



HOSPITAL DE S. JOSÉ



CHULC Archive



Cultural Heritage Department

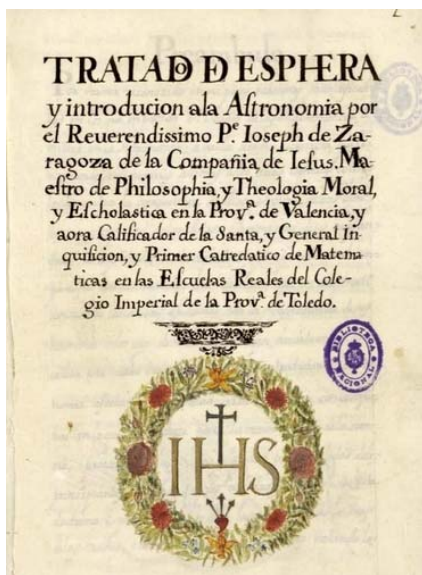
August 2023

SANTO ANTÃO-O-NOVO COLLEGE

The Companhia de Jesus (Society of Jesus) installed itself in Santo Antão House (the Old) at the beginning of 1542, where they opened a college with free public classes since 1553.

Due to the quality of the teaching and owing to the growing number of students, that space soon revealed itself to be small, and the college was transferred to a new site.

In 1573, with the support of Cardinal Henrique, the Jesuits began to buy lands at the foot of Sant' Ana Hill, for the construction of a new college. With the initial project by the architect Baltazar Álvares, the works only began in 1579.



Although only a third of the building was concluded, the Santo Antão-o-Novo College was inaugurated in 1593, having been in function for almost 170 years.

Besides Latin, Grammar, Humanities, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Moral and Dogmatic Theology being taught here, in the so-called "Aula da Esfera", other matters were taught like Mathematics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Cosmography, Astronomy, Nautical Sciences, Cartography, Optics, Ballistics, Military Strategy and Engineering, among others.

SANTO INÁCIO DE LOYOLA'S CHURCH

The construction of Santo Inácio's Church, after a project by Baltazar Álvares, began in 1613. The work was possible thanks to the indispensable patronage of the Countess of Linhares, Filipa de Sá (1543-1618), daughter of Mem de Sá, 3rd Governor General of Brazil.

In 1612, Lady Filipa decided to be patron of the church's construction, having signed a contract that same year with the Jesuits establishing that her tomb would be in the Main Chapel, where there would be daily masses (both prayed and sung) for her soul. In exchange, she donated to the Jesuits several properties and income, undertaking to pay the construction of the church as long as she lived.

She died a few years later, in 1618, leaving all her assets to the Companhia de Jesus.



The church was inaugurated in 1652, but the works were only finished in 1733. Between 1696 and 1700, the sacristy was built, the current chapel of the Hospital de São José, with a project by João Antunes.

With the 1755 earthquake the church's dome collapsed and it took down its mazzard destroying a large part of the building and one of the façade towers. The building was never reconstructed.

Some of the stonework and columns were reused in other constructions, like some marbles and columns given to the São José da Anunciada Church. The headstone of Lady Filipa's tomb destroyed by the earthquake, was also transferred to that church in 1862, but was returned to the Hospital Real de S. José in 1882.

The body of the church was definitely demolished in 1884, giving way to new buildings, with the sacristy and tribune for sung masses remaining.

The hospital's façade has, since 1811, the apostles and evangelists statutes that decorated the inside of the church.



Overview of the former church's tribune
CHULC Archive

HOSPITAL REAL DE TODOS-OS-SANTOS



Built by initiative of King João II, the Hospital Real de Todos-os-Santos was one of the major innovations in Portugal regarding the medical and surgical healthcare assistance in the country. Thus, a large group of assistance houses that existed in the Lisbon region were brought together in the same entity.

The first stone was launched on the 15th of May 1492, having received its first patients in 1501. Three years later the hospital's regiment was published.

Located in Rossio, the hospital building had a cruciform floor plant, surrounded by 4 courtyards. The arms of the cross corresponded to the church and the 3 main infirmaries: Saint Vincent, Saint Cosmas and Saint Clare.

Harshly damaged by the 1755 earthquake, the hospital was rebuilt and functioned, with 20 infirmaries, until April 1775, when it was transferred to the college, now called Hospital Real de S. José.

View of Hospital Real de Todos-os-Santos at Rossio (c. 1700)

Reproduction from the original of the Museu de Lisboa

HOSPITAL DE S. JOSÉ E ANNEXOS

Inaugurated in April 1755, the Hospital de S. José inherited all the healthcare characteristics that existed in the Hospital Real de Todos-os-Santos.

The works to convert the college into an hospital began in 1769, with new buildings being built inside its complex. However, with the constant increase in patients and the development of various medical specialties, the available space quickly became too small.

Following the extinction of the religious orders that took place in 1834, several religious houses on the hill of Sant'Ana were left unoccupied, being progressively integrated into the Hospital Real: São Lázaro Leprosarium (1844), Quinta de Rilhafoles (1848), Nossa Senhora do Desterro Monastery (1857).

In 1887, with the integration of Hospital Rainha D. Estefânia, the so-called annexes were created and they will include the Arroios Noviciate (1892), Santa Marta Convent (1905) and the Nossa Senhora das Dores Recollection (1906).

After the Implantation of the Republic, in 1914 the group Hospitais Civis de Lisboa is created. In 1929, the Hospital de António dos Capuchos joins the group.

The Dr. Alfredo da Costa Maternity was inaugurated in 1932.

THE MEDICAL TEACHING

Until the creation of the Hospital Real de Todos-os-Santos, the teaching of Medicine in Portugal took place at Coimbra's University. This formation was mainly theoretical. As for the practical teaching, students had to go to Salamanca, Boulogne or Paris.

This situation changed with the Hospital Real's Internal Regulation, from 1504, which established the existence of *“two surgeons, one of them a resident, that must read, every day, a lesson to his two assistants so they can learn the theory and practice and thus became instructed for the service of the mentioned hospital”*.

This practice was continued in Hospital Real de S. José, under the medical teaching modernization and reform implemented by the Marquis de Pombal, prime-minister at the time.



Manuel Constâncio, a barber who made it to doctor of the Chamber to Queen Maria I, managed to obtain scholarships to some of his students to study abroad. These students were later some of the professors at the Escola Régia de Cirurgia de Lisboa, founded in 1825 e financed by a tobacco tax.

With the teaching reform done by Manuel da Silva Passos, in 1836, the Escola Médico-Cirúrgica de Lisboa was created, being the forerunner to the Faculdade de Medicina, inaugurated in 1911 at Campo de Sant'Anna.

HOSPITAL DE S. JOSÉ — TODAY

With the extinction of the Hospitais Cívicos de Lisboa in 1989, the hospitals that were part of that group became autonomous, which also happened with Hospital de São José.

Besides the many healthcare characteristics of a general hospital, Hospital de S. José has an emergency service (“Banco”), receiving patients from Portugal south and centre regions.

In this institution several specialties were developed and pioneered in Portugal such as Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Maxillofacial Surgery, and the Burnt, Neuro-traumatology and Vertebra-Medullar Intensive Care Units.

For management reasons, in 2004, the hospitals were once again reorganized as a group, again headquartered at Hospital de S. José.

Since 2012, the Centro Hospitalar Universitário de Lisboa Central includes the hospitals São José, Santo António dos Capuchos, Santa Marta, Dona Estefânia, Dr. Curry Cabral and the Dr. Alfredo da Costa Maternity.



CHULC Archive

Hospital de S. José

Rua José António Serrano, 1150-199 Lisboa

Informations and bookings:

visitas.patrimonio@chlc.min-saude.pt