



**INTRAMUROS
ADMINISTRATION**

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Intramuros Administration



IntramurosPH

- 23 BAGUMBAYAN LIGHT & SOUND MUSEUM**
The centerpiece project of the "Visit Philippines 2003" campaign. This lot was the former site of the convent of the nuns of the Beaterio de la Compania de Jesus now the Religious of the Virgin Mary. Considered as a major tourist attraction being the first of its kind in Asia. The Museum showcases Philippine history in a nutshell focusing on Rizal's heroism and martyrdom.
OPEN DAILY/ RESERVATION REQUIRED: 524-2827; PHP150.00; lightandsoundmuseum@tiezo.gov.ph
- 24 BALUARTE DE SAN DIEGO**
Designed and built by Jesuit priest Antonio Sedeño from 1586 to 1587. It is one of the oldest stone fortifications in Intramuros. Began as a circular fort called Nuestra Señora de Guia, the structure was renovated in 1593 to join the walls of the city. Fort fell in disrepair. New baluarte completed between 1653 and 1663. Resembling an ace of spades, it housed a foundry during the 18th century. Breached by the British forces with cannon fire in 1762. Restored after the British occupation but damaged during the earthquake of 1863. It was then condemned by the Spaniards. Totally destroyed during the Battle of Manila in 1945. Restored from 1979 to 1992.
OPEN DAILY: 08:00-18:00; PHP75.00; PHP50.00; business@intramuros.gov.ph
- 25 PUERTA REAL & REVELLIN REAL DE BAGUMBAYAN**
Main ceremonial gate to Intramuros used exclusively by the Governor-General for state occasions. Original gate at right side of the Baluarte de San Andres and faced the village of Bagumbayan. Destroyed during the British invasion in 1762. Present gate and ravelin built in 1780. Ravelin converted into Manila Aquarium during the American period. Used as prison cells and barracks during Japanese occupation. Damaged in Battle of Manila in 1945. Restored in 1969 and additional work made in 1989. Ravelin bridge excavated and restored in 1982. The Manila Aquarium was revived after the war and maintained until it closed in 1983.
OPEN DAILY: 08:00-18:00; FREE ENTRANCE.
- 26 PAMANTASAN NG LUNGSOD NG MAYNILA**
Established in 1960, the Pamantasan stands on the site of the first Jesuit Compound. The block was occupied by the Jesuits upon their arrival in 1581 until their expulsion in 1581. The Church of Santa Ana (1587), Colegio Maximo de San Ignacio (1595), Colegio de San Jose (1601), and the first church and convent of San Ignacio (1626) were built on this site.
- 27 EL ALMANECER COMPOUND**
A prominent example of the local bahay na bato architecture, it stands on the site of the Lourdes Church, the first permanent house of the Franciscan Capuchin friars in 1891. First chapel built in 1892. Dedicated to Our Lady of the Divine Shepherd (Divina Pastora). Statue of Our Lady of Lourdes carved by Filipino sculptor Manuel Flores in 1892. Church designed by Federico Soler built in 1897. The Lady of Lourdes was enshrined in 1898 as titular head. Church and convent destroyed in 1945. Moved to Quezon City in 1951 where the original statue stands today.



what to VISIT

- NATIONAL SHRINE
- NATIONAL CULTURAL TREASURE
- NATIONAL MONUMENT
- UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

- 1 PLAZA ROMA**
Formerly called Plaza Mayor. Converted into a park in 1797. Renamed Plaza McKinley after U.S. President William McKinley in 1901. Renamed Plaza de Roma in 1961 to honor the Sacred College of Cardinals in Rome following elevation of first Filipino cardinal, Rufino J. Santos. Bronze monument to Carlos IV of Spain erected in 1824 as a tribute for the introduction of smallpox vaccine in the Philippines. Fountain built in 1886. Statue replaced by Gomburza monument in the 1960s. Statue returned in 1981.
OPEN DAILY. FREE ENTRANCE.
- 2 MANILA CATHEDRAL**
The mother church of the Philippines. Eighth structure on site. The first cathedral was built of nipa in 1571 and was razed by fire in 1583. The second was made of stone and mortar in 1591 but was destroyed by earthquakes in 1599 and 1600. The third was built in 1614 and was again wiped out by earthquakes in 1621 and 1645. The fourth was constructed from 1654 to 1681, damaged by typhoons and earthquakes, subsequently demolished in 1751. The fifth was inaugurated in 1760 and destroyed by earthquake in 1863. The seventh was inaugurated in 1879, damaged by the 1880 earthquake and totally destroyed in the 1945 Battle of Manila. The present cathedral completed in 1958 was elevated to the rank of Basilica Minore by Pope John Paul II in 1981. It is officially named Basilica of the Immaculate Conception.
OPEN DAILY. FREE ENTRANCE.
- 3 PALACIO DEL GOBERNADOR**
State residence of Governor-General of the Philippines. First palace or Palacio Real constructed in 1599 near Plaza de Armas in Fort Santiago. Destroyed in 1645 earthquake. Moved to present site. Became Governor-General's residence and office as well as the Real Audiencia (Supreme Court). Reconstructed in 1733 and 1747. Damaged in the 1771 earthquake. Spanish-type façade added in 1850. Destroyed in 1863 earthquake. Abandoned when Governor-General moved to Malacañang. Used as an air-raid shelter during World War II where 80 male civilians were massacred in 1945. Present building constructed in 1976 to house government offices.
- 4 AYUNTAMIENTO DE MANILA**
Seat of City Council of Manila. First structure built from 1599 to 1607. Severely damaged in the earthquakes of 1645 and 1658. Demolished to make way for new building. Second building constructed in 1735. Destroyed in 1863 earthquake. Reconstruction by military engineer Eduardo Lopez Navarero begun in 1879 and completed in 1884. Became the headquarters of the 8th U.S. Army Corps in 1901. Site of sessions of the First Philippine Assembly in 1907 and Philippine Legislation in 1935. Housed the offices of the Bureau of Justice and Supreme Court during the American and Commonwealth period. Destroyed in the Battle of Manila in 1945. Reconstructed to house the offices of the Bureau of the Treasury.
- 5 FORT SANTIAGO**
One of the oldest fortifications in Manila. Built in 1571 on the site of the native settlement of Rajah Soliman. First fort was a palisaded structure of logs and earth. Destroyed in the Limahong attack in 1574. Stone fort built between 1589 and 1592. Became the headquarters of the British occupation army from 1762 to 1764. Former headquarters of the Philippine Division of the U.S. Army. Occupied by the Japanese Military in 1942 where hundreds of civilians and guerrillas were imprisoned, tortured, and executed. Destroyed in the Battle of Manila in 1945. Declared Shrine of Freedom in 1950. Restoration and maintenance of the Fort began in 1951. Management was turned over to the Intramuros Administration in 1992.
*OPEN DAILY: 08:00-21:00; PHP75.00; PHP50.00.**
- 6 POSTIGO DEL PALACIO**
Built in 1662. Led to the palaces of the Governor-General and the Archbishop of Manila. Original gate located several meters to the left. Renovated in 1782. National hero Dr. Jose Rizal passed through this gate from Fort Santiago to his execution site at Bagumbayan in 1896. Damaged during the Battle of Manila in 1945. Restored in 1968. Bridge excavated and restored from 1982 to 1983.
OPEN DAILY: 08:00-18:00; FREE ENTRANCE.
- 7 RESIDENCIA DEL ARZOBISPO**
Currently the official residence of the Archbishop of Manila, the Primate of the Philippine Roman Catholic Church.

- 8 ARCHDIOCESE OF MANILA MUSEUM**
Displays religious art masterpieces such as paintings and sculptures from the collection of the Archdiocese of Manila.
BY APPOINTMENT: (02) 527 7631
- 9 MUSEO ECCLESIASTICO DE INTRAMUROS**
Reconstruction of the San Ignacio Church (1878-1945) on site. Will soon house the Museo de Intramuros.
BY APPOINTMENT: (02) 527 3108
- 10 SITE OF THE ATENEO DE MANILA**
Here once stood the Ateneo de Manila. Founded in 1817 as Escuela Pia de Manila. Turned over to the Jesuits in 1859. Renamed Ateneo Municipal de Manila in 1865. Exclusive ownership given to Jesuits in 1901. Name shortened to Ateneo de Manila. Gutted by fire in 1932. Grade School rebuilt in Intramuros while rest of the campus moved to Ermita, Manila. Destroyed during World War II. Moved to Loyola Heights, Quezon City in 1952.
- 11 SITE OF THE COLEGIO DE SANTA ISABEL**
Here once stood the Colegio de Santa Isabel. Founded in 1632 by the Hermandad de la Santa Misericordia. Granted royal patronage in 1733. Administered by Daughters of Charity since 1862. First offices of the Monte de Piedad y Caja de Ahorros de Manila opened in 1882. Damaged by earthquake in 1863 and fire in 1932. Destroyed during the Battle of Manila in 1945. School and church transferred to Ermita, Manila after the war.
*TUE-SUN: 13:00-17:00 PHP100.00; PHP80.00**; PHP60.00****
- 12 PLAZUELA DE SANTA ISABEL**
Made part of the Santa Isabel College which lacked an open space characteristic of Spanish buildings. Empty lot called Sampalucan along Called Anda joined to enlarge plazuela in the 18th century. Restored in 1983. Monument dedicated to the non-combatant victims of WWII. Erected in 1995 by Memorare Manila 1945.
OPEN DAILY. FREE ENTRANCE.
- 13 BAHAY TSINOY**
A museum that showcases the tangible imprints and lasting influence of the Chinese whose presence in the Philippines dates back long before the Europeans sought alternate routes to the Moluccas. The museum holds life-like dioramas depicting the lives of the early Chinese immigrants, and ancient Chinese maps and annals. Interesting items on display are trade wares brought by the Chinese, rare coins and ceramics unearthed from archeological excavations in the Philippines, antique religious images, furniture, farm implements, household items and a replica of a sampang (Chinese sailboat).
*TUE-SUN: 13:00-17:00 PHP100.00; PHP80.00**; PHP60.00****
- 14 CASA MANILA**
A lifestyle museum featuring the domestic life of 19th Century upper class families in the Philippines. Displayed are unique and valuable artifacts from the Intramuros Administration Museum Collection.
TUE-SUN: 09:00-18:00; PHP75.00; PHP50.00. casamanila1@gmail.com*
- 15 ECJ BUILDING**
The Casa Nueva or the Provincial House of the Augustinian Order. Built in 1895 and connected to San Agustin convent by an ornate covered walkway over Calle Real. Destroyed by fire in 1932. Two-story building constructed to house Adamson University in 1939. Used as army barracks during the Japanese occupation. Destroyed in 1945. A reconstruction of the Casa Procuracion (1895-1932) - ECJ Building was erected in the 1980s with a façade in the 19th Century Moorish Revival Style.
*TUE-SUN: 09:00-18:00; PHP75.00; PHP50.00.**
- 16 SAN AGUSTIN CHURCH & MUSEUM**
The oldest church in the Philippines. Known as the Church of Saint Paul, the first church of the Augustinian Order was built in 1571. Destroyed by Chinese pirates in 1574. Rebuilt a year later. Venue of the First Diocesan Synod in 1581. Burned in 1583. Third church destroyed by fire in 1586. Fourth church made of stone was designed by Juan Macias and built from 1587 to 1604. Looted during the British invasion in 1762. Terms of surrender of Manila to the Americans were discussed in the vestry in 1898. Damaged in the Battle of Manila in 1945. Repaired after the war. Became the site of the first Philippine Planetary Church in 1953. Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994.
*OPEN DAILY: 08:00-12:00, 13:00-18:00 PHP200.00; PHP150.00** museosanagustin.manila@gmail.com*

- 17 FR. GEORGE WILLMAN MUSEUM**
A museum commemorating the life, virtues, and deeds of the Father of the Knights of Columbus in the Philippines.
MON-FRI: 07:00-16:30; SAT: BY APPOINTMENT 527-2223 LOC. 221
- 18 NCCA GALLERY**
Opened in 2009 and is dedicated to the contemporary arts. Features new exhibits every month.
OPEN DAILY: 09:00-18:00 527-2192 LOC. 328; FREE ENTRANCE
- 19 PUERTA DE SANTA LUCIA**
Built in 1603 as one of the original gates to the Walled City. Underwent improvements in the late 18th century. Favored route to Malecon Drive outside the walls. Destroyed during the Battle of Manila in 1945. Side chambers restored in 1968 and gate in 1982.
OPEN DAILY: 09:00-18:00; FREE ENTRANCE
- 20 CUARTEL DE SANTA LUCIA**
Formerly housed the Artilleria de Montaña, a Spanish artillery regiment and office of the Guardia Civil Veterans. Became the first headquarters of the Philippine Constabulary in 1901 and was called the PC Barracks. Officer's school was opened in 1904. Moved to Baguio in 1908 to become the Philippine Military Academy. Destroyed in 1945. Site occupied by a government office before it was abandoned. Façade reconstructed in 1998 by the Intramuros Administration.
OPEN DAILY: 09:00-18:00; FREE ENTRANCE

- 21 BALUARTILLO DE SAN JOSE**
A tunnel-like passage built in with a drainage canal emptying out into the moat, its primary use was to transport ammunition to Reducto de San Pedro. The site was known as "No. 1 Victoria St.," when it served as Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in 1941.
- 22 REDUCTO DE SAN PEDRO**
Built in the early 17th Century as one of the original features of the fortifications. An independent pentagonal structure built outside the walls. It has its own stockpile of cannon balls deposited in recessed ledges at the entrance. A ramp on one side of the structure leading to the parapet made their transport easier. Gun emplacements looked out of the parapets.

