PASSPORT

TEMPLAR ROUTE

PORTUGAL

TEMPLAR ROUTE
PORTUGAL

SURNAME(S)

GIVEN NAME(S)

DATE OF BIRTH

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NATIONALITY

ADDRESS

ZIP CODE

CITY

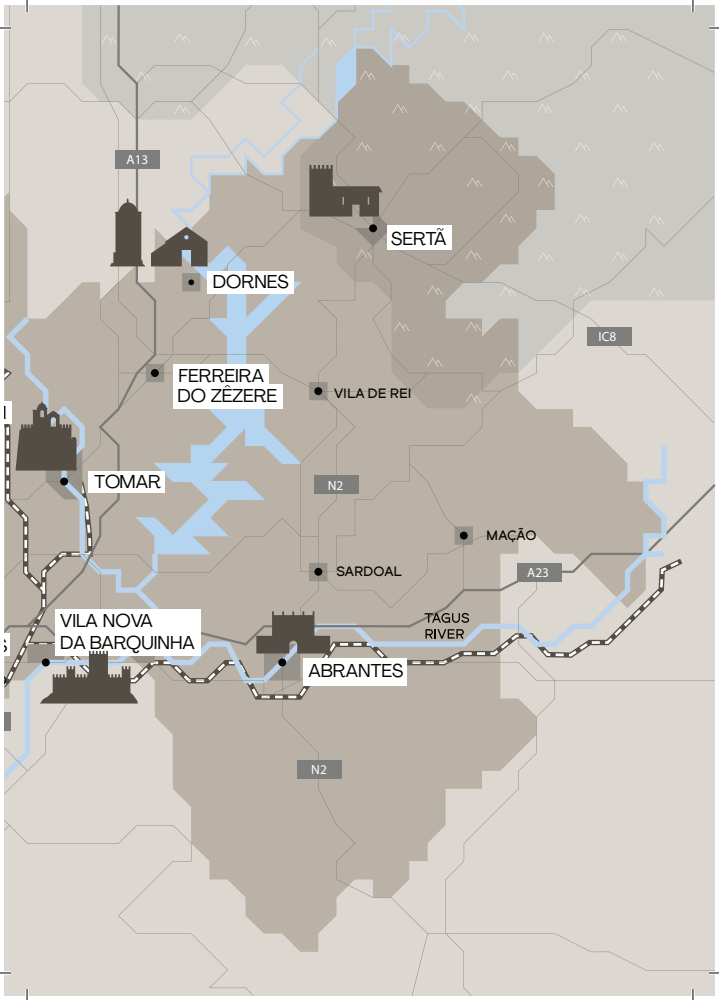
COUNTRY

Visit the Templar Route and get to know the experience of the Knights of the Temple in our territory. On this 3-day trip, the challenge is to discover the most important Templar points of interest, while enjoying the natural landscapes, heritage and gastronomy of Médio Tejo.

Discover the Templar lands!

TEMPLAR ROUTE

PORTUGAL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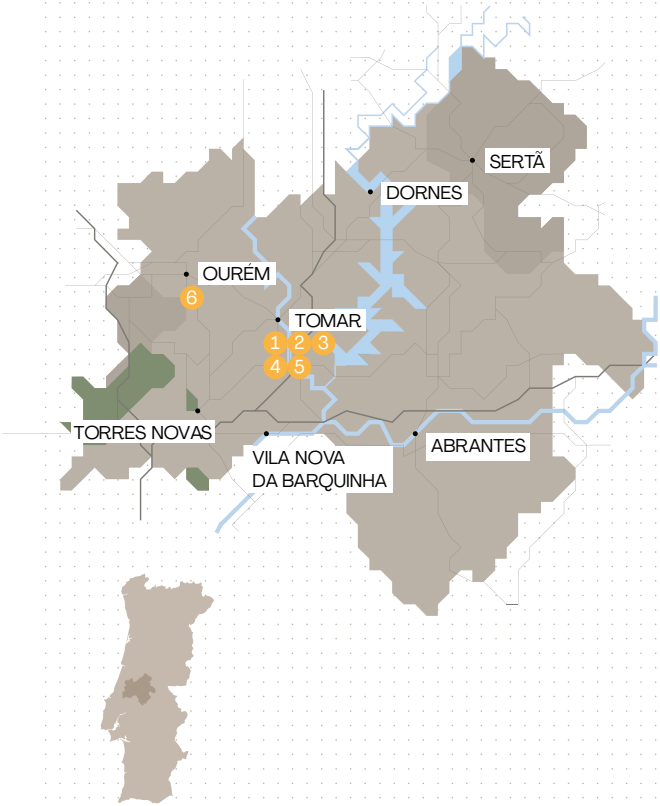
Templar Route

The Templar Route shows you, in three days, the presence of the Templars in our territory.

On the 1st day, the challenge is for you to go the Capital Templar, Tomar, and end the day exploring the Medieval Village of Ourém and its Castle, without forgetting the typical ginjinha. On the 2nd day, visit the village of Dornes, in Ferreira do Zêzere, where you will discover breath-taking landscapes that serve as the backdrop to the Pentagonal Tower. From there, head towards Sertã, to discover the legend of Celinda and end the day imagining what it would be like to be in the line of defense of the Tagus, in the Fortress of Abrantes. On the 3rd day, already in Torres Novas, you can visit its imposing Castle, then leave for Vila Nova da Barquinha, where you will find the Almourol Templar Interpretation Center and the Almourol Castle, embraced by the Tagus river.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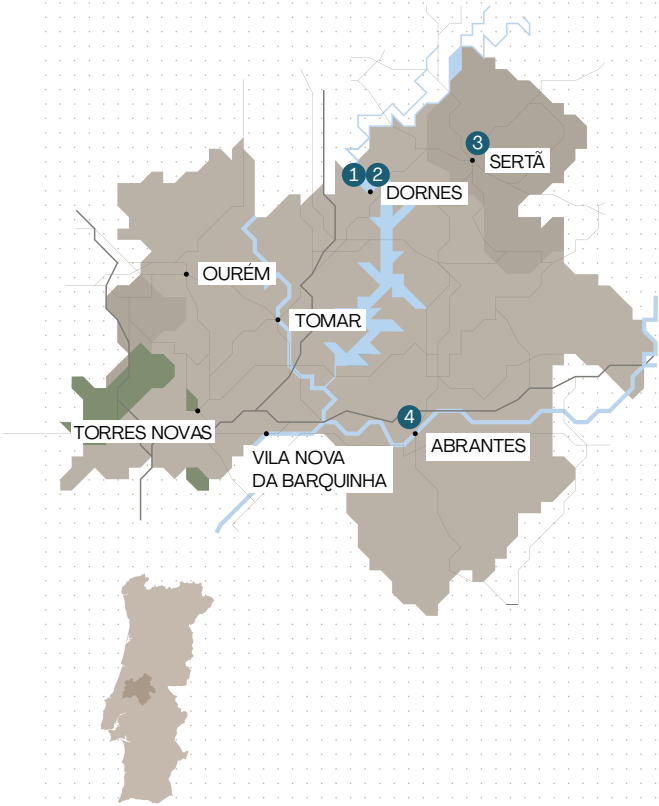
Templar Route
Day 1

1. Santa Maria do Olival Church
   - 10 min
2. Levada Cultural Complex
   - 5 min
3. Mother Church of S. João Baptista
   - 1 min
4. Statue of Gualdim Pais
   - 10 min
5. Tomar Castle and Convent of Christ
   - 25 min
6. Medieval Village and Ourém Castle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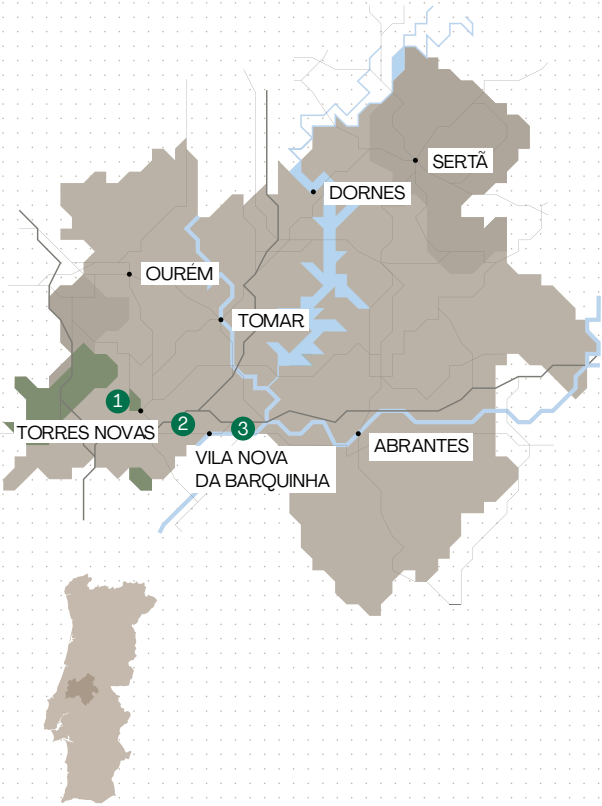
Templar Route
Day 2

1. Dornes Tower
   - 1 min
2. Mother Church of N. Sra. do Pranto
   - 30 min
3. Sertã Castle
   - 45 min
4. Abrantes Fortress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Templar Route
Day 3

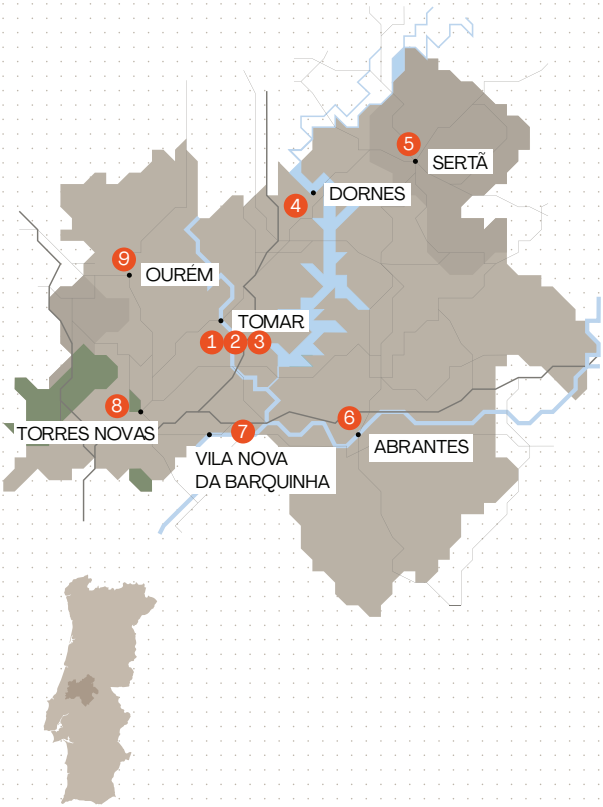
1. Torres Novas Castle
   - 20 min
2. Almourol Templar Interpretation Center
   - 10 min
3. Almourol Castle

Military Itinerary

In the Military Itinerary, we invite you to conquer the Templar lands at your own pace.

Start in Tomar, in Santa Maria do Olival Church, the old Pantheon of the Templar Masters. Then head to the statue of D. Gualdim Pais, the Master of the Order that founded Tomar. From here, ascend to the masterpiece, the Convent of Christ. It is time to go to Dornes, whose Pentagonal Tower was a Templar watchtower. The Sertã Castle, next stop, was built by the Templars, but soon handed over to the Hospitallers. Already in Abrantes, also visit its Fortress and continue towards the Almourol Castle and the Almourol Templar Interpretation Center. Descending into the territory, you will find Torres Novas Castle.

We suggest that you end your visit in Ourém, in its imposing Castle!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Military Itinerary

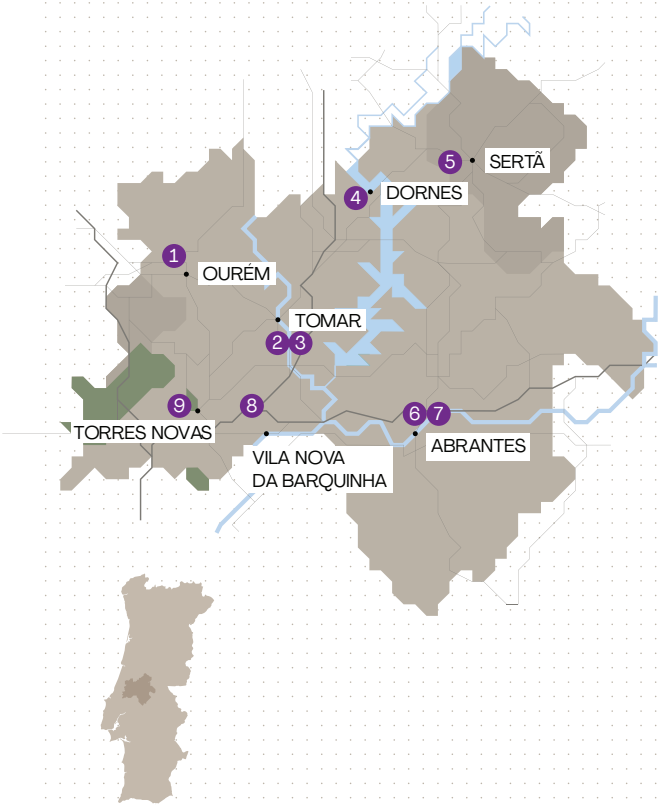
1. Santa Maria do Olival Church
   - 15 min
2. Statue Gualdim Pais
   - 10 min
3. Tomar Castle and Convent of Christ
   - 30 min
4. Dornes Tower
   - 30 min
5. Sertã Castle
   - 40 min
6. Abrantes Fortress
   - 20 min
7. Almourol Castle
   - 25 min
8. Torres Novas Castle
   - 30 min
9. Medieval Village and Ourém Castle

Religious Itinerary

On the Religious Itinerary, explore the religious beliefs and habits of the Order of the Templars.

Discover the enchanted lands of Dornes, the Church of Nossa Senhora do Pranto, whose current bell tower was Templar watchtower, part of the defense line of the Tagus. From here, continue to discover the beautiful Areias and Beco Churches. Then head to Tomar, where you will find the Convent of Christ, with all its grandeur and the Charola, inspired by the Church of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem.

Descend to the historic center of Tomar, where you will find two ex-libris of the religiosity of the city: Mother Church of S. João Baptista and the Synagogue.
Then head to the Santa Maria do Olival Church, old pantheon of the Order of the Temple, where many of the Templar Masters are buried, such as D. Gualdim Pais.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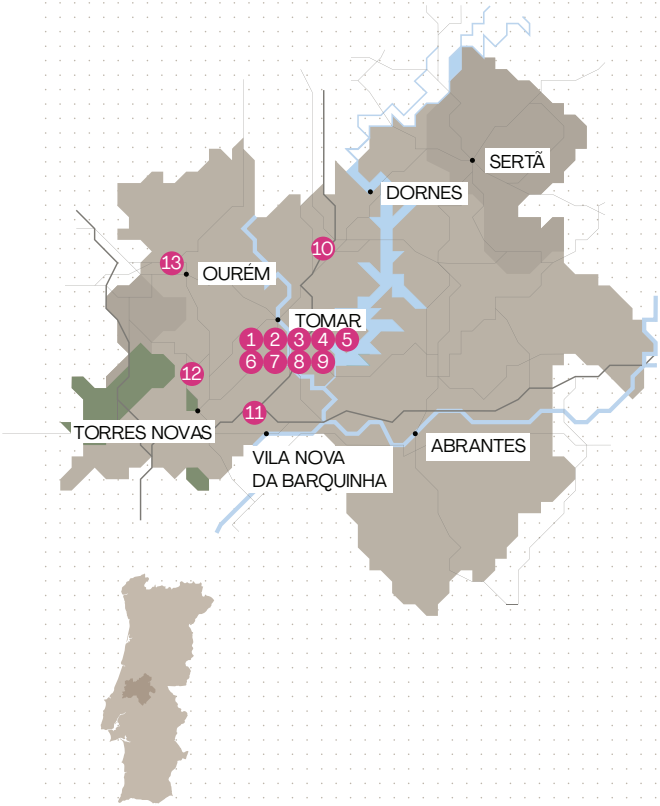
Religious Itinerary

1. Medieval Village and Ourém Castle
   - 30 min
2. Mother Church of S. João Baptista
   - 2 min
3. Synagogue of Tomar
   - 35 min
4. Mother Church of N. Sra. do Pranto
   - 45 min
5. Chapel of N. Sra. dos Remédios
   - 45 min
6. Santa Maria do Castelo Church
   - 5 min
7. São Vicente Church
   - 20 min
8. Mother Church of Atalaia
   - 15 min
9. Santa Casa da Misericórdia Church

Architectural Itinerary

On the Architectural Itinerary, explore the wonders and innovations of Templar architecture.

Start in Tomar, in the center of the city, observe the civil architecture in works such as the Old Bridge, the Levada Cultural Complex, the House of Cubes (old warehouses) or the arches of the Estaus (old inns). Then pass through some icons of the city towards the Convent of Christ, where you will be able to observe some of the architectural innovations of the time. Did you know that the Alambor around the Castle and the Keep inside were brought by the Order? And what about João de Castilho's masterpieces, the Manueline Portal or the Chapter Window? Inside, the cloisters and the Charola also amaze us. Then, go down to the center and head to Areias and Atalaia, whose Mother Churches were also designed by João de Castilho. To finish in beauty, enjoy the sunset next to the Ourém Castle, whose architecture is also unique and of rare magic.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DA BARQUINHA
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Architectural Itinerary

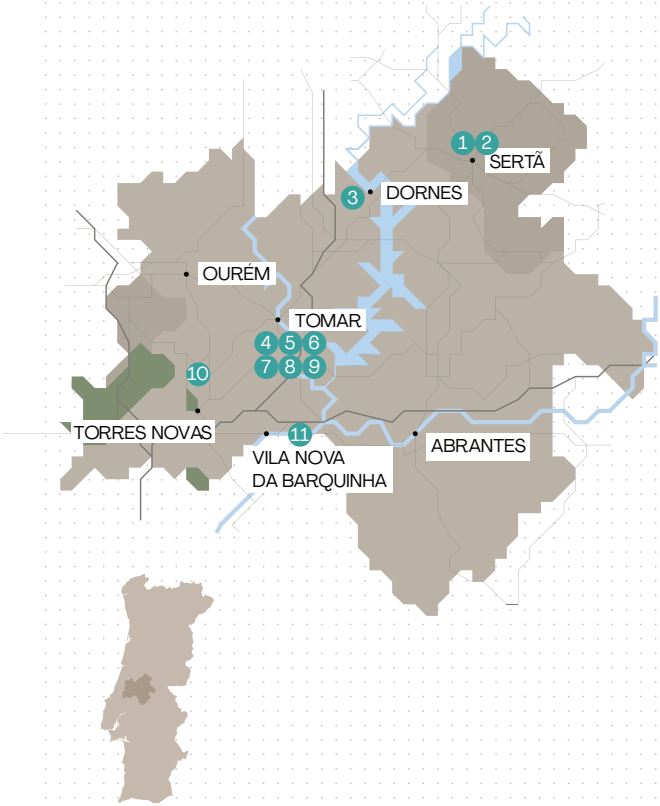
1. Old Bridge
   - 5 min
2. Levada Cultural Complex
   - 5 min
3. House of Cubes
   - 1 min
4. Estaus
   - 10 min
5. King Filipe Monument
   - 10 min
6. Statue of Gualdim Pais
   - 15 min
7. Tomar Castle and Convent of Christ
   - 15 min
8. Pillory
   - 5 min
9. Pegões Aqueduct
   - 20 min
10. Mother Church of Areias
    - 25 min
11. Mother Church of Atalaia
    - 15 min
12. Lapas Caves
    - 30 min
13. Medieval Village and Ourém Castle

Symbolic Itinerary

In this Itinerary, templar mysticism and symbolism are the “secrets” to explore.

In Sertã, visit its pleasant Castle. Then, set off towards Dornes, where the magical Pentagonal Tower stands out, erected on a pentagram. And from here, head to the “heart” of Templar mysticism, Tomar! In Santa Maria do Olival Church , Pantheon of the Masters of the Temple and full of mysticism, beware of the 8 steps, which force you to enter with humility, with a bowed head so as not to fall. Look for the tomb slab of D. Gualdim Pais. And the legend of the tunnels that connect it to the Convent of Christ, is it a true one?

Then explore the city center and go up to the Convent to be dazzled by its portal and the Chapter Window, but above all by the Charola! With a connection to the Holy Sepulchre, it is full of symbolism. Then descend through the Sete Montes National Park, used, at the time, by the Knights for meditation and, it is said, initiatory rites. Finish big at Almourol Castle, another jewel of templar symbolism and mysticism. This one was allegedly never the target of battle and may have been built to protect the Holy Grail. Is it?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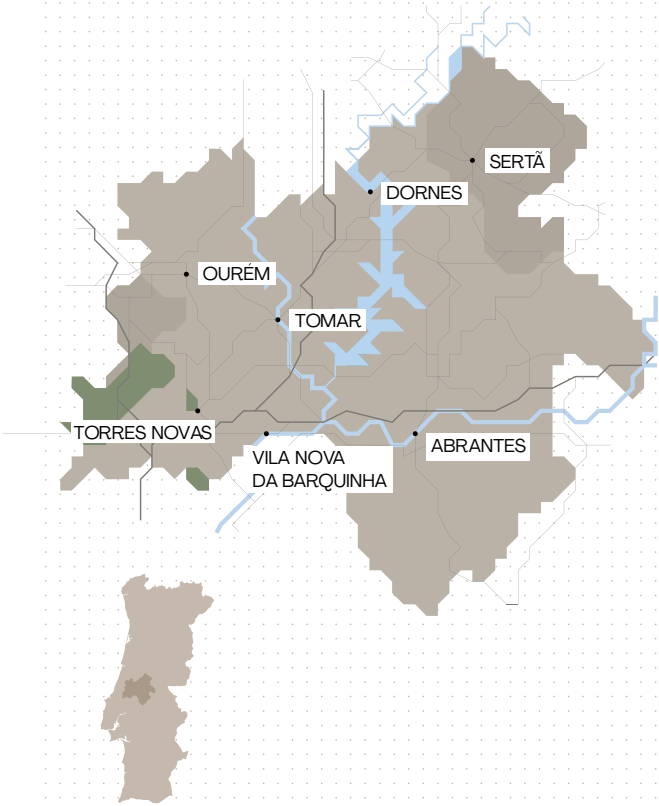
Symbolic Itinerary

1. Sertã Castle
   - 5 min
2. Our Lady of Remédios Chapel
   - 30 min
3. Dornes Tower
   - 35 min
4. Sta. Maria do Olival Church
   - 10 min
5. House of Cubes
   - 1 min
6. Estaus
   - 1 min
7. Levada Cultural Complex
   - 15 min
8. Tomar Castle and Convent of Christ
   - 5 min
9. Pegões Aqueduct
   - 30 min
10. Lapas Caves
    - 25 min
11. Almourol Castle

My route

Create and customize your Templar Route!

Based on the points of interest that exist in the Médio Tejo connected to this theme, grab the challenge and walk your own route.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ABRANTES

My route

Places I've visited

Abrantes Fortress
Abrantes

The Abrantes Fortress, built by King Afonso Henriques in the twelfth century, in the early days of the kingdom of Portugal, was an important strategic point in the defense of the Tagus Line, reinforced at the time by the Templars, who left their mark at the level of military architecture and Romanesque style.

The Fortress of Abrantes has, for its historical context and its location in the territory, an association with the Order of the Temple: its strategic construction in the defense of the Tagus Line, against a possible Moorish invasion, in the XII century (contemporary with Tomar Castle and the Almourol Castle, among others), the defense of the territory at the beginning of the nationality and the permanence of the village.

Santa Maria do Castelo Church
Abrantes

The Church of Santa Maria do Castelo is today the Pantheon of the Almeida Family, with new musealization since 2021, which replaced, 100 years later, the D. Lopo de Almeida Museum, created in 1921 as a regional museum. This old church built in the XIII century, a time when the Order of the Temple held most of the territories along the Tagus as its property or under its domination, presents on the outside a façade with a broken arched portal and an oculus, accompanied by a simple bell tower. D. Diogo de Almeida, mayor, rebuilt the church in the XV century and transformed it into a pantheon. Among the many personalities who contributed to the Portuguese glory of the XV and XVI centuries are the members of the "House of the Almeida de Abrantes", many of them buried in this church.
Along with the rich tomb, inside the church, the Sevillian dry-rope tiles, the traces of frescoes and the frame of the Manueline polyptych are relevant heritage.

São Vicente Church
Abrantes

The Church already existed before 1224 and, at this time, had a vast necropolis, partially excavated between late 1994 and mid-1995, having identified traces of burials of the primitive churchyard of the temple, since the XII to the XVI century in graves carved out of the rock, some anthropomorphic.

The church as we know it today, was ordered to build by King Sebastião before June 10, 1577, date on which already the officers of the confraternity and works of S. Vicente had signed a contract with the mason Francisco Lopes for the construction of the church.

There were several architects, sculptors and masons who worked in this church, many of them with activity in Tomar, namely in the Convent of Christ, such as: Francisco Lopes, Pedro Antunes, Baltazar Marinho, Salvador Jorge and Antão Gonçalves.

Dornes Tower
Ferreira do Zêzere

The Pentagonal Tower of Dornes, known as the Templar tower, is a defensive watchtower ordered to be erected by D. Gualdim Pais, master of the Order of the Temple in the twelfth century.

Transformed into a bell tower in the XVI century, it is the great historical-military tourist attraction of Ferreira do Zêzere; its location on the "enchanted peninsula" of Dornes, bathed by the Zêzere river, gives it a tone of magic and nostalgia.

This Templar work, by construction, characterization, historical and territorial contextualization, has pentagonal plan, referring to the legends and Templar mystique of the pentacle. It is a construction of defense, domination of the territory and control of the Zêzere river.

Mother Church of Nossa Senhora do Pranto
Ferreira do Zêzere

The Church of Our Lady of Pranto, also known as the Mother Church of Dornes, located next to the Templar Tower, was founded in 1285 by Queen Santa Isabel, wife of King Dinis. The King is directly linked to the Order of the Temple by its extinction in 1312 through papal order with the bull "Ad ae exquibus", preventing the Templar goods from being inherited by the Hospitallers, later creating the Order of Christ (1319).

Inside we find the walls covered with tiles, a set of XVI century paintings, and, in the pulpit (1544) a floral decoration and the cross of the Order of Christ in its corbel. It is also advisable to visit its unique collection of Cirios (festive candles).

Águas Belas Pillory
Ferreira do Zêzere

The territory of Águas Belas was donated by King Afonso Henriques in 1159 to the Order of the Temple. With the extinction of the Templars, the territory becomes the possession of the Order of Christ.

The Pillory stands next to a fountain with a high wall of shale, with the inscription of cession of the region to Pedro Ferreira, founder of the village of Ferreira do Zêzere, by King Sancho I. The simple pattern represents the power of the ancient Morgados de Águas Belas, an identity mark of a territory that should not be neglected.

Pias Pillory
Ferreira do Zêzere

Pias marks the territory conquered from the Muslims by King Afonso Henriques in 1146 and its concession to the Order of the Temple.

The Pias Pillory, a small civil building of classicizing style and modest trace, of the XVII century, is located in a small square next to the church of Pias. Testimony to the ancient autonomy of this region, Pias belonged to the Order of the Temple soon after the conquest from the Moors.

It was the Order that granted it a charter for the first time, which makes this resource a symbol of the administration and management of the territory in full reconquest.

Mother Church of Areias
Ferreira do Zêzere

The construction of the Mother Church of Areias is from the same period of the Convent of Christ and has been the target of requalification works in 1548, by the hand of João de Castilho, architect responsible for the construction of the Convent.

In the temple of Gothic nature, highlight for the decoration in relief with the Cross of Christ and shield of Portugal in the keys of the vault. The interior is distinguished by the sublime panels of blue and yellow seventeenth-century tiles that line the walls, by the altarpiece of baroque gilded carving and by the altarpiece in Mannerist stone of the XVI century.

Mother Church of Beco
Ferreira do Zêzere

The Parish Church of Beco, dedicated to St. Alexius, was founded in the XVI century and transformed in the following centuries.

The successive works to which it was subjected give it a heterogeneous structure, with details of the different eras, which do not escape the eyes of the most attentive.

The parish of Beco belonged to Dornes until the sixteenth century, the interest of the church stems from the decorative characteristics of its interior, namely the gilded carving and the tiles of the XVIII century.

Ourém Castle
Ourém

Located at the top of the hill, Ourém Castle was built between the XII and XIII centuries.

Its temporal and territorial connection to the Order of the Temple and the proximity to Tomar makes this place an important point of obligatory stop. Here Nuno Álvares Pereira was the 3rd Count of Ourém.

The name Ourém appears for the first time in the document of donation of Ceras to the Order of the Temple. The then donated territory had, at one end, the locality called "Portum Auren", later Ourém. Contemporary with other Templar constructions, the Ourém Castle is ordered to build by the Infant D. Teresa (daughter of King Afonso Henriques).

Ourém Medieval Village
Ourém

The place where today is the Ourém Medieval Village tells a story of conquests and reconquests, between Christians and Muslims. The territory was the subject of successive disputes, having finally been conquered by King Afonso Henriques who donated it to his daughter D. Teresa.

Between the streets and the walls of the village we find the most diverse architectural and artistic styles.

With temporal and territorial connection to the Order of the Temple, the Medieval Village was built in a strategic location, at the end of the term of Ceras. Its strategic location for the defense of the territory against the Moors is associated with the Templar purpose at the same time.

Sertã Castle
Sertã

The connection of the Sertã Castle to the Templars is clear: the military construction belonged to the Order of the Temple between 1165 and 1174, by donation of King Afonso Henriques.

It belonged to the Order of the Temple only for nine years, after which it was handed over to the Order of the Hospitallers (in 1174). It was strategically located in the vision of military defense at the time of the Reconquer.

It is often the stories that draw us to the locals and this one is no exception. Legend has it that Celinda, wife of the head of the castle, who died in the defense of the castle, climbed to the walls carrying a sertã (frying pan) with boiling oil that she threw on the Roman invaders, giving rise to the name of the village.

N. Sra. dos Remédios Chapel
Sertã

The Chapel of N. Sra. dos Remédios is said to have been built on an old Templar monastery, which makes this an important stopping point of the Route.

In addition, the chapel is associated with Dom Nuno Álvares Pereira, Constable of King João I, who was a big devotee of Nossa Senhora do Meio (the name by which she was known in the XVIII century).

A possible early Templar construction (former Templar monastery, of alleged Marian vocation) today disappeared. However, traces remain such as the commemorative stele, the ogival arch or the engraved Templar cross.

Tomar Castle or Templar Castle
Tomar

The construction of Tomar Castle began in 1160, by Dom Gualdim Pais, Templar master and founder of the city of Tomar, integrated in the Term of Ceras. Here he introduced innovative military architecture techniques, which he brought from his stay in the East, such as the Alambor and the Keep. Here would be the headquarters of the Order of the Temple in Portugal.

The Castle adds the icon of military and religious architecture – the Charola, a unique and unparalleled example, which evokes the Holy Sepulchre and the Temple of Solomon, making it the chapel of the Knights Templar. This ex-libris, for its monumentality, architecture and decorative details, becomes the "jewel in the crown" of this space.

Convent of Christ
Tomar

After the extinction of the Order of the Temple by papal bull, King Dinis transformed it into the Order of Christ in 1319, integrating its knights and much of its goods, technology and knowledge. The Order of Christ played a very important role in the Portuguese Discoveries.

The Templar Castle would give way to the Convent of Christ and Tomar would become the seat of the Order of Christ. The Convent is enlarged and subject to several improvement works, the responsibility of João de Castilho. One of the most emblematic details is the Chapter Window, which refers to the period of maritime expansion and integrates decorative elements of the Manueline.

The Convent of Christ is classified by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.

Sete Montes National Park
Tomar

The mysticism surrounding the Templars grows even more when we visit the Sete Montes National Park, surrounded by the walls of the Castle and Convent of Christ. Full of nooks and crannies to discover, it involves traces of old buildings in full harmony with nature.

Isolated among the vegetation, we find the "Charolinha", a fresco house, typical tempietto (miniature temple) in hewn stone, surrounded by a circular tank and a stone bridge for access. The cylindrical tower was built according to the plan of the architect João de Castilho, in charge of the works in the Convent of Christ. The natural surroundings and the intimate character make this magical place ideal for outdoor walks.

Santa Maria do Olival Church
Tomar

Santa Maria do Olival Church was rebuilt by D. Gualdim Pais, in 1160, on the ruins of a Benedictine monastery, site of the primitive church. Inside, highlight for the stone sculpture of Our Lady of Milk and, on the outside, for the watchtower adapted to the belfry, from where you will see the Convent of Christ.

The connection to the Templars is notorious, having been chosen as the pantheon of the Templar Masters. Here is the end of the night procession that takes place in the Templar Festival, which recalls the legacy of the Templars and the October 13, through two moments full of symbolism, the death of D. Gualdim Pais and the beginning of the persecution that would end with the extinction of the Order of the Temple.

Mother Church of São João Baptista
Tomar

Built to replace the previous hermitage, founded by the Templars in the XII century, the Church dedicated to St. John the Baptist is located in the Republic Square in the historic center of Tomar, facing the building of the Town Hall and with the statue of D. Gualdim Pais in the center.

The iconic bell tower attached to the main façade stands out for its architecture. An authentic viewpoint to the Templar Castle.

The interior houses a pulpit in hewn stone, attached to one of the pillars on the left side, of an incredible design detail.

This church holds an enviable artistic estate, making this an important stopping point in any tourist itinerary that passes through Tomar.

Levada Cultural Complex
Tomar

The Levada de Tomar is the site of the old mill, made up of the Moinhos and Lagares d'El Rei (Mills and Olive Oil Press), built by the Templars in the 12th and 13th centuries.

Located next to the Nabão river, it is assumed, both for its location and for its function, as one of the main centers of tourist and cultural dynamization of Tomar.

Currently, among different museological nuclei and spaces that host temporary exhibitions and different types of events, this unique heritage ensemble, strongly associated with the industrial theme, namely in the fields of electricity production, foundry and milling, arouses a true journey in time to all who venture into it.

Statue of Gualdim Pais
Tomar

Gualdim Pais was the 4th Grand Master of the Order of the Temple in Portugal and founder of the city of Tomar. Although unknown to many, he was one of the most important and emblematic personalities of the history of the Templars in Portugal, with an important role in the foundation of nationality.

The statue in his honor is in the center of the Republic Square, at the foot of the Castle and the Convent of Christ, highlighting the greatness of his role in the city of Tomar. Around the image of D. Gualdim Pais we find the building of the Town Hall, São João Baptista Church and the local commerce, making this space perhaps the most symbolic of the historic center.

Pegões Aqueduct
Tomar

The connection of the Pegões Aqueduct to the Convent of Christ is unavoidable. The civil construction, of the XVI and XVII centuries, with about 6 Km, was built with the objective of making the water supply to the Convent. At the top of the vault of the access tower we can see engraved the Cross of the Order of Christ.

This is undoubtedly one of the important points in a Templar itinerary to the Médio Tejo, both for its monumentality and its surroundings, and the ideal place to watch the sunset.

Estaus
Tomar

The Inns (Estaus) or Paços da Ribeira were old medieval inns, of which only two broken arches that were part of the structure remain.

The construction of a civil nature, of the XV century, had the function of receiving the employees of the kingdom and the nobles who went to Tomar, at the behest of the Infante D. Henrique, administrator of the Order of Christ.

The architectural elements that remain to this day, gave the name to the "Rua dos Arcos" and are another detail that we can find when we explore Tomar.

Pillory
Tomar

The Pillory is located in one of the entrance gates of Tomar, opposite to the Nabão river and with a pedestrian path to access the Convent of Christ. Taking into account the history of elevation of the city, these landmarks are, in one way or another, associated with the Templars and the Portuguese discoveries.

Highlight for the armillary sphere at the top of the Pillory, an astronomy instrument applied to navigation and which represented one of the symbols of the reign of King Manuel I, an important figure in the time of maritime expansion.

Padrão Filipino
Tomar

The Padrão Filipino is a civil construction, of commemorative character, which symbolizes the sentence of King Felipe III of Spain in favor of the people of Tomar in the process with the Order of Christ, when it wanted to take possession of the main square.

Situated on the land in front of the Court of Tomar, next to the São Francisco Church, train station and bus station, the monument is a good stopping place to contemplate the view of the Templar Castle.

Old Bridge
Tomar

Link between the "new" area and the historic center of Tomar, the Old Bridge is already part of the route of any visitor through the city. Here we contemplate the Templar Castle and Convent of Christ and all the surrounding nature, the Nabão river, the Mouchão Park and the industrial heritage of Levada, recently rehabilitated.

Idyllic setting for photography lovers and storytellers. Give wings to the imagination and set out from here to the conquest of Tomar.

House of Cubes
Tomar

Currently home to the Center for Studies in Photography of Tomar, the House of Cubes (Casa dos Cubos) is a temporary exhibition space located in the center of Tomar, next to the river.

The old building will have been used by religious orders as a place of storage and counting of agricultural products. The name of the building refers to the "old capacity measures in Portugal, the bushel ("alqueire") and the modius ("almude") used in the commercialisation of agricultural products.

The space was also used as offices of the former Mendes Godinho Factories, a name associated with the city of Tomar.

Synagogue of Tomar
Tomar

The Synagogue of Tomar marks the presence of the Jewish community in Tomar in the same period of the Order of Christ, during the XV century, especially by the Infante D. Henrique, governor of the Order and promoter of the settlement of Jews in Tomar. Synagogue Street was once an exclusively Jewish neighborhood, with a Jewish community's school, assembly, and courthouse.

The space, recently rehabilitated, houses the Luso-Hebrew Abraham Zacuto Museum and is classified as a National Monument. The Synagogue has a rectangular plan and vaulted roof, based on four columns, in the central part and twelve corbels at the meeting with the walls, which represent the twelve tribes of Israel.

Torres Novas Castle
Torres Novas

The origin of Torres Novas Castle is not clear, but it is certain that it was rebuilt at the end of the XII century by King Sancho I, when the reconquest of the Portuguese territory. During the XIV century, it was rebuilt by King Fernando I, after clashes with Castile. Torres Novas Castle suffered severe damage in the earthquake of 1755, destroying four towers and several sections of the medieval wall. It was later occupied by Napoleonic troops during the French invasions.

From the architectural point of view, Torres Novas Castle, of visibly Gothic style, with eleven quadrangular towers protruding from the wall. The enclosure and its surroundings is the stage of the traditional Medieval Fair of Torres Novas.

Lapas Caves
Torres Novas

The Lapas Caves are made up of galleries excavated in limestone tufts, on the left bank of the river Almonda, about 2km from Torres Novas, which may have served as a shelter space during the Middle Ages.

Popular history refers to the existence of a direct connection with the Castle and the presence of Moors, through underground tunnels, but there is no certainty as to its origin. This place is known for its geological uniqueness and mysticism wrapped in local legends, which is worth knowing and exploring, in a complementary way to this historical-cultural itinerary.

Santa Casa da Misericórdia Church
Torres Novas

The proximity of Santa Casa da Misericórdia Church with Torres Novas Castle, makes this resource a complementary attraction to any visit. In addition, the temple of the XVI century, has undergone numerous changes over the years, which has made it an eclectic space, composed of a Renaissance portico, a XVII century production ceiling, three altarpieces in gilded carving and a portal with Manueline elements. It is also distinguished by the diverse estate, with emphasis on the eighteenth-century nativity scene of the School of Machado de Castro.

Almourol Castle
VN Barquinha

The Almourol Castle, in Vila Nova da Barquinha, was rebuilt in 1171, by order of D. Gualdim Pais, Templar master, and was part of the defensive line of the Tagus. The emblematic Templar military construction is known for its location on top of a small rugged island at the foot of the Tagus river. The natural beauty and the mystical and romantic atmosphere that surrounds it makes this place completely different from the other Templar castles.

Obligatory stop on a Templar route through the Médio Tejo.

Almourol Templar Interpretation Center
VN Barquinha

The Almourol Templar Interpretation Center, recently inaugurated, is a space to support the interpretation of the Templar theme in the region and in particular the Almourol Castle. The space is located in the Cultural Center of Vila Nova da Barquinha, next to the Municipal Library and the Almourol Contemporary Sculpture Park. For a deeper knowledge of the subject, your visit is mandatory.

Mother Church of Atalaia
VN Barquinha

The Mother Church of Atalaia is from the same period as the Convent of Christ and its traces attributed to the architect João de Castilho, responsible for the work of the Convent of Christ. The decorative details of the main portal and the cruise arch are by João de Ruão, one of the greatest French sculptors and architects active in Portugal during the XVI century.

Classified as a National Monument since 1926, it is a great stop for the most curious and appreciative of Renaissance architecture in Portugal.

Almourol Contemporary Sculpture Park
VN Barquinha

A recreational and cultural space, perfect for a walk with the family or for the practice of outdoor sports, the Almourol Contemporary Sculpture Park is close to the Almourol Templar Interpretation Center and is an excellent stop to enjoy a calm and peaceful environment, complementing the Templar theme.

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