

THE CITY

Porto is located in the North of Portugal, on the north bank of the river Douro. It's the second largest city in the country, in an urban area with more than 1.3 million inhabitants. Four main bridges (Arrábida, Freixo, Luiz I and Infante) and two railway bridges (S. João and D. Maria – this one, considered an historical monument, is no longer operational) make it possible to cross the river to the other bank (Vila Nova de Gaia). Porto is a city characterised for its granite, which makes it a city "with character". Its climate is temperate, though quite damp.

Porto is settled since pre-historical times. It has since been inhabited by Romans, Iberians, Celts, Swabians, Visigoths and Moors (although the influence of the Moors is greater in the South).

In the national history Porto has always fought for its independence and love for freedom. Liberalism, liberty and patriotism are some of the values that have always been expensive to

the inhabitants of Porto. The name "tripeiros", for which the inhabitants of Porto are known, arises from one of those proves of patriotism: in the 15th Century, the inhabitants of Porto gave away all their meat to supply the fleet that set sail from Porto, keeping only the tripe for themselves. This is the origin of one of the most traditional dishes of the local cuisine, "tripas à moda do Porto".

With a strong and dynamic bourgeoisie to which the city owes the epithet of "City of Work", Porto has always been the city of trade. Its main export product is the Port wine, which enabled the renovation of the city: new roads and buildings were built, which accounts for the richness of the bourgeoisie of the time.

The historical richness of the city is accounted for in the labyrinth of narrow and rough streets of the medieval times and in its monuments (the Cathedral, the "Palácio da Bolsa", as well as several churches, museums and private

houses). In 1996 UNESCO considered Porto "World Heritage". This decision was largely influenced by the undeniable historical and architectural richness, by the beauty of the city and by the urban and social renovation the city goes constantly through, especially in the oldest areas. This demonstrates the cultural and social vitality of the city, which is also proven by its several Universities, art academies, conservatories, museums and art galleries.

This enabled Porto to be considered in 2001 the European Capital of Culture, together with Rotterdam. As such, great projects have been implemented aiming at encouraging cultural dynamics and continuing the urban renovation Porto has been going through.

For all these reasons, Porto gained its place as a city of work, science, culture and leisure...

PLACES OF TOURISTIC INTEREST



CASA DO INFANTE
(HOUSE OF THE PRINCE)

Torre Norte | Casa do Infante | Polo Medieval | Museu da Cidade
(Nothern Tower | House of the Prince | Medieval Section | City Museum)

Rua da Alfândega, 10 | 4050-029 Porto
+351 222 060 400 (geral)
+351 222 060 423 (Serviço Educativo)
+351 222 060 401



ESTAÇÃO DE S. BENTO
(SÃO BENTO STATION)

It was built in the beginning of the twentieth century on the exact location of the former Convent of S. Bento de Avé-Maria, thus obtaining its name. The vestibule is adorned with twenty thousand tiles illustrating historical events, painted by Jorge Colaço (1864-1942). It is one of the most important artistic initiatives of the turn of the century and was designed by the architect Marques da Silva.

Praça Almeida Garrett
+351 222 002 722



REITORIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DO PORTO
(RECTORATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO)

The building was constructed by the Royal Academy of the Navy and Commerce, later Polytechnic Academy. With the reform of 1911 it became the Faculty of Sciences. The first plan was performed by José da Costa Silva and dates from 1803. In 1807 it was corrected by Carlos da Cruz Amarante, and became the approved plan, even though it went through new changes in 1962.

The construction began during the regency of D. João VI, before the first French invasion, and ended in the late 19th century. The building, of classical style, has some similarities with the Santo António Hospital.

On the ground floor, the main façade has doors and full arches, with iron rails. The arches compose a portico that comes before the vestibule. The first floor, over which a mezzanine is located, has some windows (the three central ones and the last two on each side) decorated with balusters. The salient central part is composed by four Doric-Roman columns and a triangular fronton. The fronton's spandrel has the royal coat of arms of the last dynasty and balustrade balconies.

Throughout its whole length the main façade ends with a closed attic.

Interior

The vast vestibule, paved with marble, leads to a double granite staircase on whose lateral walls appear paintings by Veloso Salgado, from 1917.

PLACES OF TOURISTIC INTEREST



The Noble Room, decorated with gilt stuccoes, also has murals by the same artist.

Among the staircase paintings the bronze bust of Professor Gomes Teixeira is worthy of mention.

On the space under the staircase, facing the northern entry (Leões Square), there is a modest monument by the sculptor João Silva, placed there in 1948, in remembrance of the University students killed during the First World War.

Operating on the building are the Zoology Museum (Professor Augusto Nobre), the Anthropology Institute's Archaeology and Pre-History Museum (Professor Mendes Correia) and the Geological Sciences Museum (organised by Professor Venceslau de Sousa Pereira Lima).

The Zoology Museum was created in 1931 and has a continental, insular and ultramarine fauna. It has two rooms totally dedicated to an Ornithology collection.

The Archaeology Museum has Palaeolithic items, ceramics and axes from the Iron Age and Hispanic, Arab and Iberian numismatics.

Finally, the Geology Museum was quite damaged by the fire that occurred on the building of the Faculty of Sciences on 20 April 1974. The fire destroyed labels, inventories and several exemplars. The measures taken by Professor Montenegro de Andrade were able to save the essential part of the collections.

Praça de Gomes Teixeira
4099-002 Porto



FORTE DE S. FRANCISCO XAVIER
(SÃO FRANCISCO XAVIER FORT)

Built in the 17th century to protect the coast from the pirates of North Africa, it is located on a cheese-shaped rocky hill, thus obtaining the name Castelo do Queijo (Cheese Castle).

Praça Gonçalves Zarco,
4100-274 Porto
+351 226 181 067
ass.comandos_porto@sapo.pt
Tuesday to Sunday
13.00-18.00
Closed on Monday



MURALHA FERNANDINA
(FERDINAND WALL)

The Ferdinand wall replaced the old medieval wall that became obsolete in the 14th century due to the development of the city.

Attentive to this situation, King D. Afonso IV determined in 1336 the construction of a new wall. However, this would only be concluded around 1376, in the reign of D. Fernando, whose name it kept.

The new wall had an extension of 3000 paces and was 30 feet tall. It was crowned by battlements and reinforced by numerous turrets and square towers eleven feet taller than the wall, except for the towers that defended the Cimo da Vila and Olival doors, which were 30 feet taller than the wall.

Today, only the Santa Clara section – restored in the 1920s – and the S. João Novo section can still be seen.

PLACES OF TOURISTIC INTEREST



MURALHA PRIMITIVA
(PRIMITIVE WALL)

The first cincture of walls dates back to the early Middle Ages. Archaeological excavations done near the only remaining section date it back to the Roman rule, more precisely to the crisis that devastated the Empire in the late 3rd century.

The wall was located on the highest side of Pena Ventosa, a place of great strategic importance to the control of the Douro. Various hypothesis on the date of its reconstruction have been drawn. However, due to the wall's typology and to the subsistent turrets, it probably occurred in the early 12th century, after D. Teresa's donation of the borough to Bishop D. Hugo (1120).



PAÇOS DO CONCELHO
(CITY HALL)

On 18 November 1915, the Porto's City Council was authorized to hire the old Bishop's Palace as a temporary accommodation for its offices.

On 3 February 1916 the Council started using the building and only abandoned it in 1957 when the building of the present City Hall was concluded.

Pr. General Humberto Delgado,
4000 Porto

Guided visits to the City Hall:
First two Sundays of the month - 1 hour visit
Times: 10:00 and 11:30 Price: 2€
Booking: "Gabinete do Município"
(City Council Public Attendance)
Phone: +351 222 097 135
Fax: +351 222 097 001
gabinete.municipio@cm-porto.pt



PRAÇA E CAIS DA RIBEIRA
(RIBEIRA SQUARE AND RIBEIRA QUAY)

The square was transformed in the 18th century by initiative of João de Almada e Melo. He also ordered the opening of Rua de S. João, which improved the connection of the square with the upper side of the city. Several capable co-operators took part in the new arrangement of the square, that would shut from the inside the western, southern and eastern sides of the square.

The construction of a monumental fountain that would be the background of the square was also on the plans of João de Almada e Melo. The remains of the fountain are some of the few elements that were kept from the restructuring of the square. The Porta da Ribeira and the N^o Sr^o do "Ó" Chapel disappeared with the demolition of the wall. The arcade and the western house are also different from the original plan.

PLACES OF TOURISTIC INTEREST



SÉ CATEDRAL
(CATHEDRAL)

The Porto Sé (Cathedral) is a building of roman structure that dates from the 12th and 13th centuries, which suffered great changes during the Baroque. Outside it still maintains the looks of a fortress church with battlements. The following are part of the Cathedral: images of the Nossa Senhora da Vandoma (14th century), the "silver altar", a main gothic cloister, the "Old cloister", S. Vincente Chapel, a noble stairway that grants access to the upper patio of the gothic cloister, "chapter house", where remarkable religious sculptures are displayed (14th and 18th centuries).

Consisting of 150 cult ornaments, adornments, silverware and liturgical books of the 14th to 19th centuries, the Tesouro da Sé (Cathedral Treasure) is worthy of mention.



TORRE DOS CLÉRIGOS
(TOWER OF CLÉRIGOS)

Baroque 18th century construction by Nicolau Nasoni.

Worthy of notice are the church's interior decorated with Baroque-rococo gilt carvings, the polychromatic retable by Manuel Porto and the impressive 75.60-metres tower.

Rua S. Filipe de Nery,
4050-546 Porto
+351 222 001 729
+351 222 001 729

Church: 08.45-12.30/ 15.30-19.00

Tower:
Winter
10.00-12.00 (admission until 11.30)
14.00-17.00 (admission until 16.30);
Summer
09.30-13.00 (admission until 12.30)
14.30-19.00 (admission until 18.30)
Price: 2,00 €



MUSEU DO VINHO DO PORTO
(PORT WINE MUSEUM)

The Port Wine Museum is settled in a warehouse dating from the eighteenth century that belonged to the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro (Alto Douro Vineyards General Company). It is intended to be an information centre on Port Wine, able to lead the visitors throughout the commercial history of the city as it relates to the world famous wine.

It is a museum of the Port Wine commercial activity, integrating pieces of archaeology, ethnography, faience and china, furniture, textiles, copper engraving plates, glassware and many other interesting elements including the documentary set.

Rua de Monchique, 45-52 4050-394 Porto,
+351 222 076 300

Tuesday to sunday 10.00/ 17.30
(last admission 17.00)
Closed on Mondays
Price: 2,10 €

RESTAURANTS



RIBEIRA DE VILA NOVA DE GAIA

Portuguese Traditional Food

Ar de Rio
Avenida Diogo Leite, 5
4400-111 Vila Nova de Gaia
+351 223 701 797

Bacalhoeiro
Avenida Diogo Leite, 74
4400-111 Vila Nova de Gaia
+351 223 759 408

Adega e Presuntaria
Transmontana
Avenida Diogo Leite, 80
4400-111 Vila Nova de Gaia
+351 223 758 380

D.Tonho
Avenida Diogo Leite
4400-111 Vila Nova de Gaia
+351 915 586 232



CAIS DE GAIA

International Food

Pasta Caffé
Specialties: Italian gastronomy
Avenida Ramos Pinto, 320
Cais de Gaia
4400-266 Vila Nova de Gaia
+351 223 700 912

Real Indiana
Specialties: Indian traditional food
Cais de Gaia
4400-266 Vila Nova de Gaia
+351 223 744 422

Mineirão
Specialties: Brazilian Rodízio
with live music
Avenida Ramos Pinto, 320
Cais de Gaia
4400-161 Vila Nova de Gaia
+351 223 743 930



RIBEIRA PORTO

Portuguese Traditional Food

Postigo do Carvão
Rua Fonte Taurina, 24
4050-029 Porto
+351 222 004 539
Live music: Weekends

RESTAURANTS



CAMPO ALEGRE
Portuguese Traditional Food

Capa Negra II
Rua do Campo Alegre, 191
4150-177 Porto
+351 226 078 380



DOWNTOWN / CITY CENTER
Portuguese Traditional Food

Camafeu
Praça de Carlos Alberto, 83
4050-158 Porto
+351 937 493 557

Abadia do Porto
Rua do Ateneu Comercial do Porto, 22
4000-380 Porto
Rua do Campo Alegre, 191
4150-177 Porto
+351 222 008 757

Guarany
Avenida dos Aliados, 89/85
4000-066 Porto
+351 223 321 272
Live music:
Thursdays and Saturdays

Capa na Baixa
Praça de Dom João I 175
4000-425 Porto
+351 223 327 020



BOAVISTA
Portuguese Traditional Food

Casa Agrícola
Rua do Bom Sucesso, 241
4150-150 Porto
+351 226 053 350

HOW TO GET TO PORTO



BY PLANE

The Francisco Sá Carneiro Airport is a modern infrastructure equipped to cope with the huge air traffic to and from the city, located in an important commercial and industrial area (11 km from Porto), and providing various services, coffee shops and commerce spots.



BY METRO

If you are coming to Porto by plane, the simplest and cheapest way to get to the city center would be to take the metro.

Line E (Violet) connects the airport station to the "Estádio do Dragão" station and the entire metro network. It is necessary to have an occasional Andante title (metro ticket) for travelling between the airport station and Oporto city centre (Title Z4, valid for 1 hour and 15 minutes).

For more detailed information about the metro, please click on the link below:
<http://en.metroporto.pt/>



BY BUS

Another option to get from the airport to the city center would be to take the bus.

For more detailed information about the bus lines, please click on the link below:
<http://www.stcp.pt/en/travel/>

WEATHER

THU 14th



19°/12°

FRI 15th



24°/16°

SAT 16th



25°/15°

◀ Weather forecast from
the 14th to 16th June 2018

The climate in Portugal varies considerably from one region to another and is influenced by the relief, latitude and proximity to the sea, which offers mild winters, especially in the Algarve.

In Porto the climate is maritime temperate, with no extreme temperatures. The winters are colder, although the temperatures are still mild when compared to the rest of Europe. The summers are hot and dry, especially in the

inland areas (Trás-os-Montes in north-eastern Portugal and Alentejo). Temperatures are slightly lower in the coastal areas, because of the influence of the sea.

The average daily temperature is 15 degrees Celsius with a low of 11 degrees and a high of 19 degrees. The number of hours of sunshine grows to 9 every day. The nearby Atlantic Ocean remains chilly at 0 degrees Celsius.

MAP



ADDRESSES

1

Rectorate of the University of Porto

Praça Gomes Teixeira,
4099-002 Porto
Phone: +351 220 408 034