



## eTwinning Project

“Forget me not – build memories through buildings”



## Our eTwinning Project

Schirmherr:  
Der Bundespräsident

ew  
Europäischer Wettbewerb

Kreativwettbewerb  
Geignet für künstlerische,  
literarische und geisteswissenschaftliche,  
wissenschaftliche Fachbereiche

65. Europäischer Wettbewerb  
Denk mal – worauf baut Europa?  
Europäisches Kulturerbejahr 2018

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Kooperationspartner:  
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Bundesminister  
Presse- und Informationsamt der Bundesregierung  
Bundestag  
Frankreich-Eltern-Stiftung

Wir unterstützen von  
Europa - wir leben alle so schön  
SHARING

This project has been created for the  
65<sup>th</sup> European Competition / 65. Europäischer Wettbewerb

## HERITAGE MEMORIES IN OUR LOGOS

Each logo created by the students tells a story of our cultural heritage.  
We proudly share this book to let you know something else about our  
country!



Class: 10º AV1

## The Rooster of Barcelos

The rooster of Barcelos (Portuguese “Galo de Barcelos”) has its origin in a place known as Barcelos.

The legend of Barcelos tells the story of a dead rooster’s miraculous intervention in proving the innocence of a man who was accused of having committed a crime when he was passing through Barcelos on a pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela. As he was sentenced to death, he asked to talk to the judge who condemned him. When he was there, he pointed to a roasted cock that was on the banquet table of the judge and exclaimed: “It’s as certain that I’m innocent as it’s certain that this cock will crow when they hang me.” The man didn’t eat the cock and kept it, but ignored the man’s appeal.

And in fact when the man was about to be hung, the roasted cock stood up on the table and crowed. The man was then immediately freed and sent off in peace.

This way the legend of the Rooster of Barcelos was born and is one of the most common emblems of Portugal.



Bernardo Lourenço

## The five blue bezants in the Portuguese flag



They are a great national symbol that is part of the Portuguese History. The coat of arms of the Portuguese flag consists of a Portuguese shield set on an armillary sphere. The five blue bezants are surrounded by a red border inlaid with seven castles. The five bezants represent the five Moorish kings defeated at the battle of Ourique by Alfonso Henriques, the first king of Portugal. The seven castles in the red border are commonly thought to represent the seven fortified cities that King Afonso Henriques won from the Moors.

Beatriz Cardoso

## Sintra Palace

The Palace of Sintra, also known as the town palace, is located in Sintra and it's the best preserved medieval royal residence in Portugal. It was inhabited from the early 15th century to the late 19th century. It's a tourist attraction and is part of the cultural landscape of Sintra, a designated UNESCO World Heritage site.

The palace has the largest tiles collection in the world and its twin 33 metres high chimneys are the symbol of Sintra.



[Daniela Furtado](#)

## The Monument of Discoveries

My logo is inspired in the Monument of Discoveries built in the 15th century. It's located in Belem, Lisbon close to Tejo river. This monument represents the expansion of the maritime discoveries conquered by the Portuguese people. The elements in it are: human figures connected to the novelty and the main figure is the "Infante D. Henrique", the Prince Henry the Navigator, a quite known figure of the beginning of the Discoveries.



[Maria Madalena Polido](#)

## Ponte 25 de Abril (25<sup>th</sup> April Bridge)

This logo is inspired in our well-known "25 de abril" Bridge. Stretching across the estuary at the Tagus River in Lisbon is the Ponte 25 de Abril (25th April Bridge); the largest suspension bridge in Europe and the 20<sup>th</sup> longest in the world. Often considered as a twin sister of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco because of its similar design, the bridge in Lisbon is actually 300 feet (100m) longer. Until 1974, it was named Salazar Bridge.

The name 25 de abril commemorates the Carnation Revolution.

Officially opened in 1996 the Ponte 25 de April was considered the primary connection between north and south Portugal until the Vasco da Gama Bridge was built in 1998.



## Aqueduto das Águas Livres

Aqueduto das Aguas Livres - The aqueduct of "Aguas Livres" is a complex system of abstraction and distribution of water to the city of Lisbon. In 2004, the Portuguese writer, Pedro Vieira, published the romance: "Nove mil passos" (Nine thousand steps) which highlights the water shortages in Lisbon and the phases and difficulties in the construction of the aqueduct.



[Luna Pereira](#)

## Rosaceas in Portuguese Cathedrals

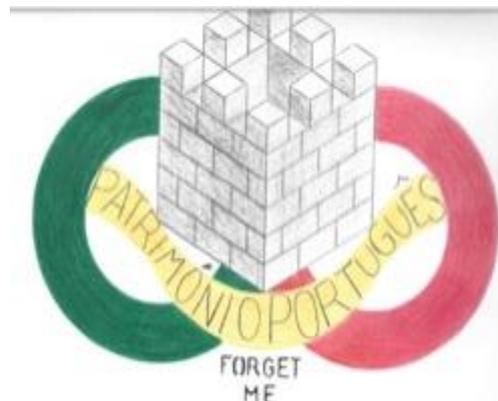
My logo was inspired in the beautiful rosaceas of the Portuguese Cathedrals, such as: the Patriarchal Cathedral of St Mary Major (the oldest church in Lisbon), the Evora Cathedral (the most medieval cathedral in Portugal) and the Porto Cathedral.

The rosacea transmits the contact to spirituality and the link to the sacred through light and colour. It has a circular hole with a geometrical stone painting filled with coloured stained glass.



[Ana Rita Moura](#)

My logo is inspired in the castle of Guimaraes, located in Oliveira do Castelo, Guimaraes, Braga, Portugal. This castle is connected to the history of our independence, it's a national monument and elected as one of the seven wonders of Portugal.



[Eliane Castelo](#)

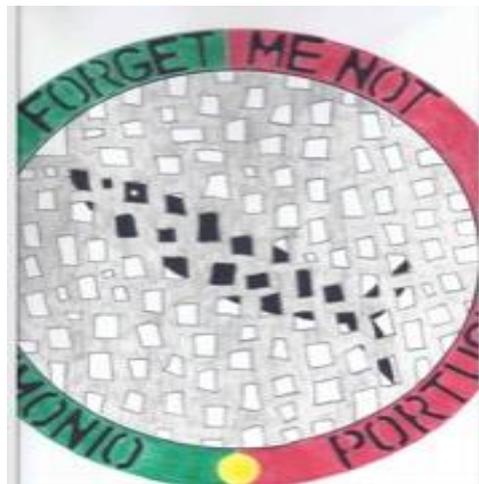
My work was based on the villages of Portugal because it's possible to enjoy the nature while revisiting its stories and arts and it's also possible to venture because the villages offer all the conditions to enjoy the sport of nature. It was the first time I visited the villages of Portugal and from the little that I knew, I enjoyed it very much and took the opportunity to venture out of nature.



[Aleida Amador](#)

## The Calçada Portuguesa (typical Portuguese pavement)

My logo is inspired in the Portuguese "calçada": This Portuguese pavement is a traditional-style pavement used for many pedestrian areas in Portugal. It consists of small flat pieces of stones arranged in a pattern or image, like a mosaic. It originates in the 19th century and it was taken by Portuguese to other places and old colonies, such as: Brazil and Macau.



[Lourenço Balan](#)

## Our typical tiles

TILES - With different characteristics among them, the tiles became an element of construction assuming itself in Portugal as an important support for the artistic expression. It is used for its low cost and for its strong possibilities to aesthetically qualify a building in a practical way.



[Luna Pereira](#)

My logo transmits the idea of the Portuguese marine wealth and richness.



[Stefanel Tipau](#)

## The guitar

The Portuguese guitar is an instrument often connected to “fado”, our typical song style. This instrument was also present in Italy, France and England from the 16th to the 18th century.



[Ricardo Afonso](#)



## Stone Columns (Pelourinho, in Portuguese)

Throughout the centuries, stone columns or pillories ("pelourinhos") were erected in towns all over Portugal throughout the centuries. They are believed to have originated in Roman times, becoming prominent in the 12th century. Originally they served as a form of punishment, used to chain criminals, but eventually became a symbol of municipal or feudal authority, placed beside town halls or bishop's palaces.

In the 16th century they became elaborate works of art, with the stone column richly decorated, often topped by King Manuel's motifs of an armillary sphere and Cross of the Order of Christ.

The Age of Discovery left a legacy of fine architecture in Portugal. The finest examples are found in the country's religious buildings and magnificent palaces, most of them showing outside influences harmoniously blended with local traditions.



[Petru Paduraru](#)