











Historical facts and personalities of Vila Nova de Famalicão

Hello, my name is Maria and today l'm here to show you some historical facts and personalities of Vila Nova de Famalicão.

But first where is Vila Nova de Famalicão? Famalicão is a Portuguese county situated in the district of Braga and is one of the main cultural and industrial centers of Portugal. The municipality is limited to the north by the municipality of Braga, to the east by Guimarães, to the south by Santo Tirso and Trofa, to the west by Vila do Conde and Póvoa de Varzim and to the northwest by Barcelos. Our country is bathed by the Atlantic Ocean and is part of the Iberian Peninsula with our Spanish neighbors and we are separated from the African continent only by the Strait of Gibraltar.

The historical vestiges about the origin of the settlement of this land, takes us to the Iron Age, more properly to archeological vestiges of castros by the county.

On July 1, 1205, King D. Sancho I of Portugal, who had a regiment in Vila Nova, issued a charter for 40 settlers of that land, giving permission for them to deal with his regiment. In this same charter, the king orders the village to make a fortnightly fair, a tradition that is still followed weekly.

With the creation of the new Judicial Division of the Kingdom of Portugal, on March 21, 1835, the municipality of Vila Nova de Famalicão was formed by a charter of Queen D. Maria II.

Due to the permanent innovative capacity of the business class, Famalicão has an intense commercial activity that has attracted a large number of banking institutions and the most diversified services. Therefore, we can find in Famalicão sectors such as textiles













and clothing, meat and food, electronics and metal-mechanics, construction. Some industries of Famalicão are Salsa Jeans, Continental Mabor, Primor and Leica.

At the cultural level, Famalicão presents us several museums, and some are Bernardino Machado's museum, House of Camilo Castelo Branco, Cupertino de Miranda Foundation and the textile industry museum.

Camilo Castelo Branco was a Portuguese writer, novelist, chronicler, critic, playwright, historian, poet and translator and was one of the most important writers in Portuguese literature. So that Camilo is the patron of my school.

Bernardino Luís Machado Guimarães was the third and the eighth elected president of the Portuguese Republic. He was president of the Portuguese Republic twice: first, August 1915, December 1917 and later, in 1925, returned to the presidency of the Republic.

Artur Cupertino de Miranda was a Portuguese banker and due to his financial vision and activity he becomes one of the biggest figures of Portuguese banking. Establish a Foundation with his name, for education, culture and assistance.

Narciso Ferreira was a Portuguese entrepreneur in the north of Portugal. He was the son of a farmers family. Since his father died when he was very young, his mother gave him a severe education. Seduced by the industrialization in the end of the 19th century, he was only nineteen years old when he set two looms in the farm house where they lived. The production was sold in fairs and markets in the north of the country. Afterwards, he made friends with merchants an bankers and soon became very known and respected in the business world.

José Francisco da Cruz Trovisqueira, known as Barão de Trovisqueira, was a Portuguese doctor, judge, businessman and politician and was president of V.N. of













Famalicão for 5 terms. He held the position of Judge of Law and also set up a small wool spinning factory.

And this was some historical facts and personalities of Vila Nova de Famalicão.

I HOPE YOU ENJOYED!!!

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