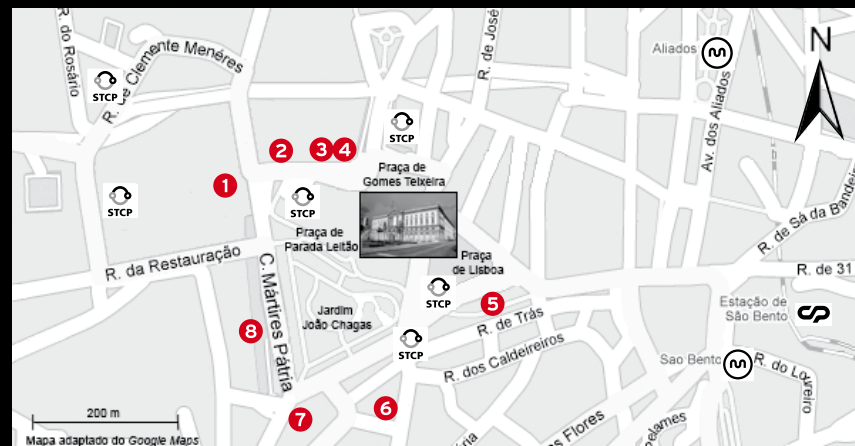


# PORTUGAL UNIVERSITY OF PORTO



- 1 Hospital Geral de St.º António
- 2 ICBAS
- 3 Igreja e Convento de N. Sr.º do Carmo
- 4 Igreja dos Terceiros do Carmo
- 5 Conjunto Monumental dos Clérigos
- 6 Cadeia e Tribunal da Relação do Porto
- 7 Igreja de São José das Taipas
- 8 Palácio da Justiça

#### Transport



U. PORTO

## Projects and Works

In 1803, the architect and professor José da Costa e Silva, the introducer of the Roman Neo-classical style in Portugal, designed the 1<sup>st</sup> architecture project for the Royal Academy of Maritime and Trade Affairs of the city of Porto.

In 1804, Carlos Luís Ferreira de Amarante, specialized in the Baroque and Neo-classical styles, bridge engineer, designer, graphic designer and illustrator, who criticized the irregular aspects of the project and suggested that the cyma of the church and tower should be uniform, was in charge of the construction of the facilities. The erection of the Academy was funded by the Porto City Council, the General Company of Alto Douro Viticulture and a tax known as “*do real do vinho*” or “*subsídio literário*”. The process was lengthy due to the unstable economic and political situation of the country and to the need to adapt the facilities to the various functions of the building. During the Siege of Porto (1832-1833), an ambulatory hospi-

tal was set up in the Academy’s building, to provide support to the liberal troops. Substantial repair works were later required and classes had to be temporarily moved to the residence of the second Viscount of Balsemão, located in *Praça de Carlos Alberto*. In 1862, the engineer and teacher Gustavo Adolfo de Sousa designed another project and in 1889 the engineer António Ferreira de Araújo was asked to provide yet a further project to include the Medical-Surgical School of Porto.

The expropriation of the shops located on the ground floor made it easier and quicker for the construction works to proceed at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. With the foundation of the U.Porto in 1911, the building included the Rectorate, the Faculty of Sciences along with its museums and laboratories and a school of engineering, the root of the future Faculty of Engineering. The fire that struck in the early morning of 20 April 1974 destroyed a significant part of the building and several years were needed to

recover it. In 1976, the Rectorate was moved to the former military driving school of Porto (CICAP), located in *Rua de D. Manuel II*, only to return in 2006 to its original facilities.

The construction, in a neo-palladian style, followed a rectangular plan and is formed by 4 floors and 2 indoor patios. The strict north/south symmetry shown on the outside of the building does not tally with the interior organization, which is characterized by the layout of some spaces and by the noble staircase. The roof is formed by two, three and four gables and is topped with a closed attic. The frontispiece facing north is divided into 5 panels and 3 sections. The front panel, which stands out discretely, shows 3 doorways with gratings and a round arch, is topped by two rows of 3 spans, separated by 4 doric columns that hold the triangular fronton, decorated with the royal arms.

The main atrium, with a marble floor and white plastered ceilings, boasts a staircase with two flights of stairs and

handrails. A bronze bust of Gomes Teixeira (1914), by the sculptor Teixeira Lopes, can be seen on the landing. On the side walls of the first floor hang two oil paintings by Veloso Salgado (1917), representing “Mathematics” and “Physical-Natural Sciences”. Still on the first floor, worthy of note is the Main Hall, with painted masonry work and paintings of notable people connected to the early University, by artists such as João Baptista Ribeiro, Francisco José Resende and Marques de Oliveira; and the Council Room, boasting portraits of former rectors, by Agostinho Salgado, Abel de Moura and Júlio Resende, among other artists. Near the staircase in the Chemistry atrium, stands a monument in memory of the students who died in the First World War, known as “The Saint” or “Wisdom”, by João da Silva.

## The Building Today

The University building today houses the Rectorate, two museums - the Science Museum and the Museum of Natural History -,

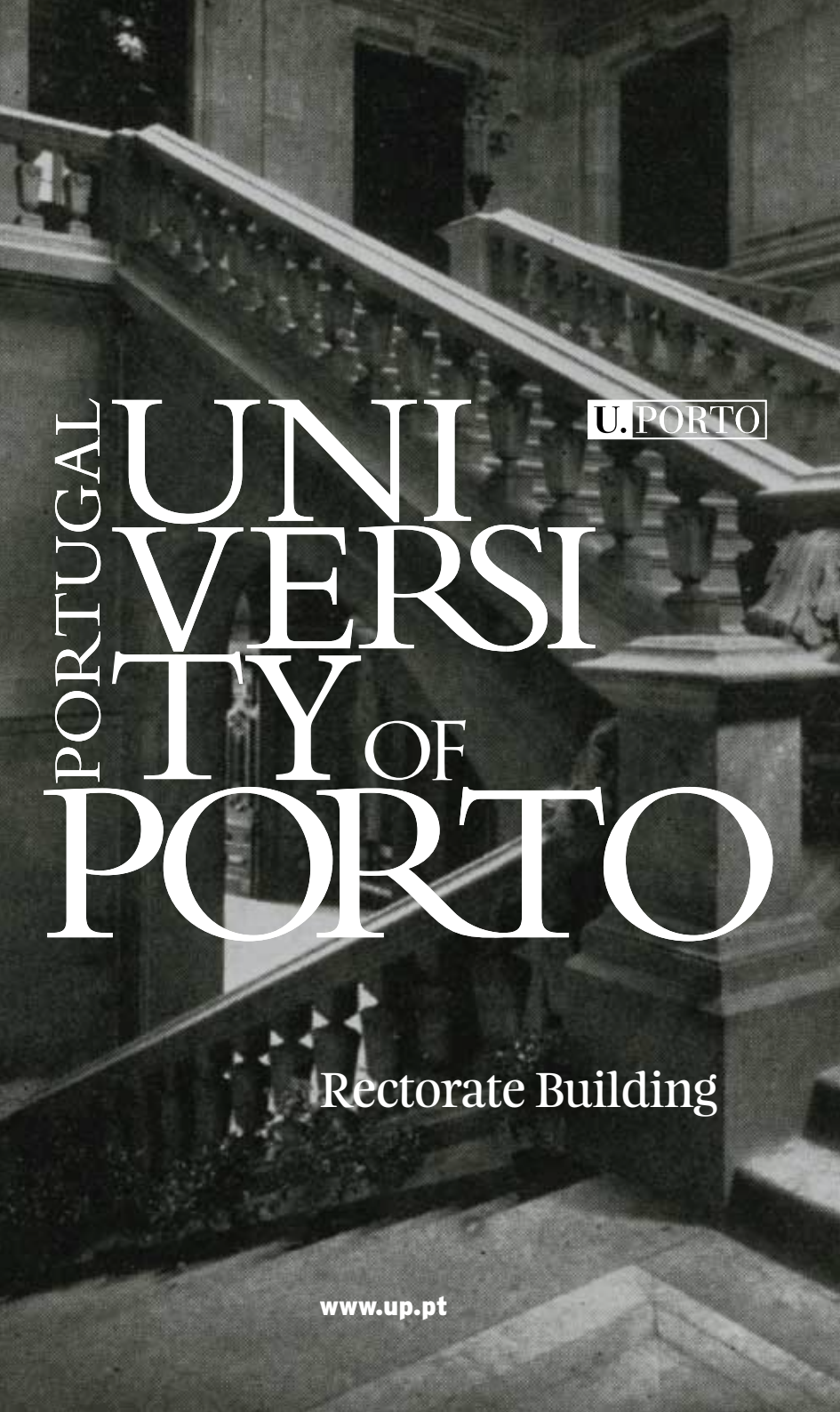
set up in 1996, further to the “Old Archive”, which is formed by works published before 1945. On the right side of the main atrium, are located the U.Porto Shop, operating since 2007 and an art gallery (*Galeria dos Leões*).

## The Origins of the U.Porto

The University of Porto was formally founded on 22 March 1911, shortly after the Portuguese Republic was established. Its roots, however, date back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, when the Nautical Class was created by D. José, in 1762, providing students with training on navigation. It was located at the *Colégio dos Meninos Órfãos*. The Nautical Class was soon followed by the Sketching and Drawing Class (1779-1803). Both were the starting point of the Royal Academy of Maritime and Trade Affairs (1803-1837) and, from 1837 on, of the Polytechnic Academy of Porto. The Royal School of Surgery, founded in 1825 and which led to the creation of the Medical-Surgical School of Porto in 1836, was the root of the Fa-

culty of Medicine. The Sketching and Drawing Class was the direct forerunner of the Porto Academy of Fine Arts (1836), later Porto Fine Arts School (1881) and then Porto Higher Institute of Fine Arts (1950). At the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, this School was divided into the current Faculty of Architecture (FAUP) and Faculty of Fine Arts (FBAUP).

To the faculties created during the 1<sup>st</sup> Republic - Technical Faculty (1915), renamed Faculty of Engineering in 1926, Faculty of Arts (1919-1928) and Faculty of Pharmacy (1921) - others were added, the Faculty of Economics (1953), the Faculty of Arts (1961), the Institute of Biomedical Sciences Abel Salazar (1975), the Faculty of Architecture (1979), the Faculty of Psychology and of Education Sciences (1980), the Faculty of Sports (1989), the Faculty of Dental Medicine (1989), the Faculty of Fine Arts (1992), the Faculty of Law (1994) and the Faculty of Nutrition and Food Science (1999).



# PORTUGAL UNIVERSITY OF PORTO

Rectorate Building

www.up.pt

## Urban framework

### North Side

*Praça Gomes Teixeira* had many names: *Largo do Carmo*, for example, because it was close to the *Nossa Senhora do Carmo* Convent (Barefoot Carmelites), *Campo dos Meninos Órfãos*, due to its location in front of the college with the same name, *Praça do Pão* or *Praça da Feira do Pão*, as bread, flour and cereals used to be sold there. In 1835, the Porto City Council renamed it *Praça dos Voluntários da Rainha* since that was where the members of the Queen's regiment practiced. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, it was renamed *Praça da Universidade* and in 1933 it became identified as *Praça Gomes Teixeira*, in honour of the first rector of the U.Porto. It is commonly known as *Praça dos Leões*.

### West Side

The former *Largo do Carmo* and *Passeio da Graça*, existing since the demolition of houses in front of the west façade of the University, was named *Praça de Parada Leitão* by indication of the city council, as a tribute to Major José de Parada e Silva Leitão, a liberal soldier and teacher at the Polytechnic Academy of Porto.

### South Side

The *Campo dos Mártires da Pátria* is today the area formed by the Palace of Justice and *Praça de Parada Leitão*. Throughout the Middle Ages it was occupied by the *Cordoaria Nova* and during the reign of Filipe II it was transformed into the *Alameda do Olival*. This is where the *S. Miguel* Fair was held, replaced by a street filled with stalls in front of the Jailhouse. The *Motim dos Taberneiros* (Innkeeper's Mutiny) took place in this lane in 1757. As far as we know, the name "*Campo dos Mártires da Pátria*" means a tribute to the Porto people who were hanged in that year.

### East Side

*Praça de Lisboa* is the name given in 1949 to the *Praça* or *Mercado do Anjo*, where a chapel in honour of St. Michael, the Angel, once stood, built by Queen D. Mafalda, wife of D. Afonso Henriques. The *Recolhimento do Anjo* (Retreat of the Angel), also known as *Recolhimento de Santa Isabel* (Retreat of Santa Isabel), was founded here in 1672. During the Siege of Porto, the *Mercado do Anjo* was set up in this place until mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### The Surrounding Areas

Nicolau Nasoni, a painter, decorator and architect from Tuscany, was responsible for the *Clérigos* Monument (18<sup>th</sup> century), in Baroque style. It is formed by an elliptical-shaped church and a rectangular chancel connected to the bell-tower. The tower, with 2 belfries and one of the largest set of bells in the country, was used as a commercial telegraph and clock in Porto. This is the *ex-libris* of the city.

The building of the Jailhouse and the Court of Appeal of Porto, built in *Campo do Olival* by order of Filipe I, was reconstructed by Eugénio dos Santos during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Many famous people were imprisoned here, such as Camilo Castelo Branco, Ana Plácido and Vicente Urbino de Freitas, a teacher at the Medical-Surgical School of Porto.

The *João Chagas* Garden, usually known as *Jardim da Cordoaria*, dates from 1865 and was designed by the

German landscape architect Emile David. It underwent significant changes under the framework of the urban plan "Porto 2001 - European Capital of Culture". It is decorated with several statues.

The *S. José das Taipas* Church, in Neo-classical style, was designed by the engineer-architect Carlos Amarante and was managed by the Sisterhood of the Souls of *S. José das Taipas*. For about a century, a procession would take place every year between this temple and the *Ribeira*, where we find today the bronze mural entitled *Alminhas da Ponte*, by the sculptor Teixeira Lopes (senior).

The Court of 2<sup>nd</sup> Instance of Porto is located in the Palace of Justice, designed in 1961 by Raul Rodrigues de Lima and built on the location of *Mercado do Peixe* (Fish Market) by the engineer Gustavo Adolfo Gonçalves de Sousa. Here existed the Chapel of Lord Jesus of the Calvary and the

*Santo António da Cordoaria* Hospice, which later became the *Roda dos Expostos*.

Part of the extinct *Nossa Senhora do Carmo* Convent, built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, houses the headquarters of the National Guard and next to it, on the east side, stands the Church of *Terceiros do Carmo*.

The Church of *Terceiros do Carmo*, dating back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, in Rococo style, was designed by the painter, architect and teacher José de Figueiredo Seixas for the *Terceira do Carmo* Honourable Order.

The building of the former Faculty of Medicine houses, nowadays, the Institute of Biomedical Sciences Abel Salazar. Planned by the architects Rogério dos Santos Azevedo and Baltazar de Castro, this building was located in the former *Largo da Escola Médica*, nowadays *Largo do Professor Abel Salazar*, near the extinct *Carmelitas Descalços* Convent. It

was inaugurated in 1935 and housed the Faculty of Medicine until 1960, when it was transferred to *S. João* Hospital. From then on, the faculties of Arts and of Sciences occupied the vacant premises, along with other university services and later the Institute of Biomedical Sciences Abel Salazar, set up in 1975.

In front of this monument, in a small garden, is a bust of Júlio Dinis, the literary pseudonym of the Porto doctor Joaquim Guilherme Gomes Coelho. The bust was inaugurated in December 1926 and was done by the sculptor João da Silva.

The construction of the *Santa Casa da Misericórdia* Hospital of Porto, known today as *Santo António* Hospital, began during the reign of D. José I and was designed by the English architect John Carr. The first patients were admitted in 1799.

Information Management  
gi@reit.up.pt



The *Fonte dos Leões* was built by the French company Compagnie Générale des Eaux pour l'Étranger and began operating in 1886. At first, water was brought from the Santo Isidro reservoir, and later, from 1942 on, from a storage tank 40 meters away from the fountain. The fountain used to have an iron railing protecting it.



Francisco Gomes Teixeira (1851-1933) was the first rector of the U.Porto. With a degree and PhD in Mathematics from the University of Coimbra, where he taught until 1883, he moved to the Polytechnic Academy of Porto, which he directed from 1886 on. After the creation of the University of Porto in 1911, Francisco Gomes Teixeira was appointed Rector and seven years later received the title of Honorary Rector.