

ROUTE

DOM CARLOS

A KING IN CASCAIS



King Carlos conversing at Praia da Ribeira
(Ribeira Beach), 1906

CASCAIS

The Charm of the Atlantic Coast



D. CARLOS
 FERNANDO
 LUÍS
 MARIA
 VÍTOR
 MIGUEL
 RAFAEL
 GABRIEL
 GONZAGA
 XAVIER
 FRANCISCO DE ASSIS
 JOSÉ SIMÃO DE BRAGANÇA
 SABÓIA BOURBON
 E SAXE-COBURGO-GOTHA



FIRSTSON OF KING LUÍS
 AND QUEEN MARIA PIA,
 WAS BORN IN PALÁCIO DA AJUDA
 (AJUDA PALACE) ON THE
 28TH OF SEPTEMBER 1863.



King Carlos on horseback at Praça D. Luís I, currently Praça 5 de Outubro, 1903

In Cascais, thanks to the special conditions of its bay, Dom Carlos found the ideal setting to explore his artistic interests, sports skills and an insatiable scientific curiosity, benefiting from the fact that, from 1870, the royal family settled in the Citadel in the period of the year dedicated to the practice of bathing.

King Luís knew how to transmit his fascination of the ocean to King Carlos, offering him, in 1878 on his 15th birthday, the schooner *Nautilus*, on the same day on which Cascais experienced the first experimentation of electric lighting in Portugal.

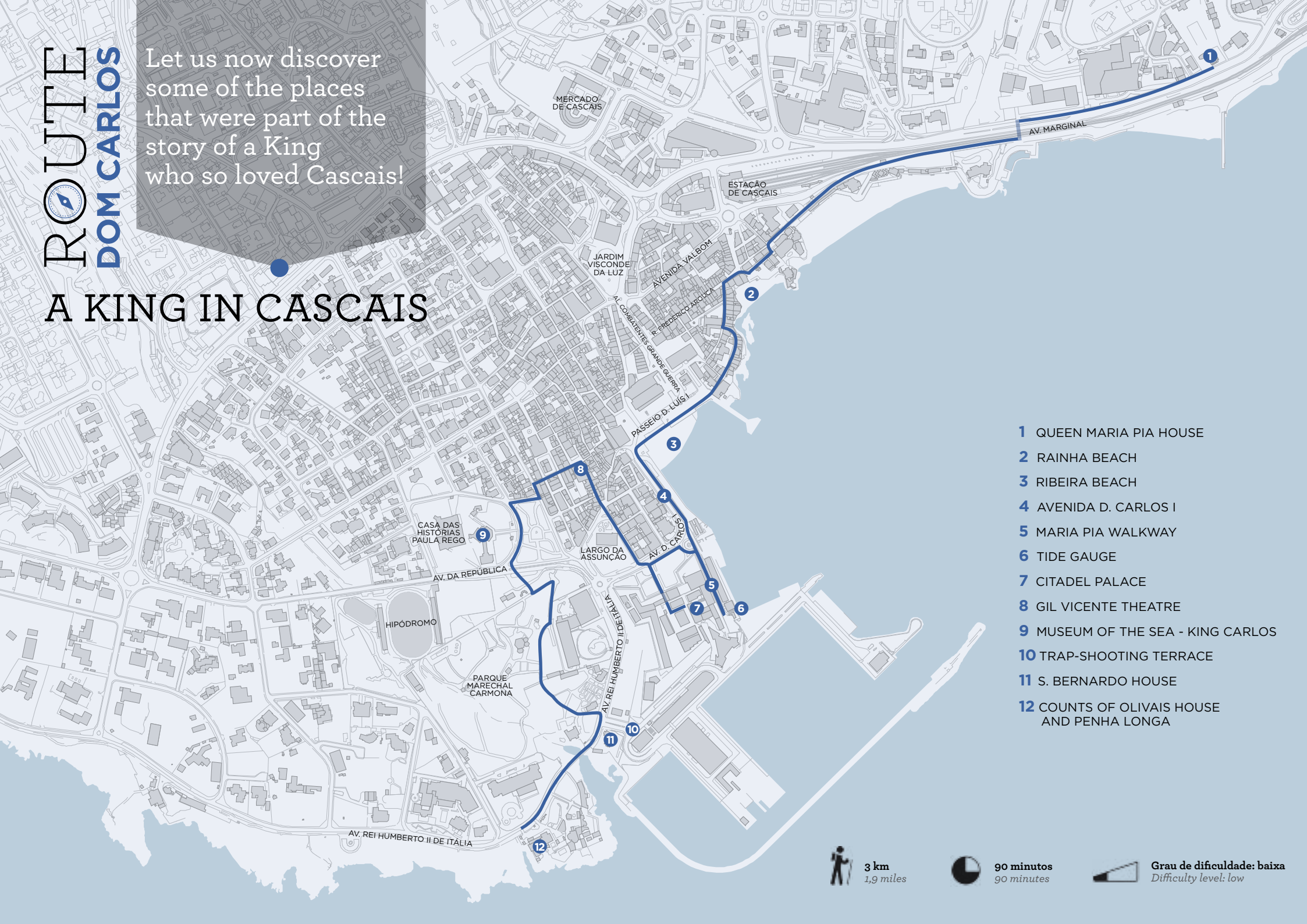


Cascais, approx. 1890

ROUTE DOM CARLOS

Let us now discover some of the places that were part of the story of a King who so loved Cascais!

A KING IN CASCAIS



- 1 QUEEN MARIA PIA HOUSE
- 2 RAINHA BEACH
- 3 RIBEIRA BEACH
- 4 AVENIDA D. CARLOS I
- 5 MARIA PIA WALKWAY
- 6 TIDE GAUGE
- 7 CITADEL PALACE
- 8 GIL VICENTE THEATRE
- 9 MUSEUM OF THE SEA - KING CARLOS
- 10 TRAP-SHOOTING TERRACE
- 11 S. BERNARDO HOUSE
- 12 COUNTS OF OLIVAIS HOUSE AND PENHA LONGA



3 km
1,9 miles



90 minutos
90 minutes




Grau de dificuldade: baixa
Difficulty level: low



1 Queen Maria Pia House

Avenida Marginal, n.º 18
Rua D. António Guedes de Herédia, n.º 3 B
MONTE ESTORIL

 Lat. 38.702831° | Long. -9.408792°

Built in the last decade of the 19th century, with a dominant position over the cliff in Monte Estoril, this house, which is still a mark of Monte Estoril, was bought by Queen Maria Pia to be used during the period of the year dedicated to bathing, in 1893, four years after the death of King Luís at Cidadela de Cascais (Cascais Citadel) and the rise to the throne of King Carlos. However, given its privileged location, it would also be used for long periods during the winter, thereby taking on the name Paço do Estoril (Estoril Palace), which would be maintained until the implementation of the Republic in 1910.




Queen Maria Pia with her sons, Dom Afonso and King Carlos, Monte Estoril, 1894



2 Rainha Beach

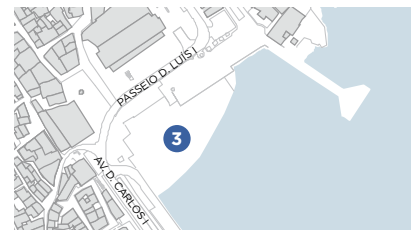
CASCAIS

 Lat. 38.69918° | Long. -9.418207°

The cliff which houses Praia da Rainha (Rainha Beach) was once known as “Boca do Asno” (Donkey’s Mouth), probably due to its shape. Early on, this small sandy beach, protected from the wind and waves, would become Queen Maria Pia’s favourite and she chose it for the bathing of the Princes Dom Carlos and Dom Afonso. It was also on this beach in 1900 that Queen Amélia, wife of King Carlos, would save a drowning fisherman ...



Rainha Beach approx. 1900 and today



3 Ribeira Beach

CASCAIS

 Lat. 38.696907° | Long. -9.419961°

The seasonal presence of the Royal Family in Cascais, from 1870, according to the fashion of bathing, turned the town into the Queen of Portuguese beaches, forcing fishermen to give bathers part of Praia da Ribeira (Ribeira Beach). It was given this name as Ribeira das Vinhas would flow into it.

It was from here, today known as Praia dos Pescadores (Pescadores Beach), that King Carlos boosted the activity of sailing, rowing and swimming, turning Cascais into the most prestigious regatta circuit in Portugal. For example, in 1893, the first national *Corinthian* race took place, a regatta where the boats crewed only by amateurs compete or, in 1898, the first international regatta in our waters.



King Carlos swimming on the Praia da Ribeira (Ribeira Beach), approx. 1900

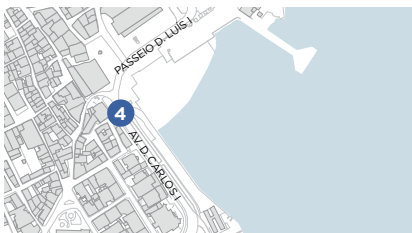


King Carlos rowing (and smoking) in front of Casino da Praia, in Cascais, approx. 1900



Beach approx. 1900 and today





4 Avenida D. Carlos I

CASCAIS
 Lat. 38.695898° | Long. -9.419897°



The stay of the Royal Family at Palácio da Cidadela (Citadel Palace) from 1870 increased the need for the construction of a new road which accessed Praia da Ribeira (Ribeira Beach). Avenida D. Carlos I inaugurated in 1899 in honour of the King who helped pay for it, became one of the fundamental axes of the town and in a showcase of summer architecture, then in vogue, of which Casa Silva Leitão (Silva Leitão House), designed in 1896 with its pitched roof, is a beautiful example.



Avenida D. Carlos I, today



Town's fishermen thanking King Carlos for donating a life boat, Avenida D. Carlos I.



5 Maria Pia Walkway

CASCAIS
 Lat. 38.694608° | Long. -9.41892°



This walkway next to Cidadela de Cascais (Cascais Citadel) was a must for the elegant people of the town to go bathing. This is the reason it was baptised in 1890 as Passeio Maria Pia (Maria Pia Walkway), in honour of the Queen, mother of King Carlos.

It is on this walkway, symbolically placed by the sea, that the statue of King Carlos by Luís Valadares, can be found. Unveiled in 2008, at the time of evocation of the centenary of his death, it is a realistic representation of the Monarch, on board the yacht *Amélia*, holding binoculars in his hand. Benefitting from the experience of Prince Alberto of Monaco, with whom he exchanged correspondence, he continuously adapted pleasure boats for this purpose, baptising them *Amélia* (I), II, III and IV in honour of the Queen, whom he had married in 1886.



King Carlos on-board *Amélia*, approx. 1900
 Statue of King Carlos



6 Tide Gauge

Maria Pia Walkway
 CASCAIS
 Lat. 38.69411° | Long: -9.418223°

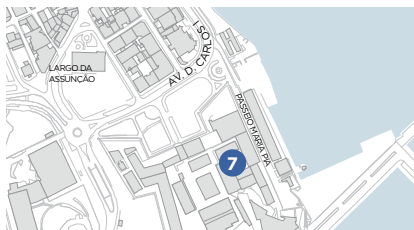
Book a visit: 214 815 907/55
 museumar@cm-cascais.pt

Having the function of measuring the average level of the sea, the Cascais Tide Gauge, which was connected to the oceanographic laboratory of King Carlos, was installed in 1882, and was moved 30 metres to its current location in 1900. The measurement system consists of a float in a well, connected to a high-precision clock and a horizontal cylinder which allows the graphic recording of the oscillations of the float, and it still works and can be visited by making an appointment.



Tide Gauge and Bay of Cascais approx. 1900





7 Citadel Palace

Avenida D. Carlos I
CASCAIS
Lat. **38.69392** | Long. **-9.419425°**

Open Wednesday to Sunday - 2 p.m. to 8 p.m.



The Cidadela (Citadel) is a composite fortification which is the result of more than five hundred years of continuous construction and adaptations. The main gate was the only access to its interior, which led to a central courtyard around which it had four blocks: Santa Catarina, next to the former Casas do Governador (Governor's Houses), where, from 1870, King Luís and Queen Maria Pia installed the Royal Palace of Cascais, and also S. Pedro and Santo António and S. Luís. Under the courtyard a large cistern with a quadrangular plan was built, with a dome resting on nine columns. From this group, the Capela de Nossa Senhora da Vitória (Nossa Senhora da Vitória Chapel) stands out. The project to adapt the Cidadela (Citadel) as the residence of the Royal Family from 1870 was given to Joaquim Possidónio Narciso da Silva.



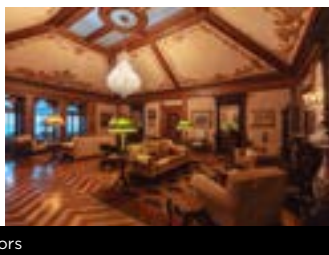
Citadel, approx. 1930 and today



Citadel Cistern

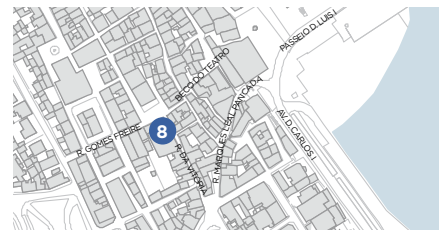


Citadel Palace Interiors



King Luís passed away at Paço de Cascais (Cascais Palace) in 1889, with King Carlos succeeding him. He promoted deep changes to the building where he installed the first Portuguese maritime biology laboratory in 1896, adding a third floor over the former Santa Catarina Pavilion for this purpose in 1902. After 1910, the Palace housed the Presidents of the Republic, and was even the official residence of Óscar Carmona, from 1928 to 1945.

After many years of not being used it was subjected to a deep intervention of renovation and restoration between 2007 and 2008. Today, it is used as the official residence of the President of the Republic, simultaneously ensuring access to its state rooms and areas full of history, through guided tours promoted by Museu da Presidência da República (Museum of the Presidency of the Republic).



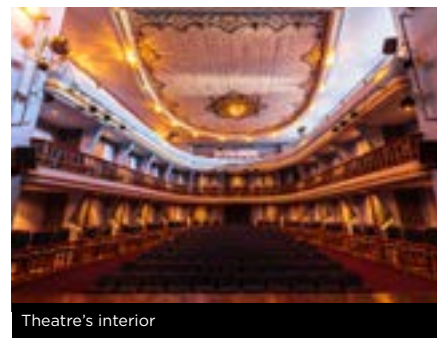
8 Gil Vicente Theatre

Largo Manuel Rodrigues Lima, n.ºs 7-13
CASCAIS
Lat. **38.696363** | Long: **-9.421594°**

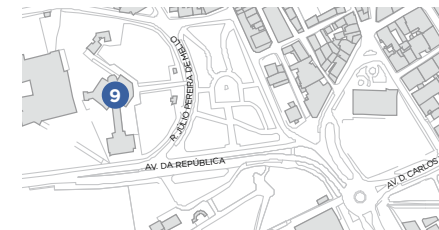
Book a visit: 214 830 522



Inaugurated in 1869, with five hundred seats, on the initiative of Manuel Rodrigues Lima, this cultural space follows the classic lines of an Italian stage. The building has a rectangular shape with the main facade on the shorter side, marked by three doors framed by stonework, according to an 18th century model, which is overlapped by three "wicker" semi-circular windows. The fascia with balustrade also presents clay rosettes on the corners. For decades, this show hall has played a key role in the daily lives of the elite installed in Cascais, by promoting concerts and plays with artists coming expressly from Lisbon and even the recitation of amateurs. It was therefore one of the conviviality stages of the "bathing" high society in Cascais, which often benefited from the presence of the Royal Family.



Theatre's interior



9 Sporting Club of Cascais | Museum of the Sea - King Carlos

Rua Júlio Pereira de Mello
CASCAIS



Lat. **38.695226°** | Long: **-9.423284°**



It was at the Parade Grounds, former military training area of the troops stationed at Cidadela de Cascais (Cascais Citadel), where, in 1879, Sporting Club of Cascais, a sports and recreational society with restricted access, settled, where the most prestigious bathers gathered. In addition to the balls which it organised, the club, which soon turned into the centre of the town's social life, would also stand out for the introduction of several forms of sport in Portugal, such as tennis, in 1882 which King Carlos very much enjoyed, or football, in 1888.

Today, the Museum of the Sea is located here, formally inaugurated in 1992 and re-named Museum of the Sea - King Carlos in 1997, to honour the Monarch, founder of Portuguese oceanography. Among the various exhibition centres, we highlight those which are dedicated to underwater archaeology, to the memory of the local fishing community, to King Carlos and oceanographic science and to the biodiversity of the sea of Cascais.




King Carlos at Sporting Club de Cascais, approx. 1900



10 Trap-shooting terrace

Santa Marta
CASCAIS

 Lat: 38.692174° | Long: -9.420417°

It was on this terrace, which no longer exists, in Santa Marta that high society would watch or take part in trap-shooting, as did King Carlos, and who today is still remembered for his extraordinary marksmanship. Shooting and hunting were two of his greatest passions. They would even steal hours of sleep so that he could practise...




King Carlos trap-shooting in Santa Marta, approx. 1900



11 S. Bernardo House

Av. Rei Humberto II de Itália
CASCAIS

 Lat: 38.692008° | Long: -9.42091°

The House of Bernardo Pinheiro de Melo, secretary and friend of King Carlos, who would award him the title of 1st Count of Arnoso in 1895, was a popular meeting place for "Vencidos da Vida" and which included many celebrities of Portuguese cultural life at the time, such as Eça de Queirós, Ramalho Ortigão and, in spite of being considered an alternate member, the King himself.

King Carlos, who studied design with Teodoro da Mota and painting with Tomás da Anunciação, Miguel Ângelo Lupi and Enrique Casanova was soon consecrated as one of the exponents of Portuguese naturalism. There are several exhibits representing Cascais which are signed by the Monarch, who would enjoy the serenity of the balcony of Casa de S. Bernardo (S. Bernardo House) to paint watercolours and draw other objects, such as dishes and lampshades, which he would then offer to the owner of the house.



S. Bernardo House, approx. 1900 and today



12 Counts of Olivais House and Penha Longa

Av. Rei Humberto II de Itália, n.º 7
CASCAIS

 Lat: 38.690574° | Long: -9.422517°

In 1886, King Carlos married Princess Amélia of Orleans, daughter of the Counts of Paris. From then on, when staying in Cascais, he took up residence in a house given by the Counts of Olivais and Penha Longa. Shortly after, a large walkway would be built giving access to the Citadel, so as to allow the two Royal houses to communicate. This beautiful example of the so-called summer architecture was recently subjected to an important expansion, to welcome the Farol Design Hotel.



Counts of Olivais House, approx. 1900 and today

CASCAIS

The Charm of the Atlantic Coast