

Oporto

Walking around Oporto is like
visiting an open-air museum

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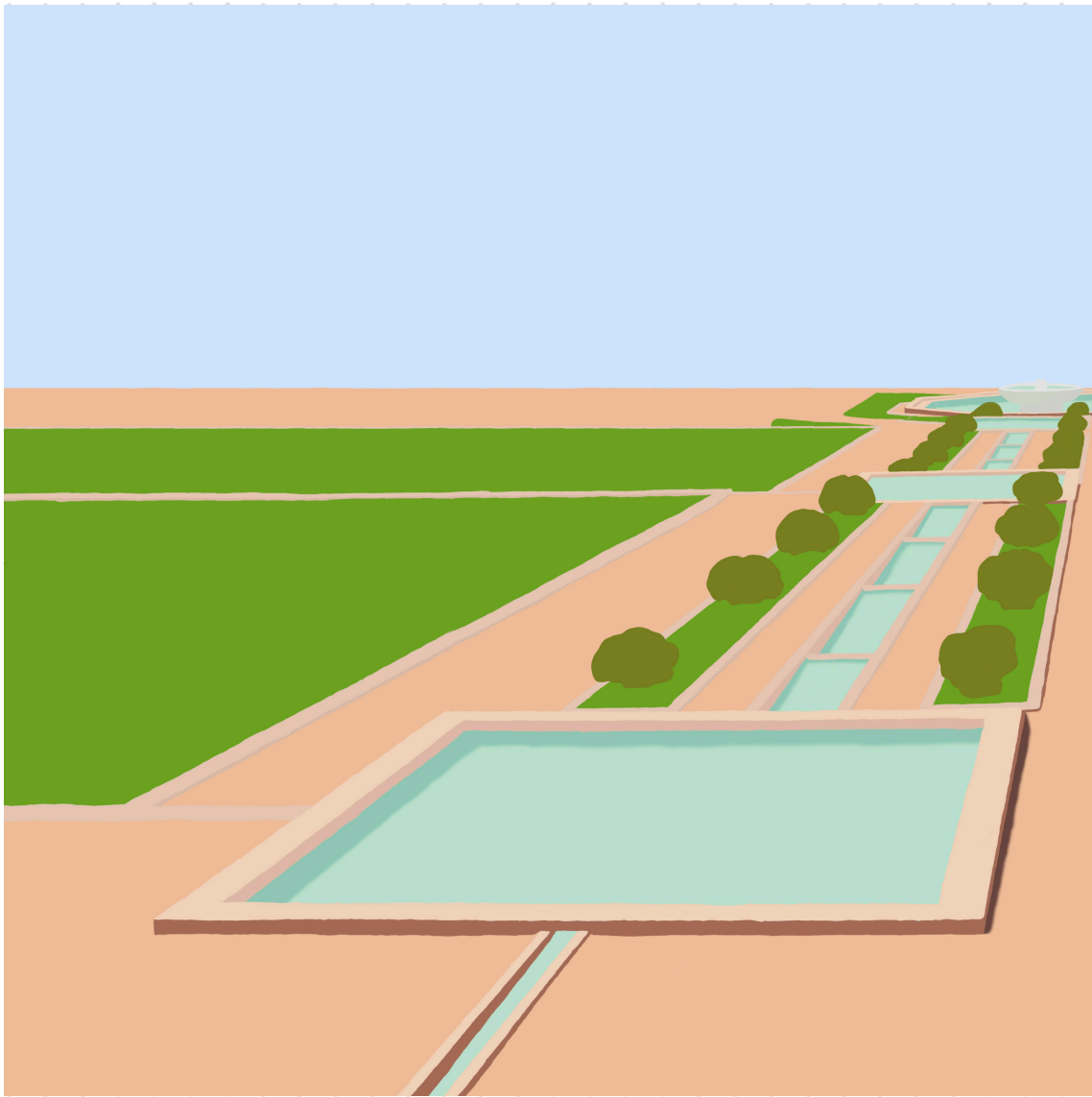
«After all, Porto, to truly honor its name, is, first of all, this wide lap open to the river, but which can only be seen from the river, or else, through narrow mouths closed by walls, the traveler can lean over to go outdoors and have the illusion that the whole of Porto is Ribeira.»

José Saramago

Because Porto is a whole city of charms, of history, of places that have marked over the centuries and that are now iconic points that attract thousands of tourists day after day. And this book represents that. With illustrations of eleven ex-libris of the city and their history, this is a book that works as a travel guide and even as a different approach to diary due to the places of notes and photographs. In addition to the postcards included here, these products belong to a project called "Portus Cale".

Locals

Jardim Serralves



Garden

The Serralves Garden, together with the house, are located in the Serralves Park, in Porto. The Serralves Foundation and the Museum of Contemporary Art are also installed here. This garden is the result of a long process of landscape design. This having a temporal and complex unit: vestiges of a garden from the 19th century. It was the architect Jacques Gréber who in 1932 designed it at the request of the Count of Vizela.

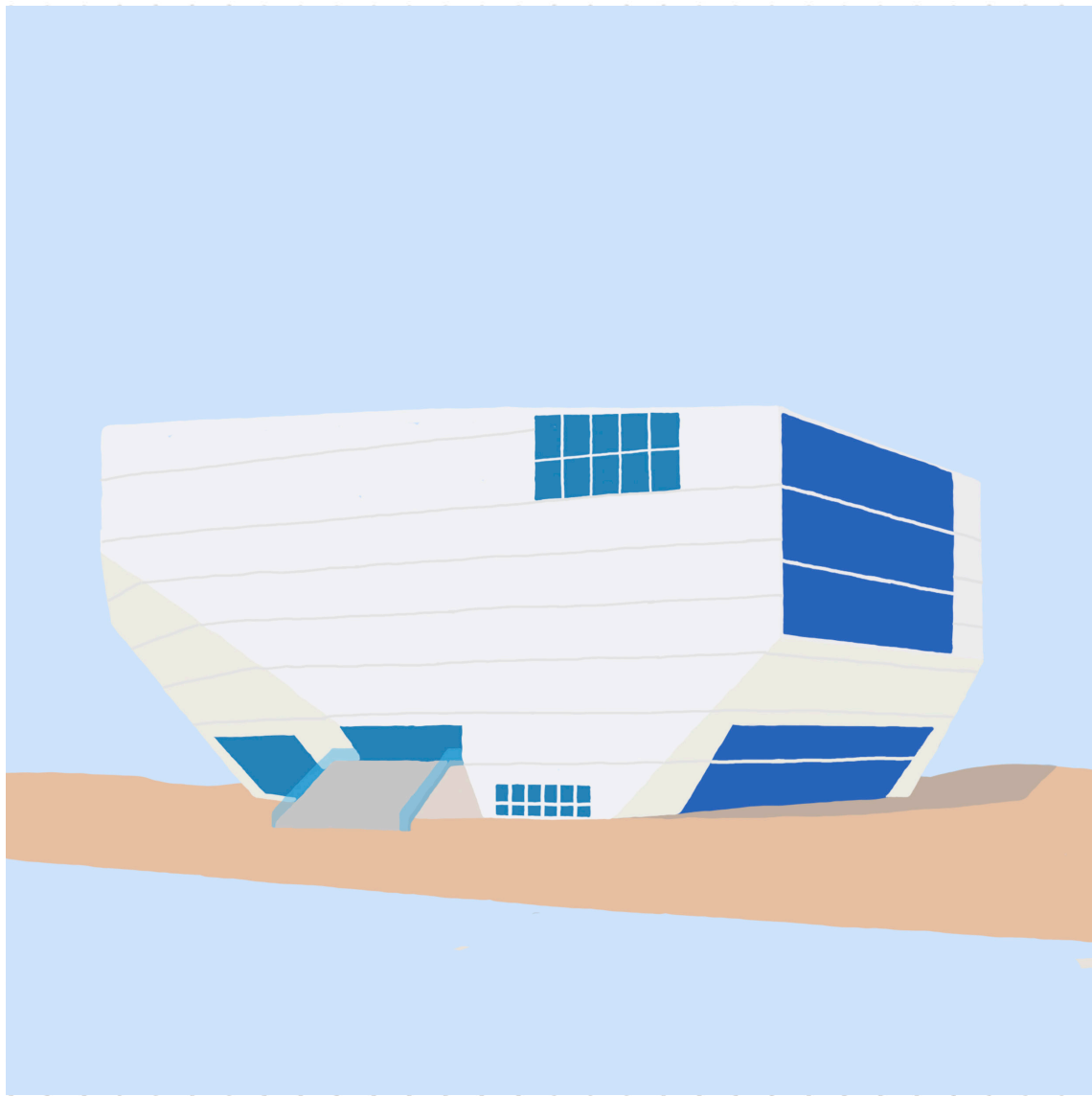
Partnership

On 27 July 1989, the result of a partnership between the Portuguese government, public, private and private institutions, the foundation was created. The house was finished in 1940, at the behest of the 2nd Count of Vizela, Carlos Alberto Cabral. In 1996, it was classified as a property of public interest, due to its great architectural interest. This whole project aims to raise public awareness of contemporary art and the environment.

Notes

Picture

Casa Da Música



History

It is located on Avenida da Boavista, Porto, and was designed by a Dutch architect named Rem Koolhaas. This immediately became an ironic point in the city, having started its construction in 2001 and only 4 years later, in 2005.

It is the main concert hall and was inaugurated on April 15, 2005 by the President of the Republic of that year, Jorge Sampaio, but 14 names such as "Clă" and "Lou Reed" had already performed.

This inauguration was attended by the president of the republic but also the prime minister, some renowned politicians and a great concert by the city's National Orchestra.

Construction

This monument is located, more precisely, next to Praça Mouzinho de Albuquerque. In the past this space was used to collect and repair electric cars that circulated in the city.

This work cost 111.2 million euros and was delayed by 4 years in its construction.

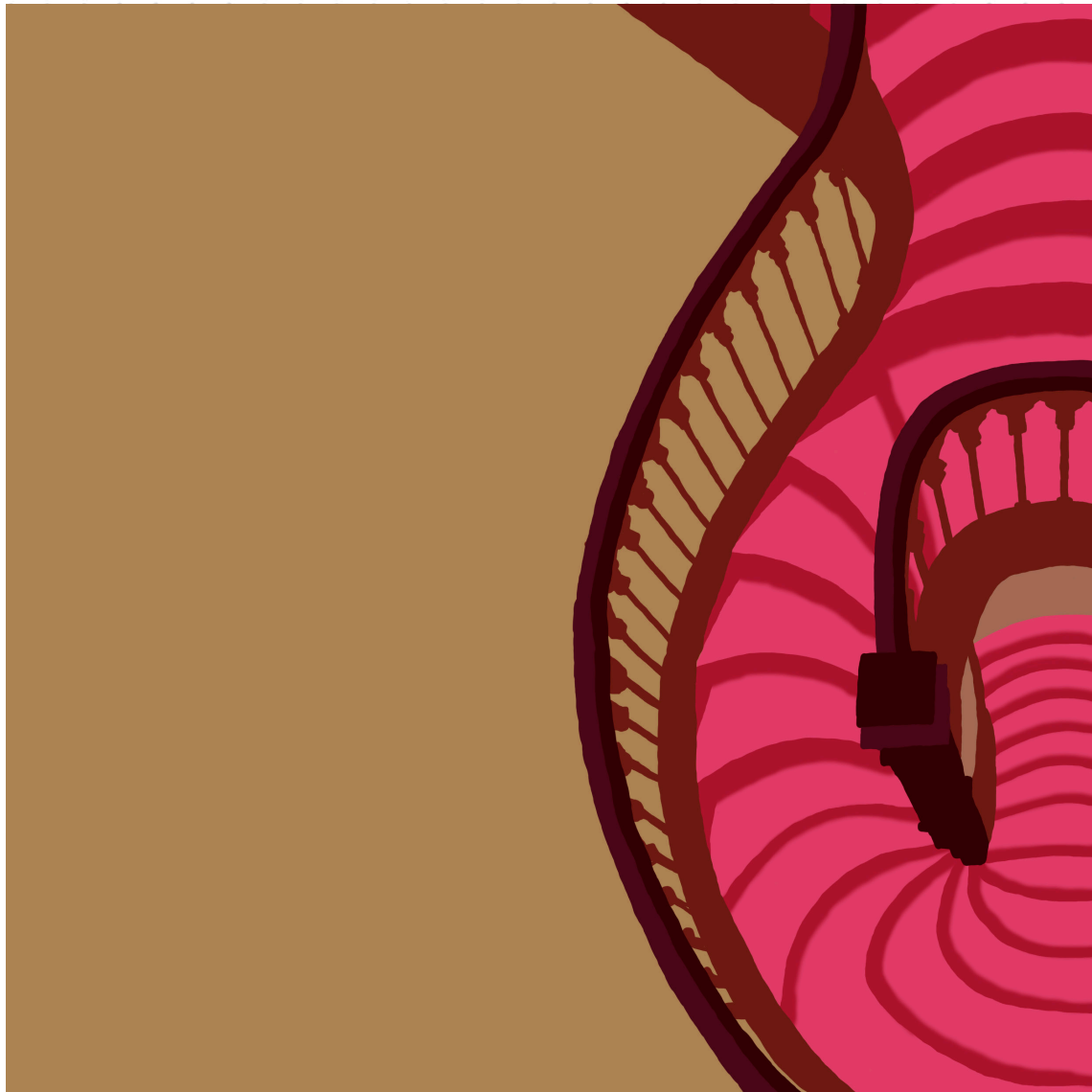
In July 1999, when preparatory work started, the official objective was still for Casa da Música to open its doors in December 2001, in time to coincide with the end of the European Capital of Culture.

This building not only brought prestige to the city but also new engineering challenges, in order to achieve the unique geometric shape that the building has.

Notes

Picture

Livraria Lello



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Notes

Picture

Jardim Botânico



History

The Botanical Garden is located in Quinta do Campo Alegre, in the parish of Lordelo do Ouro, in Porto.

João Henrique Andresen, acquired this farm in 1895 and it was this Port Wine merchant who recovered all the gardens on this farm and inserted the Romanesque style. Sophia de Mello Breyner and Ruben Andresen, members of this family, became famous and renowned writers.

Ruben Andresen, even lived on this farm and, all his memories resulted in an important historical record of that time.

These gardens were abandoned when the matriarch of the family died and because of that, in 1949 the state took possession of them and converted it into the well-known Porto Botanical Garden in 1951. Since then, the Faculty of Sciences of Porto and the Institute Botany Gonçalo Sampaio (now extinct), ensure its management and maintenance.

Nowadays it is Professor Paulo Farinha Marques who is responsible for the garden, as he succeeds a descendant of this family, the Andresen.

Andresen House

Casa Andresen was inhabited not only by Ruben Andresen (during his childhood and youth), but also by Sophia de Mello Breyner.

Sophia, in her book "Histórias da Terra e do Mar", has a short story dedicated to the life story of the family.

In 2017, at Casa Andresen, the Biodiversity Gallery of the Museum of Natural History and Science of the University of Porto was inaugurated, a network of living science about life on earth, evolution and biodiversity.

Picture

Ponte D. Luís I



Origin

This is an iron bridge with 2 trays, built by engineer Théophile Seyrig, between 1881 and 1888. This arch bridge has a total length of 385.25 meters and links the cities of Porto and Vila Nova de Gaia, which are separated by the emblematic Douro River.

It was considered National Heritage in 1982 and came to replace the old suspension bridge that existed in the same place.

Name

Although this is called “Ponte D. Luiz I”, its original name is “Ponte Luis I”, without the title it had. This is because, at the inauguration of the bridge, King D. Luiz was not present and because the population considered this act disrespectful, they decided to remove the “Gift” from the name and thus correspond to reality and what can be seen on the sign that exists in the bridge. Even so, the population always called it “Ponte D. Luiz I”, because the king was very close to the city and so they wanted to safeguard it.

Picture

Notes

• Praça dos Leões •



Origin

Despite being known as “Pra dos Leões”, its real name is “Praça de Gomes Teixeira”, and is located in the parish of Vitória, in Porto.

Until 1835, its name was “Largo do Carmo” but it was renamed “Praça dos Voluntários da Rainha”, due to a council resolution. Years later, the name changed to “Praça da Universidade”. But it was on December 17, 1936 that the current name was adopted in honor of the mathematician and university professor, Francisco Gomes Teixeira. Despite this, everyone calls it “Praça dos Leões” due to the source of the Lions found in this square.

Picture

History

There is a legend that links the first king of Portugal and his wife, Queen D.Mafalda, to this place. The queen fell on a cliff nearby when they were both on their way to Guimarães. D. Afonso Henriques asked for help from São Miguel-o-Anjo and the queen invoked the protection of Nossa Senhora da Graça, who then ordered each one of them to build a chapel there for the saint of their devotion.

This square, according to its origins, was founded in 1619, also the foundation of the convent of the Carmelite priests. But it was with the creation of the University of Porto, in 1911, that the building of the old academy started to host the Rectory of the University, the Faculty of Sciences and at the time, the School of Engineering.

But it was on April 20, 1974, a huge fire destroyed part of this building and took the rectory and move to Rua de D. Manuel II and returning to the old premises in the square in 2006.

Notes

Ribeira - Rio Douro



Origin

This is one of the oldest and most characteristic places in the city of Porto. It is located in the parish of São Nicolau, next to the emblematic Douro River, and belongs to the Historic Center of the City, considered a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Nowadays, this is an area of choice for tourists and has a large concentration of bars and restaurants. It is also possible to highlight the Praça da Ribeira or “Praça do Cubo”, Rua da Fonte Taurina, one of the oldest in the city, the Muro dos Bacalhoeiros and the Casa do Infante, where Infante D. Henrique was born in 1394. It was also in this area of the city that one of the most charismatic figures of the city lived, the Duke of Ribeira, known for saving several people from drowning.

Picture

History

Nobody knows for sure when the current Ribeira started to be inhabited. What is known is that the nucleus of Porto developed in the current Morro da Sé and also a riverside agglomeration in the vicinity of the small Rio da Vila with the Douro River. According to some archaeological remains found during the Romanization period, port facilities were created near the current Casa do Infante. It was the 13th century that represented a growth of the city. They built houses, streets, stairs and alleys. On the right bank of the “Rio da Vila”, people grew up along the São Nicolau riverside, along Rua da Reboleira and Rua dos Banhos, reaching the suburbs of Miragaia. In this way, two areas of population emerged along the bank of the Douro River. The structure that connected these two followed Rua de D.Hugo, Porta das Verdades and Escadas do Barredo. Later, another structure of better accessibility was developed, constituted by the streets of Mercadores, Bainharia and Escura, connecting to the Porta de São Sebastião. Throughout the 14th century, Porto had a large population growth along the banks of the Douro, reflecting the growing importance of commercial and maritime activities. Thus, the city felt the need for a walled space. A new fence is built, currently called Muralha Fernandina because, although started with D. Afonso IV, his great driver, it was only concluded during the reign of D. Fernando.

Notes

Sé do Porto



History

It is in the Historic Center of Porto that we can find the Porto Cathedral.

Its construction started in the beginning of the century. XII and ended in the century. XIII.

Considered a building of Romanesque style, it contains the general character of the facade with the towers and a rose window, a church body with three naves covered with cannon vaults. At the main entrance you can see flying buttresses that support the central nave. In the field of Portuguese monuments, this was one of the first to use this architectural element.

Picture

Architecture

In the year 1333 (Gothic Period) a funerary chapel was built in honor of João Gordo, knight of the Order of Hospitallers. The cloister, built in the time of D. João 1, who married here in 1387 with D. Filipa de Lencastre, dates from this period.

In 1736 (Baroque period), the exterior was heavily modified by the architect Nicolau Nasoni. This placed a baroque galilee and in 1772 a portal was built to replace the previous one, in Romanesque style. There is a silver altar, to the left of the chancel, built by several Portuguese artists in the 19th century. XVII. There is also a medieval image of the city's patron saint, Nossa Senhora da Vandoma.

The chancel was altered by a larger one and of the Baroque style, being that before this it was of the Romanesque style. The main altar was sculpted by Miguel Francisco da Silva and designed by Santos Pacheco. Nasoni is the author of the existing moral paintings. It was built between 1727 and 1729 and is an important work of the Baroque. This cathedral consists of three organs. One in the high choir, marks in Portugal a period that begins the organizational development. This is an instrument of the Jann builder.

Notes

• Torre dos Clérigos •



Origin

With a dominant Baroque style, the Torre dos Clérigos was built between 1732 and 1763. It is located at the top of Rua dos Clérigos and is considered the city's ex-libris. Of the century. XVIII, this was considered National Heritage in 1910 with the classification of National Monument. The Tower, together with the Igreja dos Clérigos and the Casa da Irmandade, make up this iconic spot.

Nicolau Nasoni was responsible for this project that is recognized as one of the most beautiful examples of the late Baroque style on Portuguese soil. Of all the works of this architect, this one is considered the most emblematic.

Tower: It was in 1753 that, at the request of the Brotherhood of Clerics, Nasoni presented a project for a signaling tower in order to replace the old two existing towers.

A year later, work began on the "most beautiful" tower in the city, which came to dominate the entire urban landscape of the city. In 1763 the works of this project were concluded.

The Torre dos Clérigos has 6 floors of scale, a height of 75 meters and 225 steps that give access to two balconies and where we can have a panoramic view over the city and surroundings. On the front façade is the door with a niche on top that contains the image of São Paulo. "From a 360 ° perspective, the visitor experiences a unique moment, whether day or night, when in special seasons, the tower opens its doors until 11 pm. The Torre dos Clérigos is undoubtedly the ex-libris of the city, and an excellent viewpoint over it".

This served as a bell tower, but had other uses throughout the ages: it marked the time (through a daily shot of dry powder that marked noon); he was a commercial telegraph; it was used as a guideline for vessels sailing on the Douro River; it served to raise the flag when the "packet" arrived so that traders would know about its approach; it was a strategic point for military and political battles and, today it is one of the most important tourist attractions in the city of Porto.

Picture

Notes

Igreja da Lapa



Origin

Categorized as Religious Architecture, the Church of Nossa Senhora da Lapa was designed by architects José Figueiredo Seixas and José Luís Nogueira Junior. It was built between 1756 and 1863 but had its inauguration consecration was still in 1779. It was built by the Brotherhood of Nossa Senhora da Lapa and considered National Heritage in 2013 with the classification of Monument of Public Interest.

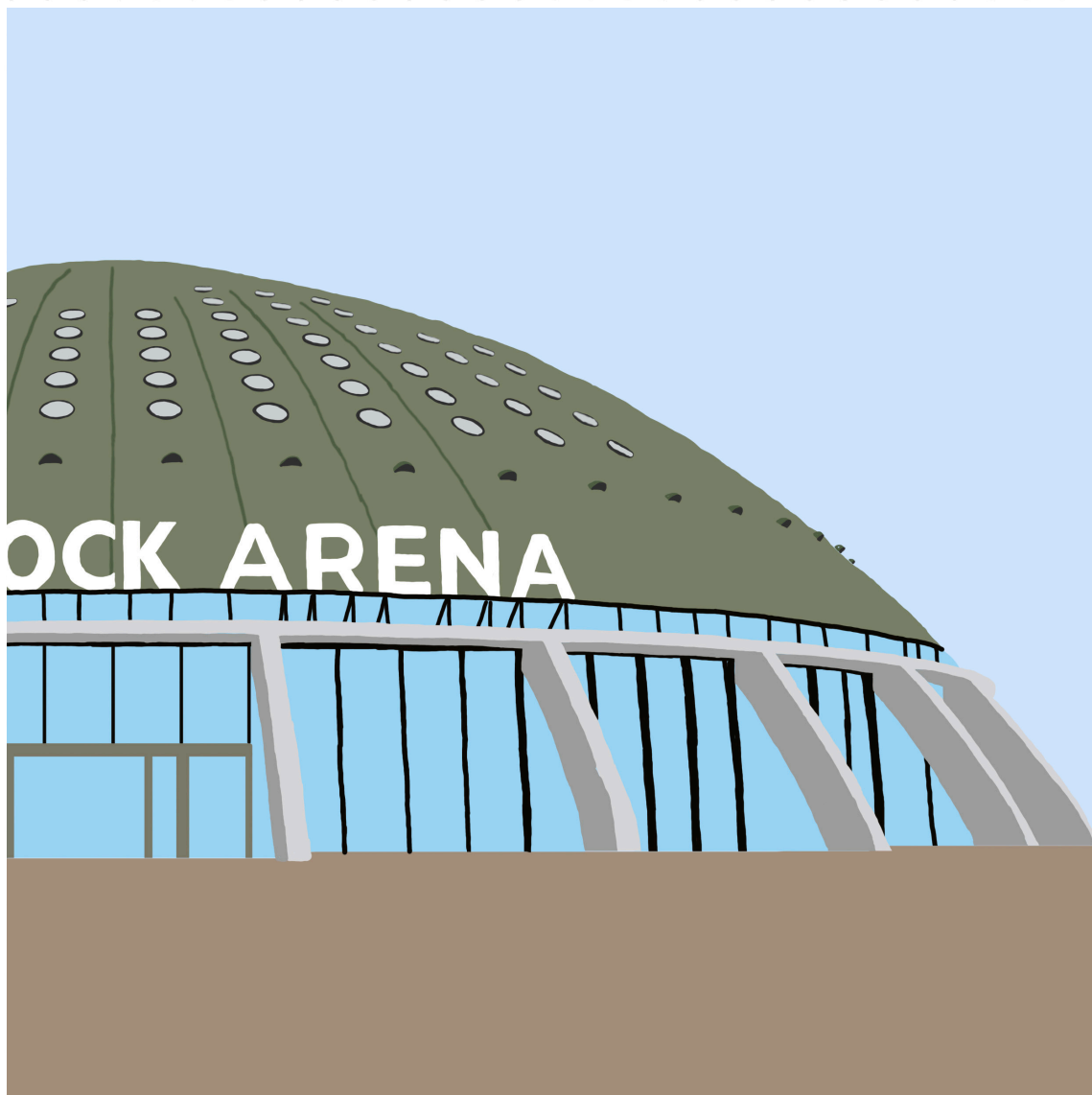
Picture

History

The Church of Nossa Senhora da Lapa is a Catholic church located in the city of Porto, in Portugal, dedicated to Nossa Senhora da Lapa. The church was built by the Irmandade da Nossa Senhora da Lapa, established in 1755, and is part of a built complex that includes the cemetery of Lapa, the primary school of the Irmandade and the Hospital da Irmandade da Lapa. In the chancel is buried the heart of King Pedro IV of Portugal, donated as a testament to the brotherhood. The church's first stone was laid on July 17, 1756 and, although it was consecrated in 1779, construction was only completed in 1863. The first project of the church was commissioned by architect João Glama Ströberle. In 1756 the architect Figueiredo Seixas was commissioned in a new design, who directed the works until the date of his death in 1773. Built over more than a century, the church features Rococo and Neoclassical architectural elements.

Notes

Palácio de Cristal



Origin

Built in 1865, it is a tourist spot located in the parish of Massarelos, but although it is called Palácio de Cristal, today it is neither a crystal nor a palace, but a place for sporting events called Pavilhão Rosa Mota.

Picture

History

The construction of the Palace began in 1861 and was inaugurated by King D. Luís. His intention was to host the International Exhibition of Porto, which had more than 3000 exhibitors and the official visit of the King, Dona Maria Pia and the Crown Prince. In addition to having hosted other distinct exhibitions, the Palace served as an important cultural space, receiving in concert great names of classical music. However, it was destroyed in 1951 to give rise to a sports hall, under the guise of the World Roller Hockey Championship. The population has always revolted by its destruction, so even today it continues to be called the Crystal Palace.

The gardens of the Crystal Palace were opened in 1860 in a romantic style. They have several elements such as a lake, fountain, varied flora and even a very modern public library. It is an unmissable tour, whether with family, friends or as a couple. Each garden has a name and theme and each season the garden changes, looking like another. Another highlight is the view over the city and the Douro River

Notes

Photo Album

