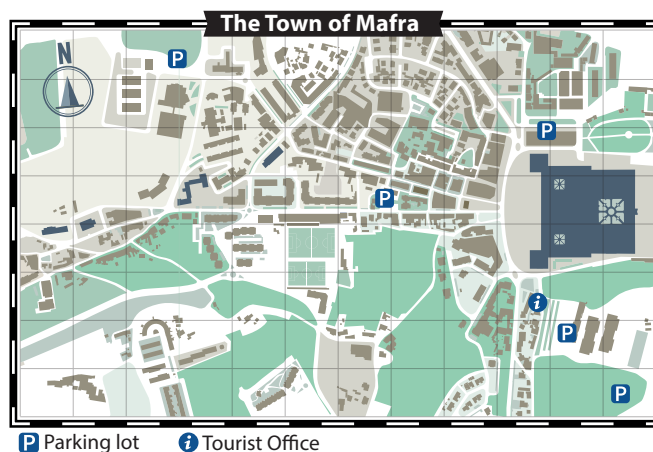


The Town of Mafra

The medieval town of Mafra, known locally as the Old Town, as opposed to the New Town that grew up in the shadows of the Royal Building of Mafra, was granted its charter in 1198, by Dom Nicolau, Bishop of Silves, who had been given the town by the King, D. Sancho I. The town, that was originally walled, was built around a regular linear design with one main street, known then as Straight Street (today Rua Papa Pedro Julião), that joined the eastern and the western ends of town. In medieval times, Saint Andrew's Church was built there, as was the Mafra Lay Brother's House, which, later on, was the site for the Palace of the Marquesses de Ponte de Lima. In 1513, King D. Manuel I granted Mafra a new charter, aimed to reorganize the area's social, economic and administrative life.

In the 16th Century, similar to what happened in other towns, the Espírito Santo Hermitage and Guesthouse was founded on the town's main access roads, to the east, where Quinta da Raposa was later built. Then, at the end of the 16th century, a new administrative and judicial structure was built, the Town Hall, where is today Pillory Square. This caused the town to expand to the east and northeast. This resulted in a new neighborhood named in the Parish Records of 1758 as Bairro da Boavista. This new urban area come to house the Town Hall, the prison, the Pillory Square and the slaughterhouses. When King John V ordered the erecting of the Royal Building of Mafra, it meant the town of Mafra would grow markedly from the 18th century onwards. Mafra Old Town was connected to the site of the Royal Works through a major artery, today called Rua Serpa Pinto, but originally known as Royal Works Street. On the other hand, the construction of a genuine "ephemeral city" a few hundred metres from the Palace's facade, to house the tens of thousands of people involved in the Royal enterprise, became the genesis for the new urban development that took place during the 18th and 19th Centuries, and later joined the various parts of Mafra into a whole.

July 2020



Note: This leaflet presents a suggested route.

Information:

Mafra Tourist Office

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Phone nr. +351 261 817 170

e-mail: turismo@cm-mafra.pt

Historical Walk in Urban Mafra: from the Medieval Town to the Royal Building



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Royal Building of Mafra –
Palace, Basilica, Convent,
Carmo Garden and Hunting Park (Tapada)
Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2019

1 Church of Saint Andrew



Built in the 13th and 14th Centuries, the Church of Saint Andrew came to substitute a former temple, which location is still unknown. In the 17th and 18th Centuries, the church has suffered a remodelling on its architecture and artistic equipment, being once again restored in the

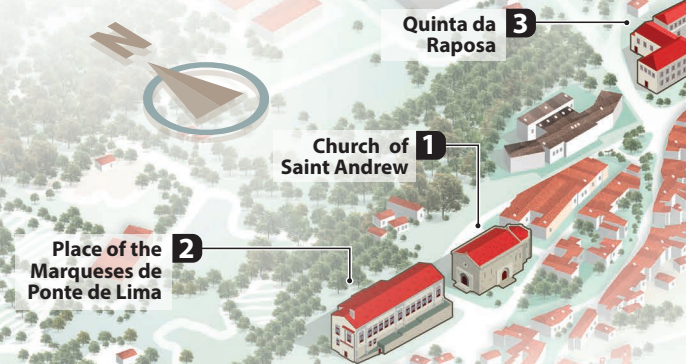
20th Century, by the General Office of Buildings and National Monuments. The intervention aspired to restaure its primitive features. (National Monument 1935)

2 Palace of the Marquesses de Ponte de Lima



The Palace of the Marquis of Vila Nova de Cerveira (a title that then changes to Marquis of Ponte de Lima), Lord of the town of Mafra, was built (17th Century) in the same place that has previously existed the house of the former grantees of Mafra. D. João V, when coming to Mafra visit the "Royal Works", slept in

this house, immortalized by a great number of intellectuals in their travel literature especially by its gardens, orchards and leafy woods.



3 Quinta da Raposa



The Estate's main building was erected next to the ancient hermitage and guesthouse of Espírito Santo, important space of social welfare service. Probably founded in the 16th Century and where the Arrábidos' Friars staid before inhabiting the Convent of Mafra. In the 20th Century, the building was enlarged to receive the Seminary of São Vicente de Paulo. Currently houses several cultural services and equipment, being called Quinta da Raposa Cultural Complex.

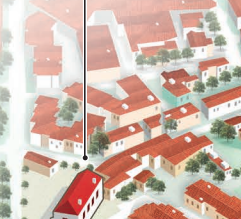
4 Former Town Hall and Pillory



The building of the former Town Hall, currently Municipal Museum Professor Raúl de Almeida, was built in the late 16th Century and enlarged between the 17th and 18th Centuries, constituting a great example of civil baroque architecture, of judiciary and administrative character. Within, the

space was distributed between the court, audience chambers, town hall and prison. The pillory dates to the 17th Century. (Public Interest Monument 1933)

4 Former Town Hall and Pillory



5 Serpa Pinto Street

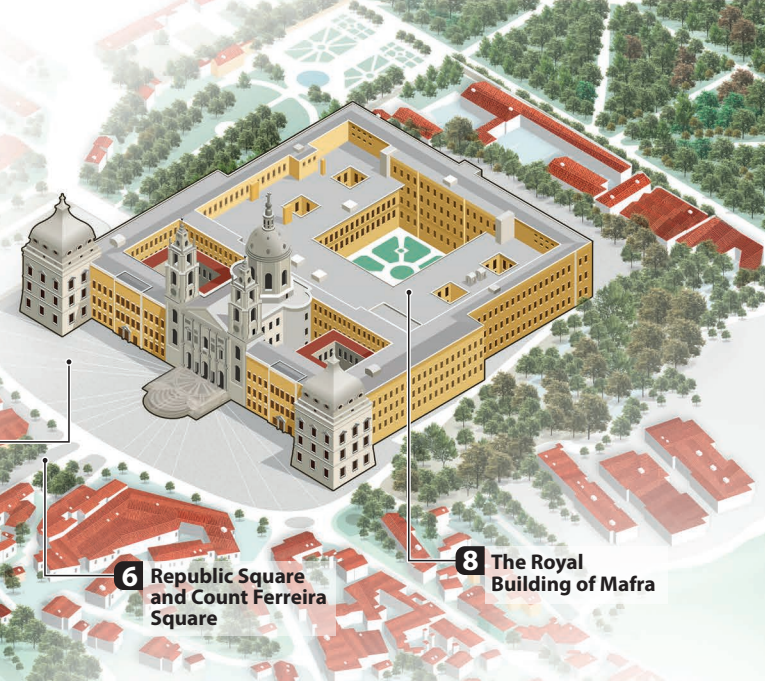


Formerly known as Royal Works Street, as it was named in the 18th Century, this road is the axis that provides a direct link between Mafra's medieval town and the site of the Royal Building of Mafra.

6 Republic Square and Count Ferreira Square



The squares were built during the course of the 19th Century, at the heart of the urban development that grew up near the Royal Building, and which opened out onto a wide square, that was opened there in 1886. The Count Ferreira Square received its name due to a school that here existed (1886-1930), built upon the testamentary will of Count Ferreira to build a school in each of the nation's municipalities.



7 Terreiro D. João V



When King John V decided to build the Convent in Mafra, the land was marked out to house the complex that included a "large square" in front of the facade. As the town grew to the west of the Palace-Convent, the Royal Palace Square (as it was called at the beginning of the 19th Century) was taken over by houses, and

the Public Square assumed its current size in the 19th Century. The current appearance, from 2012, was an initiative from Mafra's Municipality.

8 The Royal Building of Mafra



King John V ordered the Royal Convent of Nossa Senhora and Santo António of the Capuchin Order to be built in 1711, and de construction works began the 1717. The project originally envisaged thirteen friars, but it was reworked to receive three hundred friars and a Royal Palace. It became the Portuguese Monarchy's largest architectural project. The Basilica was consecrated in 1730. It is a Baroque masterpiece and a symbol of John V's power. it was designed originally by the German architect Johann Friedrich Ludwig. The Royal Building of Mafra – Palace, Convent, Basilica, Cerco Garden and Tapada (Hunting park) was inscribed on UNESCO World Heritage List in 2019.