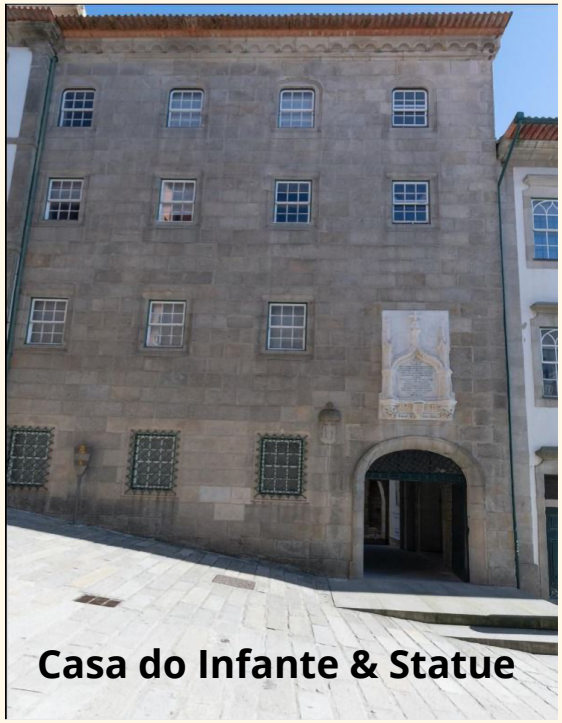


D. Luís I Bridge & the Fernandine Walls

The D. Luís I bridge was built between 1881 and 1886, connecting the cities of Porto and Vila Nova de Gaia, which are separated by the Douro River. The upper part of the bridge was inaugurated in 1886, and the lower part below was inaugurated two years later in 1888.
The designer was, Téophile Seyrig, a German architect, who He had been Gustave Eiffel's disciple.

The Fernandine walls is the name by which the medieval belt of walls in Porto became known, of which, only small parts have survived until our days. The Fernandine wall was built to replace the old high-medieval fence that, in the 16th century, was too small in view of the development of the city. The fact that the work was only completed during the reign of king Fernando, explains why it is called Fernandine wall.



Casa do Infante & Statue

Built in 1325, Casa do Infante is one of the oldest buildings of Porto, and the biggest of that time. Its name (Casa do Infante) comes from the fact that it was supposedly the birthplace of Infante Dom Henrique.
Infante D. Henrique, also known as the Navegador, the sailor in English, was one of D. João's son. He was the propelling force of the discoveries, responsible for promoting expeditions to the west coast of Africa and the Atlantic islands, discovering Madeira, Açores, Cabo Verde and Sierra Leone.
The statue built in his memory is made from copper and it stands on a marble column in front of the Stock Exchange Palace.



S. Bento Raiway Station

The S. Bento railway station is located in the centre of Porto. It's said to be one of the most beautiful train stations in the entire world. It was built in 1904 and its architect was José Marques da Silva.Before the construction of this station there was a convent here - The Convent of S. Bento da Avé Maria, built by King Manuel I in 1535, which was a place that only received wealthy women. Hence the name of the station. This train station was built in French architectural style.
There are more than 22 thousand tiles painted by Jorge Colaço, a famous Portuguese painter. The tiles depict moments of Portugal's history, such as the arrival in Porto of King D. João I and D. Filipa de Lencastre in the 12th century, the Conquest of Ceuta in 1415, some rural scenes and the evolution of transports in Portugal.



Porto Cathedral

The Porto Cathedral is one of the oldest monuments in Portugal. Its construction began in the first half of the 12th century and lasted until the beginning of the 13th century, so its main style is the Romanesque one. However, throughout the centuries some renovations and decorative alterations were made. Therefore, the Cathedral of Porto is a great case study regarding the evolution of art in Portugal over six centuries. I would highlight, from the Romanesque period, the general character of the façade with the two towers and the beautiful rose window (circular glass wall) and the interior of the church. Later, in the 17th and 18th centuries, the exterior and interior appearance of the cathedral were altered by the Baroque style. The main altar is now covered in silver and the main door was renovated.



Cadeia da Relação & Reitoria



This imposing building, dating from 1582 is a unique example of judicial architecture from the end of the Old Regime. Considered one of the landmark buildings in the history of the city, it housed the headquarters of the Court and the Cadeia da Relação do Porto - it was the city's jailhouse until 1974. One of its most distinguished prisoners was the writer Camilo de Castelo Branco (1860), arrested for adultery, where he wrote one of his most appreciated novels, "Amor de Perdição".
After undergoing restoration work, it reopened in October 2001 to house the Portuguese Photography Centre.

In addition to the Reitoria of the University of Porto, this rectangular building in neoclassical style also contains several museums related to science (such as the Museum of Zoology and Geological Sciences). It's an historic building located in a well-known square in the city (Praça de Gomes Teixeira - commonly known as Praça dos Leões).

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Monastery Serra do Pilar & Jardim do Morro

The Monastery of Serra do Pilar is a former monastery located on the opposite side of the Douro River, in Gaia. The monastery is situated on an outcrop overlooking the Dom Luís I Bridge and the historic centre of Porto. Together with these locations, the monastery was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1996. The monastery is notable for its church and cloister, both of which are circular.

Jardim do Morro was opened in 1927. Since 2016 there is an underground stop here, which attracts many tourists. It is located near Serra do Pilar and it has a magnificent view. It has a gazebo and a wide variety of plant species.