(28) BALUARTE

Built in 1603. Designed to

(37) COLEGIO DE SAN JUAN DE LETRAN

School established from two

Huerfanos de San Juan de

institutions: the Colegio de los

Letran (1620) founded by Juan

Alonso Jeronimo Guerrero and

Colegio de Huerfanos de San

brother Diego de Santa Maria.

patronage in 1623. Merged in

1640 as exclusive school for

settled in this site in 1668.

Clase en Filipinas in 1865.

Three-story building built in

1937. Damaged In 1941 and

the two original schools

COLEGIO DE SANTA

38 SITE OF THE

CATALINA

Juan de Letran.

39 BALUARTE DE SAN

Built in 1593, this was the

defense in the north that

Walled City's most important

protected the riverside. Rampart

cannons overlooked the Parian

Parian in Manila and former site

Hospital founded in 1587 by the

of the Hospital de San Gabriel.

Dominican fathers for Chinese

populace. Destroyed by fire in

government for security

reasons. Moved to Binondo

Closed in 1774. Underwent

Destroyed in 1945 during the

Battle of Manila. Restored in

40 PUERTA DE ISABEL II

1989

renovations in the 18th century

Opened in 1861. The last gate to

be built in Intramuros. Part of

the route of tranvia (streetcar)

in the 19th century. Damaged

during the Battle of Manila in

of Queen Isabel II originally

unveiled at Plaza Arroceros

Removed and stored in 1868.

Placed in front of Malate Church

from 1896 until 1970. Moved to

present site in 1975. Chambers

built in 1837 extending from

Baluarte de Santo Domingo to

Baluarte de San Gabriel. Used

storehouse. Sections

(4) SITE OF THE SANTO

demolished by American

engineers in 1903. Damaged

during the Battle of Manila in

1945, only 15 chambers remain

First built in 1588. Collapsed in

1589 due to poor foundations.

in 1603. Constructed for the

earthquake. Fourth church

Rebuilt in stone in 1592. Burned

third time but destroyed in 1645

completed in 1692. Destroyed in

1863 earthquake. Fifth church

inaugurated in 1868. Designed

by first Filipino architect Felix

as military medical quarters and

1945. Restored in 1966. Statue

1597. Rebuilding stopped by city

in Binondo. Site of the first

1945. Reopened in 1946. One of

remaining in Intramuros today.

Founded in 1633 by Mother

Francisca del Espiritu Santo. Site

now part of the Colegio de San

boys under the name Colegio de

San Juan de Letran. Permanently

Declared ecclesiastical college

in 1690 and Colegio de Primera

Guerrero's school granted royal

Pedro v San Pablo (1632)

founded by Dominican lay

SAN ANDRES protect the old Puerta Real and reinforce the southeastern part of Intramuros. Reconstructed in 1733 with the addition of a bombproof arsenal for gunpowder, a watchtower (garita) and soldiers' barracks Also called Baluarte de San Nicolas or Carranza. Destroyed during the British siege of Manila in 1762. Rebuilt and modified after the British occupation. Damaged during the Battle of Manila in 1945. Restored in 1987

29 SITE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO

Here once stood the San Francisco Church and Convent Built by the Franciscans who arrived in the Philippines in 1578. First church and convent dedicated to Our Lady of Angels (Nuestra Señora de los Angeles). Destroyed in 1583. A new stone edifice with a small hospital was built in 1602. Badly damaged in 1645 earthquake. Remained in ruins until the third church was constructed in 1738. Damaged in 1863 earthquake. Destroyed in 1945. The Mapua University now stands in the area.

30 MANILA HIGH SCHOOL

Established in 1906, it stands on the site of the Parian de San Jose (1783-1860) and Escuela Municipal de Niñas, the first public high school for girls in 1889. The building became the Manila High School in 1906. Renamed Manila South High School in 1921 and Araullo High School in 1930 Destroyed during the Battle of Manila in 1945. School's old name revived in 1958. New school building erected on the original site in 1967

(3) REVELIN DE RECOLETOS

Built in 1781 as a reinforcement to the fortifications on the Eastern side of the Walled City. Named after the Recoletos Church nearby. Also known as Revelin de Dilao. Original entrance closed when ravelin was converted into a garden in 1940. Named Aurora Gardens in honor of the wife of **Commonwealth President** Manuel L. Quezon. Damaged during the battle of Manila in 1945

(32) MAPUA UNIVERSITY Founded in 1925, Mapua is now

- the biggest and one of the top schools of engineering in the Philippines.
- (33) BALUARTE DE DILAO Built in 1592 as part of the
- original fortifications. Also known as San Lorenzo. San Francisco, San Francisco de Dilao or simply Dilao. Named after the Japanese suburb it faced across Intramuros. Enlarged in 1662 following threats of invasion by Chinese pirates. Damaged after the British attack on Manila in 1762. Repaired and strengthened in 1773. Damaged during the Battle of Manila in 1945.
- Restored in 1984 **34** LYCEUM OF THE PHILIPPINES UNIVERSITY Established and founded by Former President Jose P. Laurel in 1952, Lyceum is one of the best tourism and hotel management schools in the Philippines, Former site of Hospital de San Juan de Dios. First known as the Hospitalito
- de Santa Ana. Built in 1578 by Franciscan lav brother Juan Clemente.

(35) PUERTA DEL PARIAN REVELLIN DEL PARIAN Named after the Parian de Arroceros across the city where Chinese merchants lived. Built in 1593. One of the earliest entrances to Intramuros Became official entrance of the Governor-General in 1764, after destruction of Puerta Real during the British invasion Ravelin built in 1603 following Chinese uprising. Used as defense line between the curtain walls of Baluarte de San Andres and the Parian Gate. Vaulted chambers built in 1739 to house soldiers and military supplies. Entire defense work completed in 1782. Gate and ravelin severely damaged in 1945. Restoration begun in 1967 and completed in 1982.

36 PLAZA MEXICO

ENTRANCE.

The Plaza Mexico, laid out in 1965, occupies the former site of the Baluarte de Santo Domingo (1780-1904).

OPEN DAILY: 08:00-18:00: FREE

46 INTENDENCIA

Designed by Tomas Cortes and built from 1823 to 1829. Damaged in the 1863 earthquake. Demolished in 1872. New building erected from 1874 to 1876. Housed the Customs offices, the Intenden cia General de Hacienda (Central Administration), the Treasury, as well as the new Casa de Moneda (Mint) Building left to the Intendencia moved to Port Area. Damaged American artillery in 1945. Became offices of the Central Bank of the Philippines, the National Treasury, and the Commission on Elections successively. Destroyed by fire in 1979. Facade restored by National Archives in 1998

The historic site of the port of Manila and the end point of the Manila-Acapulco Galleon trade. The area was demolished during the American period to make way for a wharf. The curtain wall was reconstructed through a grant from the government of Japan. It includes Baluarte de Herrerias and Puerta Almacenes, one of the seven gates of Intramuros during the Spanish period. The chambers were used as storehouses.

(48) DESTILERIA LIMTUACO MUSEUM

Chinese merchant Lim Tua Co, founded Destileria Limtuaco in 1852. As the oldest distillery in the Philippines, the museur serves as a showcase of the distillery's products such as rum, tequila, whisky, brandy, and the medicinal wine popularly known as "sioktong." Machinery, bottles, barrels, and other mementos are well curated to tell the story of the family-owned distillery. At the end of the tour, guests who are of legal age may enjoy the alcohol tasting.

TUES-SUN: 09:00-18:00; PHP100 Regular, PHP50 Student Optional alcohol tasting for adults t PHP100.

Ο



where to EAT

- 51 CAFÉ MARSO G/F, Cabildo Stree Affordable Filipino cuisine, famous for their local favorite dessert Halo-halo WEEKDAYS: 07:00-18:00 TEL. 310 7320
- 62 ILUSTRADO El Amanecer Compound, Gen. Luna St. Spanish-Filipino dishes known for their paella, bagnet, adobo, and sampaguita ice cream. OPEN DAILY: 08:00-21:00 TEL. 527 3674

PATIO DE CONCHITA 63 Reaterio Stree

Offers delectable Filipino cuisine. Their lechon kawali is a must trv.

OPEN DAILY: 08:00-21:00 EL. 0917 248 9494

BACOLOD CHICKEN 54 HOUSE G/F. Femmi Bldg., A. Soriano Ave. Savor their famous chicken inasal with garlic rice. OPEN DAILY: 10:00-21:00

CAFÉ JANEALO 63

TEL. 527 9813

Have a fruit shake and iced coffee after a long walk around the Walled City. MON-FRI: 10:00-21:00 SAT-SUN: 10:00-20:00 TEL. 243 0787

56 EL DESVAN CAFÉ Fort Santiago Have a hearty meal of bangus with rice or pancit canton before or after your tour. OPEN DAILY: 08:00-18:00 TEL. 0922 443 0145

57 SOPHIE'S SAUSAGE HAUS 354 Magallanes St. Rustic place where you can enjoy the best and only sausage house in town MON-FRI: 09:00-21:00 TEL. 211 0308

58 BARBARA'S HERITAGE RESTAURANT

Plaza San Luis Complex, Gen. Luna St. Sumptuous Filipino buffet with a show of traditional folk music and dances. OPEN DAILY: 11:30-15:00;18:30-21:00

TEL. 527 4086 59 ANTIGO CAFÉ & BISTRO F 356 Magallanes Good coffee, comfy place, and great environment for hanging

50 WHITE KNIGHT HOTEL Gen. Luna cor. Urdane A cozy hotel with a World Heritage Site as its neighbor OPEN 24/7 TEL. 526 6181

A boutique hotel with the best

where to

STAY

49 BAYLEAF HOTEL

view of Intramuros.

Muralla St.

OPEN 24/7

TEL. 318 5000

out with friends. MON-FRI: 08:00-22:00 SAT: 08:00-20:00 SUN: 08:00-17:00 TEL. 543 2489

Roxas Sr. in neo-gothic design Destroyed in 1941. The Bank of the Philippine Islands now occupies the site. (42) SITE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS Founded in 1611, and is one of the top universities in Asia. Site now occupied by the Banco Filipino Condominium.

(43) COLEGIO DE SANTA ROSA Founded in 1750 by Mother Paula de Santissima Trinidad. It was granted royal patronage in 1774

(4) PLAZA DE SANTA TOMAS Lot originally purchased by the

Dominican Order in 1627 for the cemetery and garden. Bought by the city government in 1861 as a public plaza. Given to the University of Santo Tomas in 1879. Bronze statue of UST founder Archbishop Miguel de Benavides erected in 1891. Original monument transferred to present campus along España Street after the war. Replica installed in 2002.

PLAZA ESPAÑA

First known as Plaza Aduana. Renamed Plaza de los Martinez dela Integridad de la Patria in 1897. Initiated by Spanish government in 1896 to honor Spanish soldiers killed during the Philippine Revolution. Present name given by the U.S. aovernment. Monument of Kina Phillip II of Spain was erected in 1998.

and the Treasury after Customs by Japanese bombs in 1941 and (47) MAESTRANZA CURTAIN WALL & PLAZA

One-stop shop for everything handmade from around the country. OPEN DAILY: 08:30-18:00 TEL. 527 7498

73 THE PAPIER TOLE SHOP Plaza San Luis, Gen. Luna St Paper crafts reflecting the local culture that are perfect for souvenirs. OPEN DAILY: 09:00-18:00 TEL. 536 8692

74 TRIPLE J'S **SOUVENIR SHOP** Plaza San Luis, Gen. Luna St For a local showcase of cultural and historical pieces. OPEN DAILY: 09:00-18:00 TEL. 0999 777 2782

75 SILAHIS CENTER El Amanecer Compound Gen. Luna St. A three-story building selling handicrafts and furniture sourced from different regions in the country

OPEN DAILY: 10:00-19:00 TEL. 527 2111

76 THE INTRAMUROS **COLLECTION MUSEUM** SHOP Fort Santiago, Sta. Clara St.

Unique, hand-painted souvening items that reflects Old Manila's culture and history OPEN DAILY: 08:00-17:00 TEL. 527 296

77 RIZAL SHRINE SOUVENIR SHOP

Fort Santiago, Sta. Clara St. Anything and everything about the national hero Dr. Jose Rizal from books to key chains. TEL, 0917 851 9548

ISLANDS SOUVENIRS JPL Bldg., Sta. Clara St For high-quality shirts in cool, tropical colors that reflect the beauty of the archipelago. OPEN DAILY: 09:00-18:00 TEL. 0936 481 8630

79 SAN AGUSTIN MUSEUM **GIFT SHOP** Gen. Luna St

Satisfy the bibliophile in you and purchase hard-to-find books on the history of Augustinians in the Philippines. OPEN DAILY: 08:00-17:00 TEL. 714 6889

80 LA MONJA LOCA Plaza San Luis, Gen. Luna. St. Find interesting items such as Imelda shirt and derby hats. TUES-SUN: 10:00-17:00 TEL. 0947 891 3147

81 TIAM KHAW BAHAY **TSINOY SOUVENIR SHOP** Cor. Anda and Cabildo Rare books on Filipino-Chinese history relations for the discriminating collector TUES-SUN: 13:00-17:00 TEL. 526 6796

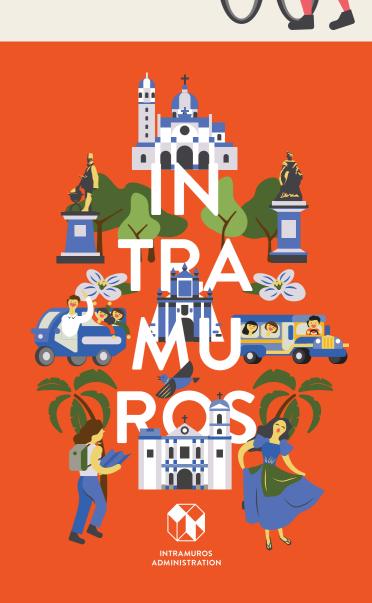
INTRAMUROS

Manila was Intramuros. As the "Noble and Ever Loyal" capital of the Spanish Empire in the East, the City was protected by a complex of walls and fortifications, hence the name "Intramuros," which means "within the walls." The Walled City by the Manila Bay covers an area of 64 hectares, with walls stretching to 4.5 kilometers in varying heights of 4.5 to 6 meters and thickness of 2 to 2.5 meters. There were seven gates in Intramuros: Postigo. Santa Lucia, Real, Parian, Isabel II, Santo Domingo, and Almacenes. The first five were restored after World War II, while the last two were lost during the American period. The walls and fortifications also featured nine bastions or baluartes: the Baluarte Plano Luneta de Santa Isabel; the Medio Baluarte de San Francisco; the Baluartillo de San Francisco Javier; and the Baluartes de San Miguel, San Diego, San Andres, San Gabriel, Dilao, and Santo Domingo.

As the locus of Spanish Imperial power in Asia. Intramuros was the home of the most important offices of state, such as the Palace of the Governor-General, the Roval Audiencia, and the Cabildo or Avuntamiento. Economically, the City was likewise coveted. As the buckle of the trade belt known as the Manila-Acapulco Galleon Trade, the Walled City served as a window for Europe to the dazzling riches of the East, and for the longest time served to indirectly connect China with West, in a time when the Celestial Empire of the Ming and Qing dynasties isolated themselves from the rest of the world.

Its status as the seat of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines is notable as well, as it witnessed the rise and fall of seven great churches: the Manila Cathedral, and the churches of San Agustin, Our Lady of Lourdes, San Ignacio, San Francisco, Santo Domingo, and San Nicolas. The Walled City is also notable for being the home of the oldest universities and colleges in Asia namely the Universidad de San Ignacio (1590), the Colegio de San Jose (1601), the University of Santo Tomas (1611), Colegio de San Juan de Letran (1620), Colegio de Santa Isabel (1632), Universidad de San Felipe (1640), Seminario Conciliar de San Carlos (1705), Colegio de Santa Catalina (1706), Colegio de Santa Rosa (1750), Escuela Pia de Manila (1817), and the Ateneo Municipal (1859). The earliest schools were founded by the Spanish Catholic missionaries, and by the time the Americans arrived in the Philippines in 1898, Filipinos were among the most educated in all of the Far East.

In view of its importance to Philippine history, the State has bestowed on it several titles and recognitions over the years, such as in 1951, when the congress enacted Republic Act No. 597 that declared Fort Santiago as a National Shrine, and the walls and fortifications as National Monuments. In 1993, the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization inscribed the San Agustin Church in the World Heritage List. In 2014, the walls and fortifications of Intramuros, also known as Ciudad Murada, was declared as National Cultural Treasure by the National Museum of the Philippines. But the jewel on its crown is the Presidential Decree No. 1616 of 1979, when the State recognized, in the form of a law, Intramuros' identity as a "Monument to the Hispanic period of Philippine history," effectively creating a dedicated agency, the Intramuros Administration, that will focus solely on the restoration and orderly development of the Walled City, an honor not granted to any other heritage sites in the country.



62 COCO BANGO White Knight Hotel,

Plaza San Luis Enjoy Filipino dishes such as sinigang and crispy pata. OPEN DAILY: 06:00-22:30 TEL. 526 6181

63 HAPPY WINGS & WAFFLES G/F, RBAP Bldg. Cor. Arzobispo and A. Soriano Ave. Enjoy some chicken wings with waffles. A unique combination! MON-SAT: 07:00-20:00 TEL. 452 9280

64 FIGARO G/F, Femmi Bldg., A. Soriano Ave. Delectable hot and iced coffee Have a salad and bread for a complete meal.

MON-FRI: 07:00-21:00 SAT: 08:00-20:00 TEL. 518 2467

65 STARBUCKS G/F, Pandiman Bldg. Renowned coffee company in the heart of the Walled City. OPEN DAILY: 07:00-22:00 TEL. 0917 829 7864

66 RISTORANTE DELLE MITRE Corner Real and Gen. Luna Sts Try their Filipino dishes named after bishops! OPEN DAILY: 08:00-21:00

TEL. 546 8714 67 MOONLEAF Victoria Street

> For the finest fruit and milk tea with tapioca. MON-SAT: 10:00-23:00 TEL. 350 5619

68 ZUCCHERO CAFÉ G/F, BF Condomi

A. Soriano Ave. A quaint place to have a fine meal, old-world style. MON-FRI: 07:30-20:30 TEL. 525 4870

69 BAYLEAF RESTAURANTS & CAFÉS

The Bayleaf, Muralla cor. Victoria RAFFAELE WOODFIRE PIZZA Not your typical pizzeria. Offers great Italian food finds and a classy ambiance.

OPEN DAILY: 09:00-23:00 TEL. (02) 318 5000 9 SPOONS Casual dining with a panoramic view of the Manila skyline.

Known for its "bistek bulalo," "adobo sa puti", and "Bayleaf bagnet". OPEN DAILY: 06:00-22:00 TEL. (02) 318 5000

CHIOCCOLATA CHURROS CAFÉ For some serious churros craving. They also have an extensive chocolate based menu.

MON-FRI: 06:00-22:00 SAT: 08:00 - 21:00 SUN: 10:00 - 20:00 TEL. (02) 318 5000



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 Navarro 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. Destroved 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 guerillas 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.

(1) 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.

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.

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 sampam (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 & MUSEUN

The oldest church in the Philippines. Known as the Church of Saint Paul, the first church of the Augustinian Orde 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 Plenary Council in 1953. Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994. OPEN DAILY:

08:00-12:00, 13:00-18:00 PHP200.00; PHP160.00*

(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 verv 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: 08:00-18:00; 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. Facade reconstructed in 1998 by the Intramuros Administration.

(21) BALUARTILLO

DE SAN JOSI • A tunnel-like passage built in with a drainage canal emptying out into the moat, its primary use was to transport ammunitions to Reducto de San Pedro. The site was known as "No. 1 Victoria St.," when it served as Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in

22 REDUCTO

1941

DE SAN PE 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.



IntramurosPH

fb.com/Intramuros1002 D Intramuros Administration (y) @intramuros

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; PHP120.00.** lightandsoundm

(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 itramuros used exclusively b the Governor-General for state occasions. Original gate at right side of the Baluarte de San Andres and faced the village of Bagumbavan. 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. Damage in Battle of Manila in 1945. Restored in 1969 and additiona 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.

NATIONAL MONUMENT HERITAGE SITE

(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 1758. 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.