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MONTEVIDEO



Montevideo Tourist Guide English

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Ministerio de Turismo



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Montevideo

Tourist

Guide

English

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Pocitos coastline. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.



Welcome

In 2024, it will be 300 years since the process for founding Montevideo began.

On an ongoing projection into the future, the capital city of the country is being built upon the stories that have created it.

Recent times have been, and continue to be, hard for Montevideo and all humankind. Even though we have lost a lot, the best of our citizens has emerged, that is, organized solidarity. We have worked on essential services such as food, health, transportation, and education, among others.

Today, Montevideo opens its doors once again.

The city projects itself based on its history, architecture, and museums, its music and flavors, its handicrafts, manifestations of culture, and the migrant integration of the past and present. Along the coastline and the seafront, but also throughout the wetlands and rural areas, the city is embellished with parks, squares, murals, and the lights from the nightlife, the theaters, and the carnival. Candombe and tango - declared as UNESCO World Heritage - are our contributions to the world.

Montevideo is an important destination for congresses and events, as well as a filming

location, not only because of its infrastructure but also, mainly, for its people and their skills on the most diverse task. Likewise, it is among the top LGBTQI+ tourism destinations in the continent given the civil rights and respect for diversity.

Montevideo aims at being an intelligent city and destination. Thanks to its Tourist Observatory, we can know that visitors mainly value aspects such as culture, arts and crafts, gastronomy, wine tourism, and active tourism. Among other services, visitors can resource to an Intelligent Visit Planner as well as intelligent tourist offices.

We are building the Montevideo of the future, and in so doing, we project and think about public spaces, heritage, arts, culture, transportation, and tourism for people. That is why we would like to invite you to be part of Montevideo during your visit. An invitation to tour, taste, touch, feel, listen to and be touched by the city.

Our citizens, the *Montevideanos and Montevideanas*, are Montevideo, and we invite you to be one of us during your stay and upon your return.

Discover Montevideo.

Carolina Cosse
MAYOR OF MONTEVIDEO



Pocitos coastline. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

Montevideo is the capital city of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, the political and economic center of the country, and the MERCOSUR administrative headquarters. It was founded between 1724 and 1730. It was founded as a fortified town next to the port on the River Plate, in the big bay with views of the hill of Montevideo. During this period, Spanish families arrived from Buenos Aires and the The Canary Islands to populate the new city. Nowadays, Montevideo is a key destination in Latin America.

All over the year, the city offers visitors a diverse cultural and recreational agenda, as well as quality services, and beautiful landscapes, in a safe and welcoming environment typical of Uruguayans. Montevideo is also a renowned world-class destination for professional, corporate, and government congresses.

How to get to Montevideo



Carrasco Airport. Image: Carrasco Airport.

Carrasco International Airport

Located 23 km from downtown Montevideo, Carrasco International Airport is one of the most modern air terminals in the world. A significant architecture icon of the country, it is famous worldwide due to its modern design. Montevideo has several direct flights to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Paraguay, Panama, France, Spain, and the United States, as well as other international air connections through the main airlines in the world.

Route 101 km 19,950. Postal Code 14000

(+598) 2604 0329

www.aeropuertodecarrasco.com.uy

Tres Cruces Bus Terminal

Tres Cruces is the main bus terminal in the country. It connects Montevideo with several domestic destinations, also connecting with Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Bolivia. Tres Cruces Shopping center is located right next to the terminal.

Artigas Blvd. and Italia Ave.

(+598) 24018998

www.trescruces.com.uy

informes@trescruces.com.uy

Land connections within Uruguay and to other countries in the region

Destinos directos



Airlines





Montevideo Port. Image: Tourism Service / Intendencia de Montevideo.

Port of Montevideo

Daily departures of ships and ferries connect Montevideo to Buenos Aires, which includes the possibility of transporting cars. Over 120 international cruise lines arrive at the port every year.

160 Rambla 25 de Agosto de 1825 and Yacaré St.

(+598) 1901 2733

www.anp.com.uy

Fluvial connections





Montevideo neighborhoods



Ciudad Vieja

Independence square. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

A living history of Montevideo, the historic city center, locally known as Ciudad Vieja, has its origin in the Spanish military fortification. The fortified city of San Felipe y Santiago was delimited by huge stone walls and guarded by a fortress called Ciudadela. The structure that used to hold the entrance gate to the fortress is still today in its original place. Located between Plaza Independencia and the Sarandí pedestrian street, it is the point of departure for those who want to take a historical tour. Walking around Ciudad Vieja leads to finding historical buildings of high heritage and architectural value, museums, galleries, cafés, restaurants, design shops, bookstores, antique shops, and a large shopping district.

Fortified Montevideo

Montevideo was born as a Spanish colony in a strategic location. Its stone walls, erected around 1741, were pulled down in 1829.

Some remains still lie along Bartolomé Mitre Street, and the port and southern seafronts. Its walls ended at both the northern and southern bastions called *cabos*, of which the south one remains standing. But probably the most emblematic remain is the Puerta de la Ciudadela [Gate of the Citadel], which was used to connect a little fort with the colonial city through a drawbridge. Looking closely, visitors can still see the grooves where the chain that held the bridge used to run. The door currently connects the Ciudad Vieja with the center of the city.

Architecture

Different migratory flows along with their historical events left their mark on Montevideo. Ciudad Vieja reflects the arrival of the Spanish conquerors with their colonial style. The first glimpses of neoclassicism can be seen at Cabildo and Teatro Solís which preceded the largest monument of this kind: Palacio Legislativo (Parliament). However, Montevideo features different architectural styles ranging from the neo-gothic of the Junta Departamental de

Montevideo [Departmental Board of Montevideo], the modern Palacio Lapido (at 18 de Julio St. and Río Branco), to the luxurious eclecticism typical of the city.

During the first decades of the twentieth century, Montevideo lived its golden age in a period of social and economic prosperity. Its modern architecture and great representations of art deco come from that period in history. Along with New York, Montevideo is a city most influenced by this style. The construction of Torre de las Telecomunicaciones [Telecommunications Tower] began in the late 1990s. This building represents post-modern architecture and is the work of the renowned Uruguayan architect Carlos Ott.

Art déco

This design movement originated in the fields of plastic arts, ornaments, jewelry, and architecture over the first decades of the twentieth century. It is characterized by the use of fractional and crystalline forms, with the presence of cubist blocks or rectangles and, above all, the use of symmetry. Some ornamental patterns of this style have been used in shoe design and interior design. Such is the case of the Palacio Rinaldi, Palacio Díaz and Palacio Tapié, and the Customs building.

Sarandí Pedestrian Street

Sarandí Pedestrian Street is the main accessway to the Ciudad Vieja area. It is a typical old town tour featuring a great architectural variety, which connects two important points in this area: Plaza Matriz (the main square during colonial times) and Plaza Independencia. Just like during its golden age, walking along Sarandí Street is still one of the favorite strolls in the city.

Plaza Matriz

Surrounded by Cabildo and the Metropolitan Cathedral, it was the first open space in old Montevideo. Its fountain was set to celebrate the first day when potable water was introduced in town, back in 1871. Every morning antique markets and art shows are part of its settings.

Mercado del Puerto

It was inaugurated in 1868 and used to be the greatest market in South America. Its iron structure was built by Union Foundry in the city of Liverpool. Today it is one of the typical gastronomic centers of the city. Huge grills roast the excellent Uruguayan meat. “Medio y medio” is the traditional spirit drank here. Many plastic artists have chosen the surrounding streets to exhibit and sell their pieces of art, thus turning the area into a true *atelier*.



Matriz Cathedral. Image: CDF / Intendencia de Montevideo.

It is located in the La Aduana neighborhood, where colonial times are constantly brought back to mind.

Port of Montevideo

Its broad and protected bay turned Montevideo into a harbored city. Because of its privileged geographical location, this port was included in the main route for transporting cargo into Mercosur and, consequently, turning it into a key axis for regional integration.

Escollera Sarandí [breakwater]

It is one of the favorite places for fishermen. It is a great place to watch ships get into the port and enjoy a beautiful view of the bay area and the Cerro [Montevideo's hill]. The breakwater expands across several meters into the sea and is an extension of the Sarandí Pedestrian Street, which starts immediately after the Puerta de la Ciudadela. The closest neighborhood in the area is Guruyú, where the first celebration parties of African slaves took place during colonial times. The typical sound of drums is still heard in the area. El Hacha, Montevideo's oldest bar, and a silent witness since the 18th century survive on the corner where Buenos Aires and Maciel streets intersect.

Teatro Solís

It was inaugurated in 1856 with the Ernani Opera by Giuseppe Verdi. It is the main theater in the city and the one with the highest architectural value. In 2004, it was restored using state-of-the-art technology to host all kinds of plays and shows, thus turning into one of the main theaters in South America. It features rehearsing rooms, exhibition halls, a photo gallery, a conference room, a research and filing center, a gift shop, a restaurant, and a café. Guided tours are available. Its two stages offer a diverse artistic program throughout the year.



Solis Theatre. Image: Leonardo Correa and Enrique Pérez / Tourism Ministry.



Independence Square. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

Plaza Independencia

After signing the Declaration of Independence, the walls of the fortified colonial city were demolished, and Montevideo became an open city. This square is the link between Ciudad Vieja and the new city and is a landmark where the main avenue, 18 de Julio Avenue, begins. Some of the most relevant buildings in the city are located around this square. These include Teatro Solís, Palacio Salvo, Puerta de la Ciudadela, Palacio Estévez and Torre Ejecutiva (the seat of the national government). Its design resembles the commemorative square typical of French classicism and celebrates the Independent State. In the center of the square, there is a monument to General José Gervasio Artigas, Uruguay's national hero. Underneath this monument lie this hero's remains.



Piria Palace. Image: Tourism Service / Intendencia de Montevideo.

Centro and Cordón

These areas extend from Plaza Independencia to the Obelisk of Montevideo, and its main avenue is 18 de Julio. Besides being heavily populated areas, during the week they feature intense commercial, cultural and administrative activities.

18 de Julio Avenue

The main avenue of the city goes from Ciudad Vieja to Parque Batlle. Most of the city's economic, administrative and commercial activities take place in its surroundings.

The architectural richness of this avenue is remarkable. The most beautiful buildings include palaces such as Salvo, Lapido, Santos, Heber Jackson, Piria (Supreme Court of Justice), Municipal, and the University of the Republic. For architecture lovers, this stroll is a must as it features magnificent expressions of art deco such as the palaces of Tapie and Díaz and the buildings of Lux and Parma.

Plaza de Cagancha

Located in 18 de Julio Avenue between General Rondeau and Pasaje de Los Derechos Humanos, this square was created in 1836 as the main square in the layout of the new city. Its core column symbolizes peace and was erected in 1867 to reinforce peace between the two foundational political parties of Uruguay. At the top of this column, there is a female figure cast in bronze, holding a flag in one hand and a sword in the other.



Fabini square. Image: Tourism Service / Intendencia de Montevideo.

Plaza Fabini

It is thus named in memory of Juan Pedro Fabini, an Uruguayan engineer and politician, though it is also known as Plaza del Entrevero due to its monument in honor of the anonymous fighters of independence wars. The square holds Centro de Exposiciones Subte [exhibitions room], dedicated to the creation and promotion of contemporary artwork. Across the street is Sala Zitarrosa, one of the most relevant theaters where visitors can enjoy different types of musical shows. Location: 18 de Julio Ave. between Río Negro St. and Julio Herrera y Obes St.

Plaza de los 33 Orientales

Named in tribute to the 33 men who were part of the exploit of Desembarco de los Treinta y Tres Orientales. It is also known as Plaza de los Bomberos for being in front of the Firemen Headquarters. Location: 18 de Julio Ave. between Magallanes St. and Minas St.

Líber Seregni Park

This urban park owes its name to Líber Seregni, an Uruguayan military, and politician of the twentieth century. The area holds both basketball and football courts, a skate park, a children's playground, gym equipment, walking areas, a

pond, and an outdoor stage. Location: Eduardo V. Haedo St. between Martín C. Martínez St. and J. Requena St.

Intendencia de Montevideo's Panoramic viewpoint

This 77 meters high building is part of the City Hall of Montevideo and offers a panoramic view of a great part of the city. It is open all year round and there is no admission fee.

Contact information: 1950 1830, panoramico@imm.gub.uy.

Location: Intendencia de Montevideo 22nd floor, 1372 Soriano St. and Ejido St.

Auditorio Nacional del Sodre Dra. Adela Reta

Auditorio Nacional del Sodre Dra. Adela Reta is a multipurpose space open to the encounter of the arts, an exhibition and production center that holds musical and ballet shows, operas, and avant-garde plays performed by multi-disciplinary companies. Inaugurated at the end of 2009, the Auditorio features a rich history forged through forty years of being part of the socio-cultural life of the city. It projects itself as a reference institution in Uruguay and abroad. It is the largest auditorium in the country. Location: Andes St. and Mercedes St.



Tristán Narvaja market. Images: CDF / Intendencia de Montevideo.

Tristán Narvaja flea market

Montevideo features countless markets. This is the largest and most popular open-air flea market in the city. It opens on Sunday mornings and takes place along Tristán Narvaja St. It is one of the typical tours in the city. The range of items is as wide and rich as it is extravagant. These items include books, Cds, vinyl records, antiques, ornaments, spare parts, games, furniture, pets, fruits, and vegetables, among others. Location: Tristán Narvaja St. between 18 de Julio Ave. and La Paz St., and surrounding streets.

Mercado de la Abundancia

In 1859 Mercado del Este, or Mercado de la Abundancia was created to provide food for a city that, by then, already had over five thousand inhabitants. Its original purpose was to ensure such provision (bread, wine, oil, yerba, salt, rice, noodles, flour, and meat) to Montevideo's nineteenth century population. In 1996 a popular culture center was opened there, where tango and gastronomic options coexist. Nowadays it is open as a gastronomic market called Mercado Central. Location: 1290 Dr. Aquiles Lanza St.

Beaches and seafront



Buceo coastline. Image: Tourism Service / Intendencia de Montevideo.

Located ashore the River Plate, Montevideo's beaches feature white sands and clean water great for swimming. They are surrounded by the 25 km-long seafront called rambla, which is one of the main attractions of the city. This is an open meeting space for strollers and for those who enjoy practicing sports.

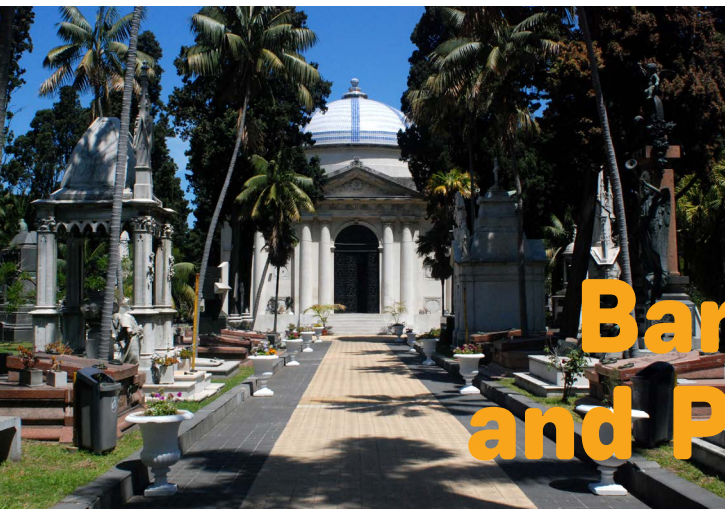
Most of these beaches are ISO 14001 Certified so Montevideo, the capital city of the country, has been recognized for the environmental management of its beaches. Lifeguards and surveillance are available in these areas.

The eastern shore holds the beaches of Ramírez, Pocitos, Buceo, Malvín, Honda, De los Ingleses, Verde, Carlos Gardel and Carrasco. While the western one holds Punta Espinillo, La Colorada, Pajas Blancas, Zabala, Punta Yeguas, Santa Catalina, Nacional and Cerro beaches.

Playa Pocitos beach with Universal Access

Located at República del Perú [seafront street] and Manuel Vicente Pagola, this beach offers universal access including:

- Parking space reserved for disabled persons
- Near public transportation services.
- Access ramps connected to the walkway
- Wooden walkway.
- Seamless transition from boardwalk-to beach-to water provided by a removable rubber mat.
- Accessible restrooms and dressing rooms
- Rest and shade area.
- Amphibious beach chairs.



Barrio Sur and Palermo

Central Cemetery. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

These two beachside neighborhoods, which lie next to the coastline, within walking distance from the center of the city, are known as the cradle of Afro-Uruguayan culture and candombe music. As the city grew beyond the wall of Ciudad Vieja, this community of African descent settled mainly in these two picturesque and colorful towns.

Central Cemetery

In addition to the singular architectonic beauty featured by all the city cemeteries in the city, the Central one is a true walk through our history. The National Pantheon holds the remains of emblematic figures of Uruguay's political and cultural life, such as José Enrique Rodó, Pedro Figari and Mario Benedetti, among many others.

Parque Rodó, Punta Carretas and Pocitos



Rodó Park. Image: Tourism Service / Intendencia de Montevideo.

These three neighborhoods are located in the eastern part of the coastline. They are characterized by having beautiful urban residences and by offering a great diversity of cultural proposals.

Parque Rodó

Located opposite Ramírez Beach, covering an area of 43 hectares, Parque Rodó is one of the largest green areas in town. Pedal boats are available for you to enjoy a tour at your own pace sightseeing its large variety of tree species. In this extensive metropolitan area, there is a hillock called 'Canteras', an amusement park, the Teatro de Verano, the Visual Arts Museum, the School of Engineering, a great number of monuments, and an outdoor photo gallery.

Former Parque Hotel building Seat of the Mercosur

This eclectic, French-style building, representative of 1912 was the first casino in South America. Right from the beginning, it was an important center in the social life of the city. Today, it is the seat of Mercosur's Parliament.

Teatro de Verano Ramón Collazo

Leaning against the hillocks of Rodó park, opposite to Ramírez beach, lies Teatro de Verano. The Official Carnival Contest takes place there in February, and relevant music shows are also displayed all over the year. Its stage vault was restored through Eladio Dieste's style. This Uruguayan engineer created an innovative construction method named Gaussian vault, based on the use of bricks. His work has earned international recognition.



Buco Port. Image: Leonardo Correa and Enrique Pérez / Tourism Ministry.

Punta Carretas Shopping

This is an old town in the city. In the quiet streets and avenues of this old area, the romantic spirit of 1900's Montevideo can still be felt. Among its main attractions are the Golf Club, the Punta Carretas Shopping Center (located within the premises of an ancient jail bearing the same name), the Museum-House of the Uruguayan poet Juan Zorrilla de San Martín, and the Villa Biarritz Park. Punta Carretas is also known for being a significant gastronomic center.

Golf Club

These old institutions were founded on May 24, 1922. Located in the intersection of Rambla de Punta Carretas and Boulevard Artigas. Its golf course has 18 holes distributed in an area of 6,635 yards. It was inaugurated on May 25, 1934, with the second edition of the Ciudad de Montevideo Open Tournament. In 1975 it was declared a National Heritage Site.

Lighthouse of Punta Carretas

It is located in an area known as Punta Brava, a few meters away from the rambla. From its top, you can benefit from an unforgettable view of the coast. These wonderful views can also be enjoyed from restaurants and fishing clubs in the area. It is the southernmost point of Montevideo. There is an admission fee.

Villa Biarritz Street Market

Located in the Zorrilla de San Martín park, in the Punta Carretas neighborhood, it can be visited on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from early in the morning to the first hours of the afternoon. This tour is worth taking for it offers a wide range of products such as crafts, clothes and accessories, fruits and vegetables.

Pocitos

Pocitos neighborhood is a true mixture of historic and current construction styles. Pocitos holds one of the most awesome and visited beaches in the city, as well as a large number of restaurants. Montevideo Shopping center is located in this neighborhood.

Puertito del Buco

This little port is used to practice nautical sports. The headquarters of the Uruguayan Yacht Club is located there, from where both fishing and leisure trips depart. The area also holds a Skate Park in Montevideo, along with traditional restaurants, and seafood shops.

Malvín, Punta Gorda and Carrasco



Casino Carrasco Hotel. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

These three neighborhoods quietly extend eastwards over a long stretch of Montevideo's coastline. Given their spectacular views and beautiful beaches, they used to be very important beach resorts. These days they are known for being residential areas with large green areas and tree-lined avenues.

Malvín

Malvín is a historical neighborhood crossed by profusely wooded streets and avenues, which give the impression of living in an eternal summer. Among its main attractions are Molino de Pérez, and Honda and Malvín beaches.

Punta Gorda

Punta Gorda is a residential neighborhood with unique architectural structures. Its seafront, overlooking De los Ingleses and Verde beaches, holds Plaza de la Armada, also known as Virgilio Square. From this viewpoint opposite to the River Plate you can enjoy the most beautiful sunsets in the city.

Carrasco

This neighborhood was the first experience in Uruguay's history of a private enterprise planning and designing an entire area of the city. The main landmark of that dream was the grand Hotel Casino Carrasco. Recently restored, it is a giant construction built under the likeness of the 1900s luxurious European hotels. Low-rise residential buildings, large green areas, and a magnificent beach are its main features.



Batlle Park. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

This 60-hectare park is considered the lung of the city, where native and exotic trees coexist. It features important monuments such as La Carreta, important piece of José Belloni, as well as several sport facilities: Estadio Centenario, Pista de Atletismo [running track] and Velódromo Municipal [velodrom].

Estadio Centenario

This historic stadium was built to host the first-ever FIFA World Cup. It was inaugurated on July 18, 1930, when Uruguay hosted and won the first FIFA World Cup. Capacity: 60,000 spectators. Underneath the Torre de los Homenajes [Tower of Tributes] of the stadium, on the Olympic tribune, there is the Football Museum, FIFA's only Historical Monument of World Football.

Obelisco a los Constituyentes de 1830

The obelisk of Montevideo is located at the intersection of Artigas Blvd. and 18 de Julio Avenue. It was designed by the sculptor José Luís Zorrilla de San Martín. Made of bronze and granite, it is 40 meters high. It was inaugurated in 1938 and pays homage to the patriots of the General and Legislative Assembly (1828-1830) who approved the first Constitution of the Republic.

Aguada



Legislative Palace. Image: Ramiro Rodríguez..

This neighborhood owes its name to the rich sandy water wells from which neighbors used to take running water at the times of fortified Montevideo. The majestic Palacio Legislativo [Parliament Building], and the Telecommunication Tower are part of this town. The recently restored Mercado Agrícola de Montevideo [Montevideo's Agricultural Market], is located near Palacio Legislativo.

Palacio Legislativo

This monumental building inaugurated in 1925 is the seat of the Legislative Power. Its neoclassical architectural style and its symbolism represent the democratic values of the nation. Sculptures, embossed patterns, and artworks coexist next to the Chamber of Senators and the Chamber of Deputies, only separated by the majestic Salón de los Pasos Perdidos. Tour guides are available at the main entrance door overlooking General Flores Avenue. There is an entrance fee.

Further information



Mercado Agrícola de Montevideo (MAM)

It is the only retail market in the city for the supply of fruit and vegetables, fresh products, and different kinds of food. It has a cuisine center which prepares all kinds of Uruguayan typical dishes, and shops which sell souvenirs and handicrafts. It is the main market of its kind and the one with the highest architectural value.



Telecommunication Tower. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

In 1999 it was declared a National Historic Monument. It turned 100 years old in 2013 and its doors opened once again. It is witness to one of the largest restoration works of Montevideo over the past years.

Telecommunications Tower and General Artigas Old Central Train Station

The 160-meter high tower has a modern design and is the headquarters of Antel, the state telecommunication company. Four additional modern buildings surround the area. Visitors can enjoy a panoramic view of the city from the viewpoint at the top of the tower. Murals produced by the Torres García workshop originally prepared to decorate the walls of Saint Bois hospital were restored and are exhibited in this building. The complex comprises an internal public square and auditorium with 370 seats. Nearby there is an old railway station, Estación Central General Artigas, built in the 1890s. Half a kilometer north there is a new railway station, whose construction style resembles that of the Telecommunications Tower.

Prado



Prado neighborhood. Image: Tourism Service / Intendencia de Montevideo.

This neighborhood has been traditionally associated with the rich cattle farmer aristocracy of the nineteenth century. This is because, back in the 1860s, wealthy families began to build luxurious summer country houses near Miguelete Stream. Cultural and historical fingerprints live together within this 106-hectare park.

Just a few blocks away lie the stables of businessman José de Buschental, Quinta de Haedo, Fine Arts Museum Juan Manuel Blanes (which holds paintings by Juan Manuel Blanes and Pedro Figari, renowned Uruguayan painters); Botanical Garden, which holds a large variety of vegetal species; Rose Garden; Japanese Garden; the fabulous Prado Hotel, and, in the intersection of Suárez and Reyes streets, the Government House.



El Cerro de Montevideo

Cerro of Montevideo. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

Cerro de Montevideo is a 135-meter high hill. At the top of this hill lies the Fortaleza General Artigas [Fortress “General Artigas”], whose construction finished in 1811, witness to important milestones in the history of our country. Inside there is a lighthouse, the first one in the River Plate, and a military history museum. It is an outstanding panoramic view of the bay of Montevideo. At the bottom of the hill are Vaz Ferreira Park, the Cerro’s seafont and beach, places not to be missed.

Parque Vaz Ferreira and Memorial de los Desaparecidos

The park, named after the renowned Uruguayan writer and philosopher Carlos Vaz Ferreira, is a green area ideal for leisure. It holds a memorial to the Uruguayan citizens who disappeared during the military dictatorship (1973–1985). Their names are engraved on two glass plates, between which there is a stone walk that comes from the shore as a sign of pilgrimage.

Lezica and Colón



Colón Station. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

By the end of the nineteenth century, these neighborhoods were already consolidated as leisure villages. At that time old luxurious houses - some of which still exist - were used for temporary residence.

Colón neighborhood was born as a result of the integration of Villa Colón and Puerdo Ferrocarril. Its center lies in the trench of Garzón Avenue that links the train station square with Lezica Avenue. From the beginning of the twentieth century, Lezica and Colón stood out thanks to the appearance of the train, the arrival of European immigrants, and the development of horticulture, especially grape growing and winemaking. Attractions of the neighborhood: Plaza Vidiella and train station, Colegio Pío, Castillo Idiarte Borda, and wineries.



Peñarol

Peñarol Station. Image: Montevideo Tourist Association.

Peñarol neighborhood dates back to 1890 when the English company Ferrocarril Central del Uruguay installed their railway workshops in the area, which included mechanics, blacksmithing, foundry, sawmill, carpentry, paint shop, printing press, warehouses, and technical offices. The company's grounds comprised 14 hectares of land, covering an area of 22,000 square meters. By 1910, it had 2,000 employees working in the largest, most diverse, and most complex factory environment that Uruguay had during the industrial period.

In fact and following the model of England and Central Europe, typical of the First Industrial Revolution, a factory town was built in Peñarol. The urban plan implemented 44 house units for workers, 8 residence houses for senior staff, a general store, sports and social center, a theater (and later on a cinema). The train station, with its large public square, was the heart and soul of the company's activities.

Walk its streets to enjoy this neighborhood as an open-air museum and truly appreciate the different buildings declare national heritage.

Rural and natural Montevideo



Santiago Vázquez. Image: Mónica Berlingieri.

The rural area of Montevideo creates a green belt that covers over 60% of the department's territory. Just a few minutes away from the center of the city, it features a large green area where the countryside coexists with beach and nautical areas as well as with urban areas. Recreational activities such as visiting local producers and practicing wine tourism can be enjoyed there.

Santiago Vázquez

With its 3,800 inhabitants, Santiago Vázquez is the last village the city of Montevideo preserves. It is located 22 km away from the capital city, at the mouth of Santa Lucía River, which empties into the River Plate. Both Lecocq Park and Santa Lucía Wetlands are very near. The rural area surrounding the village and the nearby area of Melilla hold a remarkable variety of farms, some of them used for rural tourism. These farms produce 80% of the flowers and most of the fruits and vegetables that are consumed in Montevideo.

Punta Espinillo Park

It is located by the River Plate, just a few minutes away from Santiago Vázquez town. It is known for its wooded area and for having a small rocky beach. It is an ideal location for a day trip with facilities that include a recreational area with barbecues, a playground, a sports area, a restaurant, free camping, and cottage areas that are open during the summer.

Santa Lucía Wetlands

This wetlands ecosystem expands across over 20,000 hectares and is surrounded by a vast native forest. It is home to the National Municipal Park of Santa Lucía. The water coming from the



La Macarena rural establishment. Image: Montevideo Tourist Association.

River Plate gives them the particularity of being salty wetlands. The area is hugely popular with both tourists and scientists. Visitor Center of the Wetlands, Educational and Research Center of Santa Lucía Wetlands: La Guardia St. (no number) (+598) 2312 0013 / 2314 9052 / 5768.

Lecocq Park

It is a 60-hectare zoo dedicated to the preservation of wildlife, being a reserve for native fauna and endangered exotic species. Location: Luis Batlle Berres Ave., km 19,5.

Wineries

Given its strategic geographical location, Uruguay is a privileged location for the production of wine. Its excellent family-owned cellars have a tradition of over 100 years and produce different varieties of wine, among which Tannat stands out. This is a traditional Uruguayan whose grape was introduced into the country by the French Basque settler Pascual Harriague.

Come and unveil the secrets of Tannat enjoying the guided tours, tastings, lunch, and activities offered by the numerous family-owned cellars located in both Montevideo and the metropolitan area.

La Macarena “Al Final del Humedal” [at the end of the wetland] Rural establishment

Located in Melilla, La Macarena is a family-owned rural establishment dedicated to the production of fruits with over 18 years of experience. Its tourist proposal blends production and biodiversity through different activities and tours. Visitors can benefit from a unique experience that includes boat tours, walks in the native forest, the wetlands and the production areas, truck trips, different outdoor activities, and a restaurant.

1915 Camino Paja Brava St.
(+598) 9166 0013 / (+598) 9959 8422
www.lamacarena.com.uy



Cultural Montevideo



Heritage and culture

Carnival inaugural parade. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

Through the musical styles of candombe, Carnaval, and tango, as well as the gastronomy, the architectural styles, the open and cultural spaces present visitors with a mix of creole, indigenous, Afro-Uruguayan, and European traditions and customs. The cultural and heritage offer in Montevideo is wide and available all year round.

Carnival

From late January to March, Montevideo celebrates the longest carnival in the world. This popular celebration was born with the contribution of immigration flows mainly from Spain and Africa. Carnival street parades are important. The most relevant ones are the Opening Parade (the last Thursday of January), and the Llamadas (the first Thursday and the first Friday of February). Despite that, Montevideo's carnival is famous for its many shows. These shows are presented in stages assembled in different neighborhoods, called tablados, and at Teatro de Verano, where the Official Contest takes place. These shows combine different art expressions that include acting, singing, dancing, costume design and make-up, music, poetry, among others.

It is celebrated all year round in theaters and stages of the different neighborhoods of the city. You can hear candombe drums playing in the streets of many areas of the city during the whole year.



Llamadas parade. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

Murgas

Marching to the beat of its unique choral rhythm, popularly known as *marcha camión*, murgas use humor to criticize local events and news, ridicule politicians, famous sports and television personalities. They are formed by a 13-member choir, a scene director, and three percussionists. Their shows include presentations, potpourri, *cuplés*, and the always emotional farewell. Murga reaches large audiences and their fans are both local and from abroad. Uruguayan murga is renowned at the international level and is one of the most important cultural icons that represent Uruguay. From late January until the first days of March murga players perform in *tablados* and in *Teatro de Verano* along with other categories (*parodistas*, *humoristas*, *sociedades de negros y lubolos*, and *Revistas*) that take part in the contest.

Candombe

In the second half of the eighteenth century, the Port of Montevideo was the only access point for African slaves to enter the Viceroyalty of the River Plate. By the end of this century, 35% of the population in Montevideo was people of African descent. In their spare time, they recreated rhythms from their ancient land, and, towards the 1800s, these celebrations were known

as *tangos* or *tambos*. The term *candome* was coined in 1830. Nowadays, *candombe* is played in Montevideo streets during weekends and holidays. It is a meeting place to play the drums, to dance, or simply listen to the music following the parade. On January 6th, drums are played in celebration of Saint Balthazar's day, an event also known as *Llamada de Reyes*. On the first Thursday or Friday of February, *comparsas* parade in *Las Llamadas [The Calls]*, a famous *candombe* celebration performed along the streets of the traditional *Barrio Sur* and *Palermo* areas. Old houses, narrow streets, and sidewalks are the trademark of these neighborhoods, where many Afro-Uruguayans reside. The tenement houses of *Mediomundo*, located in *Barrio Sur*, and *Complejo Reus al Sur*, in *Palermo*, were the places where the two rhythmic variations of *candombe*: the *Cuareim (Sur)* and the *Ansina (Palermo)* rhythms. *Candombe* music is connected to ancient Afro-Uruguayan roots and with a tradition of making music with drums while following a procession. There are three types of drums of different sizes: *chico*, *repique*, and *piano*. Before being played, drums are usually tuned around a bonfire. This circle of drums is one of the magical rituals of *candombe*. In 2009 UNESCO declared *candombe* as an Intangible Heritage of Humanity.



Tango. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

Tango

Tango music reflects the cultural relationship and exchange between Montevideo and Buenos Aires. In 2009, Tango was declared as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO. In the last decades of the nineteenth century, these cities receive a massive flow of immigrants, mostly Europeans, which modified their societies. This cultural mix was accelerated with the promotion of public education. Tango was born out of such an intense combination. Its musical background is African, Latin-American, and European, fused in such a way that they can no longer be recognized. This style is urban and suburban. Tango lyrics make use of the slang known as lunfardo, born in brothels, jails, and taverns of the suburban areas known as “el arrabal”, where the working class used to live. This feeling of belonging to the arrabal [the suburbs] gave rise to neighborhoods with their own tango identities such as Barrio Sur, Aduana, Aguada, and the disappeared Bajo Montevideano. Nowadays, tourists can take tango or bandoneón lessons, visit old cafés or enjoy milongas every night of the week.

If you are a treasure hunter visit Tristán Narvaja flea market where you can find tango antiquities such as discs, paintings, pictures, and books. “La Cumparsita”, a tango song written by Uruguayan composer Gerardo Matos, was first played in 1917, in the intersection of 18 de Julio Ave. and Andes St.

Information about milongas, restaurants, and tango shows



Montevideo's gastronomy



Montevideo cuisine. Image: Tourism Service / Intendencia de Montevideo.

Enjoy Montevideo's gastronomy as an open invitation to get the flavor of the values of our community. National identity is also built by its gastronomy, which acts as an indicator of social belonging for there are as many food systems as communities in the world.

Flavors can transport people to a universe of ingredients, sensations, textures, temperatures, memories, colors, and smells, which is also defined as an aesthetic experience. Like other regional cuisines, Uruguayan cuisine is the cultural expression of its inhabitants. It is the result of its ethnic roots, regional geography, and climate, as well as the ongoing innovation provided by globalization over the last years. Uruguay features remarkable grasslands and top-quality livestock which translates into an abundance of grills where meat cuts and offal are roasted using firewood. Because creoles were mainly cattle raisers and meat consumers there is a tradition of grilling pork or suckling pig, which is also a result of the Spanish inheritance. Since Uruguay produces and exports wool, lamb is also a quality, versatile meat product, commonly found on charcoal grills and in fancy restaurants. However, the gastronomic offer is not limited to grilled meat and offals. Since Uruguay has received immigrants from the Canary Islands there is also an abundance of sweet blood sausages stuffed with raisins, orange, and chocolate. A more recent addition is the pork or chicken pamplona (grilled stuffed meat) stuffed with cheese, peppers, and olives.

Another important part of the local cuisine is pot cooking, which comes from the Spanish and Italian immigrants. As a result, it is also possible to enjoy lentil casseroles, flank steak tenderized with milk, beef tongue with vinaigrette, beans, tripe, and stews into which corn, pumpkin, and sweet potato are added, products not present in the Spanish cuisine.

The Italian contribution is appreciated in pascualinas [a spinach and egg pie], milanesas [breaded beef steaks], fresh and dried pasta in surprising varieties. And, along with the traditional Italian sauces such as bolognese, pesto, pommarola, or mushroom, there are other local sauce preparations such as Caruso, which usually dresses cappelletti. Additionally, there is a strong tradition of eating gnocchi on the 29th day of each month.

Besides these Latin contributions, Uruguay's gastronomy received influences from other cultures. The English accent appears in sandwiches prepared with fresh and tender white bread. The typical ones are called olímpico because of its freshness, and chivito that is prepared with grilled steak as its main ingredient. Chivito is the most popular and favorite fast food.

Germans introduced sausages, in particular, the frankfurters [hot dogs], and mustard. French influence promotes other sectors, especially among youngsters who use mayonnaise as dressing for almost everything. Tartar and golf sauce derived from mayonnaise. For gourmets, there are French duck and rabbit recipes, as well as other dishes that are not as popular but still available. Crepes became widely accepted and are prepared for making lasagna and cannelloni, as well as for desserts among which dulce de leche [milk jam] pancakes stand out. Dulce de leche, an original product of the River Plate region, is the ingredient of choice when preparing sweet dishes. It is usually found in ice cream, crepes, alfajores [cookie sandwiches], cakes, and other local desserts such as Chajá where imagination is the only limit.

Local wines are worth mentioning. The wine industry was reconverted about 20 years ago. Tannat is the strain that has earned Uruguay a recognized place in the world of wine. This is the distinctive but not the only strain available in the country.



Montevideo cuisine. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.



Montevideo cuisine. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

As the nation was formed, mate [a popular herb infusion] was drunk by indigenous populations such as charrúas and guaraníes, as well as by creole people. As time passed, it turned into a popular national beverage that is drunk regardless of your social status.

Montevideo has a wide gastronomic offer that speaks of a diverse population. Come and enjoy it as you experience the way of living of their inhabitants.

The city presents a large number of options to choose from: restaurants with dishes prepared by renowned chefs restored old houses, bars, and cafés full of history. All of which results in a perfect combination of art, music, and gastronomy.

Discover Montevideo through the senses, with the flavors that identify us, touring different corners of our city to discover the best of our gastronomy. We invite you to discover the gastronomy of Montevideo. Enjoy your meal!



Centenario Stadium. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

Soccer

The passion for soccer is present in every corner of the city. This devotion for soccer is everywhere from Estadio Centenario and its museum - declared as Historical Monuments by FIFA - to the professional league matches that are played in the different sports venues.

Museo del Fútbol [Soccer museum]

Ricaldoni Ave. (no number). Tribuna Olímpica del Estadio Centenario
(+598) 2480 1259
www.estadiocentenario.com.uy
Paid entrance.

Venue and Museum of Club Nacional de Fútbol

2847 8 de Octubre Ave.
(+598) 2487 3636
www.nacional.uy
Free entrance.

Venue and Museum of Club Atlético Peñarol

1721 Magallanes St. and Cerro Largo St.
(+598) 2401 1891
www.peñarol.org
Paid entrance.

Shopping and design



Sarandí Pedestrian walk. Old city. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

Montevideo has many shopping malls in different neighborhoods. Shops and stores are found in Ciudad Vieja, Centro, and Colón neighborhoods and they are also present in a modern shopping mall in the neighborhoods of Punta Carretas, Pocitos, Tres Cruces, Carrasco, and Jacinto Vera. The renovated Mercado Agrícola in Goes neighborhood is also a nice place to visit. Open-air and flea markets are open on weekends and are another attraction for both tourists and locals. The most visited ones are the markets of Tristán Narvaja, Villa Biarritz and Parque Rodó.

Montevideo Shopping

1290 Luis Alberto de Herrera Ave. (Pocitos)
(+598) 2622 1050
www.montevideoshopping.com.uy

Punta Carretas Shopping

350 José Ellauri St. (+598) 2711 6940
www.puntacarretas.com.uy

Tres Cruces Bus Terminal

Artigas Blvd. and Italia Ave. (+598) 2408 8710
www.trescruces.com.uy

Portones Shopping

5775 Italia Ave. (Carrasco)
(+598) 2601 7733
www.portones.com.uy

Nuevocentro Shopping

Luis Alberto de Herrera Ave. and Artigas Blvd.
(Jacinto Vera).
(+598) 2200 3333
www.nuevocentrosopping.com.uy

Mercado Agrícola

2220 José L. Terra St.
(+598) 2200 9535
www.mam.com.uy
info@mam.com.uy

Mercado de los Artesanos

1365 Plaza Cagancha
(+598) 2901 0887
Pérez Castellano St. and Piedras St.
(+598) 2916 9571
www.mercadodelosartesanos.com.uy

Tristán Narvaja flea market

Tristán Narvaja street and surrounding streets.
Open Sundays from 9 AM.

Feria de Villa Biarritz [street market]

Villa Biarritz Park.
Tuesdays and Saturdays
from early in the morning until around 4 PM.

Feria del Parque Rodó [street market]

Herrera y Reissig St. and Tomás Giribaldi St.
Sundays from early in the morning until around 4 PM.

Paseo Cultural Ciudad Vieja

(+598) 2901 8746
www.pccidadvieja.blogspot.com

Paseo Centro

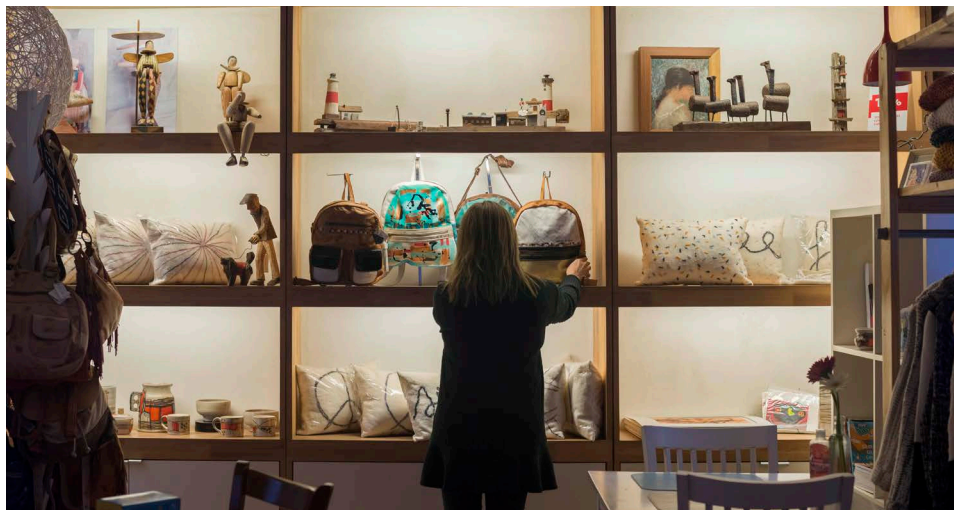
(+598) 2902 7836
www.paseocentro.com.uy
agrupocentro@gmail.com

Benefits for tourists

Tax-Free (Global Blue) system applicable to purchases made at participating shops which take the corresponding steps at the time of the purchase and you can claim it just before leaving the country at Carrasco International Airport, Laguna del Sauce Airport, Port of Montevideo, Port of Colonia, Punta del Este Cruise Arrival Terminal, Salto-Concordia bridge, Paysandú-Colón bridge, and Fray Bentos-Puerto Unzué bridge. At the time of leaving the country, tourists must complete the corresponding refund procedure in the points duly identified.
Discover all benefits:



Guide to enjoy the design in Montevideo



La Pasionaria. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

Music in Montevideo



Teatro de Verano (open-air theatre). Image: CDF / Intendencia de Montevideo.

Local music was created by the mix of different migration flows which shaped the city. This mix ranges from the music of the first settlers and the slaves brought from Africa to the twentieth century European immigrants and includes the local folklore. These roots are also seasoned with contemporary global music currents, giving Montevideo's music a strong identity, and a sound that is both fresh and modern.

Its main stages are Teatro Solís, Antel Arena, Sala Zitarrosa, Teatro de Verano, and the Auditorio Nacional del Sodre.

Recommendations

Murgas: Agarrate Catalina, Asaltantes con Patente, Curtidores de Hongos, Falta y Resto. Jaime Roos, Tabaré Cardozo, Edú *Pitufo* Lombardo.

Candombe: Ruben Rada, Eduardo da Luz, 50 Llamadas (varios artistas), Antología del Candombe (varios artistas), Mariana Ingold y Osvaldo Fattoruso, Grupo Cuareim, Calenda Beat.

Música popular: Eduardo Mateo, Alfredo Zitarrosa, Daniel Viglietti, Fernando Cabrera, El Sabalero, Los Olimareños, Larbanois - Carrero, El Príncipe.

Tango: Malena Muyala, Mónica Navarro, Maia Castro, Los Mareados, Tabaré Leyton, Gabriela Morgare, Ricardo Olivera.

Nuevas tendencias: Bajofondo, Dani Umpi, Franny Glass, El Club de Tobi, Max Capote, Mushi Mushi Orquesta.

Rock: Buitres, La Vela Puerca, No Te Va Gustar, La Abuela Coca, Cuarteto de Nos, La Tabaré, 4 Pesos de Propina, La Triple Nelson, Buenos Muchachos, Mandrake Wolf & Los Druidas.

Hip Hop fusión: Contra las Cuerdas, Dostrescinco, La Teja Pride, AFC, Eli Almic.



Museums, exhibition halls, and cultural centers

Blanes museum. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

With over forty museums, Montevideo offers a wide variety of venues showing diverse themes. There are small museums focused on a single theme, as well as bigger ones with different temporary and rotary exhibitions. All of them are worth visiting. Renovated old mansions and museums portray part of our history, and the history of Latin America. They are a journey into the furthest ancestral roots of our culture, showing events that are part of our collective memory. Visit them to find your favorite one!

Information about different activities



Montevideo as a filming location



Shooting in Montevideo. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

Montevideo is a comfortable and safe place to undertake audiovisual productions. The city offers a great variety of locations ranging from contemporary buildings, twentieth century modernism, colonial sceneries, to leafy park areas and beaches bordering over 20 kilometers of the seafont. Ciudad Vieja, the area most used for shooting over the last years, has served as the filming location for countless commercials, and both local and international cinema productions. In addition to this, rural, agricultural and natural reserve landscapes are within one-hour reach from the city center.

This variety of locations is combined with high-level services, an extensive shooting infrastructure, the support of talented professionals, and the possibility of resourcing to world-class technical equipment.

Cinema production

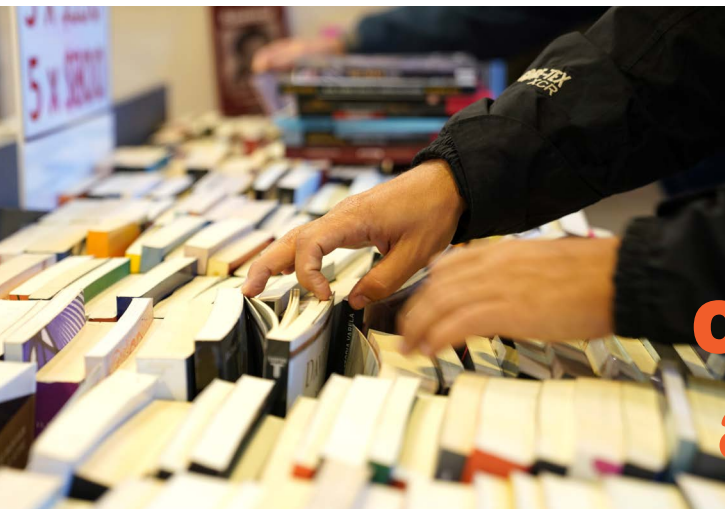
Uruguay's audiovisual production has grown considerably over the last few years, improving its quality and consolidating its continuity. National productions are increasingly filming and showing movies in local cinemas as well as in other exhibition settings. The fact that Uruguayan films have received several awards in renowned international festivals such as Cannes, San Sebastian, Berlin, Rotterdam, Biarritz, Miami, among others, proves the sector's effort to increase its professional level and to specialize in this field.

Montevideo
Locations Guide



For further
information





Annual cultural agenda

Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

Besides being the capital city Montevideo, lots of cultural activities concentrate there throughout the year. Summer is the ideal time to enjoy the beaches, the carnival parade together with the shows performed at the tablados and the Teatro de Verano, and, of course, to enjoy candombe. Both spring and fall are a perfect invitation to tour the city streets, appreciate its murals, visit the different museums and galleries, participate in festivals and different music shows. The agenda gets busy during winter offering plays, performances, being the season for opera, chamber music, symphony, and philharmonic orchestras. Variety is the spice of life so the city invites you to choose the best time for you to enjoy these events and to return as many times as you wish.

Learn about the city's traditional events





Tourism in Montevideo



III Iberoamerican Accesible Tourism Summit. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

Montevideo's strategic location in the Mercosur and its high-quality infrastructure and services makes it a capital city often chosen as the seat of international events.

Business tourism in Uruguay continues to grow and become more specialized aiming at achieving a better position and having an even more professional sector. As a result of this segment's continuous development, the local infrastructure has increased in the last years incorporating the LATU premises, the restored Teatro Solís, and the modern SODRE's Adela Reta Auditorium.

Antel Arena

This high-tech multi-functional stadium is located in the neighborhood Villa Española. It was developed to be a venue for both sport and cultural activities, and also has rooms to host congresses, exhibitions, and business events. It also features a retractable seating system for stage assembly. This 40,000 m2 stadium has capacity for 15,000 people.

Centro de Conferências, Intendência de Montevidú

It features five rooms and one foyer used for hosting congresses and events.

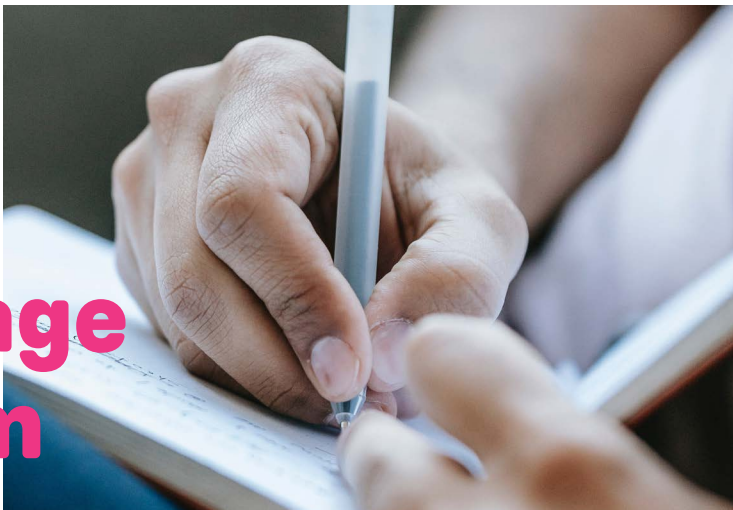
- Sala de Ceremonias [Ceremonial Room], 550 m², capacity: +450 people
- Salón Azul [Blue Room], capacity: 400 people
- Salón Rojo [Red Room], capacity: 150 people
- Salón Dorado [Golden Room], capacity: 120 people
- Sala de Videoconferencias [Videoconference Room], capacity: 20 personas

Among other services, all rooms have excellent lighting, audio, and projection systems. There is a great balcony facing 18 de Julio Avenue that is one of the features most valued by foreign visitors.

Asociación Uruguaya de Organizadores de Congresos, Ferias, Exposiciones y Afines (Audoca)

www.audoca.com

Language tourism



Spanish learning.

To provide linguistic tools to facilitate access to our culture and society, Montevideo offers tourists an opportunity to access Spanish classes.

These activities are conducted by the Language Tourism Group, which has qualified professionals and adequate schools. Classes are adapted to the needs of each visitor. All schools carry out outdoor activities as they are the ones that best link the student with the Uruguayan culture. This way, besides teaching the language, they immerse students into the local idiosyncrasy.

Further information





Wall painting in Diversity square. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

LGBT tourism

Diversity is an important value for montevidéanos and it is expressed in different ways that range from its colonial and modern architecture, the gastronomic offer, the hotel offers, and the local people. Montevideo's LGTB Tourism Group is comprised of a group of private entrepreneurs directly related to the LGBT community, in an attempt to provide LGTB tourists with the best professional and personalized service so as they can have an amazing stay.

With a clear vocation open to religion and the world, since the beginning of the twentieth century, Uruguay has had modern social legislation that recognizes labor and civil rights. Said legislation has been complemented with the passing of anti-discrimination laws which include the right to legally register changes of sex, civil union, adoption, and, in April 2013, equal marriage. The ultimate purpose of these laws is to protect human rights and build a more diversity-aware and inclusive society.

Mais informação



Touring Montevideo



Montevideo winery. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

Montevideo offers different touristic tours so you can choose the one that suits you best. Guided tours are conducted by proficient tour guides who will invite you to explore the landscape, history, culture, and people of Montevideo.

Find out more about the different options available to get to know Montevideo at its best.

Bicycle riding

Bikers can travel along the almost 25 km of promenade touring the neighborhoods of Barrio Sur, Palermo, Parque Rodó, Punta Carretas, Pocitos, Buceo, Malvín, Punta Gorda, and Carrasco.

Further information



Walking tours, ecological tours, guided tours, free tours, and wineries



Bodega Ángel Fallabrino

5425 Hudson St. and Juan Proudfoot St.
(+598) 2320 0112 / 2320 7822
contacto@bodegasfallabrino.com.uy
www.bodegasfallabrino.com.uy
Can be visited by reservation only.

Bodega Beretta

2443 Camino La Renga St. and Camino. Fauquet St.
(+598) 9703 2320 / (+598) 2320 3087
www.vinosfinosberetta.com
bodegaberetta@gmail.com
Can be visited by reservation only.

Bodega Bresesti

7066 Camino Coronel Raíz St. and Ruta
Perimetral 102 Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.
(+598) 2320 0254
www.bodegabresesti.com
info@bodegabresesti.com
Can be visited by reservation only.

Bodega Carrau

César Mayo Gutiérrez Ave. and Paso Calpino St.
(+598) 2320 0238
www.bodegascarrau.com
visitas@bodegascarrau.com
Can be visited by reservation only.

Bouza Bodega Boutique

7658 bis Camino de la Redención St.
(+598) 2323 4030 / (+598) 9508 8979
www.bodegabouza.com
visitas@bodegabouza.com
Can be visited by reservation only.

Bodega Santa Rosa

2211 César Mayo Gutiérrez Ave. and Camino
Colman St.
(+598) 23209921 / (+598) 98517094
www.bodegasantarosa.com.uy
dmutio@bodegasantarosa.com.uy
Can be visited by reservation only.

Bodega Spinoglio

8238 Camino Mendoza St.
(+598) 2222 0400
www.bodegaspinoglio.com
turismo@bodegaspinoglio.com
info@bodegaspinoglio.com
Can be visited by reservation only.

Familia Dardanelli

3242 Cno. de Los Molinos St.
(+598) 2222 0000
www.familiadardanelli.com.uy
contacto@familiadardanelli.com.uy
Can be visited by reservation only.

Los Caminos del Vino

Visits to several wineries.
(+598) 9230 6860
www.loscaminosdelvino.com.uy

Los Senderos del Tannat

Visitas a varias bodegas.
(+598) 9377 6000 / (+598) 2908 8302
www.senderosdeltannat.com

Do you know the Photography Center?

We manage a catalogue of historic images from Montevideo in the XIX, XX and XXI century. We also promote the execution, access and dissemination of photography in Uruguay and Latin America.

In our photo galleries you can enjoy all kinds of photographic exhibitions from all topics with free access, open everyday, 24 hours.



Sede Cdf.

We are waiting for you!

CDF main building: 885 18 de julio Avenue (between Andes street and Convención street) from Monday to Friday from 10am to 7.30pm and Saturdays from 9.30am to 2.30pm.

Photo galleries: Rodó Park, Prado and Peñarol neighborhood, Old City, Contemporary Art Center (EAC), Goes, Capurro and Unión neighborhood. Starting in September 2021 in Batlle Park.

Follow our activities in:
cdf.montevideo.gub.uy



[cdf]

CENTRO DE FOTOGRAFÍA DE MONTEVIDEO



Useful information

Como ir app. Image: Intendencia de Montevideo.

This section provides useful information to plan your stay, to enjoy and to visit every corner of Montevideo.

Travel agencies



Accommodations





Car rentals






descubrimontevideo.uy

 [descubrimvd](#)

 [descubrimvd](#)

 [descubri_montevideo](#)



**Intendencia
Montevideo**



UruguayNatural
Ministerio de Turismo



**Asociación Turística
de Montevideo**