ITINERARY - **B.4**
SÉ CATEDRAL

ICPC International Collegiate Programming Contest

2019 PORTO | MAR.31 - APR.5

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https://goo.gl/maps/ykHnT7SmK852

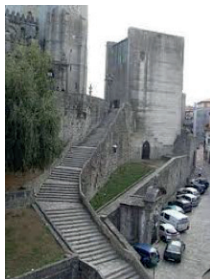**ICPC** International Collegiate
Programming Contest

1. Terreiro da Sé

Casa da Câmara / Old City Hall

The old City Hall dates back to the fifteenth century when it was erected with its back to the early city wall. It was the first seat of local authority or municipal power and was known as the "Torre da Relação". Its maintenance works were financed by wine tax. It is popularly known as "Casa dos 24" (House of the 24) , which derives from the 24 representatives of the various city trades (crafts) who would meet there. In 1875 it suffered a ferocious fire which left it in ruins until 2000 when the whole building was restored under the guiding hand of the architect Fernando Távora. It is included in the Urban Wine Route.

2. Rua de S. Sebastião

Capela de S. Sebastião / Chapel of S. Sebastião

The Chapel of São Sebastião (Saint Sebastian) was built by the Hermit Discalced Friars of St. Augustine, on Rua de São Sebastião, and it was part of a group of small oratories 'Passos' (stages) related to the Procession of the Passion of Christ, whose congregation was organised up to 1832.

3. Rua das Aldas / Rua da Penavetosa

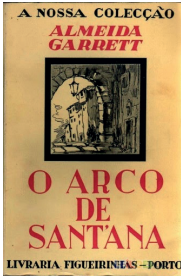## Ilha da Rua das Aldas / Island of the Rua das Aldas

A group of buildings located between Rua das Aldas and Rua da Penaventosa, with similiar typological features to the Porto "islands", name given in the city to the worker's housing in the 19th century.

It was renovated by architect Pedro Mendes.

4. Rua de Santana

Arco ou Porta de Santana / Arch or door of Sant'Ana

The "Arco" (arch) or "Porta" (door) of Sant'Ana das Aldas, was one of the four doors of the old Porto borough, giving access to the river and to the merchant area. The Arch was of simple architecture: a bit narrow, winding and tall. However, its special nature and form gave the old street an extremely gracious, picturesque and original character. The demolition of the Arch started in June 1821. As a remembrance of the Saint from which the Arch was named after, there is only a small image placed on a small sanctuary of glazed wood. It can still be seen today, hanging or carved on the wall by the stone stairs that lead from Rua de Sant'Ana to Rua da Pena Ventosa.

5. Rua de Mouzinho da Silveira / Mouzinho da Silveira street

The opening of Rua Mouzinho da Silveira was intended as a connection between the high and low areas of the city (creating a new hub for the distribution of traffic and the movement of goods), and was financed by Wine Levy in 1872. It is the road that links S. Bento station to the riverside area Ribeira, currently the target of recovery works on houses which run along it and where varied commerce can be found. Part of the Urban Wine Route.

6. Jardim do Infante

Monumento ao Infante D. Henrique / Monument to Prince Henry (the Navigator)

Created by Tomás Costa, the statue was erected in 1894. The statue comprises several sculptured sets. At the top, there is the prince's statue, standing next to a globe of the Earth. The top part is joined to the pedestal by a neo-gothic phytomorphic stylisation. At the base, there are two allegorical sets: one Victory leading two steeds and two tritons, representing the triumph

of the Portuguese sea voyages; a feminine shape symbolising the Faith in the Discoveries. The statue also has low reliefs by the pedestal, representing the conquest of Ceuta and the Prince in the Sagres promontory.

7. Rua de S. Francisco

Igreja monumento de S. Francisco / Monument Church of St. Francis

The city's most important Gothic temple, whose construction began in the XIVth century is also one of the most important works of the Baroque, with its gilded interior from the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries. The exuberance of its gild carved wood work led Count Raczinsky to describe it as the 'Church of Gold'. And, overwhelmed, he added: 'The gild of this church is so beautiful and rich that goes far beyond everything I have seen in Portugal.

8. Rua Nova da Alfândega

Alfândega – Museu dos Transportes e Comunicações, Centro de Congressos e Exposições / Customs House and Transports & Communications Museum

The "Alfândega", is a neoclassical building constructed during the 19th century, according to a project carried out by engineer Jean F. G. Colson. It has 2 façades, one facing the Douro river and one facing the city. Note the structural solutions that resorted to the use of iron in conjunction with other materials – stone, brick or wood – depending on the functionality of the different spaces. In 1987, it was decided to house the future Museum of Transport and Communications, in the building belonging to the Association with the same name. For this, restoration and adaptation works were carried out, according to the project by the architect Eduardo Souto Moura. The Association for the Transport and Communications Museum also manages a Congress Centre, spread across various areas in the Building of Alfândega Nova do Porto.

Fotografias /Photographs

1. **Old City Hall:** Hands. Take a creative picture will all members of the group.
2. **Ilha Rua das Aldas.**
3. **Arco de Sant'Ana.**
4. **Statue of Prince Henry.**
5. **Church of S. Francisco.**

Gather as many people as possible to take a picture with the group. Please advise before taking the picture, that pictures may be shared on social media and people should only participate if they authorize this.

Questões / Questions

Did you know that:

- During the reconstruction of the old city hall, the architect placed sculpted hands to represent the original height of the building (100 palms)?
- The "Islands" of the Rua das Aldas represents a type of traditional housing during the Industrial Revolution?
- The Arch or Door of Sant´Ana was the Epicenter of one of the most famous Portuguese 19th century novels?
- The statue represents Prince Henry, son of king John I and Filipa de Lencastre, who was born in the city in 1394?
- The Monument Church of St.Francis is a gothic church, which was built for the Franciscan friars and remodelled in baroque style during the 18th century?