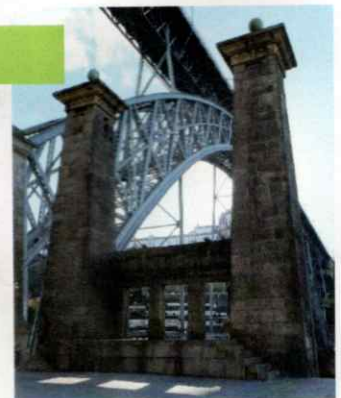


### The Dom Luiz I Bridge

Designed by Engineer Teófilo Seyrig, a disciple of Eiffel, it was inaugurated in 1886, it consists of two overlapping iron decks. It is 395 meters long and 8 meters wide, and its arch is still considered the largest wrought iron arch in the world. Currently, the upper deck is occupied by one of the Metro do Grande Porto trains, connecting the Cathedral area in Porto, Jardim do Morro and Avenida da República in Vila Nova de Gaia.

### Suspension Bridge

Built by the French company Claranges Lucotte e C<sup>a</sup>, it opened to the public in 1843, fulfilling the need to build a permanent bridge connecting Porto and Vila Nova de Gaia. It was said, however, that the bridge shook like a leaf, so this insecurity determined its short 44-year existence. It was eventually deactivated in 1887 and replaced by the Dom Luiz I Bridge. Currently, only two stone pillars, in the form of an obelisk, remain to be seen.



### Ribeira Square

The square is located in a crucial spot for commercial development and it has always deserved the attention of the authorities responsible for urban planning and city management, so it could not go unnoticed by João de Almada e Melo who, in the 18th century, redesigned it, seeking to give a monumental character to this place. There

was also a concern to create a corridor to simplify the flow of products and the movement of people, which went from Ribeira Square, through S. João Street, São Domingos Square, Flores Street and finally Almada Street. British consul John Whitehead was one of the figures who collaborated in the remodelling of the square, recommending the construction of an arcade that would close the west and east sides of the space into a large unit. To the north, the square would open onto the streets of São João and Mercadores Streets. As for the south side, a wide access staircase would be built to provide entrance to the upper part of the Fernandina Walls, creating a circulation area that simultaneously overlooked the river and the interior of the square.

In the 1980s, archaeological interventions were carried out at the site, disclosing a 17th century fountain in the centre of the square. The fountain was rebuilt in its original place and was topped by a sculptural piece by José Rodrigues, commonly known as "Cubo da Ribeira" (Ribeira Cube). On June 24, 2000, a statue of São João Baptista, by the sculptor João Cutileiro, was inaugurated in the niche of the Ribeira Square Fountain.

Currently, Ribeira Square is an essential place to visit for anyone passing through the city, with many





### Fernandina's Wall

Of the 18 doors and shutters of the Muralhas Fernandinas (Fernandina's Wall), built in the 14th century around the city of Porto, Postigo do Carvão (the Coal Hole) is the only one that has survived to the present day.

### House of the Prince

Building where, according to tradition, Prince Henry the Navigator was born. It was built in 1325 by D. Afonso IV and once served as a royal house, Portuguese Mint and the Royal Customs, maintaining its activity until 1859. Today it is the headquarters of the Historic Archive of Porto, which gathers important historical documents, such as the Charter of Foral of the City. Excavations carried out in the building uncovered traces of Roman occupation, which can be observed in the museum created there as part of the Urban Wine Route.



### The Stock Exchange Palace

Its more than 180 years of existence date back to the night July 24, 1832, during the siege of Porto, when a gigantic fire broke out in the Convent of S. Francisco, of which only the current church remains. It was on these ruins of the old convent - later donated by D. Maria II through the issuance of the letter of the Concession Law - that traders had The Stock Exchange Palace built so that the

Court of First Instance or the Stock Exchange could be established there. Interestingly, in order to avoid possible financial problems that could arise from the onerous nature of the work itself, the queen ordered that the Commercial Association of Porto would have at its disposal an extraordinary income upon products that circulated through Porto Customs for a period of ten years.

With a mixture of architectural styles, the building presents in all its splendour traces of the 19th century neoclassical Tuscan architecture, as well as the English neo-Palladian. There were many people who participated in the construction of The Stock Exchange Palace. Starting with Joaquim da Costa Lima Júnior, in office from 1840 (he was the one who submitted the plan, budget and details of The Stock Exchange Palace project), Gustavo Adolfo Gonçalves de Sousa, Tomás Augusto Soler, José Macedo Araújo Júnior, Joel da Silva Pereira and, finally, ending with José Marques da Silva, the last architect and decorator of the Palace.







**Ferreira  
Borges  
Market**

An emblematic 18th century work of iron architecture in the city of Porto, it is located at the top of Praça do Infante D. Henrique (D. Henrique Square), bounded by Ferreira Borges and Sousa Viterbo streets. Its name paid homage to an important 19th century Porto jurist, author of the first Portuguese Commercial Code. The Ferreira Borges Market was conceived to replace the degraded Mercado da Ribeira (Ribeira Market), which was held outdoors, in order to be able to more decently supply the inhabitants of the area - as the Porto municipality decided in 1882. After the opening of several lengthy tenders, the work would be conferred in 1885 to Companhia Aliança (Fundição de Massarelos). Its project came from João Carlos Machado architecture office. Built on a platform to level the slope of the land, the market is served by several staircases with iron railings. The building has a quadrangular plan and has a single floor. Its structure, designed in iron, is formed by large glass arches illuminating the three bodies on the market, the central one being slightly taller and narrower. Three wide doors open along the structure, decorated with plant patterns and zoomorphic ornaments.



**The Church of Santa Casa da Misericórdia**

The Santa Casa da Misericórdia of Porto was established in 1502, following a letter that King Manuel I wrote in 1499 to the most influential people in the city, in which he recommended the creation of a brotherhood similar to the one in Lisbon, established in the previous year. Initially, the Confraternity of Nossa Senhora of Misericórdia was installed in the chapel of S. Tiago, in the old cloister of the Cathedral of Porto; in 1555, in response to the movement of Rua das Flores, opened by D. Manuel a few years before, Casa do Despacho was set there, starting the construction of its church that same year, which would be blessed on December 13, 1559, by D. Rodrigo Pinheiro, still incomplete: the main chapel was only built in 1584, receiving the Blessed Sacrament in 1590. In 1628, it was covered inside with tiles made in Lisbon, few of which have survived until these days. The church was afterwards overlooked and for a long time was threatened with ruin. It was only during the 18th century that attention turned to the reconstruction of the church. On February 7, 1740, the Mesa da Santa Casa da Misericórdia consulted several experts, including Nasoni, to give their opinion on the security



status of the church. But the church was only rebuilt by Nasoni, in 1748, in Baroque style with rococo forms, subsequently to the fall of the church's vault. From several proposals by the artist - the simplest one was then selected, but still one of the most luxuriant in terms of sculpture.

### São Bento Railway Station

It was built at the beginning of the 20th century in the exact spot where the Convent of S. Bento de Ave Maria stood, with a glass and cast-iron roof, designed by the architect Marques da Silva. The atrium is covered with twenty thousand historic tiles created by the painter Jorge Colaço, which illustrate the evolution of transport and scenes from Portuguese history and life.



### The Avenida dos Aliados (Aliados Avenue)

The avenue's construction project started on February 1, 1916. On the site there was a set of short streets and alleys which were then called "the wash houses". Furthermore, it had two very busy parallel main streets, between the corner of Sampaio Bruno and Largo da Trindade: D. Pedro Street and Laranjal

of the site, on February 1, 1916, was attended by the Republic President at the time, Bernardino Machado, and consisted of the dismantling of the "first stone" of the baroque mansion in Praça da Liberdade (Liberty Street), where the Porto Chamber was installed from 1816 until then. It was precisely on that day that the construction project of the current building of the Paços do Concelho (Council Chambers), just above the Aliados, was approved at a city council meeting, as part of the expansion plan for the city's civic centre prepared by the English architect Barry Parker.

### The Clérigos Church and Tower (18th century)

It is a remarkable architectural complex located in the city of Porto, Portugal, being considered the postcard of the city.

The complex is located at the top of Rua dos Clérigos (Clerigos Street), between São Filipe Néri (or São Filipe Nery) and Assunção streets. It comprises three main elements: the Clérigos Church, the Torre dos Clérigos and the Casa da Irmandade, which connects the church and the tower and once housed the other services of the Irmandade dos Clérigos (Clerigos Brotherhood). Designed by the architect Nicolau Nasoni, this set is one of the most notable examples of the late Baroque style in Portuguese territory. It is considered Nasoni's most emblematic work, incorporating, in the granite ornamentation, "a dynamic rococo morphology alongside vernacular lines, if not Mannerism, continuity". Nasoni was buried in this church, to which he dedicated a lot of time and dedication, and in the extensive rehabilitation carried out recently, a crypt where his sepulchre may be was found.







### The Lello Bookstore (Livraria Lello)

With a project by the engineer Francisco Xavier Esteves, on January 13, 1906, the new Livraria Lello building was inaugurated, at 144 Rua das Carmelitas, causing a great impact on the cultural environment of the time. Among the various figures present at the inauguration, there were Guerra Junqueiro, Abel Botelho, João Grave, Bento Car-queja, Aurélio da Paz dos Reis, José Leite de Vasconcelos and Afonso Costa. Based on a project by engineer Xavier Esteves, Livraria Lello is one of the most emblematic buildings of Porto's neo-gothic style, standing out strongly in the surrounding urban landscape. It is a set in which the architecture and decorative elements reveal the dominant style of the early 20th century. For years, the Lello stairs were also locally considered the supposed inspiration of the bookstore where Harry Potter met Gilderoy Lockhart in the book *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*, since J. K. Rowling came to live in the city of Porto. However, in May 2020 J.K. Rowling denied this alleged inspiration, stating that she never entered the bookstore.

### The Church of Carmo and Church of the Carmelites

In Porto there is something rare in terms of religious architecture: two churches, side by side, (almost) half walls. For those facing the facades, the church on the left is the Igreja dos Carmelitas, and the one on the right is the Igreja do Carmo. The set was classified as a National Monument on May 3, 2013.



The Church of the Carmelites, or Church of the Discalced Carmelites (Friars), began to be built in 1616, and was completed in 1628. In an austere Baroque style, its project has been attributed to the architect Nicolau Nasoni, who was also responsible for the Church and Clerigos Tower. However, this does not seem to be possible, since Nasoni was only born in 1691. The church's facade is made of granite and has three entrances, each with a niche at the top, with the images of São José, our Lady of Carmo, and Saint Teresa of Jesus. It has a bell tower on the left side, covered in tiles.

The Igreja do Carmo, or Church of the Venerable Third Order of Nossa Senhora do Carmo, was built later, between 1756 and 1768. In rococo style, it was designed by José Figueiredo Seixas. The side facade of the church is covered by a tile panel, representing the apparition of the Virgin Mary to Saint Simon Stock. They were designed by Silvestre Silvestri and painted by Carlos Branco in 1912, 144 years after the church was built.



### Soares's dos Reis National Museum

The "Carrancas" palace was owned by Manuel Mendes de Morais e Castro, a new Christian, although this convention to Christianity was questioned.

This Porto Museum, also known as Ateneu D. Pedro IV, was officially ordered to be organized upon the initiative of the regent

D. Pedro, Duke of Bragança, between 9 and 11 April 1833. That way it was established the oldest public art museum in Portugal. The museum was first installed in the building of the Convento de Santo António da Cidade, current building of the Municipal Public Library of Porto, in Santo Ildefonso. The museum's permanent exhibition gallery occupied the former Capuchin monks' refectory, located



on the ground floor of the building. On the upper floor there was a room for study and temporary exhibitions.

In 1911, the museum was renamed Museu de Soares dos Reis in honour of this sculptor from Porto. A large part of the sculptor's estate is part of the Museum's collection, perhaps the most emblematic work being the marble sculpture called *O desterrado*.

### The Crystal Palace Gardens

Its construction began in 1861, being inaugurated on September 18, 1865 by King D. Luís.

It was designed to host the great Porto International Exhibition, organized by the former Associação Industrial Portuense (Porto Industrial association), now Associação Empresarial de Portugal. The Industrial Exhibition, in addition to the official visit of King D. Luís, Dona Maria Pia and the Crown

Prince, also had 3,139 exhibitors, of which 499 French, 265 Germans, 107 British, 89 Belgians, 62 Brazilians, 24 Spaniards, 16 Danes and representatives from Russia, Holland, Turkey, the United States and Japan.

In 1865, the first Christmas Tree was erected in a public space in Portugal. This magnificent tree was decorated with toys, balls and multi-coloured candles, balloons, cotton wool, gold and silver ribbons. In 1933, the building and its gardens were acquired by the Porto City Council.

Throughout its 86 years of existence, Crystal Palace has hosted many other exhibitions, including the rose exhibition in 1879, the agricultural exhibition in 1903 and the Portuguese Colonial Exhibition, inaugurated in June 1934. The Monument to the Portuguese Colonizing Effort survives till these days, currently it is placed at the west end of Avenida do Marechal Gomes da Costa.

The Crystal Palace was also an important cultural space, containing a pipe organ that was one of the largest in the world. It was in this palace that important concerts by the composer Viana da Mota or the virtuoso cellist Guilhermina Suggia were held.

The palace was destroyed in 1951, and a reinforced concrete nave was erected in its place, which was given the name of Sports Pavilion, according to a project by the architect José Carlos Loureiro and the engineer António dos Santos Soares and under the pretext of the Roller Hockey World Cup. The building was demolished in less than a year, and the pipe organ was destroyed with a hammer. Due to popular opposition to the demolition, the name Crystal Palace has survived up to the present day.





## Francesinha is a sandwich from the city of Porto

The francesinha in its special francesinha sandwich form is more commonly made up of smoked sausage, fresh sausage, ham, cold meats and beef steak, topped with melted cheese. It is garnished with a tomato, beer and piri-piri-based sauce and can be served with French fries as garnish. The addition of a fried egg on top of the sandwich is an increasingly recurrent fact, and this practice constitutes a change to the original recipe. In some houses, the so-called normal francesinha is served without a steak.



The popular understanding is the one mentioned above, although there is an episode widely publicized on the web in very recent years, which involves the name of a certain Daniel David da Silva, born in Terras do Bouro and former partner of the restaurant A Regaleira, saying that he would have invented, not only a hot sauce for francesinha but also given the name francesinha in connection with French women in 1953.

More recently, there are those who contradict this allusion by saying "French babes" This argument is intended to invoke ownership of the alleged invention 60 years after its occurrence without providing any timely proof of the fact. All these are advertising extravaganzas used mainly by journalist Alfredo Texeira from JN paper, published in the Lisbon newspaper DN on November 20, 2010 within the advertising article: "Francesinha was born for women", without quoting reliable sources. It should also be noticed that the article in the DN is a journalistic article paid for by sponsors. There are very explicit contradictions in the published text, for example: the presumed inventor took the French sandwich "croque-monsieur" as a base model for his creation and gave the restaurant's own dish, allegedly created by him, a diminutive adjective "singular" constructed in the analytical absolute superlative degree to honour French women in general. This does not make any sense, as the word "francesinha" in the singular does not match the adjective français in the plural. People older than 60 years living in the city of Porto know that the restaurant A Regaleira was an expensive establishment and its room was small with few tables. That way, it was impossible to have repetitive diners, much less spread something in particular to the outside from that establishment, given the fact that it was an expensive restaurant and thus scared off potential customers immediately, when they saw their exaggerated prices on the menu displayed in the window at its door.

**ENJOY IT!!!!!!!**

**Author: Miguel Cunha**

**Translator: Conceição Teiga**