

## 1 – Painei Azulejo



Assuming itself as one of the most important cities in the country, in constant economic growth, Aveiro combines the conservation of heritage with the impositions present in its development, without neglecting one of the main characterizing themes: quality of life.

These are the elements that, in conjunction, are felt in it and the meaning lived in it is immaterial and interchangeable - like the light that it takes.

The semi-industrial pattern tiles renew the urban landscape by covering the facades of the buildings, from the second half of the 19th century.

The tile defined in an emblematic way the local character of the architecture of the Aveiro region, so it must be considered as an important heritage element to preserve

## 2 - Fórum Aveiro



Opened on September 29, 1998 and owned by CBRE Global Investors, Forum Aveiro is a shopping center located in the heart of the city of Aveiro, awarded with the Mipim Award 1999 for the best shopping center in Europe. It is a high quality integrated urban development project, with 76 stores, 17,500 m2 of gross leasable area, covered parking, 56 apartments, leisure areas and a hanging garden.

The Aveiro Forum had a strong differentiating characteristic, being the first open-air shopping center in the country and representing a new type of shopping center concept in Portugal, where gardens, green areas and public spaces predominate. In its development and construction, special attention was paid to the selection of colors and textures of materials. With its facades in natural stone, it is contemporary in style, but it is in complete harmony with the traditional architecture of the city of Aveiro, which even earned it praise from the International Council of Shopping Centers (ICSC) for its excellent integration into the environment.

## 3 - Ponte da Amizade



Aveiro sees the reopening of the Laços de Amizade Bridge. This Saturday, at 11 am, the unveiling of the toponymic plate referring to Ponte takes place for the first time.

The meaning of the Ponte dos Laços de Amizade bridge, created in 2014 by two students from the University of Aveiro, is a hymn to friendships and a symbol of the affection that the inhabitants cherish for the city.

The challenge was for people to leave their bond, a symbol of love or friendship and a monument of thanks to Aveiro, which happened along the guards of this bridge.

#### 4- BUGAS



BUGA (Aveiro Free Use Bicycle) is a piece of equipment designed to provide those who live in Aveiro or visit the City, a pleasant, healthy and ecological way of getting to know it, strolling or working on it.

There is no time limit during opening hours. Note, however, that BUGA belongs to everyone and it is not allowed to close it, take it home or park it in places other than the BUGA store

#### 05 - Monumento Temáticos



The Confraria dos Eggs Moles de Aveiro obtained funding to create a monument dedicated to that traditional sweet of the city. The “ambitious goal” of building the Monument to the Eggs Moles was launched last year by the current chancellor of the brotherhood - the project can now be carried out thanks to the support of several local companies and the Chamber of Aveiro. The inauguration took place on October 1st this year 2016

#### Christmas tree

The largest Christmas tree in the country is installed in the Fonte Nova park. It is 50 meters high, will be lit by around 400 thousand led lamps and does not involve public money. The initiative was financed by several companies in the region.

The Câmara de Aveiro says that it is “an offer from a group of entrepreneurs and companies that assume all costs, as a gesture of extolling the spirit of solidarity at Christmas and promoting the City of Canals”.

The inauguration will precede the closing of the Congress of the Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies, which takes place in Aveiro.

## 6 - Fábrica Campos



The Cultural and Congress Center (CCCA) is a space deeply connected to the city. Its central location makes it a reference building and a landmark for anyone visiting Aveiro. The modernity of functions inserted in the beauty and tradition of Former Jeronymo Pereira de Campos Factory make this building a great place to hold all kinds of events.

### **History of the Aveiro Cultural and Congress Center** (Jerónimo Pereira Campos Factory)

The company founded in 1896 by Jerónimo Pereira Campos and his two youngest children, Henrique and João, was born in a period of stagnation, which began with the crisis of 1891 and would continue until about 1914.

Despite the slow urban growth and the persistence of adobe in civil construction, the new factory had no competition, between Porto and Pampilhosa, for the brick and tile <Marseille type> that has left its furnaces since 1897. conjuncture joined, since 1903, the dispute of the regional market by Empresa Cerâmica da Fonte Nova, Lda. Predicting the worst, Jerónimo Pereira Campos, Filhos installs a glass factory that he would only abandon in 1908, with the bankruptcy of his rival.

In 1907, when Jerónimo Pereira Campos died, the capital of this private limited company amounted to 15 contos. Four years later, it is raised to 30 contos, divided equally by the four children, Ricardo, Domingos, Henrique and João. The factory employed 64 workers.

World War I. marks the beginning of a new period. New units appear in the region. João Pereira Campos departs from the brothers to found another construction ceramics company, Cerâmica Aveirense.

But Jerónimo Pereira Campos, Filhos was able to consolidate its position in the sector. It builds the imposing facilities that today house the Cultural and Congress Center, and installs the most modern equipment.

In 1923, it became a limited liability company, with a capital of 2,700 contos.

The expansion of the following decades is evident; the Jerónimo Pereira Campos, Filhos, SARL factories were successively integrated in Cerâmica de Viana, Lda., in Alvarães (Viana do Castelo), in 1935; Fábrica de Louça de Viana, Lda., from Meadela (Viana do Castelo), in 1949, and Fábrica do Sabugo (Sintra), in 1957. The company then employs around 600 workers.

In the mid-1960s, a few years after the premature death of Ricardo Pereira Campos Júnior, difficulties increased and the Pereira Campos family lost control of the company to Banco Pinto de Magalhães.

Subsequently, the construction of the modern factory in Tabueira would impose the abandonment of the old manufacturing facilities in Aveiro, when the Fábrica de Alvarães assumes a great importance in the company as a whole.

Then, the Tabueira unit would be sold and the headquarters of the Jerónimo Pereira Campos, Filhos factories transferred to Alvarães, where it continues today.

## 7 – Escadaria I love Aveiro



Staircase, offered by city-loving street artists.

## 8 – Sé Catedral Aveiro



Marian worship linked to the people of the sea

The primitive church of Nossa Senhora da Misericórdia was sacred in 1464 and was linked to the Dominican convent with the same name. Between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it underwent works, and the side naves were converted into devotional chapels. In 1834, the convent was transformed into a military barracks, and consumed by a fire a few years later.

The church remained - with a beautiful baroque portal framed by 4 Solomonic columns, a frieze with vegetal decoration and the coat of arms of Infante D. Pedro, Duke of Coimbra - which in 1835 was converted into the parish of Nossa Senhora da Glória parish, and in 1938 became the Cathedral of the Diocese of Aveiro by Pope Pius XI.

Inside, the side chapels retain some pieces of great value. In the Visitation chapel you can admire an excellent altarpiece dated 1559, which represents the Virgin and Saint Elizabeth in a very original composition. In the chapel of Nossa Senhora do Rosário is a beautiful image of its patron, dated to the end of the century. XVI, as well as several 17th century canvases representing the Joyful, Painful and Glorious Mysteries. A gothic image of the Virgin and Child, on a warhead window on the primitive wall, made of alabaster, originally found in a niche outside the church. The 1754 Baroque organ is deactivated, but in 2013 a new organ, built in Hungary, was placed in the transept.

In the churchyard that opens in front of the church, there is a beautiful Gothic cross from the end of the century. XV, based on a pedestal of the century. XVII. A moving figure of Christ is cut out on top of a cross whose arms end in fleur de lis. The capital, of great iconographic value, is decorated with the steps of the Passion.

## 9- Museu de Aveiro -Túmulo Santa Joana



The Aveiro Museum, housed in an old convent where Princess Santa Joana lived, exposes much of the estate of this Princess in Aveiro. After remodeling, the space was very spacious and pleasant to visit.

## 10 – Estátua Santa Joana



Joana de Portugal, O.P. (also called Santa Joana Princesa although officially only recognized by the Catholic Church as Beata) (Lisbon, February 6, 1452 - Aveiro, May 12, 1490) was a Portuguese princess of Casa de Avis, daughter of King D. Afonso V and his first wife, Queen D. Isabel.

She was even sworn as Crown Princess of Portugal, a title she kept until the birth of her brother, the future King D. João II.

He was regent of the kingdom in 1471, during the expedition of D. Afonso V to Arzila.

He was also a great supporter of his brother, King D. João II of Portugal.

Daughter of D. Afonso V, Princess Joana received a careful, humanistic education, in charge of two distinguished scholars of the time, Cataldo Áquila and Parísio Sículo [1].

### Marriage Proposals

After vehemently refusing several marriage proposals, Joana joined the Dominican convent of Jesus, in Aveiro, in 1475. Her brother, until then, was given an heir, so that the family line was no longer in danger of extinction. Still, she was forced several times to leave the convent and return to court.

She refused a marriage proposal by Carlos VIII of France, 18 years younger than her. In 1485, she received another offer, from the newly widowed Richard III of England, who was only eight months younger. This was to be part of a conjugal couple alliance, with her niece Isabel from York to marry her cousin, the future D. Manuel I. However, Ricardo's death in combat, of which Joana supposedly had a prophetic dream, suspended those plans.

Joan never came to profess vows of Dominican nun for being royal princess and potential heir to the throne. However, he lived most of his life in the Convent of Jesus of Aveiro, from 1475 until his death, following in all the rules of life and style of the nuns.

### Beatification

Princess Joan was beatified in 1693 by Pope Innocent XII, having a party on 12 May. And Pope Paul VI, on January 5, 1965, declared her special protector of the city of Aveiro.

### Rebirth

At the beginning of the 18th century, the Portuguese nobility, clergy and court had a revival of interest in the princess. During this time, the Portuguese artist Manuel Ferreira e Sousa was the most famous artist in this renaissance. He was hired by various religious institutions, nobles and even the royal family to paint scenes from his life.

### 11 – Parque Infante D. Pedro



### 12 - Ponte Pedonal dos Parques



### 13 - Parque Santo António



Walk through the city center of the Canals through the existing walking paths, in an area of about 20 hectares, representing the largest green continuum in the city center. Take the opportunity to keep in shape on one of our maintenance circuits, or enjoy the day on the multisport synthetic grass court, skate park or tennis court, all free to use. Botany, Culture and Sport are the themes that you can experience in a Park made for you!

### 14 -Hospital de Aveiro Infante D.Pedro



Former Hospital da Misericórdia, the building dates back to the beginning of the 20th century, by Francisco Silva Rocha, one of the main Art Nouveau artisans in Portugal, but suffered over the last few years abandonment and degradation, having been removed some elements of that style [ / caption]

The building of the primitive Hospital de Aveiro, classified as Art Nouveau designed by Silva Rocha, is undergoing conservation works, with a view to its use for management and support services, announced the hospital administration.

According to the chairman of the board of directors of the Centro Hospitalar do Baixo Vouga (CHBV), José Abrantes Afonso, that body made the decision to carry out works to restore the structure "with the support of an architect, who, free of charge, have collaborated so that the respect "of Art Nouveau is maintained.

The estimated cost of the work in progress, with regard to the insulation and painting of the walls, is 50 thousand euros, while the pavement applied was offered by a company in the region and part of the work is being done by human resources from CHBV.

With the refurbishment of the building, the board of directors aimed to free up space in the central building of Hospital de Aveiro, to centralize all services involving customer service.

The Arte Nova building is reserved for management and support services only.

According to Abrantes Afonso, the "Jardim de Inverno" space will be used as a living and social area, with exhibitions of painting and sculpture.

In the building it is also planned to create a cafeteria "properly equipped, since the newly created one no longer completely satisfies the demand".

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According to the historian Amaro Neves, "at the end of the 70s, the wrought iron railings Art Nouveau and the stone pillars of Ançã were replaced and the infirmary of infectious diseases was demolished, which had a large balcony in wrought iron, in the same style" .

Amaro Neves, contacted by Lusa, praises the conservation works, but expresses some reservations about the color with which the facade is being painted: "I have some reservations. I think the building was originally pink, and it was due try to get as accurate as possible with the colors of the time and keep the style ".

The historian regrets that "much of everything that was in the building" was already lost, indicating that "the floor that was from the time was raised and was being sold" to pieces, such as furniture, ornament pieces, or a lamp

## 15 - Universidade de Aveiro



The University of Aveiro (UA) is a public higher education institution in Portugal, based in the city of Aveiro. Created in 1973, in a context of expansion and renewal of higher education in Portugal, the AU soon became a reference university due to the high quality of its research, its faculty and its infrastructure.

In addition to its undergraduate courses, the UA has a wide range of specialized training courses (CFEs), technological specialization courses (CETs), master's and doctorate courses.

### Curiosities

In 2011, the University of Aveiro was considered one of the best universities in Europe and the best in Portugal, according to the ranking of the British magazine Times Higher Education (THE) [1]

In 2011, the former AU rector, Maria Helena Nazaré, was appointed president of the Association of European Universities. [2]

The University of Aveiro is at the forefront of university research in Portugal, according to a study by the former rector of Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Luís Sousa Lobo, which shows that each AU professor publishes an average of 1.5 scientific articles per year. [3]

The well-known Portuguese search engine SAPO was created at the University of Aveiro in 1995. [4]

In 2009, the University of Aveiro ranked 137th in the area of engineering in the international ranking “Higher Education Evaluation and Accreditation Council of Taiwan”, followed by the Technical University of Lisbon (189th) and the University of Porto (257th). [5]

The University of Aveiro was world champion in robotic football in 2008. [6]

The University of Aveiro sends and receives students from different countries around the world. An example is Miss Japan 2010, Maiko Itai, who studied Portuguese for a year at the University of Aveiro. [7]

The campus area of the University of Aveiro is equivalent to 92 basketball courts.

## 16 - Parque Banda da Amizade



According to the elements contained in the archives of this centenary collectivity, the oldest in the city in terms of music, it is not easy for us to be able to state the exact date of its foundation, but according to various testimonies, among which we highlight that of Monsignor João Gaspar, this one will have emerged in the year 1834.

Throughout these 184 years of uninterrupted existence, survival has not always been easy. This was only possible thanks to the enthusiasm, the carolice, the selflessness of generations of Aveirenses, who fought and sacrificed so much for the love of this noble cause that is Music - the most salutary of all the arts. Only in this way was it possible for the Banda Amizade - Banda Sinfónica de Aveiro, also known as “Música Velha”, to reach our days.

Without wishing to hurt susceptibilities, we can mention at random some sacred figures of the Banda Amizade - Aveiro Symphonic Band: João Miranda, Vasco Rocha, António Limas, Américo Amaral, Duarte Gravato, Duarte Neves, Armando Matos, and currently, Carlos Marques.

To these masters of Music, the entire Aveiro community is indebted, in terms of recognition, for how much they have taught with countless sacrifices, for the values they have passed on to generations of Aveirenses and for the dignified and glorious way in which they represented our city below and beyond borders, where we have always obtained beautiful classifications.

## 17 – Canal Central



Portugal also has its Venice: it's Aveiro, with its colorful canals and boats that resemble Venetian gondolas.



## 18 - Estação de Comboios de Aveiro



The Aveiro Railway Station is an interface of the Northern Line, which acts as a junction with the Aveiro Branch Line, and which serves the locality of Aveiro, in Portugal. Although the original plans for the Northern Line did not include the construction of a station that served Aveiro, the layout of the line was modified due to the influence of Deputy José Estêvão Coelho de Magalhães. [1] The station was opened on April 10, 1864. [1] On September 8, 1911, the section from Albergaria-a-Velha to Aveiro entered service, as part of the Vouga rail network, and in 1916 the new Aveiro station building was opened. [2] In 1913, the São Roque Canal Branch [3] entered service, and in 1932 the Aveiro-Mar Branch was opened [4] The railroad was adapted to electric traction in 1964. [5] The station is one of the most important on the Northern Line, serving the large urban center of Aveiro. [

### Tiles and architecture

The old building has a facade entirely decorated with polychrome tiles, in blue and yellow tones, which represent various railway, natural and cultural scenes and traditional activities. [10] The building consists of three sections: a central part, with three floors, which includes three wide doors at ground level, and two symmetrical sides, with two floors, containing a door and two rectangular section shutters. [1] It was built in the traditional Portuguese style [11], assuming itself as an example, at the regional level, of the style called Casa Portuguesa. [1]

#### Tile panels

West facade of the old station.  
West Facade (street):  
Medallion of D. José de Salamanca y Mayol;  
Medallion with vessel;  
Medallion with Farol da Barra;  
Grape harvest in Anadia;  
Arrival of a Fishing Boat - S. Jacinto;  
Aveiro Salt Marines;  
The banks of the Vouga River;  
Stretch of Ria de Aveiro;  
Entrance to the Garden - Aveiro;  
Tricana in 1916 - Aveiro;  
A Peixeira - Aveiro;  
Panel "Section of the city - Aveiro".  
O Pescador - Aveiro;  
Tricana in 1870 - Aveiro;  
Barra Lighthouse - Aveiro;  
Poço de S. Thiago Bridge - Valle do Vouga;

Palace Hotel Bussaco;  
Regional Museum - Aveiro;  
Aveiro at the beginning of the 18th century;  
Section of the city - Aveiro.  
East facade of the old station.  
Vouga stretch;  
Portico of the Chapel of Senhor das Barrocas;  
Alcobaça Monastery;  
Castle of Santa Maria da Feira;  
Departure to the sea from a fishing boat (Furadouro);  
Stretch of Ria de Aveiro;  
Buçaco - Monument of Batalha.  
Almourol Castle;  
Misericórdia Church;  
Manuel Firmino medallion;  
City Weapons;  
Ponte da Rata - Eirol;  
Costa Nova do Prado;  
Commemorative panel of the 75 years

of the Vouga Line.  
Sanitary Facade:  
Central Channel of the Ria de Aveiro;

Haystacks of Costa Nova do Prado.