

## CULTURAL HERITAGE

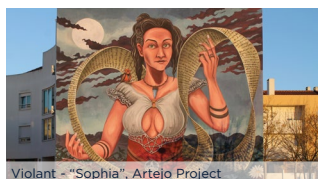
### VILA NOVA DA BARQUINHA

#### Barquinha Park

Almourol Park for Contemporary Sculpture / Barquinha Park - a true outdoor museum that combines the most representative names in Portuguese Contemporary Sculpture.



Barquinha Park



Violant - "Sophia", Artejo Project



Atalaia Mother Church

#### Atalaia Mother Church

One of the finest examples of renaissance architecture in Portugal, it holds inside blue and yellow polychromatic tiles of great artistic value from the 17th century. This 16th building became a national monument in 1926.

### TOMAR

#### The Castle of the Templars

(12h - 14h Century)  
Built by order of Master D.Gualdim Pais in 1160, introduces concepts in military architecture used during the Crusades in the Orient.

In the 14th century, with the construction of the Convent of Christ, it has undergone major alterations.



The Castle of the Templars



Castle and Convent of Christ

#### Convent of Christ

(World Heritage)  
Incorporated in the Castle grounds and built from the 12th-century Charola, the Convent was home to the Order of Christ from the 14th century onwards. This colossal building bears witness to prominent figures of Portuguese history such as Infante D. Henrique the Navigator, the Kings Manuel I and his son João III. Filipe II ordered the construction of the Main Cloister and other impressive works such as the Pegões Aqueduct.

### TOMAR

#### The Synagogue

(15h Century)  
This is the oldest synagogue in Portugal. It was built from scratch in the middle of the old Jewish Quarter set up by Infante D. Henrique.



Festival of the Trays

#### The Church of Santa Maria do Olival

(13h - 16h Century)  
Built over a former Benedictine monastery, this 13th-century Gothic church has, since the early beginnings of the nation, contained the spirit of the Knights Templar. The seat of the nullius diocesis and the most important of all the churches from de age of the discoveries It has served as a Pantheon for Templar Masters such as D. Gualdim Pais.



The Pegões Aqueduct

#### Also visit:

- The Pegões Aqueduct (17h Century);
- The Convent of São Francisco (17h Century);
- The Chapel of Santa Iria (16h Century);
- The Roda do Mouchão;
- The Mata Nacional dos Sete Montes;
- The Church of São João Baptista (15h - 16h Century)



The Roda do Mouchão



The Synagogue

### FERREIRA DO ZÊZERE

#### Visigothic Grave

A set of two Visigoth graves, dug in limestone rock with a 500m distance from each other.



LOBA II: Trapezoidal, anthropomorphic  
Maximum length: 190 cm



LOBA III: Oval, not Anthropomorphic  
Maximum length: 168 cm



Nª Srª da Graça Church in Areias

#### Nª Srª da Graça Church in Areias

The Main Church of Areias has been a Public Interest Building since 1944.

Originally founded in the 15th century, the temple was rebuilt in the middle of the 16th century, during the reform of the Order of Christ, built by Frei António de Lisboa and João de Castilho. With a Gothic plan, the building has different stylistic trends.

### USEFUL CONTACTS

#### • SOS Emergency: 112

#### • Health

Vila Nova da Barquinha:  
+351 249 720 900  
Atalaia: +351 249 710 547  
Tomar (Hospital): +351 249 320 100  
Ferreira do Zêzere: +351 249 360 090  
Areias: +351 249 391 184

#### • Police

Vila Nova da Barquinha:  
+351 249 720 830  
Tomar: +351 249 320 060  
Ferreira do Zêzere: +351 249 360 100

#### • Fire Department

Vila Nova da Barquinha:  
+351 249 710 629  
Tomar: +351 249 329 140  
Ferreira do Zêzere: +351 249 361 170 |  
+351 249 361 180

#### • Tourist Office

Vila Nova da Barquinha: +351 249 720 358  
Tomar: +351 249 329 823  
Ferreira do Zêzere: +351 249 360 151  
Domes: +351 249 366 410



Shelters  
and other  
places  
to sleep

### WHERE TO STAMP YOUR PILGRIM'S PASSPORT

- Vila Nova da Barquinha  
Parish Council of Vila Nova da Barquinha - Moita do Norte:  
+351 249 712 099;
- Café "O Monteiro" - Atalaia;  
Parish Council of Atalaia: +351 249 710 619;  
Casa do Patriarca, Guesthouse - Atalaia:  
+351 249 710 581;
- Tomar  
Tourism Office of Tomar  
Convent of Christ
- Ferreira do Zêzere  
Parish Union of Areias and Pias - Areias:  
+351 249 392 064 | +351 249 391 110  
+351 249 392 112;  
Shelters of Areias (A.M.B.E.S.  
Areias): +351 249 391 120



# Caminho de Santiago

*A path with history*



Promoter:

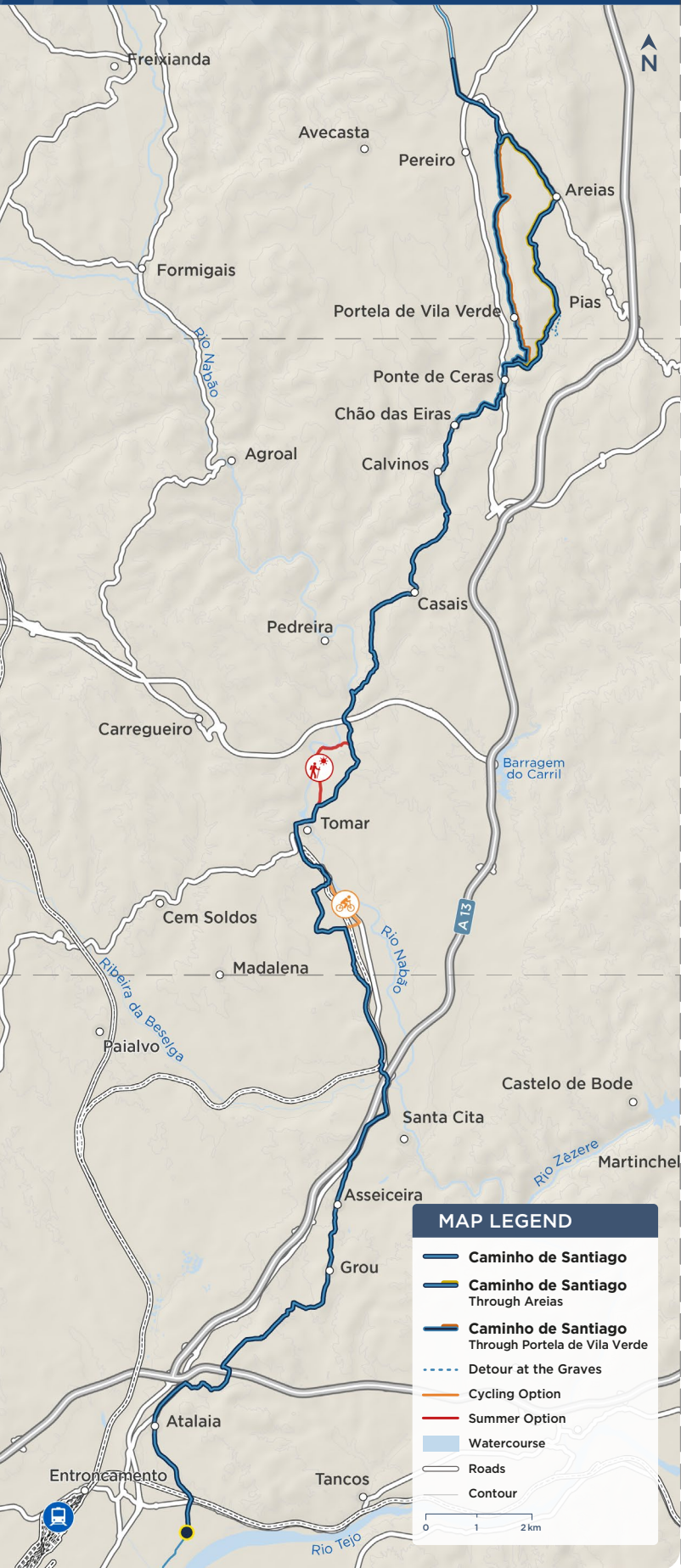
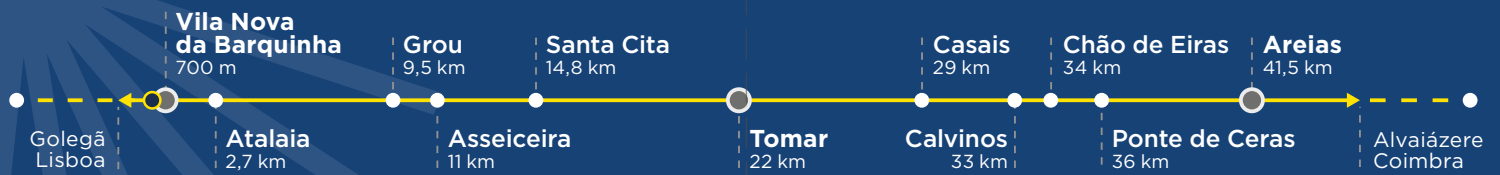


Co-financing:





# Caminho de Santiago



## CAMINHO DE SANTIAGO

The "Caminho de Santiago", throughout the Middle Ages, was walked by people from all over Christendom, which allowed the circulation and diffusion of ideas, usages and customs. Its role in building a European culture is unquestionable.

In Portugal, as the Christian Reconquista moved south, various routes were organized to reach Santiago. The most used is called

the Portuguese Way that connected the cities of Lisboa, Porto and Santiago. Tomar, due to its privileged location – one of the stops between Lisboa and Porto that guaranteed protection and hospitality since the 12th century by the Templar Castle and later on by the Order of Christ – was one of the fundamental stations on the Portuguese Way.

## NATURAL LANDSCAPE AND HUMAN OCCUPATION

Along the "Caminho de Santiago", proceeding from the south to the north, the agricultural landscape, occupied by olive groves (*Olea europaea* L.), temporary dry or irrigated crops, and natural pastures, is replaced by settlements of different dimensions, with small family vegetable gardens, and extensive forest areas. In a landscape where currently the clusters of pure eucalyptus trees prevail, there are also clusters of *Pinus pinaster* Aiton (maritime pine), *Pinus pinea* L. (stone pine), and areas of Mediterranean scrub and woodland with native Portuguese forest species. Among these, it is possible to highlight the

presence of species such as the *Arbutus unedo* L. (strawberry tree), the *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq. (common hawthorn), the *Pyrus bourgaeana* Decne. (Iberian pear), the *Olea europaea* var. *sylvestris* (wild-olive), the *Prunus spinosa* L. (blackthorn), as well as oak trees, like the *Quercus suber* L. (cork oak), the *Quercus rotundifolia* Lam. (holm oak), the *Quercus faginea* subsp. *broteri* (Portuguese oak), the *Quercus coccifera* L. (kermes oak) and the *Quercus lusitanica* L. (gall oak), with these biotopes being the closest we can be to what the primitive vegetation cover would have been like.



## ROUTE DESCRIPTION

In the municipality of Vila Nova da Barquinha, the route starts at the place of Pedregoso, proceeding to the Lameira Farm. The passing of the railway line marks the entrance into the locality of Moita Norte. At Atalaia, you will find a small resting area next to a Vhils panel (stonewall carving technique) and, shortly after, the Main Church of Atalaia, classified as a National Monument, since 1926.

A small section of the route follows along the N110 until it leaves it, through the right, and enters a forest area, mostly composed of eucalyptus trees up to the Grou Valley.

The crossing of the Tancos River marks the entrance into the municipality of Tomar. We continue towards the localities of Grou and Asseiceira, then proceeding along the N110. Be prudent! Before entering the city of Tomar, there are two options: one for hikers, and another for cyclists. The two options reunite at the doors of the Templar city.

Take your time in these streets and corners...

As you exit the city, a trail along the Nabão River waits for you. Alternatively, a cycling option is marked, also good for those who hike during the winter. The two paths reunite and proceed along a rural environment, crossing the localities of Casais, Calvinos, Chão das Eiras and Ponte de Ceras.

In the municipality of Ferreira do Zêzere, there is a new choice:

**Caminho de Areias:** (Path of the Sands): easy route, mostly done off-road, which passes through several interest places, including a dam, two Visigoth graves and N<sup>o</sup> Sr<sup>a</sup> da Graça Church, classified as a Public Interest Building.

**Caminho de Portela de Vila Verde:** (Portela de Vila Verde Path): traditional path, mostly on tarred road that passes through several rural localities.

These two routes will connect while crossing the IC3 / N110, straight ahead to Alvaiázere.

**BOM CAMINHO (HAVE A GOOD JOURNEY)**