



43rd World Finals | 2019 Porto
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Programming Contest
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SÉ CATEDRAL

ICPC International Collegiate
Programming Contest

2019 PORTO | MAR.31 - APR.5

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1. Terreiro da Sé

Sé / Cathedral



Construction dating from the twelfth/thirteenth century, in Romanesque style, that has been enlarged and renewed over the years up to its final setting, in the twentieth century, resulting in an idealized reconstitution of the medieval cathedral. Special mention goes to: the Gothic São João Evangelista Chapel and the cloister from the fourteenth century; the enlargement of the main chapel, the Santíssimo Sacramento Chapel and its silver altar from the eighteenth century (mannerist); the eighteenth century Baroque frescos in the main chapel and the sacristy, by Nicolau Nasoni, and the tiles in the cloister, by Vital Rifarto; the sculpture in the Baptism Chapel, by Teixeira Lopes (father) from the nineteenth century.

2. Calçada de D. Pedro Pitões

Torre de D. Pedro Pitões / Pedro Pitões Tower



This tower, also called 'Torre da Cidade' (Tower of the City), was discovered during the demolition work of the 1940s, on the street where the Terreiro da Sé was built. It was then completely rebuilt, being relocated from the original site about 15 meters. This quadrangular building is divided into two storeys, with a high arched door to the south and a gothic stone balcony to the north. Until 1960, it was the Office of the History of the City, which is why this building was also known

as Tower of the City.

After April 25th 1974, the Tower was publicly occupied, and the Social and Cultural Centre of Sé was installed. Here operates the Official Tourism Office of Sé with the following schedule: nov-apr daily 09:00-19:00; may-oct daily 09:00-20:00.

3. Rua da Penaventosa

Chafariz da rua Escura / Rua Escura Fountain

Also known as S. Sebastião or Pelicano Fountain, built in the 17th century,

the fountain used to be located at Rua Escura. However, in 1940, it was transferred to Rua Pena Ventosa, where it now stands. It comprises two symmetrical feminine shapes that support the upper ornamented frieze where the Portuguese royal coat of arms can be seen. At the centre, there is a pelican (symbol of Mercy) with a hole on its chest, through which water used to flow.

4. Largo do Dr. Pedro Vitorino

Miradouro / Viewpoint

View over houses extending down to the River Douro, with a background of the river side in Vila Nova de Gaia.

5. Largo do Colégio

Igreja de S. Lourenço / Church of S. Lourenço



This church, whose construction began in the sixteenth century, has a monumental façade, according to the taste of the baroque-Jesuit mannerist style, which characterises it. The Távora's coat of arms can be seen on the façade, and one of its founders is buried inside. The altar of “Nossa Senhora da Purificação” (Our Lady of Purification) is a beautiful baroque piece in the style of D. João V.

6. Rua de Sant’Ana

Arco ou Porta de Sant’Ana / Arch ou door of S. Anne



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.

7. Rua dos Mercadores

Very narrow, and was one of the most important streets of the city during the Middle Ages.

8. Rua do Infante D. Henrique/ Rua de S. João

Feitoria Inglesa / British Factory House



Designed by John Whitehead in neo-Palladian style and built between 1785 and 1790, it was meant to be used as a meeting place for the English businessmen living in Porto.

On the main façade, the ground floor is made up of seven arches that give access to the colonnaded gallery. In contrast with this, the main floor is formed of high openings with verandas and

pediments. A balustrade attic tops the building. Included in the Urban Wine Route.

9. Praça da Ribeira



Cited already in 1389 as being of medieval origin, this square is thought to be one of the oldest in the city.

A busy commercial centre, with tents serving as shops and a fish market, it caught the attention of João de Almada e Melo, who set out to completely remodel the square in the 18th Century. The works

carried out at this time by the Public Works Board, under the influence of John Whitehead, were financed by revenue from wine. Of his original plans, only the sides to the north, with its monumental Praça da Ribeira fountain and the west

were ever completed.

The wall to the south was knocked down in 1821 and the medieval buildings along the east side survive to this day. Archaeological work in the 1980s led to the discovery of a 17th Century fountain. Reconstructed in its original location, it was crowned with a sculpture by José Rodrigues known popularly as the 'Cube of the Ribeira'.

On the 24th of June 2000, a statute of St. John the Baptist by João Cutileiro was unveiled in a niche in the Praça da Ribeira fountain. A must see, with lots of exciting nightlife as well. Included in the Urban Wine Route.

10. Rua da Fonte Taurina

Postigo do Carvão / Carvão (Coal) Wicket

Of the 18 doors and wickets of the D. Fernando Wall, built in the fourteenth century around the city of Porto, the Carvão (coal) wicket is the only one that survived present day. This wicket, situated in the vicinity of the current Praça da Ribeira, linked the Rua da Fonte Taurina to Ribeira quay, where the boats docked on the River Douro.

11. Rua da Alfândega

Casa do Infante / Casa do Infante - Museum



The “Casa do Infante”, owing its name to the birth of Henry the Navigator in this house, located in Porto’s Historical Centre, comprises a set of houses built on the services of the Crown: Customs, Mint and Finances. The building was recovered to become a museum and has varied functions: Museum, Historical Archive, Library of Porto Subjects, Exhibition Room and Auditorium.

12. Rua da Reboleira

Casa torre nº55 / House at nº55, rua da Reboleira

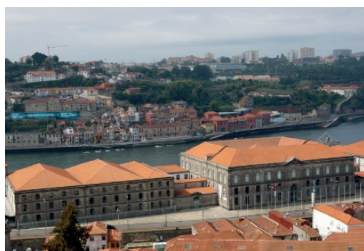
This is one of the most interesting buildings of the civil architecture of the late Middle Ages. It is one of the biggest buildings in the area and has elements of different epochs. At basement level, with access to Rua do Outeirinho, some medieval structures that might date back to the 14th century can be seen. The Rua da Reboleira façade still maintains the ground floor gothic portals. The higher storeys were changed, probably in the 17th century, as well as the fortified surrounding ring.

Casa torre nº59 / House at nº59, rua da Reboleira

This large fortified house was probably built in the 14th century. To this day, the original structure of the tower-house is practically intact.

13. 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. **Cathedral: Coca.** Take a panoramic photo.
2. **Viewpoint Largo Dr. Pedro Vitorino: S. Lourenço.** Take a creative Picture with all members of the group.
3. **British Factory House: Façade.**
4. **Coal Wicket.**
5. **Torre da Reboleira nº. 55.**

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:

- On the north tower of Porto's cathedral's stands a coca, a boat from northern Europa, that represents the maritime vocation of the city and its relations with that part of the continent in the Middle ages?
- From the viewpoint Largo Dr. Pedro Vitorino you can see the Church of S. Lourenço built for the Company of Jesus and which represents a significant part of the historical center of the city?
- The British Factory house used to be a meeting place for the English businessmen living in Porto?
- The Coal Wicket is the old remaining entrance of the gothic city walls?
- The Torre da Reboleira nº55 is one of the most interesting medieval buildings in the city?

