



Initially built in the 16th century in Regueirão dos Anjos, the modern day church dates back to 1910. It “moved” to the eastern side of Avenida Almirante Reis because plans to improve the city included the original building’s demolition in 1908. The church nevertheless maintains the ornate baroque opulence with which it was originally built.

Anjos Church 1



In the middle of Largo do Intendente stands a circular drinking fountain that provides hard sulphurous water. Traders passing by on their way into the city stopped here to water their livestock. Animals weren’t the only ones to make use of this privilege, however. Although it was dirty, people devised a way to drink water from the fountain, which was good for their digestion.

Taça do Intendente 3



An imposing feature of Largo do Intendente, Pina Manique Palace exemplifies the 17th century noble period of Portuguese architecture. It was significant because it was the family home of Diogo Inácio Pina Manique, the then Quartermaster-General of Police, giving rise to the square’s current name, Largo do Intendente Pina Manique.

Pina Manique Palace 5



Representing a meeting place in the middle of Rua do Benfornoso, a painted mural acts as a boundary between adjoining spaces. The windows, which once formed the facade of a building, invite us to speculate on what is now an empty and private interior. Set in a painted facade which seeks to cast the eye towards the outside, the light allows us to see what would prefer to be hidden.

Urban contrasts 7



Ortofotomapa de Lisboa, extracto da Avenida Almirante Reis compreendido entre o Martim Moniz e a Rua de Angola.



Defined in Portugal in the 14th century during the reign of D. João II, Portuguese paving can now be found in all cities, towns and villages throughout Portugal. Its use was promoted by castle governor Lieutenant-General Eusébio during the 19th century, and it continues to be used to this day because of its technical, construction and decorative qualities.

2 Portuguese paving



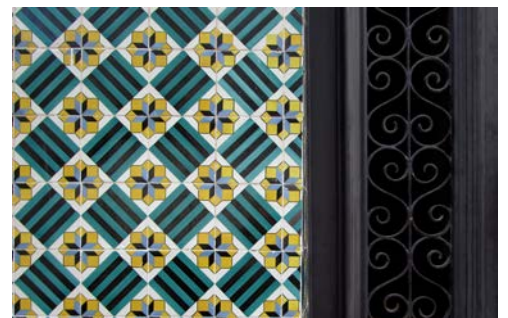
Located between Avenida Almirante Reis and Largo do Intendente, Hotel 1908 is a huge corner building that was constructed in the Portuguese modern period. Awarded the Valmor Prize in 1908, with a plan by the architect Adães Bermudes, Hotel 1908 forms part of a group of high-yield properties built in this area by acclaimed architects.

4 Hotel 1908



Until Rua da Palma was opened in 1862, this was one of Lisbon’s most important and busiest thoroughfares. This was where traders and outsiders entering and leaving the city through the “Portas da Mouraria” mingled. It is an important centre for master potters and blacksmiths and is now marked by a lively cultural diversity.

6 Rua do Benfornoso



Tiles were a common feature of buildings in Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia, and flourished around the Mediterranean as Islam expanded. Together with other painting motifs and techniques, patterns can be found which are reminiscent of Islamic geometric designs, developed as an alternative to figurative representations.

Azulejo tiles



Bangladesh

The stones found in the area and their form and nature have been used to pave roads since the wheel became a feature of transport. The first paved roads were found in southern Asia, in

what is now Pakistan, Afghanistan and to some extent India, and they subsequently spread to Mesopotamia. Roadways with stone surfaces led to the development of more efficient building systems whose strength and durability have survived to the present day.

Stone paving

2



Nepal

Originating in Belgium in the late 19th century, this architectural style characterised by curved lines was influenced by Oriental cultures, particularly the Japanese. Its forms,

which took their inspiration from nature, were brought to Europe, where their decorative elements in particular flourished. Art nouveau, also known as the "International Style", is appreciated throughout the world for its use of a common language which is also found in handicrafts in Eurasia.

Art Nouveau

4



India

In a city, areas where street trading is most prevalent become extremely important for the economic, social and cultural development of a particular way of life.

This is where trading is carried on directly between merchants and customers, making them places where new products appear on a regular basis. Restaurants, bars and cafes spring up in such locations to cater for longer-term residents, making these streets genuine social spaces in urban environments.

Sounds, smells and tastes

6



What is your

cultural heritage in

Av. Almirante Reis?



Extracto da Carta Topográfica de Lisboa publicada em 1871, tendo sobreposta a tinta encarnada as alterações até 1911.

STEPS

Participatory Heritage Mapping

This project involves a number of contributors and points of view and seeks to pool a broad range of knowledge on the cultural heritage of residents of the Avenida Almirante Reis area, and of people who spend a great deal of their time there..

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Partnership:



Agradecimentos:



China

Places of worship share their function of safe spaces of welcome and reflection and have various aspects in common, such as the use of sound to summon the faithful (bells). With

architecturally different forms adapted to a variety of ceremonies with their own symbolism and images, these differences arise more out of the context in which they are situated – place, period of construction, building techniques and materials available – than the religion they host.

1 Religious vestiges



Nigéria

Ornamental and drinking fountains provide people and their animals with water piped from springs. Water, which is fundamental to survival, is associated with cleanliness and symbolically with purity, as evidenced by Jewish baths, Christian baptisms, Hindu washing, Islamic ablutions or the pouring of water at Buddhist funerals. The simplest and most functional fountains resemble each other more closely and are more widespread.

3 Fountains



Nepal

Brickwork originated in the Middle East, where the oldest bricks, dated 7500 bc, were found in what is now Syria. Fired brick, as used in building work in Portugal, was found for the first time in China, and later in what is now India. In both cases the use of an easily shaped local resource (clay) spread rapidly around the Mediterranean, was continued by the Greeks and Romans and is still one of the main construction systems, with handcrafted bricks being a common feature.

5 Building techniques

