



PORTO

I Love you



This is a personal 15 day trip map to Porto by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (*) being (****) the most see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
	Zone A1: Cidade do Porto – Cedofeita, Santo Ildefonso, Sé, Miragaia, São Nicolau & Vitória			
****	Luís I Bridge	Théophile Seyrig	Ponte Luís I, Porto	The double-decker Dom Luis I bridge is an icon of the city of Porto. It spans the River Douro linking the Port wine houses of Vila Nova de Gaia with the bustling downtown Ribeira district of Porto. Construction took place between 1881 and 1886 with the bridge being built adjacent to an existing bridge which it replaced. The granite pillars of the original bridge are still in place, standing on the Ribeira like a pair of gate posts. It is probably no coincidence that the bridge passes more than a fleeting resemblance of its neighbouring bridge, the Dona Maria Pia bridge. The names of the two bridges came from the then king of Portugal, Luís I, and his wife, Maria Pia of Savoy.
***	Funicular dos Guindais	Raoul Mesnier du Ponsard		The Guindais Funicular is a funicular railway inaugurated on 3 June 1891. Almost 2 years later, on 5 June 1891, there was an accident caused by excess velocity, and the funicular car was decommissioned. As part of a larger initiative to improve the transport infrastructure of Porto, a new funicular and station was inaugurated on 19 February 2004, following the same line as before. Two vehicles run the course, with a capacity for 25 persons each, operating at a maximum speed of 5 metres per second (16 ft/s). Mon-Thu (8am-10pm), Fri-Sat (8am-12am), Sun (8am-8pm)
**	Miradouro Elevador da Lada	António Moura	66 Largo dos Arcos da Ribeira	The Elevador da Ribeira or Elevador da Lada is a public elevator that connects the neighbourhood of Ribeira to the middle of the slope of Barredo, by means of a vertical lift and a footbridge. It was designed by the architect António Moura, and opened on 13 April 1994. Mon-Fri (8am-8pm)
**	Cais da Ribeira		Cais da Ribeira	This riverfront promenade is postcard Porto, taking in the whole spectacular sweep of the city, from Ribeira's pastel houses stacked like Lego bricks to the barcos rabelos (flat-bottomed boats) once used to transport port from the Douro. Early evening buskers serenade crowds and chefs fire up grills in the hole-in-the-wall fish restaurants and tascas (taverns) in the old arcades.
****	Ribeira Square		Praça Ribeira	The Ribeira Square is a historical square in Porto. Ribeira Square was the site of many shops that sold fish, bread, meat and other goods. In 1491 the buildings around the square were destroyed in a fire, and the houses were rebuilt with arcades in their groundfloors. During this rebuilding campaign the square also gained a pavement made of stone slabs. In the mid-18th century the city needed new urban improvements and governor João de Almada e Melo opened a new street, the São João Street, that connected the Ribeira Square and the upper town. The project, executed between 1776 and 1782, is credited to John Whitehead, English consul in Porto.
**	Casa do Infante	João Eanes Melacho	R. Alfândega 10	The Casa do Infante (Prince's House) is an important landmark in Porto. First established in 1325, it was given this name after Prince Henry the Navigator was born here in 1394. Prince Henry was an important figure during the Age of Discovery. The Casa do Infante was the only royal building in Porto and it is where the royal family's guests would stay during their official visits. Nowadays, it has been transformed into a small museum that features an archaeological site and the mosaic floors that once decorated the structure, since the house has been rebuilt and remodelled on numerous occasions right up until the



				twentieth century. General admission €2.20 (including the temporary exhibitions), FREE admission on Saturdays and Sundays. Tue-Sun (9.30am-1pm/2-5.30pm)
☆☆☆	Exmo. Hotel	Floret	Rua do Infante D. Henrique 91-65, 4050-297 Porto	The initial building may have been erected in the late 14th or 15th centuries. During the period "aladino" gained this neoclassical facade. In the twentieth century, the pair Carlos Loureiro and Padua Ramos designed a modernist staircase of extreme elegance. It was a bank. Before that, there were many things: offices, insurance firms, warehouse. Someone's house in the early days. Now it's a hotel.
☆☆	Monument Church Of St Francis	Diogo de Castilho	Rua do Infante D. Henrique, 4050-297 Porto	The Franciscan Order established the Church of São Francisco in 1245. It was initially a small church and convent, which in later years was altered extensively. In 1832, a fire destroyed a part of the temple and in its place the Stock Exchange was built. Even though the church's origins are Romanesque, it was later transformed into one of the most prominent examples of Gothic architecture in Porto, as well as bearing some elements of the Baroque style. Under the Igreja de São Francisco lie the catacombs, where the Franciscan monks are buried and members of Porto's wealthiest families. General admission €3.50. Mon-Sun (9am-8pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Palácio da Bolsa	Joaquim da Costa Lima Júnior	R. de Ferreira Borges	The Palácio da Bolsa (Stock Exchange Palace) was established on the ruins of St Francis Convent after it was burnt down during the Liberal Wars. The Palácio da Bolsa was built in 1842 but it wasn't opened until 1891. Inside this neoclassical National Monument, you'll visit the large central courtyard called Pátio das Nações (Courtyard of the Nations), enclosed by a glass structure which lets in a beautiful natural light into the whole Palace. Don't miss the half-hour guided tours, which include very interesting information about the Palace and the history of Porto. General admission €10, students €6.50. Mon-Sun (9am-6.30pm)
☆☆☆	Saint Lawrence Church	Silvestre Jorge	Largo do Colégio, 4050-028 Porto	The Igreja de São Lourenço commonly known as the Igreja dos Grilos (Cricket Church) was founded in the seventeenth century in Porto, but was not completed until the eighteenth century. The Sacred Art and Archaeology Museum is adjacent to the church and you must cross a wooden door to the left of the church to access it. Despite its name, the Museum doesn't feature many archaeological objects. Mon-Fri (10am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆	Episcopal Palace	Nicolau Nasoni	Terreiro da Sé SE, Porto	The Episcopal Palace, built in the 12th or 13th century, is the former residence of the bishops of Porto. The palace is an important example of late Baroque and Rococo civil architecture in the city. In 1387, this mediaeval palace witnessed the marriage of John I of Portugal and Philippa of Lancaster. During the 16th and 17th centuries the palace was greatly enlarged, and an old drawing shows it to be composed of a series of buildings with towers, as was typical for the architecture of Portuguese manor houses of the period. The present palace, however, is the result of a radical rebuilding campaign carried out in the 18th century, which turned it into a baroque work. The building was used as residence for the bishops of the city until the 19th century. Much later, between 1916 and 1956, when the bishops no longer inhabited the palace, the palace served as seat of the Municipality of Porto. General admission €5. Mon-Sat (9am-1pm/2-6pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Porto Cathedral	Nicolau Nasoni	Terreiro da Sé, 4050-573 Porto	The Porto Cathedral (Sé do Porto) is a Roman Catholic church began its construction in 1110, making it one of the city's oldest monuments. The cathedral is flanked by two square towers, each supported with two buttresses and crowned with a cupola. The façade lacks decoration and is rather architecturally heterogeneous. It shows a Baroque porch and a beautiful Romanesque rose window under a crenellated arch, giving the impression of a fortified church. The entrance to the cloister is located inside the Cathedral, through a door to the right of the temple. The cloister dates back to the fourteenth century and is decorated with tiles painted with some of the scenes from the Bible. Free admission to the cathedral, cloister €3, students €2. Mon-Sun (9am-5.30pm)
☆☆	Casa-Museu Guerra Junqueiro		R. de Dom Hugo 32, 4050-305 Porto	Casa Museu Guerra Junqueiro is a house museum located in the picturesque neighbourhood Cathedral. The eighteenth-century Baroque-styled mansion belonged to Guerra Junqueiro, Portuguese writer and poet, who has a beautiful collection of antiques, precious metal objects and Portuguese silver. The museum also features stunning jewellery, sculptures, ceramic figurines, items made out of glass and metal. General admission €2.20. Tue-Sun (10am-5.30pm)



✿	Igreja de Santa Clara		Largo 1º de Dezembro, 4000-404 Porto	Igreja de Santa Clara is a Catholic temple built in 1457 alongside the Santa Clara Convent for use by nuns of the Order of Poor Clares. The building has been modified since then several times, for instance, in 1707-1715 new bedrooms were constructed, in 1729 the chapel was expanded, and in 1931 the fountain in the yard was demolished. The interior of the church is covered in gold and polychrome.
✿✿✿✿	São Bento railway station	José Marques da Silva	Praça Almeida Garrett	São Bento (Saint Benedict) Railway Station in Porto was opened to the public in 1916 on the site of a former Benedictine monastery. Although the train station is striking from outside, the real beauty lies inside. The main hall is breathtaking with over 20,000 tiles that reflect the history of Portugal. The murals represent moments in the country's history and the multicoloured panels depict rural scenes showing the people of various regions. The symmetrical, three-story, granite building has a "U"-shaped plan, with its principal facade oriented to the southwest.
✿	Saint Anthony's Church	Joaquim Jaime B. Ferreira-Alves	Praça da Liberdade 139	Igreja de Santo Antonio dos Congregados was constructed during the late part of the 17th century and it replaced the original church which stood on this land for several hundred years. The current church was designed by the popular and world renowned architect of the time, Joaquim Jaime B. Ferreira-Alves. The church is dedicated to Saint Anthony, who was born in the 12th century and became a Franciscan priest. The facade has elegant Baroque features including the fabulous tile work, created by the famed artisans, Jorge Colaço and João Baptista Ribeiro. The tile work tells the story of St. Anthony and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
✿✿✿✿	Rua das Flores		Rua das Flores	This small street which goes up towards the São Bento station is flanked by traditional businesses and houses from the 18th century with emblazoned facades. It was the old goldsmiths' and jewellers' street. The Santa Casa da Misericórdia (beside the Baroque Church da Misericórdia) has a remarkable painting from the Flemish school Fons Vitae (The Fountain of Life) given by King Manuel I around 1520.
✿✿	Misericórdia Church	Nicolau Nasoni	R. das Flores 15, 4050-292 Porto	Originally built in the 16th century the church's facade was redesigned by Northern Portugal's favourite Baroque architect, the Italian Nicolau Nasoni. Attached to the historic Misericórdia church is the Misericórdia museum which has a collection including many 15th century artworks and artifacts. Most notable of these is the somewhat macabre Renaissance Flemish painting - Fons Vitae (the Fountain of Life). This artwork depicts Portuguese king Dom Manuel I and his wife, Leonor, kneeling before a fountain of blood from the crucified Christ. The museum also takes in the church's azulejo clad interior. General admission €6, students €4.
✿✿✿✿	Mirador da Vitória		R. de São Bento da Vitória 11, 4050-292 Porto	Miradouro da Vitória is perhaps the best known of these in Porto. The view over the Ribeira from here is a great way to take in some of the main sights of the city; the Dom Luis bridge, the Se and Bishop's Palace all stand out above the patchwork of terracotta roofs below. Mon-Sun (9am-9pm)
✿✿	Palace of São João Novo	Nicolau Nasoni and Antonio Pereira	Largo São João Novo	The Palace of São João Novo is a palatial house of the eighteenth century that is practically leaning against the Fernandina Wall. It's a typical example of urban baroque architecture and was built in 1727 by Pedro Costa Lima, a gentleman of the Royal Household and administrator of the Ribeira dockyards. It was the home of illustrious Porto families - as can be seen by the granite coat of arms that tops the main entrance - but it also functioned as a military hospital during the Siege of Porto, as the Commercial Typography of Porto, and as the Museum of Ethnography and History. A fire in 1984 further precipitated the deterioration of the property which has been closed since 1992.
✿	Muralha Fernandina			The Walls of Dom Fernando began in 1336 in the reign of King D. Afonso IV on the foundations of a small "circus" that encircled the area of smaller dimensions, reflecting the great development of the burg. The basis of these new walls were marked by an inscription dating 1348 over the gate of Postigo do Carvão. This Romanesque wall, was constructed in the 12th century, corresponding to the administrative and urbanistic consolidation of Porto. In the 20th century, the medieval walls were recuperated, during a revivalist campaign of restoration, that was characterized by the Estado Novo. This work occurred between 1959 and 1962, with priority along the cliff of Guindais. Escadas do Caminho Novo 17.
✿✿✿	Alfândega Porto Congress Centre	Eduardo Souto de Moura	R. Nova da Alfândega	The Porto Customshouse Congress Centre (Centro de Congressos da Alfândega) is a convention centre and former-customshouse originally built in 1822 and later refurbished by Eduardo Souto de Moura. The building was abandoned by 1987, with the rise of road and rail cargo



				overtaking river traffic as the main source of freight traffic. On 21 February 1992, a deed was issued for the foundation of the Associação para o Museu dos Transportes e Comunicações (Museum Association for Transport and Communication). The new museum inauguration opened on 18 May 2006, from various collections in the customshouses throughout Portugal. General admission to the museum €3. Mon-Fri (9.30am-10pm), Sat-Sun 24h
☆☆☆☆	Virtudes Park		Passeio das Virtudes 14	Located at the back of the Palace of Justice, the Virtudes Garden allows an excellent view over the Douro River and the grand Alfândega do Porto building. In this place you can find the tallest Ginkgo Balboa in Portugal (about 35 meters). The female Ginkgo, used for medicinal purposes, was one of the first species to resist to Hiroshima atomic bomb. Mon-Sun (9am-7pm)
☆☆	Portuguese Centre of Photography	Eduardo Souto Moura and Humberto Vieira	Largo Amor de Perdição, 4050-008 Porto	The Portuguese Centre of Photography is located in Cadeia da Relação, an 18th century building, active as prison until the 1974 revolution in Portugal that ended the dictatorship. After extensive restoration, it's one of the most dynamic museums in Portugal. Along the visits (guided or on your own), you will also have the chance to go across the main areas of the former prison, which jailed famous prisoners, like an important 19th century writer, Camilo Castelo Branco. Tue-Fri (10am-12.30pm/2-5pm), Sat-Sun (3-7)
☆☆☆☆	Clérigos Church and Tower	Nicolau Nasoni	Rua de São Filipe de Nery, 4050	The Clérigos church was built between 1735 and 1748 in a baroque style. It's topped by the Clérigos tower, and it's one of the most emblematic monuments in the city. This eighteenth century complex was commissioned by the Brotherhood of the Clérigos in the old town, on the "hill of the hanged men", where the executed prisoners were buried. Clérigos Tower (Torre dos Clérigos in Portuguese) is the tallest campanile in Portugal. It stands 249 ft (76 meters) tall and climbing its 200 steps will give you a privileged view over the city and the river. Free admission to the church, Tower and Museum of the Brotherhood €5. Mon-Sun (9am-7pm)
☆☆☆☆	Praça de Lisboa	Balonas and Menano Architects	R. das Carmelitas 151	Praça de Lisboa, formerly referred to as the Mercado do Anjo, got a revamp in 2013. The proposed solution is based on the principle that the square/public space should adopt an open shape to the city drawn for pedestrians, losing the interiority and ensuring an appealing relation with their surroundings. The slabs in concrete offer shade or shelter from the rain on both sides of this "new street" near their storefronts. The rooftop is essentially a green roof punctuated by trees. These Olive trees invoke one of the city's ancient gates formally known by Porta do Olival (Olival Gate).
☆☆☆☆	Livraria Lello	Francisco Xavier Esteves	R. das Carmelitas 144	The Lello Bookstore it is one of the oldest bookstores in Portugal and frequently rated among the top bookstores in the world. It was founded in 1869 by the Frenchman Ernesto Chardron. The building's exterior has a mixed architectural suggesting Neo-Gothic, and Art Nouveau elements, and in the interior, implied Art Deco elements. The ample interior space is marked by a forked staircase connecting to a gallery on the first floor with detailed wood balusters. The building still retains the rails and wooden cart once used to move books around the store between the shelves. The bookstore was frequented by JK Rowling, author of the Harry Potter series, when she taught English in Porto and is reported to be an inspiration for her writing. Mon-Sun (9.30am-7pm)
☆☆☆☆	The Carmo and Carmelitas churches		R. do Carmo 1	The Carmo and Carmelitas churches look like the biggest church in the city. In fact, they are two churches separated by one of the world's narrowest houses. This house was built to make all contact between the nuns and the monks impossible. Carmelitas Church was part of a convent in the 17th century. The building has a classical façade with a single a bell tower and a rich gilded interior. The church was used as barracks during the French Invasion of Porto (1808-1814). Carmo Church was built in the 18th century and is an amazing example of the baroque architecture. Outside, you will find a magnificent panel of blue and white tiles, representing the Brown Scapular imposition on Mount Carmel. Mon (12-6pm), Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
☆☆	Steak n Shake Mural	Joana Vasconcelos	Praça Guilherme Gomes Fernandes 67	On January 24, 2017, a 20-metre wide mural by celebrated Portuguese artist Joana Vasconcelos was officially opened, with both the artist and the mayor of Porto (Rui Moreira) present. The mural is a partnership project between Fundação Joana Vasconcelos and Steak 'n Shake Portugal, an American-style burger franchise (there are three locations so far in Portugal). The mural consists of 8,000 hand-painted tiles and is one of the largest public works by Joana Vasconcelos, who is best known for large sculptures.



☆☆☆☆	Liberdade Square		Praça da Liberdade	The Praça da Liberdade (Liberty Square) is Porto's main square and it connects the old town with the modern part of the city. In the middle of the Praça is a 10-meter bronze equestrian statue of King Peter IV from 1862. The King holds the Constitution in his hands and shows it to the people, itself a symbol of the King since he fought to protect it during the Liberal Wars. The square has its origins in the beginning of the 18th century. It was in 1718 that a project for the urbanisation of the area begun.
☆☆☆☆	Avenida dos Aliados		Avenida dos Aliados	Avenida dos Aliados is generally regarded as Porto's city centre and is, as such, the most grandiose avenue. Flanked by ornate buildings in a range of architectural styles, from neoclassical to French Beaux-arts, this avenue was built to impress. As such it is home to some of the city's most prestigious hotels along with a number of banks. The name of this central boulevard translates as "Avenue of the Allies" and this refers to the treaty between Portugal and the United Kingdom in the 14th century. Still in place, the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty is the oldest alliance in the world which is still in force.
☆	Culturgest	Porfírio Pardal Monteiro	Av. dos Aliados 104, 4000-196 Porto	Right in the middle of Avenida dos Aliados, in the noblest part of the city, this elegant corner building designed by Pardal Monteiro and belonging to the State's bank shares and promotes cultural production, which is in a way, also a common good. Culturgest, in Lisbon and Porto, has become a major institution in the promotion of the arts. Besides the inside atrium with an octagonal plan with double height, richly and colourfully decorated, the visit will go down to the vault and up to the roof.
☆	Teatro Sá da Bandeira		R. de Sá da Bandeira 108	Built in 1855, "Sá da Bandeira" theater is located in the street that gives it its name, in the very center of Porto. For many years it housed "revistas", a theater play consisting of criticism of the society levels and politics, together with humor and music. These theater plays are still present, but with less emphasis. The new crowds demanded rock concerts, psychedelic parties and special events and that's amongst its new program. Mon-Sat (12pm-12am)
☆☆☆☆	Majestic Café	João Queiróz	Rua Santa Catarina 112	The Majestic Café, designed by architect João Queiróz and inspired in the works of his master Marques da Silva, is still one of the most beautiful and meaningful examples of Art Nouveau in Porto. The striking marble facade, ornamented with beautiful floral elements and winding shapes, is a good reflection of the decorative style of that time. Inside, Art Nouveau is all around in the rectangular-shaped room. The curved symmetry of the wooden frames and the decorative details attract the eyes of any keen observer. Mon-Sat (9.30am-11.30pm)
☆☆☆☆	Church of Saint Ildefonso	Nicolau Nasoni	R. de Santo Ildefonso 11	Completed in 1739, Igreja de Santo Ildefonso was built in a proto-Baroque style and features a retable by the Italian artist Nicolau Nasoni and a façade of 1932 azulejo tilework. The church is named in honour of the Visigoth, Ildephonsus of Toledo, bishop of Toledo from 657 until his death in 667. Extensively repaired following a severe storm in 1819, the church also suffered damage from artillery fire on 21 July 1833 during the Siege of Porto. Over the years the church has undergone structural modifications and improvements, including the replacement of stained glass windows in 1967. The new ones were created by the artist Isolino Vaz. Approximately 11,000 azulejo tiles cover the façade of the church, which were created by artist Jorge Colaço and placed in November 1932. The tiles depict scenes from the life of Saint Ildefonso and figurative imagery from the Gospels.
☆	São João National Theater	José Marques da Silva	Praça da Batalha, 4000-102 Porto	An "Italian Theatre" projected by Marques da Silva after a violent fire that occurred on April 11th 1908, that destroyed the former building. The S. João Royal Theatre (what it was called then), built in 1798, followed the model of theatre buildings developed in Italy from the end of the 16th century, which means, the confrontation of two elements (the stage and the room) articulated by the "front of the stage", framing it. In 1992, after many years of degradation, the building is bought by the state, refurbished and re-equipped, according to the project of architect João Carreira, returning to activity in 1995. Check performances her www.tnsj.pt
☆	São João National Theatre Archive	Paulo Providência	R. da Porta do Sol 24, 4000-098 Porto	The São João National Theatre Archive, built in 2005, is located in a small lane behind the neoclassical building of the Teatro Nacional São João on Praça da Batalha. It sits in a narrow site between old town houses that form part of the UNESCO world heritage site. The façade is composed of singular slabs of polished white concrete, which sit at angles to define the storeys and articulate the openings. The building acts as an archive of all the theatre's props, costumes and sets.
☆☆☆☆	Chapel of Soul		Rua de Santa Catarina 428	Built in the early eighteenth century, the Chapel of Souls is one of the most beautiful churches of Porto. Its exterior is beautiful. It was



				covered in 1929 with tiles representing moments in the life of Saint Francis of Assisi and Saint Catherine. Although simple, the interior is equally interesting, 'hiding' the image of Nossa Senhora das Almas, (Our Lady of the Souls), which dates back to when the chapel was first built. Note that the Chapel of Souls is in the middle of the Rua de Santa Catarina, one of the best known shopping street in the city.
☆☆☆	Mercado do Bolhão		Rua de Santa Catarina 220	The Mercado do Bolhão (Bolhão Market) was opened to the public in 1914 . The wrought-iron Mercado do Bolhão does a brisk trade in fresh produce, including cheeses, olives, smoked meats, sausages, breads and more. At its lively best on Friday and Saturday mornings, the market is also sprinkled with inexpensive stalls where you can eat fish so fresh it was probably swimming in the Atlantic that morning, or taste or sample local wines and cheeses. Mon-Sat (7am-5pm), Sat (7am-1pm)
☆☆	Palace Bolhão	José Gigante, Joao Gomes e Manuel Fernando Santos	R. Formosa 342/346	The Municipality of Porto gave the Academia Contemporânea do Espectáculo, this palace built by the count of Bolhão in 1844, as an expression of a political and economically vigorous bourgeoisie. Stage of royal visits, parties, duels, scandals, it is given to the creditor of the count that sells it to be the headquarters of Casa Biel. Today, it is a teaching and production facility of the Bolhão arts and theatre school. The building is neoclassic, richly ornamented with wood mosaics, plasters and paintings of some of the best and biggest artists. Check performances here http://ace-fb.com/
☆☆☆	Porto City Hall	António Correia da Silva and Carlos Ramos	Praça General Humberto Delgado	Porto City Hall was designed by António Correia da Silva in 1916 and later refurbished in 1957 by Carlos Ramos. The Porto City Hall (Câmara Municipal do Porto) is the executive body representing the municipality of Porto. Note the solid 70m high tower with a carillon clock. The statue in front, by sculptor Barata Feio, is a 1954 study of poet Almeida Garrett (1799-1854). Do not hesitate and enter, the interior is worth exploring and the terrace views are exceptional. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
☆	Igreja da Santíssima Trindade	Carlos Amarante	Rua da Trindade 115, 4000-220 Porto	The Trinity Church of Porto was built during the 19th century, though some of the construction works also extended during the early 20th century. The edifice was designed by Carlos Amarante (who, amongst others, is buried here), though the final result of the works is, at least in part, due to Jose Francisco, who allegedly altered the original plans. The church has an impressive austere facade overtopped by a bell tower, and the interior is replete with gilded woodwork and marble carvings and sculptures. The venue is often used for hosting recitals and concerts due to its wholesome acoustics.
☆	Lapa Church	José Figueiredo Seixas	Largo da Lapa 9, Porto	During the year 1754, the Brazilian priest Ângelo Sequeira preached in Oporto and begged with the aim of raising funds to build a chapel in honor of Our Lady of Lapa. In 1755, his dream came true and the Chapel of Our Lady of Lapa began to be built. Two years later the board in charge decided to build a bigger church and a new church came to life under the supervision of architect José Figueiredo Seixas. It took more than one hundred years to complete the building of the church mainly because of the French Invasions of Portugal. Mon-Sun (8am-12pm/2.30-8pm)
☆	Bouça Housing Complex	Alvaro Siza Vieira		Bouça Housing Complex is a social housing development built in the 1970's. It comprises duplex homes organised in four-storey blocks, with small gardens lined up on opposite sides of several communal courtyards. Siza worked for the Serviço de Apoio Ambulatório (SAAL) between 1973 and 1977. The housing association had been formed to address the severe housing crisis facing the country at the time – a particularly turbulent period that saw a military coup in 1974 and a right-wing coup in 1975. Located on an infill site in a slum in central Porto, the Bouça development was envisaged by Siza as a new type of social housing that would provide homes for the law clerks who worked in the Porto courts.
☆☆☆☆	Ordem dos Arquitectos	NPS Arquitectos	Rua de Álvares Cabral 144, 4050-041 Porto	The present building of 2015 is the OA headquarters, the result of a strong corporate effort, during 15 years of work and investment. Subject to a competition amongst peers, the winning project by collective NPS Architects solves brilliantly the recuperation, reconversion and the construction from scratch for the public program. The visitors will see an abandoned bourgeois house that has been developed to have a prestigious use. It is an opportunity to remind oneself that it's only up to architects the making of architecture.
☆	Church of São Martinho de Cedofeita		Largo do Priorado 72	The Church of Cedofeita is a medieval church dating to 1087 and thus being the oldest church in Porto. The Church is a rare architectural example of a single-nave vaulted-ceiling temple, and the only one in the traditional Entre-Douro-e-Minho Province region of Portugal. The



				truly Romanesque phase actually began late, around the 13th century. A document during the reign of King Afonso II of Portugal mentioned the construction of the building during the reign of Afonso I of Portugal, although archaeological proof of these statements have yet to be discovered on the site.
Zone A2: Cidade do Porto – Lordelo do Ouro and Massarelos				
☆☆☆☆	Casa da Musica	OMA	Av. da Boavista 604-610	Rather than struggle with the inescapable acoustic superiority of this traditional shape, the Casa da Musica attempts to reinvigorate the traditional concert hall in another way: by redefining the relationship between the hallowed interior and the general public outside. The Casa da Musica, the new home of the National Orchestra of Porto, stands on a new public square in the historic Rotunda da Boavista. Guided tours are an excellent way of discovering the many faces of the Casa da Musica. Check https://www.casadamusica.com/
☆☆☆☆	Bom Sucesso Market	ARS-Arquitectos	Praça Bom Sucesso 74-90	The Bom Sucesso Market was built in 1952, here various types of products were sold (meat, fish, vegetables, ...). Currently, due to rehabilitation, has a new concept more adequate to today. For a snapshot of local life and a bite to eat, nip into Boavista's revamped Mercado Bom Sucesso. A complete architectural overhaul has brought this late 1940s market hall bang up to date. The fresh produce market does a brisk trade in fish and shellfish, meat, fruit and vegetables and flowers from 10am to 8pm Monday to Saturday. Sun-Thu (9am-11pm), Fri-Sat (9am-12am)
☆☆☆☆	Soares dos Reis National Museum		R. de Dom Manuel II 44	Porto's best art museum presents a stellar collection ranging from Neolithic carvings to Portugal's take on modernism, all housed in the formidable Palácio das Carrancas. Requisitioned by Napoleonic invaders, the neoclassical palace was abandoned so rapidly that the future Duke of Wellington found an unfinished banquet in the dining hall. Transformed into a museum of fine and decorative arts in 1940, its best works date from the 19th century, and include sculptures by António Teixeira Lopes and António Soares dos Reis – seek out the latter's famous O Desterrado (The Exiled), and the naturalistic paintings of Henrique Pousão and António Silva Porto. General admission €5. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆	Jardins do Palácio de Cristal		R. de Entre-Quintas 20	Sitting atop a bluff, this gorgeous botanical garden is one of Porto's best-loved escapes, with lawns interwoven with sun-dappled paths and dotted with fountains, sculptures, giant magnolias, camellias, cypress and olive trees. It's actually a mosaic of small gardens that open up little by little as you wander – as do the stunning views of the city and Rio Douro. The park is also home to a domed sports pavilion, the hi-tech Biblioteca Municipal Almeida Garrett and the Museu Romântico. Mon-Sun (8am-7pm)
☆☆	Museu Romântico da Quinta da Macieirinha		R. de Entre-Quintas 220, 4050-240 Porto	The Romantic Museum of Quinta da Macieirinha in Porto is housed in a striking mansion, where Charles Albert of Sardinia found refuge after abdicating when he was defeated by the Imperial Austrian army. He spent the last year of his life here until he died in 1849 of tuberculosis. The rooms that visitors explore during a visit of the Romantic Museum have been redecorated in his memory. General admission €2.20. Tue-Sun (10am-5.30pm)
☆☆☆☆	Hotel Vincci Porto	José Carlos Cruz	Alameda de Basílio Teles 29, 4150-127 Porto	VINCCI opens a new hotel in the centre of Porto, in the landmark Bolsa do Pescado building, with an avant-garde design that maintains the soul of this eclectic 1930s fish market. The building in which the hotel is located has been completely renovated, with the original construction being the eclectic Bolsa do Pescado fish market, dating from the 1930s. The original construction was by architect Januário Godinho and it has now been turned into a unique hotel under the direction of hotel chain VINCCI. The project is part of the company's commitment to restoring, in European cities, architecturally important buildings that have fallen into disuse, in order to give them a new lease of life and make them once again an integral part of the city's life.
☆☆☆☆	Porto School of Architecture	Alvaro Siza Vieira	Via Panorâmica Edgar Cardoso 215	The Faculty of Architecture of the University of Porto was built between 1985 and 1996 by the Portuguese architect Álvaro Siza, a former student of the school. The work consists of 10 different volumes, each one with its own unique personality, but which find a common identity through color, opacity and constructive solutions. The school's original program included classroom facilities for 500 students, an auditorium, administration, an exhibition hall and a library. The architect decided to split this program into separate buildings.
☆☆☆☆	Arrábida Bridge	Edgar António Mesquita Cardoso		The Arrábida Bridge is an arch bridge of reinforced concrete which carries six lanes of traffic over the Douro River. The construction of



				the bridge was completed in 1963. The deck is supported by a dual archway, united by corner narrow elements in concrete crosses. There are 76 pillars, with the largest four located near the main supports, near the massive rectangular columns, with smaller pillars regularly spaced along the exterior surfaces. The total length of the deck is 493.2 metres (1,618 ft) with a width of 26.5 metres (87 ft).
☆☆☆☆	Synagogue Kadoorie Mekor Haim	Augusto dos Santos Malta	Portugal, R. de Guerra Junqueiro 340	The Kadoorie Mekor Haim Synagogue is a synagogue of the Jewish community of Porto. Constructed along the Rua Guerra Junqueiro in 1929, and inaugurated in 1938, it is the largest synagogue in the Iberian Peninsula and Southwestern Europe. The temple consists of rectangular structure oriented west to east, covered in differentiated roof tile. In the centre is a varanda with inscriptions and glazed colonnade, while over the bow of the galilee, is the Jewish star.
☆☆	Burgo Tower	Eduardo Souto de Moura	Av. da Boavista 1837	This office complex is located in the Avenida da Boavista, the biggest straight line avenue in Portugal that extends from "Casa da Música" till the Sea in West. This complex opens a large square between the two buildings, one horizontal and the other vertical. The square is occupied by a big sculpture by the Porto architect/sculptor Nadir de Afonso. The buildings were drawn with very simple shapes, following the influences of Mies and the Chicago buildings. The main interest about the building is its façade. Its skin is composed out of a single module that wraps all the volumes. That module was studied so it could fit on 2 different ways creating a glass façade and an opaque façade.
☆☆☆☆	Igreja do Foco	Agostinho Ricca		In 1973 the experimental parish called Nossa Senhora da Boavista was created as the first church in concrete. There were three phases in the construction of the church. First, the church was built, with the blessing of the first stone in December 1977 and inauguration on May 31, 1981 by D. António Ferreira Gomes. Second, the construction of the first part of the Parochial Social Center, with the blessing of the first stone on May 31, 1986 and inauguration on May 25, 1991. In 1995, the third phase was completed, which would include the demolition of the old seminary, to make way for another building with new structures and services, including the parish residence and registry office and more rooms. This new building, which completed the Social Center, was inaugurated on May 31, 1997.
☆☆☆☆	Vodafone Headquarters	Barbosa & Guimarães	Av. da Boavista nº 2949, 4100-136 Porto	Vodafone HQ was built in 2008 as a result of a competition with the following motto: "Vodafone Life, Life in Motion". Seeking inspiration from painting, sculpture, photography, arts which had already faced this dilemma, the office building, designed usually linear, begins to become an irregular body, out of balance, with many faces in motion. The building consists of a total of 8 floors, 3 underground and 5 on the street level.
☆☆	Ferreira Build Power	Inês Lobos and João Luís Carrilho da Graça	R. Correia de Sá 68, 4150-228 Porto	Ferreira Build Power was constructed in 2009 as the headquarters of the company. Ferreira Construções operates in the construction and real estate development sectors. Before the purchase by Ferreira Construções, the School of Journalism used to function here. Identified as the two fundamental moments in the construction of the complex - the construction of the house and garden between 1918 and 1923, and the realization of works to alter and expand the house, garden and annexes in 1945-46 - it appears that the vast majority the dissonances identified in the set correspond to the works carried out in the 1940s. The present proposal aims to carry out alteration works in the built set that mainly focus on the redesign of the sections of the built set altered by the works of 1945, in order to restore some of the balance of the original design of the house and the surrounding green space.
☆☆☆☆	Contemporary Art Museum / Serralves	Álvaro Siza	R. Dom João de Castro 210	Serralves is one of the most important institutions worldwide, ranking in the top 100 most visited museums in the world. It includes a Contemporary Art Museum, a Park and a Villa, each one an example of contemporary architecture, Modernism, and Art Deco architecture. The Museum, designed by Álvaro Siza Vieira in 1999, is now the second most visited museum in Portugal. The exhibitions - normally three parallel exhibitions - are organized on a quarterly basis. General admission €20, €10 students. Museum (Park and Villa admission included). Mon-Fri (10am-6pm), Sat-Sun (10am-7pm)
☆☆☆☆	Casa de Serralves	José Marques da Silva	R. de Serralves 97, 4150-708 Porto	Casa de Serralves is a villa and museum located inside the park of Serralves. Owned by the Serralves Foundation, the house was built in 1944 by the second Count of Vizela, Carlos Alberto Cabral and designed by the architect José Marques da Silva. It is a unique example of Streamline Moderne architecture in Portugal. Casa de Serralves - in addition to serving as the Foundation's head office - is an important



				extension of the Museum of Contemporary Art, used for presentation of temporary exhibitions. Originally designed as a private residence, the Villa – is a unique example of Art Deco architecture. General admission €20, €10 students. Museum (Park and Villa admission included). Mon-Fri (10am-6pm), Sat-Sun (10am-7pm)
Zone A3: Cidade do Porto – Aldoar, Foz do Douro and Nevogilde				
✪	Casa Armanda Passos	Alvaro Siza	Av. do Mal. Gomes da Costa 4150 Porto Portugal	Amidst horizontal and vertical planes conditioned by the contours of the terrain, memories of Zen gardens and fire signs, the Armanda Passos house has gently risen. Designed in 2005 to be lived in at all hours of the day, when light seeks out shade, and shade opens itself to the light, the house-atelier, commissioned by painter Armanda Passos, a big name in Portugal. This is the second dwelling designed by Siza in Porto. The first was built in the 1960's on the Avenida dos Combatentes.
✪	Fortaleza de São João da Foz		Foz do D'Ouro	Also known as Castelo de São João da Foz, this fortress was built to protect the city from attacks by pirates and ships from enemy countries. Douro Fort Construction began in 1570 but only ended in 1647. The fort was built to protect the Douro jetty. The poet Florbela Espanca, married to one of the officers, lived in the fort in the early 1920s. It has since been deactivated, and is now better known as the Foz Castle. The Fort hosts exhibitions regularly. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
✪✪✪✪✪	Parque da Cidade do Porto		Porto, Portugal	The hum of traffic on the Avenida da Boavista soon fades as you enter the serene, green Parque da Cidade, Portugal's largest urban park. Laced with 10km of walking and cycling trails, this is where locals come to unplug and recharge, picnic (especially at weekends), play ball, jog, cycle, lounge in the sun and feed the ducks on the lake. Mon (9am-11pm), Tue-Sun (7am-12am)
✪✪✪✪✪	Fort of São Francisco do Queijo		Praça de Gonçalves Zarco 20, 4100-274 Porto	The São Francisco Fort, frequently shortened to Castle of the Cheese (Castelo do Queijo), is a fortification constructed sometime in the 15th century, over the primitive structure that already existed. It was used as a defense in the Independence Restoration War waging the Spanish offensive, and as a deterrent of French, Dutch and British corsairs who pillaged coastal lands and stole boats with the Portuguese flag. The trapezoidal fortress is situated over a cliff, circled by a dry moat and areas that become inundated during high tide. The high walls are constructed with granite masonry in regular sloping rows, surmounted by a rounded frieze and topped by irregular battlements. Along the pentagonal facades are watchtowers resting on triangular corbels of stepped logs. General admission €1. Tue-Sun (1-5pm)
Zone 2: Matosinhos				
✪✪✪✪✪	Terminal de Cruzeiros	Luís Pedro Silva Arquitecto	Av. General Norton de Matos, 4450-208 Matosinhos	Porto Cruise Terminal is a small port complex completed in 2015. The strategic definition of a new cruise terminal had a double objective: improvement of the commercial efficiency and a better urban integration. That's why the project integrates new buildings, berthing work and exterior spaces of public vocation. The main building shelters several programmatic components: cruise ship terminal, marina facilities, the Science and Technology Park of the Sea of the University of Porto, event rooms and a restaurant.
✪✪	House Of Architecture	Guilherme Machado Vaz	Av. Menéres 456, 4450-189 Matosinhos	Political wishes and the attentive and transformative design of architect Guilherme Machado Vaz reopened the Real Vinícola block in 2017. The building was built at the end of the 19th century, and was one of the first to be strategically installed in the industrial mesh of the south of Matosinhos occupying almost the entirety of one of its blocks. The 2017 rehabilitation project crossed the premises of the new programs with the singular values identified on the site – the double-patio, the structures of storage, the constructive methods... And it made possible a new inner life, anchored in Casa da Arquitectura, the Matosinhos Jazz Orchestra and the other commercial and multifunctional spaces.
✪	Palacete Visconde de Trevões	Emídio Ló Ferreira and Ana Crista	Av. Dom Afonso Henriques 68	Emídio Ló Ferreira, mason involved in the construction of the Leixões Port, emigrated to Brazil and his business prospered and he became responsible for the construction of the Manaus Port. When he returned to Matosinhos, he became a benefactor and occupied political posts – he was then awarded the title of Trevões Viscount, the village where he was born. Construction of his small palace begins in 1910 – with the taste of someone that has lived in Brazil – and in its sumptuous interiors we can highlight the ballroom or the well-known "room of mirrors". The careful project of rehabilitation of 2017 of architect Ana Crista allows the reading of the singularity of the building – the space and the light to the remarkable finishes (mural



				paintings and ceilings). It now works as Matosinhos City Hall. Mon-Fri (9am-6pm)
✪	Parish Church of Matosinhos	João de Ruão and Nicolau Nasoni	R. Silva Cunha 107, 4450-222 Matosinhos	Igreja do Bom Jesus de Matosinhos was constructed in 1579 and extended in 1760. Bom Jesus de Matosinhos Church has three naves, a chancel and two side chapels. It was re-built to the plans drawn by Nicolau Nasoni, who was instructed by the brotherhood to renew the church, the earlier version of which dated from the 16th century. The reconstruction retained the 16th-century floor plan, arches and columns, but Nasoni added the Baroque façade and partially changed the elevations according to the new taste, thus allowing the installation of a coffered ceiling. Several restorations and renovations have endowed the church with a series of gilt wood altarpieces, appropriately scaled to the building, and seen the chancel completely covered with gilt and carved woodwork.
✪	esad-idea	Manuel Fernandes de Sá and Maria Milano	Rua de Brito Capelo 243, 4450-073 Matosinhos	A conversion of an old 1937 bank branch by Manuel Fernandes de Sá (actually of two) in a design research and promotion centre, was more than a simple change of use. In the 2016 reconversion, by Maria Milano, the first floor becomes thereby a possibility of connection between the two streets with an inside patio. From the exhibiting of objects, studio work and the housing of guests, the two buildings have now a more affable and urban use. Check events https://esadidea.pt/
✪✪✪✪✪	Matosinhos Municipal Market	Arquitectos Anónimos	Rua Franca Junior, Matosinhos 4450-131	The 2011 project aims the rehabilitation of the Matosinhos Market, a building space, characterized by a strongly modernist architecture and a strong light, very white. This is the main "excuse" for the design of a transparent surface, a gradient of colors, a vibrant skin around the preexisting constructive elements – a kind of new contour. The natural light justifies the presence of color and the design of the glass planes deeply rooted in space, but that will gradually come to life and transforms itself as a crystal embedded in the pre-existence. Mon- (7am-2pm), Tue-Fri (6.30am-6pm), Sat (6am-4.30pm)
✪✪✪✪✪	Leça Swimming Pools	Álvaro Siza Vieira	Leça de Palmeira	Since its completion in 1966 the Leça Swimming Pool complex, by Portuguese architect Alvaro Siza, has been an internationally recognized building. The Leça de Palmeira beaches are on the northern coastline of Matosinhos, a small town to the north of Porto, as well as Siza's birthplace. It is also the site of another early work of Siza's, the Boa Nova Tea House. The Leça Swimming Pool complex consists of changing rooms, a café and two swimming pools, one for adults and one for children. General admission €6. Summer (9am-7pm)
✪	Boa Nova Lighthouse	José Joaquim Peres	4450-686 Leça da Palmeira	The vertical tower in reinforced concrete, 46 meters in height, is the second highest in Portugal, and stands over 3 horizontal volumes that include a museum and form a U shape that welcomes the visitors. The luminous fountain, with a reach of 52 km at present, moves with watch mechanisms and is fed by a petroleum generator since the beginning, in 1926. After 1950 it starts being powered by electric engines, supplied by the public electric grid since 1964. The elevator built in the 1950s competes with the 255 steps that reveal the horizon. Open during Open House Porto.
✪✪✪✪✪	Casa de Chá da Boa Nova	Alvaro Siza	Rua da Boa Nova, 4450 Leça da Palmeira	The Casa de Té Boa Nova is one of the first projects built by Alvaro Siza. It rises from the rocks along the Atlantic Ocean as a natural extension of the landscape. In 1956 the City Council held a contest that was won by the Portuguese architect Fernando Távora. Once chosen the location on the cliffs, Távora delivered the project to his collaborator, the young architect Álvaro Siza to whom the final version belongs. In 2013, 50 years after its inauguration, Álvaro Siza himself has transformed the space into a restaurant for Portuguese chef Rui Paula. Tue-Sat (12.30-3pm/7.30-11pm)
✪	Piscina da Quinta da Conceição	Álvaro Siza	Avenida Doutor Antunes Guimarães 4450-620 Matosinhos	The Swimming Pool of "Quinta da Conceição" is a work of Architect Álvaro Siza Vieira and was inaugurated in 1965, and is located in "Quinta da Conceição", a public park located in the parish of Leça da Palmeira, Matosinhos. Initially the site was the premises of the Convent of Our Lady of the Conception of the Order of St. Francis who arrived there in 1481. At present it is still visible the old cloister of the convent, some fountains, a "manuelino" style portal and the chapel of St. Francis. In the 60's, the "Quinta" was the target of important improvements coordinated by Fernando Távora. (June-September) Mon-Sun (7am-8pm)
✪	Urbo-Business Center	Nuno Capa Arquitecto	4460-283 Sra. da Hora	The Urbo Business Centre is a building for offices and services located in Matosinhos and completed in 2019. Characterized by the single volume, with detached implantation of rectangular geometry, the building is inserted in a corner plot with about 6000m2. The foyer is an empty space, but vital in the spatial and functional organization of the building, where a large skylight reinforces the importance of



				the place. This foyer sets the distribution of the building, with two vertical access cores, stairs, and a group of elevators, taking to the upper floors of offices and to the lower floors of parking.
✳	CUF Porto Instituto	Carlos Prata Architect	Rua Fonte das Sete Bicas 170	CUF Porto Instituto is a private medical facility built in 2012. Ricardo Campos Costa and Valério Leite who were the original authors of the concept had a clear objective in mind "Create a benchmark, A new building and service concept". Thus a rectangular layout was developed, having a nucleus comprising – a unique boxed staircase, mechanical vertical passageways, common sanitary installations and the main infrastructure ducts – forcing a separation between public and staff circulation. An exterior walkway was included, allowing at present or at a later stage, the inclusion of the necessary emergency exits. Mon-Sat (7.30am-10pm)

Zone A4: Cidade do Porto – Ramalde

✳✳✳	House of Prelada	Nicolau Nasoni	Rua dos Castelos 485, 4250-118 Porto	It seems that this farm was destined to stay forever confined and incomplete. The VCI construction was the last nail in the coffin that isolated this remarkable house, never finished, amongst common buildings and a freeway. The recent intervention, done by António Barbosa, is an example in the preservation of the original building systems as well as in the audacity of the "launching" of a glass volume of contemporary design. Seen on the inside, for the kaleidoscopic effect that it provokes, we can forget momentarily the nearby hospital and the noise of the cars passing by in high-speed. It is fundamental to walk the gardens, go up to the tower and look to the other side of the road to the fantasy-like cylindrical tower with which Nasoni topped off what he thought would remain as a group forever. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
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Zone A5: Cidade do Porto – Paranhos

✳✳	i3S - Instituto de Investigação e Inovação da Universidade do Porto	Seródio Furtado & Associados	R. Alfredo Allen 208, 4200-135 Porto	The i3S joins the IBMC, the INEB and the IPATIMUP, in a consortium lead by the University of Porto. Together they manage projects, share equipment, and supervise PhDs and Masters, in an institution with about 900 researchers integrated under research and innovation policies in tune with six schools of the University of Porto and three hospitals. Dedicated to science and technology, this infrastructure completed in 2016 is compact with long reinforced concrete urban façades that levitate and seem to release the public space.
✳✳✳	FEP - Faculdade de Economia da Universidade do Porto	Viana de Lima	R. Dr. Roberto Frias 464	This project by Viana de Lima, whose first drawings go back to the 1960s and completed in 1974, is pioneering in many respects. It is one of the first buildings to be set in the university campus of Asprela, that in the following years became the student city of Porto. It distinguishes itself, naturally, for the shameless modernity of its design, expressed in the large volumes in seeming concrete.
✳✳✳	Hospital Conde Ferreira	Manuel D'Almeida Ribeiro and Faustino Vitório	Rua Costa Cabral, 1121	Inspired in the Pedro II Hospice in Rio de Janeiro, Alienados Hospital was inaugurated in March 1883 with funds that came from the inheritance of Joaquim Ferreira dos Santos, Ferreira Count. It is today a Hospital Centre run by Santa Casa da Misericórdia [Portuguese charity]. This health unit was granted the statute of great research, education and assistance centre in the field of Psychiatry in Portugal.

Zone A6: Cidade do Porto – Campanhã

✳✳✳	Estádio do Dragão	Manuel Salgado	Via Futebol Clube do Porto	The stadium was built as a new venue for football club FC Porto, and also to stage matches of the 2004 European Championship which were held in Portugal. It has a seated capacity of 50.399 and modern facilities such as VIP seating, restaurants and conference facilities. It also hosts concerts in the summer months. The stadium is located in the East of the city and is easily accessed by the city's tram/metro network that has a station of the same name adjacent to the stadium. The name come from the Portuguese for dragon – which appears in the crest of FC Porto. Tickets: http://www.fcporto.pt/en/museu/Pages/tabela-de-precos.aspx
✳	Porto Football Club Pavilion	Risco Architects	Via Futebol Clube do Porto	The site, which is irregular in shape, is actually the left-over of a network of road infrastructures. The construction of the pavilion is particularly important in urban terms, because it closes the eastern edge of the Antas Detailed Development Plan. Its location next to the Dragon Stadium, the Metro Station, and the superb views from the square around the stadium are all essential elements of the design. With seating for 2,000 people, the pavilion is intended to house the rest of the Club's sports.



				Tours http://www.fcporto.pt/en/clube/estadio-do-dragao/Pages/visits.aspx
✪	Matadouro da Corujeira		4350-149 Porto, Portugal	As a consequence of the expansion of cities with the industrial age in the 19th Century, the municipal slaughterhouses functioned as a fundamental instrument for the salubrity of the urban environment and its inhabitants. They are located, therefore, at the limits of the city normally in large buildings. Having cessed its function in the 1990, it has the potential today of feeding a renovation of the urban and cultural dynamics of Porto. While we wait for this ambitious project to be finished, it's worth to visit this enormous structure, gifted with an unexpected design. Abandoned.
✪✪✪	Palácio do Freixo	Nicolau Nasoni and David Sinclair	Palácio do Freixo, 4300-316 Porto	The Palace of Freixo is a former-residence built n the middle of the 18th century, by Nicolau Nasoni, by orders of the Canon Jerónimo de Távora, a man of great wealth, from a noble family of Cernaches. In the 20th century, an industrial purchased the building, installing in the gardens a milling factory, and later a 45 metres (148 ft) silo. In November 2005, approval was provided by the municipality to begin the installation of a hostel in the palace and milling buildings led by architect David Sinclair.
✪✪	Espaço Mira	Adriana Floret	Rua de Mirafior, 159	In the parish of Campanhã an entrance and access to the industrialized city (old site for big farms and bourgeois houses), we can find the spaces MIRA and MIRA FORUM – a series of warehouses that support the Railroad Station. These warehouses are about 200 square meters and their wood asses, granite walls and wide doors, reconverted in 2013, are today dedicated to photography, exhibitions, talks and artistic residencies. Tue-Sat (3-7pm)
Zone A7: Cidade do Porto – Bonfim				
✪✪✪✪✪	24 de Agosto Station	Eduardo Souto de Moura	4300-096 Porto	Besides allowing faster and more convenient connections inside Porto's Metropolitan Area, the construction of the Metro also re-established connections in time that we had thought were lost. In the excavation of one the deeper stations in the network, in a place that because it was frequently flooded was called Poço das Patas [Duck Well], a fountain was discovered with the curious name of Mijavelhas [Old Woman's Piss]. The archaeological find was permanently integrated in 2000 in Eduardo Souto de Moura's design of one of the five floors of this station. This way, to travel in the underground becomes at the same time, a journey through the city's best contemporary architecture and a journey through time. Mon-Sun (6am-1am)
✪✪✪✪	Rua de São Vítor	Bernardo Amaral Arqitectura e Urbanismo	Rua de S. Vítor, 113	The number 113 of S. Vítor Street is a gate lateral to a house with a door and a window. The lot, with 5,75 meters in the front, hides an inside street with about 1,40 meters wide, that gave access to another 8 houses of 14 square meters: it is an island, as many, hidden in the fabric of the city. In this area, between the Saldanha block and the S. Vítor SAAL operation (distinct chronologic and morphologic operations but with the same end – to solve the housing problem), we find a recent example of a simple rehabilitation of an island. The low budget intervention consisted essentially in the duplication of areas, by assembling volumes (28 square meters T1), and in the elimination of annexes, giving back free space outside the houses (temporary residencies for artists).
✪	Cemetery of Prado do Reposo		Cemitério Prado do Reposo, 4300 Porto	The Cemetery of Prado do Reposo, the first public cemetery of Porto, founded in 1839, is located on the lands once part of the bishop's Quinta do Prado in the 16th century. Between 1832 and 1834, during the Liberal Wars, under the initiative of prelate D. João de Magalhães e Avelar, the site was abandoned and the buildings were burned-down during the encirclement of Porto. In 1835, the regency began regulating and prohibiting burials inside churches and private cemeteries, with burials being regulated by the State. Explore the wealth and opulence of some of their inhabitants perpetuated in the family tombs, neo gothic and modern, as well as the interrupted construction of a monumental church that would serve as connection to S. Vítor Street. Mon-Sun (8.30am-5pm)
✪	Maria Pia Bridge	Gustave Eiffel	4430-999 Oliveira do Douro	The Maria Pia Bridge is a railway bridge built in 1877, and attributed to Gustave Eiffel, situated over the Portuguese northern municipalities of Porto and Vila Nova de Gaia. Part of the Linha Norte system of the national railway, the wrought iron, double-hinged, crescent arch spans 353 m (1,158 ft), 60 m (200 ft) over the Douro River. At the time of its construction, it was the longest single-arch span in the world; today, it is no longer used for rail transport and was replaced by a modern structure in 1991. It is often confused with the D. Luís



				Bridge, which was built nine years later and is located 1 kilometre (0.62 mi) to the west, but resembles the structure, albeit with 2 decks.
✪	Ponte de São João	Edgar Cardoso	Porto District, 4300 Porto	The Ponte de São João or St John's Bridge, designed by engineer Edgar Cardoso is a railway bridge in Portugal. It replaced the functionality of the still standing Gustav Eiffel wrought iron Maria Pia Bridge in 1991.
Zone 3: Vila Nova de Gaia				
✪✪✪✪✪	Mosteiro da Serra do Pilar		Largo Aviz, 4430-329 Vila Nova de Gaia	The Monastery of Serra do Pilar is a former monastery located in Vila Nova de Gaia built in 1672. The church is characterised by a circular shape, a replica of the Church of Santa Maria Redonda in Rome, and is covered by a hemispheric vault with a narrow balcony running its full extent. It took 72 year to complete due to the lack of funding and the political turmoil of those times – with the kingdom of Portugal having fallen to neighbouring Spain. One legacy of that event was the adoption of a Spanish saint for the monastery, Our Lady of Pilar. Tue-Sun (10am-5.30pm)
✪✪✪✪✪	Jardim do Morro		Av. da República, 4430-148 Vila Nova de Gaia	The cable car swings up to this hilltop park, which can also be reached by crossing the upper level of Ponte de Dom Luís I. Shaded by palms, these gardens are all about the view. From here, Porto looks stunning, with the pastel-hued houses of Ribeira on the opposite side of the Douro and the snaking river below.
Zone 4: Ruta do Românico				
	Torre do Castelo de Aguiar de Sousa		Travessa do Castelo, Aguiar de Sousa, Paredes, Porto	The ancient Castle of Aguiar de Sousa stood surrounded by high hills that made it difficult to see and harder to access. The Castle played a part in the defensive network of the territory, which was much coveted by Asturian kings in the 9th and 10th centuries. Christian chronicles at the time of the Reconquest refer to the siege of the Castle in 995 by the Moorish general Almanzor during his incursions into Santiago de Compostela. The Castle was the seat of a "Terra" in the administrative reorganization process of the territory which occurred throughout the 11th century and an important "Julgado" in the 13th century. The Castle of Aguiar de Sousa would have been abandoned by the end of the 13th century.
	Capela da Senhora da Piedade da Quintã		Rua da N.ª S.ª da Piedade, Baltar, Paredes, Porto	Two designations resulting from two Marian invocations born in the Medieval Ages are given to this Chapel, built in the place of Quintã: Lady of Piety and/or Lady of Quintã. In the chancel, the top corbels announce the Gothic and allow dating its construction between the 13th and 14th centuries. Inside, the careful gilding of the ashlars (stones) stands out, highlighting their good framing, including those that comprise the triumphal arch and denounced the intervention of the Modern Era. In this Age, this small medieval Chapel would already have been expanded, by adding a nave. The agricultural area that surrounds the Chapel recalls the protective importance of the invocation and spiritual reference of the small temple.
	Monastery St. Peter De Cête		Largo do Mosteiro, Cête, Paredes, Porto	The foundation of the Monastery of Saint Peter of Cête, traditionally attributed to the nobleman D. Gonçalo Oveques, dates back to the 10th century. It was restored between the end of the 12th century and the beginning of the 14th century at the will of the abbot D. Estevão Anes, evidence of which may be seen in the limestone inscription near his tomb. Despite the Gothic reformation, the Church has long borne witness to Romanesque shapes and construction. The bell tower shelters the restored burial chapel of D. Gonçalo Oveques, along with the chapter hall and the cloister of the Manueline period [15th-16th centuries]. In 1551, the Monastery ceased to belong to the Order of Saint Benedict, and was annexed to the College of the Grace of the Hermits of Saint Augustine in Coimbra. By appointment / Mass service Sunday - 10.00 am
	Ermida da Nossa Senhora do Vale		Largo Vitorino Leão Ramos, Cête, Paredes, Porto	The Chapel of Our Lady of Vale may have been built in the late 15th century or early 16th century. The Chapel comprises a rectangular nave and a square chancel with wooden ceilings. This Chapel would have initially had a stone vault with crossed ogives. This monument maintains traces of mural painting, with representations of angel musicians. This painting, dated 1530-1540, suggests the presence of a high quality workshop, probably linked to master Arnaus. By appointment / Mass service Saturday - 7 pm
	Mosteiro de São Salvador de Paço de Sousa		Largo do Mosteiro, Paço de Sousa, Penafiel, Porto	The Monastery of the Saviour of Paço de Sousa was founded in the 10th century by Trutesendo Galindes and his wife Anímia. It was an important monastery of the Benedictine Order and was linked to the Ribadouro family. The Church, erected in the 13th century in the same location as the previous temple [12th century], demonstrates very



			<p>unique decoration. Paço de Sousa was the birthplace of a trend based on the pre-Romanesque tradition and influenced by Romanesque themes from the Cathedral of Porto and the city of Coimbra, giving rise to what was known as “nationalized Romanesque”. The chancel, the sacristy, the cloister and what remains of the monastic building date back to the 17th and 18th centuries. By appointment / Mass service Saturday – 9 pm; Sunday – 7.30 am and 11 am</p>
	Memorial da Ermida	Avenida da Ermida, Irivo, Penafiel, Porto	<p>The Memorial of Ermida is a remarkable monument. Only six buildings of its kind are left in the whole country. The purpose of this type of monument, although not entirely clear, would be related to entombment, the celebration of someone’s memory or the passing of funeral processions. They are usually located on roads or at crossings. The characteristics of the Memorial of Ermida suggest that it may have been built mid-13th century. The Memorials of Ermida [Penafiel], Sobrado [Castelo de Paiva], Santo António [Arouca], Alpendorada [Marco de Canaveses] and Lordelo [Baião, no longer in existence] are, according to legend, connected to Princess Mafalda, daughter of King Sancho I and granddaughter of King Afonso Henriques.</p>
	Church of the Saviour of Cabeça Santa	Largo Padre Carlos Pereira Soares, Cabeça Santa, Penafiel, Porto	<p>The Church of Cabeça Santa dates back to the first half of the 13th century and is an excellent example of Portuguese Romanesque architecture. The portals and sculptures in the capitals of Cabeça Santa are very similar to those in the Church of Saint Martin of Cedofeita in Porto, which is decorated in a very similar way to the Romanesque Cathedral of Porto and other examples of the Romanesque style in the region of Coimbra. The artistic set of the Chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary, from the Modern Era [17th-18th centuries], deserves special attention. By appointment / Mass service Sunday – 8 am; Saturday – 6.30 pm</p>
	Church of Saint Genesius of Boelhe	Largo da Igreja, Boelhe, Penafiel, Porto	<p>The Church of Saint Genesius of Boelhe, built during the mid-to-late 13th century, is one of the most beautiful examples of Romanesque design in the Tâmega and Sousa areas. The walls of this Church stand out for the quality of their construction. A set of geometrical and alphabetic initials are visible, representing the mason’s signature. The portal’s capitals, with bevel-carved palmettes, and the circles filled with crosses, resemble the first Christian symbols. In the north façade, the modillions present a significant variety of themes, from bull heads to men carrying stones. Tradition attributes the foundation of the Church of Boelhe either to the daughter of King Sancho I, Princess Mafalda, or her grandmother, Queen Mafalda, wife of King Afonso Henriques.</p>
	Church of St Michael at Eja	Largo de S. Miguel, Entre-os-Rios, Eja, Penafiel, Porto	<p>The Church of Saint Michael of Entre-os-Rios is located in an area significant to the Christian Reconquest period known as the civitas of Anégia. A was a part of the political-military reorganization led by King Afonso III of Asturias, which aimed to create safe conditions for settlement in the Douro valley in the 10th century. The earliest reference to the Church of Saint Michael dates back to the 11th century, linking the current building to a 14th century reform. This building combines construction typical of the Romanesque style with Gothic elements, namely the botanic decoration of the crossing arch and the north portal. By appointment/Mass service Sunday – 10.30 am</p>
	Mosteiro de Santa Maria de Vila Boa do Bispo	Av. Padre António da Cunha Machado, Vila Boa do Bispo, Marco de Canaveses, Porto	<p>Located on a hillside on the left bank of the river Tâmega, Vila Boa do Bispo impresses by its monumentality. These dimensions can be explained by the importance that it held throughout the Medieval and Modern periods, emphasizing the attention given by the feudal power, including the lineage of the Gascos (or of the Ribadouros). These and other elements scattered across the structure put this Romanesque building of Vila Boa do Bispo between the 12th and 13th centuries. The interior is marked by the Baroque spirit, which, through several techniques and materials, has created a particularly luminous and monumental space. Under the coffered ceiling of the chancel, a set of mural paintings was identified as being from the 16th century, thus emphasizing the culture of the Canons Regular of Saint Augustine. By appointment / Mass service Sunday – 11 am</p>
	Igreja de São Pedro	Largo Dr. Armando Melo, Abragão, Penafiel, Porto	<p>In 1105 the existence of “Sancto Petro de Auregam” was already documented. The 13th century Church is the result of an initiative by Princess Mafalda, daughter of King Sancho I and granddaughter of King Afonso Henriques. Inside, the elements that comprise the cross arch bear resemblance to the Romanesque art of the Baixo Tâmega, namely with the main portal of the Monastery of Travanca in Amarante. Archaeological findings in 2006 concluded that the main portal of Abragão, no longer in existence, would have been very similar</p>



			to the one in the Church of Saint Genesius of Boelhe. By appointment / Mass service Saturday - 4 pm (winter) or 5 pm (summer); Sunday - 7 am and 11 am.
	Interpretation Centre of the Romanesque Sculpture	Largo Dr. Armando Melo, Abragão	The unexpected archaeological discovery, in 2006, of nearly 70 stone elements with Romanesque decorations during the works for the redesign of the Abragão Civic Centre (Penafiel), was at the origin of the creation of the Interpretation Centre of Romanesque Sculpture, at the initiative of the Route of the Romanesque. Ornamented pieces, some carved, others formerly belonging to the old nave of the Church of Saint Peter of Abragão, rebuilt in the second half of the 17th century, were included in the construction of the walls of the building that stood as a blacksmith shop. Closed. In the final stage of completion.
	Capela da Senhora da Livração de Fandinhães	Rua da Nossa Senhora da Livração, Paços de Gaiolo, Marco de Canaveses, Porto	Now known as the Chapel of Our Lady of Livração, the ancient Church of Saint Martin of Fandinhães stands as a veritable enigma. As visitors approach the building, they see what appears to be a church in ruins. The archaeological excavations (2016) confirm it by having identified the foundations of the north and south walls of the ship, in the continuation of the one currently visible to the surface. In the churchyard, it is possible to see traces of a cornice on little arches, a common motif of the Romanesque in the basin of the river Sousa, who came to the latter via Coimbra.
	Ponte de Esmoriz	Caminho da Ponte de Esmoriz, Ancede, Baião, Porto	With a single round arch, slightly raised deck with guards but without cut-seas or buttresses, the Bridge of Esmoriz connects the banks of the river Ovil, in the old "Couto de Ancede" [place with privileges]. Its configuration is regular, shapely carved with voussours [stones forming the arch], narrow and long. But the first reference, known so far, dates back to 1666, when mentioning certain confrontations regarding the properties of the manor of the House of Esmoriz. Indeed, this little Bridge stood in the centre of ecclesiastical and manorial interests: the slope of the left bank of the river Ovil, the House of Penalva, almost opposite the one, the House of Esmoriz, and, not far, the imposing Monastery of Ancede.
	Mosteiro de Santo André de Ancede	Rua Padre Lima, Ancede, Baião, Porto	A monastic community existing in 1141, when Afonso Henriques, the first king of Portugal, granted it the "Carta de Couto" [place with privileges], settled on a hillside facing the Douro. The Canons Regular of Saint Augustine made Ancede an important economic, cultural and spiritual centre. Although the traces of the Romanesque Church may be summarized in the rosette and vestments on the walls of the chevet, the volumetry this suggests that the medieval church would have had considerable dimensions. It was destroyed in the 16th century when the Monastery was transferred to the Dominicans. At that time, an adjacent church would have been built to the parishioners. Church: by appointment. Monastery: Thursday to Sunday: 9 am-1 pm/2 pm-5 pm; other days: by appointment Summer (July/August): Tuesday to Sunday: 10 am-1 pm/2.30 pm-6.30 pm; Monday: by appointment
	Igreja de São Tiago de Valadares	Rua Padre Alcino Monteiro, Valadares, Baião, Porto	Built in the late 13th century, perhaps on a previous building of which the ashlar [stone] headed with the date of the Era 1226 (the year 1188) bears witness, the Church consecrated to the Apostle Saint James, the Greater, has a single nave and quadrangular chancel, which is narrower and lower. The façade is topped by a bell tower and the portal features a slightly broken exterior archivolt. The south side portal is of similar design. The interior, entirely redefined by Baroque interventions, features the traditional scenography of gilding, which joins the painting in the vaulted ceiling of the nave and the work in the chancel. By appointment / Mass service Saturday - 4 pm / 5 pm (winter/summer) or Sunday - 9 am, alternating weekly
	Igreja de São Martinho de Soalhães	Avenida da Igreja, Soalhães, Marco de Canaveses, Porto	Soalhães was a territory particularly coveted by medieval nobility. The importance of this land required its masters would take the toponym for their surname, as in the case of D. João Martins, called "of Soalhães", bishop of Lisbon and archbishop of Braga. However, there are few traces of the Romanesque left in plain sight, due to the deep intervention the Church underwent in the 18th century. Its main portal, dating back to the 14th century, features a proto-Gothic organization, confirmed by the absence of the tympanum and the naturalistic nature of its capitals. Inside, a tomb from the 13th or 14th century, sheltered by arcosolium in the chancel. By appointment / Mass service Saturday - 5.30 pm; Sunday - 9.15 am
	Igreja do Salvador de Tabuado	Rua da Igreja, Tabuado, Marco de Canaveses, Porto	While sources attest the existence, in the 12th century, of two temples in Tabuado, one dedicated to Saint Mary and another one to the Saviour, the latter seems to have won out as the leading patron. This was, however, erected later on, probably in mid 13th



			<p>century, according to the proto-Gothic rosette in the main façade and other ornamental elements of the building. The belfry stands as a defensive tower. In the body of the nave, and at the level of the cross arch, two buttresses remain, which accentuate the volumetrics of the Church.</p> <p>By appointment / Mass service Saturday - 6.45 pm; Sunday - 8 am</p>
Church of Santa Maria	Álvaro Siza	Av. Gago Coutinho, 4630-206 Marco de Canaveses	<p>As is true with most old churches in Portugal, retaining walls, flights of stairs and large forecourts are designed around a building to help maintain its distance from its surroundings. This general strategy is at play in Santa Maria Church in Marco de Canaveses, completed in 1996, where Alvaro Siza makes use of the sloping site and lifting the building on a 4m high plateau. The church forms an "acropolis" as it stands on its site with its back turned to the noisy road.</p>
Igreja de São Nicolau de Canaveses		Rua de S. Nicolau, São Nicolau, Marco de Canaveses, Porto	<p>Built on the left bank of the river Tâmega, along a major thoroughfare linking the coast line to the interior of the river Douro, the Church of Saint Nicholas of Canaveses was founded after 1320. Also, the triumphal arches and the baptistery, in a classical language, were the work of this period. Inside, granite ornaments prevail, although, given the existing traces, as the Middle Ages gave way to the Modern Era, the Church may have been coated with frescoes, as shown by the examples preserved.</p>
Igreja de Santa Maria de Sobretâmega		Rua da Igreja, Sobretâmega, Marco de Canaveses, Porto	<p>Built on the right bank of the river Tâmega, at the entrance of the now missing Bridge of Canaveses, the Church of Sobretâmega was founded after 1320 and seems to have replaced another temple, whose patron was Saint Peter. Of modest dimensions, it has been subjected to deep changes in Modern Era, namely at the level of the arrangement of the triumphal arch with pilasters and intradorsum pads. In the chancel, the whitewashed interior houses a gilded altarpiece of "National" style. It is also worth mentioning the limestone image dedicated to the patron saint, which represents the Marian cult established in this temple since the 14th century. By appointment / Mass service Sunday - 8 am (summer) or 5 pm (winter)</p>
Igreja de Santo André de Vila Boa de Quires		Rua de S. André, Vila Boa de Quires, Marco de Canaveses, Porto	<p>The Church of Vila Boa de Quires was built in the second quarter of the 13th century, as part of a monastic complex. It seems to have been secularized already in the 14th century and was linked to the lineage of the Portocarreiros, with particular local and regional importance throughout the Middle Ages. The corbels [salient support stones] feature the shape of bovine heads. The entire façade was displaced in 1881 when the nave was expanded and the bell tower was added. By appointment/Mass service Saturday - 4 pm; Sunday - 8 am</p>
Igreja de Santo Isidoro de Canaveses		Igreja, Santo Isidoro, Marco de Canaveses, Porto	<p>Built in the second half of the 13th century on a small plateau, it was dedicated to bishop Saint Isidore. In its structure, the elaborate main portal stands out. The logs of the archivolts connect it to the Romanesque of the city of Porto, the prismatic and cylindrical shafts that support them resemble the Romanesque scattered through the basin of the Sousa and the palmettes in the lines of ashlar connect it to the Braga-Rates axis. Dated 1536 and signed by painter Moraes, the pictorial set is presented as a triptych which, read from left to right, shows the Virgin and Child, Saint Isidore and Saint Catherine of Alexandria. By appointment / Mass service Saturday - 5 pm</p>
Ponte do Arco		Rua do Arco, Folhada, Marco de Canaveses, Porto	<p>Joining the banks of the River Ovelha, the Bridge of Arco [Arch] lives up to its name. Comprising a single and slightly pointed arch, it assumes itself as an impressive piece of architecture. Its deck forms a trestle, drawing on the construction of Gothic bridges. The master masons who designed and conceived it raised its foundations in two outcrops of the banks, thus articulating a sturdier and more secure structure.</p>
Igreja de Sta. Maria de Jazente		Rua da Igreja, Jazente, Amarante, Porto	<p>A building with elements that may be included in the category of late Romanesque, the Church of Jazente presents itself as an important historical record of the ancient boundaries of the diocese of Porto. The façade is dominated by the portal, one of the elements that best exposes its late construction, but it is in its tympanum that lies its greatest originality. Inside, the Gothic sculpture representing the patron saint of the Church, the Virgin with the Child Jesus in her arms. By appointment / Mass service Saturday - 5.30 pm (winter) or 7 pm (summer), Sunday - 9.30 am or 11 pm (alternately)</p>
Igreja de Santa Maria de Gondar		Calçada Armando Teixeira da Mota e Costa, Gondar, Amarante, Porto	<p>Built in the 13th century, the Church of Gondar, once the seat of a small female monastic complex, is located half-way up the slope, in the valley of the river Ovelha. Its foundation and historical route intertwine with the lineage of the Gundares, whose members achieved fame in the region throughout the Middle Ages. Their disappearance was hastened from the extinction of the monastery in 1455. Although</p>



			there are no traces of the outbuildings of the monastery, the Church of Gondar still attests to its originally monastic nature: the corbels [salient support stones] present in the outer ornaments bear witness to the existence of structures attached to the Church on both sides.
Ponte de Fundo de Rua	Rua de Ovelha e Honra do Marão, Aboadela, Amarante, Porto		A stone Bridge over the river Ovelha, supported by four round arches with unequal dimensions, upon which a deck lies slightly raised above the higher arch. The pillars are protected by sharp cut-waters upstream and by the buttresses downstream. At the entrance of the Bridge, on the left bank, a transept marks perhaps the date (1630) of the construction or rebuilding of the Bridge, succeeding the medieval span which ensured the passage of transit between Amarante and Vila Real. Through here marched the French troops under General Soult which took Amarante on May 3rd 1809.
Church of the Saviour of Lufrei	Rua da Igreja, Lufrei, Amarante, Porto		The temple of Lufrei, located in a valley near the confluence of two small water creeks, was once the seat of a small female monastic institute of which no traces remain. The Church, secularized in 1455, integrates the category of late Romanesque, witness of the vernacularity and popularity that such style had among rural communities in northern Portugal. The interior was radically changed in Modern Age. The altarpiece [main altar] of Mannerist nature stands out, where paintings, "painted old style" are found preserved, as described in 1726 by the memoirist Craesbeeck.
Ponte de São Gonçalo	Bairro Tâmega, 4600-758 Curalha		A symbol of the town's heroic defence against the French (marked by a plaque at the southeastern end), the granite Ponte de São Gonçalo is Amarante's visual centrepiece. The original bridge, allegedly built at Gonçalo's urging in the 13th century, collapsed in a flood in 1763; this one was completed in 1790.
Igreja de São João Baptista de Gafão	Largo da Igreja, Gafão, Amarante, Porto		Isolated in the landscape, the Church of Gafão is a building whose construction timeline extends through the 13th and 14th centuries. At the chevet is where the most significant Romanesque elements are found. Besides the split gap in the backwall, a lombard-style frieze is featured on both sides. Composed of two broken archivolt, but faceted and smooth, it is surrounded by a chequered frieze. Both in the nave, beside the triumphal arch, and in the chancel, there are significant frescoes from the 15th and 16th centuries, where depictions of Calvary, the Coronation of the Virgin, the martyrdom of Saint Sebastian, Saint Catherine of Alexandria and Saint Lucia stand out. In the cemetery next to the Church is the burial place of Teixeira de Pascoaes (1877-1952), one of the most important Portuguese poets and writers from the turn of the 19th to the 20th century. By appointment / Mass service Saturday - 4 pm; Sunday - 9.30 am
Igreja de Santo André de Telões	Largo do Mosteiro, Telões, Amarante, Porto		In the 14th century, Telões already emerged as a parish church, raised to the category of a monastic seat, which has disappeared in the meantime. Profoundly changed over the centuries in response to new tastes and new liturgies, we must situate its Romanesque construction at the turn of the 12th to the 13th century. The subsequent transformations (denounced by several scars along the walls of the nave), the edification of the church porch and vestry, or even the opening of large rectangular windows in the side walls, produced a profound modification of the medieval spatiality. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the Church of Telões was endowed with new altars and altarpieces (main, two collateral and two lateral), which combine the Mannerist and Baroque styles with contemporary interventions. By appointment / Mass service Sunday - 8.00 am
Mosteiro do Salvador de Freixo de Baixo	Rua do Mosteiro, Freixo de Baixo, Amarante, Porto		Freixo de Baixo still stands today as a leading symbol of the monastic complex established by the manorial power and taken over by the Canons Regular of Saint Augustine. Deployed along a watercourse, in a fertile valley, the Monastery still impresses the visitor today. The façade is the best preserved element of the primitive Church. Reinforced by two corners, it features a sturdy portal whose archivolt are decorated with dihedral logs. Inside the Church, the prominently frescoes stands out, visible on the north wall of the nave. By appointment / Mass service Sunday - 8.30 am
Mosteiro de São Martinho de Mancelos	Rua Central de Mancelos, Mancelos, Amarante, Porto		This monastery of private foundation is already mentioned in 1120, perhaps in the scope of the lineage of the Portocarreiros and after of the FONSECAS, Mancelos is an example of manorial intervention in the creation and maintenance of private churches. Having been integrated into the Order of Canons Regular of Saint Augustine, it is likely that the date, 1166, inscribed on a stone block of the Church, bears witness to the consecration or dedication of the temple. However, the remaining architectural traces refer to the 13th century, as this chronology is most evident in the main portal. The church



			porch and the tower, among other elements, such as the battlements, provide grandeur to the Church, profoundly changed in the centuries after its construction. By appointment / Mass Service Sunday - 7 am (summer/winter) and 9.45 am (winter); Saturday - 8.30 (summer)
	Church of the Saviour of Real	Rua da Igreja Velha, Real, Amarante, Porto	The Church of Real is situated on a small hill in a secluded location. Built in the first quarter of the 14th century, it falls into the category of late Romanesque, as shown by the main portal, with no tympanum, with columns headed by capitals deployed of voluminous sculpture. On the south side façade, one can still enjoy an arcossolium with sarcophagus, whose lid bears an engraved sword, which demonstrates the social status of those who are buried there. Large windows for lighting were opened, three aligned crosses were placed in the gables and the cressets in the corners of the nave.
	Mosteiro de Travanca	Rua do Mosteiro, Travanca, Amarante, Porto	The Monastery of Travanca impresses by its dimensions, especially the Church, built in the 13th century. Associated with the lineage of the Gascos, a member of which was Egas Moniz, the schoolmaster and governor of Afonso Henriques, the first king of Portugal, was one of the most powerful monastic institutions in the Sousa region during the Middle Ages. Outside the three-nave Church, the main portal stands out, split in a protruding body, topped by a cornice on rectangular cantilevers and adorned with corbels [salient support stones] in the shape of bovine heads. However, what stands out from the complex is the isolated tower, considered one of the tallest medieval Portuguese towers. Its military appearance is purely symbolic, emphasizing its richly carved portal, whose tympanum features a unique representation of the Agnus Dei (Lamb of God), raising a pattée cross. By appointment / Mass service Saturday - 7 pm; Sunday - 8.15 am
	Torre de Vilar	Alameda Torre de Vilar, Vilar do Torno e Alentém, Lousada, Porto	The Tower of Vilar, more than a military construction, is a symbol of the power the elite held over the territory and is therefore an important example of the domus fortis [fortified stately home] in the area of Tâmega and Sousa. It was probably built between the second half of the 13th century and the early 14th century, although the earliest mention of the Tower dates back to the 15th century. With a rectangular floor plan, the Tower of Vilar stands on a granite outcrop that crowns a small hill. It was built in excellent granite and demonstrates several initials of masons.
	Church of São Mamede de Vila Verde	Rua de S. Mamede, Vila Verde, Felgueiras, Porto	The oldest document ever to mention the Church of Saint Mammes of Vila Verde dates back to 1220, by which time it had already integrated the patronage of the Monastery of Saint Mary of Pombeiro. Renovations of the Church, probably carried out in the 14th century, are attributed to the brother and sister Martim and Ana Anes, whose tombs may be found inside the Church. The arrangement of the portals and the resort to the clean modillions link this monument to a period in which the Gothic style was already dominant. The chancel exhibits traces of mural painting, dated from the 16th century, featuring botanic and geometric motifs. It is also possible to identify the images of Saint Benedict and Saint Bernard.
	Igreja Santa Maria de Airães	Rua de Santa Maria, Airães, Felgueiras, Porto	The Church of Saint Mary of Airães is an example of how Romanesque architectural features have lingered in time in the region of Tâmega and Sousa. The late aspect of the capitals of the main portal, as well as the frames and capitals of the apse, indicate that the Church must have been built at the end of the 13th century or early 14th century, though records of a church on this site date back to 1091. At the base of the Church walls there are typically Roman cushioned ashlar [stone], which suggest the existence of an even older building on this site, possibly even of a primitive early Christian or Suevi-Visigoth church. By appointment/Mass service Saturday-4 pm; Sunday-11 am; Tuesday - 8.30 pm; Thursday - 6.30 pm
	Bridge of Veiga	Rua da Ponte da Veiga, Torno, Lousada, Porto	Located in the village of Torno (Lousada), once the patronage of the Monastery of Pombeiro (Felgueiras) and at the centre of an agricultural region heavily exploited during the Middle Ages, it is likely that its construction was conducted by the abbots of that Monastery, intended to ensure the local or regional traffic over the river Sousa. A single-arch stone Bridge, slightly broken, with vousoirs [stones forming the arch], narrow and long, while showing traces of masonry, it constitutes an example of a Gothic crossing, whose construction period would fall within the first half of the 15th century.
	Church of the Saviour of Unhão	Largo da Igreja, Unhão, Felgueiras, Porto	The Church of the Saviour of Unhão is an excellent example of Portuguese Romanesque architecture and sculpture, highlighting the main portal with its botanic decorated capitals. Despite the transformations it has undergone throughout the years, the inscription



			that marks the Dedication of the Church on 28th January 1165, celebrated by the archbishop of Braga, D. João Peculiar, has been preserved. The Church of Unhão maintains its Romanesque nave, built in the first half of the 13th century. Inside, the image of Our Lady of the Milk, a sculpture in polychromatic limestone of unknown origin, stands out. By appointment / Mass service Saturday - 7 pm; Sunday - 8 am
Monastery of Santa Maria de Pombeiro		4610, Portugal	Saint Mary of Pombeiro was one of the most important Benedictine monasteries in the area between the Douro and Minho rivers, and was founded by D. Gomes Echiegues and his wife Gontroda in 1102. The Church, built between the 12th and 13th centuries, features three naves, divided by diaphragm-arches with painted wooden ceilings on the lateral naves. The original plant of the chancel, rebuilt in the 18th century, was semi-circular, typical of the Romanesque style, as were the still existing apses [secondary chapels]. The main portal capitals are a remarkable example of Romanesque sculpture. General admission €2, €1 students. Wed-Sun (10am-6pm)
Church of Saint Vincent of Sousa		Rua da Igreja, Sousa, Felgueiras, Porto	The first dating from 1162 and marking the construction of an arcosolium [embedded tomb]; the other, engraved in 1214, celebrates the Dedication of the Church. The Church is composed of a single nave and a rectangular chancel, enlarged in the Modern Age (17th-18th centuries). The main façade features a Romanesque portal which opens out as a pentagonal structure stemming from the façade. The paintings on the ceiling of the chancel were completed in 1693 by Manuel Freitas Padrão, one of the founders of the Brotherhood of Saint Luke of Guimarães. By appointment / Mass Sunday - 9.30 am; Thursday - 8.30 pm
Interpretation Centre of Romanesque	spaceworkers	Praça das Pocinhas 107, 4620-657 Lousada	The Interpretation Centre of the Romanesque, promoted by the Route of the Romanesque, opened to the public on September 27, 2018, in the town of Lousada, Porto. The exhibition concept behind this major venue for the dissemination of historical-cultural heritage stands out for the boldness of its architecture, but also for the multiple interactive experiences provided by its museographic contents. In addition to a reception, a bar and a library, the Interpretation Centre comprises an exhibition area with approximately 650 square meters, organised in large central foyer and six theme-based rooms: Territory and Establishment of Portugal; Medieval Society; The Romanesque; The Builders. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
Church of the Saviour of Aveleda		Avenida da Igreja, Aveleda, Lousada, Porto	The foundations of the Church of the Saviour of Aveleda date back to the 11th or 12th century. In 1177, Vela Rodrigues donated the Church to the Monastery of Paço de Sousa. The architecture and ornamentation of the current building, dating from the end of the 13th century or the beginning of the 14th century, are evocative of the long persistence of the Romanesque shapes which characterise Portuguese medieval architecture. The lateral portals without columns and the modillions stripped from decoration also reflect the late character of the construction. A typically Romanesque drip-course runs along the exterior walls of the nave. The presence of a decorated piece, which may be found in one of the steps inside the Church, may point to the former existence of an ancient Visigoth or Mozarabic construction [5th-8th centuries]. By appointment / Mass service Sunday - 10.30 am; Saturday - 5.30/6.30 pm (Winter/Summer)
Ponte de Vilela		Avenida da Ponte de Vilela, Aveleda, Lousada, Porto	Constructed in granite masonry, the Bridge of Vilela comprises four perfectly round arches. The arches are supported by three pillars, reinforced with triangular cut-waters and square piers. The spans of the two lateral arches are currently shoaled. This Bridge is difficult to date, as its technical and built features may be linked to medieval needs to improve the road network inherited from the Roman period. This need was associated with the growth of road circulation in the territory, allowing the crossing of the River Sousa.
Church of Saint Mary of Meinedo		Rua da Igreja, 137, Meinedo, Lousada, Porto	The Church of Meinedo, dating from the 13th-14th centuries, features architectonic and decorative characteristics that stand out for their simplicity, regardless of their great historic and artistic value. The campaign of archaeological excavations held between 1991 and 1993 allowed the identification of part of the chapel as a building which may date back to the Suevi period [5th-6th centuries]. According to legend, during the Visigoth occupation of the 6th century, this Monastery housed the body of Saint Thyrsus, who came from the city of Constantinople. The sculpture of Our Lady of Meinedo, or Our Lady of the Snows, is a Gothic work constructed in polychromatic limestone. By appointment / Mass service Wednesday, Friday and Saturday-7 pm



Bridge of Espindo	Rua da Ponte de Espindo, Meinedo, Lousada, Porto	The Bridge of Espindo features a single round arch supported on solid pillars that spring directly from the banks. The Bridge is constructed in granite with irregularly-bonded batters that contrast with the regular stone bonding of the arch, which features well-cut voussoirs. It is difficult to pin a date on this Bridge, though it resembles a medieval bridge, technically and constructively. Bridges built in the Middle Ages had more importance placed on their foundations than Roman bridges and their designers sought steadier places for their installation.
Monastery of Saint Peter of Ferreira	Av. Mosteiro de Ferreira, Ferreira, Paços de Ferreira, Porto	The Church of the Monastery of Saint Peter of Ferreira is one of the most expressive Portuguese Romanesque monuments. At the end of the 12th century, the clergymen of the episcopal Cathedral of Porto held the rights to a portion of the Monastery, the remaining parts belonging to a few noble families, such as the Sousas (or Sousões) and the Maias. The Church of Ferreira gathers façades and sculptural motifs from several geographic origins and stonemasons' workshops: Zamora-Compostela, Coimbra-Porto and Braga-Unhão. By appointment / Mass service Wednesday - 8 pm; Sunday - 10.30 am
Torre dos Alcoforados	Rua da Torre Alta, Lordelo, Paredes, Porto	The Tower of the Alcoforados is representative of a type of manor that marked the Portuguese Medieval Ages, at least until it faced the resistance of royal power. The Tower, said of the Alcoforados, narrates, in its history, the events that link it to various families and lineages of the Entre-Douro-e-Minho region. Although bearing the name of the Alcoforados, it is thought that, before these, the lords of Urrô (probable mentors of the construction) and, then, the Brandões, a family linked to urban elites of Porto, were the first masters of the manor. The Tower, which can be accessed through a round-arched door, had two upper wooden floors.

- ULR map: <https://bit.ly/3aoFJxx>
- Metro map: <https://www.metrodoporto.pt/>
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighborhoods following this diagram.

1. Cidade do Porto
 - a. A1: Cedofeita, Santo Ildefonso, Sé, Miragaia, São Nicolau & Vitória
 - b. A2: Lordelo do Ouro and Massarelos
 - c. A3: Aldoar, Foz do Douro and Nevogilde
 - d. A4: Ramalde
 - e. A5: Paranhos
 - f. A6: Campanhã
 - g. A7: Bonfim
2. Matosinhos
3. Vila Nova de Gaia



Cidade do Porto



