INTRODUCTION
Located between valleys and mountains, the Monóptero de São Gonçalo built between 1571 and 1720 distinguishes itself from its surroundings through its peculiar configuration and the memorial function it carries. With a circular volumetry, supported by six twisted columns crowned by a “chapitel” that hides a dome, the templete is visible at the limits of Quinta Nova, belonging to Penas Róias (SILVA, Agostinho (1720); apud MOURINHO, António Rodrigues (2009); “Documento 262” in Documentos para o Estudo da Arquitectura Religiosa na Antiga Diocese de Miranda do Douro-Bragança: 1545 a 1800; Tipalto - Tipografia do Planalto, Lda, p.165).

METODOLOGY
Due to the extension and complexity of the case study, it was necessary a division that aims at the interpretation of the piece based on the trips made to the place and on the metric and photographic surveys.

After the first journey translated by images, we started looking for the origin and purpose of the piece, evoking some sources that allowed us to set up a chronological window that limits the construction of the templete between 1571 and 1720. Later, we tried to respond questions related to its link to a network of pilgrim paths of devotion to S. Gonçalo de Amarante. As the investigation progressed, a second theory was proposed regarding the shape of the templete, indicating that the Monóptero is a Martyrium temple of devotion to D. Gonçalo da Silveira, a martyr in Monomotapa and a member of the Távora family. In addition, efforts were made to limit those involved in the project between the 16th and 18th centuries, the most plausible being Francisco d’Ollanda and Nicolau Nasoni, admitting others.

After the period of construction was consolidated and hypotheses of authorship were studied, a path guided by the history of treaties and architecture was proposed, which pursued principles previously highlighted.

Once the treated information was added, the drawing was introduced as a way of integrated understanding between the representation and the attempts to glimpse the intentions of the project.

CONCLUSION
Thus, there is a very clear idea of a circular path in the document that closes the circle of ideas that the Monóptero is in fact a Memory to Dom Gonçalo da Silveira, built between 1571 and 1720, possibly inspired by some international or national author between Francisco d’Ollanda and Nicolau Nasoni.