



## INTRODUCING LISBON

Lisbon is known as the white city, thanks to its unique luminosity. The light, the atmosphere and the climate offer marvellous walks all over the city. It has a beauty that extends beyond the monuments, which can be experienced in the streets, that is embraced with all the senses.

Situated mostly in the centre of Lisbon, the historical neighbourhoods are essential destinations for visitors to the Portuguese capital. They call to be explored, for their culture, their history, their architecture and their people or simply for a relaxed stroll. A structural part of the city's identity, these neighbourhoods offer to those willing to explore them, a true personal map.



The Bairro Alto is one of the most characteristic and attractive neighbourhoods in the city. Typical and popular, the Bairro Alto has many modern features, with clothes boutiques and bars. A place where people meet in an eclectic and multicultural atmosphere. It is essential to explore it, to discover all its streets, lanes and alleys. Good restaurants alongside intimate bookshops, where things are always happening, tea rooms next to design shops and the boutiques of some of the most respected Portuguese fashion designers. It is an exciting neighbourhood, full of attractions, that combines daring and sophistication with tradition and antiquity.



After the Bairro Alto, walking down you'll be in Chiado. Here you will find an even more sophisticated atmosphere. A meeting point for young people, artists and intellectuals, the Chiado is an area of emblematic cafés, such as "A Brasileira", art schools, theatres and of living history. Besides its intrinsic beauty, it is the people that make the Chiado what it is, with their activity and positive attitude.

The Carmo area, next to the Chiado, has some of the most fascinating historical sites in the city, such as the Convent and Church of Carmo, which have maintained their elegance and grandeur. Here you can visit the ruins, but also the Museu Arqueológico do Carmo, which houses a collection of pre-historic, Roman, medieval, Manueline, Renaissance and Baroque artefacts. Largo do Carmo is also emblematic of recent Portuguese history, the site of important events in the 1974 Revolution. Carmo is connected to the Baixa by another key monument in the city, the irresistible "Elevador de Santa Justa". From the top of the Elevator there is a very fine view over the Baixa Pombalina. Don't lose the opportunity to ride the Elevator, the only vertical lift that provides a public service and was designed by a disciple of Gustave Eiffel, which explains its unique architectural style.

In the Baixa, the city's traditional shopping district, you will find dozens of shops and a great area for walks. A personal welcome makes shopping even more enjoyable. Rua Augusta is the main artery of the Baixa Pombalina, leading between Terreiro do Paço (traditionally called Black Horse Square by the English), open to the river and the symbol of power, to the beautiful Praça do Rossio (Praça Dom Pedro V). Above the Rossio, discover Avenida da Liberdade. A walk along what was, in the 19th century, the city's "Public Walk", where the élites met for their daily promenade. Today, the Avenida is full of expensive shops, for the most cosmopolitan and international shopping in the city.



### LISBON BY TRAM

The tram is one of the most famous and typical forms of transport in Lisbon. To travel by tram is to enter an imaginary but also traditional present.



You can ride up to Alfama by tram, although a walk up the hill is also highly enjoyable. All the way from the Baixa to the top of the hill, you will find typical streets, alleys and extraordinary views. As soon as the streets start to rise, we come across the most popular of Portuguese saints, Santo António (St Anthony), in a small restored statue on the church dedicated to the saint and in the Museu Antoniano. This popular saint is the inspiration for panegyrics on love.

Next we find the Sé Catedral (13th century), a true monument, whose imposing presence and austerity ensure that we stop and enter it to discover its surprises. Continuing up the hill we will find the viewpoints of Santa Luzia and Portas do Sol.

Now we will arrive at the Castelo de São Jorge, where the History of the city began. This is one of the most visited monuments in the city, not only for its historical and cultural importance, but also for its magnificent views over Lisbon. We find pairs of sweethearts, children and young people, the elderly in conversation, families and tourists, in a friendly atmosphere that has been passed down from century to century.

On the Costa do Castelo, you will find other viewpoints with special atmospheres, particularly the unique Chapitô. Here a circus school, bar, café, terrace and restaurant, combine to create an exceptional, diversified, beautiful and spacious location.



You can catch the tram number 28, which passes through almost all the Lisbon's typical neighbourhoods. For further information about this tram, please visit [www.carris.pt](http://www.carris.pt).

## THE CALL OF THE SEA

In Belém, on the river bank, you will find a marvellous Manueline monument, also classified as World Heritage by UNESCO, the Torre de Belém. Designed in the 16th century by Francisco Arruda, the Torre de Belém is a square tower with a polygonal bastion facing the river Tagus. The exterior is covered with abundant decoration, its façades showing Arabic and Venetian influences on the balconies and verandas, contrasting with the interior, which is a lot more austere in its decoration. The organic elements of the Manueline style are represented here in many different forms and the Torre de Belém has the first sculptural portrayal of an African animal, in this case a rhinoceros.



Much more recent, but still invoking the grandeur of the Age of Discovery in Belém is the Padrão dos Descobrimentos. The monument, from 1960, commemorates the five hundredth anniversary of the death of Henry the Navigator, paying tribute to the instigator of the Voyages of Discovery and also to the most important Portuguese sailors.

Also in Belém, you have the Mosteiro dos Jerónimos. This monument not only combines the Gothic and Renaissance styles, but it also has royal symbols and elements from nature. It has been considered part of World Heritage since 1984.

## MUSEUMS IN LISBON

### Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga (National Museum of Antique Art)

Located at the Palace of the Counts of Alvor, its collection includes European and Portuguese Art from the Middle Ages, as well as XIX Century Ornamental art from Africa, India, China and Japan.

*Open Tuesday: (2.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.)*

*Wednesday-Sunday (10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.)*



### Museu do Chiado (National Museum of Contemporary Art)

Located in Lisbon's historical centre; this museum was founded in 1911. On display is a collection of Portuguese art, that includes pieces from 1850 and contemporary art as well.

*Open Tuesday-Sunday (10 a.m. to 6 p.m.)*

### Museu dos Coches (National Coach Museum)

Under an exquisite ambience of the old Royal Riding Arena of the Belem Palace, this museum exhibits an exceptional collection of ceremonial vehicles from the Royal family, dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> Century to late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. It is considered the most remarkable collection in the world of this kind, allowing the visitor to follow both the technical evolution of the animal-pulled transport and the changes of taste expressed in the decorative arts and vehicle ornaments.

*Open Tuesday-Sunday (10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.)*



### Museu Nacional do Azulejo (National Museum of the Glazed Tile)

Located in the former convent of Madre de Deus, founded in 1509 by Queen Leonor, widow of King João II and sister of King Manuel I. The building possesses noteworthy architectural spaces integrated in the visit route of the museum. The very old base of the collection covers a period between the 15th and beginning of the 19th centuries. It has been subsequently enriched with new pieces that allow the setting up of a route between archaic painted ceramic tiles (azulejos) from the second half of the 15th century and contemporary tile production.

*Open Tuesdays: (2.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.)*

*Wednesday-Sunday: (10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.)*

## Public Transports in Lisbon

An extensive network of 90 bus routes covers the entire city and outskirts. One of the quickest ways to travel in Lisboa is by Metro. It covers almost the whole city and next to most hotels you will find a metro station. Besides the comfort, you will be surprised when admiring true chefs d'oeuvre in each station. You cannot speak about public transportation in Lisboa without mentioning the Tram. Having lost the importance of old times, it keeps the same fascination and goes on being a symbol of the city.

Please visit [www.visitlisboa.com](http://www.visitlisboa.com) to find a detailed list of the public transports in Lisbon, as well as prices and routes.

### Where will I eat?

Please visit [www.visitlisboa.com](http://www.visitlisboa.com) to find a list of restaurants in Lisbon.

### What can I see and do?

Please visit [www.visitlisboa.com](http://www.visitlisboa.com) to find a complete range of services that will ensure a pleasant stay.

### Contact Information:

If you have any questions or doubts, please contact Lisbon's Tourism Information Office that will conveniently answer all your questions at [atl@visitlisboa.com](mailto:atl@visitlisboa.com) or by telephone: 00 351 210 312 700.

You can also contact directly the ICORIA 2007 staff by the e-mail [icoria@escs.ipl.pt](mailto:icoria@escs.ipl.pt).