

COIMBRA WORLD HERITAGE



CÂMARA MUNICIPAL
DE
COIMBRA



UNIVERSIDADE
DE COIMBRA
ALTA E SOFIA

VISIT COIMBRA



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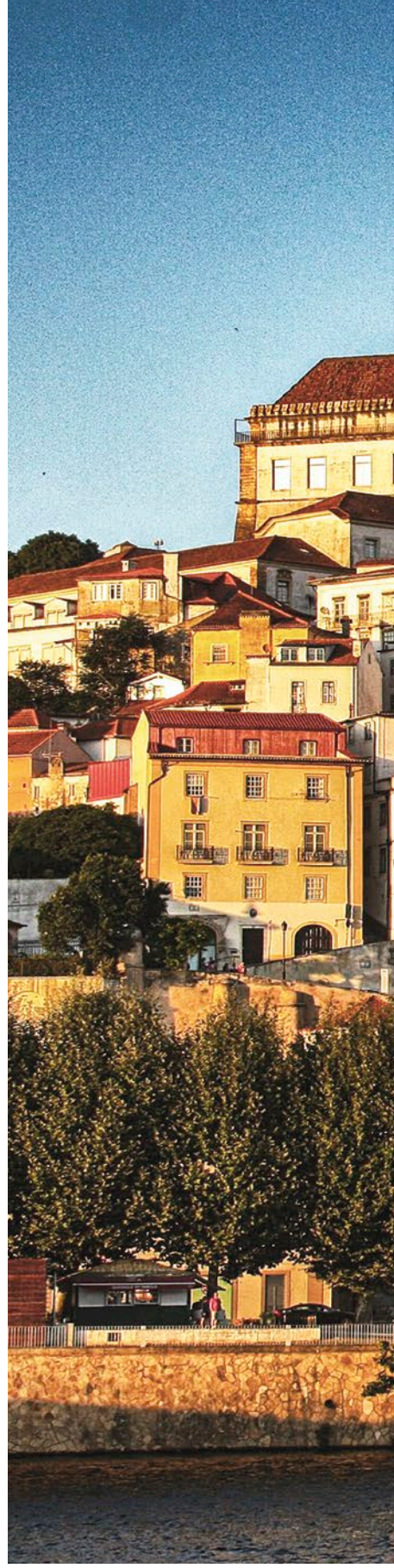
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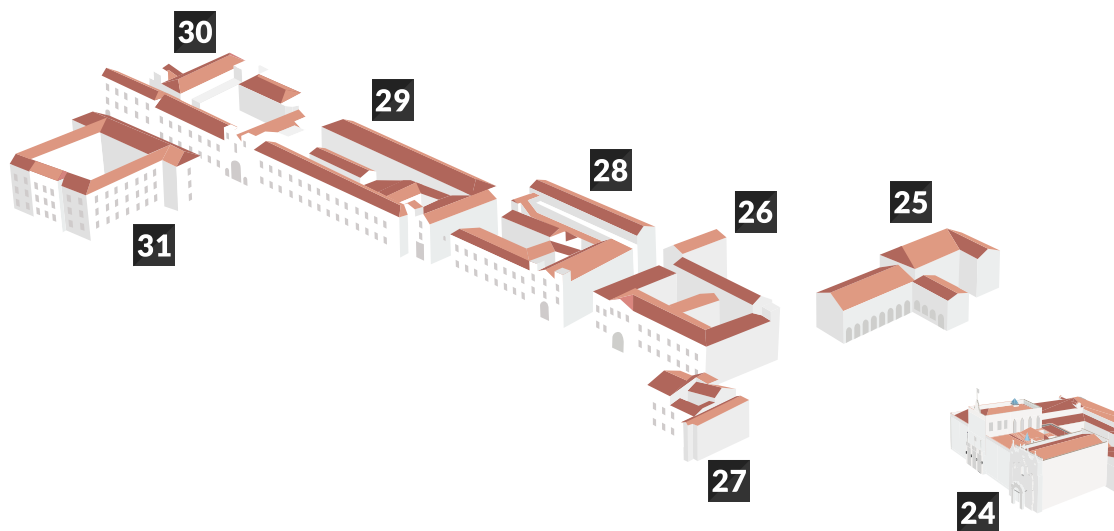
COIMBRA
WORLD
HERITAGE

“WHOSE
INFLUENCE
MY SOUL
DOES
NOT RESIST”

by **António Nobre**, *Letter to Manoel*





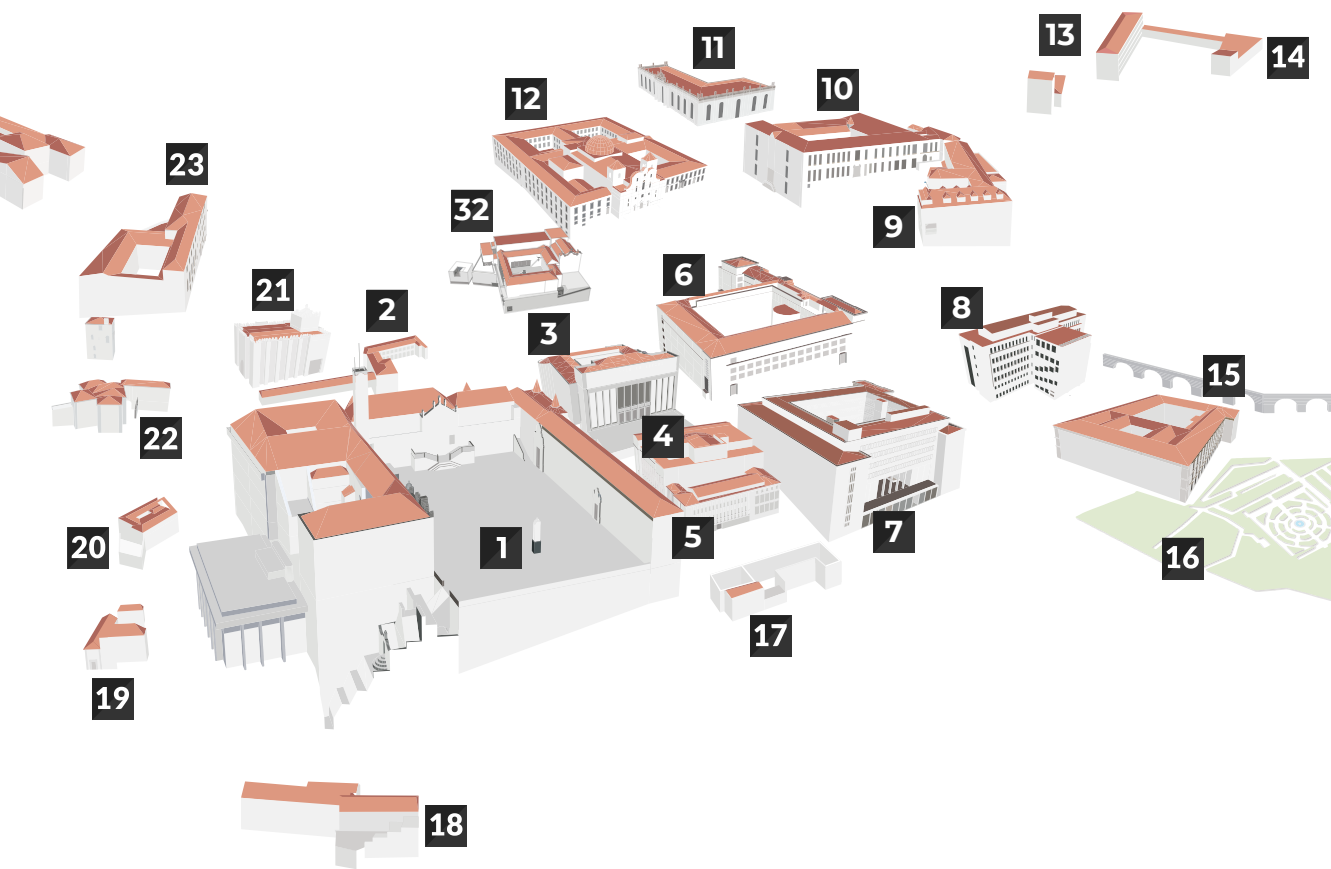


UNESCO recognizes the exceptional value of the *University of Coimbra - Alta and Sofia* by awarding it with the inscription on the *World Heritage List* in 2013.

The area of *The Property* classified corresponds to four great moments of creation, development, restructuring and consolidation of one of the oldest European universities and the only one in the Portuguese world until 1911, with the exception for the period between 1559 and 1759 when coexisted with the *University of Évora*:

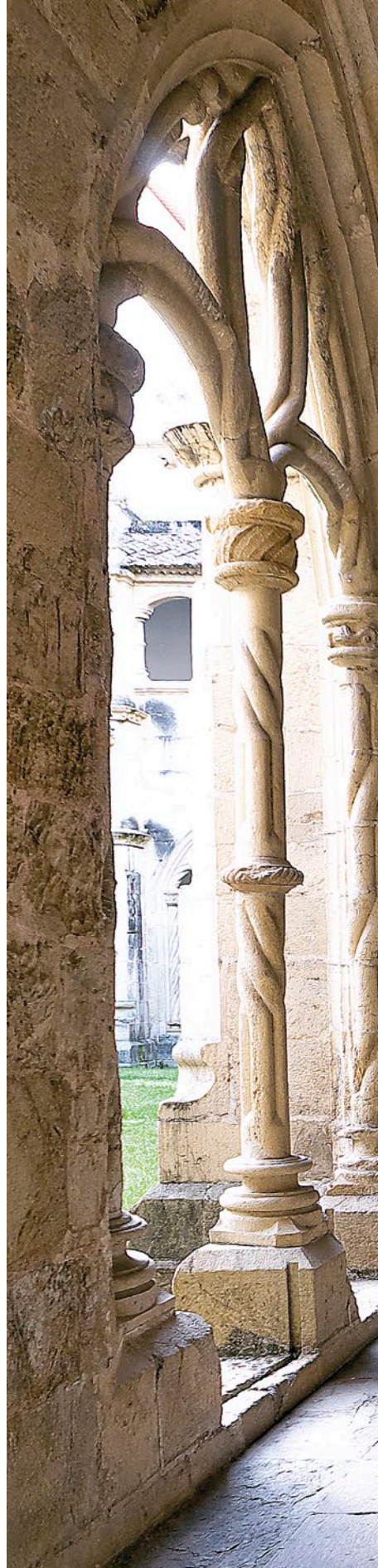
- *Paço das Escolas*, the heart of the whole institution, with Islamic reminiscence and memories of the 1st Dynasty of the Portuguese Kingdom;
- The colleges in *Sofia Street*: where the history of the University in Coimbra begins by being definitely installed in the city;
- The *Marquis of Pombal Reformation* brand transformation and evolution of knowledge in the 18th century with the restructuring of structures and new facilities.
- The *Estado Novo* (1933-1974) buildings and all the new facies that it gave to the *Alta* of the city of Coimbra.

UNIVERSITY, ALTA AND SOFIA



1. UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA | PALACE OF STUDIA GENERALIA
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23. SAINT AUGUSTINE'S, THE SAPIENTIA OR THE NEW COLLEGE
24. MONASTERY OF SANTA CRUZ | NATIONAL PANTHEON
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28. OUR LADY OF MONT CARMEL COLLEGE
29. OUR LADY OF GRACE COLLEGE
30. SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE OF THE THIRD ORDER
31. COURT OF LAW | SAINT THOMAS AQUINAS COLLEGE
32. NATIONAL MUSEUM MACHADO DE CASTRO

COIMBRA WORLD HERITAGE





CLOISTER OF SILENCE | MONASTERY OF SANTA CRUZ

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

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 definitively establishes the *Studia Generalia* in Coimbra, *King João III*, and the *Sapientia*, the institution's insignia.

VIA LATINA | 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, besides the Latin.

At the centre, there is a sculptural group, by *Claude Laprade*, with the allegoric figures of the *Justice* and the *Fortress*, on which was added a sculpture representing *King José I*.

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).

Worth noticing is the gallery of paintings with all the Kings of Portugal, except for those of the 3rd Dynasty.

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*.

The room is decorated with tiles, made in Lisbon, like the ones that decorate the gardens of the Palace of the Count of Oeiras and Marquis of Pombal – *Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo*.

PRIVATE EXAMINATION ROOM | SALA DO EXAME PRIVADO

Old royal chamber, that was remodelled at the beginning of the 18th century. The name remembers the time when some of the oral exams were taken behind closed doors.

The highlight goes to the gallery of paintings with the rectors from 1537 to 1759.

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*.

Worth noticing are the lintel ornaments of the classroom doors, made by *Claude Laprade*, representing the old subjects that were once taught inside.

TOWER | TORRE

Symbol of the University and of 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. The work is a testimony that the whole building is dedicated to the *Sapientia*: crowning the arch of the staircase arises the baroque sculpture, made by the *Friar Cipriano da Cruz*, evocative of *Sapientia*: *Minerva*.

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!

Inside the chapel the ex-libris is the baroque organ made by *Manuel de São Bento*, decorated with chinoiserie motives painted in gold.

JOANINA LIBRARY | CASA DA LIVRARIA | 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.

The portal, in stone, is reproduced inside by marbled wood arches, which delimits the space into three rooms, each one with the symbol of the several faculties existing at that time. The walls are covered with exotic wood bookshelves, with two floors, polychrome and decorated with chinoiserie motives painted in gold.

Also, worth mentioning are the frescoes on the ceilings, executed in *tromp l'oeil*, with allegories to the faculties, the virtues and the four continents.

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. The prison remained here until the extinction of the academic privileges, in 1832.



UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA | PALACE OF STUDIA GENERALIA



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. The portal, date from 1713, was first placed next to the Iron Gate for easy access to the street.

AUDITORIUM OF THE FACULTY OF LAW | AUDITÓRIO DA FACULDADE DE DIREITO

Inaugurated in 2001, the auditorium of the Faculty of Law projected by the architects *Fernando Távora* and *Bernardo Távora*, was the answer not only to the expansion needed for educational space, but also to dignify a location to host seminars and scientific meetings.

2. MELO'S HOUSE | CASA DOS MELO

It was built in the 16th century by *Duarte Melo*, a school master of the Cathedral of Coimbra. The facades have: the coats of arms of the *Pope Clement VII* and of the *Pope Paul III* and simple "apron windows". The entrance to the courtyard is preceded by a portal with a decorated cornice and a triangular pediment.

Since the end of the 19th century belongs to the University of Coimbra; it was the residence of its employees, being delivered to the College of Pharmacy in 1911.

In 1912 underwent through restoration works, under the responsibility of the architect *Augusto de Carvalho Silva Pinto*. After the displacement of the Faculty of Pharmacy to the new facilities at *Polo III* – Health Sciences Campus, the building was handed over to the Faculty of Law of the University of Coimbra.



MELO'S HOUSE



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3. FACULTY OF HUMANITIES | FACULDADE DE LETRAS

Founded in 1911, succeeded the former Faculty of Theology, previously located in the same place where now is the General Library and the Archive of the University.

The new building, a project by the architect *Alberto Pessoa*, was inaugurated in November of 1951. The gates are decorated with bronze applications executed in the School of Fine Arts by disciples of *Barata Feyo*; they represent several classic episodes of masterpieces from the different subjects taught inside.

Worth mentioning are the two frescoes in the main hall: one represents the *Allegory of the Classic Antiquity*, by *Joaquim Rebocho*; the other shows the *Glorification of Portuguese Genius*, work of the painter *Severo Portela*.

On the stair landing that accesses the building, there are four statues by *Barata Feyo*, which represent *the Oratory, the Philosophy, the History and the Poetry*.

4. GENERAL LIBRARY | BIBLIOTECA GERAL

Inaugurated in May 1956, the General Library was designed by *Alberto José Pessoa*, occupying the former place of the Faculty of Humanities, that was in the former location of the Saint Paul's Hermit College, from the 16th century, which after the extinction of the religious orders from Portugal, hosted several institutions: the Higher Council of Public Instruction, the Institute of Coimbra, the Antiques and Archaeology Museum, the Academic Association of Coimbra and the Academic Theatre, until its demolition, in 1942, for the construction of the building of the General Library. On the facade stand out the six bas-reliefs carved by *Duarte Angelico* and *António Duarte*.

5. ARCHIVE OF THE UNIVERSITY | ARQUIVO DA UNIVERSIDADE

The building, of strong classicist character, is divided into two distinct sections. The main four-storey building was designed for administration and academic or public research through Reading, Catalogue, Conferences and Temporary Exhibition rooms. The second section, made up of six floors, functions as a repository for the various documentary specimens, books and scrolls.

Among the documentary heritage in the archive is the founding diploma of the *Studia Generalia* in Portugal conceded by *King Dinis* which stands out for its historical value. The construction of the present building began in 1943, according to the plan of the architect *Alberto José Pessoa*. It was inaugurated in 1948 and was the first building to be completed in the new University Campus.



FACULTY OF HUMANITIES



GENERAL LIBRARY



ARCHIVE OF THE UNIVERSITY

6. FACULTY OF MEDICINE | FACULDADE DE MEDICINA

Following the aesthetics adopted by the Portuguese Government known as *Estado Novo* (1933-1974), *Lucínio da Cruz* designed the building for the Faculty of Medicine, that was inaugurated in May, 1956. Above the two main doors there are six high reliefs, by *Euclides Vaz*, representing the Portuguese figures who distinguished themselves in the medical sciences. The doors are composed of a set of bas-reliefs, by *Vasco Pereira da Conceição*, evocative of the history of medicine. It is also worth knowing in the main hall the fresco by *Severo Portela Júnior* representing the evolution of medicine; the same theme is also on the opposite hall, but this time in six bas-reliefs in marble, craved by *Vasco Pereira da Conceição*.

7. DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY | DEPARTAMENTO DE FÍSICA E DE QUÍMICA DA FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS E TECNOLOGIA

Designed by *Lucínio da Cruz*, the construction of this building lasted for three decades, given the size of the whole complex (1942-1975). Special mention for the geometrical sculpture, in painted iron, by *Fernando Conduto*, and for the tile board, in the atrium of the auditorium, executed by *Maria Manuela Madureira* in 1975.



FACULTY OF MEDICINE



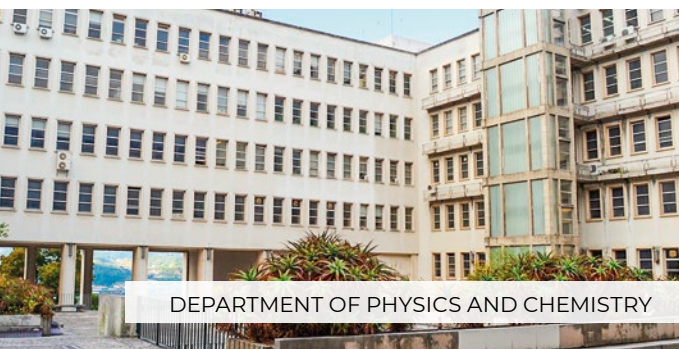
8. DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY | DEPARTAMENTO DE MATEMÁTICA DA FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS E TECNOLOGIA

Construction inaugurated on April 17th, 1969, the day that marks the beginning of the *Portuguese Academic Crisis*. On the facade, the bas-reliefs by *Gustavo Bastos*, dated from 1967; on the left side is represented the *Mathematics as a Science of Nature* and, on the opposite side *Mathematics as a Science of Thought*. In the hall, two great frescoes by *Almada Negreiros*, signed and dated 1969; one is dedicated to the *Portuguese Mathematics at the Service of the National Epic*, and the other to *Mathematics, from the Chaldeans and Egyptians till the present day*.

9. SAINT JEROME'S COLLEGE | COLÉGIO DE SÃO JERÓNIMO

The construction of Saint Jerome's College began in 1565 under the direction of *Diogo de Castilho* when the friars from the Order of St. Jerome bought an area large enough to start the construction. The building was founded over the city walls, namely the Castle Gate, where the church was built. From the first construction phase one can still see the quadrangular cloister and two floors with rooms.

The building was severely damaged by the earthquake of 1755. From this reconstruction period, is the apparatus staircase with two sections decorated with tiles from the 18th century. After the suppression of the religious orders, in Portugal, in 1834, the building comes into the possession of the University and was adapted to hospital services, in 1848.



DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY



SAINT JEROME'S COLLEGE



DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

10. ROYAL COLLEGE OF ARTS | REAL COLÉGIO DAS ARTES

Established in 1548, it initially functioned on the premises of Saint Michael's College and the All Saints' College (both belonging to the Monastery of Santa Cruz). In 1555 it was administered by the Jesuits and later transferred to some houses next to the College of Jesus near the Palace of *Studia Generalia*. The construction of the present-day building started in 1568.

In 1759, the Jesuits were expelled from Portugal and their college along with the Royal College of Arts were fused into the University. This was a complete different college not only because it had been created by the Royal court, but also because it had specific functions; the Arts, which correspond to the current high school level of education, were taught at the University in order to be admitted on any of the other three Faculties, seen as the Major Faculties, as opposed to the Faculty of Arts, a Minor Faculty. King *João III* founded the College of Arts to remove the Arts from the direct influence of the University. Finally, all new students of the University of Coimbra should first study in this college before being admitted to the university.

11. CHEMISTRY LABORATORY | LABORATÓRIO CHIMICO

The early building, designed by the *Casa do Risco*, under the guidance of William Elsdon, was devoted to the teaching of chemistry, at a time when laboratory work was fundamental to train doctors, pharmacists and students of the then Faculty of Philosophy.

The teaching and research of chemistry and chemical engineering remained in the building until 1998. With the need of requalify the Chemistry Lab building, was also created, in December of 2006, the Science Museum of the University: an interactive space that brings science to all types of public. The requalification of the building who received the *Diogo de Castilho Architecture Award* in 2007, was made according to the project of the architects *João Mendes Ribeiro*, *Carlos Antunes* and *Desirée Pedro*.



CHEMISTRY LABORATORY

12. NEW CATHEDRAL AND THE COLLEGE OF JESUS | SÉ NOVA E COLÉGIO DE JESUS

Established in 1542 by the Jesuits, it was the first college of the order and the largest one in the city. Its purpose was to prepare missionaries for all the territories discovered and conquered by the Portuguese.

With the expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal, in 1759, the college assets were attached to the University properties. Its church became the New Cathedral of Coimbra, in 1772. The collegiate area of the building was adapted, with the Reform of the Marquis of Pombal, between 1773 and 1775, for new functions: the Natural History Museum, considered unique for its high historical and scientific value.

Students of high intellectual profile attended the former Jesuit college throughout the years, such as the famous Portuguese writer that was a Jesuit Priest: *António Vieira*.



13. BOILERS HOUSE | CASA DAS CALDEIRAS

Built in 1941 during the modernization and expansion of the infrastructures that generated heat energy for the Hospital of the University of Coimbra, the boilers house is one of the few examples of industrial heritage of the city.

During the renovation of the building to new functions, the new furniture of modern lines was harmoniously integrated with the former equipment: accesses, windows, the large chimney and most of the machinery with two huge boilers, acquired to the British company SE of C. Babcock & Wilcox in 1939.

14. ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION OF COIMBRA | ASSOCIAÇÃO ACADÉMICA DE COIMBRA

The construction of the Academic Association of Coimbra complex began in 1954, with a project of the architects *Alberto José Pessoa* and *João Abel Manta*. The new academic facilities were made up of a series of buildings, where various services - canteens, bars, gymnasiums, theatres, rehearsal rooms, and the building for the cultural and sportive units. This building reveals a stylistic rupture with the “monumental classicism” adopted at the new buildings on the *Alta* of the University.

GARDENS OF THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION OF COIMBRA | JARDINS DA AAC

Built at the former *Quinta da Ribela* from the Piores of the Monastery of Santa Cruz, the layout of the new buildings of the Academic Association of Coimbra, sketched by *Manuel Ferreira da Costa Cerveira*, ended up using a garden space, without requiring the trees to be taken down, allowing a requalification of the space according to the landscape.

It was also installed a reversible urban equipment using regular geometric forms and discreet materials in all the architectural surfaces: wood, glass and metallic structures.

MURAL OF THE CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF THE ACADEMY | MURAL DAS ATIVIDADES CULTURAIS DA ACADEMIA

Tile board representing the activities of the Academic Association of Coimbra, namely cinema, dance, photography, choirs, press, reading, radio, academic theatre and the *Orfeão* (traditional choir of the academe).

It was promoted by the Portuguese Government and made by *Abel Manta*, who first designed it on cardboard, in 1958, and then executed it in tiles, in 1960, at the *Viúva Lamego* Factory.

MURAL OF THE ACADEMIC UNIFORM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA | PAINÉIS DO TRAJE ACADÉMICO DA UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA

Set of seven panels typifying scenes with the evolution of the academic uniform of the University of Coimbra. The panels were commissioned to *Abel Manta* by the Portuguese Government in the context of the construction of the building

for the Academic Association of Coimbra; the mural was inaugurated in 1961.

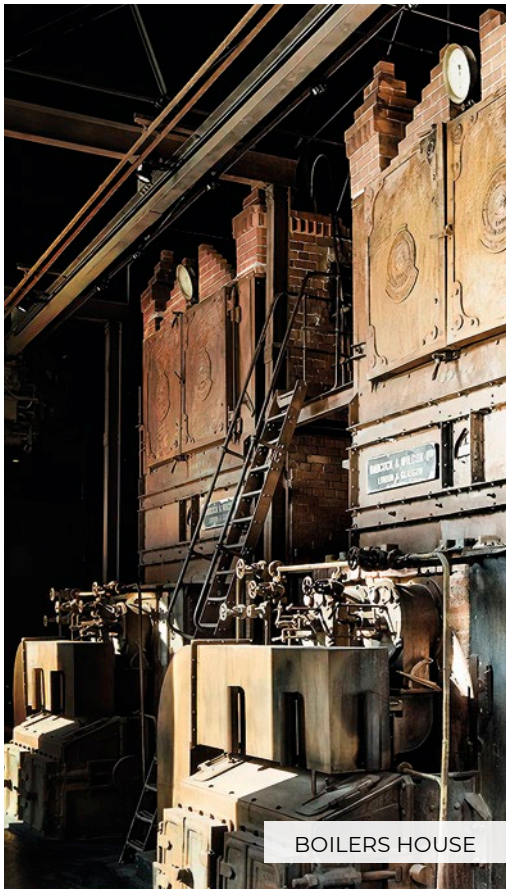
15. SAINT BENEDICT'S COLLEGE | COLÉGIO DE SÃO BENTO

The Benedictine friars arrived in Coimbra in 1555 at the request of Friar *Diogo de Murça*, Rector of the University.

The building has a strong Mannerist aesthetic, highlighting the noble facades, with rhythmic windows and right frames. The construction of the church of St. Benedict's College, supervised by the architect *Baltazar Alves*, was completed in 1634 and destroyed in 1932 for the opening of the *Rua do Arco da Traição*.

With the extinction of the religious orders, in Portugal, the buildings were occupied by several high schools of Coimbra, namely: King João III High School, José Falcão High School, Nacional High School and Queen Maria High School.

Nowadays the building hosts the Department of Earth Sciences of the Faculty of Sciences and Technology of the University of Coimbra.



BOILERS HOUSE



ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION OF COIMBRA



SAINT BENEDICT'S COLLEGE

16. BOTANIC GARDEN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA | JARDIM BOTÂNICO DA UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA

Created in 1772 by initiative of the Marquis of Pombal, it has over 13 hectares of land, mostly given by the Benedictine friars with the purpose of supporting the teaching of medical sciences.

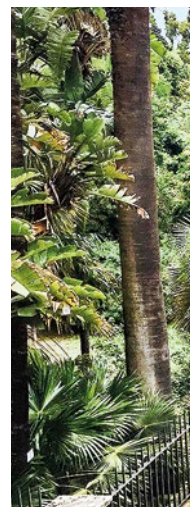
The botanic garden consists of two main different areas: the classic garden, with the greenhouse (already requalified in the 21st century with a project made by *João Mendes Ribeiro*), the thematic flowerbeds and the woods - being one of the most emblematic green spaces of the city of Coimbra. Scientific research, conservation of biodiversity and education are the pillars of the mission of the botanic garden.

17. COLLEGE OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY | COLÉGIO DA SANTÍSSIMA TRINDADE

Established in 1552, its construction started in 1562, at *Couraça de Lisboa*. After the extinction of the religious orders, in 1834, in Portugal, the building was sold to private owners. The complex, which started its construction in 1555, encloses a church, classrooms and a religious residence. Belonging to the Order of the Most Holy Trinity of the Redemption of the Captives, this church was the one where the University's religious services took place when the University chapel was out of order. The complex follows the mannerist artistic style, with sober architecture and little decoration.

The portal, completed around 1630, is framed by two pairs of doric columns set on pedestals and crowned by the symbol of the Trinitarian order.

For decades, after the extinction of the religious orders in Portugal in the 19th century, it had different uses. After a thorough rehabilitation, following a project of *Aires Mateus*, it currently hosts the Jurisprudence House of the Faculty of Law of the University of Coimbra.



18. SAINT ANTHONY'S OF PEDREIRA COLLEGE | COLÉGIO DE SANTO ANTÓNIO DA PEDREIRA

This college was established in 1602, on the top of a stone mine, by the Renewed Franciscan Frails or Capuchins known in Portugal as the "*Capuchins Pedreiras (pedreira - stone mine)*". The college was integrated in the University less than 10 years after its creation in town. In 1834, with the extinction of the religious orders in Portugal, the building was sold to private owners and today hosts the *Casa de Infância Dr. Elísio de Moura* [Elísio de Moura Children's House - a charity private institution devoted to children]. The best-preserved areas are the cloister (with a direct connection to the concierge of the college) and the chapel (with the walls decorated with tiles, evoking episodes of the life of Saint Anthony of Padua).



19. SAINT RITA'S COLLEGE, BAREFOOT AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE OR *GRILOS'* COLLEGE | COLÉGIO DE SANTA RITA, DOS AGOSTINHOS DESCALÇOS OU DOS GRILOS

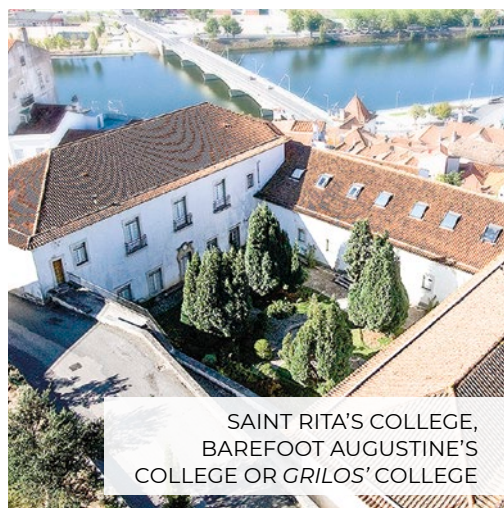
The Order of the Barefoot Hermit Friars of Saint Augustine, commonly known in Portugal by the "*Grilos*" (because their convent in Lisboa was in the neighbourhood named "*Grilo*") arrives in Coimbra in 1755.

The construction of the college was slow, due to the slope of the hillside upon which it was implanted.

After the extinction of the religious orders in Portugal, it was occupied by several institutions. In 1844, it was sold to private owners, and later on returned to the Portuguese Government. It was the residence of several professors (among them *António de Oliveira Salazar* – the Portuguese statesman head of the Portuguese Dictatorial Regime, known as *Estado Novo* – 1933 - 1974); it hosted the Academic Association of Coimbra and currently is occupied by several administrative services of the University of Coimbra.



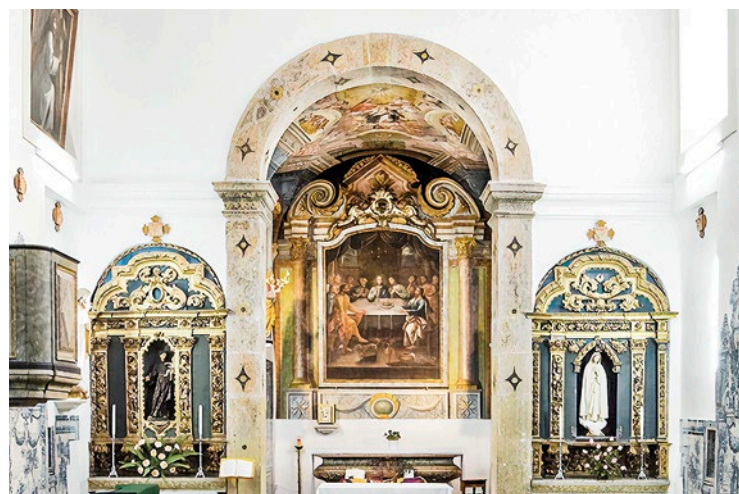
BOTANIC GARDEN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA



SAINT RITA'S COLLEGE,
BAREFOOT AUGUSTINE'S
COLLEGE OR *GRILOS'* COLLEGE



COLLEGE OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY



SAINT ANTHONY'S OF *PEDREIRA* COLLEGE

20. UNIVERSITY PRESS | IMPRENSA DA UNIVERSIDADE

Created during the Reform of the Marquis of Pombal in 1773, the University Press was originally in the cloister of the Old Cathedral; then, in the 19th century, a new building was made next to this church.

This new construction, with two floors, has the main facade with a simple, triangular gabled portal flanked by windows on both sides.

The building maintained its original function until 1934, when the University Press was extinguished by the Portuguese Government, during the dictatorial regime known as *Estado Novo* (1933-1974). In 1999, the University Press is reactivated in the same building.

21. OLD CATHEDRAL | SÉ VELHA

When the Bishop's seat was transferred from *Conímbriga* (near Condeixa, circa 15 kilometres from Coimbra) to *Æminium* (Roman Coimbra) a temple would have been built in this area. However, the only physical evidence that proves the existence of an older building dates from 1117 – a date inscribed on the church's consecration stone.

The current building dates from the second half of the 12th century, with the design of the French Master *Robert*, following the second phase of Coimbra's Romanesque style.

The outside is solid, symmetrical, crowned with a battlement, with a few openings and with a portal decorated under a clear Islamic influence. On the North side of the cathedral it's worth mentioning the "*Porta Especiosa*" (the *special, beautiful, delicate* door) by Jean of Rouen, with an elegant Renaissance decoration. Inside the highlight goes to the high altar of the chancel, Flamboyant, executed by the Flemish sculptors *Olivier of Gand* and *Jean of Ypres*.

Also, worth mentioning is the cloister, begun in 1218, the first Gothic experience in Portugal.

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.

During the Academic festivals and traditions, the Old Cathedral is a symbol of one of the most important moments for any student of Coimbra. Every year, the Monumental Serenade is performed on the staircase of this church, marking the beginning of *Queima das Fitas*: the academic celebration that symbolises the end of the academic year. That night, at midnight when the bells rings 12 times, the students, dressed in black with the traditional uniform of the University, they all line up in a chorus of silence to listen to the typical song of the students of Coimbra. For some of them, it is the first time they dress in black and marks the beginning of a long path; for others, it is time to say goodbye and to take with them all the knowledge and experiences that the city has given to them.



UNIVERSITY PRESS



OLD CATHEDRAL

22. SUB-RIPAS HOUSE | CASA DE SUB-RIPAS

Old defensive tower of to the city wall, adapted as a residence in the 16th century and bought by *João Vaz* who later also buys the buildings on the opposite side of the street, joining them through a walkway arch becoming thus known as the “*Casa de Cima*” or “*Casa do Arco*” and the “*Casa de Baixo*” or “*Casa da Torre*” – the Sub-Ripas House.

Particularly noteworthy are the *Manueline decoration* portal (during the reign of *Manuel I*), of the first half of the 16th century, and the profusion of bas-reliefs attributed to Jean of Rouen ateliers that were in the area.

23. SAINT AUGUSTINE’S, THE SAPIENTIA OR THE NEW COLLEGE | COLÉGIO NOVO, DE SANTO AGOSTINHO OU DA SAPIÊNCIA

Established in 1552 by *Afonso Castelo Branco*, Bishop of Coimbra, it belonged to the Monastery of Santa Cruz, who understood the advantage of building a college in the *Alta*, due to the fact that Saint Michael’s College and All Saints’ College were assigned for the establishment of the newly created College of Arts.

With the extinction of the religious orders in Portugal, in 1834, the building was given to the *Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Coimbra* where the church, museum and archive remain until today. The remaining facilities of the building are now rented to the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences of the University of Coimbra.

24. MONASTERY OF SANTA CRUZ | NATIONAL PANTHEON | MOSTEIRO DE SANTA CRUZ | PANTEÃO NACIONAL

Founded, in 1131, with the approval and encouragement of *King Afonso Henriques*, for the Order of Saint Augustine, it was the most influential monastery in the city, contributing for the cultural, economic and political development of the country. There is little left from the Romanesque period since, in the 16th century, the monastic house suffered an enormous restructuring work encouraged by the Kings *Manuel I* and *João III*. The big highlight of these works lies entirely on the royal tombs. Until then, the founders of the kingdom were in the narthex of the Romanesque church with a simple shallow grave. After the enlargement of the church, with the construction of a new chancel, it was given the dignity they deserved by commissioning new royal tombs to the sculptor *Nicolas Chantereine*.

The tombs, placed face to face, are framed by stone altarpieces, clearly belonging to the end of the gothic period, where the *Manueline decoration* (during the reign of *Manuel I*) stands out and the Renaissance style becomes more evident. In 2003, the church was recognized by the Portuguese Government as National Pantheon.



SUB-RIPAS HOUSE



MONASTERY OF SANTA CRUZ | NATIONAL PANTHEON



SAINT AUGUSTINE'S, THE SAPIENTIA OR THE NEW COLLEGE

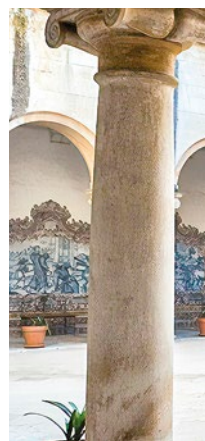
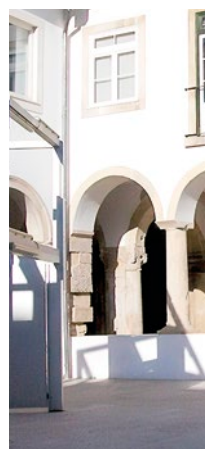
25. OLD COLLEGE OF ARTS | SAINT MICHAEL'S AND ALL SAINTS' COLLEGES | ANTIGO COLÉGIO DAS ARTES | COLÉGIOS DE SÃO MIGUEL E DE TODOS OS SANTOS

Established in 1535 these colleges belonged to the Monastery of Santa Cruz. The Saint Michael's College was for canonist and theologian students of wealthy lords' families; the All Saints' College was intended for honourable and poor students. Both colleges were extinct in 1548, in order to house the newly created College of Arts, which, in 1555, was relocated into the *Alta* under the tutelage of the Jesuits. The former building of the College of Arts had requalification works, in 1566, to be converted into the Inquisition Court in Coimbra, place where it functioned until 1821.

26. SAINT BERNARD'S OR THE HOLY SPIRIT COLLEGE | COLÉGIO DE SÃO BERNARDO OU DO ESPÍRITO SANTO

Separated from the Our Lady of Mont Carmel College by the hillside with the same name, the college, sponsored by the future *Cardinal-King Henrique*, it was given to the Cistercian monks in 1549.

Currently the building is completely changed; it only has part of the original facade, since the area of the building next to *Ladeira do Carmo*, was transformed into a 19th century palace. Notable students of Portuguese historiography such as *Bernardo de Brito*, *António Brandão* and *Francisco Brandão* have studied in this College.



SAINT BERNARD'S OR THE HOLY SPIRIT COLLEGE

27. SAINT BONAVENTURE'S OR THE PIMENTAS COLLEGE | COLÉGIO DE SÃO BOAVENTURA OU DOS PIMENTAS

Established in 1550, the college belonged to the Conventual Franciscans of the Province of Portugal – known in Portugal by the name of *Venturas* and it was incorporated into the University by Royal Charter in 1556.

Following the separation of the Province of Capuchins from Saint Anthony, it was determined by chapter, held in 1584, to give the building to the Franciscans of the Province of Algarve also known in Portugal by the name of *Pimentas Friars*.

Sold to private owners after the extinction of religious orders in Portugal, in 1834, the building underwent through several changes. Nowadays it is still possible to distinguish the shape of the facade of the collegial chapel, with the wedges and the gable still visible.

28. OUR LADY OF MONT CARMEL COLLEGE | COLÉGIO DE NOSSA SENHORA DO CARMO

By the order of *Baltasar Limpo*, Bishop of Porto, the college was built, in 1541, for the residence of clerics of the Diocese of Porto who wished to attend the University. In 1547 it was given to the Order of the Carmelites also known as the “Ancient Observance” or “Calced”. After the extinction of religious orders in Portugal, in 1834, it was given to the Venerable Third Order of Saint Francis, that it is in the building until today.



OLD COLLEGE OF ARTS | SAINT MICHAEL'S AND ALL SAINTS' COLLEGES



OUR LADY OF MONT CARMEL COLLEGE



SAINT BONAVENTURE'S OR THE PIMENTAS COLLEGE

29. OUR LADY OF GRACE COLLEGE | COLÉGIO DE NOSSA SENHORA DA GRAÇA

During the reign of *King João III* and under the direction of the Spanish Friar *Luís de Montoya*, the college was inaugurated in 1543 for the Saint Augustine's Hermits, better known in Portugal by the name of *Gracianos*.

Like the other colleges, after the extinction of the religious orders in Portugal and with the nationalization of their homes and properties, the church was entrusted to the *Irmãdade do Senhor dos Passos* (a brotherhood devoted to the meaning of Way of the Cross) and the collegial area is currently occupied by the *Liga dos Combatentes da Grande Guerra*, the *Centro de Estudos Sociais* and the *Centro Documental 25 de Abril*.

30. SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE OF THE THIRD ORDER | COLÉGIO DE SÃO PEDRO DOS RELIGIOSOS TERCEIROS

Established in 1540 by the Bishop of Miranda do Douro, *Dom Rodrigo de Carvalho*, for twelve poor clergymen from Miranda do Douro to study. The building was made between 1543 and 1548. In 1574, *King Sebastião* settled these friars in another building next to the Palace of Studia Generalia (near the South side of the Iron Gate) and so the Saint Peter's College had then two buildings: one in the *Baixa*, another one in the *Alta*. The building in the *Baixa* was under the jurisdiction of the Saint Francis' Third Order, commonly known in Portugal as *Borras*, and the building in the *Alta* was kept for graduated students for the purpose of teaching.

In 1834, it was integrated into the University's assets and, since the last century, after undergoing major changes, it has been adapted to the rectory and administrative services.

31. COURT OF LAW | SAINT THOMAS AQUINAS COLLEGE | PALÁCIO DA JUSTIÇA | COLÉGIO DE SÃO TOMÁS DE AQUINO

In 1539 it was established, near the river, a college for the Dominicans. Then, due to the constant flooding of the *Mondego* river, it was transferred into a new building in *Rua da Sofia*, in 1546.

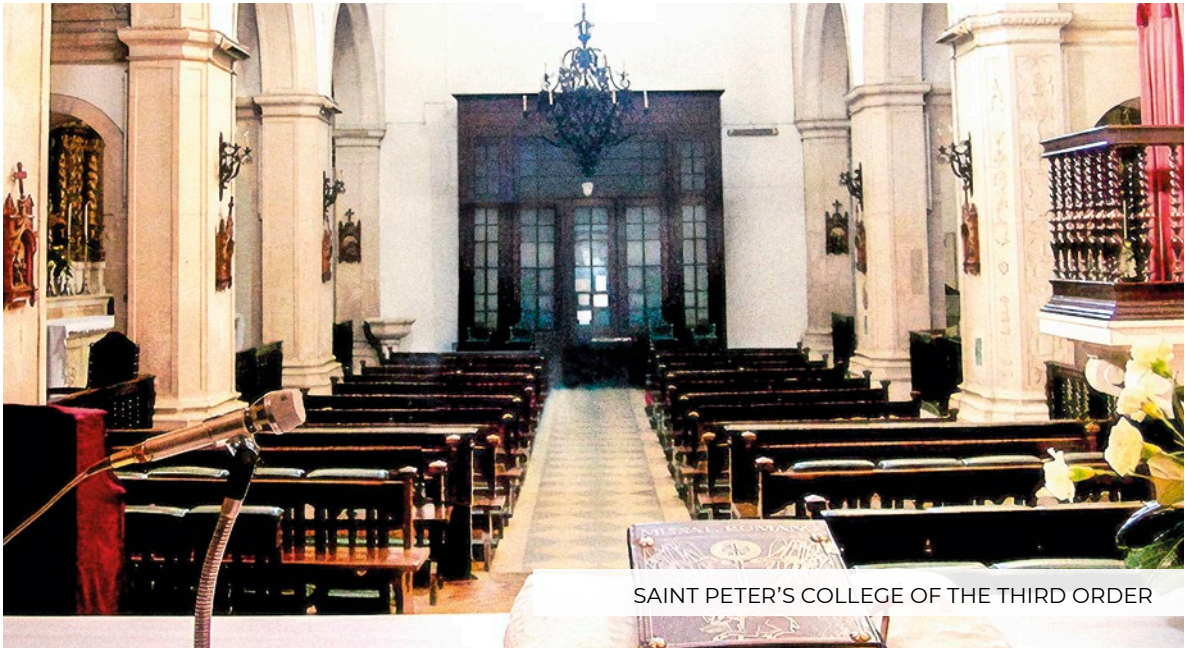
With the sale of national assets caused by the extinction of the religious orders in Portugal, in 1834, the building was bought by the Count of *Ameal* who, given his vast art collection, transformed it into a residence museum with a project design by the architect *Silva Pinto*.

Later, the building underwent through more renovations, this time designed by the architect *Castelo Branco*, to host the Court of Law. Under this renovation new gates and chandeliers, made in wrought iron by *Daniel Rodrigues*, were added.

Nowadays from the initial period remains only the cloister, designed by *Diogo de Castilho*, to which were added neo-renascence decorative motifs, by *João Machado*, and tileboards, signed by *Jorge Colaço*, illustrating the history of Coimbra and of Portugal.



OUR LADY OF GRACE COLLEGE



SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE OF THE THIRD ORDER



COURT OF LAW | SAINT THOMAS AQUINAS COLLEGE

32. NATIONAL MUSEUM MACHADO DE CASTRO | MUSEU NACIONAL MACHADO DE CASTRO

Founded in 1911, the National Museum Machado de Castro opened to the public in October 1913 and was elevated to the status of National Museum in 1965 due to the quality and importance of its various collections.

The museum occupies the former Episcopal Palace built above the Cryptoporticus of the Æminium Forum, which is the most significant Roman work by Caius Servius Lupo, on the national territory, dating from the 1st century.

Between the 12th and 18th centuries were created and renewed the various buildings for the episcopal residence. Of the various restructurings, the highlight stands on the remains of the Romanesque cloister of the *Condal period* (c. 1100-1140) belonging to the former collegiate church of Saint John of *Almedina*; on the classic and harmonious *Loggia* from the late 16th century; and finally on the renovated Saint John's of *Almedina* church from the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Already in this century the building was target of a project of requalification and expansion of spaces, designed by the architect *Gonçalo Byrne*.

The name of the museum honours one of the greatest figures of the national sculpture, *Joaquim Machado de Castro* (1731-1822) who was born on the limits of the city and was a royal sculptor during the reigns of *King José I*, *Queen Maria I* and *King João VI*.

The museum was added to the World Heritage of *University of Coimbra, Alta and Sofia* list, on July 7th, 2019.



NATIONAL MUSEUM MACHADO DE CASTRO



NATIONAL MUSEUM MACHADO DE CASTRO






NATIONAL MUSEUM MACHADO DE CASTRO



NATIONAL MUSEUM MACHADO DE CASTRO



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
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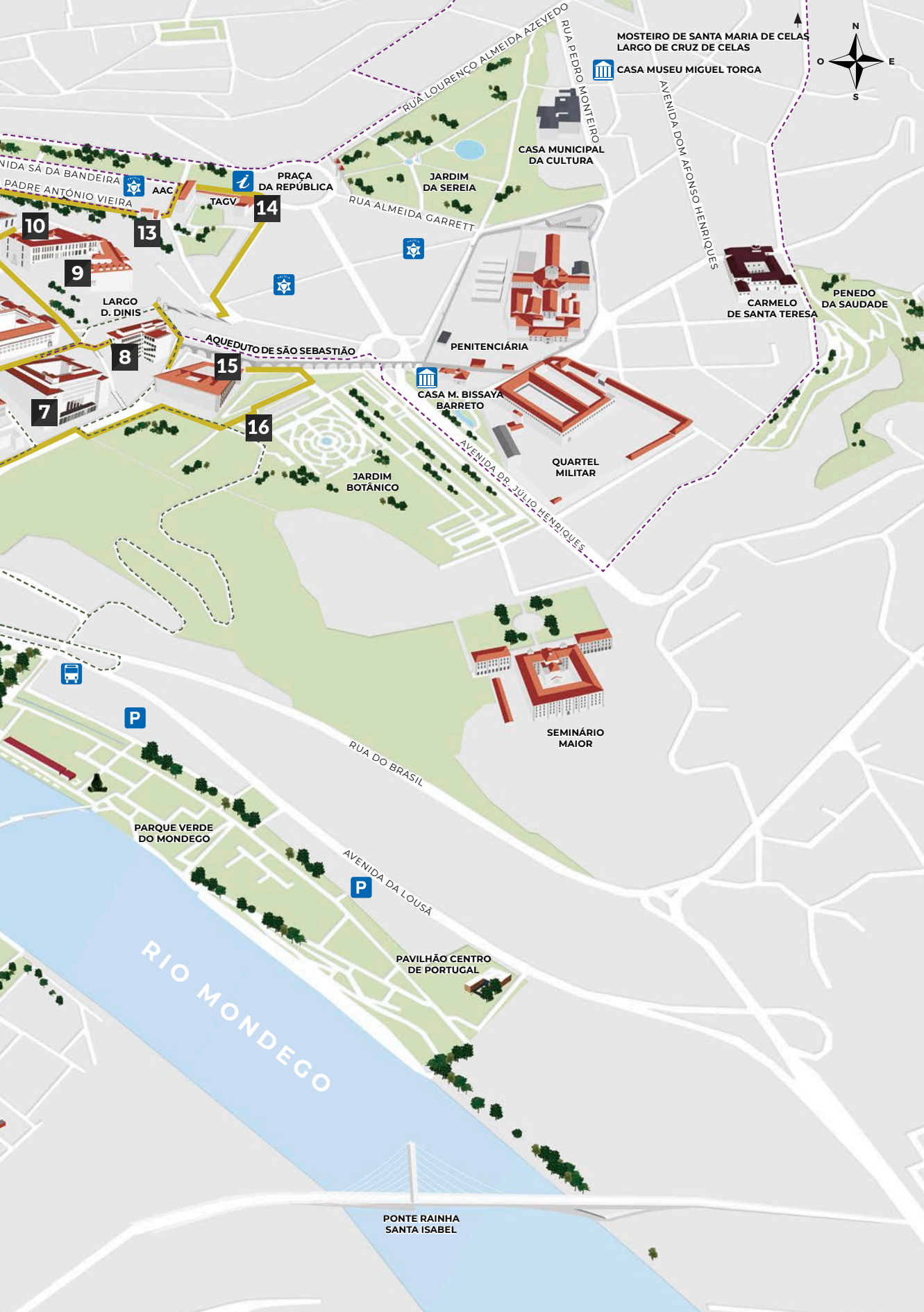
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LEGEND:

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-  OUTDOOR CAR PARKS
-  BUS PARKING PLACES
-  HIGHWAY
- MUSEUMS



MOSTEIRO DE SANTA MARIA DE CELAS
LARGO DE CRUZ DE CELAS

CASA MUSEU MIGUEL TORGA

CASA MUNICIPAL
DA CULTURA

JARDIM
DA SEREIA

PRAÇA
DA REPÚBLICA

RUA ALMEIDA GARRETT

RUA LOURENÇO ALMEIDA AZEVEDO
RUA PEDRO MONTEIRO
AVENIDA DOM AFONSO HENRIQUES

AVENIDA SÁ DA BANDEIRA
PADRE ANTÓNIO VIEIRA

AAC

TAGV

14

9

LARGO
D. DINIS

13

10

AQUEDUTO DE SÃO SEBASTIÃO

PENITENCIÁRIA

CARMELO
DE SANTA TERESA

PENEDO
DA SAUDADE

CASA M. BISSAYA
BARRETO

QUARTEL
MILITAR

15

JARDIM
BOTÂNICO

AVENIDA DR. JÚLIO HENRIQUES

7

8

16

SEMINÁRIO
MAIOR

RUA DO BRASIL



P

PARQUE VERDE
DO MONDEGO

AVENIDA DA LOUSÃ

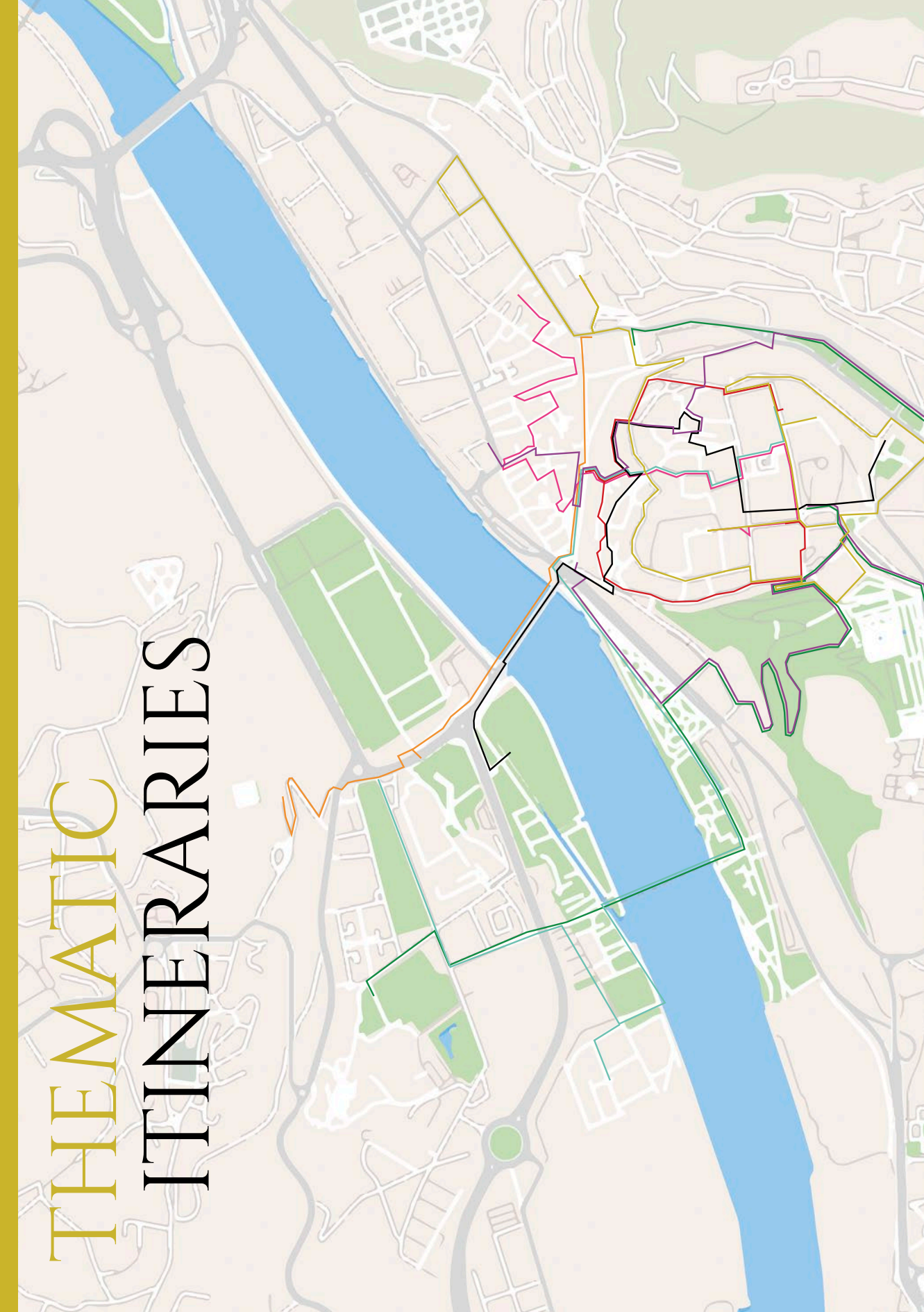
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PAVILHÃO CENTRO
DE PORTUGAL

RIO MONDEGO

PONTE RAINHA
SANTA ISABEL

THEMATIC ITINERARIES












CÂMARA MUNICIPAL
DE
COIMBRA



VISIT COIMBRA

-  **COIMBRA WORLD HERITAGE ITINERARY**
-  **WALLED COIMBRA ITINERARY**
-  **HISTORICAL GARDENS ITINERARY**
-  **WRITERS ITINERARY**
-  **FADO AND THE ACADEMIC TRADITIONS ITINERARY**
-  **THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIONALITY ITINERARY**
-  **LIVING THE HERITAGE IN COIMBRA ITINERARY**
-  **COIMBRA FOR THE LITTLE ONES ITINERARY**

***From Coimbra stays the time that does not pass
In this passing of time that does not come back***

Manuel Alegre

Coimbra is not for a quick or distracted visit; it requires time and attention. It is in this context that we challenge you to acknowledge this great city on the banks of the Mondego river in a different and more in-depth way. In addition to the UNESCO heritage you may acquire the essence of Coimbra through the following itineraries:

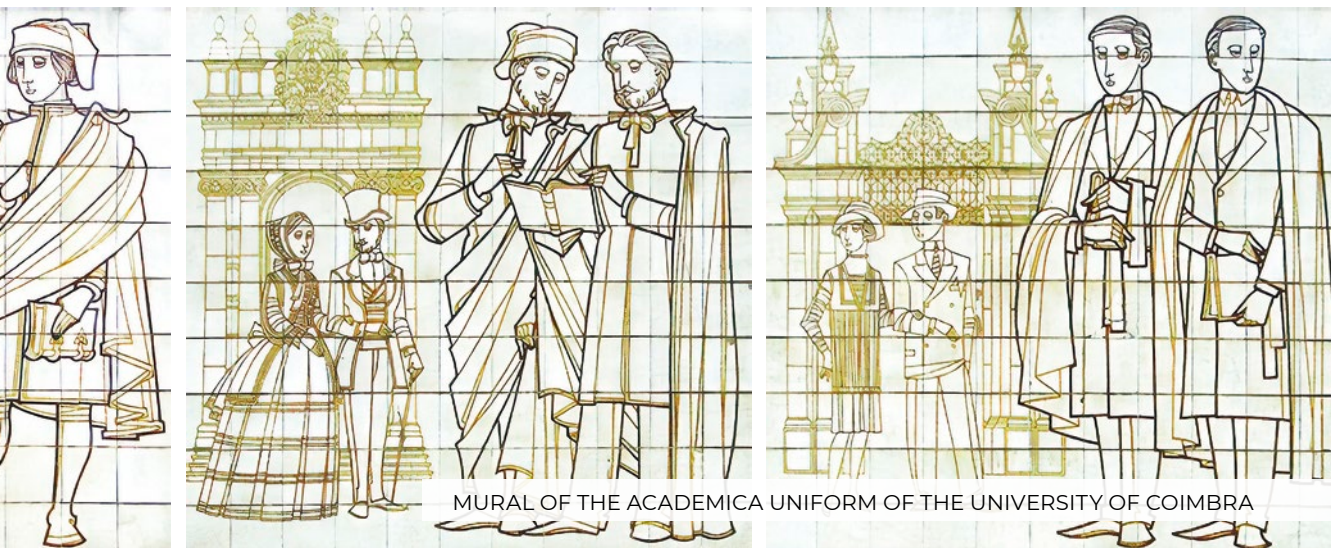
- **WALLED COIMBRA ITINERARY**, focused in the *Alta*, suggests a path through the streets of the old medieval city, between remains of the old wall and its defensive towers.
- **HISTORICAL GARDENS ITINERARY** allows you to know the history of the city's green places, not only the most iconic ones (such as the Botanic Garden, the Mermaid Garden, and the *Penedo of Saudade*), but also the smallest and modest ones that, sometimes, pass unnoticed.

I WANT TO
SHOW YOU
COIMBRA
YOU WILL
ENJOY IT.
LET'S GO"

by António Nobre, Letter to Manoel



- WRITERS ITINERARY** leads you to a journey through sites connected with great lyric names of narrative and drama such as *King Dinis*, *Miguel Torga*, *Eça de Queirós*, *António Nobre*, among many others.
- FADO AND THE ACADEMIC TRADITIONS ITINERARY** goes through places where the academic traditions are experienced and are still a symbol of the University routines and its students, with the highlight to the *Fado* of Coimbra.
- THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIONALITY ITINERARY** allows you to acknowledge places associated with the origins of Portugal, evoking a time when Coimbra asserted itself as the capital of a young kingdom under development.
- LIVING THE HERITAGE IN COIMBRA ITINERARY** provides a pleasant walk through places that witnesses urban development of the *Alta* and the *Baixa* of Coimbra. It shows a city that has created his living spaces and shaped important elements of his imagination through squares.
- COIMBRA FOR THE LITTLE ONES ITINERARY** is focused to delight the little ones and provide a family day; on the route it embraces unforgettable places such as *Portugal dos Pequenitos*, the Science Museum of the University of Coimbra, among many other places in the city.



MURAL OF THE ACADEMICA UNIFORM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA

WORLD HERITAGE SITES OF CENTRAL PORTUGAL

Going through the Central Portugal areas classified by UNESCO, one crosses paths where dreams have taken roots and have produced transformative work not only in the national territory, but also, indirectly, at international level. If *Alcobaça* and *Tomar* define the moment of appropriation and defence of the national territory by the Cistercian Order and the Templar Order, correspondingly, *Batalha* features the claim of a new dynasty, the dynasty of Avis, that confirmed not only the capability of the independence of the kingdom, but also its enlargement, through an expansionist and maritime discovery that would start a brand new globalisation process.

Simultaneously, the University, founded in the 13th century and permanently established in Coimbra since 1537, was not only training specialized experts of the Kingdom and of the Empire, but was also the big reference in Portugal for the promotion both of culture and knowledge.

Tourists crossing the paths between *Alcobaça*, *Batalha* and *Tomar* heading north towards Coimbra, the first capital of Portugal, will find a whole set of symbols and ideals where stories of kings and queens, of passions and hatreds, of chimeras and delusions, of beliefs, of miracles and of legends are intersected and where even today the distant echoes the Quest of the Holy Grail and the Treasury of the Templars are still heard.

The Centre of Portugal is, unquestionably, the heart of this country, a region that faithfully preserves the dreams and hopes of the Portuguese and where, despite the voracity of daily life, there is still a culture that promotes questioning and contemplation.

ATLANTIC OCEAN



● COIMBRA

LEIRIA

BATALHA

FÁTIMA

TOMAR



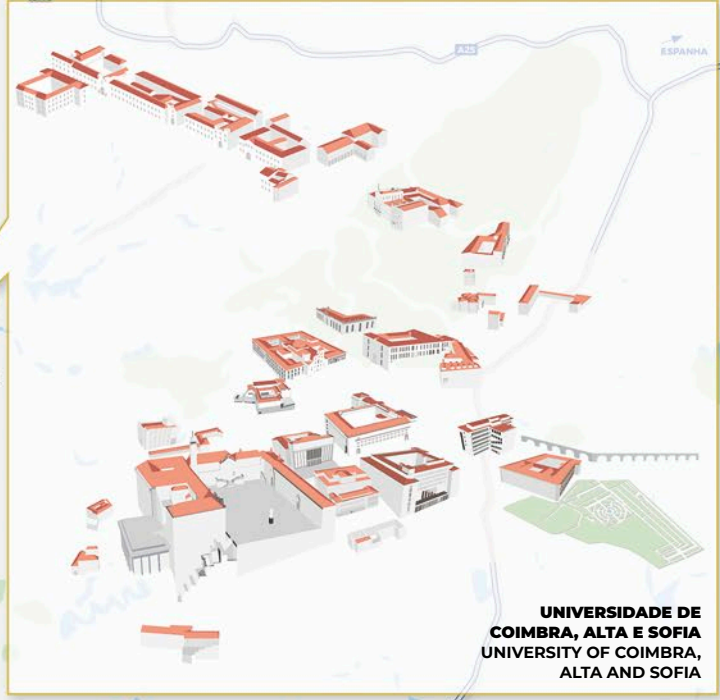
MOSTEIRO DA BATALHA
MONASTERY OF BATALHA



CONVENTO DE CRISTO E CASTELO DE TOMAR
CONVENT OF THE ORDER OF CHRIST AND CASTLE OF TOMAR



MOSTEIRO DE ALCOBAÇA
MONASTERY OF ALCOBAÇA



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