



# Santiago de Chile,

I Love you



This is a personal 15 day trip map to Santiago de Chile 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: Santiago			
*****	Ariztía Palace	Alberto Cruz Montt	Av. Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins 1642	Built in 1917 as the Ariztia Family Residence. It is the current seat of the Chamber of Deputies in Santiago, a fine copy of an Art Nouveau French mansion. Set off by an iron-and-glass door canopy.
****	Iñiguez Palace	Alberto Cruz Montt and Larraín Bravo	Alameda 1570	Built in 1908 as a mixed-use building in baroque style. Famous for housing Confitería Torres, said to be where the "national" sandwich, the Barros Luco, was invented in honour of a leading politician. Now it's an abandoned building.
*****	Entel Tower	Carlos A. Cruz Claro, Jorge Larraín Ricardo Labarca and Daniel Ballacey	Hnos Amunátegui 20	Built in 1974 as a TV and telecommunications tower. It has an observation deck open for visitors. For many years it was the tallest building in Chile and today remains a symbol of Santiago. On the 31st there are spectacular views of the fireworks. Mon-Fri (10-18) Sun-Sat closed.
*****	La Ciudadanía Square	Undurraga-Devés Arquitectos	Plaza de la Ciudadanía 26	The presidential palace La Moneda, which can be approached either via the Alameda or the vast Plaza de la Constitución, is at the heart of the centro cívico, Chile's political centre. Ministers and their aides hurry back and forth between the ministry buildings in the area and the palace, while on the south side of La Moneda the newly landscaped Plaza de la Ciudadanía, built in 2006 gives access to an underground cultural centre. Built in 2006. The statue represents Arturo Alessandri, ex-president.
*****	La Moneda Cultural Center	Undurraga-Devés Arquitectos	Plaza de la Ciudadanía 26	The Centro Cultural Palacio La Moneda, on the Alameda side of the Palacio de la Moneda, opened in 2006 as an early part of Chile's 2010 bicentennial celebrations. This flagship underground art gallery and cultural space has a huge modernist concrete central hall, which houses ever-changing exhibitions. The permanent displays in the adjacent galleries feature an eclectic array of artwork, jewellery, pottery, textiles and photography from across Chile (none of the exhibits is captioned in English). There's also an art cinema, film archive, craft store, bookshop, Confitería Torres branch, restaurant and café. FREE admission to building. Expositions: FREE admission every day until 12.00. \$5.000 General Admission. Mon-Fri (9-21)
*****	La Moneda Palace	Joaquin Toesca	Plaza de la Ciudadanía 26	One of Chile's best-known buildings, the perfect symmetry and compact elegance of the Palacio de La Moneda is spread across the entire block. The low-lying Neoclassical presidential palace was built between 1784 and 1805 by the celebrated Italian architect Joaquín Toesca for the purpose of housing the royal mint (hence the name La Moneda - literally, 'the coin'). After some forty years it became the residential palace for the presidents of Chile, starting with Manuel Bulnes in 1848 and ending with Carlos Ibáñez del Campo in 1958. At this point it stopped being used as the president's home, but it continues to be the official seat of government. On September 11, 1973, President Salvador Allende committed suicide in his office in La Moneda rather than surrender to the encroaching military, and photos of the airforce strafing the palace as Pinochet's coup closed in became among the most defining images of those troubled years. Guided tours Mon-Fri with one week in advance reservation (email to <a href="mailto:visitas@presidencia.cl">visitas@presidencia.cl</a> ).
*****	Constitución Square	Undurraga-Devés Arquitectos	North Side from "La Moneda" Palace	Built in 1935, The Plaza de la Constitución is surrounded by other important institutions, including the central bank, the foreign ministry and the finance ministry. In front of the justice ministry in the



				southeast corner of the square is one of Chile's few monuments to Allende, with his arm outstretched.
☆☆☆☆	Santiago de Chile Stock Exchange	Emilio Jequiér	Calle La Bolsa 64	Founded in 1893, Santiago's stock exchange, housed in a flamboyant, French Renaissance-style building that tapers to a thin wedge at the main entrance. The floor plan is shaped as a triangular trapezoid.
☆☆☆☆	Mundial Ex-Hotel Building	Alberto Shade y Rodolfo Oyarzún	La Bolsa + La Moneda	The Edificio Ex Hotel Mundial is a former hotel building in Santiago, Chile. Located on a triangular lot, the building was commissioned by La Mundial Insurance Company and built in 1920-1923. In 1935, the building was offered for rental and operated as a hotel until 1975. The main corner of the building features a cylindrical structure, which is adorned with pilasters and topped with a cupola. Now is property of "Banco de Santiago".
☆☆	Ariztía Building	Alberto Cruz Montt	Calle de Nueva York 52	Built in 1921 as an office building and considered the first "skyscraper" in Santiago. The building, constructed in reinforced concrete, was the first office building in Santiago with an elevator.
☆☆	Club de la Unión	Alberto Cruz Montt	1091 Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins	Founded in 1864, this gentlemen's club was an encounter point for rich men coming from opposing political parties. The club was housed in different locations through downtown Santiago for the first decades. Its current housing was completed in 1925 and was declared a national monument in 1981. French style from the XX c. The restaurant can only be accessed by members.
☆☆☆☆	University of Chile	Lucien Hénault, Juan Herbage and Fermín Vivaceta	3117 Lib. Bernardo O'Higgins	"Casa Central de la Universidad de Chile" built in 1872 in a Neoclassic style. The Library is representative of the style. Pablo Neruda was among its benefactors. The statues in the access and in the inner courtyard represent Andres Bello. Mon-Fri (9.00-13.30)
☆☆☆☆	Londres 38		Londres 38	Londres 38, the seemingly innocuous building at Calle Londres 38 was one of the four main torture and detention centres in Santiago during the Pinochet dictatorship – and the only one not subsequently destroyed. Between September 1973 and September 1974, 96 people – considered opponents of the dictatorship – were killed here by the Dirección de Inteligencia Nacional (DINA). After a long battle by survivors, victims' families and human rights groups, the building was taken over and opened to the public in an effort to highlight the grave human rights abuses of the Pinochet years and the ongoing fight for justice. As well as displays on the building's history, Londres 38 also serves as a space for exhibitions, workshops and talks. Tues-Fri (10am-1pm / 3-6pm), Sat (10am-2pm)
☆☆☆☆	Colonial Art Museum	-	834 Lib. Bernardo O'Higgins	The monastery adjacent to the Iglesia San Francisco houses the Museo Colonial, which has a highly evocative collection of paintings, sculpture, furniture, keys and other objects dating from the colonial period, most of it religious and a good deal of it created in Peru, the seat of colonial government. Note the immense eighteenth-century cedar door of the first room you come to off the cloisters; carved into hundreds of intricately designed squares, this is one of the museum's most beautiful possessions. On the other side of the cloisters, across a peaceful, palm-filled garden, the Gran Sala hosts another highlight – an astonishing 54 paintings of the life of St Francis of Assisi. Dating from the seventeenth century, the paintings were all done by the Cuzco school in Peru, colonial South America's foremost art movement, who combined colourful religious imagery with indigenous motifs. General admission \$1000, Students \$500. Mon-Fri (9-13.30/15-18) Sun (10-14)
☆☆☆☆	San Francisco Church	-	Av O'Higgins 834	The red Iglesia San Francisco is Santiago's oldest building, erected between 1586 and 1628. Take a look inside at the Virgen del Socorro, a small polychrome carving (rather lost in the vast main altar) brought to Chile on the saddle of Pedro de Valdivia in 1540 and credited with guiding him on his way, as well as fending off Indian attackers by throwing sand in their eyes. For all its age and beauty, the most remarkable feature of this church is its deep, hushed silence; you're just metres from the din of the Alameda but the traffic seems a million miles away. Mon-Sun (8-20)
☆☆☆☆	National Library of Chile	Gustavo García de Postigo	651 Lib. Bernardo O'Higgins	The Biblioteca Nacional is, together with the Instituto Nacional and a small number of institutions, one of the first institutions created by the newly formed Republic of Chile in the Patria Vieja period. ounded in 1823 but building from 1925. Interior paintings, the stairs and the brand new Bicentenary room (2008 by A+F Arquitectos) are worth visiting. Mon-Fri (9-19) Sat (9.10-14).
☆☆☆☆	Iglesia de San Agustín	-	Agustinas and Estado	The yellow church of San Agustín dates from 1608 but has been extensively rebuilt since then. The chief interest within its highly decorative interior is the wooden carving of Christ, just left of the main altar as you face it. Known as the Cristo de Mayo, the wooden carving of Christ in the Iglesia de San Agustín is the subject of an intriguing local legend. The story goes that the crown of thorns around the figure's head slipped down to its neck during the 1647 earthquake, and that when someone tried to move the crown back up



				to its head, the carved face of Christ began to bleed. For this reason, the crown has remained untouched ever since, still hanging around the neck. Mon-Sun (8-20)
☆☆☆☆	Theatre of Chile		Calle Agustinas 79	A splendid French-style Neoclassical building, the Teatro Municipal boasts a dazzling white facade of arches, columns and perfect symmetry. This has been the capital's most prestigious ballet, opera and classical music venue since its inauguration in 1857. It's worth asking to have a look around inside; the main auditorium is quite a sight, with its sumptuous red upholstery and crystal chandeliers. It has been restored several times due to earthquakes. General Admission \$2500, Students \$1000. Guided tours Thu+Fri (11.30-13)
☆☆☆	Palacio Subercaseaux	Miguel Ángel de la Cruz Labarca	Calle Agustinas 741-743	The Palacio Subercaseaux was ordered to be built by the wealthy banker Don Francisco Subercaseaux Vicuña. The story goes that in 1901 Don Francisco Subercaseaux commissioned architect Miguel Angel Cruz Labarca, who had studied in Paris, two palaces for their children, they were located on street corners with San Antonio and Augustinian Augustinian Mac- Iver (both sides of the palace). Amazing classical interior. Since 1954 Subercaseaux Palace became the headquarters of the Club Officers FACH (Chilean Air Force).
☆☆☆☆☆	La Merced Basilica		Enrique Mac Iver 341	Built in 1760, the Basílica de la Merced is a towering, Neo-Renaissance structure just off Huérfanos, on the corner of Merced and MacIver, with a beautifully carved eighteenth-century pulpit. Attached to the church is a small museum, closed for restoration at time of writing, which houses a collection of Easter Island artefacts, including a wooden rongo rongo tablet, carved in the undeciphered Easter Island script – one of just 29 left in the world. Important society members buried here such as Antonio Guill. Mon-Fri (10-18)
☆☆	Casa Colorada			Just off the southeast corner of the Plaza de Armas is the Casa Colorada, built in 1769 and generally considered to be Santiago's best-preserved colonial house. With its clay-tiled roof, row of balconied windows opening onto the street and distinctive, deep-red walls, the two-storey mansion certainly provides a striking example of an eighteenth-century town residence. The house is built around two large patios, and hosts the humble Museo de Santiago, dedicated to the history of the city from pre-Columbian to modern times.
☆☆☆☆☆	Ahumada Street		Ahumada	One of the city's busiest pedestrian thoroughfares, Ahumada, runs south from the west side of the Plaza de Armas to the Alameda. Walking down, you'll pass sombre doorways leading into labyrinthine shopping arcades, confiterías and, between Agustinas and Moneda, the famous Café Caribe and Café Haiti. Take a moment to pop into the Banco de Chile, between Huérfanos and Agustinas; its vast hall, polished counters and beautiful old clock have barely changed since the bank opened in 1925.
☆☆☆☆☆	Pre-Columbian Art Museum of Chile	Joaquin Toesca	Calle Bandera 361	The beautifully restored 1807 Real Casa de la Aduana (the old royal customs house), which now houses the Museo Chileno de Arte Precolombino. Perhaps Chile's best museum, it was reopened in 2014 after a thorough renovation. The museum's collection spans a period of about ten thousand years and covers an area stretching from present-day Mexico down to southern Chile, brilliantly illustrating the artistic wealth and diversity of Latin America's many cultures. The items were selected primarily on the basis of their artistic merit, rather than on their scientific or anthropological significance. As well as the permanent exhibits in the basement and upstairs, the ground floor has three rooms containing temporary exhibitions. General Admission \$3000, Students \$1000. Tue-Sun (10-18)
☆☆☆☆☆	Palacio de los Tribunales de Justicia de Santiago	Emilio Doyére	1140 Compañía de Jesús	The Palacio de los Tribunales de Justicia de Santiago is the building housing the Supreme Court of Chile, the Court of Appeals of Santiago, and the Court-martial Court of the Chilean Army, Chilean Air Force and Carabineros de Chile. It occupies a full block-front of Compañía Street between Bandera and Morandé Streets. The building was built in two phases between 1905 and 1930 in the neoclassical style. Ornamental details include caryatids holding bronze swords made by the sculptor Coll y Pi and a stained glass window. Guided tours are available. Mon-Fri (10-15)
☆☆☆☆	Galeria Cultural Codelco		Huérfanos 1270	Copper is everywhere in the gleaming, appropriately burnished headquarters of the Corporacion Nacional del Cobre de Chile, usually known simply as Codelco. The company – by far the world's largest producer of copper – was nationalised by Allende in the 1970s. A cash cow for the Chilean government ever since, even the most pro-free market politicians have not seriously attempted to return it to private hands. The facade of the building has copper panels, the door handles are made with anti-microbial copper, and the metal lines the interior walls. Inside, a small gallery open to the public offers changing exhibitions, usually themed on a slightly odd mixture of community outreach and – yes – copper. Mon-Fri (9-18)



	Alhambra Palace Museum	Manuel Aldunate	1340 Compañía de Jesus	Home of the National Fine Arts Society and academy. Built in the nineteenth century, the Palacio la Alhambra in Santiago was designed to replicate the formal elements of the eponymous palace and fortress in Granada, Spain. Originally a private home, in 1940 it was bequeathed to the National Society of Fine Arts and has since served as the society's headquarters. The non-profit organization gives support to emerging artists and hosts art classes and cultural events for the community. The architect went to Spain for studying "La Alhambra" before designing it. Great replica of "Los Leones" fountain. Mon-Fri (10-18/13-21)
	Ex-National Congress Building	Brunet De Baines	Catedral + Bandera	The Former National Congress Building (ex Congreso Nacional) is the former home of the Chilean Congress. Congress met in this building in central Santiago until Salvador Allende's socialist government was overthrown by Augusto Pinochet's military coup d'état on September 11, 1973. Main access on Catedral St. It can only be visited the 2nd September.
	Plaza de Armas Square	-	Plaza de Armas	The Plaza de Armas is the centre of Santiago and the country, both literally – all distances to the rest of Chile are measured from here – and symbolically. It was the first public space laid out by Pedro de Valdivia when he founded the city in 1541 and quickly became the nucleus of Santiago's administrative, commercial and social life. This is where the young capital's most important seats of power – the law courts, the governor's palace, and the cathedral – were built, and where its markets, bullfights (no longer allowed), festivals and other public activities took place. Four and a half centuries later, this is still where the city's pulse beats loudest, and half an hour's people-watching here is perhaps the best introduction to Santiago. It is delimited by The Cathedral, The Central Post Office, The National History Museum and The Municipality of Santiago.
	Archbishop's Palace	Brunet De Baines	Plaza de Armas	The Archbishop's Palace in Santiago is the administrative headquarters of the Archdiocese of Santiago de Chile. Its construction began in 1851, when the government commissioned the project to the architect Claudio Brunet de Baines. In 1855 Brunet died of Baines and construction was paralyzed until 1869, when the works were resumed with the French architect Lucien Hénault. In 1870 the work was finished and in the decade of 1930 an elevator was installed. Guided tours are available.
	Santiago Cathedral	Joaquin Toesca	Plaza de Armas	The west side of the Plaza de Armas is dominated by the grandiose stone bulk of the Catedral Metropolitana. A combination of Neoclassical and Baroque styles, with its orderly columns and pediment and its ornate bell towers, the cathedral bears the mark of Joaquín Toesca, who was brought over from Italy in 1780 to oversee its completion. Toesca went on to become the most important architect of colonial Chile, designing many of Santiago's public buildings, including La Moneda. This is actually the fifth church to be built on this site; the first was burnt down by Picunche just months after Valdivia had it built, and the others were destroyed by earthquakes. Inside, take a look at the main altar, carved out of marble and richly embellished with bronze and lapis lazuli. Note also the intricately crafted silver frontal, the work of Bavarian Jesuits in the sixteenth century. Extensive restoration work began in 2014, and the facade may be hidden from view for some time. Big Belem in Christmas. Mon-Sat (9-19), Sun (9-12)
	Central Post Office	Ricardo Brown	Plaza de Armas	On the northwest corner of the Plaza de Armas stands the Correo Central (central post office), whose interior, with its tiered galleries crowned by a beautiful glass roof, is every bit as impressive as its elaborate facade. It was built in 1882 on the foundations of what had been the Palacio de los Gobernadores (governors' palace) during colonial times, and the Palacio de los Presidentes de Chile (presidential palace) after independence. Postal and Telegraph Museum on its ground floor. Mon-Fri (9-17.30)
	National History Museum	Juan José de Goycolea y Zañartu	Plaza de Armas	Wedged between the Correo and the Municipalidad is the splendid Palacio de la Real Audiencia, an immaculately preserved colonial building that's borne witness to some of Santiago's most important turns of history. Built by the Spanish Crown between 1804 and 1807 to house the royal courts of justice, it had served this purpose for just two years when Chile's first government junta assembled here to replace the Spanish governor with its own elected leader. Eight years later it was the meeting place of Chile's first Congress, and the building was the seat of government until 1846, when President Bulnes moved to La Moneda. The Palacio's grand old rooms, situated around a large central courtyard, today house the Museo Histórico Nacional. Arranged chronologically over two floors, the rooms are crammed with eclectic relics of the past, including furniture, city models and paintings of historic rather than artistic value – note



				the classic portrait of Bernardo O'Higgins upstairs, followed by a row of paintings of members of the Chilean elite, all of whom seem to be doing their best to imitate the independence hero. All of it is fun to look at, but it's a little too chaotic to be really illuminating, even if you can understand the Spanish-only information panels. General Admission \$600, Students \$300. Tue-Sun (10-18)
☆☆☆☆	Municipality of Santiago	Joaquin Toesca	Plaza de Armas	On the northeast corner of the Plaza de Armas is the pale, Neoclassic edifice of Santiago's Municipalidad. The first cabildo (town hall) was erected on this site back in the early seventeenth century and also contained the city's prison. Several reconstructions and restorations have taken place since then, most recently in 1895. A curious feature is that the basement is still divided into the original cells of the old prison, now used by the tourist office. Guided tours are available.
☆☆☆☆	Santo Domingo Church	Joaquin Toesca	Veintiuno de Mayo, Santiago, Región Metropolitana	The present structure is the fourth church built on the same site to house the Dominican congregation in Santiago. Earthquakes in 1595, 1647, and 1730 destroyed the early churches. The fourth church began to be constructed in 1747 under the design of architect Juan de los Santos Vasconcellos. Joaquín Toesca worked on its construction between 1795 and 1796. Interesting artworks and sculptures such as The Virgin of Pompey.
☆☆☆☆	Central Market	Edward Woods and Charles Henry	Ismael Valdés Vergara 968	The Mercado Central is situated close to the southern bank of the Río Mapocho. This huge metal structure, prefabricated in England and erected in Santiago in 1868, contains a very picturesque fruit, vegetable and fish market. The highlight is the fish stalls, packed with glistening eels, sharks and salmon, buckets of oysters, mussels and clams, and unidentifiable shells out of which live things with tentacles make occasional appearances. The best time to come here is at lunchtime, when you can feast at one of the many fish restaurants dotted around the market; the cheapest and most authentic are on the outer edge, while those in the centre are touristy and pricier. Keep an eye on your belongings, as pickpockets are not unknown here. Mon-Sun (7-17)
☆☆☆☆	Mapocho Old Train Station	Emilio Jequiér Museum	Pdte Balmaceda, Santiago, Región Metropolitana	Just west of the Mercado Central, right by the river, is the immense stone and metal Estación Mapocho, built in 1912 to house the terminal of the Valparaíso-Santiago railway line. With the train service long discontinued, the station is now a cultural centre, housing exhibitions, plays and concerts. Take a look inside at the great copper, glass and marble roof. One of the continent's most important book fairs is also held here in November, the Feria Nacional del Libro. Mon-Sun (9-19)
☆☆☆☆	Mercado Tirso de Molina	Iglesis Prat Arquitectos	Artesanos 700	The new Market was conceived as a large deck that rests on a web of high pillars. As artificial trees, the cover modules of 6 x 6 mts. Define a free and flexible floor for the installation of the premises in 2 levels. Each module is made up of an inverted pyramid structure with translucent roof that generates the interior lighting reinterpreting the foliage of the trees. A game of lights and shadows is produced throughout the interior and draws in the volumes and on the floor multiple forms that multiply all over the market.
☆☆☆☆	Fine Arts Museum	Emilio Jequiér	Ismael Valdés Vergara, Santiago, Región Metropolitana	The Palacio de Bellas Artes houses the Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes, featuring predominantly Chilean works from the beginning of the colonial period onwards. The quality of the work is mixed, and none of the paintings equals the beauty of the building's vast white hall with its marble statues bathing in the natural light pouring in from the glass-and-iron ceiling. The works on display change frequently, but look out for the surrealist paintings of Chilean master Roberto Matta and the close-up portrait photos of Jorge Brantmayer. General Admission \$600, Students \$300. FREE admission on Sundays. Tue-Sun (10-18.50)
☆☆☆☆	Contemporary Art Museum	Emilio Jequiér	Ismael Valdés Vergara	The Museo de Arte Contemporáneo, accessed from the other side of the building, hosts temporary exhibitions focused on international or Chilean contemporary artists. Horse sculpture by Fernando Botero. General Admission \$600, Students \$400. FREE admission on Sundays. Tue-Sat (11-19) Sun (11-18)
☆☆☆☆	Cerro de Santa Lucía		Sña Lucía 360, Santiago, XIII Metropolitana de Santiago	The lushly forested Cerro Santa Lucía is Santiago's most imaginative and exuberant piece of landscaping. Looking at it now, it's hard to believe that for the first three centuries of the city's development this was nothing more than a barren, rocky outcrop, completely ignored despite its historical importance – it was at the foot of this hill that Santiago was officially founded by Valdivia, on February 12, 1541. It wasn't until 1872 that the city turned its attention to Santa Lucía once more, when the mayor of Santiago, Vicuña Mackenna, enlisted the labour of 150 prisoners to transform it into a grand public park. Quasi-Gaudíesque in appearance, with swirling pathways and Baroque terraces and turrets, this is a great place to come for panoramic views across the city. While it's busy and safe by day, muggings have been reported in the Cerro Santa Lucía after dark.



	Hidalgo Palace	Benjamín Vicuña M.	Merced + Santa Lucía	El Castillo Hidalgo is a building located at the top of Santa Lucía Hill and it was built in 1816 under the Spanish government. The design and the engineering works of the fort or castle were under the direction of the Brigadier of the Real Corps of Engineers Manuel Olaguer Feliú. After the independence of the country, it took the name of Manuel Hidalgo, captain fallen in the Battle of Chacabuco.
	Fuente Neptuno	Victor Henri Villeneuve	Sta Lucía, Santiago, Región Metropolitana, Chile	The Fountain of Neptune is a monumental fountain located on Santa Lucía hill, dedicated to the Roman god of the seas, Neptune. It was built between 1897 and 1903 as the main ornamentation of the entrance to the hill from the Alameda, as part of the beautification works of the city during the first century of independent Chile, differing in the architectural style of colonial Chile. Mon-Sun (9-19)
	Apartment Building	Luciano Kulczewski	La Merced 268	Built in 1930 as an apartment building. Thick salomonic columns frame the portico of the access and extend in an arch of similar section covered with a relief of vegetal forms that remember the rich vegetation of a Sullivan or of a Gaudí building. Of all the styles that concur in this building, the colonial neo-baroque is the center of it, offering itself as a visual focus on the facade. Art Nouveau style.
	Parque Forestal Park	-	La Merced/Lastarria	The Parque Forestal, built in 1905, stretches along the southern bank of the Mapocho between Puente Recoleta and Puente Pío Nono, was created at the end of the nineteenth century on land that was reclaimed from the river after it was channelled. The funky restaurant and bar scene of Barrio Lastarria backs on to this area, now sometimes referred to as Barrio Bellas Artes.
	Lastarria Street		Lastarria + Merced	Just east of Cerro Santa Lucía, set back from the Alameda, is the quiet, arty Barrio Lastarria neighbourhood, centred on the small, cobbled Plaza Mulato Gil, at the corner of Merced and Lastarria. As well as artists' workshops, galleries, and bookshops, the neighbourhood is well known for its sparkling restaurant and bar scene. Important society members (such as Kulczewski) lived here.
	Museo de las Artes Visuales		José Victorino Lastarria 307	The Museo de Artes Visuales in the centre of Lastarria features some of the best new sculptures, painting and photography by Chile's emerging artists. It also houses the small but well-stocked Museo Arqueológico de Santiago (same hours and entry fee), with hats, bags, jewellery, baskets and other items from all over the country. Free admission. Tue-Sun (10.30am-6.30pm)
	Kulczewski House	Luciano Kulczewski	Estados Unidos 201	Built in 1930 as "Casa de los Torreones". Kulczewski created his house on a triangular ground, where he emphasized the sharpest point as the access. With stone facade, bow - windows that form a free roof on the sidewalk and terrace with battlements, turret and chain, it resembles a medieval fantasy in a minimal surface, whose interior spaces are created only in the second and third level. It combines elements of Art Nouveau and Art Deco to Gothic, in a special architectural fanfare. Guided tours are available.
	Church of the Vera Cruz	Brunet De Baines	124, Lastarria	Construction on the church began in 1852 with a proposal by Salvador Tavira to preserve the place where Pedro de Valdivia had lived by building a memorial church for the conquistador, under the guidance of architect Claudio Brunet de Baines. Upon Brunet de Baines' death in 1855, work was continued by architect Fermín Vivaceta and inaugurated in advance during Chilean Fiestas Patrias celebrations in 1855. The church was completed in 1857.
	Centro Gabriela Mistral	Cristián Fernández	227, Lib. Bernardo O'Higgins	Named after famous Chilean poet Gabriela Mistral, this enormous arts centre - usually referred to as GAM - was an exciting new addition to Santiago's burgeoning cultural scene when it was opened in 2010. Its ten large, airy halls show off the best of Chile's art, literature, music and dance, while its plazas house contemporary sculptures, many relating to Chilean themes such as copper or the Mapuche. FREE Admission to the Building (exhibitions, library + Wifi). There's also an onsite wine shop, bookshop and antiques fair (fair Wed-Sun 11am-8pm). Guided Tours Tue-Fri (10-20) Sat (12-19)
	Colegio de Arquitectos de Chile	Luciano Kulczewski	115, Lib. Bernardo O'Higgins	Built in 1920, as a family home and later as a private clinic. Originally it was designed to accommodate two large single-family houses and four commercial premises on the ground floor. Both residences develop around a great hall of double height, well illuminated by its windows. Remodeled in 1974 by the architect Gonzalo Mardones. R who unified both houses into a single building, which became the new headquarters of the Chilean Architects Association. Consideration was given to the desirability of preserving the building, as it is a good exponent of Art Nouveau in Chile and very well built. Mon-Thu (9-18) Fri (9-17)
	Art Deco Building	Luciano Kulczewski	84, La Merced	Named like this for its Art Deco style, it has six floors with a strange terrace and a mythological animal. The gargoyle on the right top side is the architect's signature. (Also used in Cerro de San Cristóbal castle). Modern architecture with neoclassical and Spanish baroque features. Approximate expression to the cubist movements and even to certain more advanced propositions.

☆☆☆☆☆	Santisimo Sacramento Church	Ricardo Larraín	471, Arturo Prat	Built in 1936 in romanesque and byzantine styles inspired by the Basilique du Sacré-Cœur in Paris. The main cupola of the church has a structural height of 69 m (226 ft). Big mass Sundays 12.00.
☆☆☆☆	Palacio Cousiño	Paul Lathoud	438, Dieciocho	The Palacio Cousiño was the most magnificent of the historic palaces that lie south of the Alameda, the one that dazzled Santiago's high society by the sheer scale of its luxury and opulence. It was built between 1870 and 1878 for Doña Isidora Goyenechea, the widow of Luis Cousiño, who had amassed a fortune with his coal and silver mines. All the furnishings and decoration were shipped over from Europe, especially France, and top European craftsmen were brought here to work on the house: Italian hand-painted tiles; Bohemian crystal chandeliers; mahogany, walnut and ebony parquet floors; a mosaic marble staircase; and French brocade and silk furnishings are just a few of the splendours of the palace. General Admission \$1000, Students \$500. Tu-Fri (9.30-13.30/14.30-17) Sat-Sun (9.30-13.30)
☆☆☆	Movistar Arena	Mario Recordón	1204 Beauchef	Movistar Arena is a 15,000-seat multi-purpose indoor arena in Santiago, Chile. Its main structure was built in 1956, but it remained unfinished until 1999 when the roof was completed. It hosts events such as Lollapalooza. Access through Viel and Tupper. Check events at movistararena.cl
☆☆	Club Hípico	Josué Smith Solar	1313, Club Hípico	The Club Hípico de Santiago, opened in 1870, is Chile's oldest racetrack and home to South America's oldest stakes race, the Clásico El Ensayo. Club Hípico features a wide right-handed turf course, approximately 2400 m (12 furlongs) long, and is landscaped with gardens, fountains and ponds. Live racing takes place every Friday, every other Monday and on some Sundays. Racedays are extremely long by International standards, usually featuring around 18 races per card. Check events and races at <a href="http://www.clubhipico.cl">http://www.clubhipico.cl</a>
☆☆☆☆☆	Central Station	Gustave Eiffel	3170, Lib. Bernardo O'Higgins	Built in 1855 as a steel landmark to connect Santiago and San Bernardo. Trains to Valparaíso depart from this station. The stately Estación Central, featuring a colossal metal roof that was cast in the Schneider-Creusot foundry in France in 1896. It's the only functioning train station left in the city, with regular services to the south.
☆☆☆☆	Artequin Museum	Henri Picq	3530, Portales	The wildly colourful glass and metal building standing opposite Parque Quinta Normal's Avenida Portales entrance was originally the Chilean pavilion in the Universal Exhibition in Paris, 1889. It now contains the engaging Museo Artequín - short for Arte en la Quinta - which aims to bring people, especially schoolchildren, closer to art by exposing them to reproductions of the world's greatest paintings in a relaxed, less intimidating environment. They're all here, from El Greco and Delacroix through to Andy Warhol and Jackson Pollock. General Admission \$800, Students \$500. FREE on Sundays. Tu-Fri (9-17) Sat-Sun (11-18)
☆☆☆☆☆	Invernadero Quinta Normal	-	Av Portales, Santiago, Región Metropolitana, Chile	A beautiful deserted greenhouse in the middle of a park. Founded in 1841, the gorgeous landscape houses a collection of museums, a duck-filled pond, and paddle boats for the children to tool around in. Despite all of the new, modern features and regular care, there is one ghost from the past that still lingers, decrepit and forgotten. With ratty walls and broken glass shards sticking out on the domed roof, this old greenhouse is a reminder of the original purpose of the park - a place for greenhouses to cultivate foreign plant species.
☆☆☆☆☆	National Museum of Natural Sciences	Paul Lathoud	Matucana +Portales	The grand, Neoclassical building near the entrance of Parque Quinta Normal houses the Museo de Historia Natural. Founded in 1830 and occupying its present building since 1875, this is Latin America's oldest natural history museum and still one of the most important. It has a colossal blue whale skeleton, and an Easter Island collection that features a moai, an upturned topknot or hat, and the famous Santiago Staff, inscribed with the mysterious, undeciphered rongo rongo script. General Admission \$600, Students \$300. FREE on Sundays. Tu-Sat (10-17.30) Sun (11-17.30)
☆☆☆☆	Quinta Normal Park		Matucana 520, Santiago, Región Metropolitana	Parque Quinta Normal is perhaps the most elegant and peaceful of Santiago's parks, created in 1830 as a place to introduce and acclimatize foreign trees and plants to the city. Today the park is packed with some beautifully mature examples: Babylonian willows, Monterey pine, cypress, Douglas fir and poplars, to name just a few. Additional attractions include a pond with rowing boats for hire, and several museums. Often deserted during the week, the park is packed on summer weekends. Tue-Sun (7-18)
☆☆☆☆☆	Museum of Memory and Human Rights	Estudio America	501, Matucana	The Museo de la Memoria y los Derechos Humanos (Museum of Memory and Human Rights), housed in a large, eye-catching glass building just outside Parque Quinta Normal, is dedicated to the victims of human rights abuses during the years of the Pinochet



				dictatorship, a period in which an estimated three thousand people were killed or “disappeared”, and thousands more tortured, detained or sent into exile, including current President Michelle Bachelet. Opened in 2010 at the time of Chile’s bicentennial, the museum houses a powerful combination of multimedia displays, exhibits, photos, art, poetry and literature to tell the story of the military coup and its enduring impact. Exhibits include moving eyewitness accounts, TV footage from the time, and heartbreaking letters and personal items belonging to junta victims. Although a knowledge of Spanish and recent history is useful in understanding some of the archive material, it is not essential. A sight not to be missed. FREE Admission. Tue-Sun (10-18)
☆☆☆☆	Brazil Neighborhood		North Alameda de Las Delicias	Barrio Brasil, one of the liveliest of the newly revived neighbourhoods, centred on the large, grand Plaza Brasil, full of children playing at the amusing cement sculpture playground and among the old silk-cotton and lime trees. Bordering Barrio Brasil to the west and stretching over to Parque Quinta Normal, Barrio Yungay has a growing number of bohemian restaurants and bars, many housed in attractively crumbling buildings.
☆☆	El Salvador Basilica	Teodoro Burchard and Josué Smith Solar (renovation)	Huerfanos + Almirante Barroso	The Basílica del Salvador is a basilica located at the corner of Huérfanos Street and Almirante Barroso Street in the Barrio Brasil of Santiago de Chile. Due to recent earthquakes it is in a terrible condition but it used to be one of the most important neogothic basilicas built in 1871.
– Zone 2: Recoleta				
☆☆☆☆	San Sebastian University	BOZA Arquitectos	7, Bellavista	Universidad de San Sebastián is a private autonomous Chilean university with its headquarters situated in Santiago de Chile and this is its newest building built in 2010. Faculty of Art and Architecture here. Interesting courtyard and library. The architect used to be the dean until he said “Students weren’t sophisticated enough for his program”.
☆☆☆☆	Bellavista Neighbourhood		Pío Nono St. from San Sebastián Univ.	Originally – and sometimes still – known as La Chimba, which means “the other side of the river” in Quechua (Inca language), Barrio Bellavista grew first into a residential area when Santiago’s population started spilling across the river in the nineteenth century. Head across the Pío Nono bridge at the eastern end of the Parque Forestal and you’ll find yourself on Calle Pío Nono, Bellavista’s main street. Nestling between the northern bank of the Mapocho and the steep slopes of Cerro San Cristóbal, Bellavista is a warren of leafy streets and a centre for restaurants, bars and pubs. A popular night-time destination for both locals and visitors, the neighbourhood has a slightly edgy feel; it is generally safe, but it is wise to stay on your guard after dark. An evening handicraft market that spreads along the length of Pío Nono is held at weekends.
– Zone 3: Providencia				
☆☆	Camilo Mori Square		Constitución + Antonia López de Bello	Plaza Camilo Mori is an important meeting place for bohemian culture in Santiago, where important places such as the house-museum of Pablo Neruda (known as La Chascona), the Centro Mori, pubs and restaurants spreading from the plaza south along Constitución street and above all, a great number of workshops, theatres and cultural centers can be found. Nemesio Antúnez, Pablo Neruda, Mario Baeza and Camilo Mori are examples of how artists have given their names to this part of Barrio Bellavista. Lehuédé Palace (1923, now being restored) on one of its sides.
☆☆☆☆	La Chascona House	Germán Rodríguez Arias	192 Fernando Márquez de La Plata	Tucked away in a tiny street at the foot of Cerro San Cristóbal is La Chascona, the house the poet Pablo Neruda shared with his third wife, Matilde Urrutia, from 1955 until his death in 1973. It was named La Chascona (“tangle-haired woman”) by Neruda, as a tribute to his wife’s thick red hair. Today it’s the headquarters of the Fundación Neruda, which has painstakingly restored this and the poet’s two other houses – La Sebastiana in Valparaíso and Isla Negra, about 90km down the coast – to their original condition, opening them to the public. The ticket price includes a worthwhile self-guided audio tour, available in English. This house, split into three separate sections that climb up the hillside, is packed to the rafters with objects collected by Neruda, illuminating his loves, enthusiasms and obsessions. General Admission \$4000, Students \$1500. Tu-Sun (10-18)
☆☆☆☆	San Cristóbal Castle	Luciano Kulczewski		Built in 1924 together with the engineer Bosso Pezza. In those years the San Cristóbal hill was still a dry rock from which the weeds were scarcely sprouting and from which the stone was extracted for the cobblestones of the city streets. Almost a stone





				castle, a kind of fortress that served as a waiting room and ticket sales for visitors. In the main room he designed the ornamentation, in which fantastic figures are represented as sculptures made of cement stucco. This is the work, or what remains of it, which has more connection with European Art Nouveau. Notice the architect's signature on the top: a gargoyle.
六	National Zoo of Chile		289, Pio Nono (Cerro San Cristóbal)	Founded in 1925 and as far as zoos go, it's not spectacular, but it's popular and they sell ice-cream on hot days...The whole place looks as though it could use more shade, more grass, more water and a serious injection of cash, but don't let that put you off. There are some impressive animals at Chilean National Zoo, and it does make for a fun afternoon. General Admission \$3000, Students \$1500. Tu-Sun (10-18)
六六六六六	Cerro de San Cristobal		Cerro de San Cristobal	A trip to the summit of Cerro San Cristóbal – which includes parkland, botanical gardens, a dismal zoo and two swimming pools – is one of the city's highlights, particularly on a clear, sunny day when the views are stunning. The hill is, in fact, an Andean spur, jutting into the capital's heart and rising to a peak of 860m, a point marked by a 22m-high statue of the Virgen de la Inmaculada. The easiest way to get up is via the funicular from the station at the north end of Pío Nono in Bellavista, which takes you via the zoo up to the Terraza Bellavista, where there are a handful of food and craft stalls. From here it's a short but steep walk up to the huge white Virgin, where you'll be rewarded with fine views over Santiago's suburbs vanishing into hazy mountains. If you are fortunate enough to be in Santiago after a rain in the winter, this view includes rows of snowy mountain peaks. Trails wind through the woods to the base of the hill if you prefer a little exercise on the way up or down.
六六六六六	Inmaculada Concepción Sanctuary and Statue	Ignacio Jacometti	Cerro de San Cristobal	The statue of the Immaculate Conception measures 14 meters tall, and the pedestal on which it rests, 8.3 meters. At the foot of the statue there is an amphitheater for holding masses or other religious ceremonies. Near the statue, there is also a small chapel for praying. The statue can be reached via the road joining the Santiago Metropolitan Park, via the Funicular of Santiago or the Santiago Cable Car, which has its final station next to the sanctuary. Views are just spectacular.
六六六六六	Cementerio General de Santiago		Av Profesor Alberto Zañartu 951, Recoleta, Santiago, Región Metropolitana, Chile	The Cementerio General de Santiago, Chile is one of the largest cemeteries in Latin America with an estimated 2 million burials. The cemetery was established in 1821 after Chile's independence when Bernardo O'Higgins inaugurated the Alameda de las Delicias along the old course of the Mapocho River. O'Higgins set aside more than 85 hectares of land for the foundation of what became a magnificent grounds filled with ornate mausoleums surrounded by palm and leaf trees set amidst lush gardens and numerous sculptures, which have been estimated be 237. The cemetery, which is located northwest of Cerro Blanco, serves as a true urban park for Santiago. This cemetery is the final resting place for at least 172 of the most influential people in Chile, including all but two of the deceased Presidents of Chile, the exceptions being Gabriel González Videla and Augusto Pinochet. Mon-Sun (9-17.30)
六	Telefonica Tower	Iglesis Prat	111 Providencia	Built in 1993, the \$75 million skyscraper serves as the Chilean headquarters for Movistar, a popular phone company in Latin America. In the early '90s, box phones were considered one of the most innovative mobile phones, since they were so small that they could fit in your pocket. But in the 21st century, the skyscraper is now a bit of a cringe-worthy (though nostalgic) eyesore. On the twin building (only 9 floors) FREE access library, Living Lab, Shop and Cafeteria on its first floor.
六六六六六	Cafe Literario Bustamante	German Bannen Lay	335, Bustamante	Another cute coffee shop in Santiago built in 2008 located in the middle of Bustamante park. Both the park and the avenue bordering it to the east take their name from José Antonio Bustamante, who fought in the battles of Chacabuco and Maipú. The library on the 2nd floor is worth visiting. Free admission. Mon-Fri (9-20) Sat-Sun (10-20)
六	Museo Nacional Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna		Santiago, Providencia, Santiago Metropolitan Region, Chile	This museum traces the personal life and professional accomplishments of prominent Chilean politician, Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna. One of his most significant achievements was a large scale remodeling of Cerro Santa Lucia in the 1870s, which saw the urbanization of the space to include fountains, gardens and lookout points. A miniature diorama of this historic spot can be seen in one of the exhibition rooms. Other items such as furniture, textiles, books, photographs and paintings are also displayed. General admission CLP 600. Mon-Fri (9.30-17.30)



☆☆☆☆	Calle Keller	Luciano Kulczewski	Calle Keller	A town city garden made by 30 houses which have a front garden and a backyard. The grouping of single and double-storey houses, combining semi-detached houses with others with a continuous façade is mixed with unique variety within the unit and care for the decorative detail. Use of the curve in semicircular arches that extend in walls of parapets in the access porticos, in the manner of Art Nouveau. Often use of exposed brick combined with stone stonework figured in coated sectors. Some don't exist anymore.
☆☆☆☆	Costanera Tower	Cesar Pelli	Andrés Bello Ave. + Nueva Tajamar	One of Latin America's largest shopping centres at the base of one of its tallest skyscrapers. The six floors of retailing are rather bland, even by shopping centre standards, though it does have the virtue of being close to a metro station (Tobalaba). Mon-Sun (10-22)
-	<b>Zone 5: Las Condes</b>			
☆☆	Torre de la industria	Senerman, Cruz, Echeñique	2777 Andrés Bello	Built in 1994 as an office building. It is the 3rd highest tower in the capital (120m). Located in the area known as Sanhattan.
☆☆	Titanium Tower	Abraham Senerman	2.800, Isidora Goyenechea	Titanium La Portada is an office building built in 2010. Located in the capital's high-end financial district of El Golf, it is the second tallest skyscraper in the country. LEED certified, 25 elevators, heliport. Primary materials used include aluminum, reinforced concrete, steel, granite and glass curtain wall. Because Santiago is prone to earthquakes, the building was anchored 50 metres (160 ft) deep with 65 concrete and steel pylons, allowing it to withstand an earthquake of 9.0 on the Richter scale. First floor café can be visited.
☆☆	Isidora 3000	Tony Chi + Sergio Echeverria	3.000, Isidora Goyenechea	Built in 2010 as the 4th highest tower in the capital (118m). The Isidora 3000 building houses the first W hotel in South America.
☆☆	Araucano Park		Presidente Riesco 5555	A particularly lovely park to wander around, clean and well tended, with a rose garden and fountains. It's also a good place to come if you have youngsters to entertain, with a couple of attractions in the park aimed at children or the young at heart (note that they get very crowded at weekends and holiday times). Tue-Sun (9-21)
☆☆☆☆	Los Dominicos Town		Los Dominicos Square	The best collection of arts and crafts in Santiago is found at the Pueblito de los Dominicos market, a large, lively and expensive craft fair. Held in a mock village in Las Condes, the market sits in the shadow of the lovely white Iglesia de los Dominicos, topped with greening copper cupolas, which looks colonial but was built by Dominican monks in the nineteenth century. The market hosts a wide range of beautiful handicrafts, as well as antiques, books, fossil shark teeth, a decent restaurant, and a quiet respite from the noise and grime of the city. FREE Admission. Tue-Sun (10.30-19)
-	<b>Zone 6: Vitacura</b>			
☆☆☆☆	Fashion Museum	Carlos Bolton, Sergio Larraín and Luis Prieto	4562 Vitacura	The Museo de la Moda is an essential stop-off for fashionistas, with a collection of over ten thousand exhibits, dating from the fifth century BC to the present day. Dresses worn by Princess Diana and Marilyn Monroe, Madonna's bra from her Blond Ambition tour, and Diego Maradona's football boots, are among the items held in the collection, although not all may be on display at any one time. General Admission \$3.500, Students \$2.000. FREE on Sundays. Tue-Fri (10-18) Sat-Sun (11-19)
-	<b>Zone 7: La Granja</b>			
-	Museo Interactivo Mirador	Juan I. Baixas + Enrique del Rio	6711, Punta Arenas	Prominent science museum with many interactive exhibits for children & adults, plus a 3D theater. Architecture Biennale Award 2010. It is the main Chilean museum of this type and, although it is located in the city of Santiago, every year it realizes itinerant samples that take its presence to different cities of the country. General Admission \$3.900, Students \$2.600. Tue-Sun (9.30-18.30)
-	<b>Zone 8: Peñalolén</b>			
☆☆☆☆	Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez		2640, Avenida Diagonal las Torres	Built in 2005 as a private university in Chile pertaining to the Adolfo Ibáñez Foundation in the foothills of San Ramón Hill, in the city's Peñalolén Municipality.. It has a courtyard system with impressive angle distribution. Amazing views of the Andes mountains. Must visit.
☆☆	Villa Grimaldi		Av José Arrieta 8401, Peñalolén	From mid-1974 to mid-1978, Villa Grimaldi – a privately owned country house that was taken over by the secret police – was used for the torture of those deemed political opponents of the Pinochet regime. Around five thousand people were detained here; at least 240 were killed. The buildings have since been knocked down, and the grounds turned into the Parque por la Paz Villa Grimaldi (Peace Park Villa Grimaldi), with a series of monuments that include a wall listing names of victims and a recreation of the huts prisoners were kept in. The



park now serves as both a memorial to the victims and to educate future generations about the dictatorship. Bilingual audioguides are available. Mon-Sun (10-18), guided visits Tues-Fri 10.30am, noon & 3pm.

Zone 9: Maipú

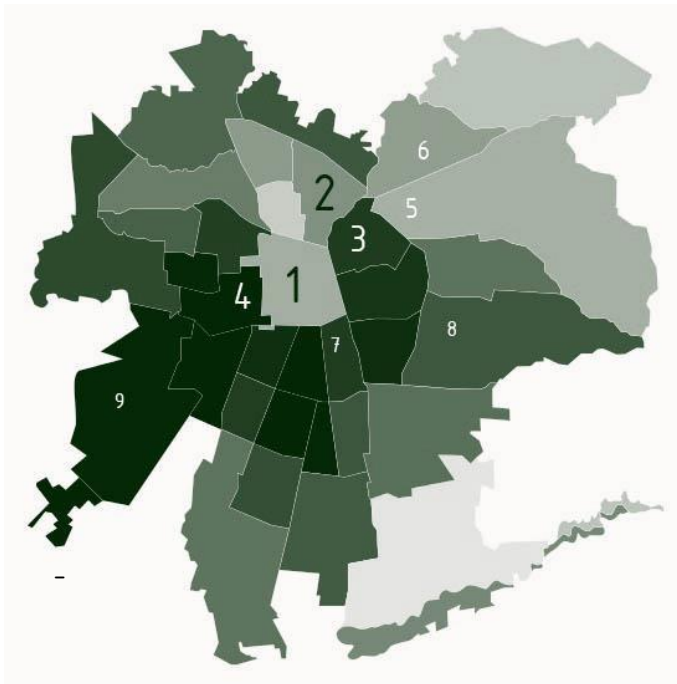
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Templo Votivo de Maipú

5 de Abril

It is a memorial to the battle of Maipú, result of a contest convened in 1943. Its construction lasted more than thirty years, until its inauguration on October 24, 1974. In this temple there seem to be two Conceptual universes: the religious that orientates the proposal towards a space configured with a processional sense for the veneration of the Virgin, and the commemorative that defines its expressionist language and its monumental scale. In it are aligned the ruins of the old parish and the temple, with the image of the Virgin. It is preceded by a huge oval-shaped plaza that is configured from 8-m. High lateral colonnades arranged on a horizontal platform. Because of its scale, it is the most important urban landmark in the area.

- ULR map: <http://goo.gl/eD54Ht>
- Metro map: <http://www.metro.cl/estacion/plano-red>
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighborhoods following this diagram.



1. Santiago
2. Recoleta
3. Providencia
4. Estación Central
5. Las Condes
6. Vitacura
7. La Granja
8. Peñalolén
9. Maipú

