



HISTORY

The Maritime Museum was founded by King Luís on the 22nd July 1863. The collection began during the 18th century with the gathering of several ships of the Royal Navy. Today, the Museum owns over 17 thousand items (including photographic archives, drawings and ships' plans), 2,500 of which have been selected to be a part of our permanent exhibition. During our visit we shall see objects of many different kinds produced by people of many cultures. We hope that their careful observation will provide a glimpse, not only of the environment that gave rise to them, but also of the influences that marked them, and that through all these items on display we may contribute to the formation of a most ample perspective of one of the most fascinating aspects of the history of mankind: the maritime adventure.



LOCATION

The Maritime Museum stands on the western wing of the Jeronimos Monastery, very close to the Tagus river and to the place from where the Discoveries ships departed.

TRANSPORTATION

Tram: 15
Buses: 201 • 204 • 714 • 727 • 728 • 729 • 751

CAFETERIA

You can relax and freshen up in the Museum's cafeteria, either before or after your visit, and enjoy the beauty of the Maritime Museum Square.

SHOP

At the Maritime Museum shop you will find a wide variety of gifts' suggestions or to simply remember the oceans.

Ministério da Defesa Nacional
MARINHA



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MARITIME MUSEUM

A World of Discoveries



1
ENTRANCE HALL

A place of preparation for your visit, which displays a statue of prince Henry the Navigator flanked by the Portuguese navigators who, under his guidance, began the Atlantic Adventure. A map on the wall shows the main discovery sea-routes followed in the 15th and 16th centuries by the Portuguese navigators.



2
DISCOVERIES HALL

This is the noble area of the permanent exhibition, bringing together the most important items that gave Portugal the primacy in Atlantic voyages and the discovery of new lands and people, with an emphasis on the progress in shipbuilding and in astronomic navigational instruments, as well as several examples of naval charts.



3
TALL SHIPS

This hall features the Portuguese naval activity in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The model of the frigate D. Fernando II e Glória is worth mentioning. Built in Goa in 1843, she was the last ship to sail the India Run, which started in the 16th century, with only sails as her means of propulsion. She has now been fully restored, recreating the interior and the day-to-day life of a mid-nineteenth century ship of the line.



4
19TH & 20TH CENTURY HALL

This nucleus comprises some 60 models which document the evolution of the Portuguese Navy, as well as its various activities. Here, the focus goes to the model of the cruiser Adamastor, which played an active role in the revolutionary movement which led to the setting up of the Republic, and in several combats during the WWI.



5
NOWADAYS NAVY ROOM

This room shows the main naval means with which the Portuguese Navy performs the missions on sea, land and air, which it is being given in the context of the military defense of the Republic.



6
RIVER TRAFFIC ROOM

This room tells us about the diversity of crafts used along the waterways giving access to the interior of the country. Models of very rich aesthetic content are on display, such as the "Tagus frigate" used for the transportation of merchandise.



7
DEEP SEA FISHING ROOM

In this room we learn all about the arduous feats of the Portuguese fishermen of the North Atlantic cod-fishing fleet, with its display of sailing ships that were engaged in the more important fishing campaigns, such as the schooner Argus.



8
COASTAL FISHING ROOM

Models of fishing boats of many kinds are displayed here. The "muleta do Seixal", a sailing boat used in trawling on the Tagus river since the 17th century and until aprox. 1920, constitutes a good example.



9
ROYAL CABIN ROOM

In this room one can take a look at the cabins used by King Carlos and Queen Amelia, preserved after the dismantlement of the yacht Amélia in 1938, as well as the porcelain, crystal and silverware that were a part of the equipment of the royal yacht Síríus.



10
GALLERY

This area is consecrated to the traditional Portuguese fishing crafts and naval artillery from the 16th to 19th centuries.



11
BARGE PAVILION

This pavilion houses the Barge and Galliot built for the Portuguese royal family. It also displays several original Portuguese fishing crafts, as well as three seaplanes, including the Santa Cruz in which Gago Coutinho and Sacadura Cabral completed the first crossing of the South Atlantic by air.



TEMPORARY EXHIBITION

100th Anniversary of the Air Raid | Lisbon - Funchal



This exhibition, on display in the Museum's Barges' Pavilion and online in the Museum's website, commemorates the 100th anniversary of the air raid linking Lisbon and Funchal, on march 22nd 1921. The flight's crew, aboard the seaplane Felixstowe F.3 included Sacadura Cabral, Gago Coutinho and Ortins Bettencourt, as well as the mechanic Roger Soubiran.

