

SUMMARY HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY

- **Cents. X/XI** - According to ancient tradition, it have been founded by the ancestors of the Távoras – D. Tedon and D. Rausendo, who had send to build the church for a small community of Benedictine monks.
- **Around 1117** - Deed or term of confirmation linked to the Convent foundation between the Benedictine monks, D. Pedro Ramires and D. João Ramires, patrons of the monastery and descendants of D. Rausendo, that moved the Monastery to the current place, in Távora.
- **12th century** - Probable reconstruction and improvements.
- **1170** - The new monastery appears referred as belonging to the Cistercian Order.
- **Between the Cents. XII and XIX** - The Bernard Monks maintain the primitive temple, organizing regularly processions and other acts of worship.
- **1834** - With the extinction of the religious orders, the building is abandoned, eventually falling in ruin.
- **Between 1953 and 1955** - The temple is restored and recovered by the Direção Geral dos Edifícios e Monumentos Nacionais (DGEMN), with great trustworthiness, because most of the original pieces were found between very ruined walls.

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Useful Contacts

FIREMEN	254 789 108
POLICE	254 789 214
HEALTH CENTER	254 780 130
CITY COUCL'S	254 780 000
INTERACTIVE TOURISM SHOP	254 787 019
SOS	112
SOS FLOREST	117

TPNP TOMI GO
TABUAÇO – ANDROID



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Adress

Avenue Conde Ferreira, Tabuaço
T. +351 254 780 000 | +351 254 789 049
E. cm-tabuaco@cm-tabuaco.pt | turismo@cm-tabuaco.pt
Coordinates GPS: 41° 07' 01.75" N / 7° 34' 00.69" W

União de Freguesias de Paradela e Granjinha
Rue Principal, Paradela - 5120-261 Tabuaço

T. +351 937 170 108 | +351 925 108 403
E. jfparadela@hotmail.com

THE ROMANESQUE MONASTERY OF SÃO PEDRO DAS ÁGUIAS



MONASTERY

Date: XI / XII;

Classification: IIP, Dec. n.º39 175, DH 77 April 1955, ZEP, DG 132 4TH JUNE 1954

Directions: Nacional Road 323, Municipal Road 1116 Granjinha;

Location: Granjinha;

GPS: 41°04'32.8"N 7°30'49.6"W.

Also Known as São Pedro das Águias – The old – as a counterpoint to the monastery new that was built later, inside the Cistercian rules, in a broader and more favorable place, this Romanesque architecture temple is profuse, small in size, longitudinal plant, oriented, composed by a single nave and rectangular chancel. The cornices are supported by dogs. This is, undoubtedly, one of the most emblematic churches of Douro Sul, recovered between 1953 and 1954 by Direção Geral de Edifícios e Monumentos Nacionais (DGEMN). Unusual in the disposition, in the richness and variety of sculptural work centered in the lateral portal and in the facade facing the rock.



MAIN ENTRANCE/PORTAL

The main portal and the axial portal have round arcs, with archivolt based on capitalized columns and decorated eardrums, which are distinguished by profuse figurative and symbolic ornamentation, combining geometric, phytomorphic and zoomorphic motifs, to which an Agnus Dei and a cross are wrapped in lacy.

A latin inscription on the arch, on the axial portal lock, ask the “God of Armies”, to guard the entrance and the exit of the temple.

The São Pedro das Águias Church, perched over the Távora river, in Granjinha – Tabuaço, is rightly considered one of the jewels of the Romanesque architecture in Portugal, despite its small size, the many legends and chronological uncertainties hanging over the place, difficult to unravel these days, due to the disappearance – in the XIX century – of a great part of documentary sources from the former monastery, when the religious orders were extinct.

PLACES TO VISIT

- Pedra do Cavalo (Horse Stone);
- Church of Sendim;
- Anthropomorphic graves;
- Pillory of Sendim;
- Viewpoint and climbing of Fradinho.

TABUAÇO: MAIS QUE D'OURO

THE PRINCESS'S LEGEND

Princess Ardinia, daughter of King Alboazam, lived in the 10th century, when Lamego was under Arab rules and paid tribute to the Córdoba Caliphate. We are in the reconquest period of the Iberian Peninsula to the Arabs. Ardinia fell in love with D. Tedon, a young man and Christian knight that was already an impediment to their love. Ardinia escape from her father's domain and took refuge in S. Pedro das Águias Convent, where she was converted to the Christianity, with the help of an old man called Friar Gelasio.

Persecuted by her father, Ardinia died at his hands, due to the wrath of the Moorish king that beheaded the daughter and spilled her blood by the Távora River, beside the Convent where she was converted and swore eternal love to D. Tedon. People say that even today there are those who hear the cry of the young princess near the River and the waters are still red, dyed by the blood of the converted princess.

