

ROUTE Raul Lino

Cascais of royalty

In the mid-1870s, with the arrival of the royal family, Cascais was quickly transformed into a summer and court town. Gradually, families and members of the Portuguese and European nobility and upper class moved to Cascais, Monte do Estoril and Estoril, a phenomenon that led the architect Raul Lino to develop numerous projects in the municipality.

Who was Raul Lino?

Raul Lino (1879-1974)

During his 70-year career, he has been the architect of many of the most important summer houses on the coast.

His work is unique in its appreciation of the landscape surrounding the house, its inspiration in traditional Portuguese architecture and its exotic decorative elements, the result of his observations during his travels. The houses are also distinguished by their low, symmetrical facades.



POINTS OF INTEREST

- 1 Chapel of Espírito Santo / House of the Porticos
- 2 Santa Maria House
- 3 Santana House
- 4 Emídio Navarro House
- 5 Monsalvat House
- 6 Villa Tangier
- 7 São Patrício Tower / Verdades de Faria House
- 8 Roque House

ANOTHER HOUSES

- A House of Nossa Senhora da Conceição
- B Three twin houses
- C Victor Schalk House
- D Silva Gomes House

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WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

DEPARTURE:

Cascais Train Station

ARRIVAL:

Estoril Train Station

DISTANCE:

5 km

DURATION:

4h

DIFFICULTY:

Medium

INCLINATION:

Medium/high.

HOW TO GET THERE:

-  BUS M27
-  BICYCLE
-  AVENIDA MARGINAL, N6



ROUTE RAUL LINO

CASCAIS

The Charm of the Atlantic Coast



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THE ROUTE

You can start this tour at **Cascais train station** and then continue to the **Boca do Inferno** (at the Chapel of Espírito Santo, a 25-minute walk from the station, or 20 minutes by taking the M27 Bus). You will pass by the **House of Santa Maria** and then by **Emídio Navarro Street**, where there are **five houses of the architect** that deserve your attention, among them the Santana House and the Emídio Navarro House. Then continue through the historic centre and follow **Av. Marginal** until you reach **Monte Estoril**. You will pass by the **Carlos Anjos Garden** and arrive at the **Rua/Travessa do Calhariz**, where you can see three houses built there. Finally, visit the **Verdades de Faria House** and finish at **Casal de São Roque** (approximately 5 minutes' walk from Estoril Station or Monte Estoril).

1 CHAPEL OF ESPÍRITO SANTO / HOUSE OF THE PORTICOS



📍 Gandarinha, corner of Pedra da Nau Street and Visconde da Gandarinha

It was built in the mid-twentieth century by the architect Raul Lino.

👁️ **CHARLES HENRY BLECK (1877-1934)**
He was an English investor that, when he decided to live in Portugal, he settled in Cascais. He was a great sportsman and a great yachtsman. He was the one who ordered the construction of the House of Porticos.

👁️ **THE ESPÍRITO SANTO FAMILY**
The family lived in the House of Pórticos and had a financial empire. Its origins date back to 1850, when the future founder of this group was born. With European political connections, it organised several parties and receptions during the Second World War, mainly for the French, Spanish and Italian royal families.

Another houses:

A MAISON OF NOSSA SENHORA DA CONCEIÇÃO

Rua Guilherme Gomes Fernandes, nº59

B THREE ROW HOUSES

Avenida Emídio Navarro, nº116, 128 e 136

C VICTOR SCHALK HOUSE

Rua do Calhariz, n.º 72

D SILVA GOMES HOUSE

Avenida das Acácias, n.º 316 | Rua Conde Moser

2 SANTA MARIA HOUSE



📍 Avenida Rei Humberto II de Itália - Cascais

Raul Lino built this house at Jorge O'Neill's request. In 1902, and later, the property was acquired by his brother, José Lino.

With two phases of construction, the south side stands out for its historicist elements on the exterior and its architecture with Moorish influences, typical from the south of the country. In 1918, it was expanded and received an enormous collection of late 17th century tiles by António de Oliveira Bernardes, collected from the extinction of a chapel in Quinta da Ramada-Frielas.

👁️ **JORGE O'NEIL (1849-1925)**
Irish nobleman and the head of the Clanaboy O'Neill dynasty. His family settled in Portugal in 1736. He was also a man connected with politics, finance and the tobacco industry.

3 SANTANA HOUSE



📍 Avenida Emídio Navarro, nº 350

Ana Maria Burnay Aranha was a Portuguese aviatrix who, together with her husband **Simão**, accomplished the greatest Portuguese towed flight. Simão Aranha, a writer and poet, studied Fine Arts and volunteered in the Spanish Civil War. The couple built the Casa de Santana in Cascais.

4 EMÍDIO NAVARRO HOUSE

📍 Avenida Emídio Navarro, nº 98 A - Cascais



Influenced by the architecture of Raul Lino, it is thought to have been designed by **Renné Challand**. Dating from the 1920s, it is distinguished by the use of decorative tiles, in a register that represents the Sacred Heart of Jesus. It was the residence of the Portuguese actress and writer **Cármem Dolores**.

👁️ **CÁRMEN DOLORES (1924-2021)**
Portuguese actress and writer with Spanish and Jewish roots, that started her career at 12 years old at Rádio Clube Português, in Parede. She was very young when she made her film debut. She lived in France for seven years and was awarded the Medal of Cultural Merit in 2004. A year later, she left the stage.

5 MONSALVAT HOUSE

📍 Travessa do Calhariz, nº 19 Monte Estoril, Estoril



It is one of the "Moroccan Houses" by Raul Lino. This house was designed at the beginning of the 20th century for the 3rd Duchess of Palmela, **Maria Luísa de Holstein**, who financed the work. It was originally intended for **Alexandre Rey Colaço**. The plan is irregular and the building is harmonised by friezes, bricks and tile compositions.

👁️ **MARIA LUÍSA DE HOLSTEIN (1841-1909)**
3rd Duchess of Palmela, an aristocrat with Italian, Danish and Portuguese roots, who dedicated her life to the arts and social causes. She founded the Economic Kitchens, which provided meals for a minimum price to the most underprivileged in Lisbon. She studied in France, dedicated herself to sculpture and founded a ceramic factory in Lisbon.

👁️ **ALEXANDRE REY COLAÇO (1854-1928)**
Spanish origin, he showed early on that he had a special talent for the piano. This talent led him to study in Spain, France and Germany. He was the piano teacher of D. Luís Filipe (killed in the regicide of 1908) and the future King D. Manuel II (both sons of King Dom Carlos).

6 VILLA DE TANGIER

📍 Rua do Calhariz nº 28 Monte Estoril, Estoril



👁️ **JORGE COLAÇO (1868-1942)**
Important painter and ceramist (tile painting) born in Tangier. He studied in Lisbon, Paris and Madrid and was a cartoonist for the newspaper Le Figaro. His works have travelled all over the world: Latin America, United Kingdom - Windsor Castle and Switzerland. He ordered the construction of the Villa Tangier in Monte Estoril, the project dates back to 1903.

7 TOWER OF SÃO PATRÍCIO / VERDADES DE FARIA HOUSE

📍 Avenida Sabóia, nº 1146 - Monte Estoril, Estoril



Built at the request of **Jorge O'Neil**, in 1918, with the original name of Torre de São Patrício (Tower of St. Patrice), it only changed its name when it became a museum. It consists of **three structures**: the **neo-medieval tower of S. Patrício** (an imitation of a medieval keep, with four floors), the **cloister and the palace**, and on the ground floor is the **Chapel of São Patrício**.

In 1950, this property was acquired by Enrique Belard. Left in his will to the city council, it was later transformed into the Portuguese Music Museum.

👁️ **ENRIQUE BELARD (1903-1974)**
20th century businessman and engineer, descended from a family linked to trade and finance. His fortune came from the exploitation of cocoa fields in São Tomé, inherited from his ancestors. He married **Gertrudes Verdades de Faria**, a woman of culture and an art collector.

8 CASAL DE SÃO ROQUE

📍 Casal de São Roque - Monte Estoril, Estoril



Built on the site of the ancient ruins of Fort of São Roque (17th century), this house is distinguished by its high walls and the use of tiles in its decoration. It is a sober complex with three floors and a beautiful sea view.

Did you know that...

👁️ The last kings of Portugal, D. Luís and D. Carlos, had a particular passion for the sea: D. Luís pursued a career in the Navy after the death of his brother D. Pedro, who left no descendants. Carlos founded the first marine biology laboratory in the Cidadela Palace in Cascais.

👁️ At that time, Cascais was rapidly modernising: from the creation of the railway line to the first public electric lighting in Portugal (1878), to the introduction of new sports such as sailing, rowing, swimming, tennis and football and, later, cricket, rugby and cycling.

👁️ The Boca do Inferno was the scene of the first film production in Portugal. The short film is by Robert W. Paul, "A Sea Cave Near Lisbon" (1896), where for 13 seconds you can watch the waves crashing against the rocks.