



LISBON,

I Love you



This is a personal 15 day trip map to Lisbon by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (*) being (****) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
Zone 1: Alfama				
*	National Tile Museum	Diogo de Torralva	Rua Madre Deus 4	Originally built in 1551 as a convent founded in 1509 by Queen Leonor. It was occupied by Discalced Franciscans from the first rule of St. Clare. The convent, which also belonged to the queen's household, subsequently underwent magnificent architectural and luxurious decorative programmes. It owned an outstanding legacy of jewellery and works of art that was assembled over several centuries. The ground floor of the Claustro and the Queen Leonor Chapel (or Arabic Room) date from its foundation. Its collection is the only of its kind in the world, and contains a splendid array of tiles from as early as the 15th century along with displays on how they're made. General admission €5, €2,5 students. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
****	Miradouro da Senhora do Monte	-	Rua da Senhora do Monte 50	Lisbon spreads out before you at Graça's highest of the high, Miradouro da Senhora do Monte. Best views of the castle on the hill opposite. It's a short walk west (along Rua da Senhora do Monte) of the tram 28 stop on Rua da Graça.
**	Castle of São Jorge	-	Rua de Santa Cruz do Castelo, 1100-129	Its oldest parts date from the 6th century, when it was fortified by the Romans, Visigoths, and eventually the Moors. It served as a Moorish royal residence until Portugal's first king Afonso Henriques captured it in 1147 with the help of northern European crusaders on their way to the Holy Land. It was then dedicated to St. George, the patron saint of England, commemorating the Anglo-Portuguese pact dating from 1371, and became the royal palace until another one (that was destroyed in the Great Earthquake) was built in today's Comercio Square. General admission €10, students €5. Mon-Sun (9am-6pm) Closed - December 24, 25 and 31, January 1 and May 1
**	Archaeological Site of Praça Nova of São Jorge Castle	JLCG Arquitectos	Castelo de Sao Jorge	Built in 2010 as a museum. The concept is a reinterpretation of the old construction, which follows the antiques lines of the walls, but doesn't touch them. The one hill occupied by the Castle of São Jorge is the site of the first known human settlement - dating to the Iron Age. An extensive archaeological excavation of this site, begun in 1996, uncovered remnants of its successive periods of inhabitation. Admission included in the ticket for São Jorge Castle. Mon-Sun (9am-6pm)
***	Church of São Vicente of Fora	-	Largo de São Vicente, 1100-572	Built in 1629 as a mannerist church and monastery. The monastery also contains the royal pantheon of the Braganza monarchs of Portugal. The present buildings are the result of a reconstruction ordered by King Philip II of Spain, who had become King of Portugal (as Philip I) after a succession crisis in 1580. The beautiful main altarpiece is a Baroque work of the 18th century by one of the best Portuguese sculptors, Joaquim Machado de Castro. General admission €5, concessions €2,5. Mon-Sat (10am-6pm)
***	Panteão Nacional	João Antunes	Campo de Santa Clara, 1100-471	Erected in 1681 as the Church of Santa Engrácia which then was converted into the National Pantheon, in which important Portuguese personalities are buried. The church has a centralised floorplan, with a Greek cross shape, unusual for the time being. The church has experienced a turbulent history since its 16th century foundation, with a curse that it would never be completed, a destructive collapse and countless financial struggles, yet it was finally inaugurated in 1966. General admission €3, FREE on Sunday mornings. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm)



**	Santa Apolonia Station	Angel Arribas Ugarte	Avenida Infante Dom Henrique 73	The Santa Apolónia Station is the oldest railway terminus in Portugal. In December 1844, under the initiative of José Bernardo da Costa Cabral, the Companhia das Obras Públicas was founded, with the purpose of constructing a rail line between Lisbon and Spain, in addition to intermodal station between rail and maritime services. The station was inaugurated on 1 May 1865. The "U"-shaped building includes a short facade and long parallel wings extending around the rail platforms. Mon-Sun (6.30am-1am)
****	Miradouro Portas do Sol	Aires Mateus	Rua São Tomé 84A	Faced by soft-toned buildings and the Decorative Arts Museum, this is a popular stop for photographers, with its stunning view from São Vicente de Fora Church to the river. There is also a statue of St. Vincent (the city's patron saint) holding a boat with two ravens, the symbols of Lisbon. Amazing views from here.
*****	Miradouro de Santa Luzia	-	Rua do Limoeiro	This romantic terrace by the church of Santa Luzia introduces visitors to Alfama with a sweeping view over its houses, churches, and the Tagus River. The cafe on the terrace is a good place for a drink before climbing to the castle nearby.
*****	Lisbon Cathedral	-	Largo da Sé, 1100-585	Built in 1150 as a Roman Catholic Cathedral. After the period of Visigothic domination the city was conquered by the Moors and stayed under Arab control from the 8th to the 12th century, although Christians were allowed to live in Lisbon and its surroundings. In the year 1147, the city was reconquered by an army composed of Portuguese soldiers led by King Afonso Henriques and North European crusaders taking part on the Second Crusade (see Siege of Lisbon). An English crusader named Gilbert of Hastings was placed as bishop, and a new cathedral was built on the site of the main mosque of Lisbon. Beautiful Gothic vaults. Free admission to main building, €2,5 cloister admission. Mon-Sun (9am-7pm)
****	Casa dos Bicos	Brás de Albuquerque	Rua dos Bacalhoeiros, 1100-135	Built in 1523 as a house. Famous for its curious façade of Renaissance and Manueline influence. It survived the disastrous 1755 Lisbon Earthquake that destroyed much of the city. In 2012 the José Saramago Foundation established its permanent office here. Some other cultural events are also celebrated such as book releases, theatre plays, talks and debates. General admission 3€. Tue-Sat (10am-5.30pm)
***	Church of Nossa Senhora da Conceição Velha	Francisco António Ferreira		Built in the 16th century church where an old 15th century Jewish temple once stood. The interior seen today with just one nave was rebuilt after the earthquake of 1755, but the elaborate doorway which survived is a brilliant example of early Manueline architecture. The Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Misericórdia was the second largest church in Lisbon at the time behind the Jerónimos Monastery in Belem. Free admission. Mon-Sun (8am-7pm)
Zone 2: Baixa				
**	Lisbon Cruise Terminal	Carrilho da Graça Arquitectos	Doca Jardim do Tabaco Terminal de Cruzeiros de Lisboa, Av. Infante Dom Henrique	On the Alfama slope, Lisbon is an amphitheater looking out into the Tagus estuary. At the foot of the hill, on the flats of the early 20th-century landfill of the port, the building of the new Cruise Terminal completed in 2018, echoes, and returns, the gaze: a small amphitheater, apparently with its back to the river, look back at the city. Compact (the smallest of the buildings presented to the 2010 international competition), it is inserted – with the open-air car park and the tidal tank – between the walls of the landfilled former Jardim do Tabaco dock, seeming not to touch the ground, between the trees of the Park/Boulevard that, along with the building, now inhabit this stretch of the riverfront.
*****	Praça do Comércio	Eugénio dos Santos	Praça do Comércio	This vast waterfront square also known as Terreiro do Paço or "the palace's square," is where the royal palace stood for over two centuries until 1755, when it was destroyed by the Great Earthquake. The royal family moved to another residence in the district of Belem, and the new arcaded buildings acted as the port of entry to the city. On 1 February 1908, the square was the scene of the assassination of Carlos I, the penultimate King of Portugal.
*****	Rua Augusta Arch and Observatory	Santos de Carvalho	Rua Augusta 2, 1100-053	Built in 1873 as a stone, triumphal arch-like and historical building to commemorate the city's reconstruction after the 1755 earthquake. It has six columns (some 11 m high) and is adorned with statues of various historical figures. The allegorical group at the top, made by French sculptor Célestin Anatole Calmels, represents Glory rewarding Valor and Genius. Because of the top cornice's great height (over 100 feet/30 m), the figures above it had to be made colossal. The female allegory of Glory, which is dressed in peplos and measures 23 feet (7.0 m), stands on a three-step throne and holds two crowns. General admission €3. Mon-Sun (9am-7pm)



***	Praça do Município	-	Praça do Município, 1100-365	Built in the 18th century as a small peaceful square where the City Hall, Appeals Court and Navy Arsenal stand. The neoclassical palace of Lisbon's City Hall looks out to a square paved with the city's trademark cobbled designs. The building is open to the public every second and fourth Sunday of the month in guided tours in the morning.
***	Banco De Portugal HQ Renovation	Gonçalo Byrne	Rua Comércio 148	The block-building concept, integrating S.Julião church (built in 1810), is characterised by its unitary presence, a careful design and hierarchy in the facades' scenography and a longitudinal open patio, allowing the connection and articulation of the whole block. An amazing understanding of the building and its programmatic and historical symbolism. The intervention reveals a serene attitude of great rigor, expressed in the domain of art, it rescues the functionality and use of the building by inserting it into modern times. Renovation 2012. Mon-Sun (8.30am-3pm)
***	Design and Fashion Museum	Ricardo Carvalho + Joana Vilhena	Rua Augusta 24	Originally built in the 50s' as a bank, it was transformed in 2003 as a museum. The design collection consists of works by some 230 designers representing trends in design from around the world. There are works by design icons such as Phillipe Starck, Charles Eames, George Nelson, Arne Jacobsen, Paul Henningsen, Vener Panton, Masanori Umeda, Henning Koppel, and Tom Dixon, and includes almost 200 design classics embracing innovative furnishings, glass, and jewelry from 1937 to the present. FREE admission.
*****	Baixa-Chiado Metro Station	Alvaro Siza Vieira	Rua do Crucifixo 76	Metro Station Baixa-Chiado is a unique and impressive subway, opened in 1998, created by Pritzker Prize Alvaro Siza. It links the blue as well as the green line of the Metro system in Lisbon. It is one of the most important transfer stations. Single ticket €0.75, 10 rides €6.90. Mon-Sun (6.30am-1am)
*****	Santa Justa Lift	Raoul Mesnier du Ponsard	Rua do Ouro, 1150-060	Built in 1902 as an elevator decorated in a Neo-Gothic style in iron. It connects the lower streets of the Baixa with the higher Largo do Carmo. The Elevator is a vertical structure, developed along the Rua de Santa Justa, consisting of a metallic tower, observation platform, walkway and base. General admission €5,30 (two trips, includes access to the viewpoint), €1,5 access to the viewpoint. Viewpoint Mon-Sun (7.30am-11.30pm)
****	Carmo Convent	-	Largo do Carmo, 1200-092	Built in 1493 as a Gothic church which was almost devastated by the 1755 earthquake. At the time of the earthquake, it was the largest church in Lisbon, but today the roofless nave open to the sky is all that remains of the arches and rubble that caved in on the congregation as they were attending mass. In what used to be the main altar is now a small archaeological museum with an eclectic collection of tombs (the largest one is of King Ferdinand I), statuary, ceramics, and mosaics. General admission €5, €4 students. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
**	Praça da Figueira	-	Praça da Figueira	Built in 1949 over an existing covered market as one of the city's main bus and tram stops, and with a great view of St. George's Castle overlooking it. In 1971 a bronze equestrian statue of King John I by sculptor Leopoldo de Almeida, was inaugurated in the square. Don't miss the uber famous Confeitaria Nacional and Pastelaria Suíça.
*****	Rossio Square	-		Rossio Square is the popular name of the Pedro IV Square in Lisbon. It's the liveliest square in the city, where people stop to sit and relax, or for a drink at the several atmospheric cafes with outdoor sitting (the most popular is the art deco Cafe Nicola on the western side). In the 19th century the Rossio was paved with typical Portuguese mosaic and was adorned with bronze fountains imported from France. The Column of Pedro IV was erected in 1874. At this time the square received its current official name, never accepted by the people.
*****	Rossio Railway Station	José Luís Monteiro	Restauradores Square	Built in 1891 as a railway station to connect the city to the region of Sintra. The Neo-Manueline façade dominates the northwest side of the square and is a Romantic recreation of the exuberant Manueline style, typical of early 16th century Portugal. Its most interesting features are the two intertwined horseshoe portals at the entrance, the clock in a small turret and the abundant sculptural decoration. The station is an important example of Romantic (façade) and cast-iron (platform cover) architecture in Portugal.
**	National Theatre D. Maria II	Fortunato Lodi	Praça Dom Pedro IV	Built around 1450 as the old Estaus Palace, a lodging for foreign dignitaries and noblemen visiting Lisbon. The palace survived the 1755 Earthquake, but was destroyed by fire in 1836. The building was built between 1842 and 1846 to a Neoclassical design. Guided tours every Monday at 11am, admission €8. Tue, Sun (2-7pm), Wed-Sat (2-10pm)
****	São Domingos Church	-	Largo São Domingos	Built in 1768 as a church. Prior to the Great Earthquake of 1755 this was where the São Domingos Convent stood, from which the Inquisition read out its sentences. In 1950 it was partially destroyed by a fire



				and has since undergone restoration, but there are still clear signs of the fire (the permeating smell and the scorched pillars). Worthy of note is the high altar, with red marble columns that support the sculptural composition of the Holy Trinity. The African community clusters in the area because this church has had a black priest. Mon-Sun (7.30am-7pm)
***	Casa do Alentejo	-	Rua das Portas de Santo Antão 581150	Located at Rua das Portas de Santo Antão, a lively pedestrian-only street known for its seafood restaurants, this restaurant is famous for serving as a meeting place for people from the Alentejo province, and has an attractive Moorish courtyard and a restaurant filled with tile decoration. This peculiar 17th century building worth dropping into. Mon-Sun (12-11pm)
*	Coliseu dos Recreios	Goulard and Bauer	Rua Portas de Santo Antão	Built in 1890 as a concert hall. Beside musical concerts, other shows are hosted there, including theatre, circus, dance shows and awards ceremonies. Other performance acts have included Cirque du Soleil, Tango Fire, and several ballets. Its facade was designed by the Italian César Janz, and its glass dome, which measures 25 meters from the center of the dome to the edge, was built in Berlin, Germany. Mon-Sat (1-7.30pm)
***	Elevador da Lavra Funicular	Raoul Mesnier du Ponsard	Calçada do Lavra	The Elevador do Lavra, also known as the Ascensor do Lavra was built in 1884 as the world's first ever funicular. It leads to Jardim do Torel, a garden viewpoint off the beaten tourist path. Two way ticket €3,60. Tue-Sun (7.50am-7.55pm)
*	Optical Store in Lisbon	Jorge Sousa Santos	Avenida Liberdade 138	Built in 2010 as a store, "André". Since the space was big, and the protagonists of the exhibition are small, the architects were driven to design an exhibition device that could be extended in the whole surface of the walls. The exhibition elements form a net of vertical and horizontal prisms built in steel MDF and Plexiglas, this later perform itself as a multitasking surface. If it's horizontal and faced upwards, it's an area for the lodging of the eyeglasses. Vertically it's the support of the classical nose hold and horizontally, faced downwards, it's a lamp. Tue-Sat (10am-7.30pm)
*	Palatial House	Contacto Atlântico	Av. da Liberdade 191	The project for this building, a palatial house dating from the mid-19th century on Avenida da Liberdade in Lisbon, proposed the preservation, alteration and expansion of it. It was intended to rehabilitate the building and its public place, referenced as a Property of Public Interest, through the balanced alteration of the facade, the change of use, the moderate alteration of its interiors and the introduction of a new glass volume, adapting it to luxury retail. Mon-Sun (10am-7pm)
***	Miradouro de São Pedro de Alcântara	-	Rua de São Pedro de Alcântara	Miradouro de São Pedro de Alcântara is a garden with a panoramic view across the city to St. George's Castle and central Lisbon. Next to the garden is the Gloria Elevator, a funicular that has been taking passengers up and down the hill between the center of the city (Restauradores Square) and Bairro Alto since 1885.
***	Igreja de São Roque	Alfonso Álvares	Largo Trindade Coelho, 1200-470	Built in 1575 as the earliest Jesuit church in the Portuguese world. The church is made up of the chancel, 8 main side-chapels in the church, as well as five other altars in the transepts. Designed in Rome using the most costly materials available, including ivory, agate, porphyry, lapis lazuli, gold and silver, it was blessed by the Pope and shipped to Lisbon in 1747. Of note is also the chapel's "paintings," which are not paintings but extraordinarily detailed mosaics, and the ceiling painted with scenes of the Apocalypse. Adjoining the church is a Museum of Sacred Art, containing 16th century Portuguese paintings. General admission €2,5, €1 students. Tue (2-6pm), Wed-Sun (10am-6pm)
Zone 3: Bairro Alto + Estrela				
***	Terraços de Bragança	Alvaro Siza	Rua do Alecrim 39, 1100	In 1988 the council administration of Lisbon instructed Alvaro Siza to plan the rebuilding of the Chiado quarter, damaged during the fire of 1986, and the building of a commercial and residential estate called Terracos de Braganca, not far from Chiado, which was completed in 2004. There is a great sense of responsibility of the architect to maintain a certain dialogue with the existing buildings and it results in a building that is at the same time very modern but with a lot of local inspirations and elements. The main façades are covered with stone Lioz and the blue tiles, traditional of Portugal.
*****	Pink street - Cais do Sodre	-	Rua Alecrim 19	For years, riverside Cais do Sodré was one of Lisbon's seediest neighbourhoods. Its backstreets were the haunt of whisky-slugging sailors craving a little after-dark sleaze; a lacklustre place where brothels sidled up to sweaty clubs. Then suddenly everything changed. In late 2011, the district was given a makeover. Its main street, Rua



				Nova do Carvalho, was painted a welcoming bright pink and the call girls were sent packing, but the edginess and decadence on which Lisbon thrives remained. Live music venues, burlesque clubs and tapas bars began to pop up with astonishing frequency, and soon thereafter, Cais do Sodré had upstaged Bairro Alto as Lisbon's most happening nightlife district. Don't miss Sol e Pesca (an old fishing shop transformed into bar and food shop with canned tuna and beer) and Pensão Amor (once a brothel, has been reborn as an art space with a bordello-chic bar).
*****	Ascensor da Bica	-	Rua da Bica de Duarte Belo	The Bica Funicular, sometimes known as the Elevador da Bica, was conceived by Raoul Mesnier du Ponsard and installed in 1890. This is the über famous point for the one million shot. Take funicular #25, which has been creaking arthritically up the steep, narrow Rua da Bica de Duarte Belo since 1892. Tickets, 3,5€. Mon-Sat (7am-9pm) Sun (9am-9pm)
*****	Miradouro de Santa Catarina	-	Rua Santa catarina	Students bashing out rhythms, pot-smoking hippies, stroller-pushing parents and loved-up couples all meet at this precipitous viewpoint in boho Santa Catarina. The views are fantastic, stretching from the river to the Ponte 25 de Abril and Cristo Rei. If you're coming from Cais do Sodré, it's fun to take the arthritic, 19th-century Elevador da Bica funicular up chasm-like Rua da Bica de Duarte Belo to reach the lookout.
***	Atelier-Museu Júlio Pomar	Alvaro Siza	Rua do Vale, nº 7	Built in 2013 as a museum dedicated to a renowned Portuguese painter. The simplicity of the intervention in this former warehouse (was the actual workshop of Julio Pomar) contrasts with the personal, almost intimate way the architect conceived the external staircase. The result is a fabulous connection between an almost scientific and pragmatic understanding of the programme and a very artistic design approach in detailing. FREE admission. Wed-Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	Le Chat Rooftop	Atelier Sao Paulo Arquitectos	Travessa do Olival a Santos 20, Jardim 9 de Abril 18/20	Built in 2010 as a restaurant, on the roofscape of an existing building. The 9 April Garden, also known as Albertas, has a belvedere with panoramic views to the Tagus River and it is surrounded by numerous buildings of historical significance to Lisbon. Tue-Thu (12.30pm-12am), Fri-Sat (12.30pm-3am), Sun (12.30pm-8pm)
***	Kairos Pavilion	João Quintelaand Tim Simon	Rua Rodrigues de Faria 103	Built in 2012 to host events and exhibitions during the Lisbon Architecture Triennale. The space is built by a very easy and primitive constructive system of overlapping and joining pieces, taking advantage of their own weight without using any glue or screws. Built in the fantastic LX Factory (under the 25th Abril bridge).
*	Pilar 7 Bridge Experience	António Borges + Infraestruturas de Portugal + IP Património	Av. da Índia, 1300-299 Lisbon	The bridge experience project enables a series of physical, sensorial and intellectual experiences connected to the visit to the unique Lisbon infrastructure - the Ponte 25 de Abril. The bridge connects Lisbon to Almada, crosses the Tagus River and has an unavoidable presence on the landscape, both visually and physically, noticeable by locals as well as visitors. Reinforced concrete and steel are the main building elements of the infrastructure - structural components like towers, pillars, suspension cables, and anchorage dead-weights, perform as erected forms with singular formal, plastic and scenic expression. General admission €6, concessions €4. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	25 de Abril Bridge	United States Steel Export Company	Ponte 25 de Abril,	Completed in 1966 and originally named after dictator Salazar, this suspension bridge across the Tagus River changed its name after the revolution of April 25, 1974. With an overall length of 2278m (approx. 1.5 miles), and the longest central span in Europe (1013m/3323ft), longer than San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge, which it resembles. Best seen from Doca de Santo Amaro.
*****	MAAT Museum	AL_A	Av. Brasília, 1300-598 Lisboa	Lisbon's latest riverfront star is this low-rise, glazed-tiled structure that intriguingly hips and sways into ground-level exhibition halls. Visitors can walk over and under its reflective surfaces, which play with water, light and shadow, and pay homage to the city's intimate relationship with the sea. The striking building was designed by UK-based Amanda Levete (famed for winning the rights to design London's Victoria & Albert Museum expansion). The museum includes several spaces: four temporary exhibition galleries in the main building; four additional temporary galleries at Central Tejo (the red-brick former 1900 power station next door). General admission €9. Wed-Mon (11am-7pm)
Zone 4: Belem				
*	Astronomical Observatory	Jean Colson	Tapada da Ajuda 1349-017	Built in 1867 as an observatory and museum. Recognized internationally for its quality of work in the field of positioning astronomy (since the 19th century), in 1992, it became a dependency of the University of



				Lisbon (and later, part of the Faculty of Sciences), responsible for scientific and historical research, along with media relations. It was inspired by the building of the Russian Observatory in Pulkova. Amazing skyline views from here. FREE admission.
*	Ajuda National Palace	Manuel Caetano de Sousa	Largo Ajuda1349-021	Built on the site of a temporary wooden building constructed to house the Royal family after the 1755 earthquake and tsunami, this palace was never completed as planned due to the exile of the royal family in Brazil caused by the French invasion of Portugal, it is still one of Europe's most perfect romantic buildings. Its interior is richly filled with furniture, tapestries, statues, and extravagant decorative arts, the result of unprecedented wealth in the 1700s when diamonds were discovered in the then Portuguese colony of Brazil. At the main entrance are 23 marble statues, each representing a certain attribute such as generosity and gratitude, and across from the façade is a monument dedicated to King Carlos and a church tower that is all that remains of the demolished Church of Nossa Senhora da Ajuda. General admission €5, 2€ students. FREE admission (10am-2pm) Sundays. Thu-Tue (10am-5pm)
*	Jardim Botânico da Ajuda	-	Calçada da Ajuda	This is the oldest botanical garden in the country, laid out on two levels in 1768 as part of Ajuda Palace. Its collection of plants grew to reach around 5000 species, but in 1808 the Napoleonic invaders took more than 1500 specimens to Paris. Don't miss the beautiful Baroque fountain decorated with serpents, fish, sea horses, and mythical creatures. General admission €2. Thu-Tue (9am-6pm)
*	Memória Church	Mateus Vicente de Oliveira and Reinaldo Manuel de Sousa	Calçada Galvão 113	Built in 1760 as a neoclassical domed church. It holds the Mausoleum of the Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, 1st Marquis of Pombal. Constructed in the classical 18th century baroque style, with a very somber marble interior which is at odds to the grand exterior. The Igreja da Memória is routinely compared to the other grand church of the era (and area) the Basílica da Estrela and the similarities would be true as both had the same chief architects. Mon-Sat (4-6pm)
**	National Coach Museum	Giacomo Azzolini	Praça Afonso de Albuquerque1300-004	Museu Nacional dos Coches has the largest and most valuable collection of royal carriages in the world. The museum is housed in the old Horse Riding Arena of the Belém Palace, formerly a Royal Palace built in the 18th century which is now the official residence of the President of Portugal., illustrating the ostentation and staggering wealth of the old Portuguese elite. General admission €8. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
**	Belém National Palace	João Pedro Ludovice and Mateus V. de Oliveira	Praça Afonso de Albuquerque	Located high up in gardens on a gently sloped hill, the Belem Palace is the official residence of Portugal's president since 1910. It was built in 1559 and altered in the 18th century by King João V. The Presidency Museum is part of the palace and can be visited. It tells the story of the Portuguese Republic and its Presidents, with a permanent collection explaining the history of the national symbols (flag and anthem) and the role of the presidents through photographs. General admission €2,5, €1,5 students. FREE admission Sundays before 1pm. Museum Tue-Sun (10am-6pm), Palace Sat (10am-5pm)
*****	Fábrica de Pastéis de Belém Shop	-	Rua Belém 84-92	Pastéis de nata are a pastry that was created before the 18th century by Catholic monks at the Jerónimos Monastery. This shop, founded in 1837, offers the "real" Pasteis de Belem. Beautiful tiles in the façade. Mon-Sun (8am-11pm)
*	Jardim do Ultramar	-	Calçada do Galvão, Belem	Built in 1906, far from the madding crowd, Jardim do Ultramar bristles with 4000 species from date palms to monkey puzzle trees. It's a peaceful, shady retreat on a sweltering summer's day. A highlight is the Macau garden complete with mini pagoda, where bamboo rustles and a cool stream trickles. Tots love to clamber over the gnarled roots of a banyan tree and spot the waddling ducks and geese. General admission €2. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm) Closed?
*****	Jerónimos Monastery	Diogo de Boitaca	Praça do Império 1400-206	Built in 1502 as a monastery which replaced a church built in the same site. The monastery was designed in a manner that later became known as Manueline: a richly ornate architectural style with complex sculptural themes incorporating maritime elements and objects discovered during naval expeditions, carved in limestone. The Maritime Museum is located on the west wing of the monastery. The ornate side entrance to the monastery was designed by Juan de Castilho and is considered one of the most significant of his time, but is not, in fact, the main entrance to the building. Amazing main chapel. General admission €10, students €5. Combined tickets available (Belem Tower €12). Mon-Sun (10am-6.30pm)
*	National Museum of Archaeology			Located in the west wing of Jeronimos Monastery, the Archaeology Museum houses Portugal's main archeological exhibits from sites all over the country. It includes Iron Age and Visigothic jewelry, Roman



				ornaments and mosaics, early 8th century Moorish artifacts, and a Greco-Roman and Egyptian section strong on funerary art. In the treasury is a rich collection of archaic gold work from excavation sites throughout Portugal featuring some magnificently worked bracelets, Celtic earrings, and rings. General admission €5, €2,5 students. FREE admission on Sundays (10am-2pm). Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
****	Centro Cultural de Belém (CCB)	Vittorio Gregotti	Praça do Império	Originally controversial for its striking modern architecture next to the historical Jeronimos Monastery, the Belem Cultural Center (simply referred to as CCB) was built to host Portugal's presidency of the European Union in 1992. For years it was also home to the Design Museum, but that space is now occupied by the Berardo Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art. Don't miss the views from the cafe on the first floor. Guided tours are available from 5€. FREE admission to the museum. Mon-Fri (8am-8pm), Sat-Sun (10am-6pm)
****	Monument to the Discoveries	José Â. Cottinelli and Leopoldo de Almeida	Avenida Brasília	Built as a big sculpture on the north bank of the Tagus River in 1960 to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the death of Prince Henry the Navigator. It represents a three-sailed ship ready to depart, with sculptures of important historical figures such as King Manuel I carrying an armillary sphere, poet Camões holding verses from The Lusíads, Vasco da Gama, Magellan, Cabral, and several other notable Portuguese explorers, crusaders, monks, cartographers, and cosmographers, following Prince Henry the Navigator at the prow holding a small vessel. Inside is an exhibition space with temporary exhibits, an interesting film about the city of Lisbon, and an elevator that takes visitors to the top for some bird's-eye views of Belem and its monuments. General admission €5, €2,5 students. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
**	Bar À Margem	João Pedro Falcão De Campos and José Ricardo Vaz	Bom Sucesso, 140	Built in 2006 as a restaurant pavilion. on the esplanade along the River Tejo with little more than white-painted, screwed-together steel sections and glass. The steel sections (identical I-sections) are both supporting structure and 'façade cladding', since the building is not insulated. Where the façades become roof the pattern changes and glass becomes steel and vice versa. The result is an alternating rhythm of plane and relief, a play between closed and open. Any functions that might detract from the openness and the pattern of profiles like the kitchen and toilets, have been tucked out of sight below the ground. Mon-Sat (11am-1am), Sun (11am-10pm)
**	Altis Belém Hotel	RISCO Architects	Doca do Bom Sucesso	Built in 2008 as a 5-star hotel. The hotel is designed in a way as to not constitute a visual obstacle along the axis between the Belém Tower and the Monument to the Discoveries. The hotel is a very narrow structure composed of a rectangular platform and "pockets" that hold different entities, such as a restaurant, to provide privacy. Above this platform, a larger green space opens for the guests to enjoy. On the exterior of the hotel, what appears to be an elaborate surface is actually a system of shutters that guests can open or close to reveal their larger balconies.
*****	Belém Tower	Francisco de Arruda	Avenida Brasília	Built in 1515 as a fortress to guard the entrance to Lisbon's harbour. The Belem Tower was the starting point for many of the voyages of discovery, and for the sailors it was the last sight of their homeland. Since 1983, the tower has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site, along with the Jerónimos Monastery. It is often portrayed as a symbol of Europe's Age of Discoveries and as a metonym for Portugal or Lisbon, given its landmark status. General admission €6, students €3, FREE admission on Sundays (10am-2pm). Combined tickets available. Wed-Mon (10am-5.30pm)
****	Champalimaud Centre for the Unknown	Charles Correa Associates	Avenida Brasília, 1400-038 Lisboa	Built in 2010 as a state-of-the-art research facility to contribute to its objective of developing biomedical research activities in Portugal. The site, where the river meets the Atlantic Ocean, is steeped in history. It is the site where Henry the Navigator, Vasco de Gama and other great Portuguese left on their journeys into the unknown—a perfect metaphor for the discoveries of contemporary science today. The complex, made of 3 parts (a science center, a theatre and an open-air amphitheater) has been arranged to create a 125m long pathway leading diagonally across the site, towards the open seas. Free admission to public areas. Mon-Fri (8am-8pm)
*	Lisbon Harbour Control Tower	Gonçalo Sousa Byrne	Avenida Marginal de Cascais	Built in 2001 as a lighthouse. The control tower, leaning slightly out over the water, stands out against Lisbon's city skyline. It mediates maritime traffic in the estuary of the Tagus river. The control centre consists of a slant tower, built in stone and finished with a copper cladding.



Zone 5: Parque das Nações

***	Pavilion of Knowledge	João Luís Carrilho da Graça	Alameda dos Oceanos, Lote 2.10.01	The Pavilion of Knowledge - Ciência Viva is an interactive science and technology museum built in 1990, aims to stimulate scientific knowledge and promote scientific culture among all citizens. It is made up fundamentally from a vertical volume - the ship which contains the vessels or fragments and which is the center off the exposition area - and from another horizontal block split by an access patio. It has highly educational exhibits with cutting-edge technology and multimedia. General admission €9. Tue-Fri (10am-6pm), Sat-Sun (11am-7pm)
***	Lisbon Oceanarium	Cambridge Seven Associates	Esplanada Dom Carlos I, s/nº, 1990-005	Lisbon's Oceanarium is one of the world's largest aquariums. Designed by American architect Peter Chermeyeff, it rises from the river and is reached by a footbridge. But it's the design rather than the size that makes it outstanding. It is the first aquarium ever to incorporate world ocean habitats within a single environment, with impressive recreations of various ocean ecosystems -- the Antarctic tank containing penguins, and the Pacific tank with otters playing in rock pools. General admission €16. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	Pavilion of Portugal	Alvaro Siza	Alameda dos Oceanos	Built in 1998 as the main pavilion at Expo '98 to represent Portugal. Its remarkable sagging concrete roof weighing 1,400 tonnes and measuring 50 by 67 meters (167 by 223 ft) is an instant attention-grabber, undulating like a sailcloth, keeping the maritime theme of most of the district's architecture. The simple, gestural move is both weightless and mighty, a bold architectural solution to the common problem of the covered public plaza. The building is currently empty but there have been plans to turn it into an architecture museum.
***	Atlantic Pavillion	Skidmore Owings & Merrill (SOM)	Rossio dos Olivais, 1990-231	Built in 1998 as Portugal's largest indoor arena, with a capacity for over 15,000 spectators. It is the venue for major visiting bands and artists, and has hosted international events such as the Tennis Masters championships, the World Indoor Athletics Championship, and the MTV Europe Music Awards.
*****	Gare do Oriente Station	Santiago Calatrava	Ed. Gare do Oriente, piso 1Av. D. João II	Built in 1998 as a transport hub for the Expo '98 world's fair in Parque das Nações, where it is located. The station is made out of three self-contained parts and is divided into two levels. The raised level holds the platforms for the national train network; the lower level connects to the underground and emerges at the surface to serve as an entrance to the Expo grounds and also to connect with the third element of the project, a major bus terminal for the city. Mon-Sun (5.15am-11.15pm)
****	Mythos Building	ARX	Avenida Dom João II and Avenida do Indico	Built in 2012 as the IMOCOM building. Designed as an opaque orthogonal shell, black and protective, which creates a strong interiority/privacy. The necessary transparencies were ripped at the corners, in one stroke aiming at getting the best views and protecting adequately the inside of the building from the sun rays. It changes and transforms according to the broadcasted contents.
***	CTT - Flagship Store	S3 Arquitectos	Avenida Dom João II	Built in 2011 as a 24h Post Office. With the protagonism that great glass façade provides, there is a spiral wall, symbolizing the ascension, the knowledge and the way of the perfection. The waiving of the wall is always formed defending superior widths 1,5m essential to guarantee the easiness of access and use the people of reduced mobility. The floor that serves of base to this great scenario is considered in a white organic rubber, conferring an ascetic and solid image, to a space modelled by the organic wall that reflects the brightness of the pavement.
**	Mar do Oriente	Aires Mateus	Alameda dos Oceanos, 1990-203	Built in 2008 as a complex of eight office and retail volumes. The buildings have the same distance between themselves, repeating their external image, their height and width. The variation happens in their length and thus footprint on the platform. In the core of the intervention, the platform slab is cut to illuminate the internal plaza, one level below, from where all the accesses to offices are located. The square promotes the connection of all four surrounding streets.
****	Vasco da Gama Tower	Maria Leonor Janeiro (SOM)	Avenida Boa Esperança (Parque das Nações)	Built in 1996 as an observatory and hotel tower, on the 500th anniversary of his voyage to India. From the Oceanarium, a cable car takes visitors to the futuristic Vasco da Gama Tower. Its shape evokes a nautical sail, and standing at 145m/575ft high, it is Lisbon's tallest building. † the top is a viewing platform (inspired by a topsail basket, reached by panoramic glass elevators - currently closed for renovation) that provides a grand view over Lisbon.
****	Vasco da Gama Bridge	Armando Rito	Ponte Vasco da Gama	Built in 1998 as a cable-stayed bridge flanked by viaducts and rangeviews that spans the Tagus River. It is the longest bridge in Europe (including viaducts), with a total length of 17.2 km. The bridge carries six road lanes. Northbound traffic (to Lisbon) is charged a toll,



				while traveling southbound is free. Best views of it from Vasco da Gama tower and Santa Apolonia.
*	Coffee Shop + Shading Surface	atelier mob	R. do Estado da Índia	Built in 2009 as a shading surface in concrete and is part of an urban requalification plan for an avenue in Sacavém, on the outskirts of Lisbon. The proposed buildings had the common goal of playing the decisive role at the qualification of public spaces in between buildings, formerly abandoned and disqualified.
Zone 6: Sintra				
***	Sintra National Palace	-	Largo Rainha Dona Amélia, 2710-616 Sintra	Built in the Middle Ages as Royal Palace. It was the residence of the Islamic Moorish Taifa of Lisbon rulers of the region. In the following centuries the Palace continued to be inhabited by Kings from time to time, gaining new decoration in the form of paintings, tile panels and furniture. A sad story associated with the Palace is that of the mentally unstable King Afonso VI, who was deposed by his brother Pedro II and forced to live without leaving the Palace from 1676 until his death in 1683. General admission €10, €8,5 students. Mon-Sun (9.30am-7pm)
*****	Quinta da Regaleira	Luigi Manini	2710-567 Sintra	This magical villa and gardens built in 1910 is a neo-Manueline extravaganza, dreamed up by Italian opera-set designer, Luigi Manini, under the orders of Brazilian coffee tycoon, António Carvalho Monteiro, aka 'Monteiro dos Milhões' ('Moneybags Monteiro'). The villa is surprisingly homely inside, despite its ferociously carved fireplaces, frescos and Venetian-glass mosaics. Keep an eye out for mythological and Knights Templar symbols. The luxurious park features lakes, grottoes, wells, benches, fountains, and a vast array of exquisite constructions. Beautiful gardens, tunnels and fountains. General admission €6, €4 students. Mon-Sun (10am-5.30pm)
*****	Pena National Palace	Baron Wilhelm Ludwig von Eschwege	Estrada da Pena, 2710-609 Sintra	The current palace was built in 1847 as a summer residence for the Portuguese royal family. However, the palace's history started in the Middle Ages when a chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Pena was built on the top of the hill above Sintra. According to tradition, construction occurred after an apparition of the Virgin Mary. The gardens are spectacular as well as its interiors, which are amazingly preserved. There are daily guided tours at 2.30pm. General admission €14, €12,50 students. Mon-Sun (9.30am-7pm)
Zone 7: Almada				
*****	National Sanctuary of Christ the King	António Lino	Alto do Pragal, Avenida Cristo Rei, 2800-058 Almada	Built in 1969 as a Catholic monument and shrine dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus Christ. The giant statue in cement was erected to express gratitude because the Portuguese were spared the effects of World War II. Under the statue, occupying a fifth of the pedestal's height is the Chapel of Nossa Senhora da Paz (Our Lady of Peace) with entrance to the northern facade. Amazing skyline views of Lisbon from here. General admission €4. Mon-Fri (9.30am-6.30pm)
Zone 8: Outskirts				
*****	Restaurante Panorâmico do Monsanto	Chaves da Costa	Estrada da Bela Vista	Built in the 60s as a restaurant, is currently abandoned and completely vandalized. In addition to the restaurant, it was after occupied by a filming company, disco, bingo and warehouse building. It includes several works of art - panels and reliefs. Although it's protected by the police, clandestine visits are possible. Amazing skyline views from here!
*	Palácio dos Marquesses da Fronteira Palace	-	Rua São Domingos de Benfica 1	Built in 1671 as a hunting pavilion to Dom João de Mascarenhas, 1st Marquis of Fronteira. It has splendid rooms with 17th and 18th century decorative tiles, frescoed panels and oil paintings. The palace is still the private residence of the Marquesses of Fronteira, however, its stunning formal gardens and interiors can be visited with previous reservation (+351) 21 778 2023. General admission €9. Mon-Fri (9.30am-1pm / 2-5pm), Sat (9.30am-1pm) every 30 min
*	School Of Music In Lisbon	João Luís Carrilho da Graça	Campus de Benfica do IPL 1500-651 Lisboa	The Escola Superior de Música, built in 2009, is part of the Lisbon Polytechnic Institute, which comprises six schools (Education, Communication and Information Sciences, Theatre and Cinema, Dance, Music, Health Technologies) and two further institutes. The design of the school makes reference to the inner space of a cloister. Mon-Fri (8.30am-11pm), Sat-Sun (1.30pm-7.30pm)
*	Thalia Theatre	Gonçalo Byrne Architects & Barbas Lopes Architects	Estrada das Laranjeiras 205	The project consists in the conversion of an old private theatre built in 1843 and ruined almost ever since. Reconverted in 2008 into a multipurpose space for conferences, exhibitions and other similar events. While the interior remains in its original condition (like a ruin) the external walls were completely clad in a surprisingly ocre. Tue-Sun (9am-6pm)



*	Estádio José Alvalade	Tomas Taveira	Rua Professor Fernando da Fonseca	Estádio José Alvalade is a football stadium built in 2003 adjacent to the site of the older stadium. The stadium is named after José Alvalade, the founder and first club member of Sporting CP in the early twentieth century. On the exterior, the stadium features multi-coloured tiles and colors. General admission €10 which includes a tour and access to the museum. Mon-Fri (11.30am, 2.30pm & 4pm) Sat-Sun (10.30am, 12pm, 2.30pm & 4pm)
***	Radio Television of Portugal	Frederico Valsassina	Avenida Marechal Gomes da Costa	Built in 2007 as the RTP Studios in Portugal. The volatility of the Media and the image speed are translated, at the object level, through concepts which define it: mutation, movement and dynamism. To the toughness and neutrality of the concrete volumes (studios) opposes the dynamics of the partially printed glass facades (administrative services) and the ductility, disguised by the ivy, of the metal (technical services), underlining the abstract character of the intervention.
*	Valsassina school	FVArquitectos	Avenida Avelino Teixeira da Mota, 1959-010	Built in 2003 as a modern educational facility, classrooms, music rooms, library and flexible spaces have been incorporated into an unconventional arrangement producing an ideal setting for cross-pollination. the connection between the educational spaces and local community emphasizes collective relationships between residents. providing a backdrop for social gathering, the school becomes a continuous venue for lively cultural, playful and informal encounters beyond academic tasks.
****	Campo Pequeno Bullring	António José Dias da Silva	Praça do Campo Pequeno	This red-brick, neo-Moorish building, built between 1890 and 1892 and renovated in 2006, hosts big concerts and other events, including bullfighting. Below the stadium is a shopping centre, cinema and food court. Tickets vary in price from €15 to €50. Thursdays at 8pm
*	Lisbon Stone Block	Alberto de Souza	Avenida Defensores de Chaves, 1000	Built in 2011 as a residential building. The idea/concept of the building is based in a "mutant facade": a skin in stone, almost metamorphoses and movable. One unique feature of the Lisbon Stone Block is its double facade formed by double-glazed windows and a membrane of pivoting marble panels, which lends the building an air of style and fluidity.
****	Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation	Ruy Jervis d'Athouguia	Avenida Berna 45	Built in 1969 as a Foundation and Museum and part of their own isolated campus in Palhavã, in the center of Lisbon. Architects Ruy Jervis d'Athouguia, Pedro Cid and Alberto Pessoa designed the campus and the buildings in memory of the foundation's namesake. The landscape architecture was designed by Gonçalo Ribeiro Telles and António Viana Barreto, and is impressive on its own. Vegetation spreads across the campus on lawns, in trees, in and pools of water. The campus takes visitors out of the city and into the calm campus to enjoy the buildings and the artwork they hold. General admission €10. Mon-Fri (9am-1pm/2.30-5.30pm). Closed on December 24th and 25th, January 1st and May 1st.
*	Casa Museu Dr Anastácio Gonçalves	Norte Júnior	Av 5 de Outubro 6	The present-day Casa-Museu Dr. Anastácio Gonçalves was built in 1904 to the orders of the painter José Malhoa to serve as both his residence and studio. The façade consists of three distinct, but interconnected, blocks, whilst the architectural and decorative grammar that were used in its design serve to reinforce the building's sense of harmony. General admission €3. Tue (2-6pm) Wed-Sun (10am-6pm)
*	Alto do Parque Residential Building	OPERA	António Augusto de Aguiar Avenue	Built in 2005 as a residential complex.
****	Rectory of Universidade Nova de Lisboa	Aires Mateus Architects	Travessa Estêvão Pinto	Built in 1998 as part of Nova de Lisboa University. The rectory building (1998 - 2001) is formed by two volumes: a horizontal volume extending below the ground level that houses all the main spaces, and a vertical slab containing the office areas. The roof of the lower volume is treated as a stair / public square, allowing the connection between the two different existing levels of the site. The building is completely clad in white limestone, hence emphasizing its monolithic appearance. The request for visits to the Rectory Building must be asked 8 days in advance to: Joana Táboas jtaboas@unl.pt
***	Aqueduto das Águas Livres	Antonio Canevari and Manuel da Maia	Calçada Quintinha 6	The 109 arches of the Aqueduto das Águas Livres lope across the hills into Lisbon from Caneças, more than 18km away; they are most spectacular at Campolide, where the tallest arch is an incredible 65m high. Built between 1728 and 1835, by order of Dom João V, the aqueduct brought Lisbon its first clean drinking water. Walking tours are available from €5. Tours Wed-Sat (10am-5.30pm)
*	Mãe d'Água Water Reservoir	-	Praça das Amoreiras 10	This hidden water temple was completed in 1834. The reservoir's cool, echoing chamber is a fine place to admire 19th-century technology. The king laid the aqueduct's final stone at Mãe d'Água, the city's massive 5500-cu-metre main reservoir. Climb the stairs for a fine view



				of the aqueduct and the surrounding neighborhood. General admission €2,5. Tue-Sat (10am-5.30pm)
*	British Cemetery	-	Rua de São Jorge	Overgrown with cypress trees, the Cemitério dos Ingleses was founded in 1717. The British who lived in Lisbon had a hard time in the city, they weren't even allowed to be buried in the city. Protestants would have to bury their loved ones in places like the sea shore. As the British community grew in Lisbon, treatises were put in place to change this. Expats at rest here include Henry Fielding (author of Tom Jones). The cemetery is also home to St. George's church. A beautiful pink colored facade that leads to the only English-Speaking Anglican service in Lisbon. Mon-Fri (10am-1pm), Sat-Sun (11am-1pm)
*	St. George's Church	John Medland and Charles Edward Powell	Rua São Jorge 6	St George's Church, built in 1889, is the only English-speaking Anglican congregation in Lisbon, Portugal. Anglicans in Portugal petitioned for permission to build a church, but until the early 19th century the Portuguese Inquisition prevailed on the monarch not to grant it. A church of St George the Martyr was built in the cemetery in 1822 but burnt down in 1886. The present church was designed by the London-based architects John Medland and Charles Edward Powell and consecrated in 1889. It is a Romanesque Revival building with a narthex, blind arcades and rose window on its west front. Amazing organ inside. Mon-Fri (10am-1pm), Sat-Sun (11am-1pm)

- ULR map: <http://goo.gl/u62Gwg>
- Subway map: <http://www.metrolisboa.pt/>
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighborhoods following this diagram.

1. Alfama
2. Baixa
3. Barrio Alto + Estrela
4. Belem
5. Campo das Nações
6. Sintra
7. Alfama
8. Outskirts



