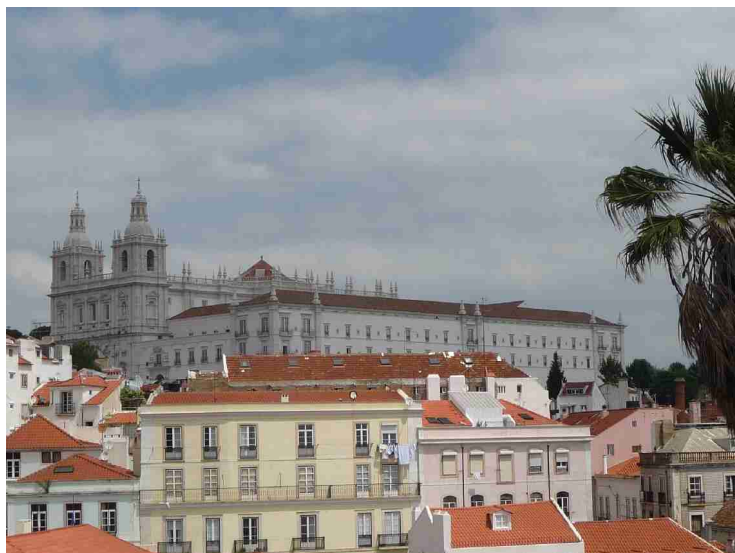




On our way down from São Jorge. Here we are at one of the official view points, [Largo das Portas do Sol](#).



We are looking across to [São Vicente de Fora](#). The first monestary was built in 1147. The church was built during the years 1582 – 1629. Many of Portugal's royals are buried here.



Also looking down on a big cruise ship lying at the quay, down by the river.

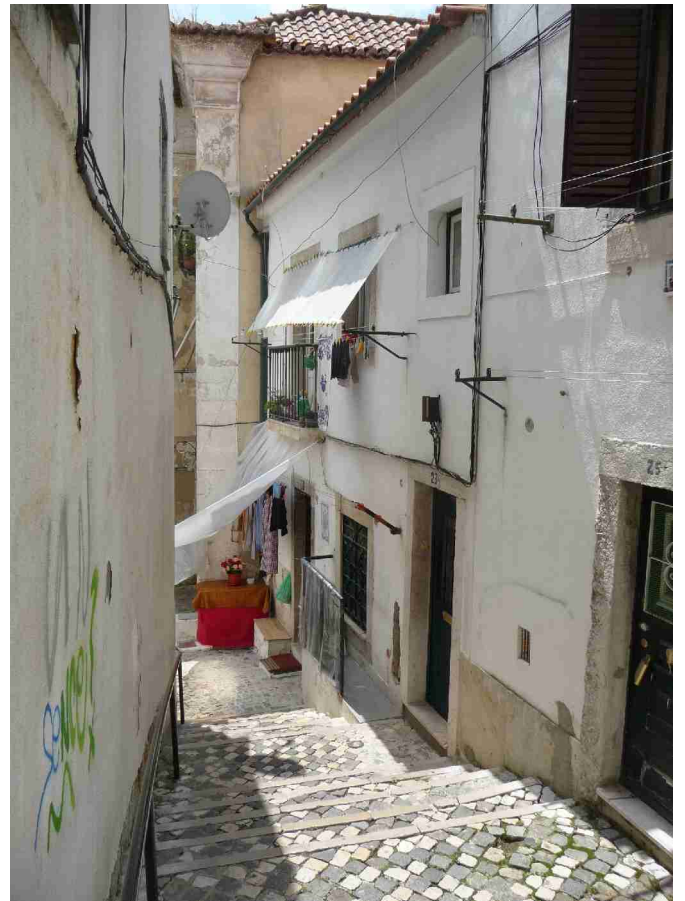


Still at Largo das Portas do Sol.



In Alfama below the church Santa Lucia.





Further down.



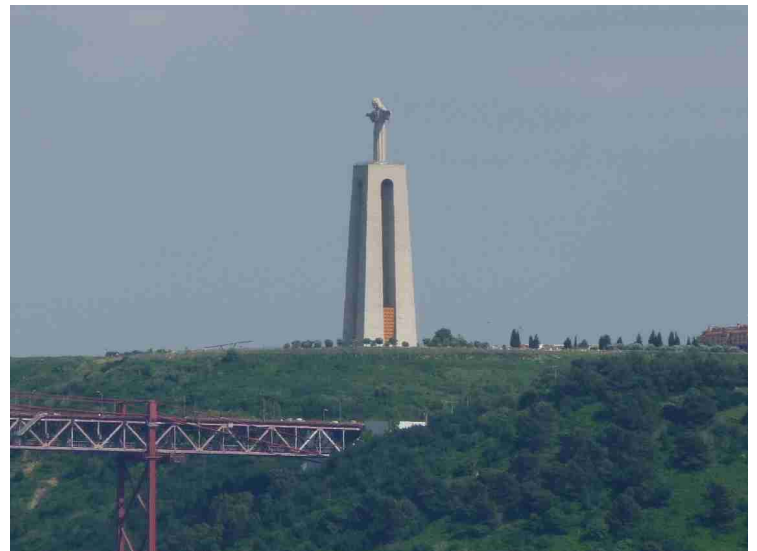
A silvery man in the street where we stay.



This seems to hurt.



More people posing in the street.

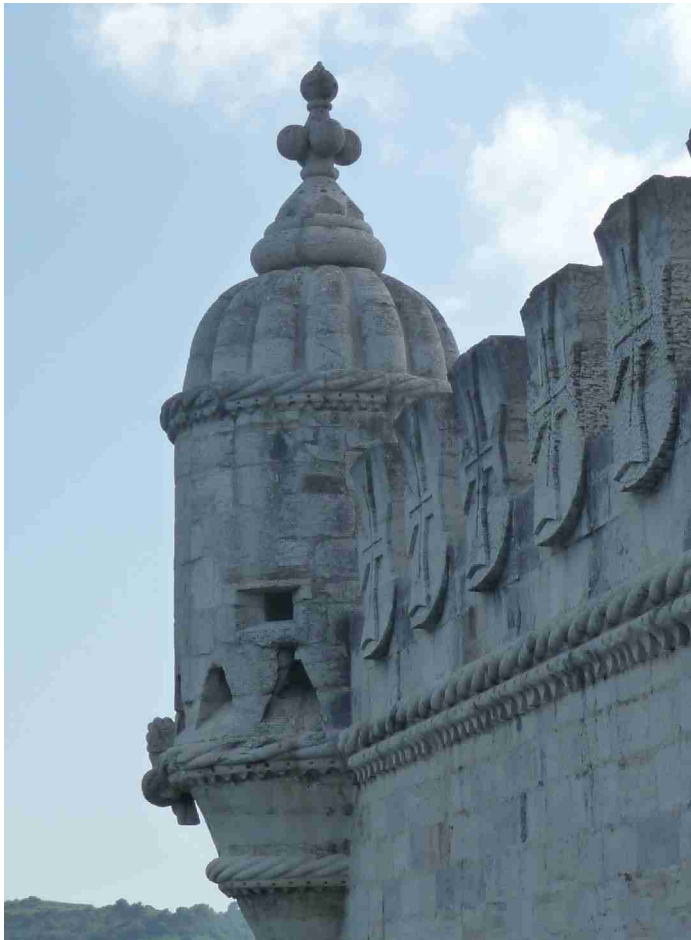
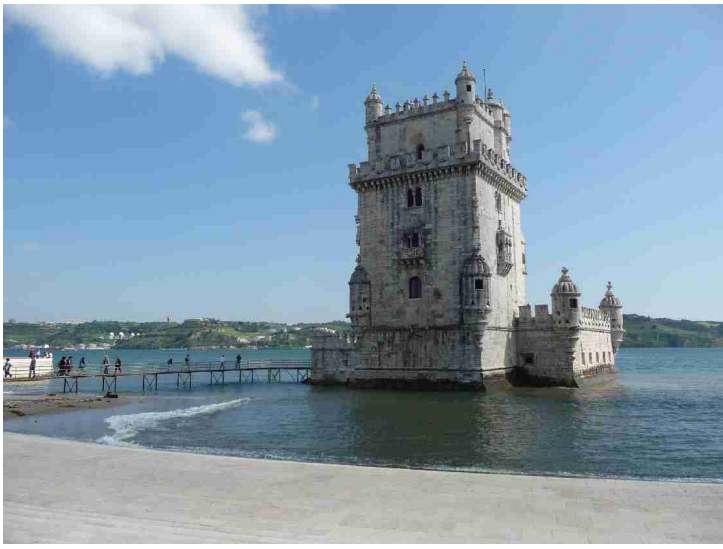


After lunch we went to the part of the town called Belem. Here is the plain, which Gago Coutinho and Sacadura Cabral flew with from Portugal to Brazil in 1922, 5 years before Charles Lindbergh flew across the North Atlantic Ocean.

In the distance we also see Cristo Rei. The statue is 28 m tall and stands on a basement, which is 82 m. It was erected in 1959 because Portugal got away with staying neutral during WWII. There is a lift to the top.



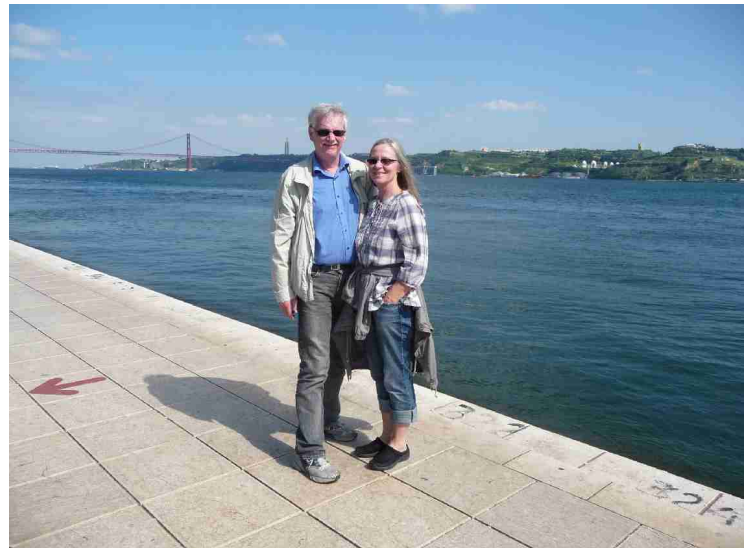
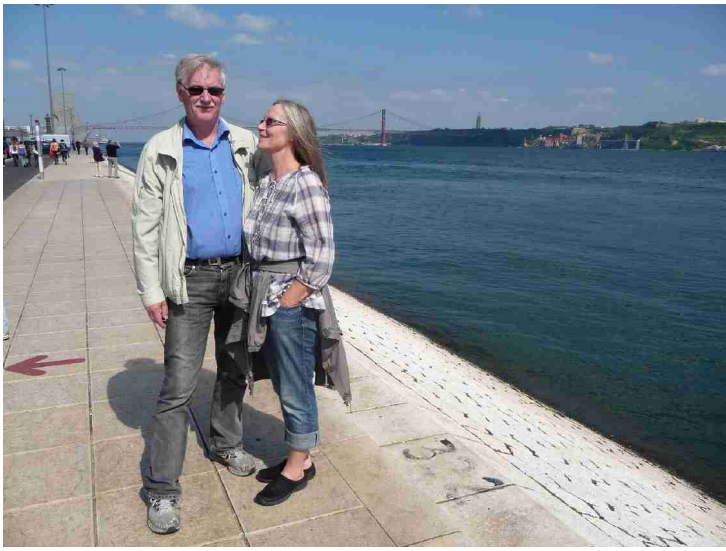
This is the tower in Belem, [Torre de Belém](#). It was built in 1515 – 1520 as a defense tower for protection of the harbor inlet to Lisbon. It was originally standing on an island 200 m from the north shore of Tagus. Later the area between the shore and the tower filled in.



A view upstream Tagus towards the [25 April Bridge](#). It is 2 277 meter long with a 1 012 meter long span. The bridge was earlier called the Salazar bridge (Ponte Salazar). After the coronation revolution in 1974 it got the new name 25. April Bridge after the revolution day.

It was opened in 1966 and had then 2 lanes in each direction. In 1990 it was expanded with an extra line in the middle and in 1998 it was expanded such that there now is tree lanes in each direction. In 1999 the bridge got two railway lines under the 6 traffic lanes.





We asked somebody to take pictures of us here.



Here is also a little marina.



An old lighthouse.



"[Padrao dos Descobrimentos](#)" was erected in 1960 to remember [Henry the Navigator's](#) death 500 years earlier. The Monument to the Discoveries is surrounded by former seafarers, royal protectors, writers, poets and authors. In front stands Henry the Navigator with a caravel in his hands.



A sightseeing boat is passing by.

A break.

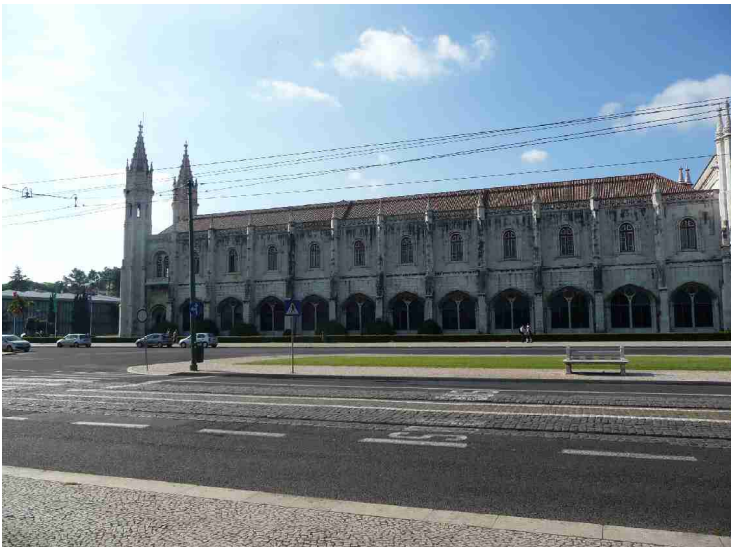


A horse statue in the park in front of the monastery.

[Mosteiro dos Jerónimos](#) was commenced in the beginnings of the 1500s. It is a tribute to Portugal's territorial expansion and a monument for national identity. Here are burial chambers for men who contributed to make the county big, like Henry the Navigator, Dom Sebastião and Luis de Camões.



A large park area in front of the monastery.



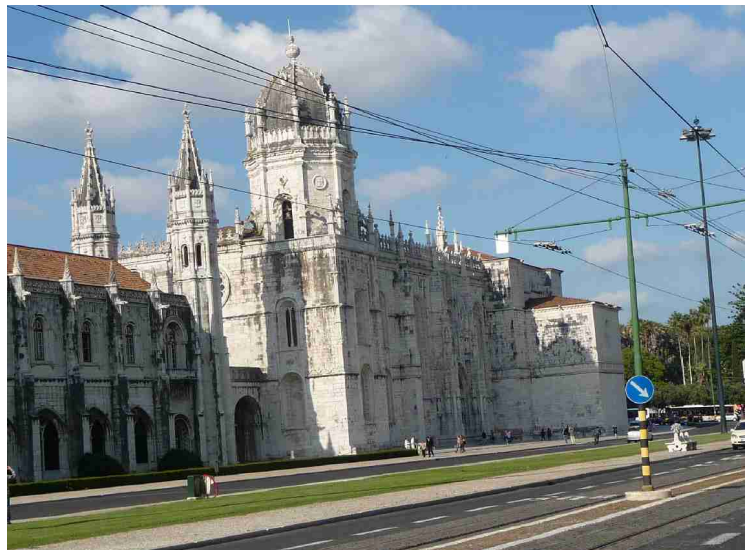
The west wing.



Big dimensions.



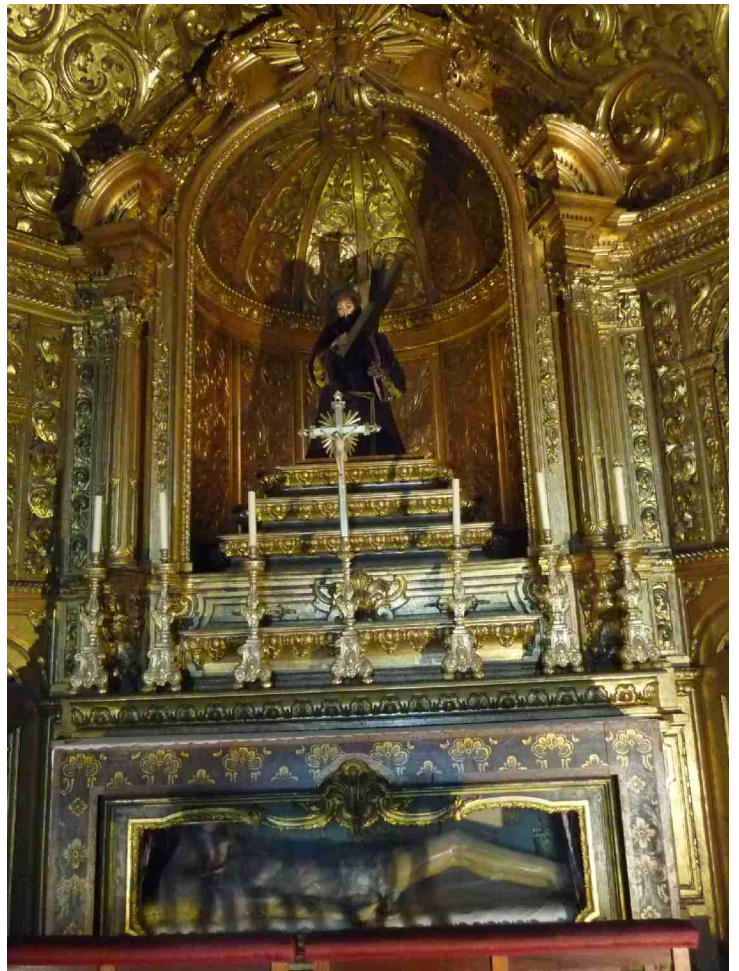
Kjell is studying the travel guide.



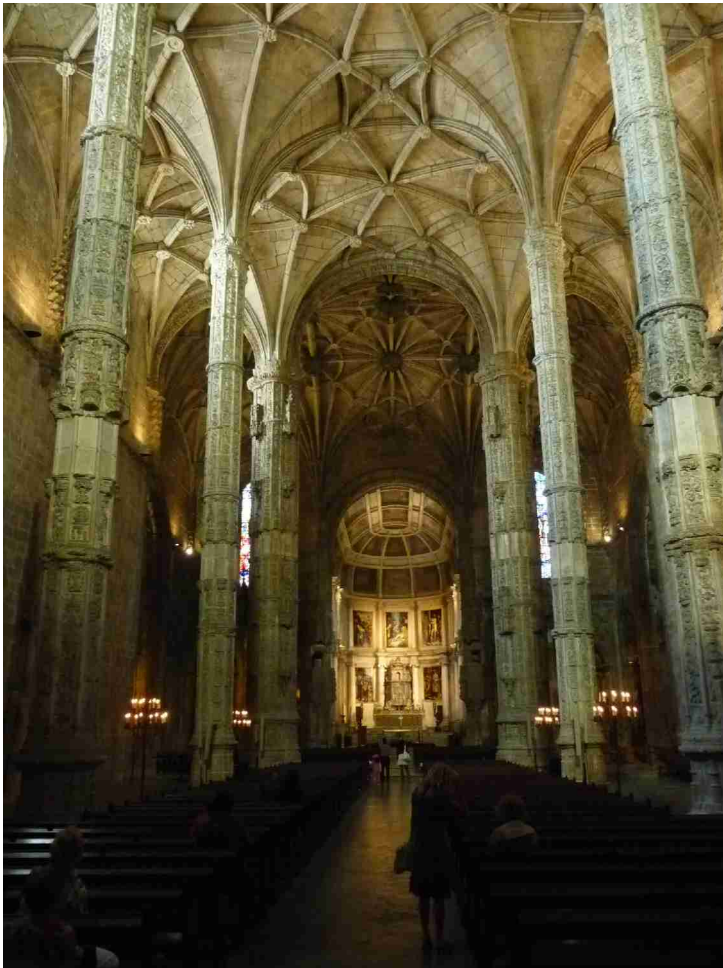
Inside here lies the church. The monastery is behind that.



We entered through the gate in the middle, the so called West portal.



Inside the church.

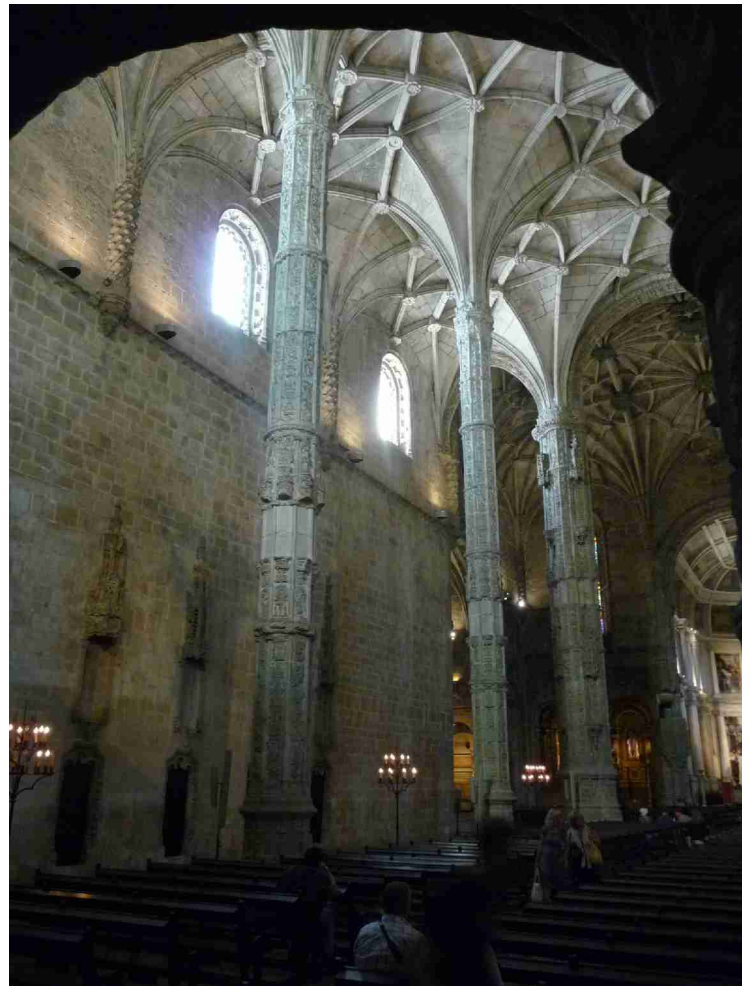


The broad aisle in the church.

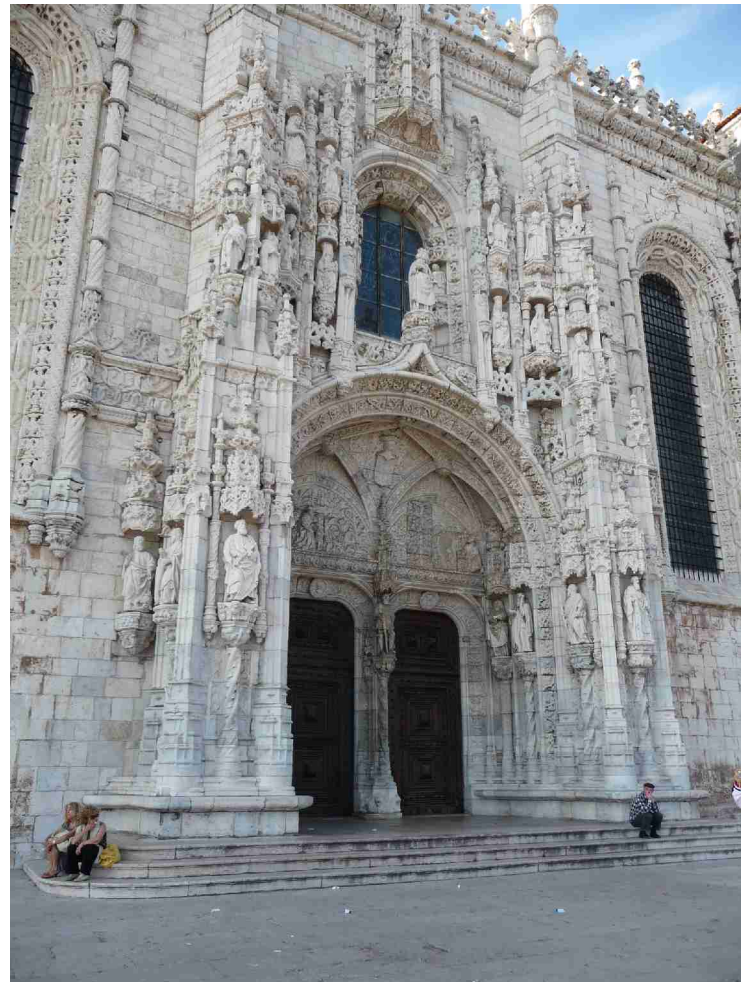


This is the tomb of Vasco da Gama.





More pictures from the broad aisle.



The entrance to the church is inside the West portal.

Another entrance to the church, the South portal.



Here we are driving under the 25 April Bridge. Don't know what this figure under the bridge is representing.



A step dancer is performing in the street where we stay.



In the evening we have dinner at an Indian restaurant in the Rossio district. We were half way finished when we found out that we wanted a picture. It was very good.



The railway station, [Estação de Caminhos de Ferro do Rossio](#). The trains come to the station via a 2600 m long tunnel, which goes under the city.



The station was opened in 1890. It was the city's main station until 1957.



Night picture from «our» street, Rua Augusta.



The next day we were thinking of moving a bit around in the outskirts. Here we have traveled with [Elevador do Lavra](#) up in the hills north of the Rossio area.



This is the station building at the top. It is Lisbon's oldest cable way. It was opened in 1884.



Nearby is a park, [Jardim do Torel](#).



A view down to [Avenida da Liberdade](#), which is a main street with a lot of traffic and trees on both sides like Avenue des Champs-Élysées in Paris.



A little green, but a lot of stone and asphalt.



Kjell has sat down on a bench looking at the city. (He is looking mostly on the photographer just here.)



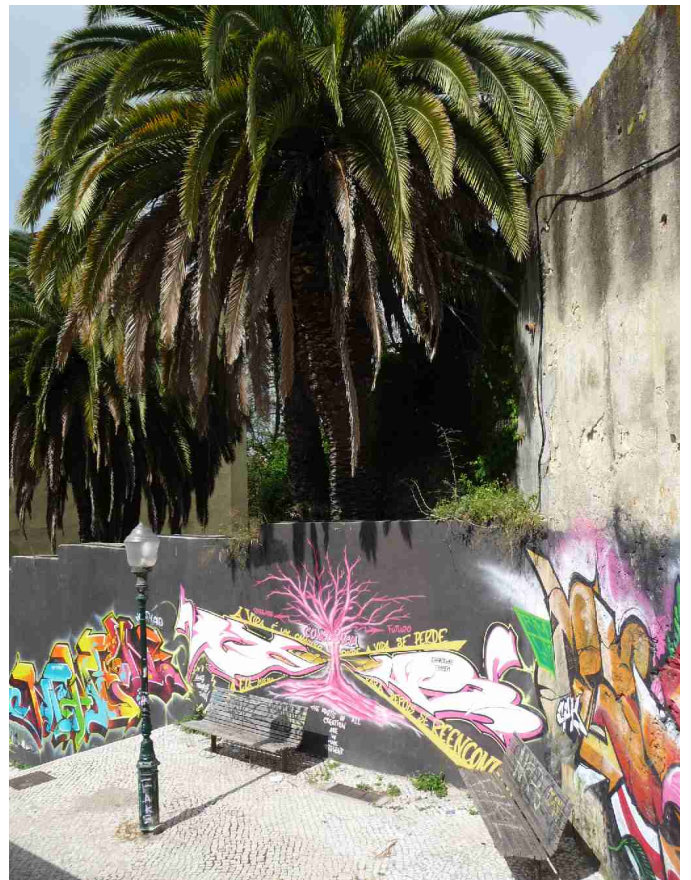
The post man on his round.



Graffiti in the stairways.



More graffiti.





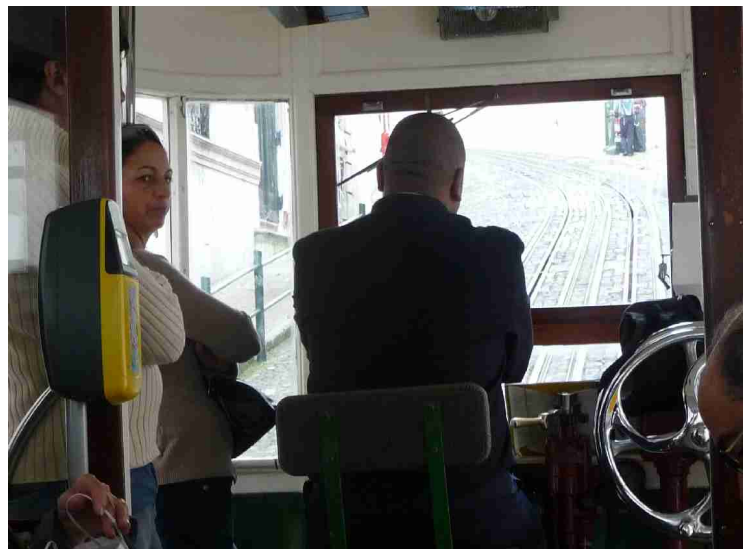
We walked down again in the street where the tram (cable car) went.  
There goes a carriage up simultaneously as the goes a carriage down.



Here it is standing at the lowest stop. It does not stop on the way.



Next cable way, [Elevador da Gloria](#). It goes from Rossio ([Praça dos Restauradores](#)) up to [Bairro Alto](#), a township west of [Baixa](#).



Here we go. This cable way opened in 1885. It was powered by toothed wheels and cable, with water as counterweight. It was electrified in 1915.



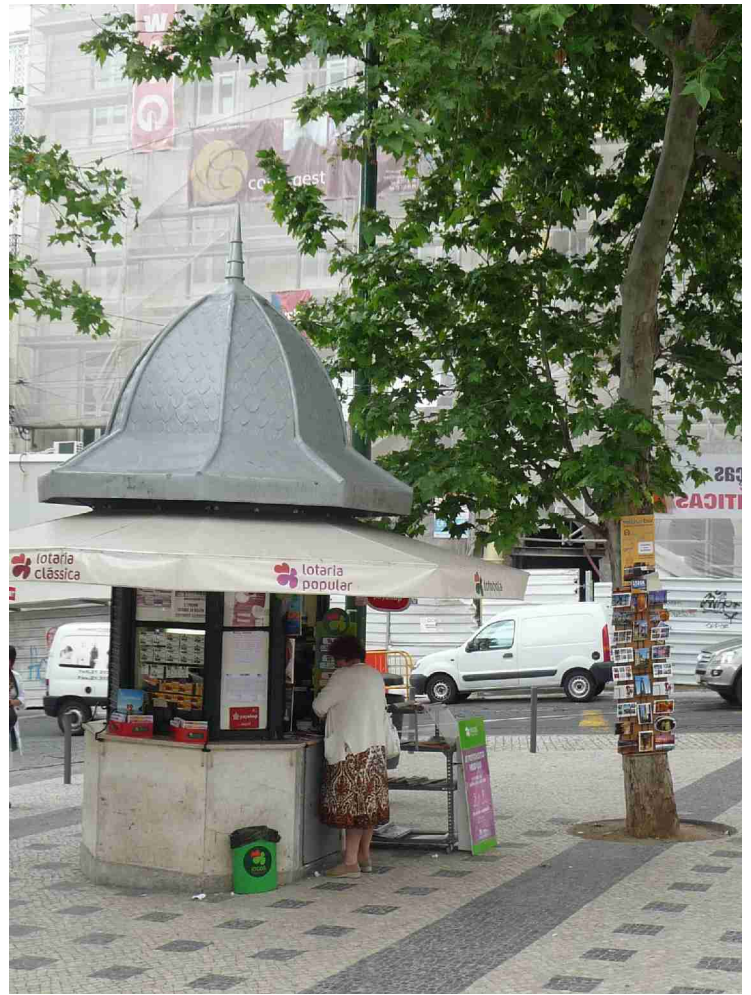
Up.



Here is a cafe where we bought some refreshments. We sat down for a while, resting our feet.



Just beside was a lottery ticket salesman.



We bought stamps and a postcard.

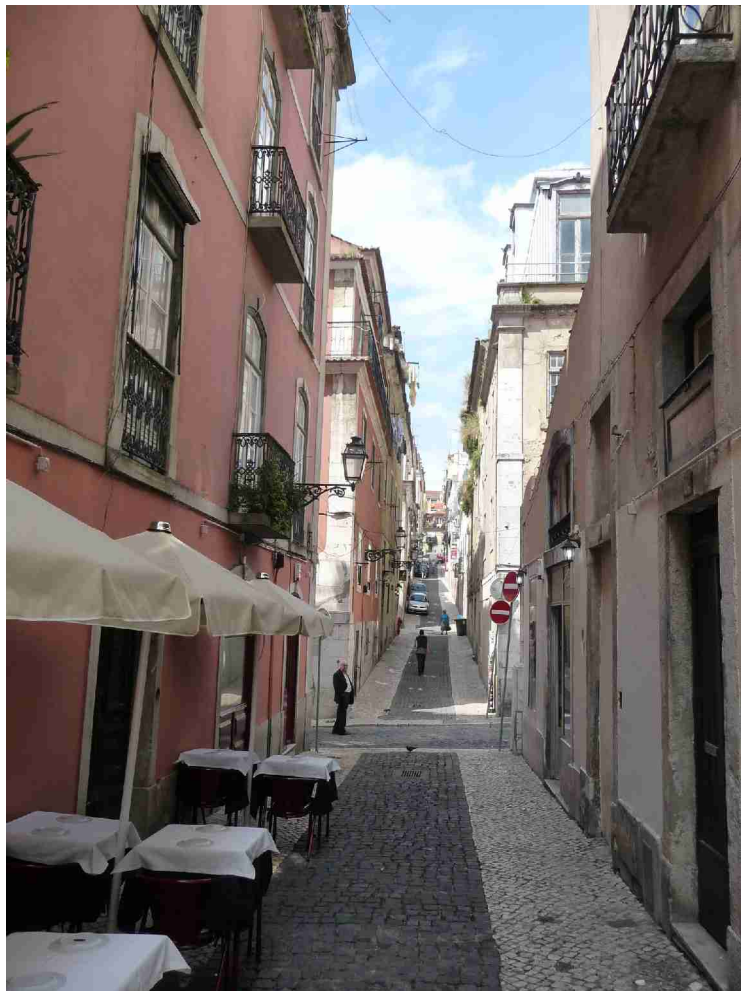
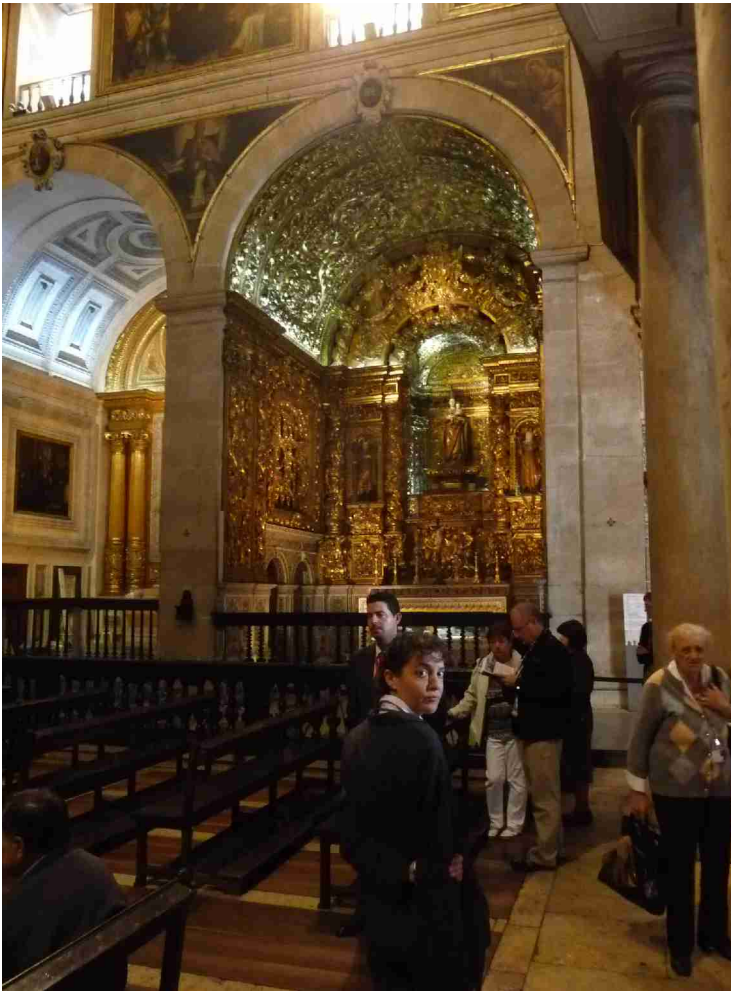


The front is not impressive.

At the top of the cable way and where we were sitting, lies the church Igreja de São Roque. It is known for its rich decorated interior, especially the chapel of John the Baptist. It was made in Rome of lazurite (lapis lazuli), agate, alabaster, amethyst, noble marble, gold and silver, then blessed by the pope before it was disassembled and brought to Lisbon divided on three ships.

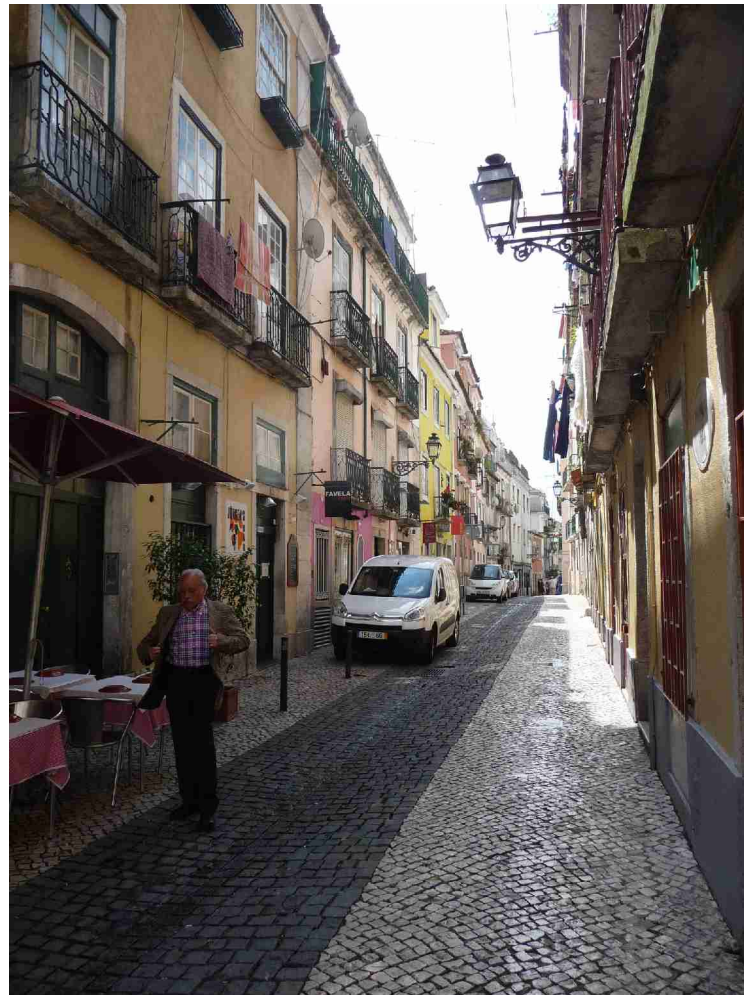


It was nice inside. The chapel of John the Baptist inmost to the right.



Roof decorations.

Now we have moved ourselves further into Bairro Alto.



Here we can see the third of the cable ways, [Elevador da Bica](#).  
One of the carriages can be seen far down the hill.

An advertising post for the cable car regarding reduced fees.





Funny advertising sign for a garage.



This square is called Praça Luis de Camões. It is named after a court poet. The square lies at the border between the townships Bairro Alto and [Chiado](#).

In the middle of the square is a statue of [Luis de Camões](#).



Back at the hotel.

Here we see the footbridge going from Elevador de Santa Justa over to [Largo do Carmo](#).

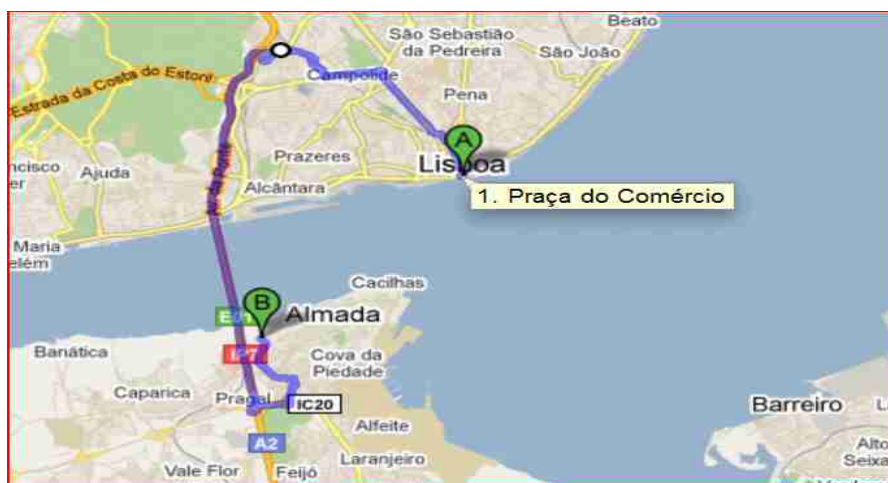


Now it was time for lunch, grilled cod together with the white house wine. Nam, nam!



After lunch we took a taxi over to [Cristo Rei](#).

We went past this aqueduct, [Aquaduto das Águas Livres](#). It was built 10 years before the big earthquake in 1755. It put up with the earthquake and continued to provide the city with water. There are 35 arches over the Alcântara valley and they are up to 64 m tall. They were the tallest stone arches in the world at the time when they were built. The aqueduct itself is almost 1 km long and the water source is 58 km away. The system was put out of service in 1967.

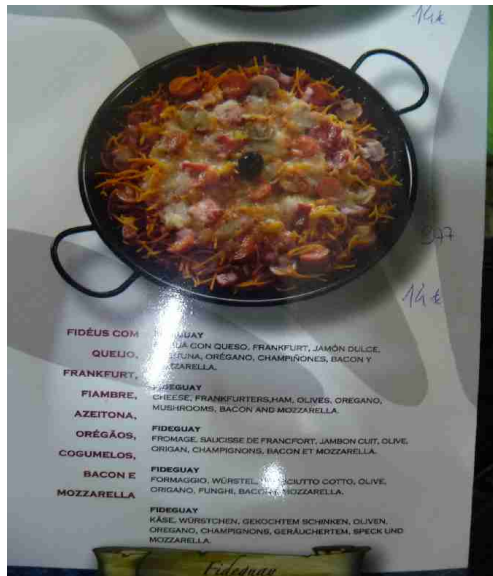




We went over the [25 April bridge](#).



When we arrived it turned out that the gate was just closed, so we didn't come in.



When returning from the drive it was time for food again. We had a pasta dish looking like paella.

This was the last evening in Lisbon. There were a lot of nice buildings here, but many were quite worn and needed maintenance.

There were also more beggars here than we are used to in other cities in Europe. They begged mainly for money and cigarettes. There was also a quite visible narcotic trade in the streets.

Despite this Lisbon was a pleasant and safe city to visit and it can be highly recommended.