

CAMACHA

THE PARISH OF CAMACHA IS ONE OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE LOCATIONS ON MADEIRA ISLAND, RENOWNED FOR ITS WICKER CRAFTSMANSHIP, GASTRONOMY, NATURAL AND IMMATERIAL HERITAGE. VISITING IT ALLOWS YOU TO EXPLORE VARIOUS DIMENSIONS OF THIS MADEIRA LANDSCAPE, WHERE RURAL AND URBAN ARE SO CLOSE.

1 Levada dos Tornos - Water channel

Beginning in Camacha and ending in the neighboring municipality (Funchal), the Levada dos Tornos has an extension of about 16 km and is considered one of the largest levadas on the island of Madeira, assuming a very important role in the supply of water for agricultural production. The route is rich in wonderful landscapes, complemented by some species of fauna and flora endemic to the island of Madeira, such as Bis Bis (*Regulus madeirensis*) and cork oaks.

2 The Vilhoa of Camacha

The vilhoas or villains wore long skirts, in one color or striped, in a linen and wool fabric, linen shirt, embroidered bodice and full or half cape, over the shoulders to the waist. Common to both sexes was the use of flat boots and a cap, a curious little dark blue cap, with an inverted funnel-shaped tip, of inaccurate origin, that finished off this traditional costume.

3 Mercadinho da Camacha

Inaugurated in 2018 in Largo da Achada, the new market in the parish houses 13 spaces for the sale and promotion of traditional and regional products. In addition to agricultural products, Mercadinho da Camacha offers a wide range of handcrafted products, not only in its traditional style, but also contemporary.

1 Wickerwork

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, wickerwork took on a very important role in the region's economy, being the second most exported product (behind sugar) to several destinations, such as the United States of America, South Africa and Italy. In Camacha we can still find today small units for the production and sale of wicker artifacts, from baskets and other small objects for the home, different furniture such as chairs and tables, as well as decorative items.

2 Mother Church of Camacha

Dedicated to São Lourenço, the Mother Church of Camacha was built in the late 18th century, following a late-Mannerist architectural language. Its interior has late-baroque and neoclassical altarpieces in gilded and white carving and several walls covered with neo-Moorish and romantic blue and white tiles. It was recovered in late 2018 and has the particularity of having the last Neo-Baroque altarpiece on the island, located in the Chapel of Rosário de Fátima, from the beginning of the 20th century, which was never completed.

3 Largo da Achada

1 Monument to Football

Monument to Football: The parishes of Camacha and Santo António da Serra were the favorite places for English families living in Madeira to build their summer farms, perhaps due to the cooler mountain climate that reminded them of their homeland. Due to their influence, a group of individuals joined at Largo da Achada and then held the first football match in Portugal in 1875, whose monument by the Madeiran sculptor Amândio de Sousa makes reference.

SANTA CRUZ

EXPLORING THE VARIOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS OF THE CITY, TOURING THE URBAN CENTER, ITS SEA FRONT AND ITS MAIN VIEWPOINTS, WITHOUT FORGETTING SPACES THAT SURPRISE US FOR ITS HISTORY AND SURROUNDINGS, IS THE GREAT CHALLENGE LAUNCHED TO THOSE WHO VISIT SANTA CRUZ.

1 Chapel of Santo Amaro

Built at the beginning of the 16th century on the initiative of the people in devotion to the holy protector of the tumultuous waters (from the alluviums and the sea), this chapel was rebuilt in the early 20th century. Currently, the Festival in Honor of Senhor Santo Amaro is the largest festivity in the municipality and is celebrated on January 15th.

2 Madeira Airport

Opened on July 8, 1964, Cristiano Ronaldo International Airport is located between the municipality of Santa Cruz and Machico, and is the main gateway to the Region, handling more than 3 million passengers annually. Over the years, its runway has been expanded and currently has about 2,781 meters.

3 Santa Cruz Municipal Market

Inaugurated in 1962, the Municipal Market of Santa Cruz was designed by the architect Luís Conceição Teixeira, based on the modernist architectural style, being the only building that presents this type of architecture in the municipality. At the main entrance, to the north, there are two ceramic panels, created by the prestigious artist António Aragão, which seek to portray two very typical activities in the region: fishing and agriculture.

1 Quinta do Revredo | Santa Cruz House of Culture

Built in 1840 by the English entrepreneur and Madeira wine trader John Blandy, with the intention of being his family's summer residence, the plastered stone masonry building, consists of two floors and a small ship-watching tower. The garden is paved on a traditional cobblestone madeiran pavement, housing centenary indigenous trees, as is the case of dragon trees (*Dracaena draco*), tildes (*Ocotea foetens*) and other exotic trees of great botanical and ornamental value.

3 Manueline Square and City Hall

The Dr. João Abel de Freitas square, right in the center of the city and with an exquisite work of Madeiran pavement in small rolled pebbles, is also known as Praça Manuelina, where several buildings of this era coexist, such as the Mother Church, the Holy House of Mercy and the City Hall - Paços do Concelho.



The Paços do Concelho or Town Hall building was originally acquired by João de Freitas in order to install the Santa Cruz Chamber, where it has been operating since the foundation of the municipality in the early 16th century, having been rehabilitated and expanded in the second half of the 20th century. As a very rare example at the national level, this is the only building with National Monument status in the municipality.

CANIÇO

CANIÇO IS A PARISH OF MANY CONTRASTS, WITH A DENSELY POPULATED URBAN CENTER, LAND OF TERRACED CULTIVATION OF THE TRADITIONAL ONION, LEVADAS (WATER-CHANNELS) AND STREAMS, WHICH EXTENDS FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA.

1 Cristo Rei / Christ The King

Located in Garajau, the statue of Cristo Rei, about 14 meters high, was commissioned by Councilor Aires de Ornelas, executed in concrete by French sculptors Pierre Charles Lenoir and Georges Serraz and inaugurated on October 30, 1927, being the first "Cristo Rei" monument to be built in the world, before the Cristo Rei of Almada or even the well-known Cristo Rei of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

2 Water Clock

Next to Moinho da Azenha, on the back of Farmácia do Caniço, there is a Water Clock, a rare example these days and testimony to the primordial importance of water, which divided and controlled the time it was available to be distributed to the respective mill and agricultural land. This Water Clock, together with the levada, the mill and the paved path, in the traditional cobblestone with the tip of a goat's nail, constitutes a patrimonial nucleus of great interest.

3 Chapel of Mãe de Deus

Founded at the beginning of the 16th century by the sisters Isabel and Leonor Álvares (the main sugar cane producers in the locality), this late-Gothic / Manueline chapel has a Mannerist main altarpiece made of wood, painted in white and gold, and precious paintings by Diogo Contreiras, one of the most interesting Portuguese painters of this period.

1 Mother Church of Caniço (Santo Antão)

Built in the 18th century and dedicated to Santo Antão, it was inaugurated in 1783 and presents the transition between Baroque and Rococo. The main façade, in a mannerist and contained language, is delimited by pilasters, tearing through a stonework portal with a full arch surmounted by an inscription alluding to the construction and consecration of the temple in Porto Santo stonework. The churchyard is a very characteristic space due to the fact that it consists of traditional Madeiran pavement, in rolled pebble, which is composed of different designs. The white stone comes from the island of Porto Santo.

3 Mass dolls

It is said that the famous mass dolls originated from the parish of Caniço. This handmade work is made based on flour, water, yeast and egg dye in order to give it its characteristic yellowish color. They were commonly found in Madeiran traditional festivities, intended for children.

1 Garajau Natural Reserve

Located between Ponta da Oliveira (Municipality of Santa Cruz) and Ponta do Lazareto (Municipality of Funchal), the Garajau Natural Reserve was created in 1986, at the initiative of a group of divers. Located on the south coast of Madeira Island, it is the first Marine Reserve in Portugal and the abundance and diversity of its species and organisms, in line with the clear and transparent waters, make this place one of the best for diving.

GAULA

FROM THE SEA TO THE MOUNTAINS, GAULA IS A PARISH CHARACTERIZED BY ITS STRONG CONNECTION TO AGRICULTURE. FROM ITS RURAL HERITAGE, ONE OF THE THINGS THAT EMPHASIZES ARE THE MANY WATER CHANNELS - LEVADAS, FOUNTAINS, MILLS AND TERRACED CULTIVATION, WHICH MARK THE LANDSCAPE FROM ITS SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT DAY.

1 Water Mills

Given the abundance of water in this parish, which arrived here through many channels - the well-known levadas and the water mills were intended to serve as a driving force in the grinding of cereals, at a time when they were produced in large quantities, a source of subsistence of populations.

2 Fountains

Built in the 40s of the 20th century with the goal of making drinking water available to local populations, the fountains were generally built from volcanic stone, with a broken arch composed of red stonework from Caniçal, and filled with tiles. Typically, fountains are accompanied by an image of a Saint, located at the top-center.

3 Blackberry

Also known for the land of blackberries, given the abundance of this wild fruit in the parish, Gaula hosts annually, in September - harvest season, the Amora party, an event that seeks to promote and value local crafts, culture and gastronomy.

1 Contenda Viewpoint

In the past, when visitors descended the mountains of Gaula, there was a place with a landscape so unique that it was impossible not to stop and catch a glimpse of this view. Because it is such a sought-after place, the Contenda Viewpoint was born there. From this area it is possible to get a view of the sea, the Desertas Islands, Santa Cruz, Machico and the tip of São Lourenço, located at the east end of the Island. When the light allows it, you can still see the island of Porto Santo. The viewpoint is located in a privileged place in the parish, as it offers the best panoramic view of the parish of Gaula.

3 Public washing places

Public laundries were widely used by the population until the 1970s, when the public drinking water network was built. Following modern language, these washbasins existed all over the Region and were built in the 1950s by the Administrative Commission for Hydraulic Works so that the population could wash their clothes in this place, something that until then was carried out along riversides. Designed by architect Chorão Ramalho, Lavadouro das Lajes, built in basaltic stone and reinforced concrete along modern lines, is one of the examples that can still be visited and where you can see the traditional stone walls, so characteristic of Madeira, in excellent state of conservation. The water used in the laundry tanks was later preserved and used to water local gardens.

SANTO ANTÓNIO DA SERRA

THE OCCUPATION OF THIS PARISH IS CLOSELY RELATED TO THE SUMMER ESTATES OF WEALTHY FAMILIES IN FUNCHAL, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF ENGLISH ORIGIN, WHO SOUGHT A MILDER REFUGE IN THE SUMMER MONTHS HERE.

1 Porto Bay Serra Golf Hotel

Built as a summer home by a bourgeois Madeiran family in 1920, this Chalet of Romantic taste stands out for its façade with decorative Art Nouveau elements, flowery tiles, white slatted sunshades made of wood and the scaled roof. From 1940 onwards the residence started to function as a "Tea House" and later became the headquarters of the Santo da Serra Golf Club. In 1999, the house was rehabilitated and adapted to a hotel, the current Port Bay Serra Golf. Surrounded by nature, this hotel is classified as Regional Heritage and also has a garden with almost a hundred varieties of flowers and plants.

2 Church of Santo António

This church, like the late mannerism of the mid-19th century, of a single nave, presents on the façade a portal of regional gray stonework, in a perfect round arch, topped by a rectangular window. Inside, you can admire several panels of blue and white tiles, of neo-rocco grammar, which tell the life of Santo António.

3 Apple Cider

Santo António da Serra is especially known for its apple production, used in the manufacture of Sidra, an alcoholic beverage which eventually became a symbol of the municipality of Santa Cruz.

1 English Fountain

Also known as Fonte do Bispo, or Fonte dos Ingleses, this basalt stonework fountain, dating from the 18th century, follows a late Mannerist style consisting of a wide round arch and a vaulted semicircular interior. The backrests of the fountain have a very special feature, as they are covered by the names of English individuals who inhabited the estates of Santo António da Serra, summer visitors and English soldiers who, between 1807 and 1814 occupied the island of Madeira.

3 Dividing frame

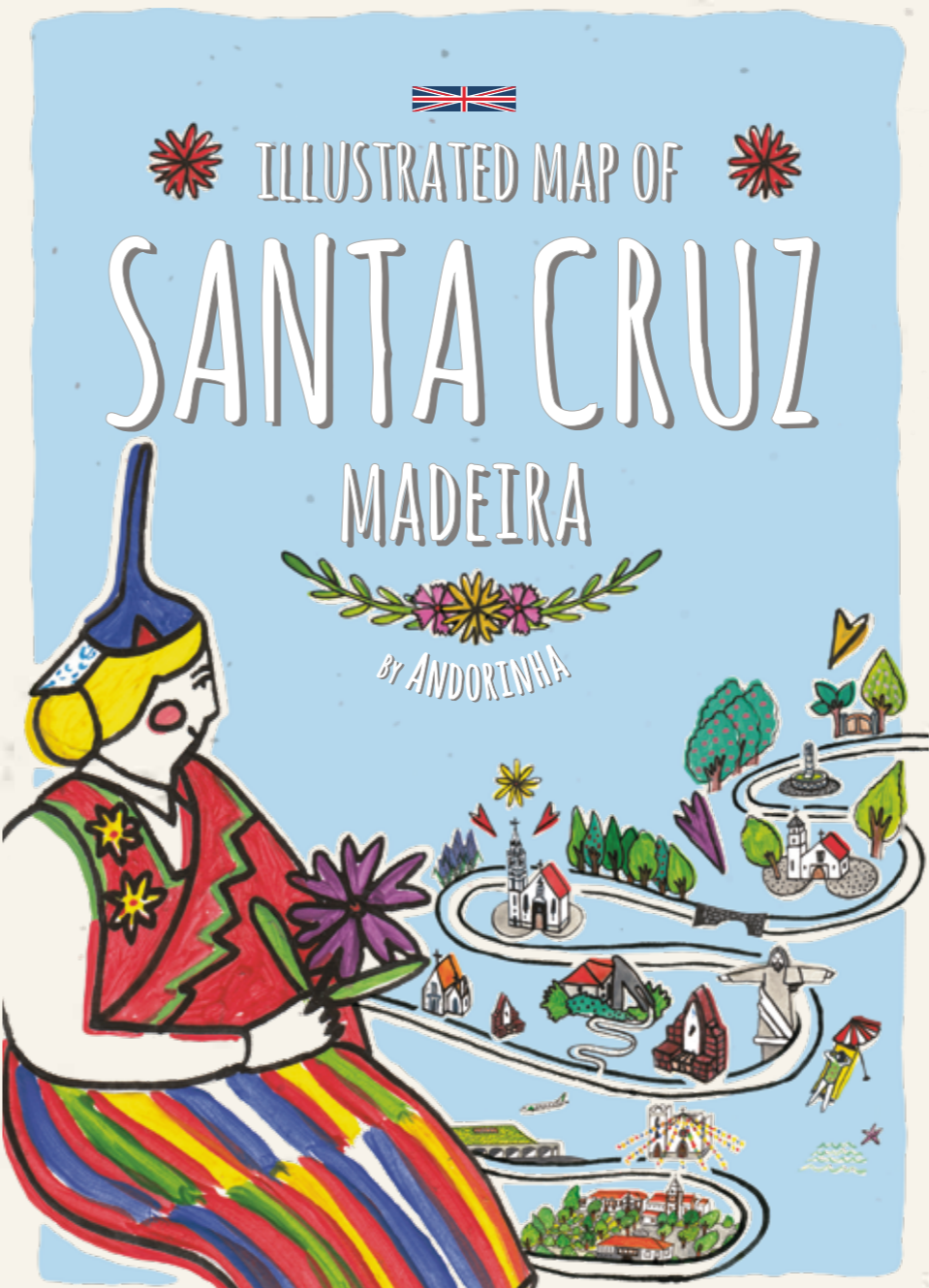
Santo António da Serra is the only parish in Portugal that is divided between two Municipalities, Santa Cruz and Machico, even after several attempts for their unification, which were always rejected by the population. In the center of the parish, we easily find the dividing mark where the coat of arms of Machico can be seen on one side and the coat of arms of Santa Cruz on the other.

1 Levada da Serra do Faial - Water channel

With a length of about 6 km, this channel is accessible to anyone. Along its route, which crosses the entire county, it is possible to contemplate landscapes of great beauty (natural and rural) and several species of fauna and flora.

VAMOS NAVEGAR JUNTOS... E PINTAR SANTA CRUZ DE MAR!

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COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ, MADEIRA

When the discoverer of Madeira, João Gonçalves Zarco, passed through a "valley of beautiful grove", on July 3rd, 1419 or 1420, he found old cedars overturned by the weather with which he ordered to make a cross, baptizing the place of "Santa Cruz" (holy cross). It is the first municipality in the epic of the Portuguese discoveries, founded by King's charter (Foral de D. Manuel) in 1515. With 81.5Km2 and over 44 thousand inhabitants, Santa Cruz is the second most populous municipality in the Autonomous Region of Madeira and the main gateway on the Island, where Cristiano Ronaldo International Airport is located.

With 5 very different parishes - Camacha, Caniço, Gaula, Santa Cruz e Santo António da Serra, cities and rural settlements that extend from the mountains to the sea, the municipality of Santa Cruz also includes the Desertas Islands, natural reserve and an important habitat of a colony of monk seals (*Monachus monachus*), the rarest seal in the world.

Industry, commerce and tourism are the main economic activities in the municipality, where education, culture and tradition also mark development and social dynamics.



CAMACHA

- 1 Levada dos Tornos | Water channel
- 2 The Vilhoa of Camacha
- 3 Mercadinho da Camacha
- 4 Wickerwork
- 5 Mother Church of Camacha
- 6 Largo da Achada
- 7 Monument to Football
- 8 Barrete de orelhas
- 9 Apples
- 10 Massaroco

CANIÇO

- 1 Cristo Rei
- 2 Water Clock
- 3 Chapel of Mãe de Deus
- 4 Mother Church of Caniço
- 5 Mass dolls
- 6 Garajau Nature Reserve
- 7 Fortim dos Reis Magos
- 8 Reis Magos Beach
- 9 Tabaibos
- 10 Chapel of Salvação
- 11 Onions
- 12 Chapel of Consolação
- 13 Water Mill
- 14 Cebolinho
- 15 Levada da Azenha | Water channel

GAULA

- 1 Water Mills
- 2 Fountains
- 3 Blackberry
- 4 Contenda Viewpoint
- 5 Public washing places
- 6 "Solar" and Chapel of São João Latráo

SANTA CRUZ

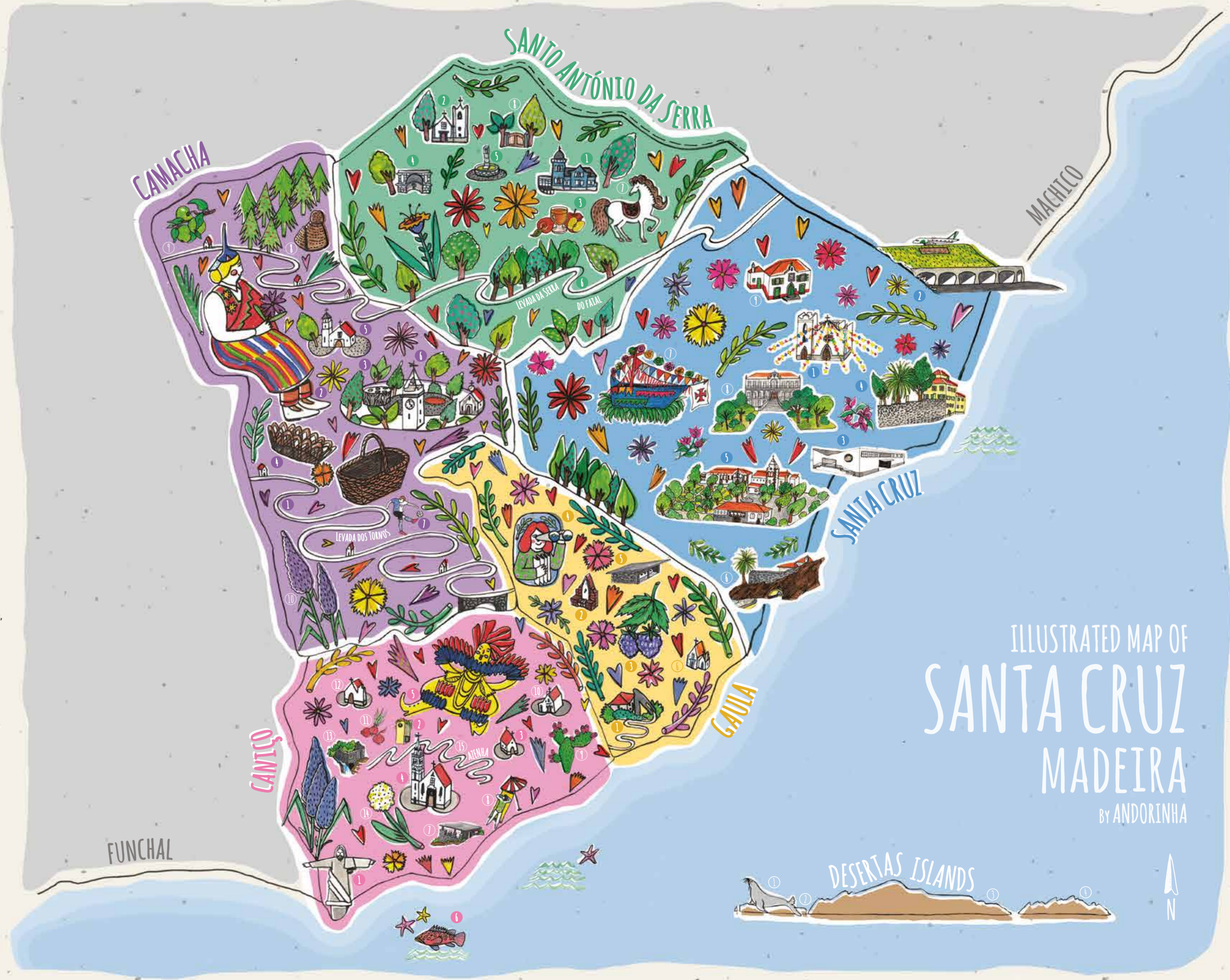
- 1 Chapel of Santo Amaro
- 2 Madeira Airport
- 3 Santa Cruz Municipal Market
- 4 Quinta do Revoredo
- 5 Manueline Square - Dr. João Abel de Freitas, Câmara Municipal | Paços do Concelho, Igreja Matriz de Santa Cruz - O Salvador, Santa Casa da Misericórdia, Jardim Municipal
- 6 Forte de São Fernando
- 7 Romagem de São Pedro
- 8 Tribunal
- 9 "Solar" and Chapel of Remédios

DESERTAS ISLANDS

- 1 "Lobo Marinho" | Monk Seal
- 2 Ilhéu Chão
- 3 Deserta Grande
- 4 Bugio

SANTO ANTÓNIO DA SERRA

- 1 PortoBay Serra Golf Hotel
- 2 Church of Santo António
- 3 Apple Cider
- 4 English Fountain
- 5 Dividing frame
- 6 Levada da Serra do Faial | Water channel
- 7 Equestrian Center
- 8 Quinta da Junta



ILLUSTRATED MAP OF
SANTA CRUZ
MADEIRA
BY ANDORINHA

