

## About the Monastery of the Hieronymites (*Mosteiro dos Jerónimos*)

Masterpiece of 16th century Portuguese architecture, listed as National Monument and, since 1983, UNESCO World Heritage, the Monastery of the Hieronymites stands in one of Lisbon's most beautiful historical landscapes, by the River Tagus, close to the Tower of Belem and the Belem Cultural Centre. It was commanded by King Manuel 1<sup>st</sup>. for the monks of Saint Hieronymus. It is the jewel of the Manueline (Portuguese late Gothic) style, with architectural late Gothic and Renaissance elements decorated with nautical and maritime motives which make this a unique style. In the church there are the tombs of monarchs and outstanding Portuguese historical characters. Those tombs are decorated with elements related to the lives and deeds of the personalities buried there. In the 19th century the building has gone through restorations and changes which, albeit keeping its original structure, gave it its present shape.

One of the foremost iconic buildings of the Portuguese Age of the Discoveries, the Monastery of the Hieronymites – *Mosteiro dos Jerónimos* – is witness to more than 500 years of history.

## Jerónimos GUIDED VISIT

### Facade

- Main Entrance
- Southern Entrance

### Church

- High Choir
- Tomb of Vasco de Gama
- Tomb of Camoens
- Confessionals
- Stained glass

### Cloisters

- Tomb of Fernando Pessoa

### Monks Refectory

### Library

### Chapter Hall



BREAKING DOWN WALLS

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Breaking Down Walls!



# Jerónimos GUIDED VISIT

*Welcome to Lisbon!*



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## Main Entrance



The main entrance to the Monastery's church. The surrounding statues tell the history of Portuguese Discoveries. The archway is decorated with Renaissance motives, built in 1517.

## Church

Floor plan in Latin cross with three naves with the same height. The central vault is 30 m high. Near the entrance stand the tombs of navigator Vasco de Gama and poet Luis de Camões. By the north wall stand the confessionals and, in the south wall, the stained glass by the Portuguese modernist painter Abel Manta.



## Vasco de Gama (1468-1524)



Outstanding Portuguese Navigator. He was the Captain of the fleet which completed the discovery of the sea route to India in 1498. His remains were buried in the Monastery of the Hieronymites in 1880.

## Luís de Camões (1524? - 1580)

Author of 'Os Lusíadas' ('The Lusiads'), an epic poem on the history of Portugal. It is the most important masterpiece of Portuguese literature. His remains were buried in the Monastery of the Hieronymites in 1880.



## Cloisters



Built in the 16th century, it was there the monks meditated, prayed and recreated. Decorated with naturalistic and nautical motives, ropes, shells and the ringed (armillary) sphere, it is one of the foremost examples of the Manueline style.

## Tomb of Fernando Pessoa (1888-1935)



The most universal Portuguese poet and one of the most important European writers of the 20th century, shortlisted as one of the 26 best writers of the Western canon. He wrote under various aliases, the heteronyms Ricardo Reis, Álvaro de Campos, Alberto Caeiro e Bernardo Soares. His remains were buried in the Monastery in 1985.

## Refectory

Built in 1517-1518, is a fine example of the Manueline style. It is a large vaulted hall where the monks took their meals, decorated in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century with tile panels.

