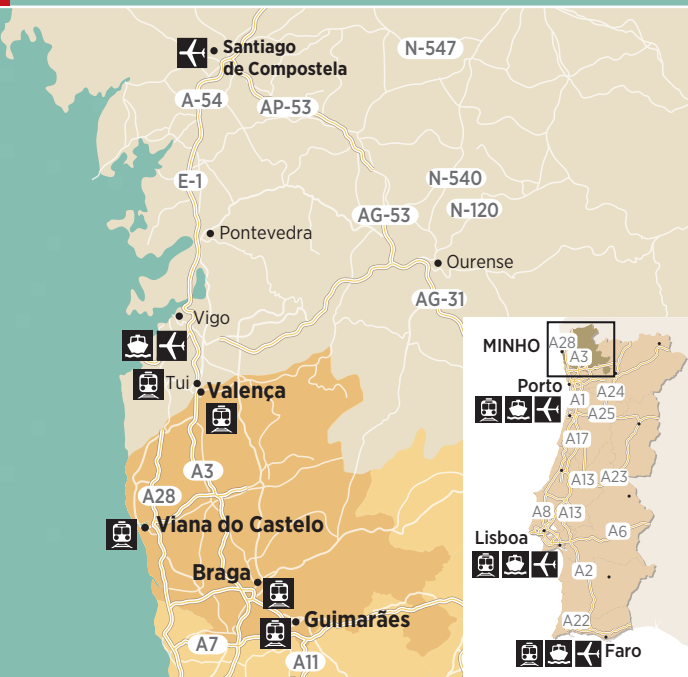


VILLAGES OF MINHO



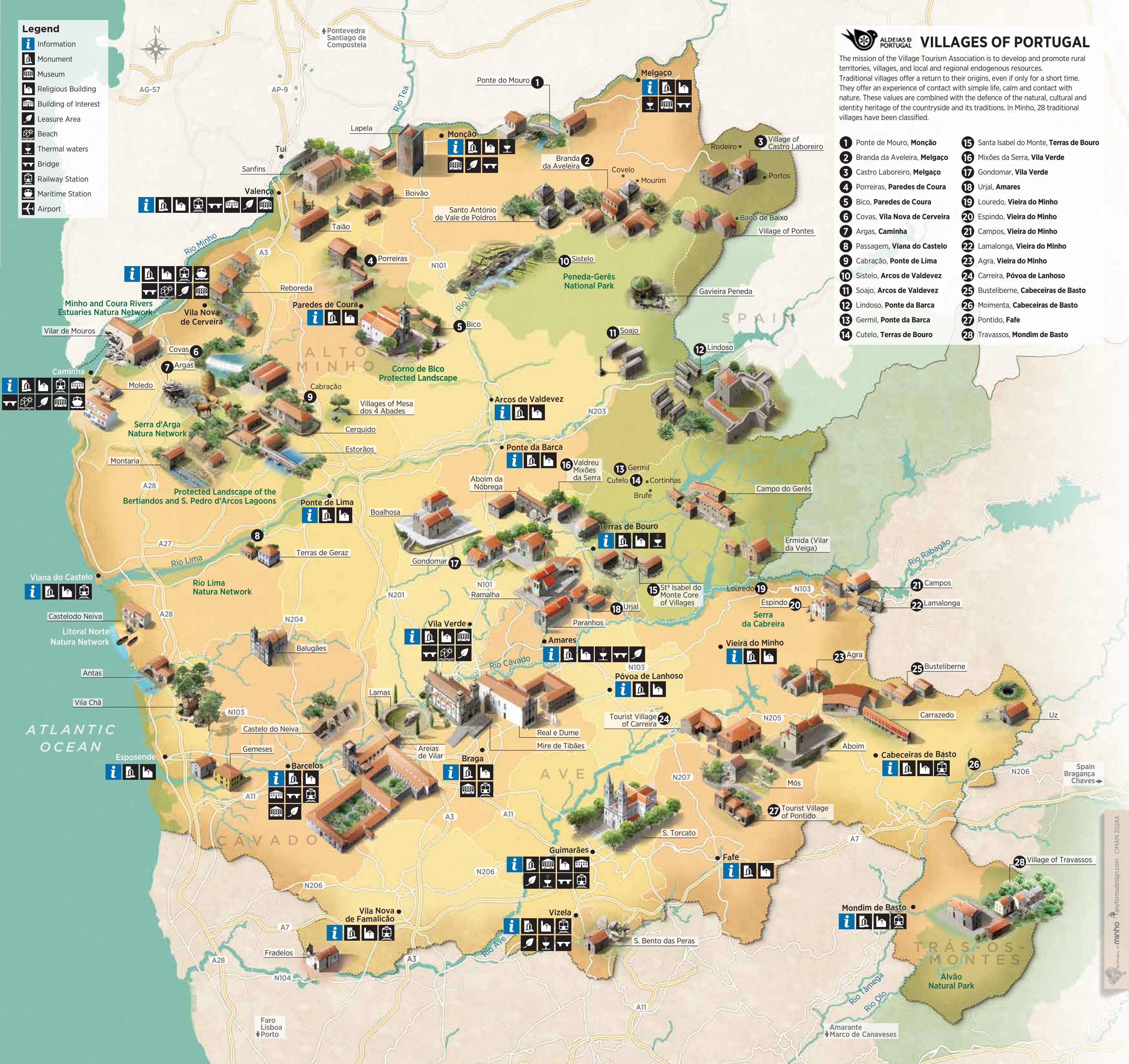
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- Legend**
- Information
 - Monument
 - Museum
 - Religious Building
 - Building of Interest
 - Leisure Area
 - Beach
 - Thermal waters
 - Bridge
 - Railway Station
 - Maritime Station
 - Airport



ALDEIAS DE PORTUGAL VILLAGES OF PORTUGAL

The mission of the Village Tourism Association is to develop and promote rural territories, villages, and local and regional endogenous resources. Traditional villages offer a return to their origins, even if only for a short time. They offer an experience of contact with simple life, calm and contact with nature. These values are combined with the defence of the natural, cultural and identity heritage of the countryside and its traditions. In Minho, 28 traditional villages have been classified.

- 1 Ponte de Mouro, Monção
- 2 Branda da Avelreira, Melgaço
- 3 Castro Laboreiro, Melgaço
- 4 Porreiras, Paredes de Coura
- 5 Bico, Paredes de Coura
- 6 Covas, Vila Nova de Cerveira
- 7 Argas, Caminha
- 8 Passagem, Viana do Castelo
- 9 Cabração, Ponte de Lima
- 10 Sistelo, Arcos de Valdevez
- 11 Soajo, Arcos de Valdevez
- 12 Lindoso, Ponte da Barca
- 13 Germil, Ponte da Barca
- 14 Cutelo, Terras de Bouro
- 15 Santa Isabel do Monte, Terras de Bouro
- 16 Mixões da Serra, Vila Verde
- 17 Gondomar, Vila Verde
- 18 Urjal, Amares
- 19 Louredo, Vieira do Minho
- 20 Espindo, Vieira do Minho
- 21 Campos, Vieira do Minho
- 22 Lamalonga, Vieira do Minho
- 23 Agra, Vieira do Minho
- 24 Carreira, Póvoa de Lanhoso
- 25 Busteliberne, Cabeceiras de Basto
- 26 Moimenta, Cabeceiras de Basto
- 27 Pontido, Fafe
- 28 Travassos, Mondim de Basto

EXPERIENCES OF RURALITY

The traditional villages of Minho are located in rural areas of great natural wealth. Preserved or refurbished, they display architectural, building and landscape features that are characteristic of the region and bear witness to its past and origins. The traditional villages value the manifestations of popular culture produced by the inhabitants, the moments of festivals and pilgrimages and the knowledge and experience of local products and gastronomy. They offer experiences with local people and routes and trails, leisure spaces and recreational activities. They also offer the sale of local products, genuine and intimate gastronomy, accommodation, and accessibility.

- Code of conduct**
- It is forbidden to set fires and throw butts
 - Walk along the signposted paths
 - Take care of the fauna and flora.
 - Respect private property
 - Put rubbish in the bins
 - Respect the silence of the place.
 - Respect other users
 - Respects traditional ways of life and local inhabitants

TRADITIONAL VILLAGES

The preserved soul of Minho

The traditional villages of the Minho are rural spaces in places of natural and cultural interest that maintain their daily life. With their own dynamics, they show their history through their heritage and traditions. They value good environmental practices and preserve their memories. Each village stands out by its history, arts and spirituality, experiences and activities, festivals and flavours and varied contact with nature.

AGRICULTURE

Small farms in Minho maintain traditional forms of management, in which farmers cultivate their own land.

RIVER

The hotspots of human activity in the Minho are located near watercourses. Rivers and tributaries sustain populations and agriculture, power mills and watermills, supply fish, generate energy and provide recreation.

BRANDAS

Pastures and transhumance settlements from the Middle Ages. In the summer months, the 'cardenhas' harboured shepherds and their flocks in these high-altitude fields.

ANIMALS

Bravia goats, Castro Laboreiro dogs, garrano horses, chickens (yellow, white, pedrés and black), sheep (bordalega and churra) and cattle (barroá, cachena and maronesa) are indigenous breeds to Minho.

Small settlements, the traditional villages of the Minho are places of life and work. Family farming contributes to the sustainability of rural areas and harmony between people and nature. Everything is simple and familiar when you love the land and there's no village more beautiful.



HOUSING

The typical Minho rural house, made of granite and oak, is rectangular in plan. On the first floor is the living area, and on the lower floor are the stables and storage room.

CHURCH

The small rural churches of the Minho began to appear in the 12th century, with Romanesque architecture. From the 17th century onwards, new churches were restored and built in the Baroque style.

PILLORY

The pillories of Minho were places of feudal punishment until the 15th century. With the charters, the columns (shafts) topped by capitals became symbols of regional autonomy and were classified.

FOUNTAIN

The Romans built fountains and spouts for common use throughout Minho. From the 14th century onwards, the Crown began to ensure the construction of fountains for public use.

CHAPEL

Built for private rites, the small churches in the villages serve worship during festivities. They are characterised by modest architecture and a single altar.

TRESHING FLOOR

Granite yard for threshing grain. In the villages of Minho, the threshing floors are communal, to make it easier for the farmers to share their labour and keep an eye on the wheat and corn.

GRANARY

Granaries are granite and wooden structures for storing and drying ears of corn, protected from birds and rodents. In Minho, each farming family has its own granaries.