

ITINERARY POINTS



1. UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA | PALACE OF STUDIA GENERALIA | UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA | PAÇO DAS ESCOLAS

Iconic place of *Coimbra* composed of several structures of great beauty. The building is classified as a *World Heritage Site* since 2013.

IRON GATE | PORTA FÉRREA – Entrance of the old *Royal Palace* to which were added, in 1634, two portals with allegorical sculptures of the ancient Faculties (*Medicine, Law, Theology and Canon Law*), the founding monarch, *King Dinis*, the monarch who definitely establishes the *Studia Generalia* in *Coimbra*, *King João III*, and the *Sapientia*, the institution's insignia.

MONUMENT TO KING JOÃO III | MONUMENTO A D. JOÃO III – Monumental statue, inaugurated in 1948, representing the monarch. It transmits an hieratic and some formal rigidity, suggestive of the historicist and modernizing character of the official ideology of the *Estado Novo* (1933-1974), followed by *Francisco Franco*, its author, considered one of the protagonists of the regime's official statuary.

VIA LATINA – A big colonnade built in the end of the 18th century, which name remembers the old rule that forbidden, beyond that point, any other language to be spoken, asides the Latin.

CEREMONIES HALL | SALA DOS CAPELOS – Former throne room adapted, in the 17th century, to host the most important acts of the academic life (solemn opening of the academic year, PhD graduations, insignia placement, investiture of Rectors, among others).

ACADEMIC GUARD ROOM | SALA DOS ARCHEIROS – During the reform, conducted by the *Marquis of Pombal*, this room was adapted to keep the weapons of the *Royal Academic Guard*.

PRIVATE EXAMINATION ROOM | SALA DO EXAME PRIVADO – Old royal chamber, that was remodelled in the beginning of the 18th century. The name remembers the time when some of the oral exams were taken behind closed doors.

STUDIA GENERALIA | GERAIS – Occupying part of the old Queen's wing, the two storey classical style courtyard, around which the *Studia Generalia* classrooms were disposed, is a result of a remodelling work, with the upper floor being executed by *Manuel Alves Macamboa* and *José de Carvalho*.

TOWER | TORRE – Symbol of the University and the city itself, it was built during the 18th century, replacing the previous one, designed by *Jean of Rouen* (16th century). The Italian architect who designed the work, *Antonio Cannevari*, added baroque aspects in Italian style. The construction was overseen by the Portuguese architect *Gaspar Ferreira*.

At the top, there is a small balcony with four clocks below (one on each side), joined by four bells that rule the academic life: the *Cabra* of 1741, the *Cabrão* of 1824, the *Bolão* of 1561 and the *Quartos*.

MINERVA'S STAIRS | ESCADAS DE MINERVA – Due to the reforms that were made in the building, it was given to *Gaspar Ferreira*, around 1724, the task of remaking the communication ladders between the University and the public street.

SAINT MICHAEL'S CHAPEL | CAPELA DE SÃO MIGUEL – Former oratory of the *Royal Palace*, dating from the 12th century, it was remade through major enlargement construction works, projected by *Marcos Pires* and *Diogo de Castilho*, during the reign of *King Manuel I*. The portal is an allegory to the political ideology of *King Manuel I* – he is King by divine right!

JOANINA LIBRARY | BIBLIOTECA JOANINA – Commonly known as *Joanina Library*, a unique and internationally recognized work, made during the reign of *King João V*, whose large portrait, by *Domenico Duprà*, fills in the last room of the library.

ACADEMIC PRISON | PRISÃO ACADÉMICA – Established, in 1593, in the north wing of the building, it was transferred, in 1773, to what had been left of the old royal jail, built by *King João I* in the late 14th century, and which was serving as the infrastructure for the *Joanina Library* building.

SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE | COLÉGIO DE SÃO PEDRO – Founded in 1574, by *King Sebastião*, to receive graduates for University teaching. Occupying the former wing of the Dames and Knights, it was given to the University for lodging of the Rectors and the Royal Family, after the extinction of the religious orders in *Portugal*.

COORDINATES: 40.207504, -8.426000

2. KING DINIS SQUARE | LARGO D. DINIS

Space marked by the presence of the Monument to *King Dinis* (King of *Portugal* from 1279 to 1325). The statue, inaugurated in 1943, was executed by *Francisco Franco*, in harmony with the new architectural scenery of monumental character.

COORDINATES: 40.208024, -8.423163

3. STUDENTS' FAIR SQUARE | LARGO DA FEIRA DOS ESTUDANTES

Having the *New Cathedral* as a scenery, this square owes its name to an old students' free market, which had been made here for centuries. The today's shape of the square is the result of a major urban reform that changed the *Alta of Coimbra*, in the mid-twentieth century, which gave rise to a Modernist University Campus.

COORDINATES: 40.209186, -8.424248

4. OLD CATHEDRAL SQUARE | LARGO DA SÉ VELHA

The *Old Cathedral*, built in the 12th century, in Romanesque style, is the big highlight in this square. From the several interventions and remodelling carried out, it is worth mentioning the renaissance door, work of *Jean of Rouen*, developed in a sequence of three overlapping architectural expressions; special emphasis to the *loggia* and to the top, typical from the Roman triumphal arches.

The outside is solid, symmetrical, crowned with a battlement, with a few openings and with a portal decorated under a clear Islamic influence.

Near the *Old Cathedral*, one can see a tileboard in a house remembering that: "in this house lived the troubadour of freedom *José Afonso (Zeca)*", a musician and notable interpreter of the *Song of Coimbra*, probably the greatest Portuguese interventionist singer of the 20th century.

COORDINATES: 40.208813, -8.427045

5. CASTILHO COURTYARD | PÁTIO DO CASTILHO

The space in which the property is implanted is extremely interesting. Its toponym is linked to *Feliciano de Castilho*, a professor of the *Faculty of Medicine* who, in 1823, chose this space for his residence. Although without any documentation, the property (or part of it), due to the characteristics that still presents, must have been part of the palace that he asked to be built here. The *Courtyard of Castilho* was, in the 19th century, successively occupied by different cultural, political and social units of the city of *Coimbra*. In the courtyard building, where now the *Almedina Elementary School* has its classes, were first installed: the *Primeiro Clube Regenerador* (1875); the *Centro Regenerador João Franco* (1897/1901); the *Centro Regenerador* (1901/1908) and, finally, the *Centro do Partido Evolucionista* with its newspaper office *A Provincia*, in the first decade of the 20th century.

COORDINATES: 40.208733, -8.428564

6. COMMERCE SQUARE | PRAÇA DO COMÉRCIO

The *Commerce Square*, first named *St. Bartholomew's Square* or simply *Square*, is commonly known as *Old Square*, because it was over here that it was done, for centuries, the market that supplied the city.

PILLORY OF COIMBRA | PELOURINHO DE COIMBRA - The current Pillory of *Coimbra* is a reproduction made upon an old illustration, in the 80's of the 20th century, during the improvement works of the *Commerce Square*; the pillory was putted, in the place where it stands today, in 1984, the year that *Pompeu Aroso* made the weather vane for it.

From the original pillory only the weathervane is left, collected in the *National Museum Machado de Castro*. Initially the first pillory of the city was in front of the *Old Cathedral*, next to the *Casa do Vodo* and the *Audience House of the City*. At the end of the 15th century, it was placed in the *Commerce Square* and in 1611 it was transferred to the *Ponthage Square*, where it was used as a fountain.

ROYAL HOSPITAL | HOSPITAL REAL - Founded in 1508 by *King Manuel I*, went through several changes at the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries. *King João III* gave the direction of the *Hospital* to the *Congregation of Secular Canon of St. John the Evangelist*. On March 15th, 1779, by decree of the *Marquis of Pombal*, the *Hospital* was transferred to the former *College of Jesus*, in the *Alta of Coimbra*. The building was sold by public auction in 1790. The cloister, the chapel and other outbuildings are now occupied by several shops.

ST. JAMES CHURCH | IGREJA DE SÃO TIAGO - Romanesque building from the end of the 12th century, consecrated in 1206. It suffered several renovations throughout the centuries that completely changed the look of the temple. In 1546 the *Santa Casa da Misericórdia* initiated the construction of its buildings above the right nave, later expanding to other areas; in the 19th century, the apse chancel was removed with the enlargement of *Coruche Street* (the current *Visconde da Luz Street*). The present building is the result of the interventions made in the early 20th century, that attempted to return back to the original shape of the church.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH | IGREJA DE SÃO BARTOLOMEU - The present church, from the 18th century, was built over previous churches from the 10th and 11th century. In the construction of the 18th century building worked the architect *Manuel Alves Macamboa*, the painter *Pascoal Parente* (author of the painting of the main altarpiece representing the martyrdom of *St. Bartholomew*) and the woodcarver *João Ferreira Quaresma*.

COORDINATES: 40.208876, -8.429461

7. UPPER CHURCHYARD | ADRO DE CIMA

Located at the east side of *St. Bartholomew's Church*, the *Upper Churchyard* is dominated by the east end of this baroque church, whose origins date back to the 10th century. Its plan would be very similar to the *St. James Church* on opposite side of the *Commerce Square*.

COORDINATES: 40.208085, -8.429527

8. LOWER CHURCHYARD | ADRO DE BAIXO

The *Lower Churchyard* flanks the west facade of Saint Bartholomew's Church. The simplicity of its facade is complemented not only by two bell towers with elaborated pinnacles but also by a prominent column portal, over which stands a balustrade window.

COORDINATES: 40.208184, -8.429825

9. ROMAL SQUARE | LARGO DO ROMAL

The *Romal Square* is one of the most typical squares of the *Baixa of Coimbra*, frequently unnoticed by those who walk along the contiguous streets. Among the traditional houses and typical taverns of the city, this is one of the city squares where the traditional temporary pavilions are still created, during the season of the *Santos Populares* (2nd half of June), and where the musicians play and the leader directs the songs and the popular dances for the public.

COORDINATES: 40.208526, -8.429993

10. MENDONÇA SQUARE | TERREIRO DO MENDONÇA

Small yard in the heart of the *Baixa of Coimbra*, made by the quadrilateral shape of the former *Paço do Conde* building. Once a charitable institution, it is still in function under the episcopal tutelage with several social associations that support the people with special needs.

COORDINATES: 40.209069, -8.430442

11. BATTLEMENTS SQUARE AND DOCKS | LARGO DAS AMEIAS | CAIS DAS AMEIAS

Since 1887 the *Battlements Docks* has been gradually transformed into a sidewalk. In 1891 new communication accesses were designed to reach the new railway station, widening some streets and eliminating others. The piers were repaired, the riverbanks and streets were aligned with the new railway station - the point of arrival and departure of the city; also here important hotel units started to be established.

NEW RAILWAY STATION | ESTAÇÃO NOVA - The new railway station was built between 1925 and 1931, with a project by the architects *Cotinelli Telmo* and *Luís Cunha*, dignifying the railway line already launched between this station and the *Old Station*, in the northern part of the city.

COORDINATES: 40.208842, -8.431574

12. PAÇO DO CONDE SQUARE | LARGO PAÇO DO CONDE

Former location of *Pedro de Meneses Palace*, 1st Count of *Cantanhede*. In the 17th century, part of the Palace was converted, by the *Count Bishop of Coimbra, João de Mello*, to a "self communion": an institution for the education of young people and women with improper behaviour in the Christian community. In the 19th century, part of the building was adapted to one of the most famous lodgings and taverns, often overcrowded with bohemian scholars.

COORDINATES: 40.209402, -8.430173

13. FREIRIA SQUARE | LARGO DA FREIRIA

The name recalls the old location of the chapel and rooms of the friars' of *Saint John the Baptist of Freiria*, of the *Order of Malta*. It is important to highlight the tile panel of the former bakery *Padaria Popular*, produced in the *Aleluia* factory in *Aveiro*, in the 2nd quarter of the 20th century.

COORDINATES: 40.210147, -8.429794

14. POÇO SQUARE | LARGO DO POÇO

The first reference to this square comes from the 15th century, but with the name of *Painted Cellar Floor*, referring to the cleaning and shedding of the existing house that belonged to the Monastery of *Santa Cruz*. In the middle of the 19th century it appears with the name of *Terreiro do Pocinho*, to finally reach the current denomination. In the beginning of the 20th century, here was a place for festivities and fun during the season of *Santos Populares* (2nd half of June).

COORDINATES: 40.210515, -8.430076

15. FORNALHINHA SQUARE | LARGO DA FORNALHINHA

Until the mid 19th century, was called *Terreiro da Fornalhinha*; however, it has been popularly known as *João de Aveiro Square* due to the important lodging that existed here, destroyed by a fire in the early 20th century. This type of establishment appeared in considerable numbers, essentially in the post-industrial revolution period, having an important role in the economic, social, cultural and political life of the city.

COORDINATES: 40.210266, -8.430215

16. MARACHA SQUARE | LARGO DA MARACHA

Probably location of city backyards, since the word *maracha* can be referred to the division between plant beds, made either through a small wall or through a waterway, attesting that the water of *Mondego* river flooded the place; the water stood in the place temporarily flowing back to the river.

COORDINATES: 40.210342, -8.430727

17. 8TH MAY SQUARE | PRAÇA 8 DE MAIO

The name of 8th *May Square* (formerly *Largo de Sansão*) honours the entrance of the liberal army in the city, commanded by the *Duke of Terceira*, in the year 1834. This square is guided by the building of the *City Hall* and by the *Santa Cruz Church* | *National Pantheon*, place of burial of the first two kings of *Portugal*. One can also admire in this square the former *Church of St. John of Santa Cruz*, nowadays the *Café Santa Cruz*. It is in this cafe that can be tasted one of the sweetest delicacies of *Coimbra*: the *Crúzios*, reinvented and baptized with the name of the Canons of the neighbouring monastery.

CITY HALL OF COIMBRA | CÂMARA MUNICIPAL DE COIMBRA - In August of 1876, being mayor *Lourenço de Almeida Azevedo*, started the demolition of the part of the monastery in the place where the new municipal building was to be build. On August 11th, 1919, it was inaugurated, in the *Noble Hall*, the bust of the *República*, a work by the *Conimbricense* (from *Coimbra*) artist *João Machado*, which today stands on the vast staircase of the *City Hall*.

SANTA CRUZ CHURCH | NATIONAL PANTHEON | IGREJA DE SANTA CRUZ | PANTEÃO NACIONAL - Founded in 1131, with the encouragement of *King Afonso Henriques*, for the *Order of St. Augustine*, it was the most influential monastery in the city, having contributed to the cultural, economic and political development of the kingdom. In 2003 it was promoted to the category of *National Pantheon*.

OLD CHURCH OF ST. JOHN OF SANTA CRUZ | CAFÉ SANTA CRUZ | ANTIGA IGREJA DE SÃO JOÃO DE SANTA CRUZ | CAFÉ SANTA CRUZ – Former church of *St. John the Baptist*, built in the 16th century. Inside one can still admire the beautiful ribbed vault, executed by *Diogo de Castilho*, in 1530.

COORDINATES: 40.211014, -8.429275

18. MARMELEIRO SQUARE | LARGO DO MARMELEIRO

Small square associated to one of the typical taverns of *Coimbra*. The taverns, which once proliferated in *Coimbra* as small groceries, with a special emphasis on wine; they have become an important place of sociability, especially among the common people and students. These houses are the living testimony of the past that helps to preserve *Coimbra's* identity and memory.

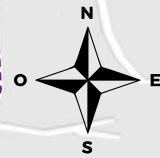
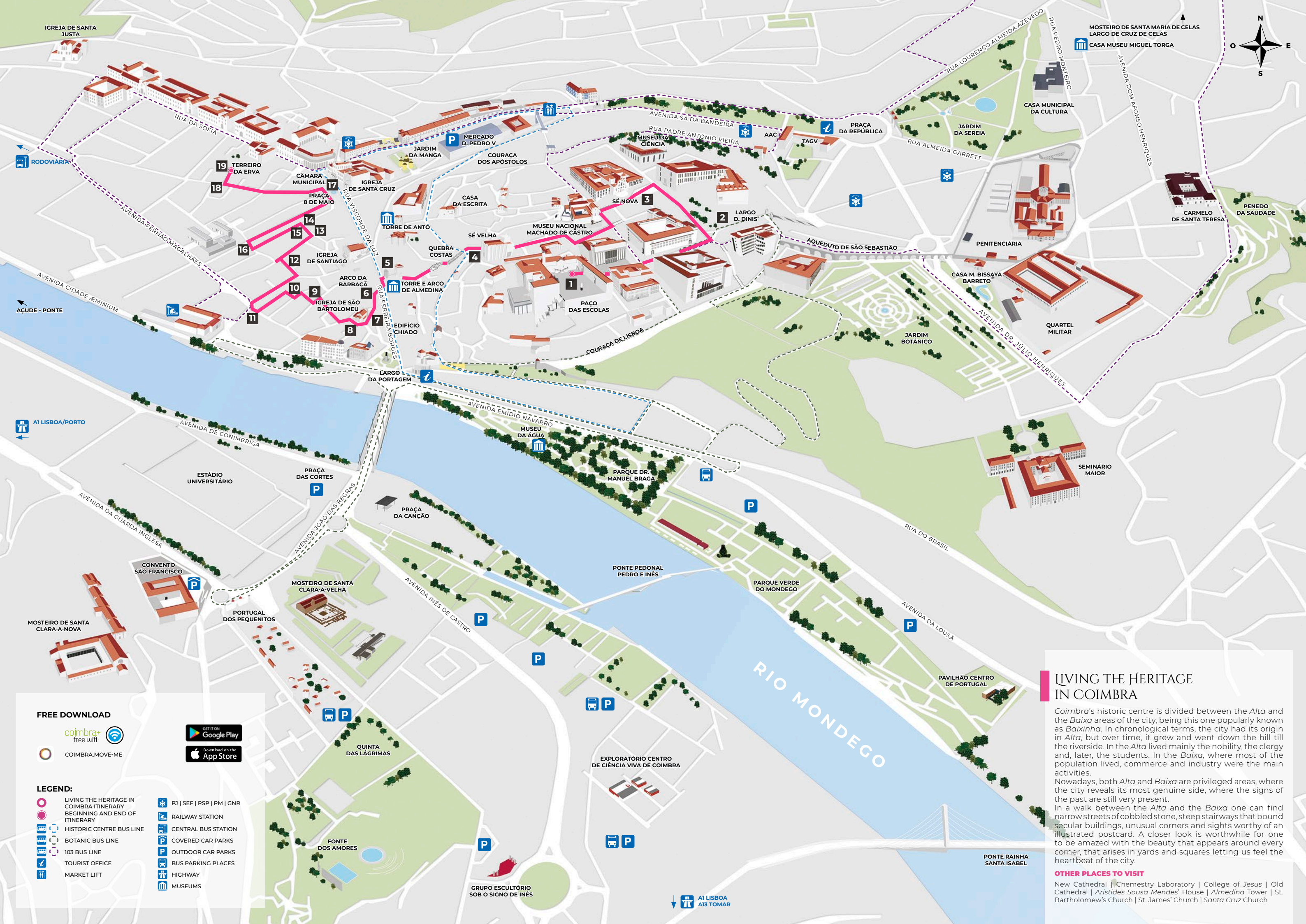
COORDINATES: 40.211755, -8.429929

19. FORRAGE WEED SQUARE | TERREIRO DA ERVA

Courtyard that witnessed the birth of the city's first fine tinglazed pottery factory, in the 17th century. The ceramic industry has been the engine of *Coimbra's* economy for centuries; it produced a wide variety of pieces: from the cheapest dishes to the noblest faience, till the tiles that are still visible on the walls of many of the churches, monuments and emblematic buildings of the City.

RUINS OF THE OLD SANTA JUSTA CHURCH | RUÍNAS DA IGREJA DE SANTA JUSTA-A-VELHA - Founded around 1100, in *Terreiro da Erva*, the primitive temple of *Santa Justa* was donated to the *Order of Cluny*, by the *bishop of Coimbra Mauricio* (also from *Cluny*), to be used as a retreat and asylum to the French monks who reached the city. After the expulsion of the *Cluny* monks, the monastery became a collegiate and parish seat, being donated to the regular canons of *Saint Augustine*, in 1152, by the Crown.

COORDINATES: 40.212112, -8.430808



IGREJA DE SANTA JUSTA

RUA DA SOFIA

RODOVIÁRIA

AVENIDA FERNÃO MAGALHÃES

AVENIDA CIDADE EMINIUM

AÇUDE - PONTE

AVENIDA DE CONIMBRIGA

ESTÁDIO UNIVERSITÁRIO

AVENIDA DA GUARDA INCLESA

CONVENTO SÃO FRANCISCO

MOSTEIRO DE SANTA CLARA-A-NOVA

PORTUGAL DOS PEQUENITOS

MOSTEIRO DE SANTA CLARA-A-VELHA

AVENIDA JOÃO DAS REGRAS

PRAÇA DAS CORTES

PRAÇA DA CANÇÃO

AVENIDA INÊS DE CASTRO

QUINTA DAS LÁGRIMAS

FONTE DOS AMORES

GRUPO ESCULTÓRIO SOB O SIGNO DE INÊS

JARDIM DA MANGA

MERCADO D. PEDRO V

COURAÇA DOS APÓSTOLOS

CASA DA ESCRITA

SÉ VELHA

QUEBRA COSTAS

TORRE DE ANTO

TORRE E ARCO DE ALMEDINA

EDIFÍCIO CHIADO

LARGO DA PORTAGEM

AVENIDA EMÍLIO NAVARRO

MUSEU DA ÁGUA

PARQUE DR. MANUEL BRAGA

PONTE PEDONAL PEDRO E INÊS

EXPLORATÓRIO CENTRO DE CIÊNCIA VIVA DE COIMBRA

AVENIDA SÁ DA BANDEIRA

RUA PADRE ANTÓNIO VIEIRA

MUSEU DA CIÊNCIA

AAC

TAGV

PRACA DA REPÚBLICA

LARGO D. DINIS

SE NOVA

MUSEU NACIONAL MACHADO DE CASTRO

PAÇO DAS ESCOLAS

COURAÇA DE LISBOA

AVENIDA DE JULIO HENRIQUES

QUARTEL MILITAR

CASA M. BISSAYA BARRETO

PENITENCIÁRIA

JARDIM DA SÉRIEIA

RUA LOURENÇO ALMEIDA AZEVEDO

RUA PÉRO MONTEIRO

AVENIDA DOM A. PENSO HENRIQUES

MOSTEIRO DE SANTA MARIA DE CELAS

LARGO DE CRUZ DE CELAS

CASA MUSEU MIGUEL TORGA

CASA MUNICIPAL DA CULTURA

JARDIM BOTÂNICO

SEMINÁRIO MAIOR

PENEDRO DA SAUDADE

CARMELO DE SANTA TERESA

PARQUE VERDE DO MONDEGO

AVENIDA DA LOUSA

PAVILHÃO CENTRO DE PORTUGAL

PONTE RAINHA SANTA ISABEL

RUA DO BRASIL

RIO MONDEGO

19 TERREIRO DA ERVA

18

17 CÂMARA MUNICIPAL

16

15 PRACA 8 DE MAIO

14

13 IGREJA DE SÃO TIAGO

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10 ARCO DA BARBACA

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8 IGREJA DE SÃO BARTOLOMEU

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LIVING THE HERITAGE IN COIMBRA

Coimbra's historic centre is divided between the *Alta* and the *Baixa* areas of the city, being this one popularly known as *Baixinha*. In chronological terms, the city had its origin in *Alta*, but over time, it grew and went down the hill till the riverside. In the *Alta* lived mainly the nobility, the clergy and, later, the students. In the *Baixa*, where most of the population lived, commerce and industry were the main activities. Nowadays, both *Alta* and *Baixa* are privileged areas, where the city reveals its most genuine side, where the signs of the past are still very present. In a walk between the *Alta* and the *Baixa* one can find narrow streets of cobblestone, steep stairways that bound secular buildings, unusual corners and sights worthy of an illustrated postcard. A closer look is worthwhile for one to be amazed with the beauty that appears around every corner, that arises in yards and squares letting us feel the heartbeat of the city.

OTHER PLACES TO VISIT

New Cathedral | Chemistry Laboratory | College of Jesus | Old Cathedral | Aristides Sousa Mendes' House | Almedina Tower | St. Bartholomew's Church | St. James' Church | Santa Cruz Church