

CASCAIS CITADEL PALACE



Cascais Citadel Palace
 Wednesday to Sunday.
 Guided Tours: 11h30; 14h30; 16h00

Reservations and informations
 (+351) 21 361 46 60 / 92 604 58 83 (tour availability is dependent on the presidential schedule)

Closed
 1 January | Easter Sunday
 1 May | 25 December

Museu da Presidência da República
 Palácio da Cidadela de Cascais
 Av. D. Carlos I – 2750-642 Cascais
 (+351) 21 361 46 60 / 92 604 58 83 (reservations)
 museu@presidencia.pt
 www.museu.presidencia.pt



Edition: MPR; Texts: MPR; Translation: HennisTranslations; Design: Luis Chimento Carrido; Illustrations: Luísa Ferreira, MPR and Pedro Matias; Images courtesy: DGPC/SIPA (PT DGPC/SIPA FOTO 00508431), Museu Bernardino Machado, National Palace of Ajuda and Museu-Biblioteca da Casa de Bragança; Print: Sprisilto; July 2022

CASCAIS CITADEL PALACE

Once the residence of the fort's commander, in 1870, during the reign of King Luís, the Palace becomes known as the Royal Palace of Cascais [Real Paço de Cascais]. Later, during the reign of King Carlos, Cascais and the Citadel found a new life thanks to the new trend of visiting the beaches. In 1910, with the change of the regime, it came under the Presidency's authority and has been used on an occasional basis by the head of state. Following the completion of renovations in 2011, the Cascais Citadel Palace gained a new role, opening its doors to the public for the first time.



Arabian Room

This room was built in the 1870s for King Luís and Queen Maria Pia. The ceiling's design is a reproduction of a pattern from the Alhambra Palace in Granada, Spain. The painted stucco is attributed to the Meira brothers (Domingos and António), plasterers who were renowned for their work in other palaces, including the National Palace of Pena in Sintra or the Palácio da Bolsa in Porto.

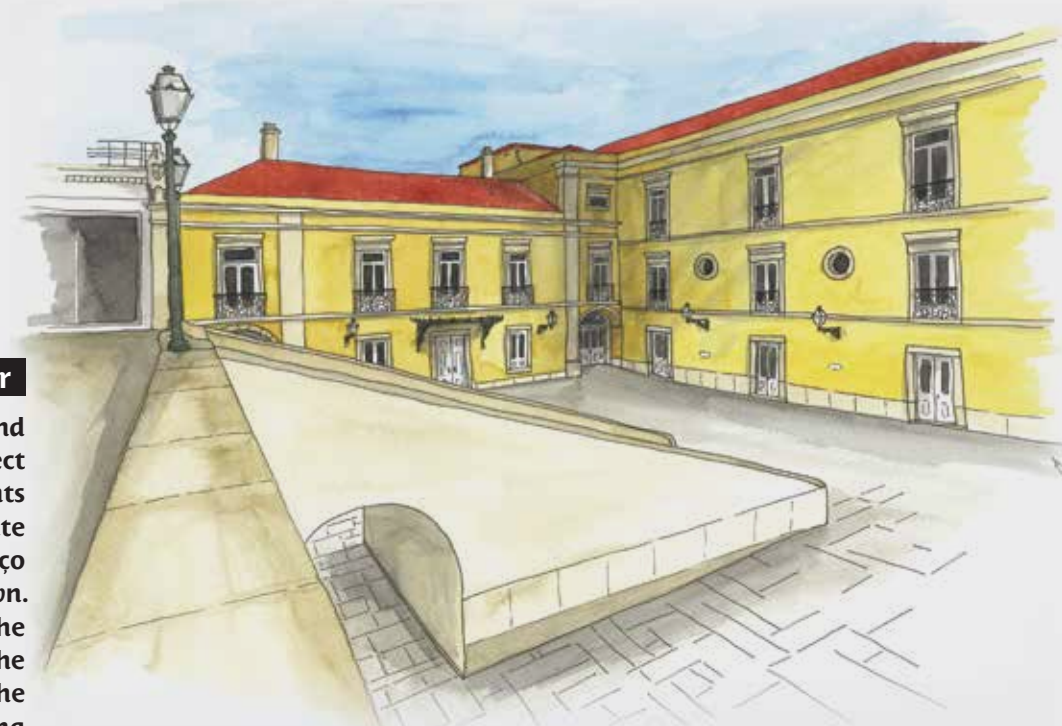


Dining Room

This room's decorative scheme dates from the late 19th century – during the reign of King Carlos – and is notable for its wooden ceiling, walls and sideboards, designed by Frederico Augusto Ribeiro.

Patio of Honour

During the reign of King Luís and under the direction of architect Possidónio da Silva, three elements of the fortress were united to create the Royal Citadel Palace [Real Paço da Cidadela] as it was then known. Today, these can be seen on the **Patio of Honour: the battery (on the left), the commander's house (in the centre) and the Santa Catarina pavilion (on the right).**



MONARCHY

One of Portugal's first experiences of electricity occurred at the Cascais Citadel Palace in 1878 on the occasion of Prince Carlos's 15th birthday. That day, his father King Luís had six lamps, specially delivered from Paris, installed in the battery.

FIRST REPUBLIC

During the First Republic, various presidents made use of the Cascais Citadel Palace, spending holidays there or seeking refuge during moments of turmoil. At the time, the 'Cascais air' had become famous for its purported medicinal properties, leading doctors to recommend a stay at the palace for Manuel de Arriaga (1913) and João do Canto e Castro (1919).

MILITARY DICTATORSHIP AND NEW STATE

President Óscar Carmona chose the Cascais Citadel Palace as his official residence, where he and family lived from 1928 to 1945. During this period, a grandson was born in the palace. In a ritual repeated every year on Carmona's birthday, each member of the government, including Salazar, would pay a visit to the Citadel.

DEMOCRACY

Since the completion of renovations in 2011, the Cascais Citadel Palace has hosted a diverse array of visiting heads of state, including Prince Albert II of Monaco, the president of Mozambique, Armando Guebuza, and Colombian president Juan Manuel Santos.

Cascais Citadel Palace



The Cascais Citadel Palace is administered by the Presidency of the Republic. From 2007 to 2011, it underwent a series of renovations that adapted it to the needs and initiatives of the Presidency, which include hosting heads of state and their delegations on their visits to Portugal.

Since 2011, it has, for the first time in its long history, remained open to the public, offering a diverse cultural programme that includes guided tours of the palace and chapel, temporary exhibitions and other initiatives.

King D. Carlos suite



Origins

In order to trace the origins of the palace, one must know a bit about the history of the Cascais Citadel, the fortress in which it resides. This history begins in 1488 under the reign of King João II with the construction of a defensive military structure: the Tower of Santo António. A century later, under Spanish rule, the fortress of Nossa Senhora da Luz [Our Lady of Light], shaped in an unusual triangular design, is erected to bolster the defence of Cascais Bay.

In 1641, one year after the restoration of Portugal's independence, construction begins on the great Citadel as part of an initiative under King João IV to fortify the coastline from Peniche to Xabregas, in Lisbon.



Main altar of the Chapel of Nossa Senhora da Vitória [Our Lady of Victory]

It is during this period that the Citadel assumes the visage we see today: its gate, walls and batteries (where cannons were fired), its buildings and the chapel of Nossa Senhora da Vitória [Our Lady of Victory].

Saint Sebastian
Wood
Portugal
18th century
Cascais Citadel Palace



Monarchy (1870-1910)

Originally, the Cascais Citadel Palace served as the residence of the fort's commander. Then in 1870, King Luís and Queen Maria Pia, accompanied by their sons Carlos and Afonso, spent the summer in Cascais, where they stayed at the residence. From then on, they repeated this sojourn each year, using the palace as a backdrop for the birthday celebrations of Carlos (28 September), Maria Pia (16 October) and Luís (31 October). News reports of the time detail numerous renovations that transformed the former commander's residence into a royal palace under the direction of architect Joaquim Possidónio da Silva. The Royal Palace of Cascais [Real Paço de Cascais] – as it was then known – was also associated with King Luís for being the place where he spent his final days and died on 19 October 1889. His heir, King Carlos, inherited his passion for the sea and keen interest in the palace. In 1902, a floor was added to the building to house the royal quarters, as well as a marine biology laboratory (Portugal's first) to support the oceanographic explorations King Carlos promoted. During King Carlos's reign, various heads of state stayed at the palace, including King Edward VII of England. It was also at the Citadel that King Carlos gave his final interview to the French newspaper *Le Temps* two months before the regicide.

Watercolour by King Carlos, depicting the Cascais Citadel Palace. 1885

Museu-Biblioteca da Casa de Bragança



King Luís's chambers in the Cascais Citadel Palace. A. Bobone, 1889
National Palace of Ajuda



First Republic (1910-1926)

With the change of regime in 1910, the Cascais Citadel Palace came under the authority of the Presidency of the Republic. From 1912 onwards, it and the Belém Palace began to be used on an occasional basis by presidents of the republic. Manuel de Arriaga, Portugal's first elected president, became the first republican head of state to use the palace in the Winter of 1913.

As it did with Belém Palace, the Ministry of Finance charged a monthly rent for the building, which was initially 30 escudos. This mandatory fee remained in place throughout the First Republic.



Manuel de Arriaga on the veranda of Cascais Citadel Palace with his son and personal secretary Roque de Arriaga. Joshua Benoliel, 1911
DGPC/SIPA

During that period, the Cascais Citadel Palace was used by Presidents Bernardino Machado (1915-1917 / 1925-1926), Canto e Castro (1919), António José de Almeida (1919-1923) and Manuel Teixeira Gomes (1923-1925).



Bernardino Machado at the Cascais Citadel Palace. 1917
Museu Bernardino Machado

Military Dictatorship and the New State (1926-1974)

With the collapse of the First Republic, the Citadel became associated with the military coup of 28 May 1926, for it was there that the ousted president, Manuel Gomes da Costa, was detained prior to being sent into exile to the Azores on 11 July 1926.

With the arrival of the New State [Estado Novo] regime, the monthly rent for Belém Palace and the Cascais Citadel Palace was abolished. From then on, there was a de facto official residence of the President of the Republic.

Óscar Carmona opted to reside in the Cascais Citadel Palace with his family from 1928 to 1945.



Jar with lid Wucai or «five colours» porcelain, with underglaze blue and overglaze enamel
China
Mid-17th century
Casa Reynaldo dos Santos / Cascais City Council

Bed
Paul Sormani (signed)
Lignum vitae, violetwood, oak and bronze
France
19th century
National Palace of Belém



During this period, various improvements to the building were made, including a restoration of its chapel and worship services, and the closing of the veranda overlooking the sea, a work coordinated by the Ministry of Public Works, headed by Duarte Pacheco.

Carmona regularly received visits from the president of the Council, Oliveira Salazar, who would travel to the Citadel to attend to state matters. Belém Palace continued to be used, albeit only for official ceremonies.

Shortly after assuming office on 9 August 1951, Francisco Craveiro Lopes and his family moved into the Citadel for nearly a year while renovations took place at Belém Palace, where they eventually moved in 1952. However, Craveiro Lopes continued to use the Cascais Citadel Palace during the summer months.

Américo Tomás (elected in 1958) chose not to live in either Belém Palace or the Cascais Citadel Palace, preferring his own residences in Restelo and Cascais. Belém Palace would be used for conducting state affairs and formal occasions. From 1958 to 1974, the Citadel was used only occasionally by the Presidency over the course of successive mandates.

Democracy (1974)

By 1974, Cascais Citadel Palace was in various states of disrepair, having been devoid of residents since 1958 – the final year of President Craveiro Lopes' mandate.

This continued under the fledgling democracy's first two presidents António de Spínola and Francisco da Costa Gomes, who lacked the time to make use of its space. António Ramalho Eanes, Portugal's first president elected by direct universal suffrage, chose to take up residence in Belém Palace in 1976. However, during his two mandates (1976-1986), the Cascais Citadel Palace underwent a number of improvements; by the early 1980s, it was being used to host a number of initiatives.

In the Summer of 1988, under the presidency of Mário Soares (1986-1996), works of art from Museu do Chiado were moved to the Cascais Citadel Palace following a fire in the Chiado district. The palace's resident at the time was General Carlos Azeredo who had transferred over from Porto to serve as the head of the Military House [Casa Militar] under President Soares. Thereafter, the palace went through a long period of disuse, which contributed to its deterioration. During Jorge Sampaio's second mandate (2001-2006), a study of the palace's history was initiated by the Museu da Presidência da República,



Chandelier
Glass
Italy (Murano)
19th century
Presidency of the Republic

Os Dois Irmãos [Two Brothers]
Joaquim Baptista da Costa
Oil on canvas
1922
Museu da Presidência da República



making an important first step towards its revitalisation. Renovations took place from 2007 to 2011 under the presidency of Aníbal Cavaco Silva, a process that was overseen by the Presidency of the Republic and financially supported by Portugal's national tourism authority Turismo de Portugal. In 2011, the Cascais Citadel Palace opened its doors to the public for the first time in its history.



Cabinet
Lacquered wood
Japan [?]
19th century
National Museum of Ancient Art / bequest by Ana Maria Pereira da Gama