423 910

E-mail: masampaio@culturalnorte.gov.pt **Website:**

https://www.museualbertosampaio.gov.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:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

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

original tapestries to be returned to Portugal, only allowing reproductions to be made, and these are now on display at the Ducal Palace.

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.

Santuário da Penha

Address: Penha - Costa 4810-038 Guimarães

Telephone: +351 253 414 114

E-mail: info@penhaguimaraes.com **Website:** <http://www.penhaguimaraes.com>

Timetable:

Spring:

Monday-friday: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.; Saturday and sunday: 9 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Summer:

Monday-friday: 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.; Saturday and sunday: 9 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Autumn-Winter:

Monday-friday: 10.30 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Saturday and sunday: 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours; Restaurant; Shops; Cafeteria;

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;

Sanctuary of Penha

Symbol of faith and beacon of Guimarães, the Sanctuary of the Penha is a monument of a singular beauty and a worth architectural and religious.

The annual pilgrimage is held on the second Sunday in September.

Lamego

Capela de Nossa Senhora da Esperança - Lamego

Address: Rua do Cerdeiral 5100-001 Lamego

The chapel was founded in 1586 by Padre Francisco Gonçalves. The interior is decorated with 18th-century azulejos and carved and gilded woodwork, but the real highlight is a precious 16th-century Ançã stone sculpture of Our Lady of Hope.

Capela de São Pedro de Balsemão - Lamego

Address: Balsemão 5100-013 Lamego

Telephone: +351 254 600 230

E-mail: valedovarosa@culturanoorte.gov.pt **Website:** <https://www.valedovarosa.gov.pt/>

Timetable:

9:30 am - 1pm / 2pm - 6 pm (Wednesday-Sunday); 14:00-18:00 (Tuesday);

Closed: Monday, Tuesday morning, first weekend of each month

Capela de Nossa Senhora dos Meninos - Lamego

Address: Bairro da Ponte 5100-001 Lamego

The chapel was commissioned by the Bishop of Lamego, Dom Manuel de Noronha, in 1555.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, the interior was covered in azulejos and its decoration was further enriched with carved wood and joinery. The rosewood railings are the work of the Lamego carpenter, Manuel de Sousa.

Capela do Espírito Santo - Lamego

Address: Capela do Espírito Santo 5100-001 Lamego

This 16th-century chapel was founded by the Bishop of Lamego, Dom Manuel de Noronha. On the front of the building is the coat

and national public holidays.;

A seventh-century Suebian-Byzantine church, which is unique in Portugal. Rebuilding work undertaken in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries completely altered its original appearance.

Having the structure of a three-naved church with a chancel, the interior houses two remarkable pieces: the tomb of the bishop D. Afonso Pires (fourteenth century) and Nossa Senhora do Ó (a fourteenth-century sculpture of the Virgin Mary in Ançã stone).

Castelo de Lamego

Address: Rua do Castelo e Rua da Cisterna - Lamego

At the highest point in the city stands the castle, built in the twelfth century to watch over and defend the region. It is reached via the Rua da Olaria.

The sturdy keep, which dominates the whole of the walled enclosure of the former parade ground, and the difficulties experienced in gaining access to this space highlight the problems that Ferdinand the Great must have faced when capturing the city from the Moors, a fact which is clearly documented in the General Chronicle of Spain.

Some sections of the early thirteenth-century town wall are still intact, with some of the houses in the present-day residential quarter having been built up against them, as well as two gates (Porta dos Fogos and Porta do Sol).

The tower next to the first of these gates previously housed the Town Hall in the sixteenth and seventeenth century. There still exists the enormous cistern, the largest one yet discovered in Portugal, covered by a powerful-looking vault that is supported by thick pillars and gives the impression of a huge underground cathedral.

Igreja de Santa Maria de Almacave - Lamego

Address: Rua das Cortes 5100-132 Lamego

A Romanesque church from the second half of the twelfth century. From the original construction, there still remains the Romanesque doorway, with three archivolt, as well as the side doors and lintels.

The inside was profoundly altered in the eighteenth century when it was embellished with azulejos and carved and gilded woodwork on the altars. Special attention is drawn to the tradition of the first cortes (parliament) to be held in Portugal, hosted by Lamego in the early days of the nation's existence.

Igreja do Desterro - Lamego

Address: Largo do Desterro 5100-001 Lamego

The church was founded in 1640 by the Bailiff of Leça, Dom Frei Luís de Távora, who transformed the chapel that originally stood there.

The church's interior is lined with 18th-century carved and gilded

of arms of the founding bishop, carved into the left corner.

Igreja de Santa Cruz - Lamego

Address: Largo de Santa Cruz 5100-001 Lamego

Church of the Monastery of Santa Cruz
One of the largest churches in Lamego, this building originally belonged to the monastery of the same name, founded in the sixteenth century as an endowment for the Lóios monks, who maintained it in good order until the Religious Orders were suppressed in 1834.

The church's façade, squeezed between two sturdy bell-towers, is not particularly striking, but its spacious single-naved interior is well worth a visit, because of the beautiful carved and gilded woodwork used to decorate the side chapels. A special pause should also be made at the chapel of the Holy Family, with its panels of azulejos telling the story of St. Joseph's dream and the Virgin Mary's wedding.

In the transept, you should not forget to "read" the stories of the lives of St. Anthony of Lisbon and St. Benedict of Nursia recounted in the beautiful seventeenth-century azulejos that line its walls, nor should you leave the church without taking a look at the azulejos in the chancel, laid a century later and depicting scenes from the Apocalypse, as well as other scenes drawn from the profane life (palace gardens, fountains and figures).

Igreja de Santo António, Paroquial de Ferreirim - F. de Cima

Address: Ferreirim 5100-001 Lamego

The convent was founded by the last Counts of Marialva - Dom Francisco and Dona Brites - in the 15th century, being built on the family estate. The land necessary for its construction was donated to the Church in 1425.

The tower dates from an earlier date, having been built at the end of the 14th century. Although it was built in the reign of Dom João III, the church's main door belongs to the 16th-century cycle of naturalistic Gothic. The porch dates from the 18th century.

Igreja do Mosteiro das Chagas - Lamego

Address: Igreja do Mosteiro das Chagas 5100-001 Lamego

The convent was founded in 1588 by the Bishop of Lamego, Dom António Teles de Menezes, for the use of nuns from the order of St. Clare, who were known as Poor Clares or Clarissas. The convent's first abbess was the bishop's sister, Dona Joana da Conceição.

All that now remains of the convent is the church, which is a classical Renaissance construction. Inside are two quite

wood, this being the work of the master woodcarvers from Lamego, Manuel Martins, Manuel de Gouveia and Manuel Machado. The paintings to be found in the chapel depict the Annunciation, the Adoration of the Magi, the Adoration of the Shepherds and the Presentation of Jesus at the Temple.

Museu de Lamego

Address: Largo de Camões 5100-147 Lamego

Telephone: +351 254 600 230

E-mail: mlamego@culturante.gov.pt **Website:**

<https://museudelamego.gov.pt/>

Timetable:

10am -6pm (Tuesday to Sunday)

Closed: Mondays, 1 January, Easter Sunday, 1 May, 8 September and 25 December. ;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Payments:

Travellers Cheques accepted;

The beautiful building that was once the episcopal palace now houses one of the most carefully kept museums in inland Portugal. Visiting the museum is a double pleasure, firstly because of the great wealth of the museum's collections and secondly because of the opportunity that it provides to walk around the inside of an old palace, appreciating its grandeur and austere beauty.

Amongst the collections exhibited, special attention is drawn to the paintings of Vasco Fernandes, more popularly known as Grão Vasco, and the collection of Flemish tapestries. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the bishop of Lamego, D. João Madureira, commissioned a large altarpiece from the great Portuguese master, which was to be used to decorate the cathedral chancel. Of the 20 panels originally painted by the artist, five have survived until the present day and are all exhibited at the museum: the Creation of the Animals, the Annunciation made by the Angel Gabriel to Mary, the Visitation of the Virgin Mary to her cousin Elizabeth, the Presentation of the Infant Jesus at the Temple and Circumcision, examples of some of the very best creative work in sixteenth-century Portuguese art.

The tapestries at Lamego museum date from the same period as Grão Vasco's paintings and were manufactured in Brussels. Nobles and clergy used them to decorate the interior of their palaces, whilst simultaneously making them more comfortable. Amongst the exhibits is a tapestry alluding to the Judgement in Paradise, an extremely beautiful composition entitled the Temple of Latone, illustrated with mythological episodes relating to the goddess Latone and four tapestries telling the story of Oedipus, the most tragic episode in Greek mythology.

On the ground floor are a series of rooms devoted to archaeology, displaying a number of mediaeval tombs, a most beautiful mediaeval cross and various stones bearing the coats of arms of Portuguese families, amongst other exhibits.

Attention is also drawn to the four chapels that belonged to the Chagas Convent and have been completely reconstructed inside the museum, displaying Portuguese baroque art at its most creative.

Also worthy of note are the collections of Portuguese and Indo-Portuguese furniture, various ceramic pieces, including some seventeenth-century azulejo panels, gold and silver jewellery, and a rich collection of religious vestments.

remarkable altarpieces: St. John the Evangelist and St. John the Baptist. The walls are lined with 17th-century azulejos.

Santuário de Nossa Senhora dos Remédios

Address: Monte de Santo Estevão 5100-025 Lamego

Telephone: +351 254 614 392

Timetable:

Winter: 8.30 a.m.- 1.30 p.m. / 1.30 p.m.-6.00 p.m.;

summer 8.30 a.m. - 7.00 p.m.;

From Worship of St. Stephen to Marian Devotion.

Built on top of Mount St. Stephen (Monte de Santo Estêvão), between the 18th and 20th centuries, this Marian shrine is visited by pilgrims from all over the country - especially on September 8, the day of the Nativity of the Virgin and the high point of the feasts in honour of Our Lady of Remedies, which usually include fireworks, musical shows and various sports and recreational activities amidst the dense grove of the pleasant Santo Estêvão Park. The Procession of the Triumph, with its richly adorned paraders, is a highpoint.

Already during the Middle Ages catholic worship was celebrated there, in an old hermitage dedicated to Santo Estêvão that was erected in 1361. At risk of collapsing, it was demolished in the 16th century and the construction of a new hermitage in the same spot was started, by the Bishop of Lamego, where an image of the Virgin and Child was placed. Worship of St. Stephen was thus progressively replaced by Marian Devotion. In 1750, the construction of the present sanctuary began, and was only finished in 1905.

The monumental Baroque staircase (with 686 steps) that gives access to the sanctuary is divided over several levels, punctuated by sculptural elements, such as statues of the kings, the backrests of the eight fountains (among which the Remédios, by Nicolau Nasoni) and various allegorical representations. Half way is the Chapel of Desterro.

Inside the temple is Rocaille in style and entirely dedicated to Marian iconography: on the main altar in gilded carving, in the altarpieces dedicated to the Virgin's parents, in the three stained glass windows with images of Our Lady of the Conception, the Sacred Heart of Jesus and the Annunciation, and in the tiles of the Conimbrigan artist Miguel Costa that represent key moments in Mary's life.

The tomb of the founder of the sanctuary, Canon Jose Teixeira Pinto, is at the entrance of the nave.

Sé Catedral de Lamego

Address: Largo da Sé 5100-132 Lamego

Telephone: +351 254 612 766 / 254 666 195

E-mail: mlamego@culturanoorte.pt

Timetable:

8.00 a.m. - 1 p.m. / 3 p.m. - 7 p.m.;

Where Marian Devotion was established in 1175.

The facade and the interior of Lamego Cathedral integrate architectural styles spanning various eras, giving both a sense of beauty and monumentality.

The first reference to the bishopric of Lamego dates from 572, when Bishop Sardinário attended the Second Council of Braga, but the diocese was only restored after the defeat of the Arab invaders, following resurgence in the 12th century. Construction on the building, that still exists today, began in 1159 on an old chapel dedicated to San Sebastian, erected a few decades earlier. In 1175 it was consecrated and dedicated to Saint Mary and Saint Sebastian.

Of the original Romanesque architecture only the monumental tower flanking the main facade on the south side remains. During the Late Middle Ages the building was enriched with numerous elements, among them a number of Burial Chapels, mainly of members of the episcopate. The tomb of the founding bishop lies in the chapel of St. Nicholas.

At the start of the 15th century, the cathedral underwent an important renovation, the most visible result of which was the remarkable frontispiece, laid out in a triple portico, which is the main piece of Manueline work in this part of the country. In the Modern Age it was enlarged and enriched with other works, notably a cloister (from the Mannerist period) and a new main chapel (Baroque, quite deep and comprising of a main altarpiece, galleries and two organs). The transept is also baroque and was built immediately after completion of the chancel.

Among the various buildings that extend north of the main facade is the ancient Bishops' Palace, a baroque building that, since 1917, has been occupied by the Lamego Museum, where some of the best works of religious art in the city remain along with the panels that the well-known (16th century) Portuguese painter Grão Vasco painted for the main chapel of Lamego Cathedral.

Lousada

Igreja de Santa Maria de Meinedo

Address: Lugar da Igreja 4620-366 Meinedo (Lousada)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**
<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Ponte de Espindo

Address: Lugar de Espindo 4620-364 Meinedo (Lousada)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**
<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Torre de Vilar

Address: Alameda Torre de Viar 4620-888 Vilar do Torno e Alentém (Lousada)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**
<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Built in granite blocks, comprising five floors. Lit by Romanesque arrow loops. Entered by a an arched door.

This tower was part of the defences of Honra de Brolhaes.

Macedo de Cavaleiros

Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Purificação - Podence

Address: PodenceMacedo de Cavaleiros
Website: <https://www.cm-macedodecavaleiros.pt/pages/789>

Igreja de Santo Antão / Igreja Paroquial de Vilarinho de Agrochão

Address: Vilarinho de AgrochãoMacedo de Cavaleiros
Website: <https://www.cm-macedodecavaleiros.pt>

Igreja do Salvador de Aveleda

Address: Avenida da Igreja 4620-023 Aveleda (Lousada)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**
<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Ponte de Vilela

Address: Avenida da Ponte de Vilela 4620-021 Vilela - Aveleda (Lousada)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**
<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Igreja de Nossa Senhora dos Reis / Igreja Matriz de Lamalonga

Address: LamalongaMacedo de Cavaleiros
Website: <https://www.cm-macedodecavaleiros.pt>

Santuário de Nossa Senhora de Balsamão

Address: Cimo de uma colina, a alguns quilómetros da vila
Telephone: +351 278 421 854

Sanctuary of Nossa Senhora de Balsamão
Ancient sanctuary, which was originally a Convent founded in the first half of the eighteenth century by Friar Casimiro Wiszynski from Poland. The Convent was abandoned at the time of the extinction of the Religious Orders.

The altars have gold engravings from the eighteenth century, with decorations formed by spiral columns. The sculpture of the Virgin Mary is made of alabaster.

A pilgrimage is held on March 25.

Maia

Igreja de Nossa Senhora do Ó de Águas Santas

Address: Lugar do Mosteiro - Águas Santas 4470-001

Maia

Telephone: +351 296 971 015

Church from the 13th / 14h c. in romanesque style.

Marco de Canaveses

Capela da Senhora da Livração de Fandinhães

Address: Rua da Nossa Senhora da Livração 4625-253

Paços de Gaiolo (Marco de Canaveses)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**

<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Igreja de Santa Maria de Marco de Canaveses

Address: Av. Gago Coutinho 4630-206 Marco de Canaveses

Telephone: +351 255 522 995

Timetable:

Monday to Friday: 9 am.-12 pm. / 2.30 pm./7 pm.;

Saturdays: 9 am.-12 pm. / 2.30 pm.-5.00 pm.;

Sundays: 3 pm.-6 pm.;

group visits subject to prior appointment;

A jewel of twentieth-century religious architecture.

With its simple and uncluttered appearance, this Marian church is considered a remarkable example of twentieth-century religious architecture, guided by principles of spatial purity and geometric abstraction. The project was commissioned by the diocese in 1990 to the award-winning contemporary Portuguese architect, Álvaro Siza Vieira, who developed it in collaboration with Rolando Torgo. Construction took place between 1994 and 1997, on a very steep escarpment, and over two levels: the upper floor comprises the assembly and the lower floor the mortuary chapel.

The building was inaugurated in 1996 and is notable for the sober lines of its walls, devoid of decoration, and its panoramic elements, such as the double ten-foot steel door or the low and long window to the right of the nave. To reach the building, which is deployed on a platform, visitors can use a ramp on the eastern side or three staircases on the west side. Inside, with also a barren appearance and dominated by the purity of the colour white, the way natural light has been used and the sound of water flowing in the granite baptismal font is worthy of admiration.

In addition to the church, the parish complex includes the residence of the parish priest and the Sunday school that flank the courtyard, creating a small urban square.

In the same village, Marco de Canaveses, visitors can also find several interesting attractions, such as the Roman city of Tongobriga, the Museum of the Infant Jesus or the Municipal Carmen Miranda Museum, which honours the famous singer born in this locale.

Igreja de Santo André de Vila Boa de Quires

Estação Arqueológica do Freixo - Tongobriga

Address: Rua António Correia de Vasconcelos,

514630-095 Marco de Canaveses

Telephone: +351 255 531 090 / 934 057 060

E-mail: tongobriga@culturante.gov.pt **Website:** <http://culturante.pt/pt/patrimonio/estacao-arqueologica-do-freixo-tongobriga/>

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Restaurant; field_ma_cafeteria_;

Archaeological Site of Freixo - Tongobriga

The ruins of the **Roman city of Tongobriga** lie under the village of **Santa Maria do Freixo**, in the municipality of Marco de Canaveses. They are dispersed around 15 hectares of area classified as a **National Monument**, and fall under the management of the Regional Directorate for Culture for the North.

Some of these ruins have already been surveyed by archaeologists and can be visited:

- Walled perimeter of about 13 hectares, covering the entire village of Freixo, within which are housed residential settlements of pre-Roman and Roman dwellings, built between the first and fifth centuries AD;

- The bathing area of the (pre-Roman) fortified village, the forum and the Roman baths, these latter dating from the first and second centuries AD, are located outside the walled perimeter at the base of the hill where the village of Freixo is located.

The Roman Forum and Baths, which constitute the ex-libris of this archaeological site, stand out due to their monumental nature.

The Archaeological Site of Freixo has several amenities for the use of visitors: an Interpretive Centre (which houses the reception for visitors), with a permanent exhibition dedicated to the change of life of the inhabitants of Tongobriga when it became part of the Roman Empire; a Restaurant/Cafeteria; an Auditorium (where a documentary about the site can be viewed), four visitable archaeological ruins and a number of temporary exhibitions.

The village of Freixo itself is a pleasant and historical place to visit, and forms part of the "Historical Villages of Portugal". In it of note is the parish church of Santa Maria (under which lie ruins of Roman houses with mosaics); the buildings related to one of the biggest fairs in the North of Portugal, which ceased to function at the beginning of the 20th century (the so-called "Lent Fair"); and the Manor House which the Captain-Major of Canaveses, António de Serpa Pinto, ordered built at the time of

Address: Rua de Santo André 4635-709 Vila Boa de Quires (Marco de Canaveses)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** 351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Church from the 13th c. in romanesque style.

Igreja de São Martinho de Soalhães

Address: Avenida da Igreja 4630-609 Soalhães (Marco de Canaveses)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Romanesque church from the 13th c., modified in the 18th c. in baroque style.

Igreja do Salvador de Tabuado

Address: Rua da Igreja 4635-449 Tabuado (Marco de Canaveses)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Mosteiro de Santa Maria de Vila Boa do Bispo

Address: Avenida Padre António da Cunha Nachado 4625-642 Vila Boa do Bispo (Marco de Canaveses)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Torre de Novões ou Nevões

Address: Nevões
Telephone: +351 255 522 755

Dates from the twelfth century. A square crenellated tower. Attached on the north side to a building which is probably the oldest part of the complex and to another building on the east side, dating originally from the eighteenth century but only completed very recently.

Matosinhos

Capela da Boa Nova

Address: Leça da Palmeira Matosinhos

Founded back in 1392, the Boa Nova Chapel is dedicated to São Clemente das Penhas (St Clement of Cliffs). It belonged to a small Franciscan monastery that in 1478 opted to move onto the better-sheltered Conceição estate.

Farol da Boa Nova

Address: Leça da Palmeira Matosinhos

Built in 1927, the Boa Nova Lighthouse stands 46 metres high

the French Invasions.

Igreja de Santa Maria de Sobretâmega

Address: Rua da Igreja 4635-367 Sobretâmega (Marco de Canaveses)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Igreja de Santo Isidoro de Canaveses

Address: 4635-328 Santo Isidoro
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Igreja de São Nicolau de Canaveses

Address: Rua de São Nicolau 4630-261 Marco de Canaveses
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Memorial de Alpendorada

Address: Rua do Memorial, 734575-032 Alpendorada e Matos (Marco de Canaveses)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Ponte do Arco

Address: Rua do Arco 4635-165 Folhada (Marco de Canaveses)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Casa-Museu Abel Salazar

Address: Rua Dr. Abel Salazar, 4884465-012 São Mamede de Infesta
Telephone: +351 969 872 425
E-mail: cmuseu@reit.up.pt **Website:** <https://cmas.up.pt/>

Timetable:

Monday-Friday: 9:30am- 1pm / 2:30pm - 6pm;
Saturday: 2:30pm- 5:30pm

Closed: sundays and public holidays;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Accessible route to the entrance: Total; Accessible entrance:

and is thus one of the tallest in Portugal at 57 metres above sea level. It was electrified in 1950 before being linked up to the national grid in 1964. At that point, it also began running the beacons on the sea break and the jetties to the north and south of Leixões and Felgueiras thus becoming the first remote control network ever set up in Portugal.

Close by the Lighthouse, there is the Siza Vieira designed Boa Nova Tea House, the Boa Nova Chapel and a statue by Barata Feyo in honour of poet António Nobre.

Latitude: 41° 12.15' North
Longitude: 08° 42.64' West
Range of light: 52 km

Igreja de São Miguel de Moroça - Matriz de Leça de Palmeira

Address: Av. Fernando Arouso - Leça da Palmeira
4450-001 Matosinhos
Telephone: +351 229 952 434

Timetable:

9h00 / 12h00 - 14h00 / 18h00;

The Leça da Palmeira Matrix Church was built at the very time Portugal was founded. It then became known as the "Church of S. Miguel de Moroça". This old construction is small and hugs the ground. Built in worked stone, both inside and outside, the thick walls and buttresses are very much in line with the architectural traditions of the time. Indeed, the old Church of Cedofeita in Oporto, or any other Romanesque building, shares a very similar design.

Given that there is no other trace of Romanesque building in Leça da Palmeira, despite much searching, the most probable hypothesis is that the original matrix was destroyed with rebuilding of the current construction carried out between 1568 and 1578 on the orders of king Sebastião.

Within, the gold leafed, carved altarpiece in the main chapel is truly exuberant bursting forth with its Salomonic columns and vine leafs and grapes, doves, acanthus leaves and winged heads.

Museu da Memória de Matosinhos

Address: Rua Alfredo Cunha, 58 4450-020 Matosinhos
Telephone: +351 22 939 09 67

E-mail: mumma@cm-matosinhos.pt **Website:** <https://www.cm-matosinhos.pt/servicos-municipais/cultura/equipamentos/museu-da-memoria-de-matosinhos>

Timetable:

from April to September - tuesday - sunday: 10 a.m.-1 p.m. / 3 p.m.-6 p.m.;

from October to March - tuesday - friday: 10 a.m.-1 p.m. / 3 p.m.-6 p.m.; saturday, sunday and public holidays: 3 p.m.-6 p.m.
Closed: Mondays;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; 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: Shop, Toilets; Accessible information: Interactive and audiovisual presentations; Care skills: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability; Support products/services available: Visual

Total; Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Shop;

The House-Museum, which occupies the building where Abel Salazar (1889-1946) spent the last 25 years of his life (1921-1946), has the mission of researching, conserving, interpreting and exposing the legacy of its patron, as well as contributing to the study and dissemination of the life and work of Abel Salazar and provide experiences of education, fruition, reflection and knowledge sharing around him.

The long-term exhibition of this cultural institution presents personal objects, works of art (including drawings, paintings, engravings, sculptures and hammered coppers), scientific works, books and other writings, testimony of his unique life and the various activities and interests of one of the most fascinating figures in the history of the University of Porto.

Forte de Leça da Palmeira

Address: Leça da Palmeira

The Leça da Palmeira Fortress, also known as the Matosinhos Castle or the Fortress of Nossa Senhora das Neves (Our Lady of Purity), was built after Portugal regained independence in 1640. It belonged to a chain of coastal fortresses making up a line of defence that further included the fortresses at São João da Foz and São Francisco de Xavier, better known as Queijo (Cheese) Castle.

This 17th century fortress with its four points and bulwarks was withdrawn from military service in the 19th century. It was then handed over to the Customs (1844) and the Secretary of the Port of Leixões (1899). It currently houses the captaincy of the Port of Leixões.

Mosteiro de Leça do Balio

Address: Rua do Mosteiro 4465-703 Leça do Balio
Telephone: 0351 229 010 153

Timetable:

9.30am/12pm - 2pm/5.30pm Closed: Monday and Thursday (morning). ;

This site's religious origins date back to the 10th century when a mixed convent for both nuns and monks was founded by the Order of St. Benedict and dedicated to Salvador. In the 12th century, the monastery was donated to the Order of the Hospital by queen Teresa simultaneously acquiring hunting rights. These were subsequently confirmed by king Afonso Henriques, the first king of Portugal, and his successors.

Major construction work was carried out in the 14th century by Brother Estevão Vasques Pimentel resulting in the monastery that has survived until today. Its gothic appearance takes on a defensive nature given the battlements and the tall, quadrangular tower representing a good example of artistic transition from Romanesque to Gothic. After this rebuilding, the church was rededicated to Our Lady of Incarnation. In 1372, the church hosted the royal wedding between king Fernando and Leonor Teles.

Inside, the imposing impact of the stone is maintained

impairment, Hearing impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability;

Located in the Palacete Visconde de Trevões, the Museu da Memória de Matosinhos is a space where Matosinhos past and present meet, from the beginning to the present day, with a markedly interactive museographic design, using new technologies.

It is the museum's mission to value the historical and heritage memory of the territory of Matosinhos, crossing it with the individual memories of its inhabitants, aiming at strengthening identity and promoting citizenship.

The entire museological discourse is based on the memories and valences of the building itself and its first owner - Emídio Ló Ferreira, on the memories of the territory of Matosinhos, its places, its people and its main activities. It lives off archeological, artistic and documental materials, but also on multimedia and interactivity, allowing the visitor to freely explore various contents, as well as take a virtual trip through 15 emblematic places in Matosinhos, through special 360° glasses.

In addition to works of art and objects of historical value, the museum pays special attention to people, revealing the testimonies of Matosinhos citizens from various areas of society. On the 2nd floor, the visitor has the possibility to record his own testimony on video to integrate the Museum of Memory of Matosinhos.

It has a room for temporary exhibitions. The temporary exhibition "Matosinhos. Place and Memory", centered on photographic memories and on the dialogue between the past/present duality of some notes of the urban and industrial landscape of Matosinhos and Leça da Palmeira, in the last 25 years, through the lens of Italian photographer Gabriele Basilico and designer Nuno Leal.

The operation of this museum space is ideally designed as a work in progress, a continuous cycle, subject to permanent updating, putting into practice a vocation of openness to community participation.

Santuário do Senhor do Bom Jesus de Matosinhos
Address: Avenida D. Afonso Henriques 4450-001 Matosinhos

The Sanctuary of Senhor Bom Jesus or the Senhor de (Lord of) Matosinhos is both the city's most outstanding monument and its parish church. The church houses the statue of Bom Jesus transferred here in the 16th century from the now disappeared Monastery of Bouças, itself the former name given to the council of Matosinhos. It was found near the beach at a place known as the Padrão do Bom Jesus (the Bom Jesus Marker Stone) and has been worshipped for many a century. Such devotion is particularly on display during the festivities held in May/June. These are among the most important in the north of Portugal.

throughout the three naves containing a wonderful heritage of medieval tombs. Of the contents, highlights include the graves unmarked apart from the coats of arms of the Almeida and Vasconcelos families in the main chapel, the recumbent tomb of Brother João Coelho, grand-master of the Order of the Hospital, carried out by Diogo Pires o Moço (the young), who also completed the Baptismal Font located in the lateral apse and the unmarked grave of founder Brother Estevão Vasques (1336). The latter features an unusual depiction of the Annunciation where the Boy Jesus "flies" from the Eternal Father to the embrace of Mary.

Outside, a Cross dated back to 1513 is also well worth a look over.

Museu da Quinta de Santiago

Address: Rua de Vila Franca, 134 4450-802 Leça da Palmeira

Telephone: +351 22 939 24 10 Fax:

museuqsantiago@cm-matosinhos.pt

Website: <https://www.cm-matosinhos.pt/servicos-municipais/cultura/museu-da-quinta-de-santiago>

Timetable:

from April to September - tuesday - sunday: 10 a.m.-1 p.m. / 3 p.m.-6 p.m.;

from October to March - tuesday - friday: 10 a.m.-1 p.m. / 3 p.m.-6 p.m.; saturday, sunday and public holidays: 3 p.m-6 p.m. Closed: Mondays;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

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

Preserving and disseminating the historical memory of Matosinhos and Leça da Palmeira through art is the central mission of this museum, managed by the municipality and inaugurated on April 2, 1996.

The museum, housed in a historic building - presumably completed in 1896, was built as a residence for the Santiago de Carvalho e Sousa family, with a project by the Italian architect Nicola Bigaglia - and is a privileged witness to the profound urban and social transformations that took place in the city of Matosinhos-Liça in the end of the century. XIX and throughout the century. XX.

It integrates, since 2003, the Portuguese Museums Network, is one of the founding museological spaces of MuMa - Matosinhos Museums Network and member of ICOM since 2007.

Since 2009, Quinta de Santiago has been made up of 3 buildings: The Museum, made up of 2 museum floors, where, in addition to the characteristic atmosphere of the late 19th century interiors. XIX, we can find a patent exhibition; Espaço Irene Vilar, equipped with a multipurpose auditorium and space for educational services; and Casa do Bosque, where the Gigante Waterfall is installed, with about 15m² - a representative reconstruction of Leça from the beginning of the 20th century. XX - built by José

In 1542, construction of the church was begun by the University of Coimbra, the patron of Matosinhos after it was granted its concession by king João III. Its current Baroque design derives from its 1732 reconstruction and a design by architect Nicolau Nasoni.

Inside, there are wonderful examples of gold leafed carving in both the nave and the main chapel where the work has been attributed to Oporto sculptor Luis Pereira da Costa.

Melgaço

Capela de Nossa Senhora da Orada - Melgaço

Address: Rua Senhora da Orada 4960-618 Melgaço

Telephone: +351 251 402 440

E-mail: turismo@cm-melgaco.pt

At the locality of Orada, on the way out of Melgaço towards São Gregório by the old national road, you'll find one of the most devoted temples in the municipality - the Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Orada.

Located in the surroundings of the town, this church has been a major place of devotion since its construction in the 13th century. Its toponym, Orada, means place of prayer and pilgrimage in Portuguese. The contrast between the architectonic richness of the temple and the quietness of the place makes it a mystic and truly charming one.

In spite of being an interesting late Romanesque building, classified as a National Monument, it presents some gothic elements. The most significant and original Romanesque vestiges are found in the main façade, where the main gate is inserted in a rectangular frame topped by a cornice with mutules and escorted by counterforts.

Also notice the north gate, where it stands out the "Tree of Life" drawn up on the tympanum, escorted by a griffon and a Harpy.

After learning all of these details, take advantage of the church's location and enjoy the magnificent views over Melgaço.

Espaço Memória e Fronteira

Address: Rua Loja Nova 4960-558 Melgaço

Telephone: +351 251 418 106

E-mail: memoriaefronteira@cm-melgaco.pt

Timetable:

1 April-30 September: 10am-1pm / 2pm-6pm;

1 October-31 March: 10am-1pm / 2pm-5pm;

Closed: Monday, 1st January, Easter Sunday and Monday, 24 and 25 December.;

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

The Espaço Memória e Fronteira is one of the most interesting museums in Melgaço. Located at the old municipal

Moreira and donated to the Museum.

In the large garden surrounding the Museum, visitors can find sculptural works by Siza Vieira, Rui Anahory and Lagoa Henriques.

Castelo de Melgaço - Núcleo Museológico da Torre de Menagem

Address: Rua do Castelo 4960-537 Melgaço

Telephone: +351 251 410 191

E-mail: nucleomuseologico@cm-melgaco.pt

Timetable:

Summer (1st april - 30 september): 10am-12:30pm / 2:30pm-7pm;

Winter (1st october - 31 march): 10am-12:30pm / 2pm-5pm.

Closed: monday, 1st January, Easter sunday, 24, 25 and 31 December.;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Upon a cliff overlooking the Town, you'll find this ancient fortress, a witness for the first moments of the Portuguese sovereignty. Built by order of King Afonso Henriques during the 12th and 13th centuries, the only vestiges of the ancient castle is a square keep with three floors and tiled roof, and part of the medieval Town's former walls.

Located on an ancient lookout post, it provides magnificent views over the neighboring mountain ranges and the Town's historical centre, with its narrow alleys and stone houses. Walking around the intramural area, you'll feel smaller because of the majestic structure and the views it provides.

Raised to reinforce the authority of the recently created kingdom of Portugal, this castle had an important role in defending the Alto Minho border.

In the middle of the 13th century, after the civil war, the times went calmer, and King Afonso III rebuilt it - the remaining structure that we can see nowadays. However, this gothic reformation maintained the inner yard's Romanesque design, with the keep afar.

It's in that square tower that we can find the Nucleo Museológico Torre de Menagem. There, you'll be able to learn a little more about the architectonic, historic and cultural heritage of Melgaço. Wandering through its three floors, you'll discover the municipality's history, from the prehistoric era to the Contemporary Age.

An excellent place from where to start discovering Melgaço and where to get some information on other monuments to visit,

slaughterhouse, which was restyled and expanded in 2007, this museum approaches the municipality's contemporary history, specially the emigration and the smuggling themes.

Along its rooms, we are taken to the 60s and 70s world of illegal emigration, learning all its moments, from its causes, the preparation of the journey and the journey itself, to the arrival and the life on the refuge country. It's a perfect social portrait of the hundreds of departed sons of these lands, and the effects of this exodus on the municipality.

The smuggling that caused so many of them to live clandestinely is also portrayed. We highlight the documented real testimonies that take us back to the times that people went abroad "at jump". A museum made of real people memories.

Obviously, it also has a cabinet for supporting emigrants and immigrants.

Igreja de Paderne - Melgaço

Address: Convento 4960-224 Paderne

Telephone: +351 251 402 440

E-mail: turismo@cm-melgaco.pt

In Paderne, specifically at the locality of Convento, you can visit the Convento de Paderne, also known as the Igreja do Divino Salvador, which belonged to this ancient convent.

It used to pertain to a feminine Order that, in 1225, was substituted by the Ordem dos Cónegos Regrantes de Santo Agostinho. Moreover, this was the Order who, forty years later, built the Romanesque church. The only remains from this ancient convent are three faces from the cloister that, although in ruins, deserves a visit for its superb architectonic details.

Then visit the inside of the church - passing through the interesting Romanesque portal - and be amazed with the 17th century tiles on one of the walls, the golden carved retablo on the main chapel and the many wooden polychrome figures. From the former church, dated from the 12th century, there's only a frieze fragment and an interesting capital depicting the Harrowing of Hell.

On the outside, take a walk on the wide courtyard immersed in silence.

Igreja Matriz de Castro Laboreiro

Address: Largo do Eirado - Castro Laboreiro 4960-060 Melgaço

Telephone: +351 251 465 014

E-mail: museuclaboreiro@cm-melgaco.pt

Accessibility:
Disabled access;

The Igreja Paroquial de Castro Laboreiro is also known as Igreja de Santa Maria da Visitação.

You'll be able to observe some vestiges from its primitive construction, such as pre-Romanesque and gothic elements, as well as other ones that account for the deep reformations it underwent and for Galician influences.

Stroll around the outside, on the pleasant courtyard, and admire

where to eat or where to stay.

Igreja de Fiães - Melgaço

Address: Convento 4960-150 Fiães (Melgaço)

Telephone: +351 251 402 440

E-mail: turismo@cm-melgaco.pt

From the original convent located in this isolated but splendid setting, there still remains the church, which has a number of interesting architectural features. In the façade, the door with its four archivolt is still the original one, whilst the upper part, rebuilt in the 17th century, displays statues of St. Bernard, the founder of the Cistercian Order, Our Lady of the Assumption and St. Benedict, surmounted by the Order's coat of arms. The tripartite apse has quadrangular chapels, a typical feature of Cistercian architecture. The three-naved interior has no transept and was greatly altered in modern times.

Nothing now remains of the convent buildings that previously spread southwards and where Philippa of Lancaster once stayed when she came from England to marry D. João I.

Igreja Matriz - Melgaço

Address: Rua Direita 4960-542 Melgaço

Telephone: +351 251 402 440

E-mail: turismo@cm-melgaco.pt

The Igreja Matriz (Mother Church), also known as the Igreja de Santa Maria da Porta - named after its proximity to the ancient castle's main door.

Although it was built in 1187, the present structure is the result of sequent reformations. It underwent many changes during the Baroque Age, though two worth admiring Romanesque gateways remained.

Walk through one of those gateways, the one on the main façade, and explore the inside, where it stands out a retablo dated from the end of the 16th century by António Figueiroa, on the left side chapel.

Back to the outside, observe the bell tower and the details surrounding the gateway. Around the church, on the north side, you'll find an interesting relief above a portal which, according to some authors, represents a wolf, while others claim it's a lion. An interesting detail considering the religious nature of the building.

Museu de Cinema de Melgaço Jean Loup Passek

Address: Rua do Carvalho 4960-536 Melgaço

Telephone: +351 251 401 575

E-mail: museudecinema@cm-melgaco.pt

Timetable:

1 April-30 September: 10am-1pm / 2pm-6pm;

1 October-31 March: 10am-1pm / 2pm-5pm;

Closed: Monday, 1st January, Easter Sunday and Monday, 24 and 25 December.;

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

its façade. Near the southern pinnacle, notice the original sun clock of meridional style.

Inside the church, it stands out the baptismal sink Romanesque decoration and the neoclassic main retable.

The movie enthusiasts will find an interesting cinema cult place in Melgaço, the only one of its type in the country. It's the Museu do Cinema Jean Loup Passek, where you'll be able to admire dozens of objects related to the history of cinema.

Located on the historical centre of Melgaço, specifically at the fiscal brigade former building, this venue gathers a large amount of assets donated by Jean-Loup Passek, from whom it was named after. Passek managed the cinema department at the Georges Pompidou Centre in Paris and was the director of the La Rochelle Cinema Festival. Passek's passion towards cinema and Melgaço is what allows us to enjoy this original collection nowadays, which took five years to recollect.

From room to room, you'll be able to admire thousands of posters and photos, machines from the time of silent films, modern equipments and many, many movies. Besides a permanent exhibition area, the space still offers a small auditorium and smaller rooms for temporary exhibitions. Take a closer look the "Before Cinema" exhibition, where you'll be delighted with very rare and original objects, such as magic lanterns, phenakistoscopes or praxinoscopes.

Learn the history of cinema through times and the evolution of the so called "dream machine". Because cinema really makes us dream.

Miranda do Douro

Castelo de Miranda do Douro (vestígios)

Address: Miranda do Douro

A part of the citadel is left standing, together with some sections of wall, interrupted by ruined cubic turrets and the so-called Traitor's gate (Porta da Traição). Yet other gates can be seen in the castle walls: Porta da Senhora do Amparo, Porta Falsa and a smaller wicket gate.

Museu da Terra de Miranda

Address: Praça D. João III, 2 5210-190 Miranda do Douro

Telephone: +351 273 431 164 **Fax:** +351 273 431 164

E-mail: mterramiranda@culturante.gov.pt **Website:** <https://www.museuterrademiranda.gov.pt/>

Timetable:

Tuesday: 2pm - 6pm; Wednesday to Sunday 9am-1pm / 2pm - 6pm Summer;
Closed: Monday, Tuesday morning and 1st January, Easter, 1st May and 25th December.;

The Terra de Miranda Museum was founded in 1982 by Father António Maria Mourinho. The 17th-century building that it is housed in used to be the Domus Municipalis (Town Hall) of Miranda do Douro, and was also used as a prison.

The museum's pieces consist of archaeological collections covering various historical periods, as well as an important ethnographic collection illustrating the region of Trás-os-Montes. Overall, the most significant section is the one dedicated to the Terra de Miranda.

The different arts and crafts of the region are represented in various rooms, through agricultural implements and objects used in the promotion and production of wine.

Concatedral de Miranda do Douro (Antiga Sé)

Address: Largo da Sé 5210-184 Miranda do Douro

Telephone: +351 273 430 025 / 966 184 910

E-mail: turismo@cm-mdouro.pt ;

dsbc.drcn@culturante.pt Website: <http://www.culturante.pt/pt/patrimonio/concatedral-de-miranda-do-douro-antiga-se/>

Timetable:

Tuesday: 2.00 pm.-5.30 pm; Wednesday to Sunday: 9 am-12.30pm./2 pm.-5.30 pm.;

Miranda do Douro Co-cathedral

Where to admire the Baby Jesus of Cartolinha.

Following a political and religious reorganisation by King D. João III that affected the cathedrals of Portalegre and Leiria, construction on the Miranda do Douro Cathedral begun on May 24, 1552; the consecration of the altar dates from 1586. The work implied the destruction of the old Santa Maria Church, a Gothic temple erected during the reign of D. Dinis in the 14th century. Gonçalo Torralva and Miguel de Arruda, with subsequent execution by Francisco Velasquez, completed the construction in the early 17th century, maintaining Episcopal status until 1780, when the diocese was transferred to Bragança (having the designation of Diocese of Bragança and Miranda). This building was thus designated as a Co-cathedral or simply as the Main Church of Miranda do Douro.

The transfer of the headquarters of the diocese may be linked to the history of Miranda do Douro, which, due to the condition of its border, fell twice into the hands of the Spanish during the 18th century. Bragança was less exposed to external threats.

Mannerist in design, this remarkable temple has a harmonic facade, in which a central body is flanked by two powerful

Illustrating the region's weaving traditions is an exhibition of the apparatus used for making wool and linen, together with a large number of linen and woollen pieces and a collection of regional costumes.

towers, with a trio of gothic vaulted naves inside, its ogives webbed with latticed ribbing. The main altarpiece, a set of sculptures dedicated to Saint Mary Major, dates back to the 17th century and is the work of Gregório Fernández, a Galician master who settled in Valladolid and spearheaded a very active workshop during the Mannerist period.

Inside the Cathedral there are other altarpieces that deserve the attention of the visitor, such as those of Saint Benedict, Our Lady of Remedies, the Relics, Saint Amaro or the altarpiece of Our Lady of the Rosary (now the Sacred Heart of Jesus). Visitors can also see the Baroque altarpieces of St. Peter, St. Jerome and Our Lady of Mercy, dated from the 18th century. The Cabido choir's chancel, a work of great refinement and rarity, dates from the 17th century and is Mannerist in style.

The Miranda do Douro Cathedral is also known for housing an icon of popular religiosity - the Baby Jesus of Cartolinha. One can see this small 18th century image in a baroque gilded oratory, where devotees place their offerings.

Santuário de Nossa Senhora do Naso

Address: Naso - Póvoa 5210 - 001 Miranda do Douro

Telephone: +351 273 424 25

Sanctuary of Nossa Senhora do Naso

The sanctuary is known as the "Queen of the Mirandeses".

According to legends concerning the origins of this cult, soldiers of the Reconquest during the period of Asturia-Leon, already worshipped the Virgin Mary in this open field, that lies next to a Roman and medieval road. The church includes valuable paintings. The site includes five chapels and a monumental altar for the celebration of masses.

Festivities include: September 6, 7 and 8, solemn festivals, Low Sunday, General Office on the last Sunday in August, Jubilee on the first Sunday in November, the third Sunday of Lent and on March 25.

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;

Museu Municipal Armindo Teixeira Lopes

Address: Rua João Maria Sarmiento 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

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 Mirandense'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 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.

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.

Santuário de Nossa Senhora do Amparo

Address: Mirandela

Telephone: +351 278 235 73

Carmelite sanctuary built in the seventeenth century.

The pilgrimage is held on the first Sunday in August.

Mogadouro

Castelo de Mogadouro

Address: Castelo de Mogadouro

There still remains the high battlemented keep from the time of D. Dinis and some remains of the main citadel.

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

Torre de Dona Chama

Address: Torre de Dona Chama

Tower of Dona Chama

Fortified settlement of the Iron Age/Roman era. Also known as the pre-Roman fort of São Brás.

Castelo de Penas Roias

Address: Penas Roias

There still exists a tower which once belonged to the old Templar castle. Quadrangular in shape, it still preserves its entrance gate, which begins a few metres from the ground.

Moimenta da Beira

Convento de Nossa Senhora da Purificação

Address: Largo do Terreiro das Freiras / Rua Aquilino Ribeiro 3620-330 Moimenta da Beira

Founded in the mid-16th century, this convent's estate was regularly enriched through the dowries that it received from its novices, originating from the region's noble families and coming here to take up religious orders. In 1706, due to years of abuse and the disorder in which the community then lived, a reform was imposed on the convent by the Bishop of Lamego. In 1812, the convent was closed and its income joined to that of the Mosteiro das Chagas, in Lamego, to where the nuns were also moved. Part of the sumptuous carved and gilded woodwork that once adorned the Mosteiro das Chagas can now be seen at the Lamego Museum.

The church underwent profound changes in the 17th and 18th centuries, resulting in a combination of Mannerist and Baroque features. Outside, attention is drawn to the doorway of the side façade, flanked by two pairs of columns with Ionic capitals and a small terrace supported by seven Tuscan columns, from where the nuns undoubtedly looked out on the world outside.

Inside, the walls are lined with some most impressive 17th-century polychrome azulejos. Equally eye-catching are the elegant triumphal arch and some carved and gilded wooden altarpieces in the baroque rococo style. On the back wall are the wide openings of the upper and lower choirs, closed with an iron grille. The statue standing sideways on the high altar is a representation of St. Bernard.

Still to be found in the chancel is the tombstone of the convent's founder, Dr. Fernão Mergulhão, who obtained the agreement of the Bishop of Lamego and the approval of the Pope to set up a convent here in 1594, endowing it with liturgical vestments and sizeable estates. The jasper tombstone bears his coat of arms and an inscription alluding to the convent's foundation.

Monção

Castelo de Monção

Address: Monção

The Castle was built on the orders of king Dinis in 1306 as part of a plan to reinforce national defences. Monção could hardly be left out given its close proximity to Spain.

It was rebuilt in the 12th century to implement "Vauban" defensive techniques strengthening and providing the walls with a star shape so as to be able to stand up to heavy artillery attack. Reinforcements continued during the 17th century and carried out using stones from the Tower of Lapela.

The bulwarks turned towards the River Minho have strayed far from their original function now serving as excellent viewing points. From the original defensive structure much of the walls has survived and can easily be toured on foot. Also still intact are two of the original four entranceways: the Gate of Rosal and the Gate of Salvaterra, that continues to display Portugal's coat of arms looking out towards the Galician settlement of the same name.

Image: Courtesy of Câmara Municipal de Monção (Town Hall)

Igreja de Longos Vales - Monção

Address: Mosteiro 4950-200 Longos Vales (Monção)

Telephone: 251 652 466

Around 8 kilometres from Monção (on the EN 304), there is the Romanic church of St. John of Longosvales. It belonged to a Monastery of Cónegos Regrantes de Santo Agostinho, built at the end of the 12th century during the reign of the first king of Portugal, Afonso Henriques (1139-85).

The special worth of this church lies in its upper section, considered a defining example of northern artistry as influenced by the Tuy centre of Galicia. Smaller than the body of the church, it reveals the style of construction at a time when buildings were completed in stages. It was the first part to be built so as to enable services to be held, hence, the triumphal arch, with its four circular rings, seems like an entranceway and it could actually be closed. The sculpting of the capitals and friezes is of the highest quality depicting animal-like and mythological figures in acrobatic and contorted positions, representing the Romanic imagination.

The body of the church underwent complete change in the 17th century. With the abolition of religious orders in 1834, it became a parish church. In 1926, the Portuguese state classified its upper section as a National Monument.

Image: Courtesy of Câmara Municipal de Monção (Town Hall)

Igreja Matriz de Monção

Address: Rua de João de Pinho 4950-471 Monção

Igreja da Misericórdia de Monção

Address: Praça Deu-la-Deu 4950-452 Monção

The Brotherhood of Nossa Senhora da Misericórdia (Our Lady of Mercy) was founded in Monção in 1590 although the Church was only built in the 17th century. It represents a transitional period with both Mannerist and Baroque features to this modest building where the granite blends well with the whitewashed walls emphasising its variations. In the middle of the façade, in a niche above the entranceway, there is a statue of Our Lady.

Inside, the plaster and whitewash is overwhelmed by the Baroque finishings to the main altar featuring a fine gold-leaf carved retable and the wooden panelled ceiling painted with scenes from the life of the Virgin. There is also the lateral pulpit and the single tube organ. In the centre of the main chapel's triumphal arch, there are the arms of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia.

Annexed onto the right-hand side of the church, the Mannerist style House of Consistório was where the cardinal's assembly would meet.

Igreja de Santo António dos Capuchos - Monção

Address: 4950-418 Monção

The Convent of Capuchos (Capuchins) was founded in the 16th century although the church is believed to be a 17th century construction. It follows the pattern of Franciscan convent buildings in and around Monção, featuring a longitudinal layout with a single nave preceded by a narthex with a broken arch and upper choral chambers.

The interior features Baroque, rococo and neo-classical influences. In one of the lateral walls, there is an unusual early 20th century chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes that recreates the cave scenario where the apparition took place.

From the main chapel, there is access to the sacristy and some interesting 12th century pieces such as Tenebrist paintings and an impressive chest of drawers with iron fittings.

Torre de Lapela

Address: Lugar da Rua - Monção

On the left bank of the river Rio Minho, around 5 kilometres from Monção, there is the imposing Tower of Lapela. King Afonso Henriques, the first king of Portugal ordered Senhor do Couto e Abreu, Lourenço de Abreu to build the castle in 1130. Two centuries on, the keep was built during the reign of Fernando (1367-83). His coat of arms remains above the main entranceway.

On the orders of king João V, part of this defensive structure was completely demolished in 1706 so that the stones could be used

Telephone: +351 251 652 259

This gothic church was built in 1308 and is one of the finest examples to be found in the north of Portugal where the Romanic style lasted until late on. In architectural terms, this is a low building with a single nave covered in wood. The windows are narrow and serve only for illumination with rudimentary, simple decoration, for example, the capitals, the friezes and the gargoyles outside.

In 1521, Vasco Marinho, a favourite of pope Leon X and king Manuel I, established the Chapel of São Sebastião where he was buried. It is located on the side of the Evangelho, and, due to its Manueline characteristics, has been classified as a Property of National Interest by the Portuguese authorities. These feature the entrance archway and the panelled vaults. The statue, with its carved figure, has a Latin inscription and is set off by a depiction of Our Lady of Boa Nova.

Inside, on the side of the Epistle, there is also the funereal chapel of Deuladeu Martins, a historic Monção character, built on the command of a descendent in 1679.

In the 17th century, the Baroque altars and the tiling in the main chapel were added.

Image: Courtesy of Câmara Municipal de Monção (Town Hall)

to strengthen the castle of Monção. What remains is the keep that can still be seen today.

Image: Courtesy of Câmara Municipal de Monção (Town Hall)

Mondim de Basto

Santuário da Senhora da Graça

Address: Monte Farinha a mais de 900 metros de altitude

Telephone: +351 255 382 36

Sanctuary of Senhora da Graça

One of the first Carmelite sanctuaries in Trás-os-Montes, rebuilt in 1755. The building includes a bell tower and three chapels.

The architectural design is dominated by granite constructions. A valuable collection of statues and paintings are contained within the interior.

The local area, Terras de Basto, includes 4 municipalities with a wealth of common history, traditions and geography.

A pilgrimage is held on the first Sunday in September.

Montalegre

Castelo de Montalegre

Address: Montalegre

The castle stands on a colossal rock. It has been fertile in archaeological finds showing the military importance that this castle has had over the centuries. The various inhabitants of the former Lusitania (Romans, Suevi, Visigoths) all found this to be an excellent location for keeping a watch over the surrounding countryside.

Mosteiro de Santa Maria das Júnias

Address: 5470-370 Pitões das Júnias - Montalegre

This is the most isolated of all the Cistercian churches in

Igreja de São Vicente da Chã

Address: Chã

Church from the 10th / 11th c. in romanesque style.

Portugal, set in a valley surrounded by mountain peaks, close to the border with Galicia. To reach the church, visitors must walk 200 metres down into the valley, but the site's uniquely magical atmosphere is a fine reward for all the effort.

The monastic life was carried on here from the 9th century onwards, and the monastery was incorporated into the Cistercian Order in the 13th century, although it is not known for certain whether the mother-house was at Santa Maria do Bouro or at the Monastery of Santa Maria de Oseira, in Galicia, the coat of arms of which can be seen on the doorway leading to the monastic buildings. All that remains of the monastery itself is a few buildings close to the river.

The church has a Romanesque structure, although the apse has narrow Gothic windows. The Maltese cross has been cut out of the stone on the main façade. Remaining from the original cloister are a segment of an arcade and the wing backing onto the apse of the church, running parallel to the river bank, where the monks used to sleep. In the other wing, one can see the kitchen space and its beautiful chimney. A small river flows gently by the side of the monastery, adding to the unique charm of this particular spot.

The last Cistercian monk to live here became the parish priest in the village of Pitões das Júnias, in 1834, the year when the Religious Orders were suppressed in Portugal.

By way of historical curiosity, it is interesting to note that D. Pedro de Pitões, one of the main driving forces behind the conquest of Lisbon from the Moors in 1147, was ordained Bishop of Porto at this monastery.

Paços de Ferreira

Mosteiro de São Pedro de Ferreira

Address: Av. Mosteiro de Ferreira 4590-600 Ferreira (Paços de Ferreira)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**

<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Church from the 11th / 12th c. in romanescque style.

Paredes

Capela da Senhora da Piedade da Quintã

Address: Rua da Nossa Senhora da Piedade 4585-047 Baltar (Paredes)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**
<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Mosteiro de São Pedro de Cête

Address: Largo do Mosteiro - Cête 4580-001 Paredes
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**
<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Church from the 11th c. in romanesque style, modified in the 16th c. in manueline style.

Torre dos Alcoforados

Address: Rua da Torre Alta 4580-867 Lordelo (Paredes)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**
<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Paredes de Coura

Antela da Cruz Vermelha

Address: Área Protegida de Corno de Bico 4940 Paredes de Coura

Located in the Corno Bico Protected Area, the Antela da Cruz Vermelha (Red Cross Dolmen) has been dated to around 2,500 BC. Circular in form, the Dolmen is made up of a large boulder with a headstone with an engraved cross, painted in red. Part of a group of five dolmens, the Antela da Cruz Vermelha is the only one preserved in the area.

Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Purificação

Address: Paredes de Coura 4940 Paredes de Coura

Simple and with but a single nave, the church of Nossa Senhora da Purificação in Paredes de Coura is a good example of rural Baroque architecture.

Museu Regional de Paredes de Coura

Address: Rua Aquilino Ribeiro 4940-533 Paredes de Coura
Telephone: +351 251 780 122 **Fax:** +351 257 780 120
E-mail: museu@cm-paredes-coura.pt

Timetable:

Winter (16th September to 14th June) Monday to Sunday: 10.00 - 12.00 / 14.00 - 18.00; Summer (15th June to 15th September) Monday to Sunday: 10pm - 12am / 2pm / 7pm; Closed: 25th December;

The Regional Museum of Paredes de Coura has as its aim to

Ermida de Nossa Senhora do Vale

Address: Largo Vitorino Leão Ramos 4580-311 Cête (Paredes)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**
<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Torre do Castelo de Aguiar de Sousa

Address: Lugar da Vila 4585-005 Aguiar de Sousa (Paredes)
Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709
E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:**
<http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Igreja de Ecce Homo

Address: Tojais - Padornelo 4940-412 Paredes de Coura

Located in Tojais, the Church or Chapel of Ecce-Homo deserves an extended tour. Built in the 18th century, the church gained its bell tower in the 19th century.

Longitudinal in layout, the church of Ecce-Homo has a single nave in which there are retables and the carved, polychrome upper-chorus, representing the transition from Baroque to Neo-classical periods. The exuberance of its style is an example of the Rococo with its density and richness showing local influences. The carved, granite front features, near the top, the stone coats of arms of Gaspar of Bragança (son of king João V) beneath the royal crown.

Igreja de São Pedro de Rubiães

Address: Costa 4940-686 Rubiães
Telephone: +351 251 783 592

To be found in Costa (close to Paredes de Coura) and surrounded by trees, the Church of São Pedro stands next to a thoroughfare but enclosed by a paved graveyard and walls in front of which stands a mile marker from the old Roman road.

The 18th century granite construction is Romanesque in style and features a longitudinal layout and a single nave. Throughout 16th century building work, the interior was altered with the nave expanded with the mural paintings and bell tower added in the 17th century.

promote the study, conservation and dissemination of the municipality's cultural heritage, in particular its artistic, archaeological and ethnographic heritage.

The museum has been housed in the Casa da Veiga, whose origins would seem to date back to the 18th century. It originally consisted of two buildings, a threshing floor and a granary. Displayed at the museum are textiles, costumes, furniture, agricultural implements and decorative objects from the region.

Penafiel

Igreja de São Gens de Boelhe

Address: Largo da Igreja 4575-109 Boelhe (Penafiel)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Church from the 12th / 13th c. in romanesque style.

Igreja de São Miguel de Entre-os-Rios

Address: Largo de São Miguel, Entre-os-Rios 4575-217 Eja (Penafiel)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Church from the 13th c. in romanesque style.

Igreja de São Pedro de Abragão

Address: Largo Dr. Armando Melo 4560-015 Abragão (Penafiel)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Church from the 12th / 13th c. in romanesque style.

Memorial da Ermida

Address: Lugar da Ermida 4560-173 Irivo (Penafiel)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Museu Municipal de Penafiel

Address: Rua do Paço 4560-485 Penafiel

Telephone: +351 255 712 760 **Fax:** +351 255 711 066

E-mail: museu.penafiel@cm-penafiel.pt **Website:** <http://www.cm-penafiel.pt/VSD/Penafiel/vPT/Publica/AccaoMunicipal/MuseuMunicipal/>; <http://www.cm-penafiel.pt>

Timetable:

From Tuesday to Sunday - 10am / 6pm Closed: Mondays;

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Igreja de São Martinho, Paroquial de Penafiel

Address: Rua Direita

Church from the 16th c. in renaissance style.

Igreja de São Miguel de Gândara, Paroquial de Cabeça Santa

Address: Cabeça Santa

Church from the 12th / 13th c. in romanesque style.

Igreja do Salvador de Cabeça Santa

Address: Largo Padre Carlos Pereira Soares 4575-139 Cabeça Santa (Penafiel)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Mosteiro do Salvador de Paço de Sousa

Address: Largo do Mosteiro 4560-373 Paço de Sousa (Penafiel)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Church from the 12th / 13th c. in romanesque style.

Penedono

Castelo de Penedono

Address: Praça 25 de Abril - Penedono

Whichever way the visitor approaches the town of Penedono, be it from the north or the south, they are certain to see the approximately hexagon, gracious and solitary profile of the castle perched on an outcrop, dominating its surrounding region.

Small in size but extremely gracious, set off by elegant towers topped off with battlements, the Penedono castle does not seem like any mere, basic defensive structure. It rather takes on the air of a country house castle and does indeed represent an aesthetically more interesting type of construction among those to be found in Portugal.

Its documented history stretches back to a last will and testament made in the tenth century. It is also known that the entire region was again conquered by the Moors before Fernando Magno de Castela definitively re-established Christian rule in the second half of the eleventh century.

The castle was home to the noble Coutinho family. During the Portuguese dynastic struggles of 1383-85, they backed the party of D. João, Master of Avis, king of Portugal in 1385, after the defeat of Castile at Aljubarrota. Gonçalo Vasques Coutinho was later lord of the castle and his children were born here, including the renowned Magriço, Álvaro Gonçalves Coutinho, who carried out romantic feats much to the liking of the tastes of the decadent knights of the Middle Ages.

In spite of its thousand year long year, the current castle structure dates back to a fifteenth century reconstruction coinciding to the royal charter granted to the town of Penedono by King Manuel I in 1515.

Try and ensure your visit lasts includes a sunny late afternoon. The sunset to the east sets off the granite walls to a beautiful effect.

Peso da Régua

Museu do Douro

Address: Rua Marquês do Pombal 5050-286 Peso da Régua

Telephone: +351 254 310 190 Fax: +351 254 310 199

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

Timetable:

1st October-17 May: Tuesday-sunday - 10 a.m.-6 p.m. (last entry: 5h45 p.m.); 18 May-30 September: Tuesday-sunday - 10 a.m.-8 p.m. (last entry: 7h45 p.m.); Closed on Mondays;

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Cafeteria; Restaurant;

Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

The Douro Museum in Peso da Régua is a regional museum and the ideal place for welcoming visitors and showing them a representation of the memory, culture and identity of the Douro wine region, classified as World Heritage.

The museum is housed in the fully restored and adapted Casa da Companhia Velha, a building that is emblematic of the history of the world's oldest demarcated and regulated wine region. Combining tradition and modernity, it is a dynamic centre for cultural activities, where visitors can find an exhibition area – the nerve centre of the building – the “A Companhia” restaurant, the library, reading room and a wine bar overlooking the River Douro.

A few metres away is another place forming part of the “Memory of the Wine Region”, the name that has been given to the permanent exhibition housed in the former Armazém 43. This exhibition presents a description and history of the growing of vines and the production of wine in the region, considered an essential feature of its identity, and shows the main conditions that have helped to define it: the activity of winemaking, the construction of the landscape, the process involved in the production of wines of the highest quality, the relief of the surrounding area, the local fauna and flora, the rabelos (the boats used for the transport of Port wine), the Port wine estates with their many centuries of history, the historical heritage, the tradition of the grape harvest, the utensils used in wine production, as well as pictures of some of the great makes of Port wine.

Ponte da Barca

Castelo do Lindoso

Address: Lugar do Castelo - Lindoso

King D. Dinis, on his first journey to the territory of Lindoso, is said to have found it "so bright and exquisite that he called it Lindoso (Beautiful)". In fact, the name seems to be derived from the Latin Limitosum, which in Portuguese means Boundary.

The village is situated on a slope overlooking a narrow gorge in the River Lima valley. At the top there is a castle that is mentioned in thirteenth-century documents.

Due to its geographical location near the frontier, the place has always had great military importance for Portugal, particularly during the War of Restoration between Portugal and Castile in 1640.

Alternately in Spanish and Portuguese hands, it was only in 1663 that the fortress finally became the property of Portugal, and in this final phase of the war it was turned into a small fort, whose walls and watchtowers are still intact.

Igreja de São Martinho de Crasto - Ponte da Barca

Address: E. N. nº 101, ao km 30 - São Martinho de Crasto

Church from the 12th c. in romanesque style.

Igreja de São João Baptista Matriz de Ponte da Barca

Address: Ponte da Barca

Church from the 16th c. with mannerist structure and baroque decoration.

Igreja de São Salvador de Bravães

Address: Lugar do Mosteiro 4980 Bravães

Due to its sculptured design, the church is considered to be one of the finest examples of Romanesque monuments.

This Romanesque church features an ogival entranceway, with five worked archivolts, with the capitals, shafts and spandrels all similarly adorned with a great variety of highly symbolic motifs.

It was built on the wishes of Vasco Nunes, a rich Oporto man during the reign of Afonso VI of Leon and Castile, who in the late 11th century founded a Benedictine monastery on this site. In the 15th century, the monastery closed and was reduced to parish church status.

The current building, despite subsequent modifications, has held onto its original 12th century characteristics with the decorative adornment of the 15th and 16th centuries having also kept to the original balanced and harmonious proportions.

Recognised as a masterpiece of Portuguese Romanesque art and classified as a National Monument, the church of São Salvador de Bravães is a monument of unquestionable regional historical

importance and of exceptional archaeological and heritage value.

Ponte de Lima

Capela do Anjo da Guarda - Ponte de Lima

Address: Junto à Ponte Velha - Além da Ponte

Chapel from the 13th c. in romanesque style.

Torres de São Paulo e da Cadeia

Address: Passeio 25 de Abril

Torre de São Paulo and Torre da Cadeia
Part of the medieval city walls, today the seminary bell tower.

Porto

Casa do Infante

Address: Rua da Alfândega, 10 4050-029 Porto

Telephone: +351 222 060 400 **Fax:** +351 222 060 041

E-mail: casadoinfante-serveducativo@cm-porto.pt

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

Timetable:

10am - 12.30pm / 2pm - 5.30pm (Tuesday to Saturday); 2pm - 5.30 (Sunday); Closed: Monday and Holidays;

It was in this house belonging to the Portuguese crown since the 14th century that Prince Henry the Navigator was born.

The building originates from the 14th century when the king Dom Afonso IV decided to erect the Customs House in Porto's riverside area, in order to supervise the trade that was being brought to the city along the River Douro, together with a Mint. The building continued to serve as a customs house until the 19th century, although the house has since undergone a variety of restoration and improvement work.

According to some historians, it was in this house that Prince Henry the Navigator was born, which explains how it came to be given this particular name. It was declared a national monument in 1924. In the 20th century, during the course of restoration and conservation work, some remains were discovered of a Roman palace.

It now houses a museum, where you can find out more about the history of the Casa do Infante, and a Historical Archive.

Casa-Museu Guerra Junqueiro

Address: Rua D. Hugo, 32 4050-305 Porto

Telephone: +351 22 200 36 89 **Fax:** +351 22 208 60 29

E-mail: dmpe@cm-porto.pt **Website:**

<http://www.portoturismo.pt/index.php?m=3>

Timetable:

Santuário do Senhor do Socorro

Address: Labruja

Telephone: 258941053

Sanctuary of the Senhor do Socorro

The patron of the building of the Sanctuary was a Brazilian, probably in order to fulfil a promise.

The church was built in 1773 and has a single nave, a main chapel and a rococo façade with two towers. The site includes various religious statues, includes angels playing trumpets on the main steps.

The interior of the church includes rococo carved forms and paintings of ex-votos.

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

10.00am - 12am / 2pm-5pm; (From Tuesday to Saturday)
Sundays: 2pm-5pm; Closed: Mondays, Holidays;

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

This museum is housed in a beautiful 18th century building, next to Porto cathedral, and displays the private collection of the Portuguese writer Guerra Junqueiro (1850-1923).

It contains largely Portuguese furniture, the highlight of which is a 14th - 15th century piece, two remarkable collections of brass and silverware, as well as ceramics and religious sculpture.

Castelo do Queijo

Address: Praça Gonçalves Zarco (entre a Foz do Douro e Matozinhos)

This 17C triangular fort is truncated at the end facing the sea. It is surrounded by a moat and has watchtowers in the corners.

Inside are the chapel and the governor's residence.

Forte São João Baptista

Address: Esplanada do Castelo - Foz do Douro

The fort's two levels of ramparts and its consequent great defensive capacity were designed to protect the harbour entrance.

The chapel is covered by a hexagonal tile-covered cupola, which also has overhanging eaves supported by brackets.

Igreja da Trindade - Porto

Address: Praça da Trindade

Telephone: +351 22 200 60 32

The Igreja da Trindade was built in the 19th century and is one of the most imposing churches in the city of Porto. It forms part of the complex of buildings that make up the hospital of the Third Order of the Holy Trinity, created in 1755 after the suppression of the Order of St. Dominic.

The church completely occupies a whole block and the group of buildings was designed by the architect and military engineer Carlos Amarante in the first years of the 19th century, even though it may have been altered in 1818 by José Francisco. In stylistic terms, it is a neoclassical building with some features from the baroque tradition. Its building work was only completed at the beginning of the 20th century.

Inside the church, one should notice the technical quality of its decoration, particularly the marble work and the carved and gilded woodwork of the altarpieces, particularly that of the high altar produced by the architect José Marques da Silva.

Igreja de São Bento da Vitória - Porto

Address: Rua de S. Bento da Vitória

Telephone: +351 22 200 72 83

In 1596, a Benedictine monastery was founded in Porto, of which

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/>

Casa-Museu Marta Ortigão Sampaio

Address: Rua Nossa Senhora de Fátima, 291 4050-428 Porto

Telephone: +351 22 606 65 68 Fax: +351 22 605 70 01

E-mail: dmpc@cm-porto.pt **Website:**

<http://www.portoturismo.pt/index.php?m=3>

Timetable:

10am - 12pm / 2pm - 5pm (from Tuesday to Saturday); 2am - 5pm (Sunday) Closed: Mondays, Holidays;

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

Housed in a building designed by the architect José Carlos Loureiro, this museum has a collection of naturalist paintings from the late 19th/early 20th century, by artists such as Aurélia de Sousa, Sofia de Sousa, Marques de Oliveira, Silva Porto, Carlos Reis, Veloso Salgado, Sousa Pinto and Artur Loureiro, amongst others.

It also has a collection of jewellery, with more than 300 pieces from the 17th to the 20th century.

Câmara Municipal do Porto

Address: Avenida dos Aliados Porto

Porto City Council

This striking building, harking back to the architecture of the great communal palaces of the north of Europe, is set at the top of the Avenida dos Aliados (Avenue of the Allies).

Construction began on this robust, imposing building in 1920, according to the design of architect António Correia da Silva, it was only fully completed in 1955.

At the centre, there is a 70m clock tower whose bells ring out as a symbol of the importance given by city citizens to civic life.

The statue in front, by sculptor Barata Feio, is a 1954 study of poet Almeida Garrett (1799-1854).

Igreja da Lapa - Porto

Address: Largo da Lapa, nº 14050-069 Porto

Telephone: +351 22 550 28 28 / 22 200 13 69

E-mail: museulapa@irmandadedalapa.pt

Other informations:

Free scheduled guided tours: Reservations are needed

Bus: Lines STCP 304 (Trindade – Santa Luzia), 600 (Aliados – Maia [Barca]), 4M (Avenida dos Aliados – Maia [Câmara]) > Bus Stop Lapa.

the Igreja de São Bento da Vitória formed part, although the church was rebuilt at the end of the 17th century and only solemnly inaugurated in 1707.

It is a large and imposing building with a single nave and a cross-shaped floor plan, displaying a harmonious decoration.

Inside the church, attention is drawn to the group of organs, one of which is silent and was only built in order to maintain the sense of balance, while another is considered to be one of the finest examples of organ making in Portugal. It was designed by the Benedictine monk Frei Manuel de São Bento between 1719 and 1722.

Equally impressive is the carved and gilded woodwork, particularly that of the high altarpiece carved in the Portuguese baroque style, which has been attributed to the master woodcarver Gabriel Rodrigues and was made between 1716 and 1719, while the altarpieces at the top ends of the transept are rococo in design, being from the Oporto school and dedicated to the Holy Sacrament and Our Lady of Exile. They were made in 1755 by the woodcarvers José da Fonseca Lima and José Martins Tinoco.

Mention should also be made of the pulpits with 17th-century rosewood railings and the 18th-century stalls of the upper choir, designed by Marceliano de Araújo from Braga, one of the most representative artists in the country. The backs of the stalls are decorated with narrative panels relating the life of St. Benedict.

Igreja de São Martinho de Cedofeita - Porto

Address: Largo do Priorado

This church belonged to the Collegiate Church of São Martinho de Cedofeita, which is known to have existed at least since the first quarter of the 13th century.

Romanesque in style, it was built on the site of another church, founded in the 6th century and linked to the miracle of St. Martin of Tours that led to the conversion of the Suevi. This fact is proved by the inscription on the tympanum of the western doorway and by the two limestone capitals of the chancel arch, which are considered to have been reused from a pre-Romanesque building.

This is a unique monument in Portuguese architecture because it is the only single-nave church with a stone vault still in existence, which explains the sturdy looking buttresses on the church's exterior.

Attention is drawn to the three doorways, in particular the one on the main façade, with its animal-based decoration and showing stylistic influences from the Coimbra School, and the north door, whose capitals have been built without impost, similar to the ones that can be found at Porto Cathedral.

Kadoorie - Mekor Haim Synagogue

Address: Rua de Guerra Junqueiro, 340 4150-386 Porto

Metro: Line D (Santo Ovídio - Hospital de São João) > Faria Guimarães.;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

The Church of Our Lady of Lapa

During the year 1754, the Brazilian priest Ângelo Sequeira preached in Oporto and begged with the aim of raising funds to build a chapel in honor of Our Lady of Lapa. In 1755, his dream came true and the Chapel of Our Lady of Lapa began to be built.

Two years later the board in charge decided to build a bigger church and a new church came to life under the supervision of architect José Figueiredo Seixas. It took more than one hundred years to complete the building of the church mainly because of the French Invasions of Portugal.

Since 1835, the church of Our Lady of Lapa shelters the heart of King Pedro IV, given to the City of Oporto by the king himself in order to thank all its citizens all the sacrifices and extreme courage they showed when they supported him during the civil war against his brother D. Miguel. The King's heart rests near the main altar next the Gospel in a small shrine designed by Costa Lima. In 1995 the monumental organ has become one of the church's greatest assets delighting everybody that attends the concerts that take place in the church.

The Graveyard of Our Lady of Lapa

The Graveyard of Our Lady of Lapa is the oldest romantic Portuguese graveyard in the country. It was built to meet the increasing demands that emerged during the cholera epidemics that killed a great amount of Oporto citizens.

In 1833 the Board decided to use the place for members only and soon the Oporto bourgeoisie began building his family sepultures there, making it a display of true art.

Famous writers such as Arnaldo Gama, Camilo Castelo Branco, Soares de Passos; famous architects and artists such as Marques da Silva, Marques de Oliveira; D. Manuel de Santa Inês and the businessman José Ferreira Borges are buried there.

Igreja de Santa Clara - Porto

Address: Largo do 1º de Dezembro

Telephone: +351 22 314 837

The Igreja de Santa Clara in Porto dates from the 18th century and is a fine example of the typical baroque style of northern Portugal, being particularly notable for the carved and gilded woodwork of Miguel Francisco da Silva.

It belonged to the convent founded in 1416 by the king Dom João I, of which little now remains.

Also worthy of note is the Mannerist cloister, built at a later date, and other works that mark the transition to the 18th century, such as the dormitories, the main entrance and the two choirs. In 1729, work began on the transformation of the church that would result in the present-day building.

Igreja de São Francisco - Porto

Address: Rua do Infante D. Henrique 4000 Porto

Telephone: +351 911 768 589 / +351 911 768 596

E-mail: tourism@comunidade-israelita-porto.org;

info@comunidade-israelita-porto.org Website:

<http://comunidade-israelita-porto.org>

The Kadoorie - Mekor Haim (Source of Life) Synagogue is the largest synagogue on the Iberian Peninsula and one of the largest in Europe. Built with donations from Jews from all over the world, it was significantly inaugurated in 1938, a time when in Nazi Germany synagogues were being burned down and the Estado Novo was being implemented in Portugal. This architectural monument is one of the most extraordinary houses of Jewish worship in the world and is also the headquarters and "beating heart" of the Comunidade Israelita do Porto (Israeli Community of Porto). The community was founded in 1923 by Captain Artur Barros Basto (1887-1961), known for trying to rescue the descendants of Jews forced to convert to Christianity in the 15th century, who kept in secret the practice of precepts of the Jewish religion. The land was acquired in 1929 and construction began that very year, but work proceeded slowly due to lack of funds. In 1933, the construction work received a major boost following the death of Laura Kadoorie, the wife of the Iraqi-born Jewish philanthropist Sir Elly Kadoorie. Her sons decided to pay tribute to their mother, a descendant of Portuguese Jews fleeing the Inquisition, by donating the means for the construction of a large part of the synagogue, and it was named in her honour with her surname.

Telephone: +351 222 006 493

The Church of São Francisco was built in the 14th century, during the reign of King D. Fernando, on the site of a modest church pertaining to the order of Franciscan Friars who had established a presence in the city of Oporto in 1223.

The layout of the Church follows the rules of the mendicant Gothic style - with three naves, a prominent transept and a tripartite top section, with a main chapel inside. Several innovative elements were introduced, such as the decoration of balls in the window slits of the main chapel.

In the 16th century, João de Castilho designed the chapel of São João Baptista, but it was only in the 18th-century that the main works were carried out, resulting in this magnificent Baroque church that has been preserved to the present day, and which appears to be covered in gold, due to the abundance of gilt-edged woodcarvings.

The woodcarvings inside the church include the notable altarpiece of the main chapel, dedicated to the Tree of Jessé, reformulated between 1718 and 1721 by Filipe da Silva and António Gomes.

Igreja dos Grilos - Porto

Address: Largo do Colégio

Telephone: +351 22 200 80 56

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

Museu da Fundação Maria Isabel Guerra Junqueiro e Luís Pinto de Mesquita Carvalho

Address: Rua D. Hugo, 15 4050-305 Porto

Telephone: +351 22 200 11 55

E-mail: fundguerrajunqueiro@sapo.pt

Timetable:

2.30 pm – 5.30pm (Tuesday to Saturday) Closed: Sunday, Monday and Holidays ;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Museu do Carro Eléctrico do Porto

Address: Alameda Basílio Teles, 51 4150-127 Porto

Telephone: +351 22 615 81 85 Fax: +351 22 507 11 50

E-mail: cpimentel@stcp.pt Website: <http://museu-carro-electrico.stcp.pt>

Timetable:

Tuesday to Friday: 9.30am-12.30pm / 2.30pm-6 pm; Sat. Sund. and Holidays: 3pm-7pm; Closed: Monday and 25th December.; Take this collection, unique to Portugal, and imagine exhibits featuring the means of transport belonging to parents and grandparents and only then throw in over 100 years of Porto history.

That is the experience on offer at the Tram Museum located in the former Massarelos electricity power station, in Porto. There is a total of 16 trams, 5 trolley cars, 2 tram support buses in

The Porto Synagogue is only open for religious ceremonies and community activities of its members. Jewish tourists that want to participate in the ceremonies must send an e-mail to tourism@comunidade-israelita-porto.org, with their identification.

Museu de Arte Contemporânea de Serralves

Address: Rua D. João de Castro, 2104150-417 Porto
Telephone: +351 22 615 65 00 Fax: +351 22 615 65 33
E-mail: serralves@serralves.pt **Website:** <http://www.serralves.pt>

Timetable:

Winter (October / March): 10am - 5pm; Saturday, Sunday and Holidays: 10am - 7pm;
 Summer (April / September): 10am - 7pm; Saturday, Sunday and Holidays: 10am - 8pm;
 Closed on Tuesdays.;

The multidisciplinary perspective of the architectural design was the work of architect Álvaro Siza Vieira. Hence, in addition to the 4,500m² of exhibition area with its emphasis on scale, proportion and light, the remaining 8,200m² feature an auditorium, a library, a documentation centre, store, bookshop and relaxation areas including a restaurant with a terrace overlooking the Park. The entire space was designed to invite reflection and the feeling of being integrated into the nature that is forever looking in from the other side of the window.

The Museum contains a valuable collection of contemporary art featuring both national and non-national artists from the 60s onwards.

The Museum's mission further involves putting on both temporary exhibitions and educational programmes that seek to develop interest and deepen understanding of contemporary art and encourage dialogue between artists and their audiences.

Museu do Papel Moeda da Fundação Dr. António Cupertino de Miranda

Address: Avenida da Boavista, 4245 4100-140 Porto
Telephone: +351 226 101 189 Fax: +351 226 103 412
E-mail: sefacm@mail.telepac.pt **Website:** <http://www.facm.pt>

Timetable:

10am - 12.30pm / 3pm - 6pm (Monday to Friday) Closed: Saturday, Sunday and holidays ;

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours; Cafeteria; Restaurant;

Museu dos Transportes e Comunicações

Address: Rua Nova da Alfândega Edifício da Alfândega 4050-430 Porto

addition to a photographic collection and exhibits including fare tables and designs.

Here, you can find rare examples of the horse-drawn "American tram", the first mass form of transport in Porto. It was cars such as the no. 8 that, in 1872, began providing public transport in Porto. In 1895, the city was the first to provide an electric tram service. Trams such as the no. 22 were the first to smooth the course of life in this northern Portuguese city. Henceforth, the tram would form part of the city's landscape.

You can imagine the surprise of Porto residents on seeing tram no. 373 trundling down their streets. Come and find out just why! Prior to completing your visit be sure to take in the famous "500". A veritable box of surprises!

Museu do Vinho do Porto

Address: Rua de Monchique, 45-52 4050-394 Porto
Telephone: +351 22 207 63 00 Fax: +351 22 207 63 09
E-mail: museuvinhoporto@cm-porto.pt **Website:** <http://www.cm-porto.pt>

Timetable:

10am - 12pm / 2pm - 5pm (From Tuesday to Saturday) Sunday: 2pm - 5pm Closed: Mondays, Holidays;

Museu Nacional da Imprensa

Address: Estrada Nacional 108, nº 206 4300-316 Porto
Telephone: +351 22 530 49 66 Fax: +351 22 530 10 71
E-mail: museuimprensa@mail.telepac.pt **Website:** <http://www.imultimedia.pt/museuvirtpress>; <http://www.cartoonvirtualmuseum.org>

Timetable:

Monday to Sunday: 3pm - 8pm;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Cafeteria;

The Portuguese Press Printing Museum is the unique live museum of this sector in Iberian Peninsula. On the Sala Rodrigo Álvares - the gallery for the permanent exhibition - you can find one of the biggest printing press assets in the world. The visitors can work with the dozens of working printing press machines exercising the ancient arts of set up and printing.

In its Temporary Exhibition Gallery you can always find illustrative exhibitions showing the social, educational and cultural importance of press and graphic arts. The Cartoon is one of the vectors of this museum with the International Cartoon Gallery and the PortoCartoon-World Festival. This Gallery is open 365 days per year and there you can find the best of the international cartoon.

The PortoCartoon-World Festival is annual since 1999 and FECO (Federations of Cartoonists' Organizations) considered it as one of the three most important cartoon contest of the world. Every year and with different themes of international impact we have the participation of hundreds of cartoonists. Their cartoons dignify this universal language that can be understood all around the world. The exhibition is seen by thousands of visitors in our museum and on the several cities where is shown.

Open to any visitor there is also the Virtual Printing Press Museum and the Cartoon Virtual Museum both conceived and maintained by the Portuguese Printing Press Museum which main purpose is to activate the pleasures of culture.

Telephone: +351 223 403 000

E-mail: museu@amtc.pt Website: <http://www.amtc.pt>

Timetable:

Tuesday to Friday: 10 am - 1 pm (last entry 1 hour before closing) / 2 pm - 6 pm (last entry 1 hour before closing)
Saturday/ Sunday/ Public Holidays - 3 pm - 7 pm (last entry 1 hour before closing)

Closed: Mondays, January 1st, Easter Sunday, June 24th, December 25th;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Cafeteria;

Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

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, Bar/Café, Toilets; Accessible information: Interactive and audiovisual presentations; Care skills: Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Motor disability, Mental disability; Support products/services available: Motor disability, Mental disability;

Located on the right bank of the Douro River, next to the Porto Historic Centre, recognized by UNESCO as a Cultural Heritage of Humanity, the Transport and Communications Museum occupies the historical building of Alfândega Nova do Porto.

In a Neoclassical style since the year of 1859, with an original project by Jean F. Colson, it has been renovated according to the project of a Portuguese architect - Eduardo Souto de Moura, who intends to keep the memory of the customs area alive and create the necessary conditions for it to function as a multifaceted space.

The Museum's action is based on an approach of accessibility and inclusiveness, through autonomous visits, guided tours, workshops and exploratory tours of the building's interior and exterior spaces.

As a permanent program, the Transport and Communications Museum presents the following exhibitions: "Metamorphosis of a Place", "The engine of the Republic: the Presidential cars" and the Panel "Ribeira Negra" by Júlio Resende.

Museu Nacional de Soares dos Reis

Address: Rua D. Manuel II 4050-342 Porto

Telephone: +351 22 339 37 70 Fax: +351 22 208 28 51

E-mail: mnsr@imc-ip.pt Website: <http://mnsr.imc-ip.pt>

Timetable:

2pm - 6pm (Tuesday) / 10am - 6pm (Wednesday to Sunday)
Closed: Monday and Public Holidays (1 January), Easter Sunday, 1 May, 25 December);

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Cafeteria; Restaurant;

Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

The museum is housed in an 18th century neo-classical palace

Museu Romântico da Quinta da Macieirinha

Address: Rua Entre quintas, 220 (Quinta da Macieirinha) 4050-240 Porto

Telephone: +351 22 605 70 00 Fax: +351 22 605 70 01

E-mail: dmpc@cm-porto.pt Website:

<http://www.portoturismo.pt/index.php?m=3>

Timetable:

10am - 12pm / 2pm - 5pm (From Tuesday to Saturday) Sunday: 2pm - 5pm Closed: Mondays, Holidays;

The museum has a collection of decorative art: painting, 19th century furniture and various objects that belonged to the king Carlos Alberto of Sardinia (1798-1849).

Sé Catedral do Porto

Address: Terreiro da Sé 4050-573 Porto

Telephone: +351 226 179 345 - 222 059 028 Fax: +351 226 096 276

E-mail: geral@culturanoorte.pt Website: <http://www.culturanoorte.pt/pt/gca/index.php?id=120>; <http://www.rotadascatedrais.com/en/porto>

Timetable:

Church:

July-September: 9am-7pm; October-June: 9am-12.30pm /2.30 pm-7pm.

Museums and cloisters:

July-September: 9 am-12.15 pm. /2.30 pm.-7 pm.; October-June: 9 am.-12.15 pm./2.30 pm.-5.30 pm.;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

The many names of Marian Devotion.

Porto Cathedral, like the first band of city walls, was born in the 12th century by initiative of its first bishop, D. Hugo. The temple is also known as the church of Santa Maria do Porto, de Nossa Senhora do Porto da Eterna Salvação or Nossa Senhora da Vandoma - which attests to the importance the Marian cult has.

The building reached its present dimensions in the 13th century, and the following century the cloister was added on, built in Gothic style, as was the tomb of the Knight João Gordo in the chapel of St. John the Evangelist.

Kings D. João I and D. Filipa de Lencastre were married in Porto Cathedral, also in the 14th century, on February 14, 1387. The people of Porto dressed in their finery and the city was covered with flowers and fragrant herbs for the celebration feast.

Later, in the 17th and 18th centuries, the exterior and interior look of the cathedral was changed by baroque taste. The transformation of the portal (which still conserves the medieval rose window), the north facade and several other sites, such as the main chapel and the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, which has since housed a large silver altarpiece, executed by goldsmiths from Porto, stem from this period.

Various altarpieces and chapels show the Marian cult under different titles, such Nossa Senhora do Presépio, Nossa Senhora da Silva, Nossa Senhora da Piedade, Nossa Senhora da Esperança, Nossa Senhora da Expectação, Nossa Senhora da Conceição and Nossa Senhora da Vandoma - with this latter being the most important, as the patron of the city and included in the municipal coat of arms since the 16th century.

Also part of this architectural trove is the grandiose building of

and has a remarkable collection of 19th and 20th century Portuguese painting, in which the so-called "Porto school" of the naturalist period deserves special mention, represented here by the artists Silva Porto, Marques de Oliveira, Artur Loureiro and Henrique Pousão. There is also a collection of the most important works by the remarkable sculptor Soares dos Reis (1847-1889).

Amongst other rooms on the palace's main floor (currently under restoration) are the dining-room and music room, where some remains of the decoration of the old palace can still be seen. This area is used for the exhibition of 17th and 18th century paintings and some collections of decorative art, including an interesting set of ceramic pieces, in particular some faience from the north of Portugal, oriental porcelain, examples of the goldsmith's art, jewellery, glassware and furniture.

Palácio da Bolsa

Address: Rua de Ferreira Borges 4050-253 Porto

Telephone: +351 223 399 013 **Fax:** +351 223 399 090

E-mail: turismo@cciporto.pt **Website:**

http://www.palaciodabolsa.com

Other informations:

The visit to the Palácio da Bolsa is mandatorily guided in Portuguese, Spanish, French or English.

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Restaurant;

Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

National Monument, located in the historical centre of the City, classified as World Heritage Site by UNESCO, the Palácio da Bolsa, built by the Porto Commercial Association on the ruins of the Saint Francis Convent, has become by excellence the Porto city's drawing room, welcoming the most illustrious visitors, amongst which are Monarchs, Presidents and Ministers from almost every country, transforming this building into the most visited monument in the northern Portugal.

Torre da Cidade

Address: Calçada de Pedro Pitões

Rectangular tower with three storeys, with an ogee door on the north side. Probably the keep belonging to the city walls built by King Ferdinand. Rebuilt in 1941.

Torre dos Clérigos

Address: R. de São Filipe de Nery, 4050-546 Porto

Telephone: +351 220 145 489

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

http://www.torredosclerigos.pt

Timetable:

9am - 7pm;

Genuine baroque work by Nicolau Nasoni, an ex-libris monument of the city of Porto.

The Church of Clérigos (Ecclesiastics) is a genuine baroque masterpiece dating from the mid-18th century. It was designed by Nicolau Nasoni, an architect of Italian origin. He stamped his mark on many monuments around Oporto and the north of

the Episcopal Palace, whose construction dates back to the 12th century.

Torre do Palácio dos Terenas

Address: Rua da Boa Nova

Telephone: +351 226 939 49

This rectangular tower has been altered at various points in its history. It dates originally from the first half of the fourteenth century, having been built on the orders of Pedro Sem, chancellor of the kingdom from 1336 to 1341.

Torre, Capela ou Ermida de São Miguel-O-Anjo

Address: Rua do Passeio Alegre

A sixteenth century construction on a rocky island in the river, designated a building of public interest and located in a Special Conservation Area. On the inside the building is octagonal, with three niches in the wall facing the river. The chapel is covered by a cupola, which can be reached by means of a spiral staircase.

The tower was built to provide light to warn boats navigating the river, and is unique in Portugal. It is now on dry land.

Portugal. Nasoni, on his request, was buried here in a small chapel with its gateway at the same level as the top of the double bolster stairway.

The front of the church shows off its highly interesting and beautiful baroque finishing with its contours, domes and spires worthy of closer inspection. The interior has but a single nave in granite and marble and covered in baroque carvings again demonstrating the skill of the architect. In the main chapel, attention is drawn to the polychromatic altarpiece by Manuel Porto.

However, what sets this construction apart is the Tower; constructed in granite protruding out of the top of the western side of the church. This is the highly distinctive landmark of Oporto. The tower extends upwards through 75 metres of elegance forming rhythmic stages before rising to its crowning glory, the spherical clock house. The baroque decoration is thoroughly delicate and off a wonderful lightness.

In 1917, the Tower of Clérigos was successfully climbed by two Spanish acrobats, the Puertullanos, a father and son team, in front of an enormous crowd. This is a feat that, on looking up at the Tower, would seem impossible.

An inner staircase (225 degrees) enables access to the top. For those wishing to avoid the feats of the Puertullanos this is the best means to gain access to one of the most beautiful panoramic views over all of Oporto.

Póvoa de Lanhoso

Castelo de Lanhoso

Address: Póvoa de Lanhoso

The castle stands on the largest granite monolith in Portugal, perhaps even in the whole of the Iberian Peninsula. It affords panoramic views over the distant mountains and the valleys of the River Cávado and River Ave.

Museu do Ouro de Travassos

Address: Aldeia de Baixo - Travassos - Póvoa de Lanhoso
4830-771 Travassos PVL

Telephone: +351 253 943 790 **Fax:** +351 253 943 792

E-mail: info@museudoouro.com **Website:**

<http://www.museudoouro.com>

Timetable:

Open on weekends and public holidays from 14h30 to 17h30. All other dates must be previously scheduled. Closed at 1st January, Good Friday, Easter Sunday and 25th December ;

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

The Gold Museum was created with the aim of promoting and enhancing the work carried out by the goldsmiths of Travassos, a village where there are various workshops in operation.

During the fifty years that he spent working as a goldsmith, Francisco de Carvalho e Sousa collected the pieces and documents now on display, revealing a particular way of making filigree objects, resulting from the accumulation of the secrets and knowledge acquired over various generations.

The exhibition displays the equipment used in workshops, the

Igreja de Fonte Arcada - Cruzeiro

Address: Lugar do Mosteiro

Church from the 13th c. in Romanesque style.

Santuário da Senhora do Pilar

Address: Amparo

Telephone: +351 253 631 129

Sanctuary of the Senhora do Pilar
Carmelite sanctuary composed of a church built in 1680, using the stone blocks of a former fortress.

In the route into the fortification the remains of a roman fort - Lanhoso - are maintained as well as a Way of the Cross with five chapels. The chapels of the Way of the Cross have polychromatic wooden sculptured groups, which represent scenes of the Golgotha. The architectural style of the surviving three chapels which form part of the Sanctuary is in imitation of that of the Bom Jesus in Braga.

The main feast is held in the third Sunday in May.

Torre de Geraz do Minho

Address: Geraz

Dates from the thirteenth century. Attached to the manor house in the eighteenth century.

tools used by the goldsmiths themselves, some silver objects and various pieces made of gold, including some archaeological finds, such as a diadem from the Copper Age and a Roman earring.

Santuário de Nossa Senhora do Porto d' Ave

Address: Porto d' Ave - Taíde

Telephone: +351 253 941 124

Sanctuary of Nossa Senhora do Porto d'Ave

The cult of Nossa Senhora dos Milagres was the origin of the church and chapels, which represent the childhood journey of Jesus. The widespread knowledge of the miracles and the construction of the church led to many valuable ex-votos in the sanctuary: a small replica of Bom Jesus do Monte (Braga), the church itself covered in azulejos which represent scenes of Jesus' childhood.

The main feast is held on the first Sunday in September, with a solemn mass and procession, preceded by a novena. The procession includes several allegorical floats, accompanied by music.

Póvoa de Varzim

Fortaleza de Nossa Senhora da Conceição

Address: Póvoa de Varzim 4495 Póvoa de Varzim

The portal, bearing the coat of arms of D. Diogo de Sousa on the keystone of its arch, is crowned by the royal shield and a bell tower.

The baroque altarpiece in the chapel has four double columns and there is an image of Nossa Senhora da Conceição (18C) in the pulpit.

Museu Municipal de Etnografia e História da Póvoa de Varzim

Address: Rua do Visconde de Azevedo, 17 4490-589 Póvoa de Varzim

Telephone: +351 252 616 200 **Fax:** +351 252 616 200

E-mail: museu@cm-pvarzim.pt

Timetable:

From tuesdat to Sunday: 10am - 12.30am / 2.30pm - 6pm;

Closed: Mondays and Holidays;

The museum is housed in the restored and enlarged "Solar dos Carneiros", a manor-house built in the second half of the 18th century whose chapel is also open to visitors. It contains a collection of ethnographic and anthropological exhibits illustrating the life of the maritime community and rural parishes of this municipality.

Its archaeological section shows the origins and evolution of the region's settlement, which is more clearly documented after the beginning of protohistory, with important information on the pre-Roman periods and with traces of the Roman occupation.

In the city's harbour, it is possible to visit the Lancha Poveira do Alto, a traditional boat of Póvoa de Varzim.

Igreja de São Pedro de Rates

Address: Lugar do Mosteiro, Caminho Municipal 504 4495-098 Póvoa de Varzim

The Igreja de São Pedro de Rates was built in the 12th and 13th centuries and is considered to be one of the finest examples of Romanesque architecture in Portugal.

As far as is known, Pedro de Rates was one of the first people to be converted to Christianity in the Iberian Peninsula, still in the time of the emperor Caligula, by St. James, who ordained him Bishop of Braga. He then founded a small religious community in Rates, and it was here that he was to undergo martyrdom and later to be buried.

The church was built at the orders of the Counts Dom Henrique and Dona Teresa, the parents of the first king of Portugal, Dom Afonso Henriques. Initially designed with a floor plan consisting of three naves, five bays and a transept, it was later adapted to the canons of the Portuguese Benedictine churches, a transformation that was never completed and resulted in a mixture of two different floor plans. Anomalies and irregularities in the structure of the pillars, the distribution of the columns, the

positioning of the windows, and the building of the buttresses, together with the lack of uniformity in the elevations of the building itself, are all features of this adaptation that are perfectly visible to visitors.

Attention is drawn to the Romanesque doorways. The main entrance, surmounted by a rose-window, has a depiction on its tympanum of the figure of Christ Pantokrator, flanked by two other figures. Represented on the archivolts are the apostles and angels, while mythical animals, sirens, deformed human figures, masks and other motifs can be seen on the capitals. On the tympanum of the church's south-facing façade is a low-relief Agnus Dei.

Santuário de Nossa Senhora da Saúde

Address: Monte de São Felix - Laúndos 4490 Póvoa de Varzim

Telephone: +351 252 682 148

Sanctuary of Nossa Senhora da Saúde

At the end of the second world war, the Catholic Action movement made an effort to increase Christian worship amongst workers and farmers. A priest, had a strong affinity with Póvoa, organized a pilgrimage from Póvoa to Laundos, and thus began a tradition of worship of the sanctuary.

The remains found in 1907 in the location of the pre-Roman fort includes a pair of golden earrings, now kept in the Museum of Póvoa.

The pilgrimage to Senhora da Saúde is held on the first Sunday in August and the pilgrimage to São Félix is held on the first Sunday in September.

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, 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

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, 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

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.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 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.

Igreja de São Martinho de Mouros

Address: Av. Nené Ribeiro 4660-384 São Martinho de Mouros (Resende)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

The front of this unusual Romanesque church forms a tower surmounted by a belfry with eight arched openings.

Inside the church are two columns that serve as the internal supports for the tower. The doorway has multiple archivolts with

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.

Igreja de Santa Maria de Barrô

Address: Rua de Santa Maria de Barrô 4660-033 Barrô (Resende)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

The most notable features of this Romanesque monument are the church's doorway, with its multiple archivolts and capitals decorated with plant motifs, and the tympanum with its decorated bull's eye window.

Equally eye-catching are the corbelling, the bell tower and the rose window, while in the church's interior the capitals, chancel, wood carvings and coffered ceiling are also worthy of note.

Mosteiro de Santa Maria de Cárquere

Address: Rua do Mosteiro 4660-059 Cárquere (Resende)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Church and Convent of Santa Maria de Cárquere According to an ancient legend, the origin of the settlement is

linked to the church which the Count D. Henrique ordered to be built in 1099 in memory of a miracle as a result of which D.

Afonso Henriques (the first king of Portugal) had been cured of a congenital illness.

The church is of Manueline design and the main-chapel has a late thirteenth century Gothic style. The church contains remarkable effigies, such as a fourteenth century sculpture of Our Lady, the White, in Ançã stone and an ivory sculpture of Nossa Senhora de Cárquere.

Processions are held on the fourth Sunday in May and other

decorated capitals.

festivities are celebrated from time to time.

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;

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.

Torre da Lagariça

Address: Lugar da Lagariça 3510 - 001 Viseu

Medieval tower originally used as a residence, with a number of later buildings attached.

Santa Maria da Feira

Castelo de Santa Maria da Feira

Address: Alameda Dr. Roberto Vaz de Oliveira 4520-141

Santa Maria da Feira

Telephone: +351 256372248 | +351 226197080

E-mail: castelosantamariafeira@gmail.com **Website:** <http://www.castelodafeira.com/>; <https://culturanorte.gov.pt/patrimonio/castelo-de-santa-maria-da-feira/>

Characteristics and Services:

Shops;

The Castle of Santa Maria da Feira is a remarkable Portuguese military monument. The diversity of the defensive resources that were used there between the 11th and 16th centuries make it a unique piece of military architecture, having been fundamental in the whole process of autonomy of the County of Portugal.

Tradition has it that a temple dedicated to a god worshipped by Lusitanians at the time, Bandeveluco-Toiraeco, was built on the site. From 1117 onwards, one of Portugal's most important fairs was held here, which in time gave its name to the village that

Ponte da Panchorra

Address: Rua do Bom Sucesso 4660-130 Panchorra (Resende)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Timetable:

October-April: 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. / 2 p.m.-5 p.m.; May-

September: 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. / 2 p.m.-5:30 p.m. Closed: 1

January, Easter Sunday, 1st May, 1 November, 24, 25, 26 and 31

de December.;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Santa Maria de Lamas Museum was founded in the 1950s by

Henrique Amorim, a great connoisseur of art, who donated the

immense collection that he had built up over his lifetime to the

Casa do Povo de Santa Maria de Lamas.

The highly varied categories of his collection are distributed

throughout 16 rooms of a building that was also donated by the

grew up in the shadow of the castle. Throughout history, various tasks have been carried out there: it was a Castro (fortified Roman place), a Roman settlement, a stronghold against the Norman invasions, a military fort at the time of the Christian Reconquest of the Iberian Peninsula (12th century), the seat of a military region, the great political centre that led to Portugal's independence, and also the home of royal and noble families.

Passing into the ownership of the Casa do Infantado, after 1708, the castle suffered a violent fire that marked the beginning of its long decline and ruin. The municipality started the works for its reconstruction in 1887, but it took a visit of King Manuel II, in 1908, as well as the creation, in the following year, of a Commission for the Protection and Conservation of the Castle, for these works to be carried out.

Between 1992 and 2006, archaeological studies and important restoration and conservation works were carried out, particularly on the Chapel, which is octagonal in plan and Baroque in style, and the Keep. Today, the Keep is prepared to perform the functions of a cultural pole, for holding conferences, meetings, shows, exhibitions and other events.

Museu do Papel Terras de Santa Maria

Address: Rua de Riomaior, 3384535-301 Paços de Brandão

Telephone: +351 22 744 29 47 **Fax:** +351 22 745 99 32

E-mail: geral@museudopapel.org **Website:**

<http://museudopapel.org/>

Timetable:

Tuesday to Friday: 9.30am - 12am / 2pm - 5pm Saturday and

Sunday : 3pm - 6pm Closed on Mondays, 24th to 26th

December, 31st December to 2nd January, Carnival and Easter, 1st Mat and 1st November;

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Cafeteria;

Housed in a former paper mill founded in 1822, the Terras de Santa Maria Paper Museum is a monographic museum illustrating the history of paper manufacturing in Portugal.

It includes fully operational industrial areas, thus providing visitors with the opportunity to participate in the manufacturing processes, corresponding to the proto-industrial and industrial periods in the History of Paper Manufacturing: the production of paper sheet by sheet and the making of continuous rolls of paper.

Also forming part of the Paper Museum are the ruins of the New Mill (1795-1958), which because of their imposing nature and the beauty of their surroundings, represent a unique space and provide a clear example of the importance enjoyed by some of the factories in the municipality of Santa Maria da Feira throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.

The museum has as its mission to preserve the memory of papermaking, so that the main aim of this new space is to enhance the historical, cultural and socio-economic values of a region that has been involved in the papermaking business for almost three centuries, permanently engaged in building a bridge between past and future.

Museum's founder. The collection of sacred art deserves a special mention because of its sheer size, as well as the quality and variety of the pieces that it includes. Among these, it is possible to identify sub-collections of gilded woodcarvings, paintings and liturgical furniture, with an exceptionally large number of oratories and religious images, including a diversified group of exhibits ranging from statues of saints to more erudite pieces.

The museum also has collections of ethnography, ceramics, civil furniture, weapons, "the founder's iconography" and a curious collection of artistic and popular articles made from cork, which gave rise to the other name by which the museum is also known - the "Cork Museum".

Over the last few years, the museum has renewed its relationship with the general public, allowing for a more clearly contextualised access to both the pieces and the collections. The museum is always ready to consider new explorations and researches into its exhibits, and has a vast programme of events and activities designed to attract ever more visitors.

Santa Marta de Penaguião

Santuário da Senhora do Viso

Address: Situa-se na Serra do Marão, próximo de Fontes

Telephone: +351 254 914 82

Carmelite sanctuary. According to tradition the sanctuary was the mother church of the first parish in this community. The settlement of Fontes pertained to the Order of Malta. King D. Sancho I granted Fontes its first royal charter, which was confirmed by other monarchs.

The sanctuary contains azulejo panels and several altars of Baroque design.

A pilgrimage is held on the first Sunday in September.

Santo Tirso

Igreja de São Pedro de Roriz

Address: Roriz 4780-001 Areias STS

Church from the 12th / 13th c. in romanesque style.

Santuário de Nossa Senhora da Assunção

Address: Cimo de um monte na freguesia de Monte Córdova 4780 - 001 Areias

Telephone: +351 252 581 45

A Carmelite sanctuary dedicated to Our Lady of the Assumption. The church is built in granite with a neo-Romantic style, and began construction in 1934.

A pilgrimage is held on August 15, day of Our Lady of the Assumption.

São João da Madeira

Capela de Santa Maria - São João da Madeira

Address: Rua de Moçambique 3700-194 São João da Madeira

Website: <http://www.turismoindustrial.cm-sjm.pt/>

A recently constructed chapel (1903), commonly known as the Casaldelo Chapel, it was built by António Ferreira Porto.

Located within a railed-in enclosure, a small marble statue of the Virgin can be seen in a niche built into the front gable of the chapel.

Inside there is a small chapel, in contrast to the lacelike work. The altarpiece is modern, crafted in lacquer and gold leaf, and decorated with a sculpture of the Virgin Mary.

Igreja Matriz de São João da Madeira

Address: Rua da Igreja 3700-137 São João da Madeira

Website: <http://www.turismoindustrial.cm-sjm.pt>

Built in 1884, it is an impressive building for the sobriety of its architectural lines and the grandeur and sturdiness

Museu Municipal Abade Pedrosa

Address: Rua Unisco Godiniz, 100 4780-363 Santo Tirso

Telephone: +351 252 830 400 **Fax:** +351 252 256 534

E-mail: gap@cm-stirso.pt **Website:** <http://www.cm-stirso.pt>

Timetable:

10am – 5.30pm (Tuesday to Friday) 4pm – 6pm (Saturday and Sunday) Closed: Monday and Holidays ;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Capela de Santo António - São João da Madeira

Address: Largo de Santo António 3700-260 São João da Madeira

Website: <http://www.turismoindustrial.cm-sjm.pt>

The Chapel of St. Anthony is the richest parochial monument of ethnographic and social significance, after the Mother Church.

Inaugurated on 13 October 1935, the chapel was designed by the architect João Queiroz, whose design replaced the original chapel dating from 1680, which was demolished in 1934.

A distinctive feature of this chapel is an inscription inside with the names of the benefactors who sponsored its creation.

Museu de Chapelaria (Hat Museum)

Address: Rua Oliveira Júnior, 5013700-204 São João da Madeira

Telephone: +351 256 201 680

E-mail: museu.chapelaria@gmail.com **Website:** <http://museudachapelaria.blogspot.com>

of the building.

The church was designed by the great Master of Engineering, Professor António Araújo e Silva, of the Porto School, and is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Its interior displays great wealth, beauty and variety, as much in the giltwork as in the iconographic and sculptural motifs.

The Roman military road from Talóbriga to Lancóbriga used to pass behind the church.

Núcleo de Arte da Oliva

Address: Rua da Fundição, 2403700-119 São João da Madeira

Telephone: +351 256 004 190

E-mail: nucleoarteoliva@cm-sjm.pt **Website:** http://olivacreativefactory.com/wp/?page_id=578

Timetable:

Tuesday to Sunday: 10 am to 6 pm;

The Oliva Art Centre (Núcleo de Arte da Oliva), inaugurated in late 2013, is a cultural institution whose mission is to raise public awareness about contemporary art and artistic expression as the foundation for a creative and innovative city. It declares itself to be a space for debate and reflection on contemporary society and for the cultural and creative promotion and development of its home region.

Taking upon itself the responsibility to encourage and further knowledge and enjoyment and bring the community into contact with new artistic practices, in the fulfilment of its mission, the Art Centre has positioned itself as an integrating and inclusive space, a space of independence and excellence, education and recreation, questions and challenges, thought and creativity.

Santuário de Nossa Senhora dos Milagres

Address: Parque de Nossa Senhora dos Milagres 3700 São João da Madeira

Website: <http://www.turismoindustrial.cm-sjm.pt/>

Built with donations from the population of São João da Madeira, the result of the wishes of a committee constituted for this purpose in 1930, the shrine was opened on 6 November 1938, in a ceremony presided over by the Bishop of Porto. It is located in a green parkland named after Our Lady of Miracles, which is one of the most popular urban parks in the city.

Its design refers to the neo-Romanesque period, having on its façade a marble image of Christ on the cross. Inside the shrine there is a wooden image of Our Lady of Miracles [Nossa Senhora dos Milagres].

Timetable:

Tuesday-friday: 9 am-12.30 pm / 2pm-6 pm;

Saturdays: 10 am-1 pm / 2 pm-6 pm;

Sundays and public holidays: 10.30 am-12.30 pm / 2.30 pm-6pm;

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Restaurant;

It became known among people at the time as the "New Factory", after being founded in 1914 by António José Oliveira Júnior, a well-regarded personality in São João da Madeira who was awarded by the then government a diploma for Industrial and Agricultural Merit.

The factory was innovative when it came to manufacturing techniques and was always up-to-date regarding market needs. The company was also responsible for introducing the merino wool (fine wool) hat, the so-called "fashion hat" for being completely different from the old coarse wool hat produced up to then. As the only company in the country to have the manufacturing machinery and techniques for this hat, the Empresa Industrial de Chapelaria had a monopoly on its manufacture and sale for many years.

The Empresa Industrial de Chapelaria closed in 1995, having been part of the entire history of this industry and naturally reflecting its times of prosperity and decline. It will be forever associated with the image of the factory which employed and trained successive generations of hatters and craftsmen who devoted a lifetime's work to it.

Located at Rua Oliveira Junior, the building that currently houses the Hat Museum is notable for its sober, symmetrical design, and is in itself a reflection of a period in the history of Portuguese architecture.

Oliva Creative Factory

Address: Rua da Fundição, 2403700-119 São João da Madeira

Telephone: +351 256 004 100

E-mail: olivacreativefactory@cm-sjm.pt **Website:** <http://www.olivacreativefactory.com>

Timetable:

Incubator

Monday to Friday: 9 am to 12.30 pm and 2 pm to 6 pm

Art centre

Tuesday to Sunday: 10 am to 6 pm

;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

The Oliva Creative Factory is São João da Madeira's most recent cultural and artistic venue and its mission is to inspire talent and creativity.

Housed inside the former Oliva factory, one of the most important in Portugal's industrial history, the Oliva Creative Factory comprises a shopping area, an information centre on Oliva's history, a contemporary art museum, resident artists, a dance school and a variety of spaces for artistic and creative development and training and the staging of cultural events and activities.

Welcome Center

Located in the Torre da Oliva, one of São João da Madeira's most emblematic and historic buildings, the Welcome Centre will provide you with all the information you need about Industrial Tourism in São João da Madeira and about the Industrial Heritage Routes. Here, you can book visits to factories, request the services of an industrial tour guide, get the answers to your questions and book workshops. A team will be available to assist you and introduce you to your industrial tour guide or provide you with a multimedia guide about the factories or institutions that you want to visit. Call in at the Welcome Centre and find out immediately what there is to see. Take a look at the interactive table containing information about the route or learn about the history of Viarco and the Oliva Factory using two interactive chronological bars.

This site is the starting point for an unforgettable journey to the past, present and future of our industrial history.

Services

- Customer service and bookings for visits
- Industrial tour guides and multimedia audio guides available (in Portuguese, English, French and Spanish)
- Interactive multimedia space
- Lounge area and interactive children's lounge
- Porto and the North of Portugal Tourist Board Shop

São João da Pesqueira

Igreja de Santa Marinha, Matriz de Trevões

Address: Trevões

The highlight of this Romanesque church is the corbelling of its chancel. The bell tower was built in the 18th century.

Santuário de São Salvador do Mundo

Address: São Salvador do Mundo

Telephone: +351 254 441 43

The sanctuary consists of ten small chapels scattered all over the hillside, culminating in the one on Monte da Fraga (at an altitude of 711 metres).

The panoramic view from the hilltop over Cachão da Valeira and the River Douro is most impressive.

Sernancelhe

Convento de São Bernardo ou de Nossa Senhora da Assunção

Address: Tabosa

Formed in 1685 at the initiative of D. Maria Pereira, this convent was to be the last Cistercian foundation in Portugal. The founder, who was a widow with no heirs, chose her estate at Tabosa so that "the property that God had given her could be used in His service and for the benefit of her soul and family".

In 1771, the king ordered the nuns to be transferred to Setúbal, where they remained until 1779. That year they returned to Tabosa, and the buildings were repaired. In 1834, with the suppression of the religious orders, the noviciate was closed, although the convent remained in service until the death of the last nun in 1850.

The convent's main entrance has an elegant baroque design with pilasters that continue to the upper part of the building, where they frame a large window, above which is a niche with a statue

Igreja de Ferreirim

Address: Ferreirim

Igreja de São João Baptista, Matriz de Sernancelhe

Address: Largo da Praça

This is a Romanesque church with later additions, especially those made in the 17th century.

The Romanesque doorway of the façade has three semicircular archivolts and is decorated with high-relief angels standing on small columns with carved capitals. The carved tympanum has a four-lobed bull's eye window. On either side of the doorway is a niche, each containing three statues.

The church's interior has 16th-century frescoes coexisting side by side with a decoration of carved and gilded woodwork.

of St. Bernard and the coats of arms of both Portugal and the Congregation. The upper storey has several large barred windows through which the nuns looked out upon the world outside.

The most notable features inside the church are the baroque carved and gilded woodwork that decorates the altars, the painted valance of the crossing arch and the painted caissons in the chancel ceiling. The visitor's attention is also drawn to the beautiful wooden grille on the back wall, with a central opening through which the nuns received communion.

Although the area where the monastic buildings once stood is now in ruins, it is still possible to see the beautiful cloister with its Tuscan columns.

Igreja de Fonte Arcada

Address: Fonte Arcada

This is a Romanesque church that was subjected to various alterations in the 16th century.

Its façade is dominated by the semicircular arched doorway, whose voussoirs and imposts are decorated with half-spheres, a relief-carved cross and a belfry with two openings. On the southern façade are two columns that would once have been part of a porch.

Santuário da Senhora da Lapa

Address: Lapa - Quintela 3640-170 Sernancelhe

Telephone: +351 232 688 993 / 927 967 633

E-mail: secretaria@santuariodalapa.pt;

reitoria@santuariodalapa.pt Website:

<http://www.santuariodalapa.pt>

Timetable:

Summer: 9 am.-8 pm.

Winter: 9 am.-6 pm.;

Ancient history, dating from the Christian Reconquest.

The construction of this sanctuary has an ancient story to it, stemming from the time of the Christian Reconquest: in the late 10th century, nuns fleeing the troops of Almançor, the Caliph of Cordoba, hid an image of the Virgin under a boulder, covering a small grotto. In 1493, the image was uncovered by a 12-year-old shepherdess named Joana, who found it after squeezing through the narrow crevasse. Joana was mute, but when her mother tried to cast the image into a fire she recovered her speech.

News of the miracle spread through the region, giving rise to a cult and pilgrimages to the spot. The first devotees enthroned the image within the grotto, and it was widely believed that anyone would be able to pass through the narrow slit unless they had committed some serious sin.

In 1498, a first chapel was erected next to the rock, and in 1576 the shrine was entrusted to the priests of the Company of Jesus, based in Coimbra, who then built the present sanctuary that houses the boulder inside. The work, which denotes baroque and Filipino architectural influences, was completed in 1635. Later, in 1685, they began the construction of the Jesuit College adjoining

the chapel.

The Feast of Our Lady of the Boulder is celebrated every year on August 15 and continues to attract thousands of pilgrims. Inside the sanctuary, besides the altarpieces and the niche dedicated to Our Lady of the Boulder, you can admire the altars of the Crucifixion and the Death of St. Joseph, as well as numerous donations offered throughout the centuries by national and foreign pilgrims. Among them stands the image of a giant lizard that hangs from the ceiling, donated by a believer who escaped a crocodile attack in India.

Tabuaço

Citânia da Longa

Address: Longra

Citânia da Longa

Two walls of the Northern section of this pre-Roman fortified settlement are still visible. The first wall is still in a fairly good state of conservation, measuring over 2 metres high and over 1 metre wide. The entrance to the fort is still practically intact. The stones have been placed in a spearhead formation and it is still possible to see the vestiges of a fortified tower. The second wall is less well-preserved but its outline is still perfectly visible as are the walls of the former dwellings.

Igreja de São Pedro das Águias ou de São Pedro Velho

Address: 5120-202 Granjinha (Tabuaço)

Set in a rugged but breathtaking landscape a short distance from Quinta do Convento, halfway up the side of a steep ravine overlooking the River Távora, is the small church of São Pedro Velho.

This fabulous setting carries us back to what would have clearly been the site of a hermitage more than a thousand years ago. Running along the façade of this Romanesque church, which was restored in the mid-20th century, are a series of modillions decorated with human figures and animals.

The western and northern doorways, decorated with archivolt supported by wild animals guarding the entrance, are quite remarkable. On the side tympanum, an Agnus Dei bears an inscription on the archivolt that asks "The Lord of the Armies [to] protect the entrance and exit of this church." The most notable feature of the church's dimly lit interior is its triumphal arch.

Santuário de Nossa Senhora do Sabroso

Address: Castro do Sabroso

Telephone: +351 254 791 84

This church is a key historical and religious reference in the municipality of Tabuaço and neighbouring parishes because it was the first church to be built after the Christian Reconquest by D. Afonso Henriques.

The Roman church has stone sepulchres of Christian nobles. It is

Igreja de Barcos

Address: Lugar da Praça

This Romanesque church still retains its original doorways and corbelling. Later improvement work resulted in various painted caissons in the chancel's ceiling and the addition of the 18th-century carved and gilded woodwork in the interior.

Mosteiro de São Pedro das Águias

Address: Távora - Tabuaço

Situated on the steep banks of the River Távora, at Quinta do Convento, is a set of buildings displaying architectural features from the 17th and 18th centuries.

These are referred to as the "new monastery", for initially the Order was installed at the site where one can still see the church of São Pedro Velho today.

The Cistercian reform must have been adopted between the late 12th and early 13th century, when the monastery became associated with São João de Tarouca. Although the mediaeval documentation of its archives disappeared in a fire in 1836, it is known that in the 16th century the monks of the small community lived in the company of women, in a state of manifest material and spiritual decadence. It was at that time that this new monastery was built under the auspices of the Autonomous Congregation of Alcobaça, thereby achieving a certain prosperity.

The church has a sober classical façade, with a statue of St. Peter visible in a niche above the pediment. At right angles to the church are various wings enclosing a cloister with a beautiful fountain in its centre.

possible to see the remains of various civilizations which have inhabited the fort.

Processions are held on the last Sunday in May and on August 15. From time to time, other municipal ceremonies are also held in the site, of a socio-cultural nature.

Tarouca

Igreja de São Pedro de Tarouca

Address: Tarouca 3610-001 Tarouca

A 13th-century church that marks the transition from the Romanesque to the Gothic style. The doorways consist of multiple archivolts standing on carved capitals, while the side is gabled and flanked by the structure of the belfry.

The chancel's ceiling is lined with painted caissons and its altar is decorated with 18th-century carved and gilded woodwork. Attention is also drawn to the profusely carved Manueline tomb.

Mosteiro de São João de Tarouca

Address: São João de Tarouca 3610-082 Tarouca

Telephone: +351 254 678 766 / 254 679 148

E-mail: valedovarosa@culturanorte.gov.pt **Website:** <https://www.valedovarosa.gov.pt/>

Timetable:

9.30am-1pm / 2pm-6pm;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

This was the first monastery of the Cistercian Order to be founded on Portuguese territory in the 12th century, on a site that had a longstanding monastic tradition. This is clearly shown by the fact that the monastery itself is dedicated to St. John, since, as a rule, the Cistercians dedicated their abbeys to the Virgin Mary. The countless endowments received (the first of them being made by the first king of Portugal, D. Afonso Henriques), coupled with the efficient management of the resources thus acquired, ensured that the monastery enjoyed great prosperity in the 12th and 13th centuries, possessing a vast estate in the north and centre of the country.

The favourite monastery of the French abbey of Clairvaux, it was the mother-house of various monasteries in the north of Portugal: Fiães, São Pedro das Águias and Santa Maria de Aguiar. The suppression of the Religious Orders in 1834 led to its being adapted to a parish church.

Mosteiro de Santa Maria de Salzedas

Address: Salzedas 3610 Tarouca

Telephone: +351 254 677 064 / 5 - 254 677 458 **Fax:** +351 254 670 839

E-mail: valedovarosa@culturanorte.gov.pt **Website:** <https://www.valedovarosa.gov.pt/>

Timetable:

9:30 am - 1pm / 2pm - 6 pm (Wednesday-Sunday); 14:00-18:00 (Tuesday);

Closed: Monday, Tuesday morning, first weekend of each month, national public holidays and 29 September (Tarouca municipality public holiday).;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours; Shops;

Monastery of Santa Maria de Salzedas

In its time, this was one of the largest Cistercian monasteries in Portugal, having been given vast areas of land in the surrounding region with the express duty of tilling and populating them.

Construction work began in 1155, immediately after the Order had been given the lands by Egas Moniz, the tutor of D. Afonso Henriques, and his wife Teresa Afonso. It was consecrated in 1255, when the complex of monastic buildings was complete.

The large church is an imposing building, standing out amongst the uniform houses of the small village that grew along narrow streets to the east of the monastery. Between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, the church was profoundly remodelled and given the entirely eighteenth-century façade that can now be seen today, although this does, in fact, still remain unfinished. But, inside the church, it is still possible to detect some remains of the original structure. In one of the chapels in the apse, the carved stones that covered the thirteenth-century walls have been preserved in their entirety. If you look carefully, you will still be able to discover columns and capitals with Romanesque decorations. Two paintings depicting St Peregrine and St Sebastian, attributed to the sixteenth-century master painter Vasco Fernandes (Grão Vasco), and several other seventeenth-century paintings by Bento Coelho da Silveira are amongst the most interesting features of the vast heritage contained inside the church.

The monastery itself spread southwards, following the course of the river Torno, in keeping with the Cistercian requirement for buildings to be placed next to watercourses. Nowadays, all that remains are two cloisters, the largest one built along the church's southern wall and the smaller one to the west. The latter cloister is, however, very badly ruined and all that remains are some arches supported by Tuscan columns.

Ponte de Ucanha

Address: Ucanha 3610-175 Tarouca

E-mail: valedovarosa@culturanorte.gov.pt **Website:**

<https://www.valedovarosa.gov.pt/>

Ucanha Tower and Bridge

Seen together, the mediaeval bridge over the river Varosa and the tower standing at its entrance on the right bank form a rare and beautiful testimony to Gothic civil architecture in Portugal. The bridge has been clearly documented since the thirteenth century and was part of an old mediaeval road linking Lamego to the region of Riba-Côa.

In 1465, D. Fernando, the abbot of Salzedas, the monastery that had been given possession of vast areas of land in the region, financed the building of the fortified bridge that marked the entrance to the estates of the Cistercian monastery and the consequent obligation to pay a toll.

This was only ended in 1527, when Ucanha became dependent on the king's central power.

On the idyllic banks of the river Varosa there now stands the small village with its old houses. Curiously, in old Portuguese, the word Ucanha meant a small stone house.

Terras de Bouro

Santuário de São Bento da Porta Aberta

Address: Rio Caldo

Telephone: +351 253 391 106 **Fax:** +351 253 391 117

There are very few surviving documents that allow us to reconstruct the history of this sanctuary built in homage to St. Benedict. According to the testimony of Tomé Pires, from 1640, the sanctuary dates from the 17th century.

The high altar is dedicated to St. Benedict, whose life is also depicted in the historiated azulejos in the chancel.

There are pilgrimages to the sanctuary on 20 and 21 March, 10 and 11 July and 10 and 15 August. The saint has been worshipped since the mid-18th century, when the church was known only as the chapel of St. Benedict.

Torre de Moncorvo

Igreja da Misericórdia de Moncorvo

Address: Rua Dr. Campos Monteiro 5160-234 Torre de Moncorvo

The Igreja da Misericórdia in Moncorvo was built in the 16th century. It has a sober-looking exterior, in which the most notable feature is the simply decorated Renaissance doorway.

For some time, the building was used as the meeting place for the Mesa da Misericórdia (a charitable board) and more recently as a women's prison.

Consisting of just one nave, the church's interior has the interesting feature of two side galleries with pulpits, which are

Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Assunção, Matriz de Moncorvo

Address: Largo General Claudino e Dr. Balbino Rêgo
5160-241 TORRE DE MONCORVO

The present-day parish church of Torre de Moncorvo is dedicated to Nossa Senhora da Assunção (Our Lady of the Assumption), who is the patron saint of the town. The building of the church first began in 1544, but the work was not completed until a century later. Considered to be one of the largest parish churches in the country, it is an imposing granite building, whose essentially vertical lines are accentuated by the large prominent tower.

reached by granite stairways placed in the middle of the church. It is well worth going inside in order to appreciate two extremely valuable works: the retable of the high altar and the granite pulpit. The retable, made of carved and gilded wood, is an 18th-century feature. Its decorative features and overall structure, marked by the shallow, central niche, identify this work of art as belonging to what is known as the "national style", referring to a type of altar decoration that is very frequently found in churches in inland Portugal.

On the side altar, we can see another retable of painted and carved wood, although this one has a much more modest decorative style. Close to the triumphal arch is the valuable octagonal Renaissance pulpit, made of granite and carved in a most delicate and meticulous manner.

Igreja de Santiago Maior, Matriz de Adeganha
Address: 5160-021 Adeganha (Torre de Moncorvo)

Igreja de Santiago Maior, Parish Church of Adeganha
Dedicated to Santiago Maior (St. James the Greater), the parish church of Adeganha is a fine example of mediaeval architecture from the north-eastern region of Trás-os-Montes. Built in the 13th century, it is a late Romanesque church in which the pointed arches in the doorway and niches of the church's exterior represent the main structural feature that marks the transition to the Gothic period.

On the outside, notice the variety of geometrical patterns, used to decorate the arches (spheres, stars, chequered patterns), and the animal motifs of the upper frieze, known as "cachorrada" (pigs, birds and bulls, amongst other animals). Attention is also drawn to the three low-relief pictures depicting different figures: the first one represents two women helping a third one to give birth, the second one shows us someone with a cloth and a jug, who is probably helping in the delivery of the baby, whilst the third one depicts the young mother resting with her child by her side. These are scenes from everyday life that have been made sacred through the symbolic importance of the place, in an ingenuous interpretation of the message of the Nativity.

The existence of so many decorative features in this church bears witness to a time of prolonged peace in this region of the Portuguese territory throughout the period of the church's construction, thereby reducing the initial defensive function of the Romanesque style.

Inside the church, we can see 15th-century mural paintings depicting the "Three Wise Men", the "Presentation of the Baby

The decorative features enlivening the outside of the church are worthy of careful observation, particularly the gargoyles with their animal and human shapes, as well as those of hybrid beings portrayed in curious postures. Notice, for example, the figure pulling its ears, or those that have their mouths open, as if they were shouting, but who really only fulfil the simple function of providing an outlet for the rainwater.

The date of 1567 has been inscribed above the church's southern Renaissance doorway. Either side of the door can be seen two low-relief sculptured faces, contained within medallions, which are a typical decorative feature of the Renaissance style and have been identified by some historians as the portraits of the church's architects. The northern doorway, also Renaissance in style, bears the date of 1566.

The church's large and spacious interior is divided into three naves of the same height, a structure frequently found in the Manueline style, and enriched by several baroque altars. The highlight is the precious retable of the high altar, made in 1752 by the sculptor Jacinto da Silva, from Braga. On one of the side altars, in the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, we can appreciate the Triptych of the Life of St Anne, a precious 16th-century Mannerist altarpiece, originating from a workshop in Antwerp and considered to be one of the most valuable works of art in the region of Trás-os-Montes. The 18th-century mural paintings of the high altar and the church's main body have been attributed to Francisco Bernardo Alves.

According to popular tradition, this church is said to be made of "figs and honey". This is due to the fact that a fig-tree has sprouted in the middle of the façade and that there is a beehive in the outer wall of the church's right-hand side. Despite various attempts to clean them away, both of these features have remained there for many years.

Museu do Ferro e da Região de Moncorvo
Address: Lg. Dr. Balbino Rego 5160-241 Torre de Moncorvo

Jesus at the Temple" and the "Crucifixion". On the high altar is a baroque retable which includes a 16th-century wood painting with the image of Santiago Maior (St. James the Greater).

Telephone: +351 279 252 724 Fax: +351 279 252 724
E-mail: museu-ferro@hotmail.com Website: <http://www.museudoferroedaregiaodemoncorvo.net>

Timetable:

Winter - From Tuesday to Sunday: 930am - 12.30am / 2pm - 5.30pm; Summer - From Tuesday to Sunday: 10am - 12.30am / 2pm - 6pm; Closed: Monday ;

The idea of creating a museum to house the archaeological pieces collected in the local region was first mooted in the 19th century. Yet, the project was only realised in 1984, at the initiative of the Ferrominas company, in cooperation with the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, as part of a joint programme of research into industrial archaeology.

The Ferrominas company was involved in the mining of iron ore and also undertook historical research into this local activity. After the company was dissolved in 1986, its museum collections were given to Moncorvo Municipal Council.

In 1993, the Municipal Council signed a cooperation agreement with the Archaeological Project for the Moncorvo Region, which in turn gave rise to the new Moncorvo Regional and Iron Museum. It was decided at that time that the main objective of this museum venture would be to house the collection of pieces from the now extinct Iron Museum, as well as the collection of documents built up over the years. Overall, the collection consists of exhibits from the areas of regional archaeology, ethnography and history.

Currently, the museum is housed in the Solar do Barão de Palme, an 16th-century manor house, which was formerly the headquarters of the Republican National Guard.

Vale de Cambra

Museu Municipal de Vale de Cambra

**Address: Praça da República - Macieira de Cambra
3730-223 Vale de Cambra**

Telephone: +351 256 422 016 Fax: +351 256 420 519

E-mail: mmvc@netvisao.pt Website:

<http://www.geira.pt/mmvalecambra/>

Timetable:

9am - 12.30pm / 2pm - 5.30pm (from Monday to Friday) 2pm - 5.30pm (Saturday) Closed: Sunday and Holidays ;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Valença

Fortificações da Praça de Valença do Minho

Address: Valença

The fortification still preserves four gates: the Porta do Santiago (or Porta do Sol), Porta de Gaviana (a Gothic arch), Porta da Fonte da Vila and Porta da Coroada and twelve ramparts built at different times.

It overlooks the international bridge between Valença and Tuy, built by Eiffel in 1885.

Igreja de Sanfins

Address: Sanfins 4930-001 Arão

Church from the 12th. c. in romanesque style.

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.

Forte de Paçô

Address: Carreço - Viana do Castelo

This fort was built right on the edge of the beach, only a few metres from the sea, which comes up to its walls in winter.

Igreja da Misericórdia de Viana do Castelo

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

Basílica de Santa Luzia

Address: Monte de Santa Luzia, Apartado 214901-009 Viana do Castelo

Telephone: +351 258 823 173 | +351 961 660 300

E-mail: geral@templosantaluzia.org **Website:** <https://templosantaluzia.org/>

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)

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

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

E-mail: geral@scmviana.pt Website:

http://www.scmviana.pt/culto/

Timetable:

November, 1st half of December, January, February, March and April:

Monday to Friday: 11:00 am to 2:00 pm and 2:30 pm to 4:00 pm

May, June, July, August, September and October:

Monday to Friday: 10:00 am to 2:00 pm and 2:30 pm to 4:30 pm.

Saturday: from 10:00 am to 1:00 pm

Senhora da Agonia Festivities, 2nd half of December and Holy Week:

Monday to Friday: 10:00 am to 1:30 pm and 2:00 pm to 5:30 pm

Saturday: from 9:00 am to 1:00 pm and from 2:00 pm to 6:00 pm;

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.

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

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

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.

Forte de Santiago da Barra

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

Telephone: +351 258 820 270

E-mail: turismo@portoenorte.pt Website:

http://www.portoenorte.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 de São Cláudio

Address: Lugar do Outeiro - Nogueira 4900-001 Viana do Castelo

Church from the 12th / 13th c. in romanesque style.

Museu de Artes Decorativas

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

Telephone: +351 258 809 305 | +351 258 820 377 Fax:

+351 258 824 223

E-mail: museu.a.a@cm-viana-castelo.pt Website:

http://www.cm-viana-castelo.pt/pt/mad-apresentacao

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;

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, 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;

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;

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

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 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.

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 19th century.

Considered as the great living memorial of Camilo Castelo

Centro Português do Surrealismo

Address: Praça D. Maria II 4760-111 Vila Nova de Famalicão

Telephone: +351 252 301 650 **Fax:** +351 252 301 669

E-mail: museu@fcm.org.pt **Website:** <https://www.cupertino.pt/>

Other informations:

Monday to Friday: 10:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Saturdays and holidays: 14h00 - 18h00 (during the period of temporary exhibitions)

Closed on Sundays, weekends, August and on January 1; Good friday; 1st May; August 15th; 8, 24 and 25 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;

Museu Bernardino Machado

Address: Rua Adriano Pinto Basto, 79 4760-114 Vila Nova de Famalicão

Telephone: +351 252 377 733

E-mail: museu@bernardinomachado.org **Website:** <http://www.bernardinomachado.org>

Timetable:

Tuesday to Friday: 10:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Weekend: 2.30 p.m to 5.30 p.m

Closed on Mondays and Holidays;

Other informations:

Free entrance

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

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

Museu de Cerâmica Artística da Fundação Castro Alves

Address: Rua Comendador Castro Alves - N. 3914765-053 Bairro Vila Nova de Famalicão

Telephone: +351 252 931 053

E-mail: fundacao@fundacaocastroalves.org **Website:** <https://www.fundacaocastroalves.org/>

Timetable:

Monday to Friday: 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Saturday: 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. (by appointment)

Closed on the weekend and holidays;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Museu Nacional Ferroviário - Núcleo de Lousado

Address: Largo da Estação - Lousado 4760-623 Vila Nova de Famalicão

Telephone: +351 252 153 646 **Fax:** +351 252 153 606

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.

Igreja de Santa Eulália do Mosteiro de Arnoso

Address: Mosteiro 4760-001 Vila Nova de Famalicão

Church from the 12th c. in romanesque style.

Museu da Indústria Têxtil da Bacia do Ave

Address: Rua José Casimiro da Silva - Outeiro 4760-355

Calendário Vila Nova de Famalicão

Telephone: +351 252 313 986 **Fax:** +351 252 377 110

E-mail: geral@museudaindustriatextil.org **Website:**

<https://www.museudaindustriatextil.org/>

Timetable:

Tuesday to Friday: 10h00 - 17h30

weekend: 14h30 - 17h30

Closed on Mondays and holidays;

Other informations:

Free entrance

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total;

Accessible entrance: Partial; Accessible circulation inside: Partial;

Accessible information: Items for tactile exploration;

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/%40museudoa>

E-mail: museuferroviario@vilanovadefamalicao.org

Website: <https://www.fmnf.pt>

Timetable:

Tuesday to Friday: 10:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Weekends and holidays: 14h30 - 17.30

Closed on Mondays, Easter, and from 24 to 27 December;

Other informations:

Free entrance

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Partial;

Reception area suitable for people with special needs; Accessible

circulation inside: Partial; Accessible areas/services: Shop,

Toilets, Auditorium;

utomovelfamaliao

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.

Santuário de Nossa Senhora do Carmo

Address: Lemenhe 4760 - 001 Vila Nova de Famalicão

Telephone: +351 252 961 107

Carmelite sanctuary with a stone high-altar including allegorical images of Nossa Senhora do Carmo.

The sanctuary is situated on top of the Monte de Água Levada, and includes a Friary House.

A pilgrimage is held on July 16.

Vila Nova de Foz Côa

Castelo de Numão

Address: Numão - Vila Nova de Foz Côa

Only a few battlements still remain of the wall which once undulated over rocky crags. There are still some of the gates, walls and towers which crowned the hilltop. There are also several anthropomorphic tombs close to the eastern gate.

Museu da Casa Grande

Address: Rua Direita 5155 Freixo de Numão

Telephone: +351 279 789 573 **Fax:** +351 279 789 573

E-mail: freixo.acdr@clix.pt **Website:** <http://www.acdr-freixo.pt>

Timetable:

9am - 12pm / 2 pm - 6pm (Tuesday to Sunday) Closed: Monday ;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours; Restaurant;

Igreja matriz de Vila Nova de Foz Côa

Address: Largo do Município

Church from the 16th c. in manueline style.

Museu do Côa

Address: Rua do Museu 5150-620 Vila Nova de Foz Côa

Telephone: +351 279 768 260 **Fax:** +351 279 768 270

E-mail: museu@arte-coa.pt **Website:** <http://www.arte-coa.pt>

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

Inaugurated on the 30th of July 2010 and located on one of the slopes where the Douro and the Côa rivers meet, the Côa

Parque Arqueológico do Vale do Côa**Address:** Rua do Museu 5150-610 Vila Nova de Foz Côa**Telephone:** +351 279 768 260/1 **Fax:** +351 279 768 270**E-mail:** museu@arte-coa.pt **Website:** <http://www.arte-coa.pt>**Timetable:**

9 am-1 pm / 2 pm - 6 pm (Every day);

Through the imposing mountains of the north-eastern region of Portugal, where in early spring the almond trees are in full blossom and in autumn the vines are covered with fiery red leaves, there runs into the River Douro, from the south, a tributary whose name is now known all around the world. This is the River Côa, whose vast valley contains many examples of a long-flourishing artistic cycle. Millennium after millennium, the rock formations that line the river banks have been converted into panels covered with thousands of engravings bequeathed to us by our ancestors' creative impulses.

Dating back to the beginning of the Upper Paleolithic Age, these open-air "panels" bear witness to an artistic vitality and mastery that have brought us into touch with 25,000 years of past time. This extensive art gallery provides us with a record of the Neolithic period and the Iron Age, and then transports us in one fell swoop across two thousand years of history to settle in the Modern Era with its religious representations, names, dates and even, only a few decades ago, some figures drawn by the children of a local miller.

Almost all the motifs are engraved in the rock, presenting us with themes, techniques and conventions common to other contemporary works in Western Europe, such as those found hidden in the French-Basque caves in the nineteenth century and which, by the turn of the century, were already being referred to as great art. It was, however, not until the end of the twentieth century that we were suddenly to see the art of the Côa valley burst forth from the hidden recesses of the caves into the open air, where the daily and seasonal interplay of light and shade simultaneously exposes and hides it in a fantastic game of revelation and concealment.

As the river wends its way from south to north towards the River Douro, the last seventeen kilometres of its course form a valley that recently became Portugal's first archaeological park. Since December 2, 1998, it has been included in the list of monuments classified by UNESCO as World Heritage. The subsequent simultaneous creation of the Côa Valley Archaeological Park and the National Rock Art Centre, both of which have offices in Vila Nova de Foz Côa, represented the culmination of an important government decision and one that will clearly have a crucial effect on the status of rock art, archaeology and heritage in Portugal at various levels.

All of this magnificent group of open-air engravings, which finally lays to rest the old myth of rock art being forever enclosed in caves, can be admired in organised visits conducted by specialist guides, although it is stressed that all visits must be booked in advance.

The three centres that can be visited are: Canada do Inferno, which was the first group of engravings to be discovered, very close to Vila Nova de Foz Côa, Ribeira de Piscos, at Muxagata, and Penascosa, close to the village of Castelo Melhor.

Situated in the very heart of the archaeological park, the Quinta da Ervamoira provides a complementary service for visitors to the engravings. Here there is a museum that gives a full description of the region and its ancestral customs, without

Museum uses state-of-the-art technology to present a view of the Côa Valley's cave art, particularly from the Palaeolithic era (+/- 25,000 to 12,000 years ago).

The museum is one of the facilities belonging to the Vale do Côa Archaeological Park. Guided tours in all-road vehicles and accompanied by specialised guides are available to three different palaeolithic art sites. Tours must be booked in advance. The museum also offers experimental archaeology workshops and other Educational Services activities, also by appointment.

forgetting the extremely ancient bread-making cycle and the traditional features of Douro wine production, yet another of this region's most undeniable riches.

Vila Nova de Gaia

Aqueduto dos Arcos do Sardão

Address: Lugar do Sardão - Oliveira do Douro

This aqueduct was built in 1720 at the orders of José Bento Leitão, the maternal grandfather of the Portuguese writer Almeida Garrett.

It was built to carry water from a spring at Vilar de Andorinho to the palace of Quinta do Sardão. It is a robust structure consisting of a row of twenty-three large semicircular arches, standing on a similar number of pillars. It was partly destroyed at the end of 1987.

Casa-Museu Teixeira Lopes

Address: Rua de Teixeira Lopes, 32 4400-320 Vila Nova de Gaia

Telephone: +351 223 742 904

E-mail: casamuseuteixeiralopes@cm-gaia.pt

Timetable:

Tuesday to Saturday: 9am - 12am / 2pm - 5pm; Sundays and holidays: 10.00 - 12am / 2pm - 5pm; Closed on Mondays, 1st January, Easter Sunday, 1st May, 24 June, 1 November and 25th December;

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours;

The museum is housed in a 19th-century building, an example of regional architecture built in 1895, in keeping with the project designed by the architect José Teixeira Lopes for use as a residence and sculptor's studio.

Nowadays, it has been converted into a House Museum, containing some valuable works of art and an important collection of bronze and marble sculptures, as well as some plaster models made by Teixeira Lopes (1866-1942).

Convento Corpus Christi

Address: Largo de Aljubarrota - Santa Marinha 4400-012 Vila Nova de Gaia

Telephone: +351 223 472 462

E-mail: corpuschristi@cm-gaia.pt

This convent was built in the 14th century and originally stood close to the river. However, given the frequency with which the River Douro flooded, the Dominican nuns decided in the 17th century to build the church that can be seen today. The convent was subjected to major alterations in subsequent centuries until the religious orders were suppressed in 1834.

The convent church is built in the baroque style of the reign of Dom João V, with the shape of a polygon, and its choir has a sumptuous panelled ceiling.

Inside the church is the tomb of Álvaro de Cernache, the

Capela do Senhor da Pedra

Address: Alameda do Senhor da Pedra 4405-712 Gulpilhares, Vila Nova de Gaia

CIPA - Centro Interpretativo do Património da Afurada

Address: Rua António dos Santos, 10 São Pedro da Afurada 4400-365 Vila Nova de Gaia

Telephone: +351 227 710 093

E-mail: cipa_pbiologico@cm-gaia.pt **Website:**

<http://www.parquebiologico.pt>

Igreja de Santa Marinha

Address: Largo Joaquim Magalhães Santa Marinha 4400-187 Vila Nova de Gaia

Telephone: +351 223 752 862

The church's foundation dates back to the 14th century, although it was rebuilt in 1745, in the baroque style, in keeping with the design produced by the architect Nicolau Nasoni.

The church's interior consists of a single nave and its most interesting features include the carved altarpieces from the period of Dom João V and the altar of Christ on the Cross, the date of which is not known, although a miracle occurring in 1420 is associated with it.

Mosteiro de Pedroso

Address: Largo do Mosteiro Pedroso 4415-375 Vila Nova de Gaia

Telephone: +351 227 842 042 / 925 478 775

E-mail: paroquia.pedroso@gmail.com

The origins of this Benedictine monastery date back to very remote times and there are references to it in documents relating to the year 897. Remaining from the original Romanesque building are a shield on one of the side walls, a font inside the church and two others set against the inner wall of the entrance porch.

Pedra da Audiência

Address: Largo 5 de Outubro Avintes

The Pedra da Audiência is a unique monument of Portuguese civil architecture. Consisting of a table and three benches, all made of granite, it was used as an outdoor court for many trials presided over by an ordinary judge. This small court functioned in Avintes until 1832.

WOW - World of Wine

Address: Rua do Choupelo, 39 4400-088 Vila Nova de

standard bearer of the Ala dos Namorados, the left flank of the Portuguese army, at the Battle of Aljubarrota (1385).

Mosteiro da Serra do Pilar

Address: Largo de Avis - Santa Marinha 4430-329 Vila Nova de Gaia

Telephone: +351 220 142 425

E-mail: patrimonioanorte@culturanorte.gov.pt

Part of the area classified by UNESCO as World Heritage in December 1996, the Monastery of Serra do Pilar is the architectural landmark of Gaia. The interesting church and cloisters are laid out according to a circular design unique in Portugal.

The convent built in the 16th century belonged to the Order of Saint Augustine. The church is characterised by a circular shape, a replica of the Church of Santa Maria Redonda in Rome, and is covered by a hemispheric vault with a narrow balcony running its full extent. It took 72 years to complete due to the lack of funding and the political turmoil of those times – with the kingdom of Portugal having fallen to neighbouring Spain. One legacy of that event was the adoption of a Spanish saint for the monastery, Our Lady of Pilar.

In 1832, during the Siege of Oporto, its military value was made use of with the convent swiftly turned into an improvised fort. At the beginning of the 20th century, the monastery was used for military barracks and remains under the tutelage of the Serra do Pilar Artillery Regiment.

Within, the Church features some impressive carved gold leaf altars with Solomonic columns. There are also 18th century, polychrome wooden carvings of the saints Eulalia, Apollonia and Augustine.

In front of the church, there is a wonderful view point taking in the full splendour of the city of Oporto and the river Douro below.

Mosteiro do Grijó

Address: Alameda do Mosteiro 4415-493 - Grijó Vila Nova de Gaia

Telephone: +351 227 458 104 / 963 786 900

E-mail: paroquiassgrijo@sapo.pt

Solar dos Condes de Resende

Address: Travessa Condes de Resende, 110 4410-264 Canelas - Vila Nova de Gaia

Telephone: +351 22 762 56 22 / 960 413 442

E-mail: solarcondesresende@cm-gaia.pt

Timetable:

From Monday to Friday: 9am to 5pm Saturday, Sunday and Holidays: 9am - 7pm;

Built to serve as a residence in the mediaeval period, this manor house was bought and adapted to serve as the municipal cultural centre in 1984, after having belonged to the Counts of Resende who gave their name to the building.

Amongst its more notable features are the Jardim das Japoneiras

Gaia, Portugal

Telephone: +351 220 121 200

E-mail: info@wow.pt **Website:** <https://wow.pt/pt>

Characteristics and Services:

Shops; Guided Tours; Cafeteria; Restaurant;

Accessibility:

Disabled access; Accessible route to the entrance: Total;

Accessible entrance: Total; Accessible circulation inside: Total;

Accessible areas/services: Shop, Bar/Café, Toilets, Patio;

The World of Wine is a complex that houses several experiences in the so-called Wine Quarter, in the city of Porto. It consists of 7 museums, 12 restaurant, bar and café spaces, a "wine school", multiple shops, an exhibition hall and an event space.

Located in Vila Nova de Gaia, on the south bank of the River Douro, overlooking the Ribeira of Porto (Porto's Riverside) and the Luís I Bridge, the project started with the restoration of old port wine cellars and aims to convey the history and feeling associated with winemaking in its many forms.

There are seven themed museums: the **Wine Experience**, which aims to demystify wine; the **Porto Region Across the Ages** reveals the history and heritage of the Invicta city; **Planet Cork** unveils the world of cork; the **Chocolate Story** reveals the world of cocoa; the **Bridge Collection** traces the chronology of the glass as an object; the **Porto Fashion and Fabric Museum** showcases Portuguese fashion; and the **Pink Palace**, the most recent, immerses visitors in the concept of rosé wine.

At the Wine School you can also attend classes and workshops related to the themes of the museums at the World of Wine.

(the Camellia Garden), with some trees that are over a hundred years old, and the Jardim Eça de Queiroz, a garden planted in honour of the famous 19th-century Portuguese writer, who fell in love with Emília de Castro Pamplona, the daughter of the Counts of Resende, at this house.

The house contains a Historical Documentation Centre, with documents dating from the Middle Ages, a museum section, an archaeological laboratory and a temporary exhibition area.

Vila Pouca de Aguiar

Parque Arqueológico de Tresminas

Address: Centro Interpretativo de Tresminas Largo do Cruzeiro s/n 5450-296 Tresminas (Vila Pouca de Aguiar)

Telephone: +351 259 458 091

E-mail: geral@tresminas.com **Website:**

http://www.tresminas.com

Timetable:

10 am - 6pm (everyday);

Guided tours must be booked in advance;

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

At Tresminas Archaeological Park, visitors will find one of the largest gold mines of Roman times, with evidence showing that it was in activity from the reign of the Emperor Augustus (27 BC - 14 AD) to the time of Septimus Severus (193-211 AD).

The region was mined under an open-cast system, giving rise to large craters that testify to the great human effort expended there and consisting of a complex network of galleries for the transport, flow and treatment of the ores. The water was supplied by a system of aqueducts from the River Tinhela and the Ribeira da Fraga.

The fact that the human presence in the region dates back to antiquity is shown by the existence of many archaeological remains, such as Roman roads and bridges or the hill fort at Cidadelha de Jales.

The park's surrounding natural heritage is equally important, having quite unique characteristics, with its spontaneous vegetation being composed of scrubland (broom, heather, gorse, woadwaxen, corkscrew hazel) and an oak forest. You can also see several species of birds of prey that nest in the region and bats that live in the galleries.

Vila Praia de Âncora

Forte de Vila Praia de Âncora ou Fortim da Lagarteira

Address: Lagarteira - Vila Praia de Âncora

The royal coat of arms can be seen above the main entrance and the covered balcony is supported by thick brackets and machicolated, a mediaeval defensive process that was still in use at the end of the 17C, involving the pouring of hot liquid over assailants.

Vila Real

Capela de São Brás - Vila Real

Address: Vila Velha - São Dinis

Romanesque church from the 13th c., modified in the 14th c. in gothic style.

Igreja da Misericórdia

Address: Entre as ruas do Rossio e Camilo Castelo Branco

Although built in the middle of the 16th century, the robust lines of its external design, somewhat classical in nature, suggests a Roman temple.

The church was built on the wishes of Pedro de Castro, also responsible for founding the church of S. Pedro (Saint Peter), in the northern quarter of Vila Real. Adjoining the church, there is the hospital of Misericórdia that would later be transferred to the elegant building that is now home to the Municipal Council.

Inside the church, there is a single tiled nave and the tomb of José Custódio, known as the Holy Soldier. He was shot in 1818 due to a miscarriage of justice that would only be posthumously recognised thus becoming a figure of veneration to the city.

Igreja de São Pedro - Vila Real

Address: Largo de São Pedro

Construction began in 1528 under the auspices of abbot Pedro de Castro, who is buried inside. The church underwent profound redevelopment in the 18th century.

Although its exterior bears little of architectural interest, the interior more than makes up for it. There is a single, large and lofty nave covered in panels representing biblical scenes, a main chapel finished in attractive, late 18th centuries tiles, along with more painted panels and altars carved in rich gold leaf.

Museu de Arqueologia e Numismática de Vila Real

Address: Rua do Rossio 5000-620 Vila Real

Telephone: +351 259 320 340 **Fax:** +351 259 320 349

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

Timetable:

10am - 12.30pm / 2.30pm - 6.30pm (Tuesday to Friday); 2.30pm - 6.30pm (Saturday and Sunday) Closed: Monday, 1 January, Easter, 1 May and 25 December ;

Casa de Mateus

Address: Largo Morgados de Mateus Mateus 5000 Vila Real

Telephone: +351 259 323 121 **Fax:** +351 259 326 553

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

Timetable:

From June to September: 9am - 7.30pm October, March, April and May: 9am-1pm / 2pm - 6pm From November to February: 10am-1pm / 2pm-5pm Closed at 25 December.; Built in the first half of the 18C and betraying the finishing touches of Nicolau Nasoni, this palace set in beautiful gardens on a vast farm is considered to be one of the finest examples of baroque civil architecture in Portugal.

Its interior decoration includes some intricately carved wood ceilings, furniture from several periods, 17th and 18th century paintings, silverware, ceramics and a library with a remarkable edition of the epic poem Os Lusíadas.

The palace is owned by the Mateus Foundation, which has sponsored a great number of cultural activities, particularly in the areas of music, literature, sculpture and ceramics, organising festivals, courses, seminars and exhibitions.

Igreja de São Dinis

Address: Cemitério de São Dinis (Vila Velha) Vila Real

Dating back to the founding of the city, the small church of S. Dinis (Saint Denis), Roman-gothic in style, was the first parish church in Vila Real. Enlarged and restored in the late 15th century, the main chapel features some interesting 16th century tiles.

Right next door, there is the chapel of S. Brás (Saint Bras), also dating back to the earliest days of the city.

On the exterior, pay attention to the architectural ornamentation under the cornice of the south, carved with the most interesting of motifs, including a most imprudent figure...!

On the interior, there is the tomb of João Teixeira de Macedo, a noble who gained distinction in the African campaigns of king Afonso V (reigned 1433-1438). It is an impressive piece with highly distinctive sculpted leaves surrounding the noble's coat of arms. Another tomb, with carvings of a sword and two half-moons, is believed to contain the remains of Lourenço Viegas, son of Egas Moniz who was squire to Afonso Henriques.

Accessibility:

Disabled access;

Opened since 1997, the museum presents 2 permanent exhibitions, Archaeological and Numismatic. The museum provides a Documentation Center and an Educational Service.

Torre de Quintela

Address: Quintela

Medieval tower, dating from the twelfth or thirteenth century, on a square ground plan. The windows and corner ramparts were added in the fourteenth century.

Igreja dos Clérigos

Address: Largo da Capela Nova 5000 Vila Real

The church of Clérigos (Ecclesiastics) seems to have stepped out of an Italian city and is also known as the New Chapel or Chapel of Saint Peter the New.

In fact, its architect, Nicolau Nasoni, did risk a genuinely Italian inspired baroque style. The frontal façade is elegant and harmonious and supported by two pairs of Tuscan columns resting on bases adorned with vegetal motifs. These frame an elegant porchway leading onto an ocular entrance surrounded by excellent architectonic work.

The raised finial, of sumptuous grace, forms a broad arch on which stands a sculpture of the Apostle Saint Peter, flanked by two archangels.

Inside, there is a single nave with impressive tiling depicting scenes from the Evangelists on lower sections of the walls. There are also valuable retables of which the most impressive is the main altar.

Sé Catedral de Vila Real

Address: Avenida Carvalho Araújo 5000-657 Vila Real

Telephone: +351 259 322 034 / 259 342 367

Timetable:

8 am.-12 pm. / 1 pm.-5pm.;

A journey through the centuries.

Erected in the beginning of 1424 by Dominican monks from Guimarães who had obtained a royal licence to build a monastery outside the city walls, the Cathedral of Vila Real continues to be known as the Church of São Domingos and constitutes the best example of late Gothic architecture in the Umbria region, although it still includes accentuated Romanesque features. In the 16th century, during the reign of D. Manuel, it underwent a first remodelling, as attested by a door surmounted by an armillary sphere (a representation of the universe that became the Manueline symbol of maritime, political and economic power associated with navigations). Later, in the 18th century, larger works were carried out and the building started to display elements of baroque style, such as the current main chapel, the bell tower (from 1742) and the large windows on the side walls.

The extinction of religious orders in Portugal in 1834, with the consequent nationalisation of monastic belongings, and a large fire on November 21, 1837, destroyed the convent's interior and much of the church's furnishing. Later, in 1922, after the elevation of Vila Real to diocese by Pope Pius XI, the church became a Cathedral. Since then it has undergone several modifications which have added more contemporary elements, such as a set of stained glass windows by painter João Vieira, inspired by the "Gospel According to Saint John".

A visit to Vila Real Cathedral thus offers a journey through the centuries. In 15th-century capitals can be discovered, hidden among the foliage carved in granite, predominant figures of the medieval era: a father, a warrior, a hunter brandishing his lance

for a boar, grape pickers harvesting the grapes. Several gothic arches are found in the huge walls, among them one that contains the tomb of Portuguese navigator Diogo Afonso and his wife Branca Dias (15th century). In the sacristy you can see a small, well-preserved 16th century plank depicting the Virgin.

Finally, admire the cathedral's modern symphonic organ, built in the 21st century and probably the most modern in the country, with its four keyboards, thirty-three stops and a total of 2,192 pipes.

Vila Verde

Igreja de São Mamede de Vila Verde

Address: Rua de São Mamede 4615-753 Vila Verde (Felgueiras)

Telephone: +351 255 810 706 **Fax:** +351 255 810 709

E-mail: rotadoromanico@valsousa.pt **Website:** <http://www.rotadoromanico.com>

Santuário de Nossa Senhora do Bom Despacho

Address: Lugar do Bom Despacho - Cervães

Telephone: +351 253 921 514

Sanctuary of Nossa Senhora do Bom Despacho

This sanctuary was founded in 1640 by the hermit João da Cruz, using monies provided in donation, in order to fulfil a promise made to Our Lady. There is a niche in the sanctuary with a sculpture of the Virgin Mary.

The façade is of Baroque style with two bell towers, an eighteenth century high altar and a seventeenth century decorated panel. Seventeenth century painted panels hang in the side altars dedicated to Saint Joseph and the Presentation of the Virgin Mary.

A pilgrimage to this sanctuary takes place on the third Sunday in July.

Torre de Oriz ou dos Coimbras

Address: Lugar do Paço

Torre de Oriz or Torre dos Coimbras

Dates from the fourteenth century. Built in granite on an almost square plan, with two storeys and narrow windows.

Attached to the tower is a seventeenth century house rebuilt in the eighteenth century in the rural Minho style.

Santuário de Nossa Senhora do Alívio

Address: SouteloVila Verde

Website: <https://jf-soutelo.pt/index.php/turismolazer/patrimonio/santuario-do-alivio>

The **Santuário de Nossa Senhora do Alívio (Sanctuary of Nossa Senhora do Alívio)**, in Soutelo, was built in the end of the 18th century and is a well-known place of pilgrimage in the region, attracting many visitors. On the second and third Sundays of September the most important pilgrimages are held in honour of the patroness.

The first construction, in 1798, was due to Fr. Xavier Frágoas, in thanksgiving to Nossa Senhora for being cured of an illness. Due to the great influx of devotees and pilgrims over time, the sanctuary was enlarged in 1872 and a new building was built.

Torre de Gomariz

Address: Lugar do Castelo

Dated from the sixteenth century, it's a rectangular tower with three storeys, topped by rampart walks. Cornice decorated with an undulating line and gargoyles.

Attached to the tower are a residential wing and a chapel.

Torre de Penegate

Address: Lugar de Penegate

Dates from the fourteenth century. Fortified rectangular tower with three storeys, thick stone walls and few openings. This was a feudal tower, also serving as fortress and residence.

Thought to have been built by Dom Egas Pais de Penegate, a comrade in arms of the Conde Dom Henrique.

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.

Igreja de Santa Maria de Azurara

Address: Rua Padre Serafim das Neves

Church from the 16th c. in manueline style.

Igreja de São João Baptista, Matriz de Vila do Conde

Address: Vila do Conde 4480-793 Vila do Conde

Church from the 15th / 16th c. in manueline style.

Museu das Rendas de Bilros - Vila do Conde

Address: Rua de S. Bento, 70 4480-782 Vila do Conde

Telephone: +351 252 248 470 **Fax:** +351 252 248 470

E-mail: museus@cm-viladoconde.pt **Website:** <http://www.museudevilaadoconde.org.pt>

Timetable:

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

Traditional lacework is an important part of the historical heritage of Vila do Conde. The museum contains some extremely beautiful examples of it, some from the School of Lacemaking and competitions, among other initiatives. It also has an international section, where lacework, pillow-lace and bobbin-lace from Europe and Brazil can be seen.

Igreja de Santa Clara - Vila do Conde

Address: Vila do Conde 4480 - 793 Vila do Conde

Church from the 14th c. in gothic style.

Igreja de São Cristovão de Rio Mau - Igreja

Address: Rio Mau 4480-405 Rio Mau VCD

Church from the 12th c. in romanesque style.

Museu Agrícola Entre Douro e Minho

Address: Rua da Agrária - Lugar do Crasto - Vairão 4480 Vila do Conde

Telephone: +351 252 660 453 **Fax:** +351 252 660 452

E-mail: ddirp.rp@draedm.min-agricultura.pt

Timetable:

From Monday to Friday: 9am - 12am / 2pm - 5.30pm (Guided visits upon previous request);

Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours;

This museum earned a special mention in the 1991 European Museum Competition. It has a collection of agricultural tools and implements, illustrating the rural activities of this region.

Museu de Arte Sacra de Vila do Conde

Address: Rua da Misericórdia, 60 4480-758 Vila do Conde

Telephone: +351 252 640 810 **Fax:** +351 252 000 126

Timetable:

Summer Tuesday to Sunday: 10am - 12am / 2pm - 5pm Winter Tuesday to Sunday: 2pm - 4pm ;

It exposes images from sculpted wood, paramamentos when (centuries XVI - XVIII) were embroidered to gold and silver objects of the centuries XVI-XX, with distinction for a custody of the century XIX in golden silver and precious stones and a collection of lanterns of silver, also of the century XIX.

The visitor can also watch bobbin-lace being manufactured.

Vimioso

Museu Judaico de Carção

Address: Praça David dos Santos, 5230-122 Carção

Telephone: +351 966 197 194

E-mail: paulo.carcao@gmail.com

Carção Jewish Museum

The Carção Jewish Museum is a small space about the memory and the Marrana life (term of Spanish origin, referring to Jews forced to convert to Christianity, but who professed the Jewish faith in secret) and the culture of the crypto-Jews who, driven away by the imposition of an orthodox Judaism, created their own forms of religiosity.

The collection of epigraphic and household materials related to crypto-Judaism is noteworthy. A lintel with a carved Lion of Judah, saved from a ruined building, stands out.

It also highlights a very significant collection of prayers that the Jews of Carção used to say in the 16th to 18th centuries.

A long memorial lists the names of the inhabitants of Carção whom the Inquisition arrested and imprisoned.

Vinhais

Santuário de Nossa Senhora dos Remédios

Address: Tuizelo

Telephone: +351 273 692 00

This carmelite sanctuary is a small chapel built upon a hill overlooking the river Tua.

The set of buildings includes Casa dos Milagres, which is open solely during the festivals of Our Lady of the Remedies which takes place on the first Sunday in September.