



- 1 RESTAURADORES SQUARE:** Notable for its tall obelisk, standing 30 metres high. Going by the name of the Restauradores Monument, it was inaugurated on April 28th, 1886, commemorating the country's independence from Spanish rule on December 1st, 1640. Pay close attention to the pavement of the central plaza, in Portuguese mosaic stone.
- 2 FOZ PALACE:** Built in the 19th Century, Foz Palace is now a cultural space hosting everything from private events to musical theatre, also includes a sports museum and a Cinematheque for children this mini-Versailles.
- 3 THE GLORIA FUNICULAR:** Is one of the iconic landmarks of the Restauradores square, and certainly the most visited. Known popularly as the Elevador da Glória, this is the most bustling of the four Lisbon funicular trains, carrying more than 3 million passengers per year.
- 4 THE SPANISH CONSULATE:** Better known as the Lima Mayer Palace, was built in 1901 by the Italian architect Nicola Bigaglia.
- 5 SÃO JORGE CINEMA:** Is one of the most treasured cinemas of Lisbon. Cinema and art have flourished here since its opening in the 1950s; nowadays, it is a dynamic space hosting important International Film Festivals and other exciting cultural events.
- 6 MARQUÊS DE POMBAL SQUARE:** Was built in honour of Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, better known as the Marquis of Pombal, a statesman who governed between 1750 and 1757, leading the country into the Era of Enlightenment. He is perched on the top of the column with one hand resting on a lion (a symbol of power), gazing downtown to the Baixa, the central area of Lisbon which Pombal reconstructed after the violent earthquake of 1755.
- 7 EDUARDO VII PARK:** Is the largest park in the centre of Lisbon, concluded in 1903 in honour of the British monarch Edward VII, to reaffirm the alliance between the two countries.
- 8 COLD STOVE:** Garden in stove built in 1933, where will be able to see a variety of exotic plants, lakes, catos and tropical birds.
- 9 PALACE OF JUSTICE:** A great architectural work from the end of the 1960s, revealing striking details of Post-Modern architecture and the propogandist, nationalist ideology of the Portuguese dictatorial regime – the “Estado Novo”/“New State” – an authoritarian, autocratic and collectivist political regime that ruled Portugal for 41 years, from 1933 to 1974.
- 10 THE CENTRAL MOSQUE OF LISBON:** It is the principle mosque of the Islamic community in Portugal. Opened in 1985, it is an architecturally contemporary place of worship. It was built in the aftermath of Portuguese decolonisation and civil war, which affected the old colonies and resulted in an increase in the number of Muslims in Portugal.
- 11 SPANISH SQUARE:** Designated the Spanish Square due to its proximity to the Spanish embassy. At the centre of the square, the Archway of São Bento was rebuilt there in 1998, taken down from its original site in Rua de São Bento.
- 12 THE SPANISH EMBASSY:** A majestic, imperial palace from the 16th Century with the name of the Palhavã palace. It housed various members of the royal family until its decline following the earthquake of 1755, until 1833, when it was transformed into a concentration camp for the Napoleonic troops during the French invasion.
In 1918, the Spanish crown acquired the Palhavã palace in order to set up its Portuguese embassy and since 1939 it has been the official residence of the Spanish Ambassador in Portugal.



- 13** **CALOUSTE GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION AND MODERN ART CENTRE (CAM):** Built in 1956 according to the will and testament of Calouste Sarkis Gulbenkian and intended as a haven for knowledge to improve the quality of life of the people through art, philanthropy, science and education. The Modern Art Centre was created in 1983, with the mission to preserve, investigate and make accessible exhibitions of work from the 20th and 21st centuries.
- 14** **THE GARDEN OF THE CALOUSTE GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION:** Built in the 1960s, it today is one of the most emblematic gardens of the modern movement in Portugal and is a reference in Portuguese landscape gardening, revealing works of 20th century sculpture in its twisting paths. In the warm weather it hosts outdoor events or you can always relax and feed the ducks in the tranquil ponds.
- 15** **ARCO CEGO GARDEN:** Built and opened to the public in 2005, following the removal of the Carris terminal and offices. Nowadays, it is a popular meeting point for youngsters.
- 16** **EL CORTE INGLÊS:** Huge department store, selling all kinds of exclusive retail goods, also with a gourmet supermarket, food court and multiplex cinema.
- 17** **PAVILION CARLOS LOPES:** In honour of gold medal winner Carlos Lopes for marathon at the Olympic games in Los Angeles 1984. The façade of the building presents signposts of tiles in blue and white, representing scenes of the History of Portugal (Sagres, Battle of Ourique, Wing of the Boyfriends in the Battle of Aljubarrota and to the south Cruise).
- 18** **THE TIVOLI THEATER:** A neoclassic gem with a broad programme of ballet, film, jazz, opera, plays and orchestral music, it also has one of the oldest outdoor café kiosks of the city, from the 1920s.
- 19** **THE HARD ROCK CAFÉ:** Opened in 2003 at the old Cinema Condes.
- 20** **ROCA LISBOA GALLERY:** Space belonging to a renowned world leader in bathroom “couture”.
- 21** **LISBON KIOSKS:** These began to pop up at the end of the 19th Century and were originally intended for selling tobacco, magazines, food and refreshments, they soon became vibrant meeting points and bohemian haunts. Now they have been given fashionable makeovers offering all kinds of food, cocktails and even hosting street parties with Djs.