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## Museums, Monuments and Sites

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### Alentejo

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#### Évora

##### **Universidade de Évora**

**Address:** Largo dos Colegiais, nº 2 7000 Évora

**Telephone:** +351 266 740 800 **Fax:** +351 266 740 806

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

##### **Timetable:**

Weekdays: 8 a.m. - 11 p.m. ; Saturdays: 8 a.m.-8p.m.; closed on Sundays.

In August it is open at Saturdays and Sundays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. ;

##### **Characteristics and Services:**

Restaurant; Shops; Cafeteria;

The creation of the University of Évora dates back to the sixteenth century when the Cardinal D. Henrique, 1st Archbishop of Évora, with the consent of King João III, ordered the construction of a building to house the community of Jesuit seminarians. In 1553 the facilities were extended, having been erected the Cloister of the 'Botica' (Pharmacy), from which originated the College of the Espírito Santo (Holy Spirit), administered by the Company of Jesus. The first class was taught on August 28, 1553. Six years later, on April 15, 1559, the second university in Portugal was created, through the Papal Bull Cum a Nobis, issued by Pope Paul IV. The first solemn opening of the academic year took place on the Day of All Saints on November 1, 1559.

Two years later, a new extension of the building began, with the construction of the Courtyard of the 'Gerais'. At the time, the university was authorized to teach all subjects except Medicine, Civil Law and part of the Canon Law. It initially taught Philosophy, Moral, Scripture, Speculative Theology, Rhetoric, Grammar and Humanities. Later, in the reign of D. Pedro II, the teaching of Mathematics, Geography, Physics and Military Architecture began.

After 200 years of prominence for its role in the formation of the elites and missionaries of the kingdom, the university was closed by the Marquis of Pombal, on February 8, 1759, and the Jesuits were expelled from Portugal. Over the following 200 years, the University of Évora remained closed until its renewal in 1973, reopening its doors as a public university. During this period, many other institutions of teaching vocation passed through this beautiful building, either alone or on a cohabitation arrangement: the Regal Teachers of the 'Pombalina' Reform (1762), the Third Order of St. Francis under the protection of Frei Manuel do Cenáculo (1776), the Real Casa Pia (1836), The National 'Liceu' - High School (1841), the Industrial and Commercial School (1915) and the University Institute of Évora (1973).

Nowadays, the University of Évora is a modern and innovative institution, prominent for the quality of its research and teaching, following the motto of Luís de Camões "Honest study mixed with long experience", reconciling the vast past of pedagogical, cultural and scientific tradition with the advanced requirements of modernity and technology, offering a wide range of training

options in humanistic, scientific, technological and artistic areas, through about 36 first degrees, 76 masters and 31 doctorates.

## Algarve

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### Sagres

#### Fortaleza de Sagres

**Address:** Rua da Fortaleza 8650-360 Sagres

**Telephone:** +351 282 620 140 **Fax:** +351 282 620 141

**E-mail:** fortaleza.sagres@cultalg.pt **Website:**

**http://www.cultalg.pt**

#### Timetable:

November-March: 9am-5.30pm; April: 9.30am-6.30pm; Mai-June:

9.00am-8.00pm; July-August: 9.30am-8.30pm; September:

9.30am-8.00pm; October: 9.30am-6.30pm.

Closed on 1st May and 25 December.;

#### Other informations:

Guided tours are available by appointment.

#### Characteristics and Services:

Guided Tours; Restaurant; Shops; Cafeteria;

#### Accessibility:

Disabled access;

#### Payments:

Credit cards accepted;

Sagres or the Promontorium Sacrum. This location evokes the memory of the Infante D. Henrique and the Portuguese discoveries.

The southwesternmost point in the European continent, was already referred to in antiquity as the Promontorium Sacrum, encompassing the area from the Ponta da Piedade to the Cape of São Vicente and from the cape to the beach of Arrifana. A buttressed fortress was built in the 15th century by the Infante D. Henrique, who died here in 1460. The presence of this fortress endowed Sagres with a unique role in the history of Portugal, integrating it within the imaginary universe of the Portuguese discoveries and conferring international recognition to the site.

In addition to the spectacular panorama over the sea and the Cape of São Vicente it is still possible to recognize constructions such as the cistern tower, a windbreak wall, the former dwellings and a barracks and the old parish church of Nossa Senhora da Graça. One of the main attractions for visitors is the huge compass-rose marked on the ground, measuring 43 metres in diameter. Due to its strategic position on the Portuguese coast, the site has a long history, including the attack by the corsair, Francis Drake in 1587, when the Kingdom of Portugal was under the dominion of King Filipe III of Spain.

During the 1990s, the site was subject to an architectural intervention, by the Oporto-based architect, João Carreira, resulting in the creation of a Temporary Exhibitions area, Multimedia Centre, shops and cafeteria.

## Lisboa Region

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## Lisboa

### Castelo de São Jorge

**Address:** 1100-129 Lisboa

**Telephone:** +351 218 800 620 **Fax:** +351 218 875 695

**E-mail:** [info@castelodesaojorge.pt](mailto:info@castelodesaojorge.pt) **Website:**  
<http://www.castelodesaojorge.pt>; <http://www.egeac.pt>

**Timetable:**

9am - 9pm (From March to October); 9am - 6pm (From November to February); Closed: 1 January, 1 May and 25 December;

**Characteristics and Services:**

Guided Tours; Restaurant; Shops; Cafeteria;  
The Castelo de São Jorge is one of Lisbon's most distinctive monuments, being situated on the city's highest hill.

The oldest known fortification at this spot dates from the 2nd century BC, although some of the remains found here date from as far back as the 6th century BC. Archaeological evidence has also made it possible to discover traces of the presence of Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans and Muslims, confirming the human occupation of this area since very remote times.

The castle itself was founded in the 10th and 11th centuries, when Lisbon was an important Moorish port. In 1147, the first king of Portugal, Dom Afonso Henriques, captured both the castle and the city from the Moors. The castle enjoyed its most important period between the 13th and 14th centuries. It was also here, in the 16th century that the king Dom Manuel I received Vasco da Gama after his sea voyage to India and that the first Portuguese theatre play, written by Gil Vicente, was performed to mark the birth of the king Dom João III.

Declared a National Monument in 1910, the castle underwent major restoration work in the 20th century, which left it with its present-day appearance. It is one of the most important places in the city and a very popular leisure space amongst the people living in the neighbouring area. It is generally agreed to afford the best view over the city and the River Tagus.

Inside the walls, you will find a museum, where you can see a presentation of the history of Lisbon, and the Torre de Ulisses (the Tower of Ulysses). The city's legendary founder has given his name to the former Torre do Tombo, which now houses a camera obscura with a giant periscope that allows you to enjoy a 360° panoramic view of the city in real time.

## Sintra

### Castelo dos Mouros - Sintra

**Address:** Castelo dos Mouros 2710-609 Sintra

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

**E-mail:** [info@parquesdesintra.pt](mailto:info@parquesdesintra.pt) **Website:**  
<http://www.parquesdesintra.pt>

**Timetable:**

Winter (25 October-1 March): 10am-6pm (Last ticket 5pm);  
Summer (2 March-24 October) 9.30am-8pm (Last ticket 7pm).;

**Characteristics and Services:**

Guided Tours; Restaurant; Shops; Cafeteria;

**Payments:**

Credit cards accepted;

### Convento dos Capuchos - Sintra

**Address:** Serra de Sintra

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

**E-mail:** [info@parquesdesintra.pt](mailto:info@parquesdesintra.pt) **Website:**  
<http://www.parquesdesintra.pt>

**Timetable:**

Winter (25 October-1 March): 10am-6pm (Last ticket 5pm);  
Summer (2 March - 24 October) 9.30am-8pm (Last ticket 7pm).;

**Characteristics and Services:**

Guided Tours; Restaurant; Shops; Cafeteria;

**Payments:**

Credit cards accepted;

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Winding over two ridges of the Serra de Sintra, the Moorish Castle dates back to the early days of the Moorish occupation of the Peninsula - the 8th Century.

After various attempts it was definitively taken by Dom Afonso Henriques in 1147, and there was built the first Christian Chapel of the borough, dedicated to São Pedro de Penaferrim.

In the romantic period, about 1860, the walls were restored under the supervision of Dom Fernando II, husband of Dona Maria II, who afforested the surrounding areas, and gave the old medieval ruins a new dignity. Of note are the Moorish Cistern in the interior, and the so-called Royal Tower.

Located about 3.5 km from the historical centre of Sintra.

Capuchos Convent, also known as Santa Cruz or the Cork Convent, was built in 1560 by Dom Álvaro de Castro, in fulfilment of a vow by his father, Dom João de Castro, who was Viceroy of India.

Its tiny cells, little chapel, refectory and other dependencies, installed in the rock and lined with cork, are a telling example of the humble and austere existence of the Franciscan friars who lived here.

Situated on the Serra de Sintra, 9 km from the centre of Sintra.