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Introduction

This document contains the full research conducted by the YoungArchHers consortium on each building in each walk in each of the 4 cities (Athens, Barcelona, Nicosia and Paris).

The document is complementary to the audio guides provided on the website it aims to give educators leading the walks all the historical information necessary to prepare the activities and answer questions. It also aims to document the research method used during the project, in hopes to inspire educators to create their own walks.

The presentation and the language used in the document are advanced and complex, thus it should not be directly shared with younger learners without any assistance.

The document has been reviewed and verified by experts in heritage and architecture.



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Athens

Athens 1st walk: The City center: Discovering a city's history through architecture

This trajectory includes buildings from the period 1843-1939, mainly public ones of various uses, which are typical examples of architecture developed in Athens and most of them are associated with important historical events.

Pallis Manor / Karagiorgi Servias 1, Syntagma Square (1911)

Pallis Mansion is one of the most beautiful buildings in Athens.

It's a five-storey eclectic building with a basement. It lies in Syntagma (Constitution) Square, the biggest and most important square of Athens. It was designed by renowned architect Anastasios Metaxas and built between 1910-1911, initially as the residence of the Pallis family. It was constructed in the place of a double-storied neoclassical house, built in 1845, also a property of the Pallis family.

The building's facade is richly ornamented, with balconies with corbels made of marble and decorated railings. On the first floor of the building, the openings are arched, with pilasters resembling natural garland* motifs. The interior is constructed with luxury materials. The columns and staircase are made of marble, it has decorated ceilings and elaborate floorings.

When it ceased serving as a residence for the Pallis family, it hosted the Ministry of Transport and, after WWII, a technical school and a bank.

It was from the balcony of that very building that Prime Minister of the National Unity Government, Georgios Papandreou, delivered his famous speech on the liberation from the German Occupation, on October 18 1944.



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Nowadays, the building has been restored and it houses a books and electronics store. It has been listed, as it constitutes a rare example of pre-war architecture in Syntagma Square.

Greek Parliament building / Syntagma Square

Neoclassical building that houses the Greek Parliament.

It was initially built to serve as the palace of King Otto and George I of Greece, during the years 1836-1843. It was designed by the director of the Munich Academy of Arts and official architect of the Bavarian court, Friedrich von Gaertner (1791-1847). It has been listed.

Due to damages caused by two fires (in 1884 and 1909), the royal family left the building to move into their summer palace in Tatoi and later to the palace of king Konstantinos on Irodou Attikou street.

Then, the old palace had a variety of uses, such as hosting a hospital during the Asia Minor Expedition and providing access to the State's refugee services after the Greek Asia Minor Disaster of 1922.

During the years 1930-1935 a large-scale design intervention coordinated by Greek architect Andreas Kriezis led to its conversion into a parliamentary building.

Its façade is characterized by a horizontal division in three parts, strict symmetry and simplicity. A pediment on its roof and a portico of Doric columns in front of its central façade overlook Constitution square, the main square of the Athenian city.

In the building's interior are located the amphitheaters of the parliament, constructed with the use of reinforced concrete for the floors, as well as metal and glass for the roofing.

Next to the Parliament building lies the big public park of the National Garden.

Nikolaos Psychas Mansion / Egyptian Embassy, 3, Vasilissis Sofias ave. (1885)

Two-storey neoclassical building, designed by renowned architect Ernst Ziller (1837-1923). It was built around 1885 as a residence of Nikolaos Psychas; during the 1930's, it was bought by the ambassador of Egypt in Greece and, later on, it housed the Egyptian Embassy, which is furthermore its current use.

The exterior of the building is of a strict neoclassical form, with a three-part division of its façade. There is a gateway with Ionic columns made of marble supporting the



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balcony of the first floor, where Corinthian pilasters can be seen. Above the openings of the first floor small pediments are located, while part of the building is covered by a tiled roof. In front of the mansion, a small garden with palm and other kinds of trees separates the building from the large avenue. The building has been listed.

Building of "Metochiko Tameio Stratou" (Army Share Fund Building) / Junction of Amerikis, Panepistimiou, Voukourestiou and Stadiou streets (1927-29)

Monumental six-storey eclectic building with a gallery. In the times of king Otto, the royal stables laid on the very same spot. Following an architectural competition, its design was assigned to architects Vassilios Kassaradas and Leonidas Bonis, who had studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris. Its construction began in 1927 and was completed in 1939.

The complex is one of the very few ones in Athens to cover a whole building block. It has housed a variety of uses: shops and offices, a cinema-theater and a second theater in the basement, together with the historic coffee shops of "Zonar's" and "Floca" on Panepistimiou street.

The building was designed according to the principles of eclecticism, while the 6th floor has been added at a later stage.

All floor plans are arranged around the central gallery which gives access to three out of the four surrounding streets. The façades of the building are simple with abstract decorative elements. Two out of the four corners of the building block are quadrant shaped.

The building block has been listed and got recently renovated to house offices and shops.

The Serpieri Mansion (former Agricultural Bank of Greece) / 23, Panepistimiou & Edouardou Lo str. (1880)

The former building of the Agricultural Bank of Greece is a neoclassical building, built in the 19th century, hosting the house of Italian businessman and mineralogist, Giovanni Baptista Serpieri while also serving commercial uses.



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Engineer Anastasios Theofilas designed it in 1880-1881, combining its mainly neoclassical form with elements of Italian mannerism, especially in its richly decorated interior.

The main part of the building, laying on the corner of Panepistimiou and Eduard Lo streets, is of neoclassical style, with rather simple decorative elements. It is symmetrical, with Ionic pilaster capitals on the openings of the first and second floor, and Doric ones on the third floor.

On the right side of the main part, lies the elaborately decorated façade of the house of Serpieri, together with the entrance to the garden. There are arched openings and patterns in relief, following the Italian mannerism style. In the interior, we can admire wall paintings by Italian painter G. Bilanicioni, representing themes inspired by Greek mythology, as well as by the mining business of the Serpieri family.

After the purchase of the Mansion by the Agricultural Bank of Greece in 1929, some additions were made to the building. In the years of the military dictatorship in Greece (1967-74), the Mansion was threatened with demolition, but, thankfully, it was saved. It has been listed. Currently it serves no particular use.

"Iliou Melathron" (Schliemann's Mansion, hosting the Numismatic Museum) / 12, El. Venizelou (Panepistimiou) str. (1879)

Neoclassical building, constructed in 1878-1879, as a house to the famous archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann. It was designed by architect Ernst Ziller, combining elements of Italian neo-Renaissance and Athenian Neoclassicism.

On the central part of its façade there is a two-storied loggia with arches and Ionic columns made of marble. The openings of its first floor are arched, with Ionic pilasters, while the ones on the second floor are rectangular with pediments and Corinthian pilasters. On the terrace of the building there are twenty four terracotta replicas of ancient statues.

In the interior of the building, rooms have wall paintings and roof paintings of Pompeian style made by Slovenian painter Jurij Subic in 1880. On the walls are also written phrases from ancient authors, such as Homer, Hesiod and others; furthermore, there are mosaic floors that can be attributed to Schliemann's admiration of Greek antiquity.



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Important technological innovations were used during the construction of the building such as ducted ventilation, gas heating and concepts of fire protection.

It is surrounded by a beautiful garden, where trees and statues are located.

The Iliou Melathron was purchased by the Hellenic State in 1926. Today, it hosts the Numismatic Museum, which includes one of the richest coin collections in the world.

Catholic Cathedral Basilica of St. Dionysius / Junction of Panepistimiou and Omirou streets (1865)

The church is a three-aisle basilica in the neo-Renaissance style. The German architect Leo von Klenze drafted the plans for the cathedral at the behest of King Otto of Greece. During the project, the plans were modified by Greek architect Lysandros Kaftanzoglou. The construction was completed in 1865.

A monumental staircase made of marble and an arched portico lead to the main entrance overlooking Panepistimiou street. The exterior of the church is covered with marble and is simply decorated.

In the interior, there are beautiful wall-paintings, one of which, in the apse of the arc of the sanctuary, depicts the "Glory of Saint Dionysius" created by important painter Guglielmo Bilancioni. There are also vitraux decorations on the eight windows of the two sides of the cathedral's lower part, which were constructed in Munich in the 1890's. The floor is covered with marble from the Penteli mountain, while the central aisle is supported by twelve columns made from green Tinos marble. There is also a podium for the organ, just above the main entrance of the church.

In the 1960's a first renovation took place; the cathedral was again fully restored in 1992-98. It has been listed.

THE ATHENIAN TRILOGY

The Academy of Athens 28, Panepistimiou & Sina Street (1859-1885)

The **neoclassical** building of the Academy was constructed between 1859 and 1885. It was designed by architect Theophil Hansen; Ernst Ziller also contributed by supervising its construction.

The building was constructed thanks to a donation by the baron and businessman in Vienna, Simonas Sinas. According to the planning, the place where the Academy was



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built was to create the complex of the Athenian Trilogy of the Greek neoclassicism, just next to the University and the Library (about to be built).

The building was designed in a neoclassical use of the Ionian rhythm, and mainly made of marble. The lower part is made of stone from Piraeus. The Ionic temple-structure which forms the central part of the tripartite building was designed according to the prototype of the temple of Erechtheion of the Athenian Acropolis.

On its façade, there is a pediment covering the central portico with a sculptural representation of the birth of goddess Athena. On the two sides of the portico there are two high Ionic columns, where two marble sculptures of Athena and Apollo are located. The latter, together with two other statues of Plato and Aristoteles, at the sides of the marble staircase were designed by the Greek - Bavarian sculptor Leonidas Drosis.

In the inner part of the roof of the portico, there are beautifully painted caissons, inspired by the polychrome of Greek antiquity. In the interior, the main hall of the building has painting decorations representing the mythological circle of Prometheus, created by Austrian artist, Christian Griepenkerl.

Once completed, the building served no particular use for almost 40 years, before the Academy of Athens was established in 1926. Meanwhile, some rooms were occasionally used to host the numismatic museum and the General State Archives.

The University of Athens (Central Building) / 30, Panepistimiou street (1839-1864)

Neoclassical building, designed by architect Hans Christian Hansen. Its construction was completed in 1842-3. The design expresses an attempt to combine the neoclassic style with the Athenian architectural environment.

The structure of its floor-plan is composed of a double "T" with two side courtyards and a surrounding gallery supported by simple pillars. The central portico of the entrance to the building is Ionic, with analogies inspired by the Propylaea of Acropolis.

On the wall behind the Ionic columns of the entrance lies a mural designed by Bavarian painter Karl Rahl and painted by Polish artist, Ed. Lebiezky. The painting represents King Otto seated on a throne, surrounded by female figures, depictions of the sciences according to the Renaissance tradition, symbolizing the rebirth of the sciences in the newly established Hellenic State. On the right and left sides of the mural there is a depiction of Prometheus followed by ancient Greek philosophers and politicians or poets, while in the last part of the procession appears the figure of Apostle Paul.



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The construction of the front part of the building was supervised by H.C. Hansen until 1842-1843, while other engineers including Lisandros Kaftantzoglou and Anastasios Theofilas continued its construction.

In front of the building and in its courtyard there are sculptures of Rigas Feraios, patriarch Gregory E', scholar Adamantios Korais, British politician Gladstone and first Head of State of independent Greece, Ioannis Kapodistrias.

Together with the buildings of the Academy and the National Library, it forms the Glorious Trilogy, one of the greatest creations of the neoclassical style.

The National Library / 32, Panepistimiou str. (1887-1902)

A Neoclassical building, the National Library was the last building of the Athenian Trilogy to be constructed. Construction began in 1887 and was completed in 1902. The design, by architect Theophil Hansen, constitutes a combination of Doric style with neo-Renaissance staircases on its façade. It was built under the supervision of German architect Ernst Ziller thanks to a donation from the benefactor brothers Vallianos.

The temple of Thesion in the Ancient Agora served as a prototype for the design of the central portico of the entrance: it is composed of six Doric columns and a simply decorated pediment. A monumental staircase made of marble leads to the central portico. On the two side sections of the complex, pillars are used to support the roofs.

At the bottom of the staircase, there are marble lamp-stands and in the yard, the statue of Vallianos, one of the donors for the construction of the library. There are old palm trees on the beautiful courtyard outside the building.

In the interior of the building, after an entrance hall, lays the central reading room, surrounded by an Ionic peristyle, rich in natural sunlight coming through a large skylight. On the walls of the room there are bookshelves made from iron.

Nowadays, the main services of the National Library have moved; the building of Panepistimiou street still hosts the newspaper reading room.

Arsakeion Girls' School (today the Council of State) / 47-49, Panepistimiou Street (1846-1852)

Philekpedeftiki Etería (Society for Promoting Education and Learning), the oldest educational organization in Greece, built the Arsakeion Girls School between 1846-1852. It is one of the most important neoclassical buildings of Athens and one of the most important works of its architect, Lysandros Kaftantzoglou.



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Its form is two-storied and tripartite, with symmetry and simple decorative elements. It is roofed with pediments on its two side parts. On the second floor there are Ionic pilasters. Its main entrance on the ground floor has a pediment decoration.

In 1936, some commercial spaces were built in the main façade of the building, designed by Greek architect Emanouil Kriezis, which were demolished in the years 1984-89. Today, the building houses the Council of State.



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“Rex” movie-theater / 48, Panepistimiou str. (1935-1937)

The 34 meter-tall modern building was built between 1935 and 1937, and designed by Greek architects Leonidas Bonis and Vasileios Kassandra. It was funded by Simos, Filaerotos and Alekos Sikiardis, after returning to Athens from their trip to New York City back in the 1930s. Its façade is inspired by the, very popular at that time, American style, imitating the form of skyscrapers. It has many art deco elements.

The Rex movie-theater was among the first theater-centers of Athens. Its construction followed recent technological advancements, using reinforced concrete and air-conditioning.

It housed two cinema halls, and a theater stage. The building was severely damaged in a fire in 1982, and was finally listed and restored.

Today, it is property of the Ministry of Culture and it hosts three stages of the National Theatre of Greece. It has been listed.



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Athens 2nd walk From school to home and back to the school again

Neogothic style mansion / Thiras 54 (1914)

This house, built in 1914 by the Typaldos family of Kefalonia, served as the family's residence for 80 years. A rare example of neo-gothic eclecticism in Athens, it is surrounded by a beautiful garden. It has been listed since 1998, but it is currently in a state of decay, a heritage building at severe risk. Surrounded by newer multi-storied buildings, it is quite an unusual presence for passers-by who stop to admire it, as it represents the long-gone glory of the area.

The building is two-storied. It has a monumental arched, decorated entrance, and pointed-arched windows on the ground floor. Its roof is surrounded by gothic balustrades. A coat of arms made from marble used to be decorating the building's façade. In its interior, old books are stored in one of its rooms, belonging to the very rich library of the Typaldos family.

Eclectic style house / Spartis 14 (1931)

Three-storied eclectic style house, built in 1931.

It has elaborate decorations on its façade, and balconies with marble corbels. In its interior, there is a beautiful staircase with stairs made of marble and a wooden banister. According to oral testimonies, the Egyptian Dionysios Voutsinas bought the house in 1933, when he repatriated to Greece. During the decades 1960-1980, the building housed a clinic. Renowned writer M. Karagatsis has been a tenant for many years. During the German Occupation it served as a meeting place for writers and artists.

Modern movement style building / 1, Lefkosias str. (1930's)

Six-storey block of flats. It was built in the 1930s and designed by the architect G. Vigos. Both the corners of the entire building and its balconies are of curved form, reflecting an art-deco style. The entrance of the building is nicely decorated with white and gray marble; marble was also used in the interior of the building to a large extent.



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22nd Elementary School of Athens / 50, Lefkosias str. (1920's)

Two-storied eclectic-style building, initially built as a house, back in the 1920's. It hosts the 22nd Primary School of Athens from 2011 onwards.

The building's facade has simple decorative elements, featuring an arched entrance-door.

Lelas Karagianni house / 1, Lelas Karagianni str.

Two-storey eclectic building. Built in 1923, it is a characteristic sample of the late-eclectic architecture in Athens, with rather simple decorative elements. Its façade is symmetrical, with the entrance featuring at its central part. The openings are enclosed by pilasters and frames, while a cornice with a band below it surrounds the roof. The entrance door is beautifully made of wood.

The building used to be the residence of the family of Lela Karagianni, a member of the Greek Resistance. During the German Occupation, she founded the Organisation "Bouboulina". She had turned her house into the organisation's headquarters before her execution by the Nazis in 1944.

In 1997, the ownership of the building was transferred to the Municipality of Athens, after it was listed in 1995.

Neoclassical Mansion / 43, Kyprou str. (end of the 19th c.)

Two storey neoclassical building originally with residential use. Today it shelters the 37th Kindergarten and the 21st Elementary school of Athens 'Lela Karagianni'. Dated from the 19th century it has been traditionally referred to as Otto's refreshment store. It was built between January 1897 and June 1899 and originally used as a residence. From 1904 it functioned as a clinic. From the early 1940s until 1959 it housed an Industrial school.

The building is made of stone and has a tiled-roof. Its openings are framed by pilasters in the form of masonry. There is a portico with a marble staircase on the main entrance. The exterior of the school is nowadays painted in a pinkish-light red color. It is surrounded by a beautiful courtyard.



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Nomikos School

Five-storey school complex. It was built in the period 1928-1931, designed by the architect George Pantzaris, one of the first architects to graduate from the School of Architecture of the National Technical University of Athens. Its form is simple and functional, following the principles of the modern movement.

The plot where the school was built used to belong to Mihalis Nomikos, a journalist and printsman from Amorgos island, who had repatriated from Egypt to build his mansion in the area. When Nomikos died, it was mentioned in his will that he offered the plot to the Municipality of Athens for a school to be created.

In 1934, the architect Nikolaos Mitsakis designed a small chapel, the temple of Taxiarches, for the congregation of students. His iconography was a work of the renowned painter Spyros Papaloukas.

Many important people studied at the Nomikos School Complex: Prime Minister Konstantinos Karamanlis, the poet Andreas Empirikos, musician Pavlos Sidiropoulos, popular singer Maria Farantouri among others.

Modern house / 3, Michail Nomikou str. (1933)

Three-storey building of the modern movement, built to serve as a house. It was constructed in the Interwar (1933) and designed by the architect M. Papadakis.

It has a simple rectangular form and a double-storied erker on its façade. Greek composer Vangelis Papathanasiou lived here in his youth.



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Barcelona

Barcelona 1st walk: The Block of Discord

This walk includes the buildings from the Block of Discord in Barcelona, dating from 1887 to 1915. The Block of Discord in Barcelona refers to a group of buildings in the city that were designed by different architects in the early 20th century. These buildings are known for their unique and varied styles, which reflect the artistic and architectural movement known as modernism. All buildings are placed in the same street, therefore the route in itself can be reached easily.

The aim of this walk is to :

1. Identify and describe architectural particularities of built heritage in Barcelona in the period 1887 – 1915, more particularly modernism.
2. Establish a relation between built heritage and current societal problems/issues.
3. Create, collaboratively in groups, a walk in Barcelona to foster accessibility and diversity.
4. Reflect about possible solutions to promote accessibility in built heritage.

Modernisme is a movement that emerged in Europe in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is characterized by a focus on innovation and the use of new materials and techniques in architecture and design. The buildings in the Block of Discord in Barcelona are all examples of modernisme.

The Block of Discord is well known for having five buildings placed next to each other in the same street. They were designed by four important Modernist architects, namely Lluís Domènech i Montaner, Antoni Gaudí, Josep Puig i Cadafalch and Enric Sagnier. The styles of these architects were very different. For this reason, it is called the “Block of Discord”.

The Block of Discord is best known for its Modernista architecture, specially for Casa de Batlló from Antoni Gaudí. However, Casa Mulleras presents a Neoclassical style, which contrasts with the other buildings.



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Casa Lleó-Morera

- Address: Passeig de Gràcia 35.

Origins: The building is from 1905.

The architect Lluís Domènech i Montaner designed the building.

Fun fact: Morera, in English means mulberry tree, and it's very present in the decoration.

Some examples are:

1. Mulberry tree in the patio.
2. Mulberry motifs of the door handles or the portraits.

Architecture: The building is in a Modernista style. It is known for its unique and ornate design, which features intricate details and curved lines.

The façade and ground floor of the building have big and varied modernist ornaments. The building has three floors. The building also has a beautiful rooftop terrace with panoramic views of the city. On the first floor, next to the windows, there are two couples of feminine figures.

These figures show several objects related to the inventions from the period. These are: phonograph, electricity, telephone, photography. Each floor had a different function. The ground floor was used for commercial purposes. The family who owned the house lived on the first floor, and the servants on the second floor.

What about today? It's one of the best examples of the modernista architecture in the city. The ground floor is still used for commercial purposes. It's a popular tourist attraction.

Accessibility: Information not available

Casa Mulleras

- Address: Passeig de Gràcia 37.

Origins: The building is from 1868. The architect Enric Sagnier remodelled the building between 1906 and 1911.



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Fun fact: During the construction period of the five buildings in this street, only Casa Mulleras had the papers in order. The other four buildings had to pay fines for not complying with the requirements. For example, exceeding the mandatory height.

Architecture: The building is in a Neoclassical style. It incorporates some eclectic features, such as the small floral details in the gallery and the balconies. It stands out the central tribune, which serves as a balcony to the upper floor.

The façade uses the "colossal order" which allows the building to acquire a monumental scale by eliminating the cornices. As if the building has only two gigantic floors.

The building is made of four floors. It was originally a house where people lived.

Today: The building is a museum that visitors can tour.

Accessibility: Not available

Casa Josefina Bonet

- Address: Passeig de Gràcia 39.

Origins: The building is from 1887.

The architect Marcel·lí Coquillat i Llofriu remodelled the building in 1915.

Fun fact: Casa Josefina Bonet may not be the most eye-catching building in this street, but it is undoubtedly the most aromatic one. The building houses the Perfumería Regia perfume shop, and the Barcelona Perfume Museum in one of the spaces reserved for commercial premises.

Architecture: The building is an Italian Neo-Baroque style, with a two-storey loggia and neo-baroque ornamental details decorating the upper floor. The most outstanding features are the Italianate windows on the first and second floors and the central crowning element.

The building consists of a ground floor and five additional storeys, the most striking feature of this building is the central tribune on the façade. The double columns and semicircular arches are the dominant features. On the sides, the stone balconies stand out. The ornamental motifs of the neo-baroque design of the upper floor also attract attention.

Today: The building is a perfume store and hosts the Barcelona Perfume Museum.



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Accessibility: Not available

Casa Amatller

- Address: Passeig de Gràcia 41

Origins:

The building is from 1875.

The architect Josep Puig i Cadafalch remodeled the building between 1898 and 1900.

Fun Fact: Puig i Cadafalch designed sculptures evoking the promotor's activities. These were: industry, arts and collecting, and graffiti of almond branches, the symbol of the Amatller surname.

The façade is flat, except for the balconies on the first floor with iron railings and stone columns on a wall decorated with reliefs. The format that stands out at first glance is the gabled roof, which is accentuated at the top by a ceramic frieze that follows the contours of the façade.

The building is made of four floors. It was originally a house where people lived.

Today: The building is a museum that visitors can tour.

Accessibility: Not available

Casa Batlló

- Address: Passeig de Gràcia 43.

History: The building is from 1877. In 1904 Jose Batlló commissioned the remodelling to Antoni Gaudí. The building is famous for the unique and decorative features.

Fun fact: The local name for the building is the [House of Masks](#). It originates from the shape of the balconies on the façade, which resemble carnival masks.

Architecture: The façade presents a colourful mosaic made of broken ceramic tiles (trencadís). The building is made of five floors, with a basement and a roof. The basement is where the storage rooms and coal bunkers were located. The ground floor, was dedicated to garages at street level. The first floor with the balcony is where the family used to live. The third and fourth floor, which were intended for rent. The fifth



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floor, at the time, was intended for service personnel. The roof is arched and was likened to the back of a dragon.

In 2005, Casa Batlló became a UNESCO World Heritage Site among the other Works of Antoni Gaudí, and is visited by people from around the world.

Today: The building is a museum that visitors can tour.

Accessibility: The building is equipped with ramps and elevators to make it easier for people with disabilities to visit. The main entrance is located at Passeig de Gràcia, 43, and there is a ramp leading up to the entrance. Inside the building, there are elevators that can be used to access the different floors.

There is also an audio guide available for visitors, which provides information about the building and its history in different languages. The audio guide is available at the ticket office and can be rented for a small fee.

In addition, the building has a shop and a café on the ground floor, which are both accessible to people with disabilities.



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Barcelona 2nd walk: Music walk

This walk includes buildings and monuments dating from 1847 to 1950 in Barcelona. It is about 1-hour walk according to Google Maps. It includes 10 buildings in Barcelona that relate to built heritage, music and the scenic arts.

The aim of this walk is to :

Identify and describe architectural particularities of built heritage in Barcelona in the period 1847-1950.

- Establish a relation between built heritage and current societal problems/issues.
- Reflect upon built heritage (tangible) and music (intangible heritage) in Barcelona.
- Reflect on how we as society can reimagine our cities.
- Create, collaboratively in groups, a walk in Barcelona to foster accessibility and diversity.
- Reflect about possible solutions to promote accessibility in built heritage.

Glorieta of the transexual Sonia

Source

- [Glorieta de la transexual Sonia - Wikipedia, la enciclopedia libre](#)
- [Barcelona-access.com](#)

Address

- Park de la Ciutadella

Origins: The roundabout was built in 1884. The architect Antoni Maria Gallissà designed the roundabout.

Use: The music roundabout was built as part of the World's Fair in 1888. It is located at the Ciutadella Park.

The main element is a bandstand where the municipal music band used to be located.

Architecture: The bandstand is made of stone, iron, and wood. It has a circular base with a convex trencadís (a type of mosaic) bench divided into seven sections separated by pilasters.



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On its base is the platform for the music band. It is surrounded by an iron railing, from which stand eight pillars that support an octagonal roof with a structure of girders, topped by an octagonal roof.

Story and current status: In October 1991 Sonia Rescalvo was murdered in this place, which was a usual meeting point for homosexuals and transexuals. In 2013 the place was renamed «Glorieta de la Transexual Sònia».

Accessibility: It is an outdoors space but presents no ramps for accessing.

Hivernacle

Source

- [Hivernacle | Ruta del Modernisme de Barcelona](#)

Address

- Park de la Ciutadella

Origins: The building was built between 1883 and 1887. The architect Josep Amargós and Samaranch designed the building.

Use: The greenhouse was used during the 1888 World's Fair as a party and conference hall, although it was originally built to grow and display tropical plants.

Architecture: The structure of the greenhouse is made of metal and the closures are all in glass to let the light through. It consists of three continuous parts. The biggest part is open and attached to two side- parts with a roof and the lateral ones have four iron and glass walls, and access through the central nave. The decorative elements are floral, such as palmettes.

Story and current status: It was used as a restaurant during some time and since 2006 the building has been disused. On August 30, 2022, the conservation works of the greenhouse began, with the intention of restoring the heritage building and solving the pathologies detected in the last action and finalizing its interior and exterior restoration.

Accessibility: The building is on restoration.

Palau de la Música Catalana

Source



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- <https://www.barcelona-access.com>
- [Visita el Palau | Descobreix el Palau | Palau de la Música Catalana](#)
- [Visita Accessible per a grups | Palau de la Música Catalana](#)

Address

- Carrer del Palau de la Música, 4-6

More pictures: [360° Tour](#)

Origins: The building was built between 1905 and 1908. The architect Lluís Domènech i Montaner designed the building.

Use: The building was commissioned by the choral society (Orfeó Català).

Architecture: The building presents a modernist style. The main facade has large access arches and a balcony that surrounds the entire facade, with columns covered in ceramics, and topped by a mosaic dome. It is designed around a central metal structure covered in glass, which exploits natural light and makes the interior of the building a magical music box. It brings together all the decorative arts: sculpture, mosaic, stained-glass and ironwork. The floral motifs make the interior of the auditorium the appearance of a greenhouse with flowers and plants.

Story and current status: The Palau was conceived as a room to expand the knowledge of Catalan folk music and show that its composers were equal to the classical masters of Europe.

Accessibility: The building offers accessible tours for visitors.

Teatre Poliorama

Source

- [Teatre Poliorama - Viquipèdia, l'enciclopèdia lliure](#)

Address

- La Rambla, 115



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Origins: The building is from 1884. The architect Josep Domènech i Estapà designed the building.

Use: Placed at the headquarters of Real Academia de Ciencias y Artes de Barcelona (Royal Academy of Sciences and Arts of Barcelona). It opened its doors in 1899 as a cinema, and it has been operating since 1982 as a theater. Between 1937 and 1939 it was named Teatre Català de la Comèdia.

Architecture: The main facade presents a very rich decoration according to the eclectic style, with sculptural elements such as the angels standing in the columns. The walls of the facade are coated, the decorative elements that frame the openings are made of stucco and also include some elements of terracotta and stone.

Stories: During the Spanish Civil War, the building was seized by CNT-FAI, a confederation of anarcho-syndicalist labour unions and was home to a plage of shootings of POUM's (Workers' Party of Marxist Unification) and CNT's members. This was described by George Orwell in Hommage to Catalonia.

Gran Teatre del Liceu

Source

- [Gran Teatre del Liceu](#)

Address

- La Rambla, 51-59.

Origins: The building was built between 1845 and 1847. It was designed by the architect Miquel Garriga i Roca

Use: The opera house "Gran Teatre del Liceu" was done through the contributions of private people and companies.

Architecture: The exterior of the building is neoclassical style, with a three-part division of its façade. There is a gateway with columns made of marble supporting the balcony of the first floor. The lobby is in the eclectic style based on the Renaissance. The central staircase is of marble and leads to the first floor, where the "Hall of Mirrors" is found. The staircase is also in the neoclassical style. Crowning it all is the sculpture of the "Muse of Music", by Venanci Vallmitjana, which has stood here since 1901.



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Story and current status: The Liceu building suffered a first fire in 1861, destroying the hall and the stage. A year later it was reopened, but in 1893 an anarchist threw two bombs from the stalls causing the death of 20 people. Despite the time of social and political upheaval, the Liceu managed to recover and survive the Spanish Civil War of 1936 intact. However, in 1994 it suffered a serious setback: an incident during a rehearsal caused a fire that completely burned down the stage and the auditorium.

Curiously, the structure and the same sections survived as in the 1861 fire, but it caused a great emotional impact on Catalan and Spanish musical society. The Catalan authorities and patron companies managed to rebuild the theatre, providing it with a better infrastructure and preserving the design of the original façade and neoclassical structure. It was inaugurated again in 1999 equipped with unique security measures in the world.

Teatre Romea

Source

- [Teatro Romea \(Barcelona\) - Wikipedia, la enciclopedia libre](#)
- [Fachada del Teatro Romea en Barcelona.](#)

Address

- Carrer Hospital, 51

Origins: The building is from 1863. An unknown architect renovated the building in 1913.

It underwent partial remodelling in 1943 and 1964. In 1992, it was remodelled, in works directed by the architect Joan Rodon.

Use: The initial name was Teatre Català, since its objective was to approach the popular classes and bourgeoisie to works in Catalan. Later, it adopted the name "Romea" in homage to Julián Romea Yangüas, an important actor of the 19th century. It was one of the most significant theatre venues to performance plays in Catalan. It was only from 1939 to 1945 under the Franco Dictatorship that Catalan plays were forbidden.

Architecture: It is a building in eclectic style with a very rich decoration with architectural elements like columns, and the windows in the entrance are arched.



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Story and current status: During the Spanish Civil War, the building was closed and opened its doors again in December 1943.

Curiosity: It is believed that the Romea Theater has the ghost of Margarita Xirgu. She began her acting career at the Romea in 1906 and became an artist who would renew the Catalan and Spanish theater, performing works by Lorca, Alberti, Valle-Inclán, Alejandro Casona and Bernard Shaw. Her support for the Republic condemned her to be persecuted by the dictatorship and sent her into exile. She died in Montevideo in 1969. She still walks around the Romea during the night.

“Hall of fame” rumba catalana

Source

- [entrevista Peret Calle la CERA chipen](#)
- [Interview Rumba and Carrer de la Cera](#)

Address

- Carrer de la Cera, 6

Origins: The building is from the mid-1950s.

Use: At the end of the 19th century the Raval was becoming a housing neighbourhood for the working classes.

Architecture: The building is multi-storey and for residential use. The style follows the principles of the modern movement, with no decoration.

Story and current status: The Catalan rumba is a Spanish musical genre developed by the gypsy community in the city of Barcelona since the mid-1950s, taking rhythms that derive from the flamenco rumba with influences from Cuban music and rock & roll. This music style was born in the Catalan gypsy communities of the Gracia neighbourhood, Calle de la Cera (el Raval) and Hostafrancs. The gypsy community of these neighbourhoods has a historical settlement, such as those found in Vic, Tàrrrega, Lleida, Perpignan, the Camargue and dozens of towns in the south of France.

Accessibility: It is a private-owned building.



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Palau Güell

Source

- [Guia del professorat](#)
- [El Palau Güell, un univers de melodia.](#)
- [Accessibility | Palau Güell](#)

Address:

- Carrer Nou de la Rambla, 3-5

Origins: It was built between 1886-1890. It was designed by the architect Antoni Gaudí.

Architecture: The unique elements of the facade are:

The large size of the entrance doors, and the double opening of the facade in the form of an arch. Another work in the forging of the main facade that needs to be mentioned, both for its elaboration and its meaning: is a phoenix on a helmet and a shield, all two located between the two arches and surrounded by motifs of plants (hibiscus climbing plants).

Story and current status: Nowadays, the building is a museum. In 2004, visits by the public were completely suspended due to renovations; some stone used in the original construction was weak and had cracked over the years, causing structural problems within the building. It is currently completely open, with all restoration work completed in April 2011.

Accessibility: There is a lift for the exclusive use of people with reduced mobility or special needs. Wheelchair loan service with chairs adapted to the size of the lift, (door width: 60 cm; 78 cm deep). Staff are available to help you change wheelchairs and on the tour.

Video guides in Catalan (LSC) and Spanish (LSE) sign language.

Audio guides with audio description for the blind and partially sighted in Catalan and Spanish. Baby changing station and adapted WC on the ground floor.

Teatre Arnau

Source



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- [La reforma del Teatre Arnau costará 11,6 millones](#)

Address

- Avinguda del Paral·lel, 60

Use: It opened as a wooden pavilion in 1894. It takes the name of its first owner.

The success led to the construction of a theatre which opened in 1903, where pantomimes, melodramas, and concerts of popular song and music were performed. From 1904, cinematographic projections were also made there.

Architecture: It is an isolated building made up of a central part and two side attached parts at a lower level and with a rectangular plan. The main facade is flat; the composition incorporates two rows of rectangular openings in decreasing number in height, six below and four above. The most remarkable thing of the facade is the inscription "Teatre Arnau".

Story and current status: The theatre closed its doors in 1994 and the City Council (2007) began the expropriation process, acquiring it in 2011. The mobilization of some neighbourhood entities and groups such as "Arnau Itinerant" fight for the rehabilitation of the old theatre as a cultural facility for the citizens.

Accessibility: N/A. The building is on restoration.

El Molino

Source

- [El Molino - Wikipedia, la enciclopedia libre](#)

Address Vila i Vilà, 99

Origins: It was built in 1898 in an ephemeral wood construction. In 1910, the architect Manuel Joaquim Raspall built a new building with a permanent character.

Use: It opened its doors in 1898, under the name of Pajarera Catalana. It was conceived as a space for shows. In 1910, it changed its name to Petit Moulin Rouge, and with the arrival of the Franco dictatorship in 1939, the regime forced the name to be in Spanish and suppressed the word "red". Since then it has remained El Molino.

Architecture: It is an eclectic building with columns in the entrance and arched windows.



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Additional resources

- [Accessibility in Barcelona](#)
- [Architecture in Barcelona](#)
- [Enjoy Gaudí in a responsible way](#)
- [Historia del Raval](#)
- [Ruta del Modernisme \(1 day route\)](#)



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Nicosia

Nicosia 1st walk: Within and Around the Nicosia Walls

This walk includes buildings and monuments dating from the 19th and 20th centuries in the old Nicosia city center. The walk is approximately 45 minutes long and it includes 9 buildings.

This walk aims to:

- Introduce the students to different architectural styles
- Highlight the buildings' links to the socio-economic and political history of the island.

Note: The part of the walk that passes within the walls can be made accessible to people with mobility problems.

The Leventis Municipal Museum of Nicosia

Sources:

- [The Leventis Municipal Museum of Nicosia - A brief history of the buildings](#)

Address:

- 15-17 Ippokratous Str. Laiki Geitonia, 1011 Nicosia, Cyprus • P.O.Box 21015, 1500 Nicosia, Cyprus

Description: This three-storey neoclassical building with a basement that hosts the Leventis Municipal Museum of Nicosia was built in 1880.

There are balconies with corbels made of marble, and pilasters made of stone, on the building's facade. The walls are painted in ochre, while the window and door frames are



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painted light blue. Its interior is divided into several rooms to distinguish the exhibitions of the museum.

Before the merging of two of the buildings and the demolition of the third, the three mansions were provided as a dowry to the three daughters of the merchant Ioannis Evangelides. Several members of the family resided in the buildings.

From 1917 to 1940, the uses of the buildings changed. The building in Ippokratous 17 became a clinic in 1917 and then the base of the Cypriot National Party. The building at Ippokratous 15 was converted into a hotel from 1930 to 1940. Finally, in 1940 the building at Ippokratous 19 was demolished and a building for shops and apartments was built.

In 1968, following the death of Themistocles Dervis, the building at 17, Ippokratous , was abandoned. Sixteen years later, in 1984, the then Mayor Lellos Demetriades suggested that the Leventis Foundation purchases the building at 17, Ippokratous for it to be renovated and converted into a Museum. In the same year, the building next to it (15, Ippokratous) was purchased by the Nicosia Sewerage Board and was renovated into offices. During the last restoration, in 2010, the two buildings at 15-17, Ippokratous Street expanded the premises of the Leventis Municipal Museum of Nicosia. The museum hosts more than 1000 objects and photographs. It is open to the general public for visits on a daily basis.

Phaneromeni Girls School

Sources:

- [Phaneromeni High School - Nicosia](#)
- [ΜΙΑ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ 172 ΕΤΩΝ - A History of 172 years](#)

Address:

- 28 October Square, 1011, Nicosia

Description: After a decision of the Phaneromeni church to build a school with its own money, the neoclassical building was constructed in 1852 to be the first-ever girls' school in Cyprus. It is located at 28 October Square in Old Nicosia.

The school is a one storey building, with elements inspired by ancient Greek temple architecture, characteristic of neoclassical architecture. A staircase made of marble



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leads the main entrance of the school, which is composed of four large-scale ionic columns that support a pointed pediment.

Many female figures who graduated from the Phaneromeni School are still alive. Therefore, there is evidence based on oral history demonstrating the school's connection to the island's history of conflict (1955-59, 1963, 1974) and everyday social life. Additionally, Ms Popi Avraam, also a diplomat and an Ambassador for the Republic of Cyprus, graduated from the school in 1969 and recalls that there were bags with sand around the windows to protect the students in the aftermath of the 1963 episodes, leading to darkness in the classroom, or how gym lessons were canceled for the same reason.

The building was re-constructed in 1925 by the architect Theodoros Photiades and was restored from 2001 to 2003. The building is still used as a high school. It also hosts the Phaneromeni primary school and kindergarten. Specifically, today it is a multicultural school that hosts students in its classes both locals and migrants who live in old Nicosia. There are plans to convert it into an architecture department for the University of Cyprus.

NiMAC (Nicosia Municipal Arts Centre/ Old Powerhouse)

Sources:

- [Nicosia Municipality/ DISCOVER THE CITY / Picture Galleries & Art Centers / Nicosia Municipal Arts Centre](#)
- <https://teh.net/member/nimac/> (photos of the building before the restoration)

Address:

- 19, Palias Ilektrikis, 1016 Lefkosia

Description: This building is a typical example of industrial architecture in Cyprus. This is evident by the use of raw materials like brick, concrete, and metal, as well as the lack of any ornamentation on the building's facade. Its interior has an open space with high ceilings, while the walls are worn from years of use.

The building was constructed in the first years of the 20th century to be the city's powerhouse.



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The building was restored in 1994 and since then it is used as an Arts Centre and was awarded the Europa Nostra Award for its sensitive restoration. It is the oldest and biggest center for contemporary art in Cyprus. It organized more than 80 exhibitions in the 20 years that it operates. It hosted some important pieces, including Miro and Picasso. It also hosts an educational center for children (6-16 y/o) who want to explore Contemporary Art, Engraving, Theatre, and New Media. The general public can visit the art center to view art exhibitions and/or other educational workshops usually designed for kids.

Severeios Library

Sources:

- [Nicosia Municipality/ DISCOVER THE CITY / Libraries / The Severios Library](#)
- <https://network.nlg.gr/library/severeios-vivliothiki/>
- [Severios Library](#)

Address:

- Platia Arch. Kyprianou, Nicosia

Description: The first version of the building which was constructed in 1812 was completely destroyed during a fire in 1920. Seven years later, in 1927 the inauguration of the new library took place.

The Severeios Library is a modern building, with a simple geometric form. Its current construction, lead by the Michaelides' architectural office, began in 1947 and was completed in 1949. It is built from concrete, with a facade covered by local stone. The entrance of the Library is located at the quarter- circle part of the building, formed by four pillars.

The interior has a large reading room with a capacity of 100 people, a room intended for use by professors, offices, warehouses, and a museum.

Between 1927 and 1947, following a large donation by Dimosthenis Severis (hence the name), who is also a graduate of Pancyprian Gymnasium, which is adjacent to Severeios library, the Michaelides brothers, architects, took the responsibility for further developing the building. In 1949, the inauguration of the Severios Library took place.



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Today, the building houses donations from the personal libraries of individuals, made by their owners or their heirs.

The Severeios Library has interesting links to the history of conflict on the island. On the 27th of January, 1956, during the struggle for independence from the British colony, students set up barricades and fortified themselves on the roof of the Severeios Library. When the British soldiers and Turkish auxiliaries arrived, the battle began. There was an exchange of throwing rocks, bottles, tiles, and tear gas. The reaction of the colonial government against these activities of the school was immediate and in fact the next day a decree was issued to remove the Pancyprion High School "from the Register of Secondary Education Schools".

Pan-Cypriot (Pangyprio) Gymnasium

Sources:

- [Pangyprio Gymnasium - School History](#)
- [Pancyprion Gymnasium - Cyprus Terrabook](#)
- [Pancyprion Gymnasium - Hellenica World](#)

Address:

- Archbishop Kyprianou Square, 1016, Nicosia

Description: The Pangyprio High School is the oldest secondary school in Cyprus and the oldest of all its educational institutions. The older building was damaged by a fire in 1920, but was restored during the same year.

This is a neoclassical building. Four ionic columns support a portico with a pediment. The building's walls are made of stone, and it has a tiled roof. The interior of the school is decorated with ancient Greek-style statues. The building is surrounded by a garden.

The Severeios Library was the school's library, and the Phaneromeni School was the girls' section of the Pangyprio High School.

Historically, the school has many links to the national liberation struggles of the nation from British colonization in 1955-56, as well as the Balkan wars, where a total of 15 students of the school enlisted as volunteers in the Greek army.

Today the school still operates as an institution for secondary education.



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Mitsides Factory

Sources:

- [Mitsides - The Group](#)
- [Phileleftheros - Gold Companies of Cyprus](#)

Address:

- 34 -38 Nikiforos Fokas Avenue, 1016 Nicosia- Cyprus

Description: In 1972, the building of the Mitsides Factory flour mill was built. This is the aftermath of a massive blaze that occurred in 1970 and destroyed the Mitsides Flourmill in Nicosia.

This building has characteristics of modern architecture, including concrete, a flat roof, strict straight lines, and big horizontal windows around the building.

It all started in 1932, when brothers Chrysostomos and Costas Mitsides bought a traditional stone mill in the old part of Nicosia, opposite the historic Famagusta Gate, and started their flour and pasta business.

Alexandrou Demetriou Tower

Sources:

- [Views on Architecture and the City - Alexandrou Demetriou Tower](#)
- [Docomomo Cyprus - Cyprus 100 \[most\] Important Buildings, Sites and Neighbourhoods \(April, 2014\)](#)
- [A story of modernist architecture: The first concrete multistorey buildings in Nicosia](#)

Address:

- Stasinou - Salaminos Avenue, Nicosia

Description: On the outside of the walls stands the Alexandrou Demetriou Tower, a significant building when it comes to the history of modern architecture in Cyprus. The architect of the building is Neoptolemos Michaelides, one of the most important



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representatives of contemporary architectural thought on the island, who designed and oversaw the building's development from 1957 to 1959.

The building is made of concrete. The geometry of its volumes is particularly simple. The three parts that we can clearly distinguish are the base where the ground floor with spaces-offices, and the semi-basement and underground warehouses, are located, the main body with apartments from the first to the seventh floor, and finally, the crown where on the eighth floor the upper slab covers the terrace open to the view.

The vertical elements, including the stairwell and the elevator, are placed on the northeast side of the plot as elements independent of the main volume of the building.

In 2004 it was declared preserved by the Department of Town Planning and Housing. In 2012, Architects Ierides and Michael (IMA Architecture) took charge of the building's preservation.

Elenion Primary School

Sources:

- [Eleneion Primary School - Nicosia Municipality](#)
- [Eleneion Primary School - Website](#)

Address:

- Stasinou Anenue 29, 1060, Nicosia

Description: This neoclassic building hosts another school in Nicosia. The building is two-storied, with large-scale volumes. On the center of its facade, there is an entrance portico supported by four columns. All windows of the two levels are arched. The roof is covered with red tiles. The building is surrounded by a yard with plants and trees.

The history of the school begins in 1925, when Konstantinos Loizidis (1862 – 1937), a merchant of Nicosia, decided to build the "ELENION" with his own donation, in order to honor the memory of his daughter, Eleni, who had died in 1919 at the age of 22.

In recent years, many other important citizens of our country graduated from the school, such as the EOKA activist Iakovos Patatsos, whose statue is located outside the



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main entrance of the school, the Nobel laureate economist Christophoros Pissarides and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Ioannis Kasoulidis.

The school still operates till this day and provides primary education to students.

Nicosia (Old) Town Hall

Sources:

- Municipality of Nicosia / DISCOVER THE CITY / Sights / Nicosia Town Hall / Nicosia Town Hall
- [Δήμος Λευκωσίας - Ιστορία Δημαρχείου](#)
- <https://www.facebook.com/hashtag/discoverthestorybehind>

Description: The building was built in 1930 in a colonial architectural style and its first use was as a family cabaret, named "Luna Park", in which families would enjoy dancing shows. From 1935 until 1944, the building hosted the offices of the APOEL football team. It then became the Nicosia town hall.

The building's appearance changed to a neoclassic style in 1951 when it was renovated and expanded. It is a one-storied building, with an entrance-portico supported by ionic columns. Its entrance is shaped in a monumental way. The building's entrance has big glass doors. Its walls have a pale pink color. The building is surrounded by a big yard, a parking area and a fountain, from which there is a view outside of the city's walls.



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Nicosia 2nd walk: Influences from Abroad on Nicosia Architecture

This walk includes many neoclassical buildings which tell the impact of colonization on the architecture of Nicosia. This is a sharp contrast to some modern buildings within the same walk. The walk is approximately 20 minutes and it includes 6 buildings, with the potential to have a short break at the Municipal Gardens of Nicosia.

The aim of this walk is to:

- Demonstrate the impact of colonialism on Nicosia's architecture
- Demonstrate the sharp contrast of neoclassical architecture with modern designs

Pallas Cinema-Theatre

Sources:

- [The Cyprus Symphony Orchestra Foundation - Venues - Pallas Theatre](#)
- [Theatro pallas photos - Facebook](#)
- [Visit Nicosia \(Lefkosia\) - Press & Information Office | Facebook](#)

Address:

- Corner of Rigainis and Arsinois Str. Nicosia, 1010

Description: The Pallas Theatre is a modern building, designed by the architect Totis Stavrinides. It is situated in old Nicosia. The building is constructed from concrete and has an impressive curved facade with horizontal windows and extends into a rectangular shape.

From 1950 onwards the public could visit the theater for cultural events. The time between 1950 to 1974 is characterized as the golden age of the Pallas theater which hosted famous international movies and plays. The Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Cyprus purchased the building in the late 1990s. With the help of European funds, the building was renovated from 2005 to 2009.



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It is a cultural infrastructure and an important Music Centre of Cyprus. The building is also the home of the Cyprus Symphony Orchestra. It can be used for a variety of different events by cultural and other organizations.

Paphos Gate

Sources:

- [Paphos Gate](#)
- [Home»Discover Cyprus»Culture»Sites & Monuments»Pafos \(Paphos\) Gate](#)
- Chrysanthos Pissarides. (2018). [Proceedings of the 4th Biennial of Architectural and Urban Restoration. Host of the Itinerant Congress Hidden Cultural Heritage: Under Water, Under Ground and Within Buildings. CICOP Italia. pg. 196.](#)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0TcqsKp8WiQ>

Address:

- Paphos Gate

Description: The Paphos Gate, an opening roofed by a barrel vault made of stone, used to be one of the three entrances into old Nicosia through the Venetian walls that surrounded the old city, designed by famous engineer Giulio Savorgnano in 1567.

During British occupation in 1878, part of the walls between the Gate and the Roccas Bastion was demolished to create the new opening. Once passed through the opening, there is a tall, wooden door that was used to safeguard the city inside the walls.

During the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, the gate functioned as a police station on behalf of the Greek military forces.

Stelios Philanthropic Foundation

Sources:

- [Stelios Philanthropic Foundation](#)

Address:

- 5 Markou Drakou, Nicosia



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Description: The building that now hosts the Stelios Philanthropic Foundation headquarters was initially built as a mansion. Four ionic columns support the semi-circular portico at the building's entrance. The entrance of the building is met by a tall stairway, while it is surrounded by an impressive garden with plants and trees.

Old General Hospital of Nicosia

Sources:

- [ΔΙΑΔΡΟΜΕΣ ΤΗΣ ΜΕΤΑΠΟΛΕΜΙΚΗΣ ΑΡΧΙΤΕΚΤΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΚΥΠΡΟ – CY-ARCH](#)
- [Why we should save Nicosia's least-loved building By Stefanos Evripidou \(archive article - Sunday, March 29, 2009\)](#)

Description: The building that used to stand here is one of the most characteristic buildings to represent modern architecture in Cyprus, and also an example of colonial architecture. This is because the decision to construct a general hospital in Nicosia was taken during the British colonial administration of Cyprus in 1936.

It lies in the center of Nicosia. The main building was demolished in 2010, a decision that received great controversy. Now only a few smaller buildings remain and the rest of the area is used as a parking.

The General Hospital was inaugurated on 14 April 1939 by the then-British governor Richard Palmer. This coincided with the start of World War II and many British and Cypriot soldiers were transported here, away from the front line, for recovery, since Cyprus escaped the fighting, apart from the occasional German bombing raid.

Archaeological Museum

Sources:

- Cyprus Museum, Lefkosia, Department of Antiquities [Τμήμα Αρχαιοτήτων - Αρχική Σελίδα](#)
- <https://paragoges.pi.ac.cy/?video=445>

Description: The first archaeology-related law was voted in 1905. This was the first essential step for the establishment of archaeology in Cyprus.



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Attempts for the construction of an Archaeological Museum in Nicosia, started during British colonization, specifically in 1882. The present building's construction started in 1908 and was officially completed in 1924 when Cyprus was still a British colony.

The museum's entrance is characteristic of neoclassical architecture. It is constructed from dramatic ionic columns made of marble that support the portico with a pediment. The walls of the building are made of stone.

The interior has fourteen rooms that surround a square central area. The different rooms host offices, a library, storerooms and areas for preserving and studying items in the collection.

The museum hosts objects from the 9th millennium BC up to the early Byzantine period. The objects are divided in the rooms on a chronological and thematic basis.

Embassy of Greece in Cyprus

Address:

- 8-10 Lordou Vyronos, 1096, Nicosia

Description: The building which today hosts the Embassy of Greece in Nicosia is an old mansion with neoclassical characteristics. The building's walls are covered with stone, without any decorations apart from large green windows that blend nicely with the trees that surround the building and a big white entrance door. The portico is supported by two pillars. The facade has a pointed pediment. The tiled roof that stretches behind the pediment has a red color.



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Paris

Paris 1st walk : “Investigating accessibility”

This walk includes buildings and monuments dating from 1852 to 1937 in the Paris city center. It is a [67 min walk](#) according to Google Maps. It includes 9 of the most known and touristic landmarks in the French capital.

The aim of this walk is to :

- Introduce the students to the importance of the accessibility of public spaces.
- Highlight the gap between what some monuments publish on their websites in terms of accessibility services, and the reality.
- Engage the students in an active role, where they are observing and assessing the spaces and buildings for accessibility.

Musée de l'Orangerie

Sources

- [De l'orangerie au musée](#)
- Accessibility information on the website : [Handicap et accessibilité | Musée de l'Orangerie](#)

Address

- Jardin Tuileries, 75001 Paris

Description

It was designed by the architect Firmin Bourgeois, Louis Visconti in 1852 to shelter during the winter the orange trees decorating the garden of the Palais des Tuileries.



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Ionic columns decorate the front and back entrances, they resemble the ones from the Palais des Tuileries. They are surmounted by a pediment and a cornice. It was designed like a greenhouse : on its side to the south, there are large glass windows with thin window frames in order to let the sunlight in, while on the opposite side there are hardly any windows for protection from the winds.

The museum has impressionist and post-impressionist paintings. It is mostly known for the famous Water Lilies cycle that are eight large paintings by Claude Monet that cover the walls of two large oval rooms.

According to website :

- A written guide in ETR is available
- Guided visits in LSF (french sign language) and the audio guides can be fitted with a magnetic loops
- The museum is said to be fully accessible to people with reduced mobility :
 - It is possible to park a vehicle in the immediate vicinity of the museum by the vehicle entrance to the Tuileries Gardens (see map below), upon presentation of proof of disability.
 - A dedicated access to the museum via a side entrance.

Petit Palais - Musée Des Beaux-Arts

Sources :

- [Histoire du bâtiment | Petit Palais](#)
- [Le Petit Palais du XIXème siècle](#)
- [Petit Palais — Wikipédia](#)
- Accessibility information on the website : [Personnes en situation de handicap | Petit Palais](#)

Address :

- Av. Winston Churchill, 75008 Paris

Description :



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This eclectic building was constructed especially for the Universal Exhibition of 1900, along with the Grand Palais and the Pont Alexandre III. It has housed the Musée des Beaux Arts de la Ville de Paris (Museum of Fine Arts of Paris) since 1902.

Designed by architect Charles Girault, it has a ground and a 1st floor. It is built around a semi-circular garden. The 1st floor usually was the host of the exhibitions. It was then closed for renovations between 2001 and 2005, since then, additional exhibition spaces and an amphitheater were created on the first floor.

The front façade is nearly 125 m long, centered by a porch topped by a dome. It displays several sculptures referencing a number of scenes.

It has several ionic columns on its front façade; the same style of columns can be seen in the inner courtyard as well. The interior of the building is beautiful with natural light.

According to its website, the Petit Palais has several accessibility services, and some accessible areas :

- “The building is accessible to visitors with disabilities, except for the Hall on level 1: all the rooms of the museum, the garden, the café, the circulation areas, the auditorium, the sanitary facilities, the checkrooms and the elevators have received specific adaptations.

Yves Saint Laurent Museum

Sources :

- [Musée Yves Saint Laurent de Paris — Wikipédia](#)
- [1974 Installation au 5 avenue Marceau](#)
- Accessibility information on the website : [Visitor Information - Musée Yves Saint Laurent Paris](#)

Address :

- 5 Av. Marceau, 75116 Paris

Description

Built somewhere between 1852 and 1870, this eclectic style building has hosted the Yves Saint Laurent House of couture since 1974. For nearly 30 years, the designer has built his career there.



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In 2002, Yves Saint Laurent announced his upcoming retirement from the fashion world, as well as the closing of the house of couture. Two years later, after major renovations, the Pierre Bergé - Yves Saint Laurent Foundation opened. And starting 2017, the building houses the Yves Saint Laurent Paris Museum, which was the first time an entire museum was dedicated to a single designer in Paris.

The building has 3 floors, and the façade has several balconies, with elaborately decorated railings and corbels, and each window on the last floor has a pediment.

According to the website :

- The museum is accessible to people with physical disabilities, no further specifications were made.
- A wheelchair is available at the front desk of the museum upon reservation.



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Palais Galliera

Sources

- [L'histoire du bâtiment | Palais Galliera | Musée de la mode de la Ville de Paris](#)
- [L'architecture | Palais Galliera | Musée de la mode de la Ville de Paris](#)
- Accessibility information on the website : [Publics en situation de handicap | Palais Galliera | Musée de la mode de la Ville de Paris](#)

Address

- 10 Av. Pierre 1er de Serbie, 75116

Description

The Palais Galliera was designed by Paul-René-Léon Ginain. It was built upon the request of the Duchess of Galliera. Her wish was to give her art collection to the French State on the condition that it be exhibited to the public in a museum specially built for this purpose.

Its construction started in 1879 and ended in 1894, and it was inaugurated in 1895. Since its inauguration, the Palais Galliera has undergone several transformations and hosted several types of art. However in 1977, the Paris City Council, definitively dedicated it to fashion.

The Palais Galliera is surrounded by a garden. It has 2 façades : one facing the street and the other facing the garden.

The façade facing the street is the only entrance to the palace. It opens onto a paved main courtyard lined with a hemicycle formed by Ionic columns. The facade overlooking the garden is formed by three large arched windows attached by corinthian columns and several sculptures.

The facade on the garden corresponds to the large gallery, while on either side there are two small galleries.

In terms of accessibility, the website has a lot of resources. Among them :

- The Palais Galliera is entirely accessible for people with motor disabilities.
- Regular guided tours in LSF (french sign language)



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- Descriptive visits for people with visual disabilities

Paris Museum of Modern Art / Palais de Tokyo

Sources

- [Musée d'Art moderne de Paris](#)
- [One venue, one collection | City of Paris Museum of Modern Art](#)
- Accessibility information on the website : [Visitors with disabilities | City of Paris Museum of Modern Art](#) / [Personnes en situation de handicap | Musée d'Art Moderne de Paris](#)

Address

- 11 Av. du Président Wilson, 75116 Paris

Description

The Paris Museum of Modern Art was inaugurated in 1961. It is located in the Palais de Tokyo (Tokyo Palace), built in 1937 by Jean-Claude Dondel and André Aubert, supported by Paul Viard and Marcel Dastugue. They had previously won the 1934 competition in preparation of the 1937 Exposition Universelle.

The building has two large wings : east (where the museum is located) and west. This building is in Art Deco style.

Each wing has smooth, simple lines and are connected by a gallery composed of large simple columns. Behind these columns, there is a terrace, a fountain, and a view of the Seine river. The façade has large windows and doors, and is decorated with mythological sculptures.

The museum, as well as the Palace, are devoted to contemporary art in all its forms: paintings, sculptures, installations, photographs and video.

In terms of accessibility, the museum's website has information on different types of activities to accommodate several needs :

- 3 designated parking spaces and the possibility to borrow a wheelchair
- Activities in LSF (french sign language) and the Museum audio guides can be fitted with a magnetic loops



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- Guides written in ETR (Easy To Read)
- Detailed guide on how to get to the museum

The website itself has an [accessibility statement](#) and is 68% compliant.

Palais de Chaillot

Sources

- [Construction et évolutions architecturales | Théâtre National de Chaillot](#)
- [Palais de Chaillot — Wikipédia](#)
- [Le Palais de Chaillot | Cité de l'architecture & du patrimoine](#)
- Accessibility information on the website : [En situation de handicap | Théâtre National de Chaillot](#)

Address

- 1 Pl. du Trocadéro et du 11 Novembre, 75016 Paris

Description

The Palais de Chaillot was built to replace the Palais du Trocadéro, for the “International Exposition of Art and Technology in Modern Life” that Paris hosted in 1937.

Its construction began in 1935 and it was completed in 1937, by a team of 3 architects : Jacques Carlu, Louis-Hippolyte Boileau and Léon Azéma.

It is a grand museum complex and esplanade, and it's in the Eclectic/Art Deco style.

It contains several museums, and it consists of two pavilions and two curvilinear wings. In the center there is a space for people to walk, and to enjoy the view : it overlooks the Trocadero fountains and gardens, and the Eiffel Tower.

Its monumental architectural style has been criticized, especially in the post-war period, for being close to totalitarian architecture.

The Palais de Chaillot was the headquarters of the United Nations when the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed in 1948.



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The Palais de Chaillot offers several accessibility services/accomodations via its website, among them :

- Information on the accessibility of the building for wheelchair users
- Information on shows in LSF (french sign language)
- Information on tactile guided tours, braille resources and audio described shows

Musée de l'Homme

Sources

- [What is the Musée de l'Homme?](#)
- [From the Musée d'Ethnographie to the Musée de l'Homme](#)
- [Le projet de rénovation | Musée de l'Homme](#)
- Accessibility information on the website : [Accessibility | Musée de l'Homme official website](#)

Address

- 17 Pl. du Trocadéro et du 11 Novembre, 75116 Paris

Description

On June 20, 1938, the Musée de l'Homme was inaugurated by the french president Albert Lebrun, along with some ministers. The museum was originally constructed for the Exposition Internationale 1937, as it is a part of the larger site of the Palais Chaillot.

The museum was closed in 2009 for renovations. It was reopened in 2015 with a new mission : to focus on the evolution of humans and human societies.

The building follows the neoclassical style, with pilasters on all its sides. It has large windows with smaller golden window frames. It has 3 floors and a ground floor. 2 additional floors serve as administrative offices. The museum itself is composed of a main building and extends to a curved aisle. Some sculptures can be seen as well as a quote by Paul Valéry (french poet and philosopher) on the facade of the building,

In terms of accessibility, the website lists the following :



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- An external ramp, to the right of the museum entrance, allows people with reduced mobility to reach the reception.
- Audio beacons guide blind people to the reception area.
- All reception desks are equipped with magnetic loops.
- All areas of the museum are accessible to people with motor disabilities.
- Videos in LSF (french sign language)

Cité de l'architecture et du patrimoine (Architecture and Heritage City) / Musée des Monuments français

etSources

- [Cité de l'architecture et du patrimoine — Wikipédia](#)
- [Histoire du musée | Cité de l'architecture & du patrimoine](#)
- Accessibility information on the website :
 - [L'accessibilité à la Cité de l'architecture & du patrimoine](#)
 - [Visiteurs en situation de handicap mental ou avec troubles psychiques | Cité de l'architecture & du patrimoine](#)
 - [Pour les relais du handicap | Cité de l'architecture & du patrimoine](#)
 - https://www.citedelarchitecture.fr/sites/default/files/documents/2022-09/visiteurs_en_situation_de_handicap_2021.pdf

Address

- 1 Pl. du Trocadéro et du 11 Novembre, 75116 Paris

Description

The creation of the Cité de l'architecture et du patrimoine, happened in 2007. Before that date, the building housed the Musée des Monuments français, since the inauguration of in 1937 for the Exposition Universelle. The Cité de l'Architecture & du Patrimoine has three galleries where the permanent collections are presented.



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Its mission is to promote French architecture and to showcase emblematic works of French architectural heritage and international contemporary creation.

Same as the Musée de l'Homme :

The building follows the neoclassical style, with pilasters on all its sides. It has large windows with smaller golden window frames. It has 3 floors and a ground floor. 2 additional floors serve as administrative offices. The museum itself is composed of a main building and extends to a curved aisle. Some sculptures can be seen as well as a quote by Paul Valéry (french poet and philosopher) on the facade of the building,

In terms of accessibility, the museum offers several information on the access to the museum :

- A map with the accessible entrances and parking spaces
- Specifications about which areas of the building are accessible
 - There are 2 zones that are only accessible by stairs
- Wheelchairs and magnetic loops are also available

The website itself has an [accessibility statement](#)

Eiffel Tower, Champ de Mars

Sources

- [Eiffel Tower information : facts, height in feet, weight, ...](#)
- [Architecture de la Tour Eiffel | Construction et design](#)
- Accessibility information on the website :
 - [Improving accessibility for visitors of the Eiffel Tower](#)
 - [Disabled visitors - OFFICIAL Eiffel Tower Website](#)
 - [Can visits be made by people in wheelchairs?](#)

Address

- 5 Av. Anatole France, 75007 Paris

Description



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The Eiffel Tower was built by Gustave Eiffel for the 1889 Exposition Universelle. It has a modern architectural style. The tower is 330 m high, made of iron, the same height as an 81-story building. To protect it from corrosion, the iron is covered with a thick coat of paint that has to be renewed every 7 years. It became the tallest man-made structure in the world during its construction. It has 3 floors that can be visited.

According to the website :

- The 1st and 2nd floors are accessible by lift but the top is not accessible for wheelchair users for safety reasons (in case of an urgent evacuation).
- Accessible toilets on the ground floor (behind the East pillar) and on the 1st and 2nd floors
- As part of a dedicated accessibility roadmad established in 2015, a precise calendar of works has been set to improve accessibility features for visitors with disabilities :
 - Waiting line at the North pillar : in order to facilitate access for wheelchairs, the gradient of the line is now under 10%
 - Exit at the West pillar : the handrails' height and length have been adapted
 - Rainwater drains : as they were too wide, they have been replaced to make it easier to step on them, and prevent falling risks.



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2nd walk : Female figures in Paris

This walk includes buildings and monuments dating from 1892 to 1955 in Paris. It is a [100 min walk](#) according to Google Maps. It includes 7 buildings in the French capital that relate to the journey of a known female figure.

The aim of this walk is to :

- Introduce the students to lesser known buildings and monuments (compared to the 1st walk).
- Introduce the students to historic female figures of different backgrounds and disciplines.
- Relate built heritage to important historic moments and/or figures.

This walk includes buildings that can be visited, and others that are residential.

Ministry of Solidarity and Health (Germaine Poinso-Chapuis)

Sources

- [Ministère des Affaires sociales et de la Santé \(France\) - frwiki.net](#)
- [Balade sur les traces de grandes figures féminines à Paris - Office de tourisme Paris](#)

Address

- 14 Av. Duquesne, 75350 Paris

Description

In 1929, the Minister of Labor, Hygiene, Assistance and Social Welfare, Louis Loucheur, decided to build an administrative building to be able to receive more people. The work was assigned to architect Guillaume Tronchet. The building became functional in 1930.

Afterward, between 1971 and 1972, the architect Louis Aulet created the large glass façade on Avenue Duquesne. It was then rebuilt by architect Jean-François Jory in 2004. Some renovations took place between 1998 and 2013.



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It is a large, V shaped, 8 floors modern building. It covers an entire block, and was designed in the Art Deco style.

The facade is covered by stained glass windows and cut stone. As for the inner facades, they are made of red brick.

Female figure : Germaine Poinso-Chapuis

Germaine Poinso-Chapuis (1901-1981) was the First woman minister in France.

She was a lawyer by profession and was part of the National Liberation Movement in the resistance during WWII.

After the war she became the first French woman minister, appointed to the Public Health Department here, at 14 avenue Duquesne.

In 1929, the Minister of Labor, Hygiene, Assistance and Social Welfare, Louis Loucheur, decided to build administrative buildings on former military grounds in the 7th arrondissement of Paris.

Maison d'Unesco (Beverly Loraine Greene)

Sources

- [Beverly Lorraine Greene | Pioneering Women of American Architecture](#)
- [Six Wonders Built by Pioneering Women Architects | Travel | Smithsonian Magazine](#)

Address

- 7 place de Fontenoy, Paris 75007

Description

This building serves as the headquarters for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The project was approved in 1955, and the building was inaugurated in 1958. Its design is credited to three architects: Bernard Zehrfuss (France), Marcel Breuer (Hungary), and Pier Luigi Nervi (Italy).

The building is called the "three-pointed star" because of its Y shape. It is famous for its groundbreaking construction method and its modernism. It is composed of :



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- The main building, which consists of seven floors forming a three-pointed star, houses the secretariat. Its facade is mainly composed of glass windows.
- The "accordion" and a cubic building, which houses permanent delegations and non-governmental organizations.

Around these 2 buildings there are several gardens, seating areas, and sculptures. There is also a metal globe surrounded by the flag of all the UN members.

Female figure : Beverly Loraine Greene

Beverly Loraine Greene was an architect born in Chicago in 1915. She was the first licensed black woman architect in the United States, and her work paved the way for other black women architects.

She frequently collaborated with modernist icons like Marcel Breuer. She was on the architectural Marcel Breuer's architectural team, and she was the only black woman employed by the firm.

Building by Auguste Perret (Marie Martin AKA Marie Dormoy)

Sources

- [51-55, rue Raynouard \(Paris \(16 ème \), 1932\) | Structurae](#)
- [Immeuble d'habitation rue Raynouard](#)
- [Marie Dormoy — Wikipédia](#)

Address

- 51-55 rue Raynouard, Paris 75016.

Description

Architect Auguste Perret built this residential building between 1929 and 1932. He lived in it starting 1932 and until his death in 1954.

It's a modern building, made of reinforced concrete, with vertical windows and balconies visible on its facade. It has 8 floors (excluding the ground floor) and a roof.



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The first floor is completely covered in glass windows and metal window frames. It has a view of the Eiffel Tower.

The entrance door has a sculpture.

Female figure : Marie Dormoy

Marie Martin AKA Marie Dormoy (1886-1974) is a French writer, art critic and translator. She met Auguste Perret when he was forty-seven years old and she was thirty-five.

Marie Dormoy explains in her memoirs the strong feelings she had for this architect, who became her lover in 1925. She collaborated with him, and contributed documented articles on architecture to the magazine L'Amour de l'art.

Palais Galliera (Frida Kahlo)

Sources

- [L'histoire du bâtiment | Palais Galliera | Musée de la mode de la Ville de Paris](#)
- [L'architecture | Palais Galliera | Musée de la mode de la Ville de Paris](#)
- [Frida Kahlo, au-delà des apparences * | Palais Galliera](#)

Address

- 10 Av. Pierre 1er de Serbie, 75116

Description

The Palais Galliera was designed by Paul-René-Léon Ginain. It was built upon the request of the Duchess of Galliera. Her wish was to give her art collection to the French State on the condition that it be exhibited to the public in a museum specially built for this purpose.

Its construction started in 1879 and ended in 1894, and it was inaugurated in 1895. Since its inauguration, the Palais Galliera has undergone several transformations and hosted several types of art. However in 1977, the Paris City Council, definitively dedicated it to fashion.

The Palais Galliera has 2 façades : one facing the street and the other facing the garden.



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The façade facing the street is the only entrance to the palace. opens onto a paved main courtyard lined with a hemicycle with Ionic columns. The facade overlooking the garden has corinthian columns, large windows and several sculptures. A large terrace can be seen at the top.

The facade on the garden corresponds to the large gallery, while on either side are two small galleries.

Female figure : Frida Kahlo

Frida Kahlo is a Mexican painter, known for her many portraits, self-portraits, and works inspired by nature and her country. She had multiple physical/motor disabilities.

This autumn (2022), the Palais Galliera celebrates Frida Kahlo by exhibiting her work in collaboration with the Museo Frida Kahlo.

The exhibition features more than 200 objects from the house where Frida was born and brought up, including her medicines and orthopedic aids.

Champs-Élysées Theater (Joséphine Baker)

Sources

- [Le théâtre des Champs-Élysées, aux origines de l'Art Déco](#)
- [Théâtre des Champs-Élysées — Wikipédia](#)
- <https://fr.calameo.com/read/003045515070cd8851f72>
- [Théâtre des Champs-Élysées](#)
- [Josephine Baker | Biography, Children, Movies, Banana Skirt, & Facts | Britannica](#)

Address

- 15 Av. Montaigne, 75008

Description

The Théâtre des Champs-Élysées was originally an idea by musical editor Gabriel Astruc, who imagined a space dedicated to the different types of music.



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The theater was built in 1913 and is considered one of the first representatives of the modern Art Deco style in architecture. It has three auditoriums, 4 floors and a roof with a restaurant. Its main auditorium can fit 2000 persons.

The brothers Perret were in charge of the construction. The facade is simple, with geometrical forms, made of concrete and covered by white marble. On its upper part the building is decorated with bas-reliefs. It later was classified as a historical monument. It has a representation of the five allegories of the arts, sculpted by Antoine Bourdelle : Sculpture and Architecture, Music, Tragedy, Comedy, and Dance,

Female figure : Joséphine Baker

Joséphine Baker (1906-1975) was a singer, dancer, actress, showgirl and American resistance fighter. She moved to France in 1925. She went to Paris to dance at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in La Revue Nègre and introduced her danse sauvage to France. During WWII she hid Resistance fighters and Jewish refugees.

Grand Palais (Clémence Royer)

Sources

- [Galeries nationales du Grand Palais, Paris | cityseeker](#)
- [Grand Palais Paris : programme, adresse et plan](#)
- [Discover the Grand Palais | RMN](#)
- [FrWiki > Clémence Royer](#)

Address

- 3 Av. du Général Eisenhower, 75008 Paris

Description

Construction of the palace started in 1897 and it was completed by the time of the Universal Exhibition in 1900. It is known for its eclecticism, specific to the "Beaux-Arts" style.

The Grand Palais is the result of an architectural competition. It was won by several architects, who were assigned different parts of the building :

- Charles Girault was the coordinator of the project as a whole.



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- Henri Deglane designed the main part of the Grand Palais : the north and south aisles of the great nave and its transverse part. This space is topped by a large glass roof and metal.
- Albert Louvet was assigned the middle section.
- Albert Thomas was assigned the rear section, currently known as Palais de la Decouverte. It has a dome.

The exterior of the palace has ionic columns and is very richly decorated with sculptures from all the sides.

Its purpose is to host artistic exhibitions, except during WWI where it served as a military hospital. Then in 1944 a fire destroyed the metal roof space and warped the pillars in the Nave.

In 2000 the palace was given historic monument status. Afterwards it started undergoing several phases of renovations, the last one starting in 2020 and ending in 2023.

Female figure : Clémence Royer

She was the first woman professor without a chair (permanent position) at the Sorbonne University. She was an important figure of feminism and freethought.

A bronze statue of Clémence Royer by the sculptor Henri Godet was exhibited at the 1912 Salon des artistes français. Acquired by the State, it has since been stored in the reserves of the Grand Palais in Paris.

Olympia Hall (Édith Piaf)

Sources

- [~ L'Olympia, la plus mythique des salles Parisienne | Hôtel Relais Madeleine](#)
- [Olympia \(Paris\) — Wikipédia](#)
- [L'Olympia, 126 ans, toujours branché](#)
- [Suivez les traces d'Édith Piaf à Paris](#)

Address



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- 28 Bd des Capucines, 75009 Paris

Description

The Olympia Hall was inaugurated 1893 by Joseph Oller, one of the two co-creators of the Moulin Rouge. It served as a music hall for different types of performances such as ballet and opera. Starting 1928, it became a movie theater as theatrical performances declined. In 1954, it reopened as a music hall, with 2000 places for spectators.

In 1997 it was demolished and rebuilt by the architecture firms Anthony-Emmanuel Bechu, and Fernando Urquijo-Gino Valle-Giorgio Macol. It kept its original facade and its red interior.

Some iconic aspects of its facade are :

- The name "Olympia" illuminated in neon lighting.
- The possibility to announce the names of the artists in capital letters below the signage of the Olympia
- The octagon shape of the "O" was inspired by the aerial view of the Paris' ring road.

The building itself is in the haussmannian style. There are 3 floors above the hall with balconies with corbels.

Female figure: Édith Piaf (1915 – 1963)

She was a famous French singer who often performed there between 1955 and 1962. She sang songs such as La vie en Rose. Some of her best shows took place in the Olympia theater, and they would be recorded on vinyl.