

THE BUILDING

The Carmo Archaeological Museum (abbreviated to MAC) is situated in the ruins of the old Church of Santa Maria do Carmo, founded in 1389 by D. Nuno Álvares Pereira.

This church was known as one of the most beautiful Gothic temples in Lisbon until the earthquake of 1755, which caused serious damage to the building and destroyed almost all of its religious-artistic contents.

Its re-construction began in an experimental Gothic style in 1756 and stopped in 1834, when the religious orders were abolished in Portugal, leaving the naves and transept uncovered and the chapels incomplete.

The building has conserved its basic structures and features (14th–15th centuries), including the West and South portals and the area of the chevet in the old church.



Opening Hours

From Monday to Saturday
10 am to 6 pm
10 am to 7 pm (from June to September)

Closed

Sundays, 1st January, 1st May and Christmas Day

Library/Archives

Consultations should be requested in advance

Public Transport

Elevador de Santa Justa
Tram No. 28 (Chiado)
Buse 758
Rossio Railway Station
Baixa-Chiado Metro Station

Contacts and Services

Associação dos Arqueólogos Portugueses
Museu Arqueológico do Carmo
Largo do Carmo, 1200-092 Lisbon
T. 21 347 86 29 | 21 346 04 73

Secretariat: secretaria@arqueologos.pt
Directorate: direcção@arqueologos.pt
Curator: macconservadora@arqueologos.pt

Educational Service

Guided visits, ateliers and workshops.
Activities should be requested in advance
T. 21 347 86 29

servicoeducativo@arqueologos.pt
www.seducativomac.blogspot.com

www.museuarqueologicodocarmo.pt



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THE CARMO RUINS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

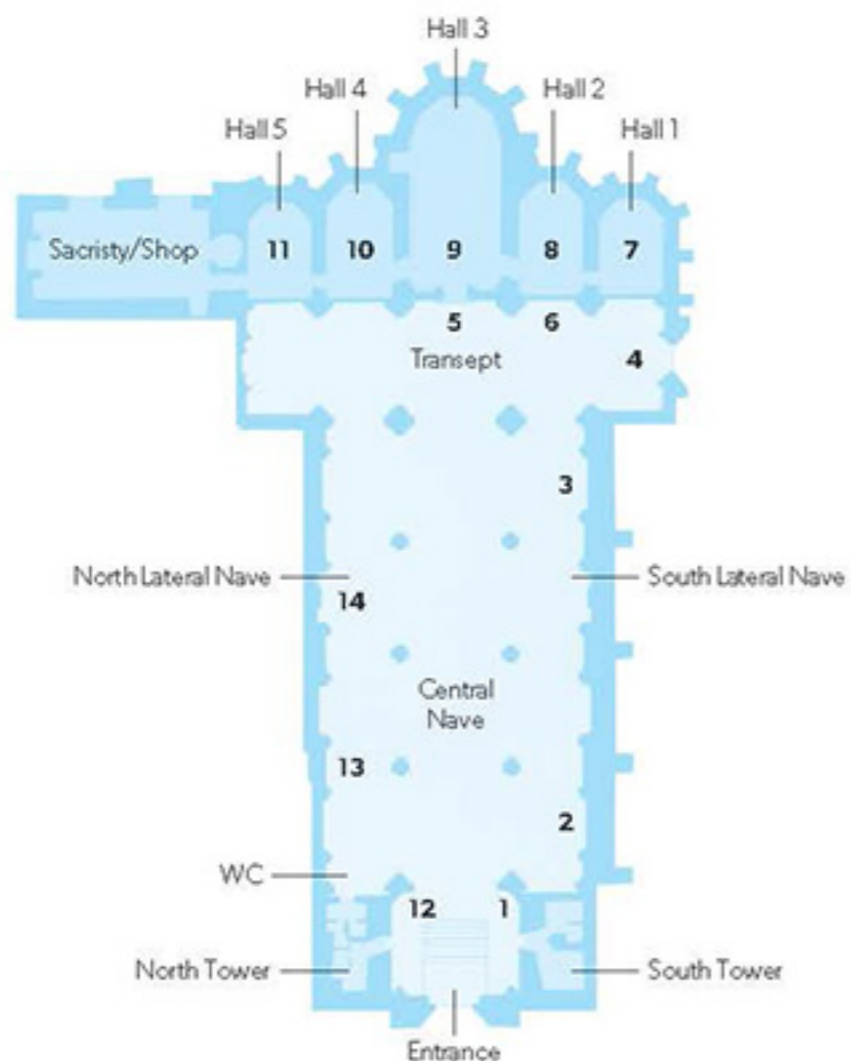
MAC
MUSEU
ARQUEOLÓGICO
DO CARMO

THE MUSEUM

In 1863, royal architect, Joaquim Possidónio da Silva, founded the Portuguese Civil Architects Association, from which the Association of Portuguese Archaeologists was created.

About one year later, in 1864, the Carmo Archaeological Museum was installed there for the storage and display of important sculptures from old ruined buildings (particularly from the monastic houses which were closed in 1834), and items which were part of the temple itself and were found among the rubble.

During the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries, MAC incorporated a series of pieces of historical, archaeological and artistic importance from many different chronological ages, with artefacts and works, which date from Pre-History to the present day and show the way people have thought and felt in different areas of culture through the ages.



1
Tombstone
16th century, provenance unknown



2
Manueline Tomb
16th century, Santarém



3
Font Basins
16th-17th century, Lisbon



7
Anthropomorphic Idol
Chalcolithic Period, Azambuja
Vase
Early Neolithic period, Cartaxo



8
Pillar of the Griffon Vultures
9th-10th century, Lisbon
Sarcophagus of the Muses
4th century, Alfeizerão



Mummy
16th century, Peru
Sarcophagus
5th-4th century BC, Egypt



11
Entombment of Christ
Panel of the Stations of the Cross
18th century, Lisbon
Model of the 14th century Carmo Church
2001, Lisbon



4
St. João Nepomuceno
18th century, Lisbon



5
Manueline Window
16th century, Lisbon



6
Tombstone of Simão Pinto
16th century, provenance unknown



9
Effigy of a King
13th century, Santarém



Tomb of King D. Fernando I
14th century, Santarém



Tomb of Queen D. Maria Anna of Austria (reconstitution)
18th century, Lisbon



12
Alms Box
19th century, Lisbon



13
Corbels
18th century, Lisbon



14
Baptismal Font
16th century, Azamor