

Macao Illustrated - Exhibition of City Plans and Architectural Drawings

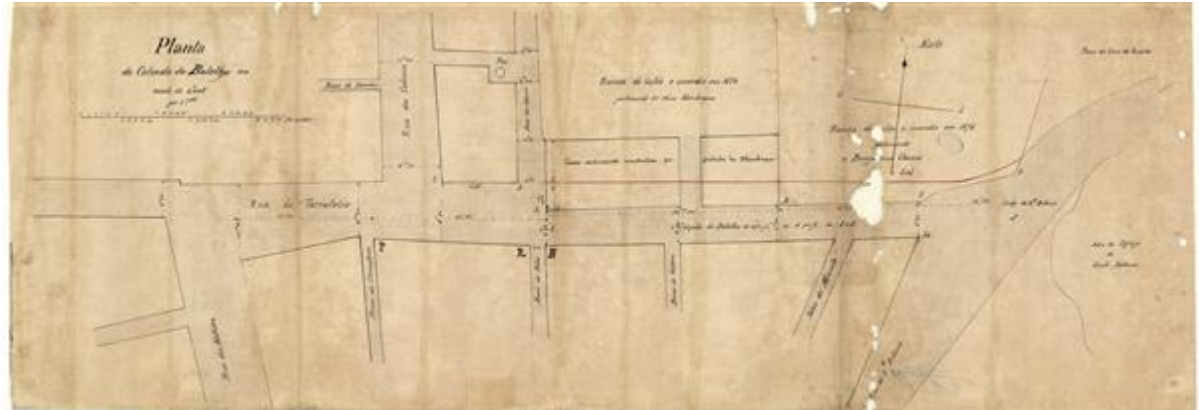
From the late 19th century, major urban development started to take place in Macao. Along with the expansion of the Portuguese' scope of administration, modern constructions took place outside of the original city of Macao. Old street blocks were re-planned and revamped, land reclamations were carried out, coastlines became straighter, new road networks were established and a modern harbour was created. Modern living style and environment were introduced into the new districts and establishments, which has provided conditions for the further developments of Macao.

“Macao Illustrated — Exhibition of City Plans and Architectural Drawings from the Collection of the Archives of Macao” presents a selection of city plans and architectural drawings preserved in the Archives of Macao. Images on display are organized by category to trace the history of Macao's evolvement and its geographical changes over two centuries, highlight the characteristics of edifices in Macao and corroborate the architectural accomplishments of Macao in more than one hundred years.

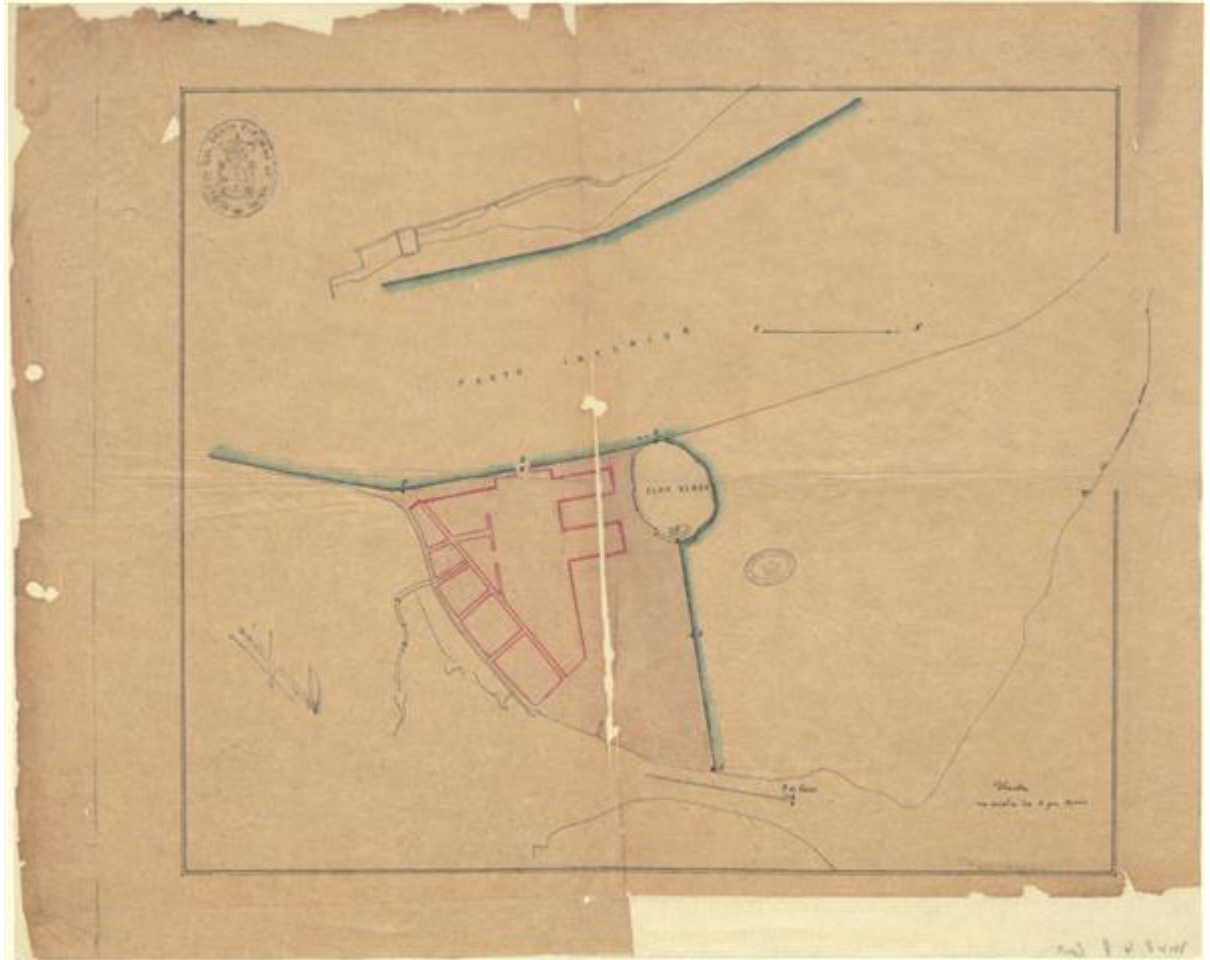


In 1808 (the 13th year of the reign of Emperor Jiaqing), British troops intruded

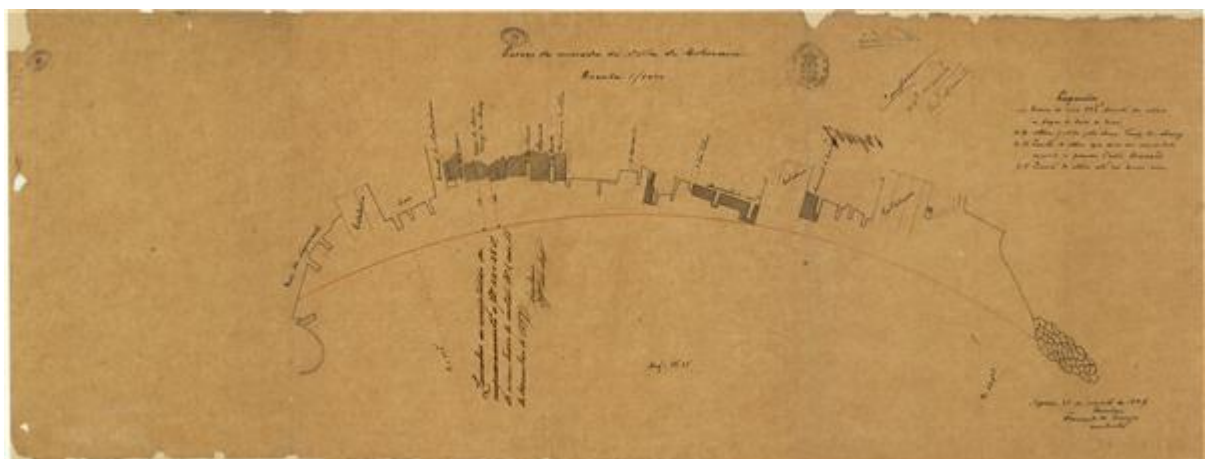
Macao and took hold of two fortresses. The Governor of Guangdong and Guangxi Wu Xiongguang and the Governor of Canton Xun Yuting swiftly submitted a report to the Emperor with an illustrated map of Macao titled “Aomen tushuo” which showed in detail the landscape and defensive deployment of Macao.



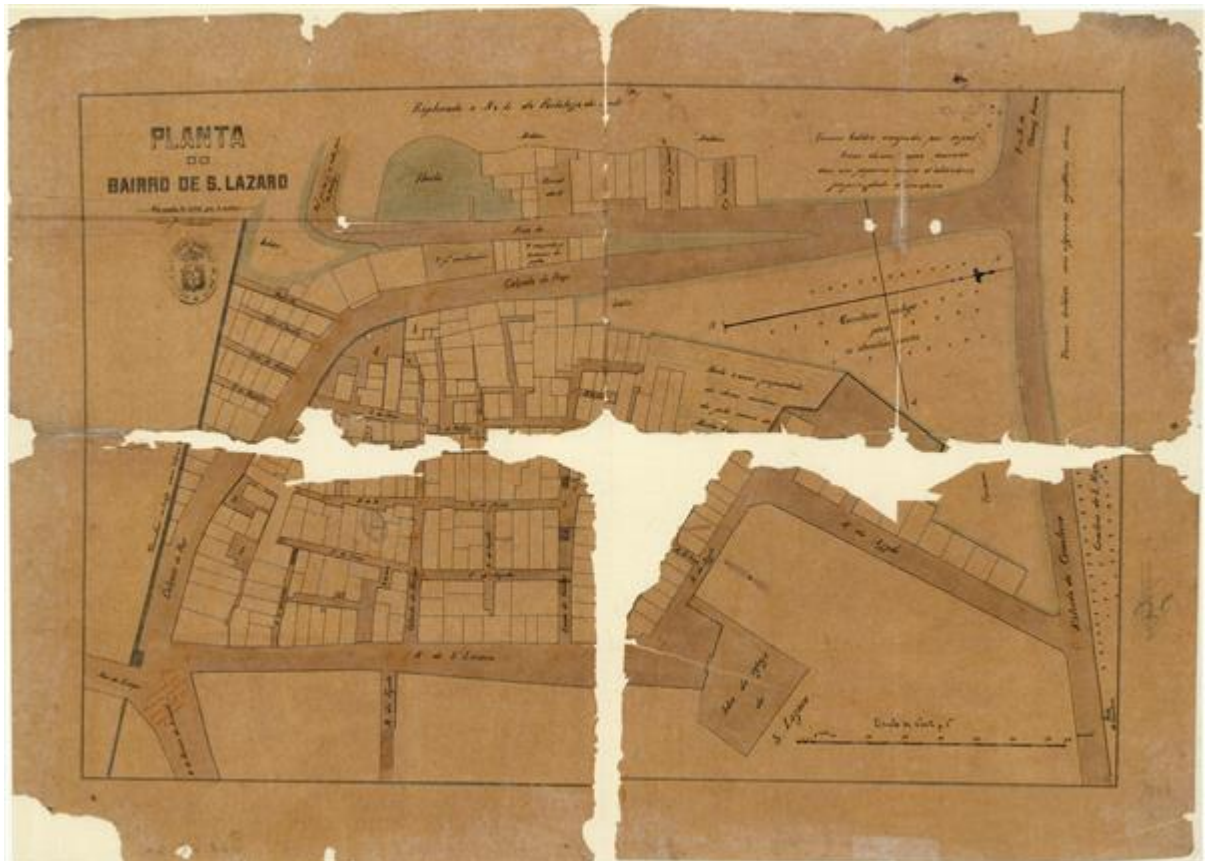
A plan from around 1874 showing a proposed widening of streets “Calçada do Botelho” and “Rua do Tarrafeiro”



Plan of a reclamation project at the bay between the present Fai Chi Kei and Doca do Lamau in 1887, which includes the construction of a typhoon shelter in the bay.



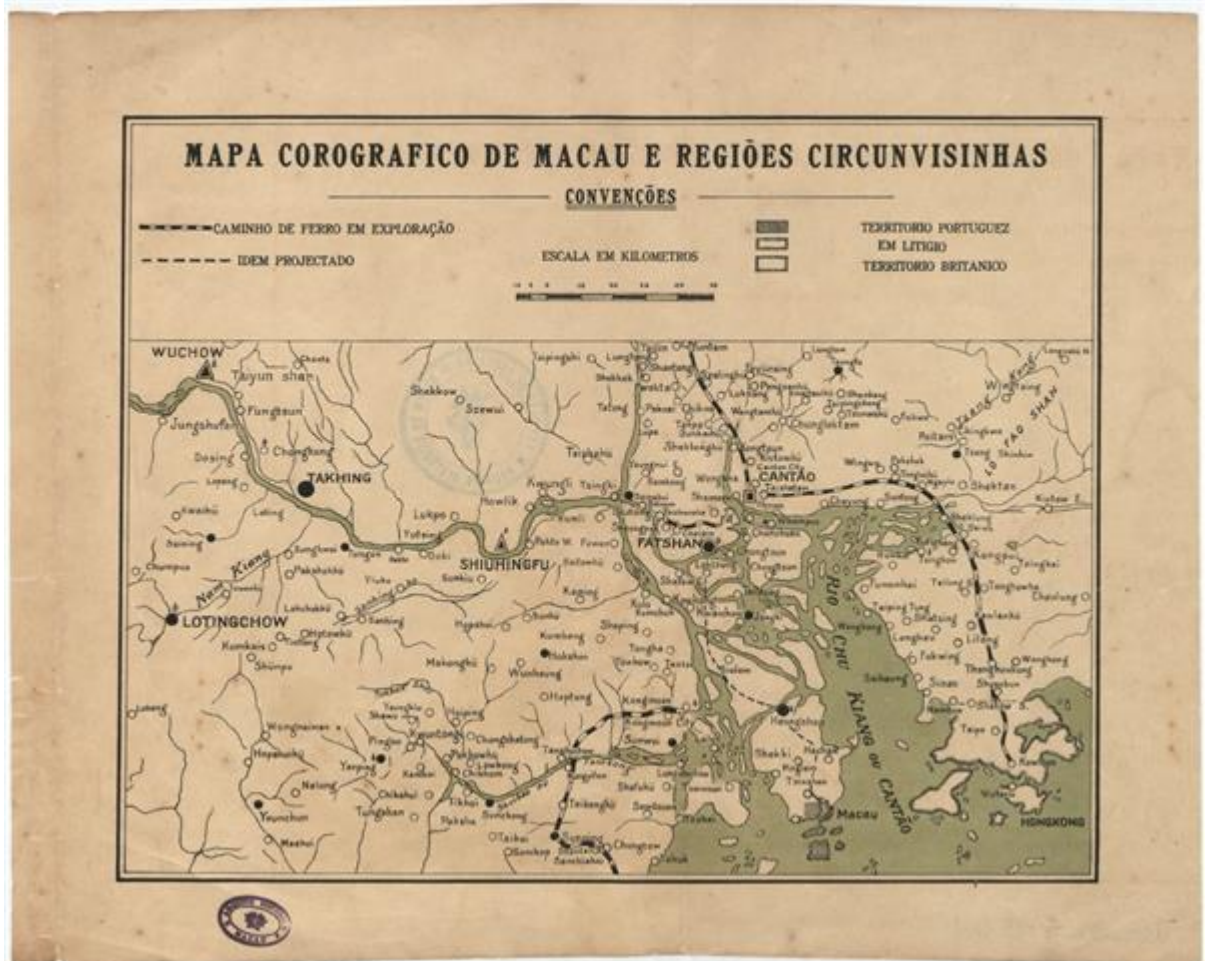
Map of Coloane Village in 1897, showing areas of land at the cove of the village and the area of land reclamation proposed by a Chinese.



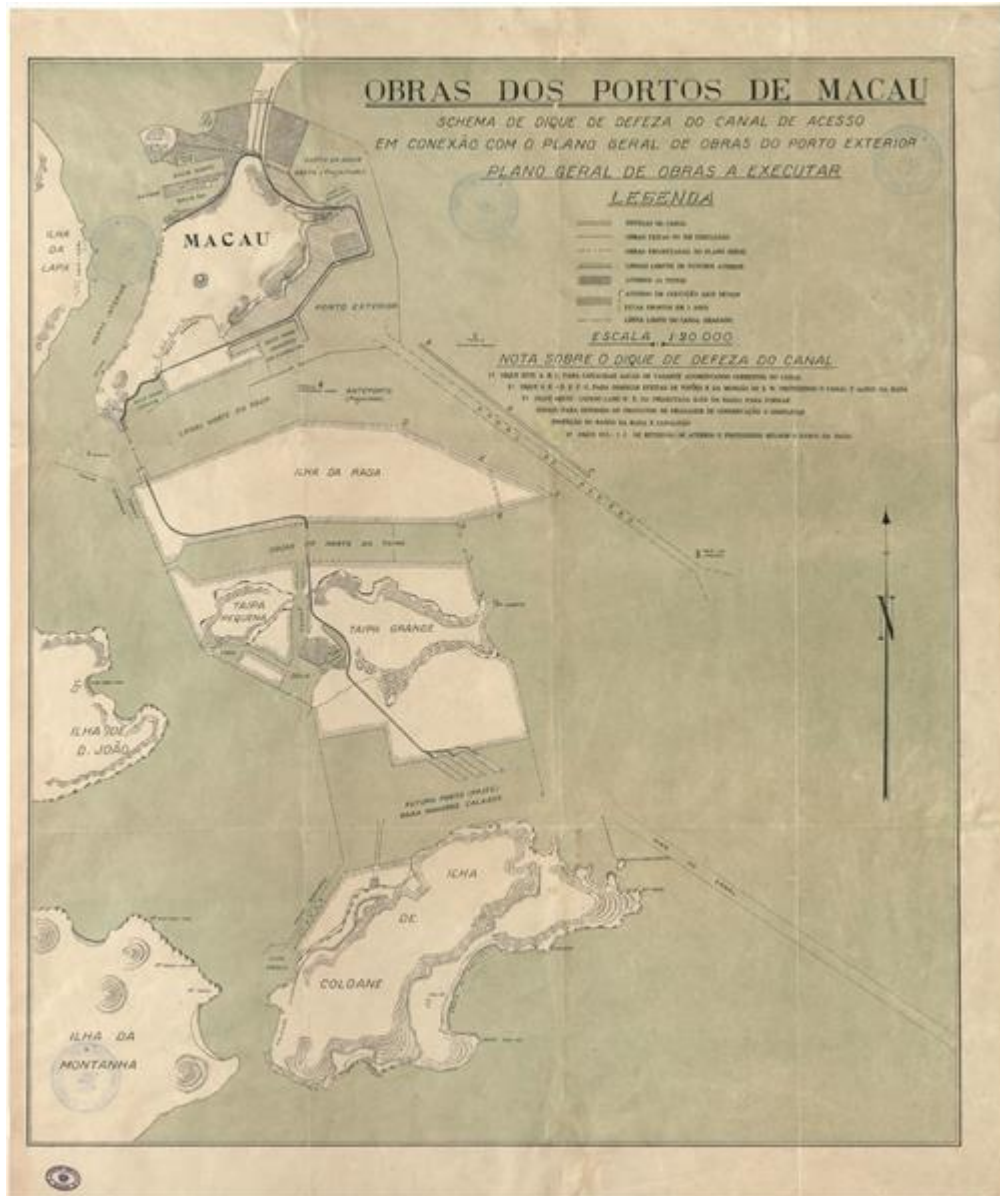
Plans of St. Lazarus District in 1899



A plan from around 1900, showing avenue "Avenida da Flora" and the area on the side of road "Estrada de Adolfo Loureiro" in which Siac Lu-Tau Village (Povoação Siac Lu-Tau) was located.



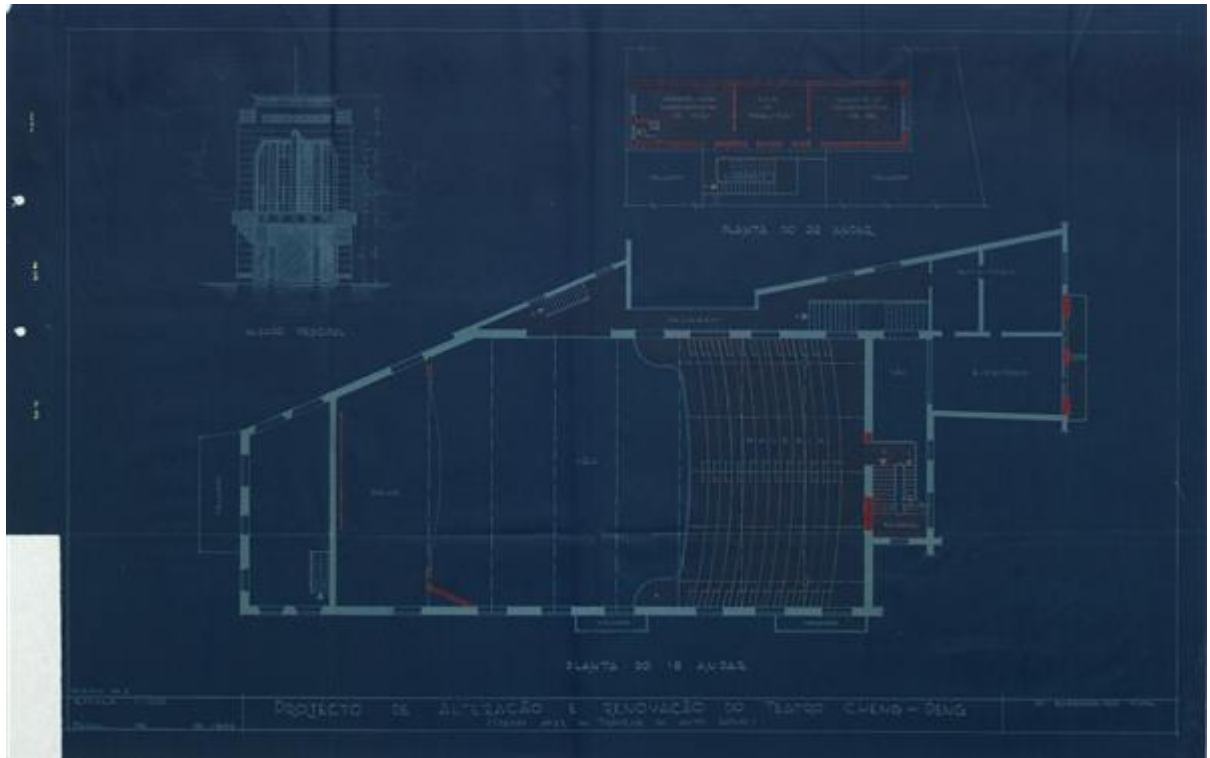
A map of Macao and surrounding regions in around 1920, illustrating the planned railway network in the Pearl River Delta region which includes a railway line between Macao and Foshan.



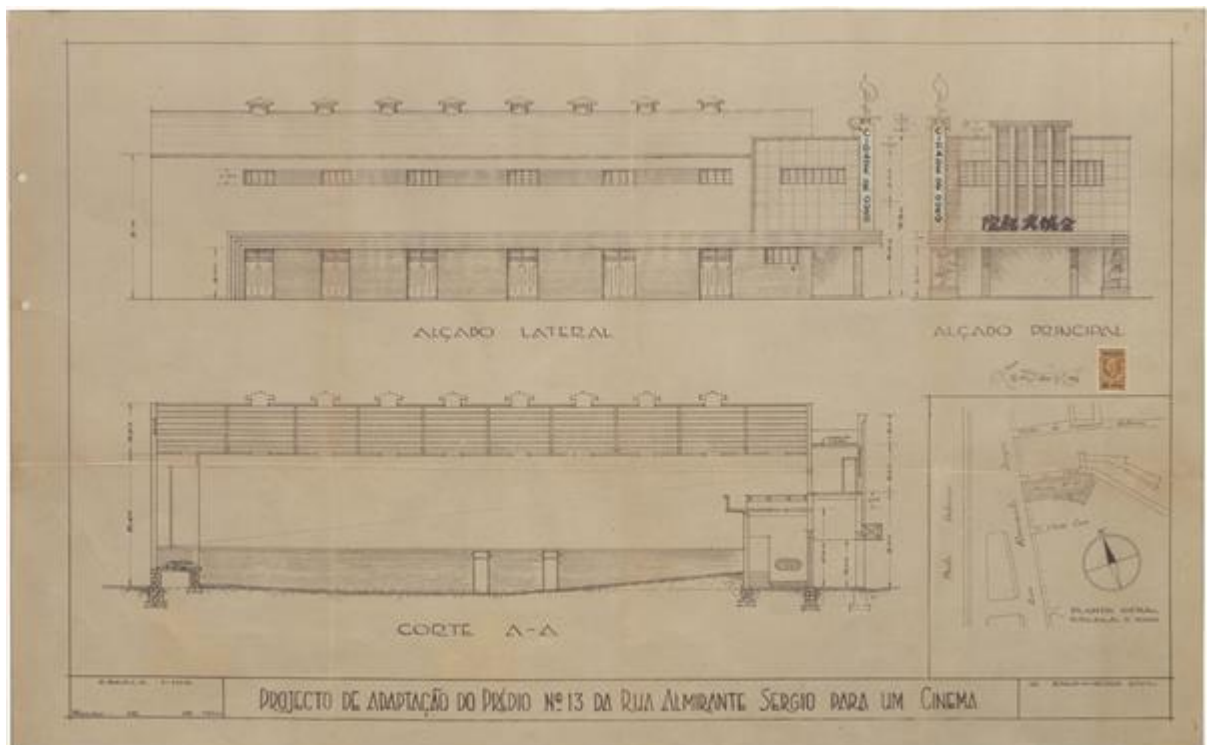
A plan of Macao's harbour project in around 1920 which indicates works to be carried out in many parts of the city, including reclamations in the Praia Grande and Outer Harbour areas of Macao Peninsula, the northern and southern part of Taipa Island and the northern part of Coloane Island; as well as the construction of an artificial island between Macao Peninsula and Taipa Island.



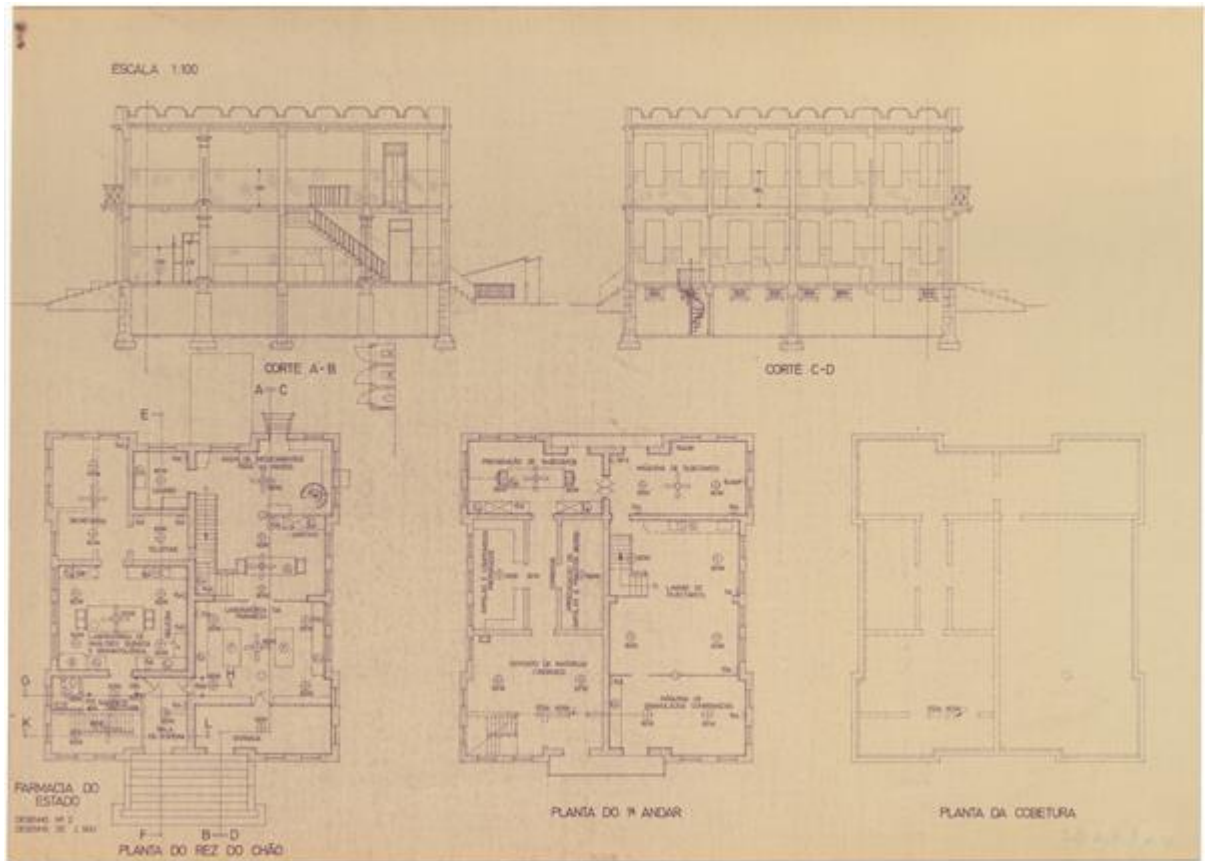
This map comprises of six sheets depicting the Macao city and its new harbour in 1935 and presenting in detail the urban condition of the Macao Peninsula after land reclamations in the 1920's. Also shown on the map are the fabric of the old town and street planning of the new Outer Harbour area.



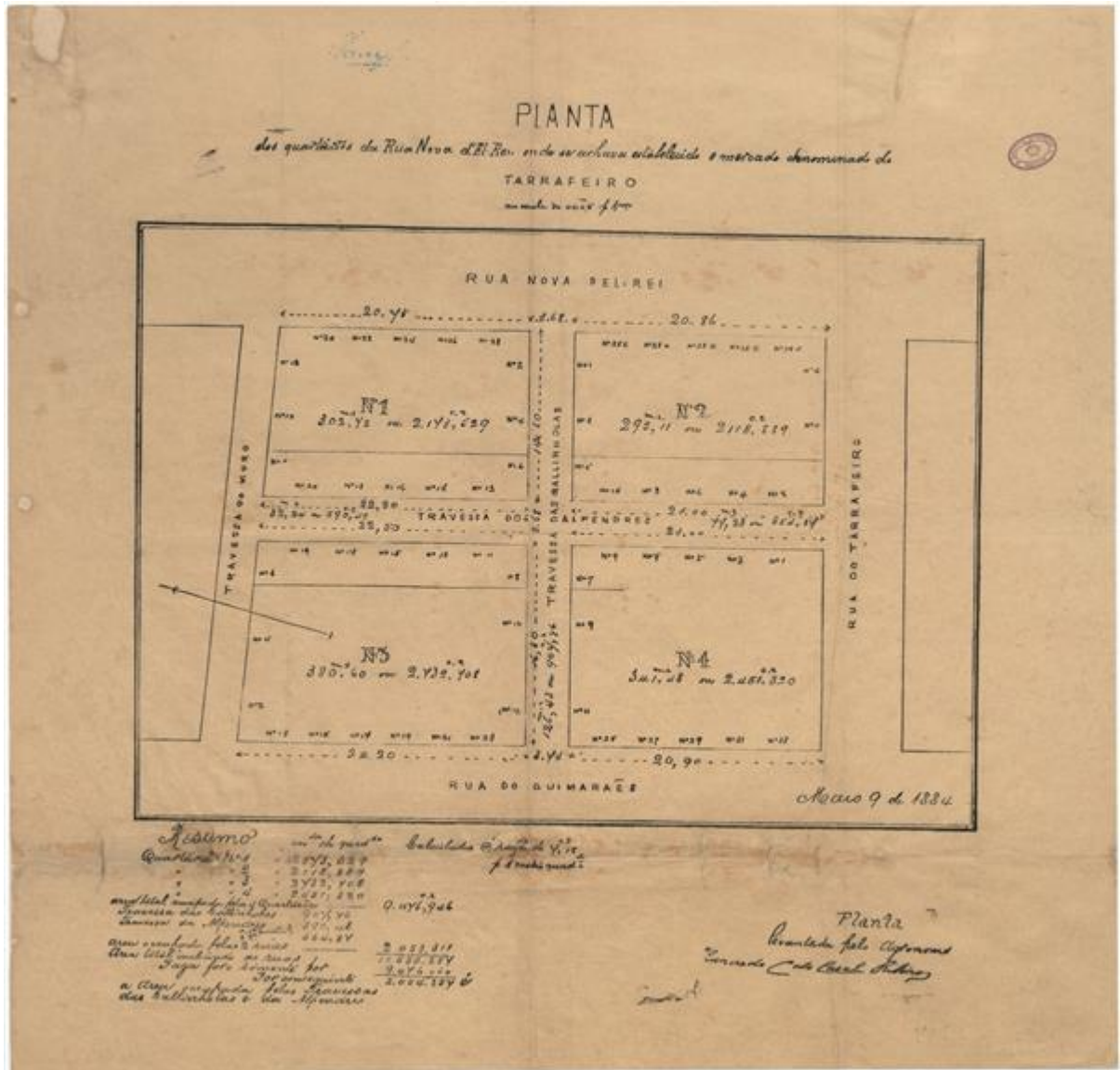
An expansion and renovation project of Cheng Peng Theatre prepared by Engineer Aureliano Guterres Jorge in 1949.



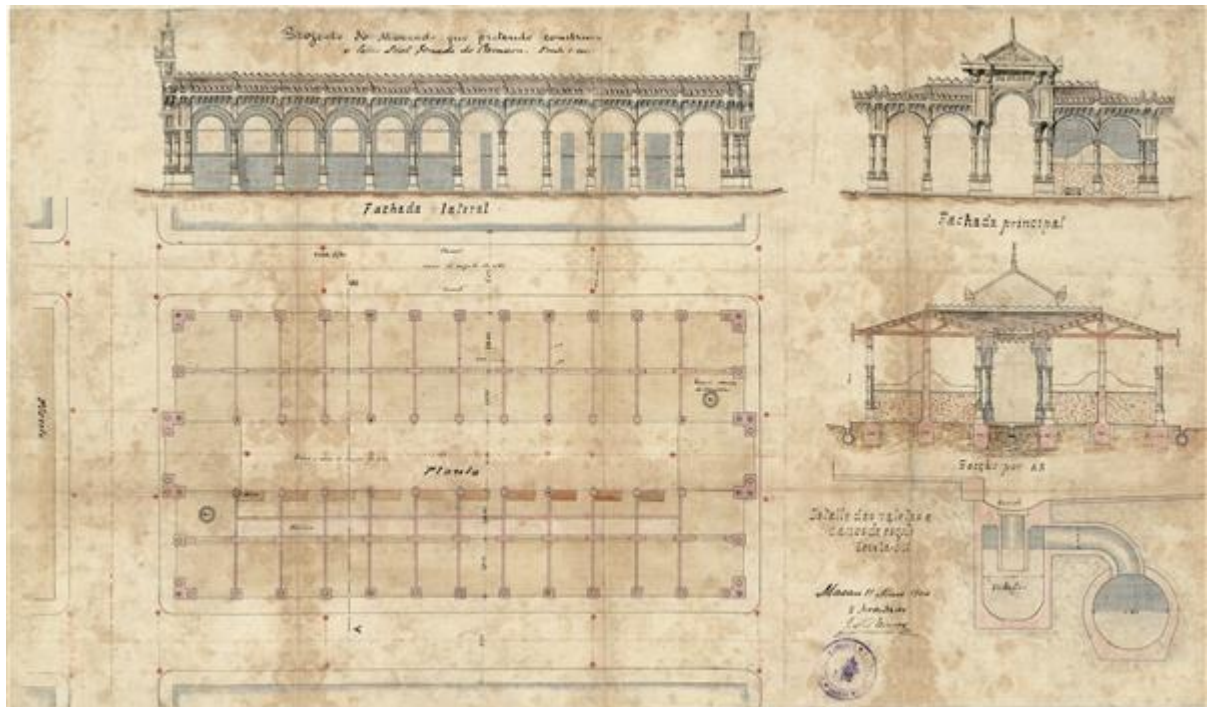
Plans of cinema "Cidade de Ouro", which adopted a Modernist architectural design.



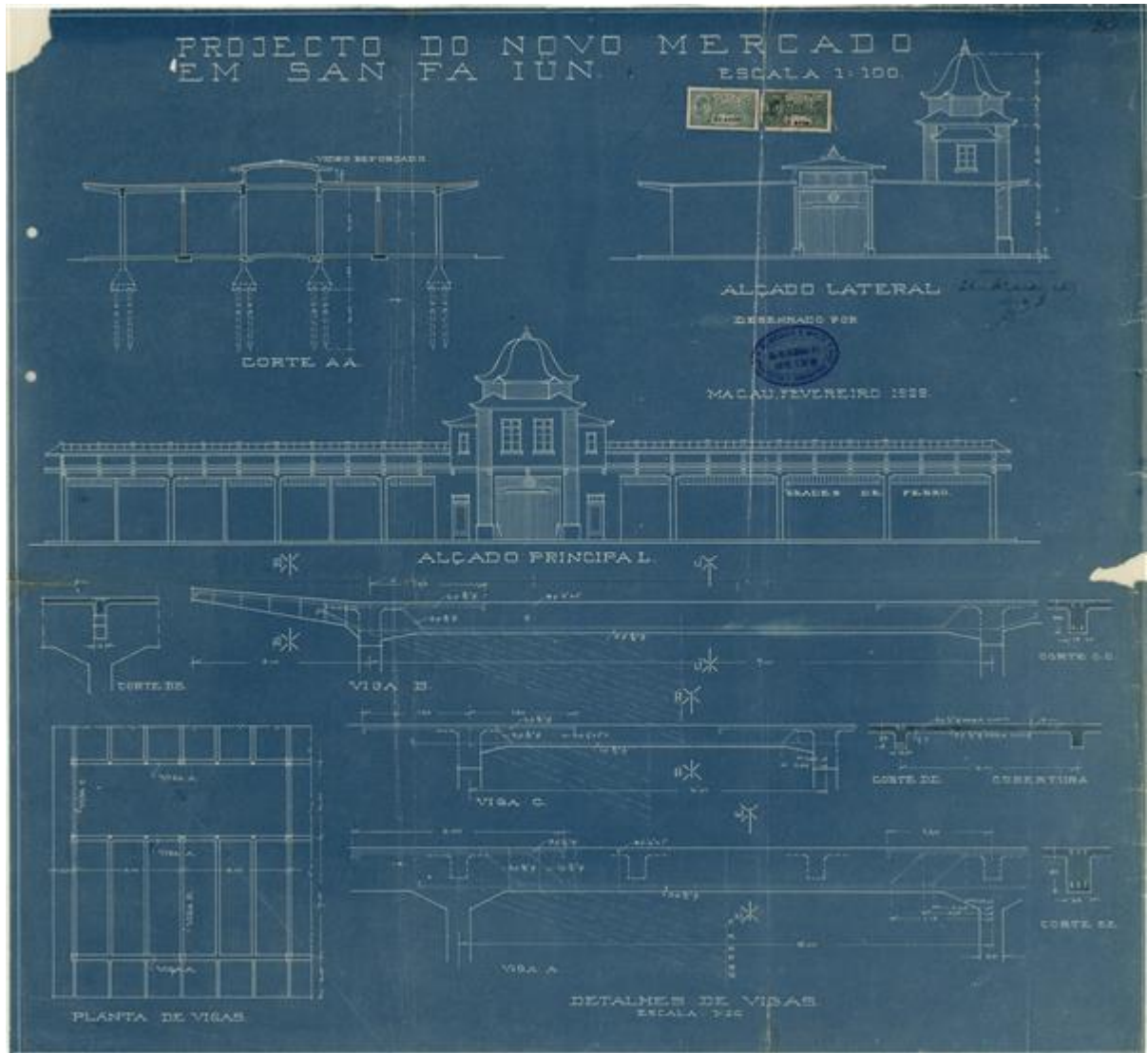
Floor plans and section plans of the National Pharmacy in Conde S. Januário Hospital in around 1914. Classical-Eclectic style was adopted in the design.



A plan drawn by Tancredo Cabo Casal Ribeiro in 1884 for the construction of "Tarrafeiro Market", showing the location of the market at "Rua Nova d'El-Rei", the street now called "Rua de Cinco de Outubro" and others streets in the area. The market was comprised of four rectangular sections.



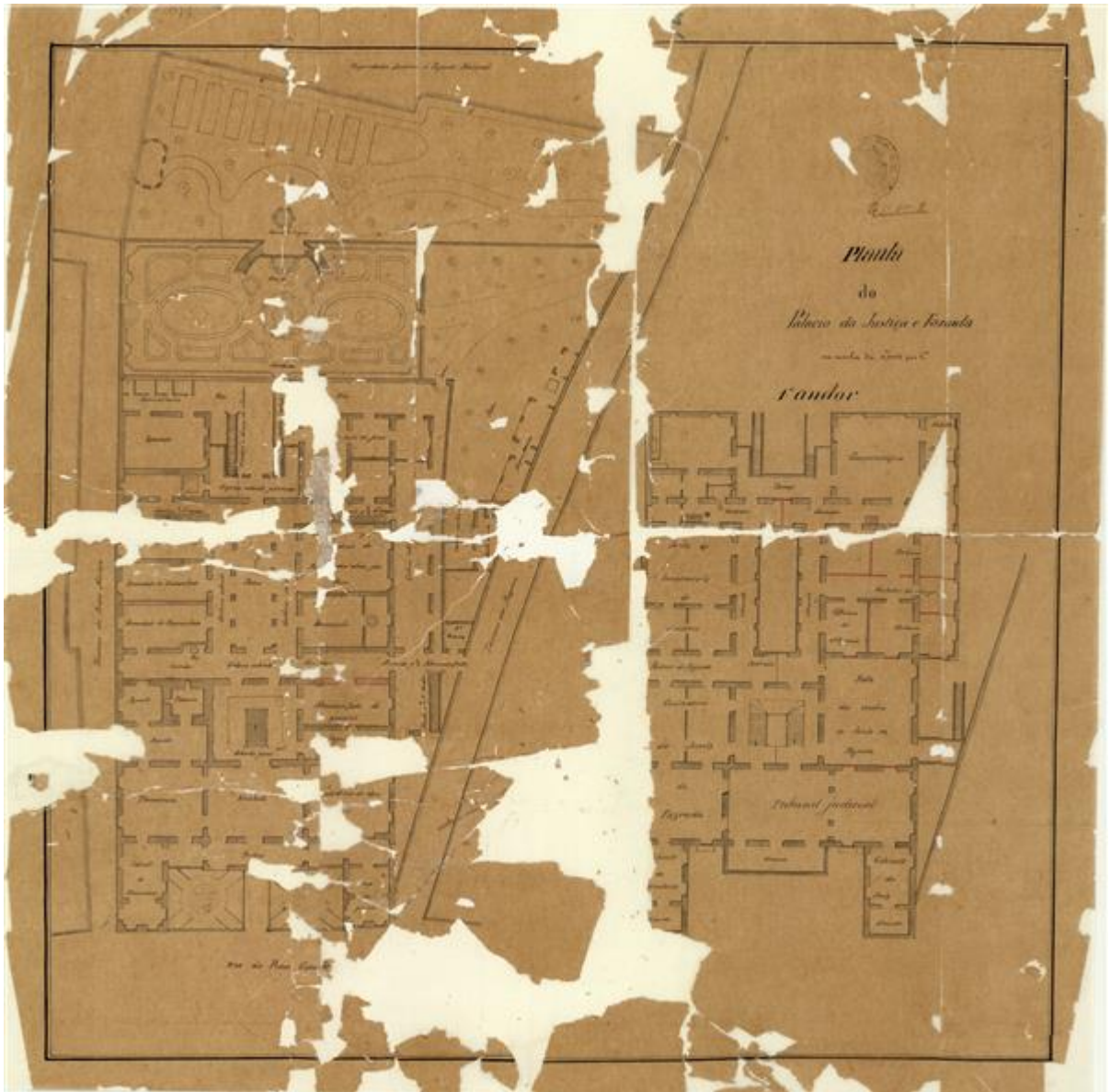
A design plan drawn by J.M. Cassuso for a municipal market in 1904, in which the market has a rectangular plan, a central atrium and stalls both inside and outside of it. The columns in the design suggest the influence of Moorish architecture.



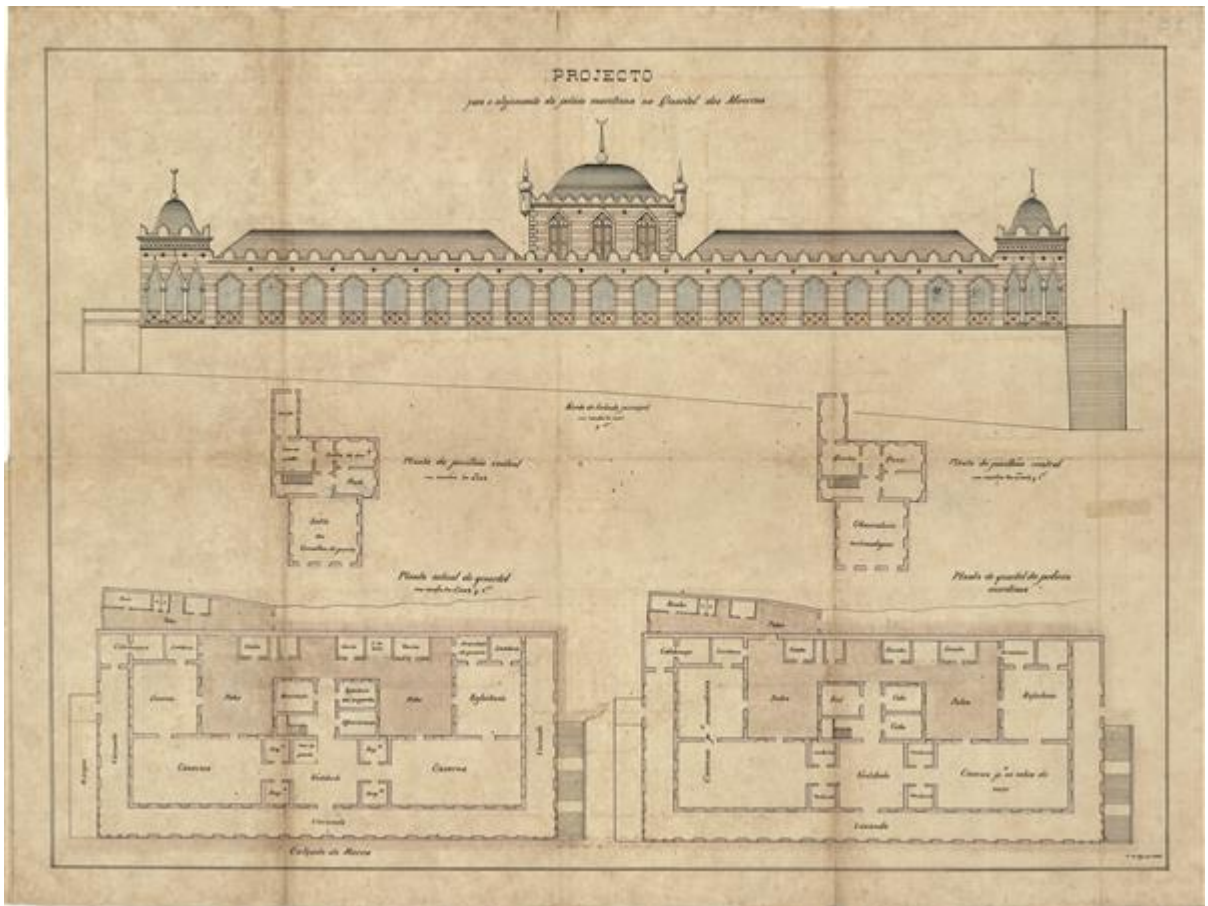
Plans drawn by Remédios e Mylo Architects and Civil Engineers for a municipal market near Rua da Praia do Manduco in 1928, in which the building is a modern steel reinforced concrete structure with Chinese elements in the design of its entrance tower and side facades.



A plan for the reconstruction of the front elevation of the Municipal Council (Leal Senado) Building in 1875.



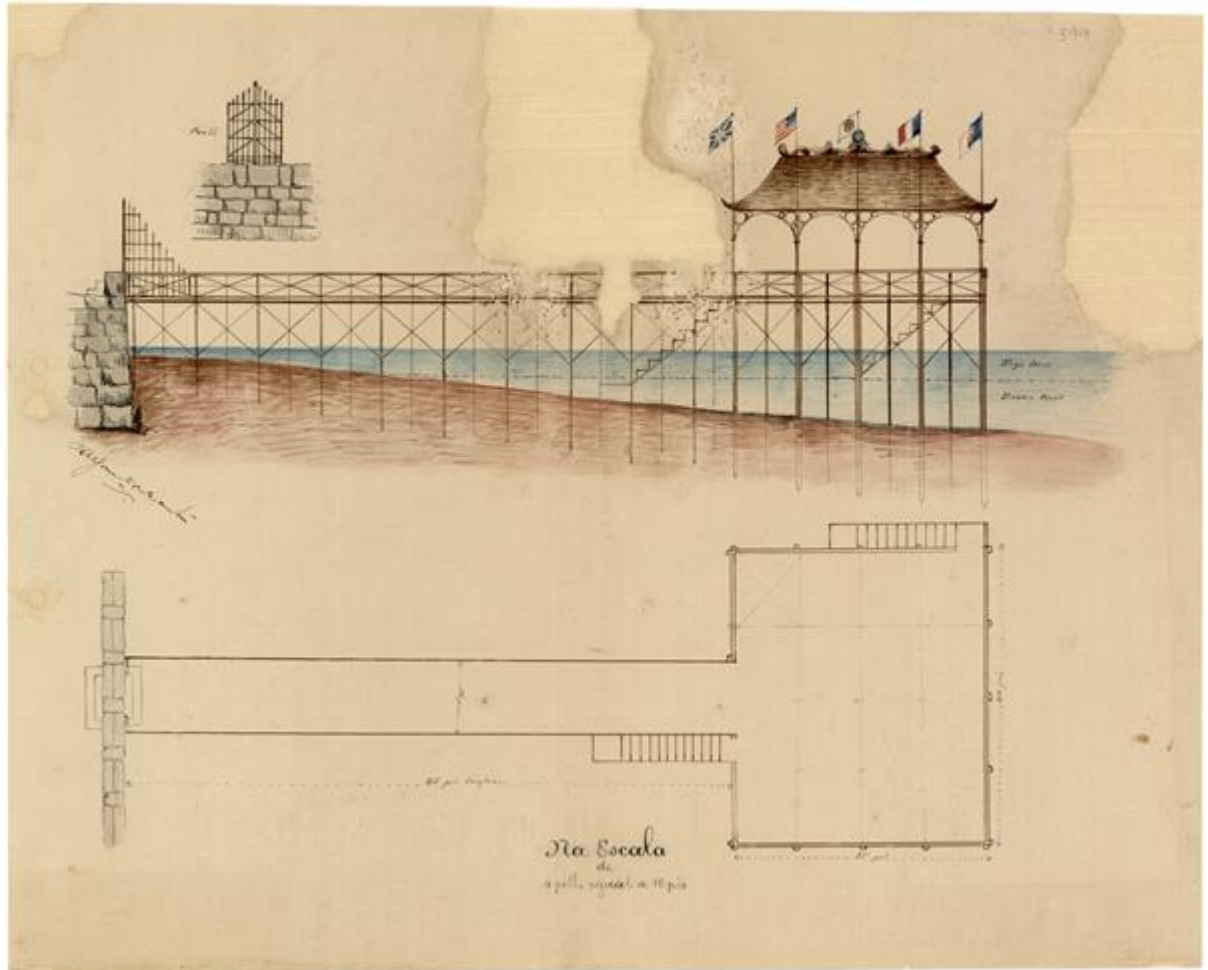
Floor plan of the Judicial and Financial Building (Palácio da Justiça e Fazenda) on street “Rua da Praia Grande” (now “Avenida da Praia Grande”) in 1881. The building was used for judicial, financial, public works and other government departments. In 1884, it was converted into the office of the Governor of Macao. After the establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region on 20 December 1999, the building began to serve as the Headquarters of the Macao Special Administrative Region Government.



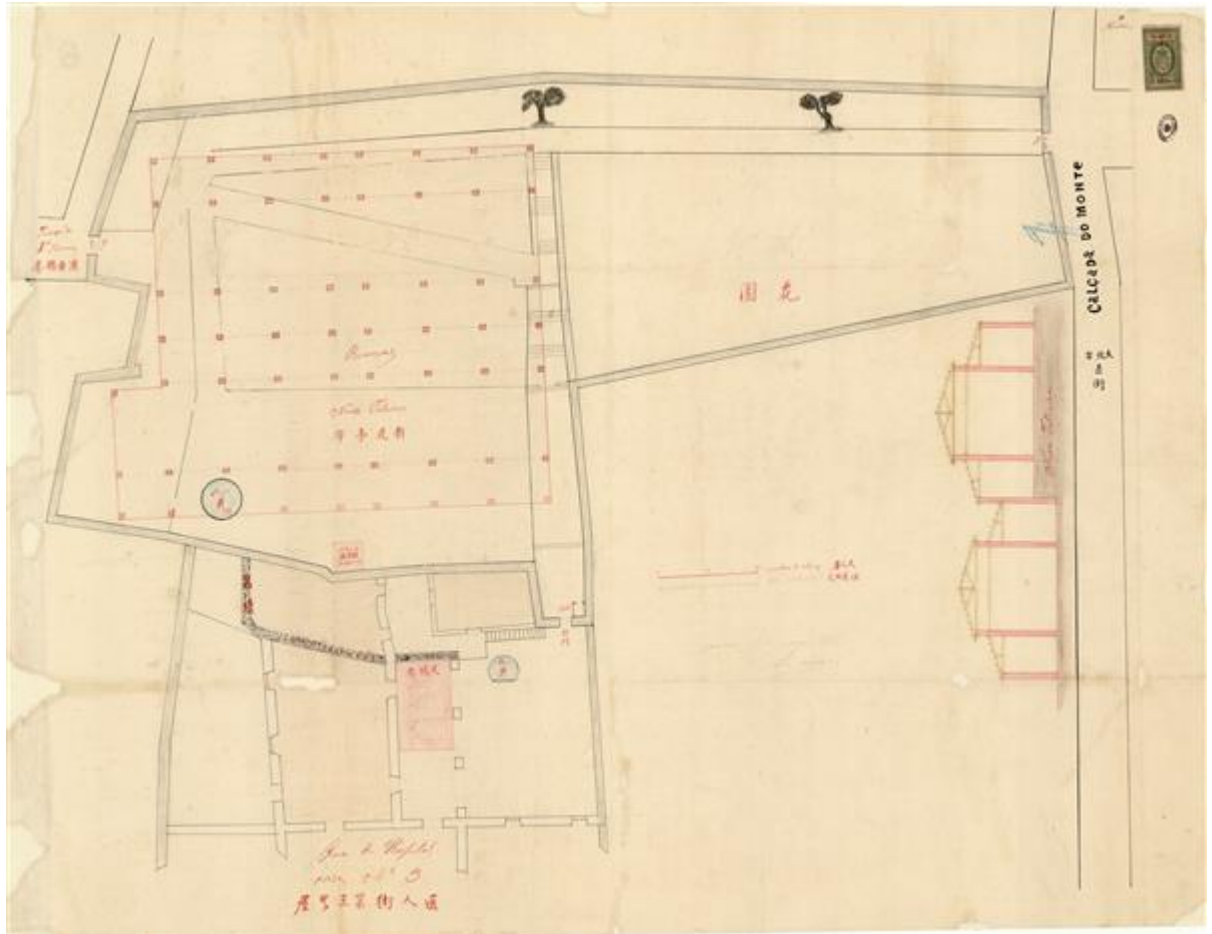
The Moorish Barracks was built in 1874 to accommodate a regiment from Goa appointed to reinforce Macao's police force. This modification plan of the Moorish Barracks in 1888 was drawn for its conversion to serve as the offices of the Harbour Master and the accommodation for Marine Police officers.



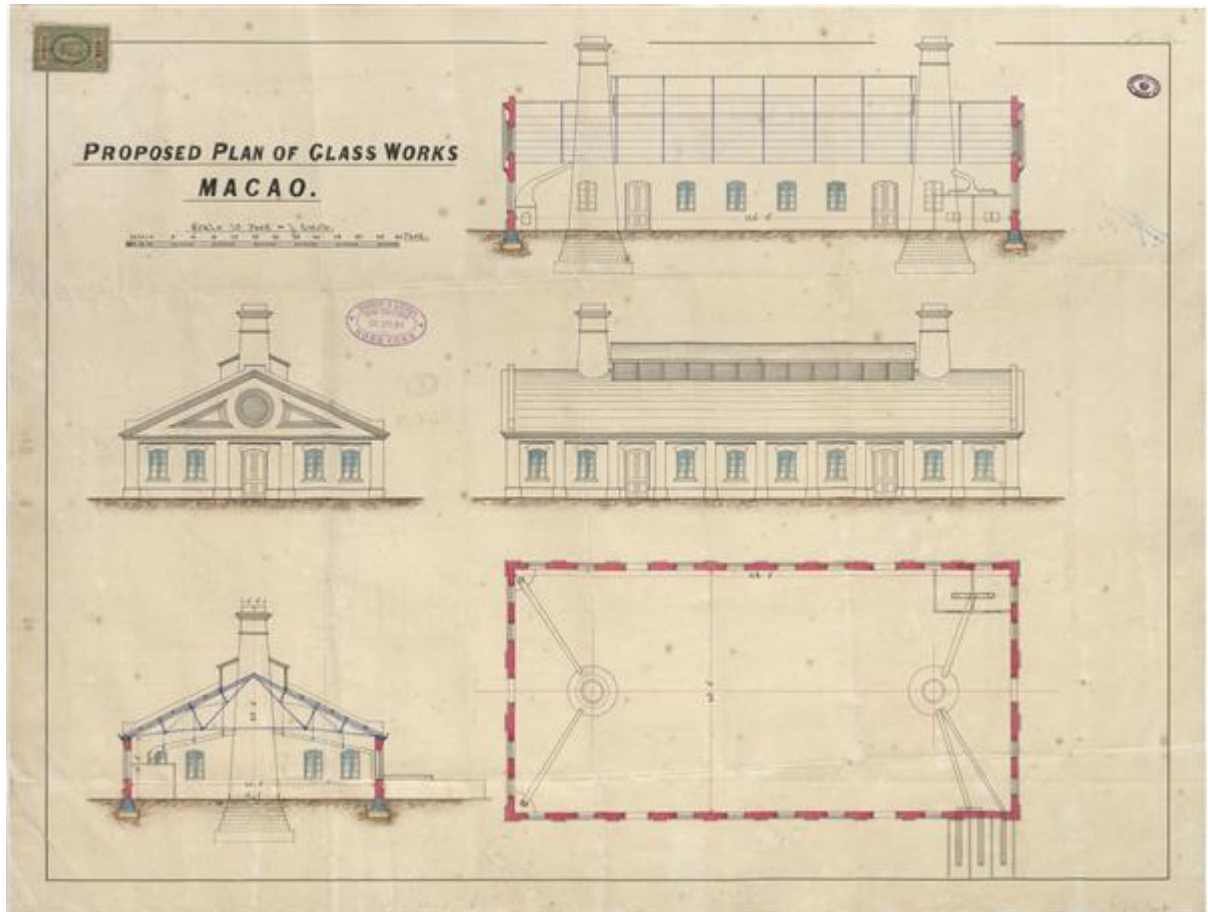
Architectural plan of the Church of Our Lady of Carmel in Taipa in 1882



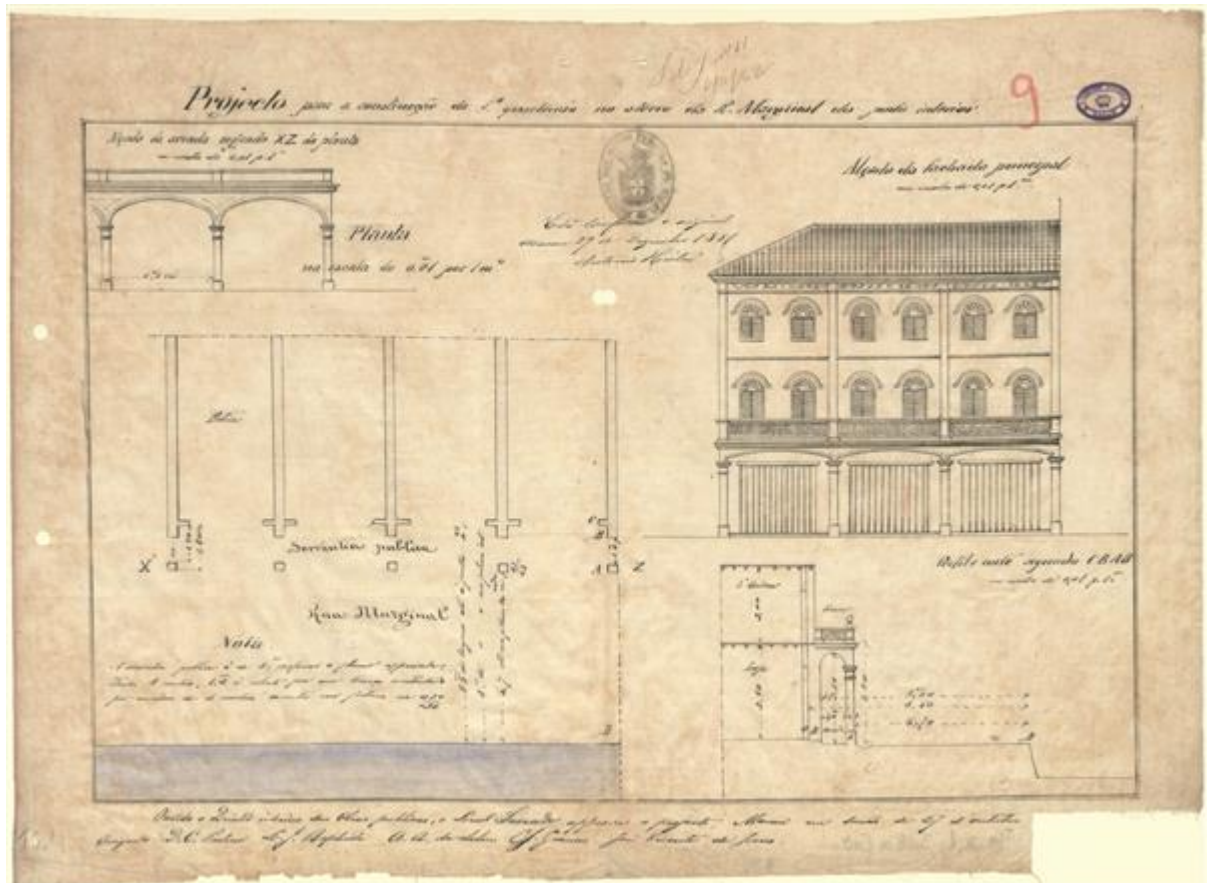
A plan for the construction of a pier off the square “Largo do Matapau” in 1905, according to which a pier supported by piles would be built at the embankment. The plan also includes a pavilion with Chinese roof.



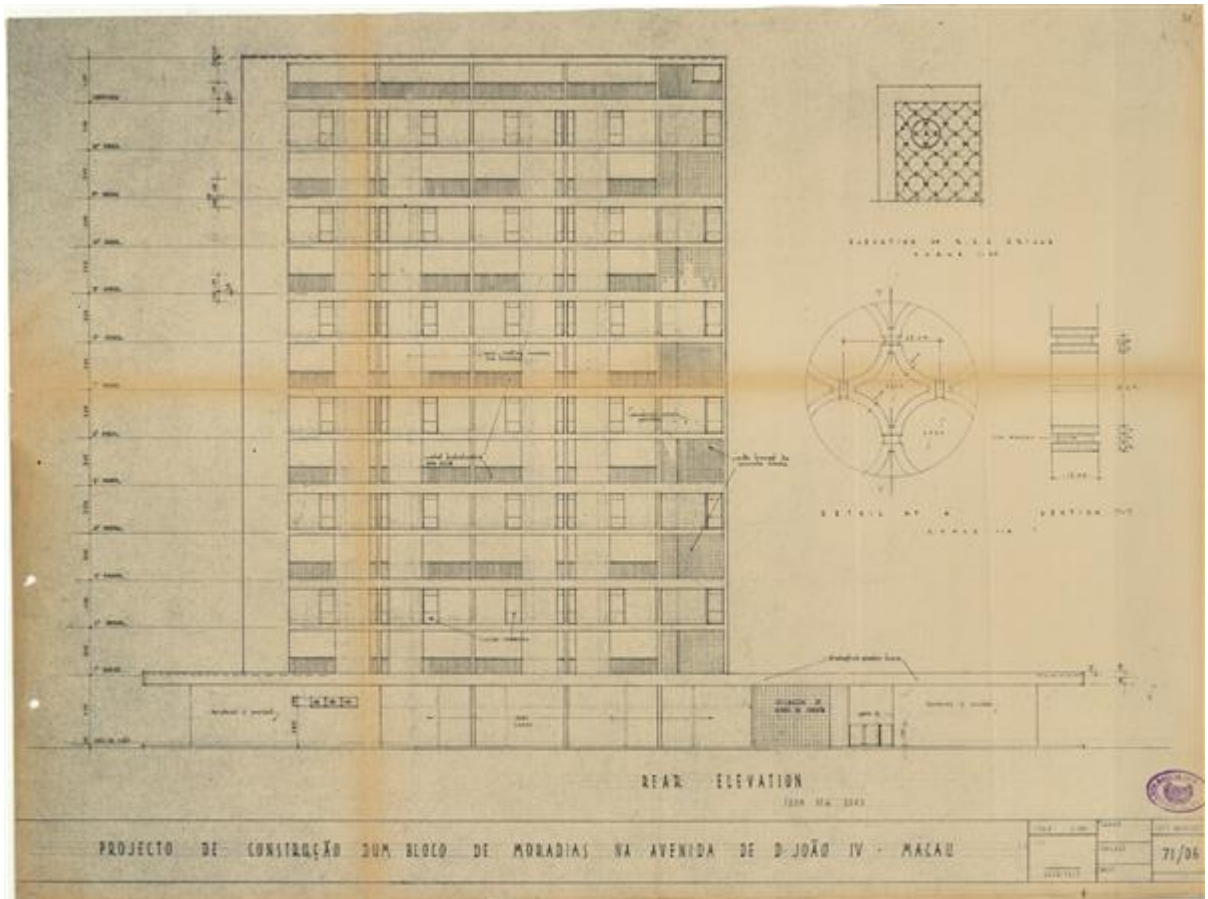
Plan of a silk factory at the interaction of slope “Calçada do Monte” and street “Rua do Hospital” (now “Rua de Pedro Nolasco da Silva”) owned by Chou Iao in 1882



Design plan proposed by Danby & Leigh Civil Engineers for a glass works in Macao in 1884. Western classical style was adopted in the design of the works which had a hip roof supported by metal truss and two big chimneys.



Plan of a three-storey Chinese terraced house at the intersection of streets "Rua do Caldeiro" and "Rua de Guimarães" in 1881. Western columns and arches were used in the design on the ground floor. The tile-roofed house had balconies on the first floor and rooms partitioned with structural walls.



Plan of building “Edifício Rainha D. Leonor” drawn by firm “Lei’s Architects” of Hong Kong in 1959. The building has shop units on the ground floor and duplex units from the first to the twelfth floor.