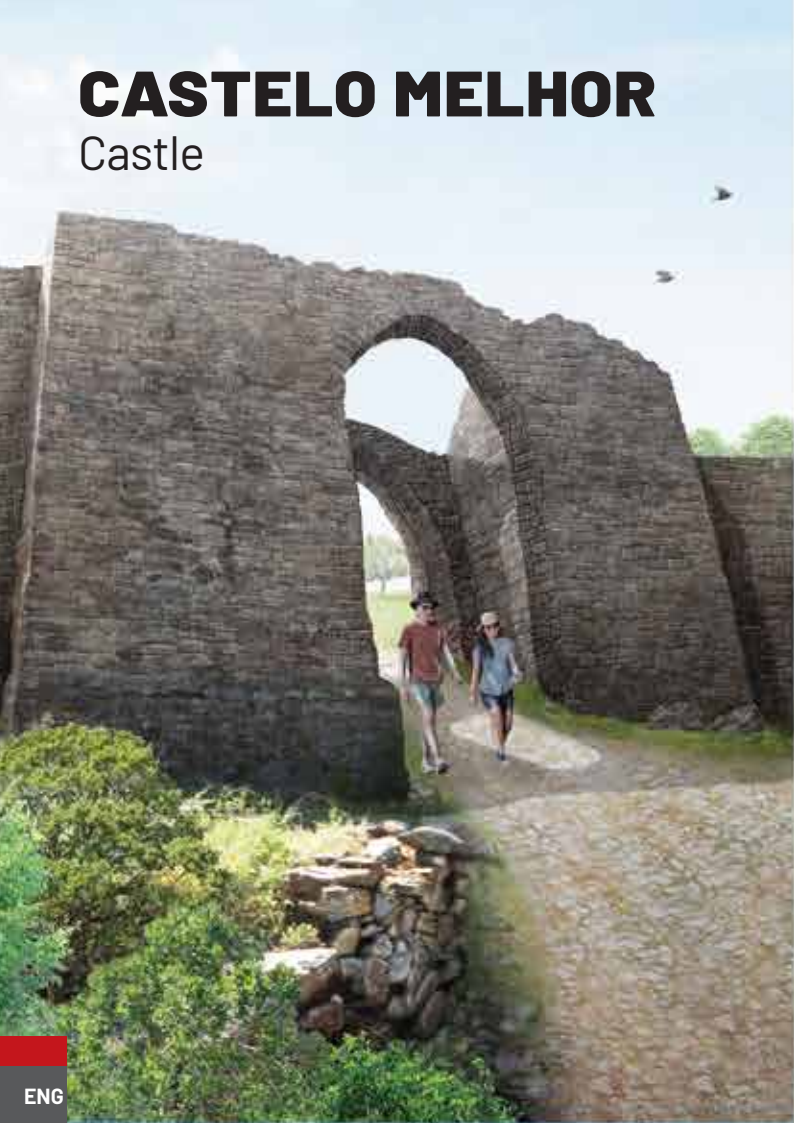


CASTELO MELHOR

Castle



CASTELO MELHOR CASTLE

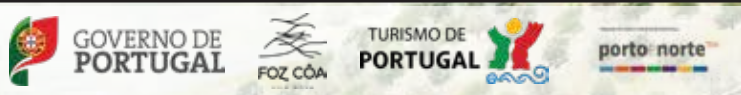
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Information:



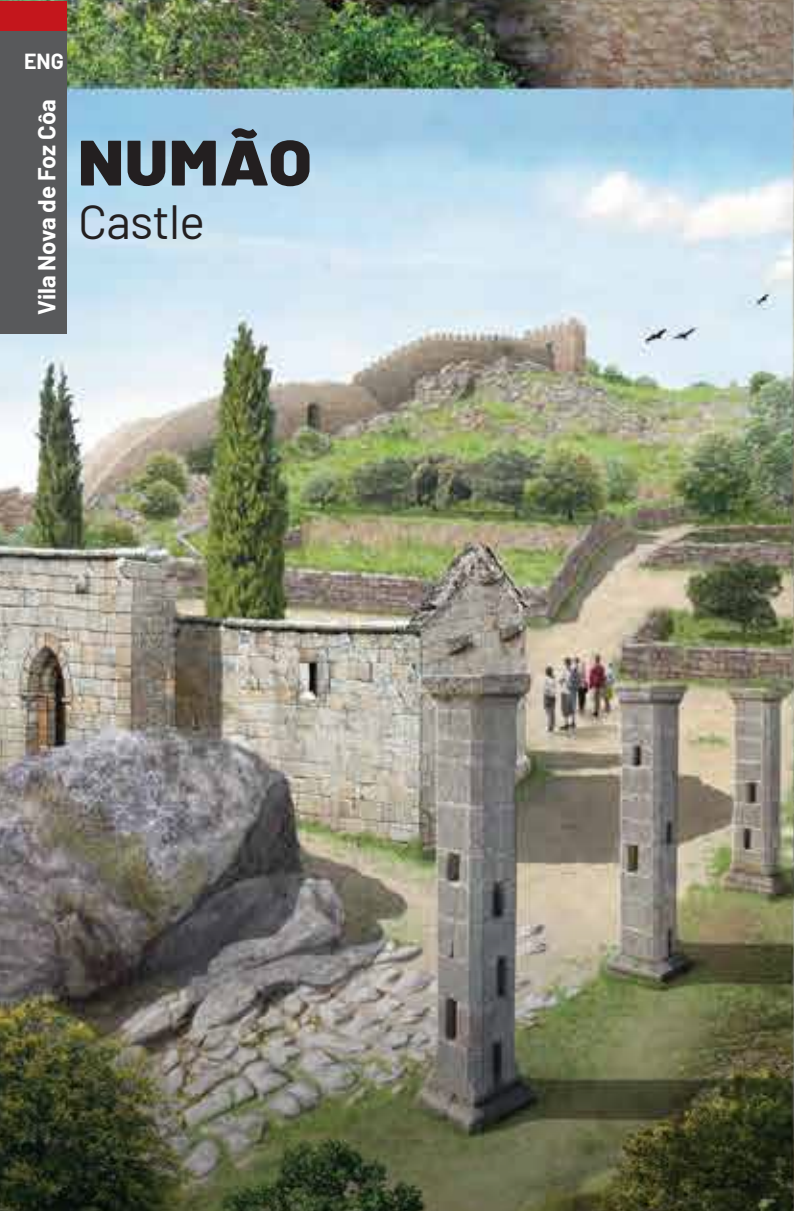
The wall is three to six metres high, with no merlons or stairs to access the wall walk, and is reinforced by three cubicles or turrets.



OVER 800 YEARS OF HISTORY

The castle of Castelo Melhor was probably built on the site of a pre-Roman fort, during the period when the Romanesque style dominated architecture. However, there are no traces of a Medieval Tower or a Keep. The walls, the barbican, the cistern, the turrets and the door with a triple broken arch are all that remain of this towering medieval castle.

TIMELINE	1209/1210	1297	1298	14 TH CENTURY	1383/1385	1389	15 TH CENTURY	1449	1640	1855	1982
	Charter granted by King Alfonso IX of León, who likely ordered the construction of the castle in an attempt to consolidate population and military presence.	With the Treaty of Alcanizes Castelo Melhor was integrated into the Kingdom of Portugal.	Confirmation of privileges by King Dinis of Portugal, who rebuilt the castle.	The castle was repaired during the reign of King Fernando.	The castle is transferred to the kingdom of Castile following the dynastic crisis.	Signing of the Treaty of Monção, which returned Castelo Melhor to the Kingdom of Portugal.	Repairs to the castle during the reigns of King João I and King Afonso V.	King Afonso V confirms it as a town and associates Almendra with it, renaming the municipality Almendra and Castelo Melhor.	Repair works were carried out in the context of the Restoration of Independence Wars.	The municipality of Almendra and Castelo Melhor is abolished and becomes part of the municipality of V.N. de Foz Côa.	The castle is classified as a Property of Public Interest.





NUMÃO CASTLE

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Informação:





GOVERNO DE PORTUGAL



FOZ CÔA



TURISMO DE PORTUGAL



porto norte

NUMÃO CASTLE

Classified as a National Monument, this castle occupies the highest position on the Cabreira hill, offering panoramic views over the Douro valley and the surrounding region. Its geographical location, combined with the proximity of watercourses, facilitated the establishment of communities on the hillside where it stands, with human occupation dating back to prehistoric times.

CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA

Located within the fortified walls, it has Romanesque roots. The only preserved portal faces south, has a broken Gothic arch, and is decorated with half spheres. This church gained importance over the Chapel of S. Pedro when the town moved to the lower part, becoming the new setting for religious services and burials.

HOUSING STRUCTURES

Inside the castle there are large piles of stones that correspond to ancient houses, occupied at least until the 16th century. In 1527, the Population Register of the Kingdom states that the village still had 15 inhabitants within its walls.

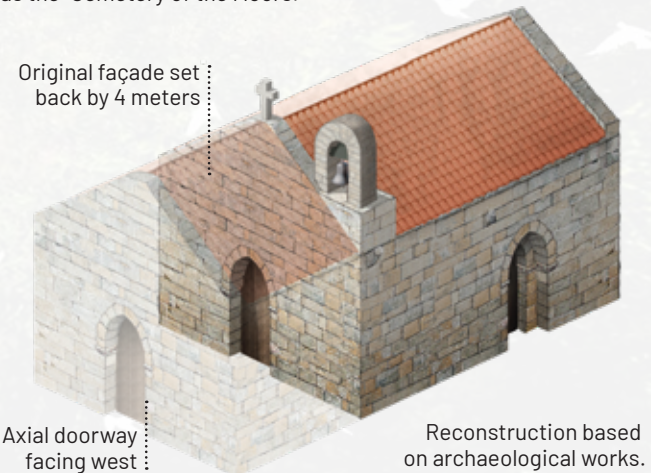
MFC2025A
anyformdesign.com
Município de Foz Côa



Irregular in plan, its granite walls, originally made up of four gates and fifteen towers, six of which are still standing, enclose a vast area, adapted to the rugged terrain.

CHAPEL OF S. PEDRO AND NECROPOLIS

Located outside the castle, the Chapel of S. Pedro was built in the 11th century. Archaeological findings dating from the Late Prehistoric period, specifically the Chalcolithic-Bronze Age, indicate that the site was already used for worship and religious practices during that time. In the surrounding area of this chapel, there is a necropolis with anthropomorphic tombs carved into the rock, popularly known as the "Cemetery of the Moors."



TIMELINE											
960	997	1055	1130	1285	1297	15 TH CENTURY	1512	17 TH CENTURY	18 TH CENTURY	1853	1910
The castle was donated by D. Châmoa Rodrigues to the Convent of Guimarães.	The castle was conquered by the Muslims.	Fernando I, King of León, reconquered the territory and the castle.	Fernão Mendes de Bragança, married to Lady Sancha (sister of D. Afonso Henriques), granted the first charter to Numão and rebuilt the castle.	King Dinis ordered the fortress to be rebuilt and enlarged.	With the Treaty of Alcanizes, the castle of Numão became a second-line defence.	King Duarte established a settlement to promote the repopulation of the territory.	King Manuel I granted Numão a new charter.	Numão lost its status as the county capital to Freixo de Numão, leading to its gradual depopulation.	The castle slowly declined and the settlement was abandoned within its walls.	The municipalities of Freixo de Numão and Numão were incorporated into the municipality of V.N. de Foz Côa.	Classified as a National Monument.