



43rd World Finals | 2019 Porto
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Programming Contest
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ITINERARY - B.3 SÉ CATEDRAL

ICPC International Collegiate
Programming Contest

2019 PORTO | MAR.31 - APR.5

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1. Terreiro da Sé

Pelourinho / Pillory



Following the national policy imposed by the Estado Novo, the buildings surrounding the Cathedral, the Casa do Cabido and the Bishop's Palace, were demolished in 1940. A paved terrace was built instead, where a stone monument representing local government (pelourinho) was placed. The monument, which was constructed 1945, was reproduction of a drawing dating back to 1797.

Paço Episcopal / Episcopal Palace



It was probably built in the 13th century, although it might be based on an older construction. In 1737 it was remodelled; the changes were designed by Nicolau Nasoni, according to some authors. The main façade is open by a full arch flanked by pilasters and topped by a decorated fronton. The central window has a stone

balustrade and the fronton – that exceeds the entablature – and reveals the coat of arms of Bishop D. Rafael de Mendonça. The lateral façades present equally framed windows with magnificent frontons. Take a virtual tour through the link: <http://www.diocese-porto.pt/visitavirtual/>.

2. Calçada da Vandoma

Muralha Primitiva / Primitive wall



The first ring of walls encircled the “Morro da Sé” (The Cathedral Hill) on the Pena Ventosa heights, which at one point was of vital strategic importance regarding control over passage up to the Douro. Only a few remains survive, partly hidden by rows of houses. This early wall may have been put up by the Romans and then rebuilt in the 12th Century.

The wall had four doors or entrances. A small stretch of the wall can be seen near the cathedral, where it is identified by a plaque.

3. Largo 1.º de Dezembro

Igreja de Santa Clara / Santa Clara Church



Building of Gothic origin, whose interior was covered with golden gild in the first half of the eighteenth century. The construction dates from the first half of the fifteenth century. It went through some changes in modern times when the beautiful Renaissance portal was built. This real Baroque jewel impresses by its decorative exuberance.

4. Viewpoint – D. Fernando Wall – Guindais

The D. Fernando wall was built to substitute the old late-medieval wall that, by the 15th Century, had become too small for the growing city. It was rebuilt by D. Fernando, after whom it was named, between 1368 and 1437 with money from the wine transfer tax, and it was about 3000 paces long and 30 feet high. It was topped off by battlements and strengthened by bastions and towers. Two stretches still exist today. The first, called the “Trecho dos Guindais”, can be found next to Rua Arnaldo Gama and the other, the “Trecho do Caminho Novo”, is next to the “Escadas do Caminho Novo” (Caminho Novo Steps). This visiting point is included in the Urban Wine Route.

From this stretch of the wall one can see the Douro River from the D. Maria Pia Bridge, passing by the Luis I Bridge and the Guindais funicular, up to the Cais de Gaia.

5. Escadas dos Guindais

Viewpoint – Guindalense. Guindais Futebol Clube / Guindais Football Club

Funicular dos Guindais



Built in 1891 and fully refurbished after one century of inactivity. More than a simple means of transport,

the Guindais Funicular is an excellent opportunity to take a sightseeing tour of two important areas of the city. From Batalha to Ribeira, or vice versa, it only takes two minutes with the possibility of enjoying a splendid view over the Douro river and the D. Luís I Bridge.

Pilares da Ponte Pênsil / Piers of the Suspension Bridge

Work of the French firm “Claranges Lucotte and Company”. It was inaugurated in 1843 , and fulfilled the need of a permanent bridge connecting Porto and Vila Nova de Gaia.

It was said, however, that the bridge shook like “green sticks” and this feeling of insecurity contributed to its short 44yr existence. It was deactivated in 1887 and replaced by Ponte Luis I. Currently, only two stones and an obelisk-shaped pillar remain.

6. Cais da Ribeira

Alminhas da Ponte



Almost at the extremity of the Ribeira wall, a bas-relief by the sculptor Teixeira Lopes recalls the memory of the death of hundreds of people that occurred when the bridge of boats collapsed under the weight of those trying to escape the invading French army led by General Soult. The local population keeps candles burning as a memorial of the tragedy.

7. Muro dos Cobertos da Ribeira

Praça da Ribeira was once separated from the Douro River by a section of the Fernandina wall where the main door connecting to the river was opened. Various roofs were opened for this square, and only one remained, on the east side, along the internal side of the wall.

8. Praça da Ribeira

Cubo / The Cube

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 statue 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 on offer as well. Included in the Urban Wine Route.

9. Largo do Terreiro

Capela de Nossa Senhora do Ó / Nossa Senhora do Ó Chapel

Former chapel of Nossa Sr^a da Piedade or Cais, it gets its name because the image of Senhora do Ó was transferred here from the Porta da Ribeira Chapel, which was demolished in 1821. The building dates back to the 17th century and was remodelled in the 19th century after its destruction, which occurred during the wars of independence. Inside, the focus goes to an altarpiece carving from the early 18th century, by João da Costa.

10. 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. **Episcopal Palace.**
2. **D. Fernando Wall.**
3. **Viewpoint Guindalense:** Take a creative picture with all members of the group.
4. **Alminhas da Ponte.**
5. **Cubo.**

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:

- The Episcopal Palace is the largest baroque Palace of the city?
- The gothic city wall was about 3000 paces long and 30 feet high?
- That Guindalense is a traditional small futebol club and bar?
- This “Alminhas da Ponte” recalls the memory of the death of hundreds of people, that occurred when the bridge of boats collapsed under the weight of those trying to escape the invading French (29-3-1809) ?
- The Cube is one of the most famous sculptures of the city?

