



Descubrí  
Montevideo

# Panoramic Viewpoint





### **City Hall of Montevideo**

It is located in 18th of July Av. and it was the work of Architect Mauricio Cravotto, founder of Urbanism Movement.

It was built between 1936 and 1968 and was open in 1942. It was declared a Municipal Patrimonial Interest in 1955. The building was inspired in different medieval councils.

The esplanade square has a role as a public space for meetings and cultural events. The land where City Hall is located was an English cemetery, in the first years of the XIX Century, with the English invasion, Protestants were buried separated from Catholics and it worked like that until 1884. Also, in there, functioned a military training place, a theater, cattle exhibitions, zarzuelas (Spanish operettas) and mask dancing in Carnival times.

In 1958, the monument to the David (symbolic tribute to the Italian origin of councils) was moved to the esplanade. In 1979, the Panoramic Observatory was inaugurated with 77,65 meters high with four floors.



From its viewpoint it is possible to see a series of characteristic points in Montevideo that we highlight here.



### **Teatro de Verano (Open Air Theatre)**

It is one of the main entertainment centers for its privileged location and architecture. The work directed by the architect Julio Cesar Giacosa began in 1954 and was inaugurated in 1956. In 2009 a new vault was inaugurated with the construction system of the engineer Eladio Dieste. During February and March it hosts the Official Carnival Contest, the rest of the year shows are presented there by national and international artists.



### **Uruguay Golf Club**

It is located in 379 Artigas Boulevard in Punta Carretas neighborhood. It was inaugurated in 1930 and has 18 holes and 6.635 yards. The field is officially called "Parque de las Instrucciones del año XIII" and is located on the coastline that borders the River Plate.



### **Ramirez Beach**

It is one of the most popular beaches in the city that borders Parque Rodó, a green area with a playground and amusement park for all ages. On its shores, every 2nd February, the Afro-Umbandist community celebrates the goddess Iemanjá, a festivity of a social cultural nature with great attendance.



### **Punta Carretas Lighthouse**

It was built in 1876, it continues to be a reference for fishing boats that navigate to the Banco Inglés (English Bank in the River Plate), to Buceo Port or to the entrance of Santa Lucía River. It has 21 meters high. Since 1948, every ten seconds a red light is placed to differentiate it from other lighthouses and buoys. From its coast, you can enjoy the panoramic view, restaurants and fishing clubs.



### **Central Cemetery**

The oldest public cemetery in the city was designed by Carlos Zucchi and Bernardo Poncini. It was inaugurated in 1835, with its Italian neoclassical style. The National Pantheon is the most important work and in total constitutes the oldest necropolis of the city. This open-air museum of funerary art contains remains of important figures: José Enrique Rodó, Pedro Figari, Delmira Agustini, Eduardo Acevedo, Juan Manuel Blanes, among others.



### **Solis Theater**

Inaugurated in 1858 with the opera Ernani, it was acquired by the Government of Montevideo in 1937 and since then it had several interventions to become a public theater. This building with patrimonial value (emblematic of the republican neoclassicism) has two halls, exhibition hall, photogallery, gift shop, coffee shop and restaurant.





### **Salvo Palace**

This building of apartments and offices located in front of the Independence Square was built by the Architect Mario Palanti in 1928, with a rich art decó decoration. Conceived as a hotel and offices, in the 1930s it was home of artists, the venue for literary gatherings and a ballroom for well-remembered dances. In this corner was the “Confitería la Giralda”, where the tango “La Cumparsita” by Gerardo Mattos Rodríguez (1917) was premiered.



### **Rex Building – Zitarrosa Hall**

It is located on 18th of July Av. at the corner of Julio Herrera y Obes street, built by the Architect Alfredo Jones Brown in 1928. It has an eclectic historicist style and is considered one of the most outstanding modernist achievements due to its sober decorative treatment, mixed with geometric designs that show the influence of the Viennese Secession. Since 1999 it has also been home of the Zitarrosa Hall, which offers musical, dance and audiovisual performances.



### **Montevideo Port**

It is placed in Montevideo’s Bay and has historically been the driving force behind the development of the Uruguayan economy. Nowadays it is managed by the National Port Administration, which oversees all the country’s ports. It is a natural port that allows maneuvering of deep-draft ship. Each season receives hundreds of cruise ships that tour South America.



### **Engineering Faculty**

It was created in 1888 and is located in the Parque Rodó neighborhood, at 565 Julio Herrera y Reissig Street. The building of its main office, which is work of Uruguayan architect Julio Vilamajó, has a view to the sea from its upper floors. The building was partially inaugurated in 1945 and finished in 1953.



### **Law Faculty**

It is situated at 18th of July Av. at the corner of Eduardo Acevedo. The building of the Public University, inaugurated in 1911, is a symbol of the university community and culture. It was designed – in accordance with tendencies of Classic Renaissance – by the architects Juan María Aubriot and Silvio Geranio, who gave the work a serious and simple tone at the same time, treating it with monumental style.



### **Cerro de Montevideo (Montevideo Hill)**

Height: 134, 82 meters. In 1801, a lighthouse, the first in the River Plate, the house for watchman and the lamppost were built. The Fortress was built years later to protect these facilities. In the middle of the 20th Century the area was marked by the meat industry, which employed more than eight thousand workers in three large meat processing plants. José Artigas Museum is located in the Fortress; it has a lamppost, weapons and exhibitions of Uruguayan military history.



### **Homage Tower in Centenario Stadium**

The tower, Historical Heritage of Montevideo, is located in the "Olimpica" stand of Centenario Stadium (named for the 100 years of the Swear of the Constitution). The stadium was led by the Architect Juan A. Scasso in a record time of 9 months and inaugurated in 1930 when the stadium was the venue of the First Football World Cup. It was declared Historical Monument of World Football by FIFA in 1983. In the Olimpica stand is the Museum of Football.



### **Cerrito de la Victoria**

It is the second highest point in the city, was historically a military surveillance site, its name comes from the revolutionary victory over Spanish troops in 1812. In the "Guerra Grande", between 1843 and 1851, the nationalists under the command of Oribe surrounded Montevideo and installed their headquarters, in what became known as the Government of El Cerrito. At its summit is the National Sanctuary, inaugurated in 1919.



### **Carrasco Airport**

It is the main international airport of Uruguay. Its new terminal, designed by the architect Rafael Viñoly, was inaugurated on November 15, 2009 and occupies more than 45,000 square meters. Since its opening, it has been awarded various international prizes, which highlight its architectural and aesthetic level, operational functionality and services.



### **Antel Tower**

The headquarters of Antel (the state phone company) belongs to the Complex Telecommunications Tower along with Costumers Building and Auditorium. Inaugurated in 2002 by the Architect Carlos Ott with a futuristic style with 160 meters high. At the top, it has a panoramic viewpoint where you can see a big part of the city and also has wall paintings from Torres Garcia.



### **World Trade Center**

It is a building complex for companies located next to the Montevideo Shopping Mall in Buceo neighborhood. It is the work of the architects Isidoro Singer, Ernesto Kimelman and David Ruben Flom. A few minutes from the port, it has real estate, commercial and business activities.



### **Legislative Palace**

The headquarters of the Legislative Power was inaugurated on the 25th August 1925 as homage to the hundred years of the Declaration of Independence. It was designed by the architect Víctor Meano with a Greek-inspired neoclassical style. It was built with national marble and granite, the Hall of Honor stands out with paintings by Manuel Rosé and Pedro Blanes Viale and the Hall of Lost Steps. It is the monumental representation of the democratic tradition of the Uruguayan people.

**Gouvernement of Montevideo**  
Economic Development

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