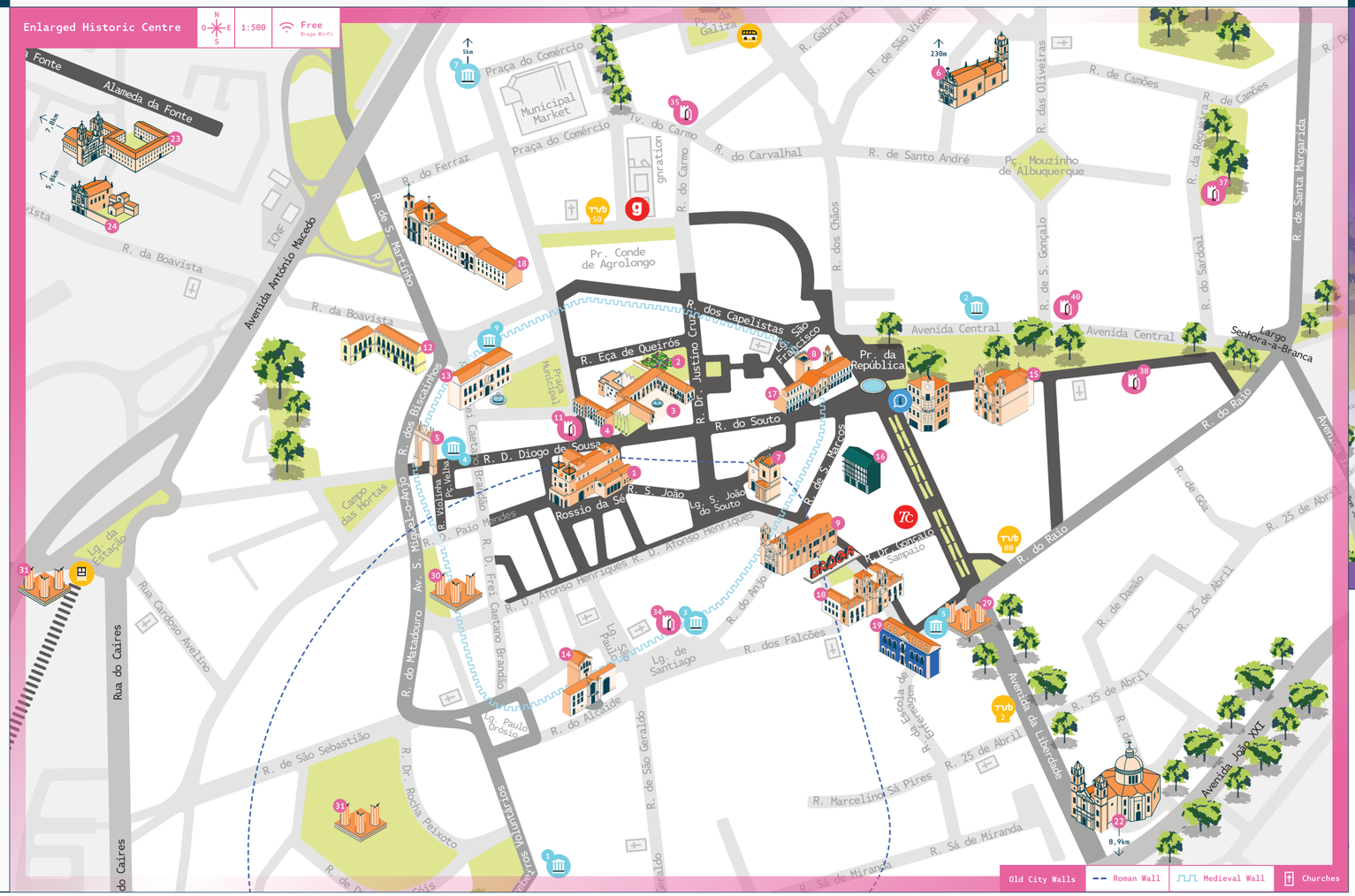
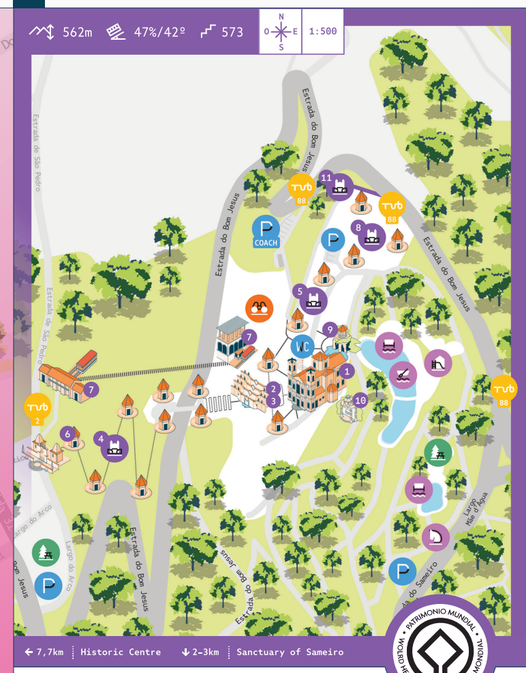




SANCTUARY OF BOM JESUS DO MONTE

1 Basilica of Bom Jesus do Monte
2 Stairway of the Virtues
3 Stairway of the Five Senses
4 Stairway of the Pórtico
5 Stairway of the Resurrection
6 Chapels of the Viae Crucis
7 Funicular
8 Evangelists Ground
9 Ernesto Korrodi's Cave
10 Casa de Fresco
11 Bom Jesus Magic Road

Boats
Bus Stop TUB › 2 / 88
Horses
Lake
Parking
Picnic Area
Playground
Restrooms
Telescope

ABOUT THE SANCTUARY:
The whole Bom Jesus sanctuary justifies an exclusive guidebook! A dramatized remake of Golgotha of Jerusalem here surpasses any detail. Architecture and natural scenery mingle together in perfect symbiosis. The contrast between the granite and the whiteness of the steps stimulates those pilgrims who climb to the top to catch a glimpse of the chalice of the Holy Communion. On the way up, passing numerous grottos depicting the Stations of the Cross, the gurgling of the purifying water can be heard spouting from multiple wall fountains, revealing a program that unites the pagan and the Christian. On reaching the top, the Neoclassical temple of the Bom Jesus (1784–1857), designed by engineer Carlos Amarante, opens up with the grandeur of a climax, bringing Bom Jesus into the modernity of the 19th century.

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OFFICIAL TOURIST MAP OF BRAGA

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1 BRAGA CATHEDRAL AND TREASURY-MUSEUM

The oldest cathedral in Portugal. Consecrated on 28 August 1089 under the devotion of Santa Maria de Braga. The façade, completed by the 15th-century galilee and the Romanesque archivolts of the portico, is the result of a Baroque remodelling (1723). Inside, we can see the high choir and the Baroque organs, masterpieces of carving. Also noteworthy are the sacristy, the Treasury-Museum and the Chapels of São Geraldo, Glória and Reis, where the tombs of D. Gonçalo Pereira and the Counts of Portucale, D. Henrique and D.ª Teresa, stand out. National Monument since 1910.

2 SANTA BÁRBARA GARDEN

A garden inspired by Italian Renaissance gardens, whose flowers change with the seasons. In the centre is a 17th-century fountain with a statue of Saint Barbara, hence the name of the garden. It is set against the backdrop of the medieval walls of the former Archbishop's Palace, where you can admire the 14th-century Gothic wing and the remains of an arcade belonging to the Palace.

3 LARGO DO PAÇO

The Paço represents the seat of the 'Republic of Braga' extinct in 1790 by the order of the first queen of Portugal, Maria I. Although the definition of the Paço Square was consolidated in the first half of the 17th century, it was Archbishop D. Rodrigo who gave it the overall appearance it has today – a broad public space framing tge rectory of the University of Minho. Behold the central fountain (1723), conceived in the heraldic expression.

4 ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE OF THE BRAGANÇAS

The Archbishop D. José de Bragança (1741-56), the brother of the enlightened and Courtier King João V, order the erection of a new wing for the palace in the manner of the time (1751). Reputedly, an early work of André Soares, it required the framing of the wing as a palace with Praça Muncipal placed in front.

5 ARCO DA PORTA NOVA

On the orders of Archbishop Diogo de Sousa (1505- 1532) the 'New Gate' was opened in 1512, thereby establishing the basic axis of intramural circulation. The monumental arch, still visible today, was erected with financial assistance of the crown in 1772-73, during D. Gaspar prelacy, and has since server as a symbolic expression of Braga's autonomy.

6 CHURCH OF SÃO VICENTE

A unifying element of a medieval neighbourhood, it dominates the ancient roads that led to the northeast of Minho. Like the previous one, it has an earlier structure covered with Baroque elements.

7 COIMBRAS' CHAPEL AND CHURCH OF SÃO JOÃO DO SOUTO

The Church of São João do Souto, of which little remains of its medieval layout, was built by Pedro Ourives and his wife Elvira Mides, who donated it to the Archbishop of Braga and the Cathedral Chapter in 1161. Next to it is the Coimbras' Chapel, the only example of Manueline architecture in Braga.

8 BRAGA'S KEEP

All that remains of Braga Castle, demolished at the beginning of the 20th century, is the lower part of the north-east tower beneath the tower of the current Church of Lapa and the imposing keep. It was built during the 14th century, on the joint initiative of the archbishops of Braga and the Portuguese crown, next to the Porta do Souto, one of the most important links between the city and the interior of Minho. Built in solid masonry with well-squared granite blocks, many of which bear the stonemason's initials, the keep features Gothic architectural elements such as the ogival door and the verandas with machicolations.

9 CHURCH OF SANTA CRUZ

Work on the church began in 1625, and the first phase was not completed until 1653. The façade features thirteen instruments of the Passion of Christ, including the crown of thorns, the nails, and the sponge of gall, among others. Legend has it that anyone who finds two symmetrical roosters here is assured of marriage in the near future.

10 CHURCH OF THE HOSPITAL OF SÃO MARCOS

The complex dedicated to St. Mark is also a play on tensions between architectural styles. Free from the decadent influence of Rococo, it displays traces of late Baroque structure, exemplified by the convexity of the central body. On the other hand, it recovers the classical motifs that stand out in the overall impression of the façade, evoking the image of St. Peter's in Rome. The integration project is the work of engineer Carlos Amarante (1787).

11 CHURCH OF MISERICÓRDIA

It is one of the city's most important Renaissance legacies. Part of the cathedral complex, this church was built between 1560 and 1562, during the tenure of Archbishop D. Frei Bartolomeu dos Mártires. The church's Baroque altar, designed by Marceliano de Araújo, is the building's main attraction.

12 BISCAINHOS' PALACE

Not only is it an illustrative museum of an urban stately home from the 17th and 18th centuries, but also of its experiences and daily life. The frontispiece opens with a curious L-shaped layout, giving it a clearly Baroque urban dimension in the way it emphasises the building's relationship with the street.

13 BRAGA TOWN HALL

As a result of the functional political and administrative centralisation of the city in the mid-18th century, the new Town Hall was established on the opposite side of the square. Begun in 1753 under the direction of André Soares, it was completed a century later with the construction of the northern third under the same design. A testament to the permanence of the Baroque style in Braga.

14 SANTIAGO TOWER

The imposing Tower of Santiago, above the gate of the same name, through which those coming from Porto entered, including pilgrims on their way to Santiago de Compostela, was built during the 15th century. Leaning against the interior façade of the medieval tower is an oratory that suggests an immense open-air church whose nave is the Praça de S. Paulo, the academic courtyard of the students of the Counter-Reformation. The oratory was built as a reward to the Virgin Mary for saving the city from the effects of the 1755 earthquake.

15 BASILICA OF THE CONGREGADOS

A testament to the conventual urbanisation experienced by cities during the Counter-Reformation, the design of the building and church of the Congregation of the Oratory is also attributed to André Soares. Its complex houses, like an exalted reliquary, the Chapel of Nossa Senhora de Aparecida, a mystery of architecture and mathematics that emerged from the design of the architect himself. Its construction was slow, only being completed in the second half of the 20th century. It is the author's most moving work (R. Smith).

16 CASA DOS CRIVOS

Mainly in the streets of the city centre, Braga's 17th- and 18th-century civil architecture is marked by the covering of the façades with blinds, certainly influenced by the window shutters used in convent fenestration: a sign of the stark separation between public and private spheres.

17 ARCADA AND CHURCH OF LAPA

It is a creation inscribed in the plan of Renaissance urban transformations. D. Rodrigo ordered its renovation (1715), building a new colonnade. During the prelature of D. Gaspar, and already a well-frequented place, a chapel with classical contours dedicated to Our Lady of Lapa was erected there (1761/64 and 1768) due to reevangelization efforts. The most enduring quay of departure and arrival in Braga.

18 CHURCH AND CONVENT OF PÓPULO

Dating back to the late 16th century, commissioned by Archbishop Frei Agostinho de Jesus (1588-1609), it would soon reflect Carlos Amarante's integrationist talents. Without destroying the previous Mannerist structure, especially in the interior, the engineer respected the Baroque style of the façade, mainly in the domes of the towers, introducing the first Neoclassical daring.

19 PALACE OF RAIO

A true ray of Baroque light that illuminated Braga, the festive dazzle and excitement it causes in the observer make it a paradigm of architecture. The mansion, built in 1753/54, is defined by Baroque symmetry in full swing, but it is more of a Soaresque version of the Franco-German-inspired Rocaille style that hides the support.

22 SANCTUARY OF SAMEIRO

The Sanctuary of Sameiro, located at the highest point of Braga (572 m), is an important centre of devotion to the Virgin Mary, built in a neoclassical style and inaugurated in 1863. Highlights include the statue of Our Lady with a gold crown, the silver tabernacle, and the main altar. The site features gardens, a calvary, fountains, and an ex-voto chapel, making it the second largest Marian sanctuary in Portugal. In 1982, it was visited by Pope St. John Paul II, reinforcing its religious significance.

23 MONASTERY OF SÃO MARTINHO DE TIBÃES

Near the river Cávado, the traveller bound for this superbly restored monastery catches a glimpse from afar of the silhouette of a great 17th-century complex encompassing beautifully harmonized church, convent and outside enclosure. The traveller/visitor is taken on magnificent trip back in time. A true world within a world, where we lose all sense of time.

24 CHAPEL OF SÃO FRUTUOSO AND CONVENT OF SÃO FRANCISCO

Commissioned by Bishop Frutuoso of Braga around 665 to house his tomb, next to the Monastery of São Salvador de Montélios, on the outskirts of the city, the Chapel of São Frutuoso is one of the richest and most complex examples of ancient Christian architecture on the Iberian Peninsula. Later, in 1728, D. Rodrigo promoted the renovation of the monastery into a convent and the construction of a church dedicated to St. Francis, based on the previous 16th-century structure.

29/30/31/32 RUÍNAS ROMANAS DE BRACARA AUGUSTA

Some Roman ruins remain from the Roman city of Bracara Augusta, capital of the Roman province of Gallaecia, bearing witness to its former grandeur. The Fonte do Ídolo (29), a unique Roman monument and one of the most harmonious on the Iberian Peninsula, is believed to have been a private sanctuary dedicated to TongoeNabiagoi. The Roman Baths and Theatre of Alto da Cividade (30) represent the city's heyday during the Flavian emperors. For its part, the Roman Domus of Escola Velha da Sé (31), one of several Roman houses discovered in the historic centre of the city, represents the lifestyle of the patricians in the city of Bracara Augusta. The Pre-Roman Bath (32) is a reminder of the presence of the Brácaro people in the city centre before the arrival of the Romans.

Texts: Luís Fontes and Miguel Bandeira

VISIT BRAGA

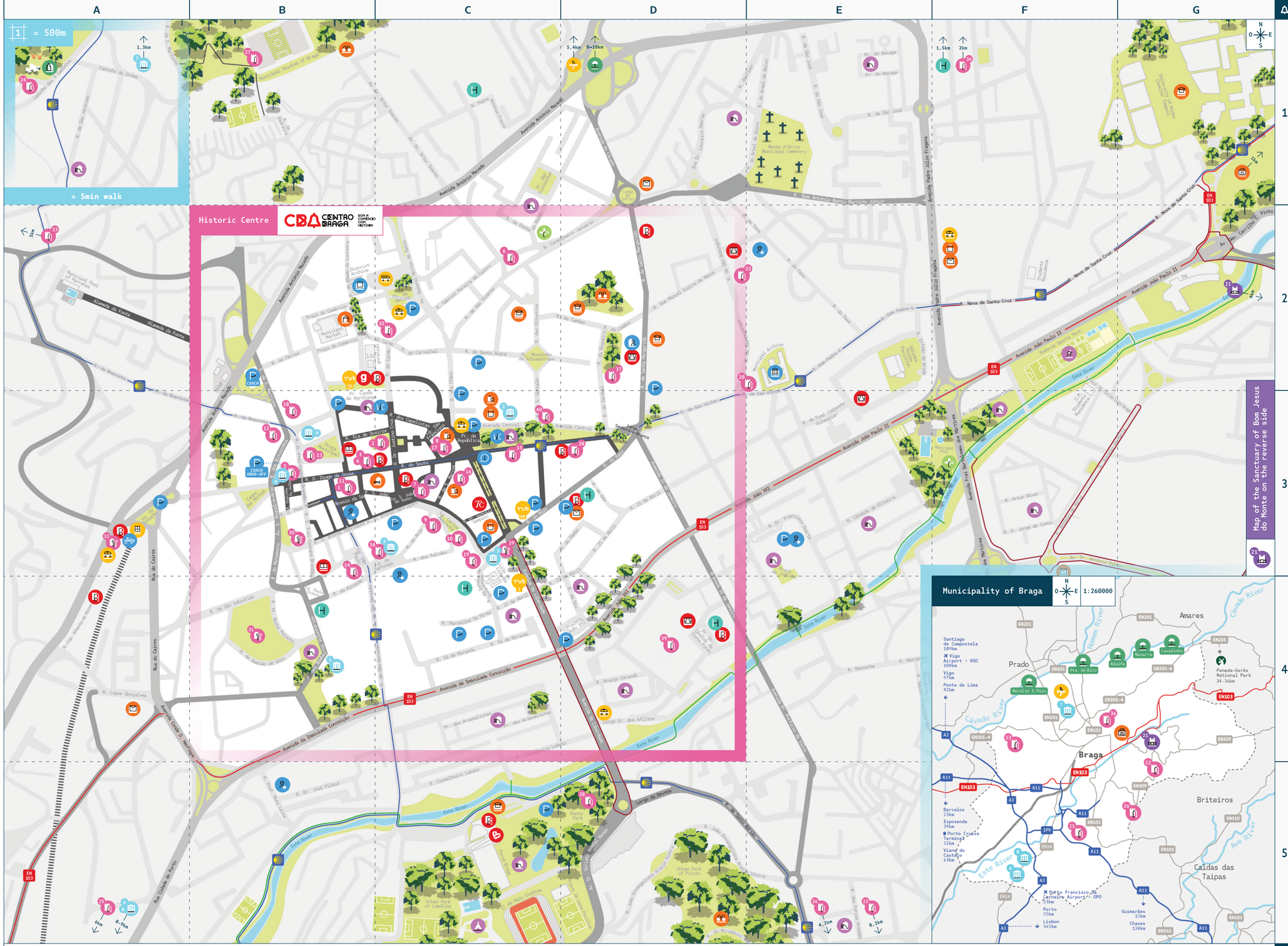
Braga sounds like home, history, and tomorrow. Braga sounds like the heartbeat of northern Portugal. It sounds like nature that breathes and inspires.It sounds like Roman roots, always building a past with a future. It sounds like the green in the embracing parks, gardens and hills. It sounds like the vibrant university that nurtures and educates. It sounds like an economy driven by research, construction, and growth. It sounds like sports that mobilises communities. This is Braga!

MONUMENTS

1 Braga Cathedral and Treasury-Museum
2 Santa Bárbara Garden
3 Largo do Paço
4 Archbishop's Palace of the Braganças
5 Arco da Porta Nova
6 Church of São Vicente
7 Coimbras' Chapel and Church of São João do Souto
8 Braga's Keep
9 Church of Santa Cruz
10 Church of the Hospital of São Marcos
11 Church of Misericórdia
12 Biscainhos' Palace
13 Braga Town Hall
14 Santiago Tower
15 Basilica of the Congregados
16 Casa dos Crivos
17 Arcada and Church of Lapa
18 Church and Convent of Pópulo
19 Palace of Raio › CIMMB
20 Church of São Victor
21 Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte and Funicular
22 Sanctuary of Sameiro
23 Monastery of São Martinho de Tibães
24 Chapel of São Frutuoso and Convent of São Francisco
25 Burial Mound of Lamas
26 Sanctuary of Santa Maria Madalena da Falperra
27 Municipal Stadium
28 Chapel of São João da Ponte
29 Fonte do Ídolo
30 Roman Baths and Theatre of Alto da Cividade
31 Roman Domus of Escola Velha da Sé
32 Pre-Roman Bath of Braga
33 Chapel of Imaculada Conceição
34 Chapel of Árvore da Vida
35 Church of Carmo
36 Sete Fontes
37 Church of Guadalupe
38 Casa Rolão
39 Cultural Market of Carandá
40 Convent of Convertidas

MUSEUMS

1 D. Diogo de Sousa Archaeology Museum
2 Nogueira da Silva Museum
3 Pio XII Museum
4 Museum of Imagem
5 Costume (Traje) Museum
6 Domingos Machado String Instruments Museum
7 São Martinho de Dume Museum Centre
8 Interpretation Centre of the Abbots (Abades) of Priscos
9 MUZEU - Contemporary Thought and Art DST



Types of Monuments

- Roman
- Medieval
- Baroque
- Contemporary

Routes to discover

- 3 Days in Braga Route
- Family and Children Route "A Cidade do Bracvs"

Learn more about these routes through the QR code below.

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BRAGA
SOA A FUTURO.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- Aerodrome
- Art Gallery
- Braga Youth Centre › CJB
- Buses
- Bus Stop › TUB
  - 2 Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte
  - 88/23* Sanctuary of Sameiro
  - 50 Monastery of São Martinho de Tibães
  - 9/18 Campsite
  - 5 Municipal Stadium/Dume
  - 40/41 Urban Circuit
  - * Only on Weekends
- Campsite
- District Archive
- Educational Farm
- Forum Braga
- GNRation
- Hospital
- Library
- Luggage Drop-off
- Municipal Archive
- Municipal Market
- Parking
- Performance Hall
- Pilgrims' Hostel
- Planetarium › Science Centre
- Playground
- Police
- Post Office
- Restrooms
- River Beach
- Shopping Centre
- Sports Park
- Taxis
- Theatro Circo
- Tourist Office
- Turismo Porto e Norte Portugal Interactive Store
- Trains
- University
- Viewpoint
- 24H Pharmacy

USEFUL CONTACTS

National Emergency Number (SOS)
112

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Braga Firefighters (Sapadores)
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Braga Hospital
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Braga Municipal Police
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Braga Urban Transport (TUB)
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Braga Volunteer Firefighters
+351 253 200 430

National Republican Guard (GNR)
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Public Security Police (PSP)
+351 253 200 420

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+351 253 253 535
+351 253 253 053

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