

ARCHITECTURE TOUR BRAZIL

SÃO PAULO, BRASÍLIA, BELO HORIZONTE, INHOTIM
& RIO DE JANEIRO

12-Day Tour Program

November 13th - 23rd, 2019



National Congress, Brasília, Oscar Niemeyer



View from Sugarloaf Mountain, Rio de Janeiro

WELCOME TO BRAZIL!

There are few places as magnificent and varied as Brazil. On the one hand, it has been blessed with the most beautiful beaches and breathtaking natural wonders, on the other, it has produced visionary architects such as Oscar Niemeyer, Lucio Costa and Affonso Reidy who have made Brazilian modernism world-renowned. In addition to designing acclaimed buildings such as the Ministry of Health and Culture and the Museum of Modern Art in Rio de Janeiro, these visionaries planned the modernist city of Brasília from the ground up.

As an emerging BRICS state, and since hosting the 2014 FIFA World Cup and the 2016 Summer Olympics, Brazil has received more attention in recent years. These events have been the impetus behind many new ambitious infrastructure projects. Our journey takes us to the four major Brazilian cities, each one known for its architectural and cultural characteristics.

Recommended Reading

'Brazil Architectural Guide', DOM Publishers, Kimmel, Tiggemann, Santa Cecília
Michael Reid, 'The Troubled Rise of a Global Power'
Larry Rother, 'Brazil on the Rise'



Museum of Contemporary Art MAC Niterói, Oscar Niemeyer

THE FOUR MAJOR BRAZILIAN CITIES

Rio de Janeiro, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is also known as “Cidade Maravilhosa” or the “Marvellous City”, because of its spectacular scenery. Here the urban hustle-bustle perfectly melds with the relaxed beach life. Once the capital of Brazil and the Portuguese Empire, it offers a rich architectural heritage to explore.

With over 20 million inhabitants in its metropolitan area, **São Paulo** forms a huge, densely populated urban fabric. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the most populous in the southern hemisphere. There are many architectural highlights to discover in this key economic, financial and cultural center of Brazil.

Built in the late 1950s, **Brasília** is one of the youngest capitals in the world. It was planned and built by Lucio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer, who thus gained world fame. In 1987, Brasília was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO and is a must-see for architects and urban planners.

The city of **Belo Horizonte** includes the Pampulha Modern Ensemble, which is another UNESCO heritage site. The buildings are situated around Lake Pampulha and were designed by Oscar Niemeyer. Belo Horizonte was the first state capital planned from the ground up.

The **Institute for Contemporary Art Inhotim** owns a world-class collection of contemporary art continuously on display. It is situated in a lush tropical garden within a spectacular landscape close to Belo Horizonte.

Music

Bebel Gilberto, Caetano Veloso, Chico Buarque, Ed Motta, Elis Regina, Gilberto Gil, João Gilberto, Maria Bethania, Marisa Monte, Seu Jorge, Tom Jobim, Tim Maia, Vinícius de Moraes

Movies

Oscar Niemeyer - 'A Vida é um Sopro', Fabiano Maciel, 2010; 'Central Station' ('Central do Brasil'), Walter Salles, 1998; 'Reaching for the Moon' ('Flores Raras'), Bruno Barreto, 2013, movie about the architect Lota Macedo Soares' life and her relationship to author and Pulitzer prize winner Elizabeth Bishop

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

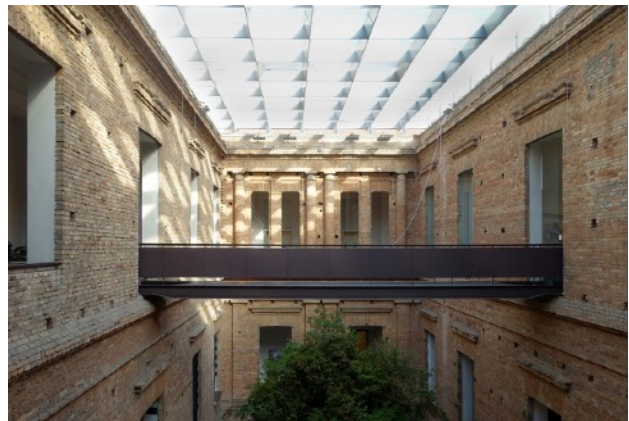
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SÃO PAULO

Besides being Brazil's economic center, São Paulo is also known for its vivid cultural life and numerous iconic buildings. Many of them were designed during the era of Brazilian modernism. Inspired by mid-20th century European architecture, local architects introduced the modern style to their country. They adapted these principles to the local social, structural and climatic conditions and created a unique style.

Another very important architectural tradition in São Paulo is the Paulista School, a version of Brutalism. Architects such as Lina Bo Bardi, Paulo Mendes da Rocha and Vilanova Artigas created many unique and outstanding buildings including the Art Museum of São Paulo MASP, the Sculpture Museum MuBe and the School of Architecture FAU.

Today, São Paulo's architecture scene is the liveliest in Brazil. Many upcoming studios and offices attract worldwide attention with their residential, commercial and cultural projects. Tryptique, Brasil Arquitetura, and Grupo SP are but a few examples of influential offices.



1. SESC Pompeia, Cultural Center, Lina Bo Bardi; 2. Pinacoteca, museum, conversion by Paulo Mendes da Rocha; 3. Marquise Ibirapuera Park, Oscar Niemeyer; 4. Ibirapuera Oca, pavilion, Oscar Niemeyer

Day 1, Wednesday, November 13th

Economic Center Avenida Paulista

After leaving our baggage at the hotel and having midday snack, we will head out to explore the neighborhood of Jardins: a short walk uphill will bring us to the Avenida Paulista, São Paulo's main financial and commercial center. The avenue was built at the end of the 19th century at the highest point of the city, and it was the first street to be asphalted at the beginning of the 20th century. Today, the wide, eight lane avenue is flanked by modern, post-modern and contemporary commercial high-rises. We will get to see some of the most iconic buildings and end the day's program with a visit to the FIESP.

8.00 am Arrival in São Paulo
 Transfer, Check-in hotel (baggage drop)

Snack Near the hotel

Afternoon Avenida Paulista, the city's main business street
 Conjunto Nacional, commercial and shopping center, David Libeskind and Hans Eger, 1954-58
 Instituto Moreira Salles, museum and library, Andrade Morettin, 2017
 Banco Sul-Americano, commercial building, Rino Levi, 1960-63
 MASP Museu de Arte São Paulo, museum, Lina Bo Bardi, 1957-68, interior visit
 Parque Trianon, public park, Paul Villon and Barry Parker, 1892
 Edifício FIESP, commercial building, Rino Levi, Paulo Mendes da Rocha 1969



1. Aerial view of São Paulo; 2. FAU University for Architecture and Urbanism, Vilanova Artigas; 3. SESC Pompéia, Lina Bo Bardi; 4. Edifício Italia, Adolf Franz Heep;

Day 2, Thursday, November 14th

The Historical City Center

On day two, we will go back in time on our visit to the city's historical center, the Centro. Here, many cycles of urban renewal have created colourful juxtapositions of heterogeneous architectural styles. We end the program in São Paulo with a visit to the Pinacoteca and the sculpture museum MUBE.

Morning

Teatro Municipal, theater, Ramos de Azevedo, Cláudio and Domiziano Rossi, 1903-1911

Viaduto do Chá, originally a steel bridge built in 1892, replaced with a concrete bridge in 1938

Matarazzo Building, city hall, Marcello Piacentini, visit of the lobby

Praça da Patriarca (Patriarca Square), roof and entrance for metro station, Paulo Mendes da Rocha, 1992-2002

Martinelli Building, commercial building, formerly the highest building in Latin America, Giuseppe Martinelli, 1924-28

Praças das Artes, art school, Brasil Arquitetos, Marcos Carum, 2006-12

Edifício Copan, residential building with commercial use on the ground floor, Oscar Niemeyer, 1951 - 1966

Afternoon

Pinacoteca, 1897-1900, museum, conversion by Paulo Mendes da Rocha, 1993-98

MUBE, sculpture museum, Paulo Mendes da Rocha, 1987-95



1. Patriarca Square, Paulo Mendes da Rocha; 2. Esther Building, Alvaro Vital

Day 3, Friday, November 15th

Brutalism and the Paulista School

On our last day in São Paulo, we will visit further examples of Brazilian modernism and the Paulista School including the SESC Pompeia and the Glass House by Lina Bo Bardi, the University FAU by Vilanova Artigas, as well as the Ibirapuera Park.

Morning **SESC Pompéia**, cultural and sports center, Lina Bo Bardi, 1977-86, interior visit
Glass House, single family house, Lina Bo Bardi, 1950-51, interior visit

Afternoon **FAU Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo**, Vilanova Artigas, 1961-68, interior visit of the university
Parque Ibirapuera, park, Roberto Burle Marx and Otávio Texeira Mendes, 1951-54
Marquise do Parque Ibirapuera, free standing roof construction, Oscar Niemeyer, 1954
Auditorium Ibirapuera, Oscar Niemeyer, 2002-2005
Ibirapuera Oca, pavilion, Oscar Niemeyer, 1951-54



1. & 2. Glass House, Lina Bo Bardi

BELO HORIZONTE

The state of Minas Gerais was initially colonized by gold miners at the beginning of the 18th century. Soon the gold mines ran out of ore and the miners had to find other sources of income such as agriculture and mining for other metals. The settler community expanded rapidly thanks to the advantageous topography and climate until the end of the 19th century. When the state capital Ouro Preto reached its capacity due to its insular topography, Belo Horizonte was chosen to be the new capital of Minas Gerais. Within only five years, the new city center was built according to the plans of the engineer Aarão Reis. Belo Horizonte, the first on a planned city in Brazil, celebrated its inauguration in 1897.

When Juscelino Kubitschek became Mayor of Belo Horizonte in 1940, he commissioned the young architect Oscar Niemeyer to design five significant buildings around the new artificial lake Pampulha. Together they constructed a chapel, a casino (now an art museum), a yacht club, and a ballroom. The hotel, the fifth design, never came to fruition. These buildings soon became landmarks of Brazilian modernism. The project was also the beginning of a close collaborative relationship between Kubitschek and Niemeyer, which coalesced with the construction of the new capital Brasília a decade later.



1. Casa do Baile, ballroom house, Oscar Niemeyer; 2. Igreja San Francisco of Assis, church, Oscar Niemeyer

Day 4, Saturday, November 16th

The Drawing Board City and Pampulha

Morning Transfer & flight from São Paulo to Belo Horizonte

Afternoon Museum Pampulha, Oscar Niemeyer, 1940-43

Casa do Baile, ballroom house, Oscar Niemeyer, 1940-43

Casa JK, house of president Juscelino Kubitscheks, Oscar Niemeyer, 1943

Igreja San Francisco of Assis, church, Oscar Niemeyer, Roberto Burle Marx, Cândido Portinari, 1940-45

INHOTIM

The more than 300,000 square meter park (75 acres) contains numerous pavilions and an extensive and international collection of contemporary art created by the entrepreneur Bernardo Paz in the mid-80s. The Institute of Contemporary Art Inhotim has been open to the public since 2006 and offers a broad educational program. Landscape, architecture, and art engage the visitor in a unique way at Inhotim: most buildings were built in anticipation of specific pieces of art and the art work was conceived within the context of the park itself.



1. & 2. Center for Contemporary Art Inhotim

Day 5, Sunday, November 17th

Contemporary Art and Architecture

Morning Transfer to Brumadinho
 Visit of the Institute for Contemporary Art Inhotim with guide
 Lunch at restaurant Tamboril

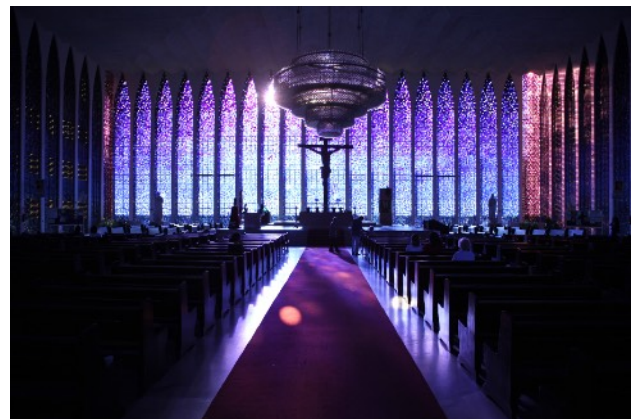
Afternoon Visit of the CCAI
 Transfer to Belo Horizonte

BRASÍLIA

While the Brazilian Constitution of 1891 proposed the transfer of the Brazilian capital from the coastal city Rio de Janeiro to the interior of the country, it took several decades for the move to occur. In 1904, the Cruls Mission was in charge of selecting the most appropriate location in the state of Goiás. It was only in the late 1950s that president Juscelino Kubitschek actualized this plan.

Built in the country's heartland, the city was supposed to be equally accessible to all Brazilians. At the same time, the goal was to bring progress to the interior of the country. The new capital would be a modern city that promised progress and welfare without a weighty colonial legacy or the apparent poverty of slums.

Lucio Costa's extraordinary master plan for Brasília played a special role in the relocation of the capital. One of the key requirements was that the new capital should not run the risk of becoming a provincial town, which would inevitably occur if it were to be built in the traditional way. During our two-day program in the capital, we learn more about Costa's urban strategies and how he led the project to completion.



1. Metropolitan Cathedral, Brasília, Oscar Niemeyer; 2. Supreme Court, Oscar Niemeyer; 3. Aerial view of "the wings" and Monumental Axis, Masterplan Lucio Costa; 4. Santuário de Dom Bosco, Church, Carlos Alberto Neves

Day 6, Monday, November 18th

Costa's Master Plan and the Monumental Axis

Lucio Costa's master plan has the form of a cross and is also sometimes referred to as an airplane. The horizontal line - "the wings" - follows the artificial lake along a curve. These wings are reserved for the residential areas, while the ministries and government palaces are located in the airplane's "body". On our first day, we will visit these public buildings on the so-called "Monumental Axis".

Morning Transfer and flight from São Paulo to Brasília

Afternoon **Cathedral Metropolitana**, Metropolitan Cathedral, Oscar Niemeyer, 1959-70, interior visit

Congress Nacional, National Congress, Oscar Niemeyer, 1956, interior visit

Praça dos Três Poderes and Espaço Lúcio Costa, urban masterplan by Lúcio Costa, buildings by Oscar Niemeyer 1957-61

Panteão da Pátria, memorial monument, Oscar Niemeyer 1985-86

Ponte JK, bridge, Alexandre Chan, 1998-2002

Palácio da Alvorada, president's residence, Oscar Niemeyer, 1958



1. & 2. Itamaraty, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oscar Niemeyer

Day 7, Tuesday, November 19th

Superquadras and University Campus

On our second day in the capital, we will explore the “wings” of the airplane. The residential area is divided into Superquadras, individual units of 280 x 280 meters (920 x 920 ft), each one containing four housing lots. The interior street is reserved for commercial use and between two Superquadras there is space kept for public infrastructure such as schools, sports fields or churches.

The University of Brasília was built in the 1970s by Oscar Niemeyer. The 700 meters long building has over 30 entrances. It is commonly said that the building represents democratic ideas through its symmetry; it is equally accessible from each point of the perimeter.

- Morning**
- Palácio Itamaraty**, ministry of foreign affairs, Oscar Niemeyer, 1959-70, interior visit
 - Santuário Dom Bosco**, Church, Carlos Alberto Naves, 1963, interior visit
 - Torre TV**, tower, Lúcio Costa, 1957-1967, visit of the platform
 - Memorial JK**, Oscar Niemeyer, 1980-81
 - Quartel General do Exército**, military headquarters, Oscar Niemeyer and Roberto Burle Marx, 1968-70
- Afternoon**
- University Campus UnB**, Lúcio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer, masterplan 1960-62, buildings 1963-71, interior visit
 - Central Institute of Sciences**, Oscar Niemeyer, 1963-71,
 - UnB Rector's Office**, various architects, 1972-75
 - UnB Library**, José Galbinski, Miguel Pereira, 1968-73
 - UnB Restaurant**, José Galbinski and Antônio Carlos Moraes de Castro, 1969
 - Superquadra SQS 308**, residential block, Oscar Niemeyer, 1960
 - Nossa Senhora de Fatima Church**, Oscar Niemeyer, 1957-58

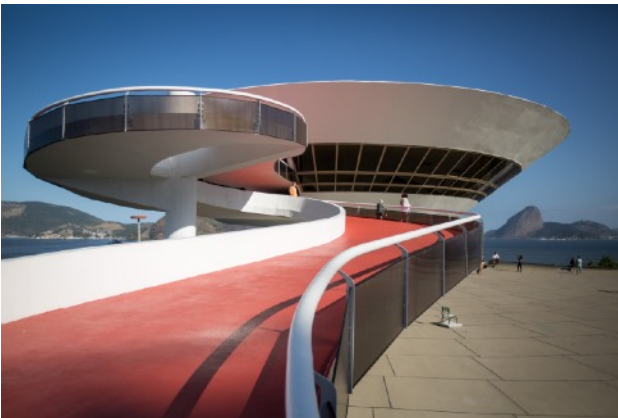


1. Nacional Museum, Oscar Niemeyer; 2. Palacio Itamaraty, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oscar Niemeyer

RIO DE JANEIRO

With its beautiful beaches, tropical climate and its unique setting between mountains and ocean, Rio de Janeiro attracts visitors from all around the globe, but it has also gained recognition as the home of a unique style of architectural modernism, typified by the work of Oscar Niemeyer, Lucio Costa, Affonso Reidy and the brothers Roberto.

The latest architectural highlights were created in sight of the Soccer World Cup in 2014 and the Olympic Games 2016. The Museum of Tomorrow by Santiago Calatrava and the Art Museum of Rio de Janeiro MAR by Bernardes Jacobsen Architects are part of an urban development plan to convert the former industrial port area into a new residential, commercial and cultural center.



1. Casa das Canoas, Oscar Niemeyer; 2. Sugarloaf 3. Museum of Contemporary Art MAC Niteroi, Oscar Niemeyer; 4. Museum of Tomorrow, Santiago Calatrava

Day 8, Wednesday, November 20th

Art Deco Copacabana and Niemeyer

Close to the beaches facing the Atlantic Ocean lies Rio's wealthy South Zone area. It is an urban residential district with good infrastructure, many restaurants, bars and shops. Rio's most famous beaches, Copacabana and Ipanema, are located here. The term "South Zone" has become a general expression in Brazil for wealthy "downtown" neighborhoods. In contrast stand the favelas that coexist in almost every neighborhood in Rio. On the tour, besides visiting Art Deco buildings in Copacabana, we also explain the social, political and urban implications of this contrast.

Morning Transfer and flight from Brasilia to Rio de Janeiro

Afternoon Walk through the neighborhood Copacabana
Residential Art Deco building, Rua Ministro Viveiros de Castro 100
Art Deco buildings at Praça do Lido
Copacabana Palace Hotel, Joseph Gire, 1923
Praça Popular, square, Oscar Niemeyer, 2002-14
Museum of Contemporary Art, MAC Niteroi, Oscar Niemeyer, 1996



1. Largo da Carioca, Centro Rio de Janeiro; 2. Headquarters National Bank of Development BNDES, Willer, Stelle, Sanchotene, Oba, Muller

Day 9, Thursday, November 21st

The City's History and Development

Rio de Janeiro has reinvented itself many times in its 450 year history. On a walk through the historical center we will unravel the urban development, discovering its diverse building styles that range from colonial and imperial times to modern and contemporary architecture. We end our day with a visit to the top of Sugarloaf Mountain.

Morning Mauá Square with Museum of Tomorrow, Santiago Calatrava, 2015
Museu de Arte Rio de Janeiro MAR, Bernardes Jacobsen Arquitetos, 2013
Banco Boavista, bank, Oscar Niemeyer 1946-48

Candelaria Church, built 1609, 2nd extension 1877 with cupola and lateral naves, interior visit
Casa da França, Grandjean de Montigny, 1816
Praça XV de Novembro with Imperial Palace, built 1743

Afternoon

Confeitaria Colombo, legendary coffeehouse built in 1894
BNDES Headquarters, by Willer, Stelle, Ramalho, Sanhotene, Oba, Mueller, 1974
Petrobras Headquarters, Gandolfi, 1967
Metropolitan Cathedral, Edgar de Oliveira da Fonseca, 1964-76, interior visit
Municipal Theater, Francisco de Oliveira Passos and Albert Guilbert, 1905-09
National Library, Sousa Aguiar, 1910, interior visit
Ministry for Education and Culture MEC, Lúcio Costa, Le Corbusier and Oscar Niemeyer, with Roberto Burle Marx and Cândido Portinari, 1936-45
Museum of Modern Art MAM, Affonso Reidy, Carmen Portinho, 1953-67, Theater 2006
Flamengo Park, Affonso Reidy, Lota Macedo, Roberto Burle Marx, 1954-65
Sugarloaf, viewpoint



1. Residential Complex Pedregulho, Affonso Reidy; 2. Museum of Modern Art MAM, Affonso Reidy, Carmen Portinho; 3. Ipanema Beach sidewalk (Favela Vidigal in the background on the left); 4. Favela Vidigal (Ipanema and Leblon beach in the background)

Day 10, Friday, November 22nd

Modern Brazil

Modern European architecture and Le Corbusier's manifesto "Five Points of Architecture" influenced the Brazilian movement very strongly, but the style was not just copied. Adapting the principles to the tropical climate and Brazilian culture, the architects created their very own style; the similarities as well as the differences between both styles are the topic of this day.

Morning	Residential Complex Pedregulho , Affonso Reidy, 1947, interior visit Sambódromo da Marquês de Sapucaí , sambadrome, Oscar Niemeyer, 1980 Parque Guinle , residential complex, Lucio Costa, 1948-54 Instituto Moreira Salles IMS , photography museum, Olav Redig de Campos, 1951
Afternoon	Free
Evening	Farewell dinner and optional visit of Rio Scenarium samba concert

Day 11, Saturday, November 23rd

Tropical Landscape Design

Roberto Burle Marx is Brazil's most recognized landscape architect. He was a good friend of Oscar Niemeyer and is responsible for almost every modern garden and landscape project in Brazil. At his own property and park at the city's border, Burle Marx planted over 4,000 different species and created an oasis of 365,000 square meters (almost 4 million sqft) in the middle of the urban jungle. After a visit to his property, we will have lunch at the award-winning restaurant Bira da Guaratiba with a view over the nature reserve. Our Brazilian journey ends with an interior visit to Oscar Niemeyer's first residence, Casa das Canoas, built around a rock in the middle of the Tijuca forest.

Morning	Sítio Burle Marx , park and residence, 1949-94
Lunch	Restaurant Bira da Guaratiba
Afternoon	Casa das Canoas , residential house of Oscar Niemeyer, Oscar Niemeyer, 1953, interior visit Optional: swimming at Ipanema beach
Evening	Transfer & return flight



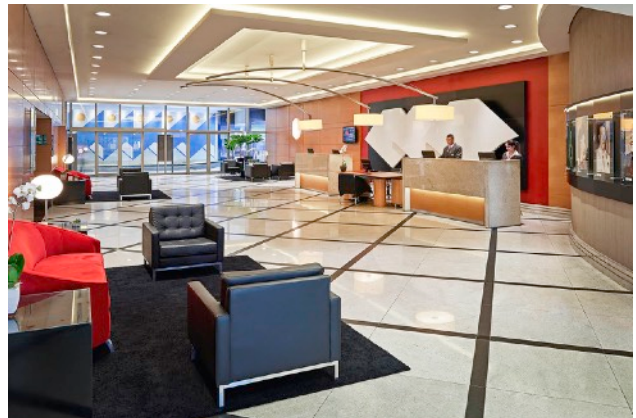
1 & 2. Sítio Burle Marx, Roberto Burle Marx

The Tour Guide & Accompanying Organizer

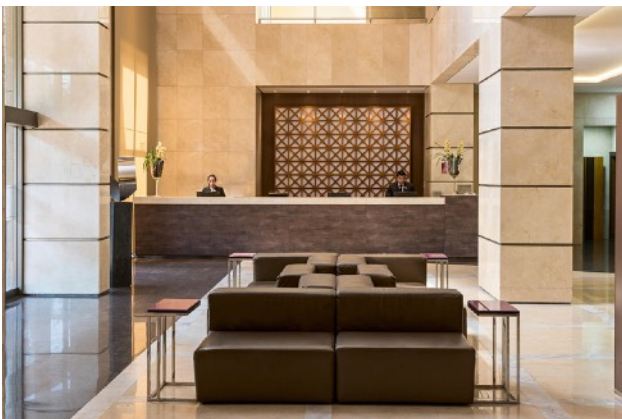
Barbara Iseli is a multilingual Swiss architect, a graduate (MSc) of the ETH Zurich, and a "Carioca de coração" a Rio de Janeiro-an by heart, with professional experience in Switzerland and Brazil. At Boltshauser Architects in Zurich she was the project manager for large scale housing projects and won various competitions. Barbara has lived in Rio de Janeiro since 2012. Here, she was in charge of the conversion of the Swiss Consulate and is a founding partner of the architecture office Plural Projetos Singulares. She speaks native German and is fluent in English, Portuguese and Italian. She has led tours for architects and architecture enthusiasts in Rio and other Brazilian cities since 2013.

The Hotels

Jaraguá Novotel is located in the renowned Edifício Estadão building in the central district of São Paulo. It was planned and built in 1946 by the architect Jacques Pilon as the headquarters of the newspaper Estado de São Paulo, the radio station Eldorado and other offices. It was converted into a hotel in 1979.



Mercure Lourdes Belo Horizonte is a mid-scale hotel for business trips or leisure featuring comfortable, practical rooms. Located on Avenida do Contorno, close to bars, restaurants and the city's neighborhoods Lourdes and Savassi



Brasília Palace, the modernist hotel is part of the historical heritage of the federal capital. Next to Lake Paranoá, Brasília Palace is a rich legacy of the architect Oscar Niemeyer, with two magnificent works by Athos Bulcão.



Arena Leme Rio de Janeiro offers 164 modern rooms in one of the city's most tranquil neighborhoods, next to vibrant restaurants, outdoor cafés and colorful boardwalk kiosks of Copacabana Beach.



Travel Information

Price without int. Flights	USD 3,990 (EUR 3,490) double room* Early bird reservation rebate until May 31st USD 200 (EUR 180) Surcharge for single room occupancy USD 650 (EUR 600) Upgrade hotel rooms for 10 nights USD 280 (EUR 250) per accommodation *Additional small group fee USD 200 (EUR 180) for a group size of 15 people or less Early hotel check-in on the day of arrival is possible for an additional cost Additional fee for credit card payments 3% Price guaranteed until August 12th
Dates	Departure New York or London, November 12th evening Arrival São Paulo, November 13th morning Departure Rio de Janeiro, November 23rd evening Arrival New York or London, November 24th morning
Services included	3 x nights in São Paulo , Jaragua Novotel or similar accorhotels.com/de/hotel-6224-novotel-sao-paulo-jaragua-conventions/index.shtml 2 x nights in Belo Horizonte , Mercure Lourdes or similar accorhotels.com/en/hotel-3575-mercure-belo-horizonte-lourdes-hotel/index.shtml 2 x nights in Brasília , Brasilia Palace or similar brasiliapalace.com.br 3 x nights in Rio de Janeiro , Arena Leme or similar arenalemehotel.com.br 11 days of guided architectural program in English All entry fees as listed in the program Domestic flights São Paulo - Belo Horizonte, Belo Horizonte, Brasília, Brasília - Rio de Janeiro including transfers Transportation during tours in São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Inhotim, Brasília and Rio de Janeiro Welcome snack/lunch, welcome dinner and breakfasts
Int. Flights	Return flight New York - São Paulo / Rio de Janeiro - New York, or London - São Paulo / Rio de Janeiro - London can be arranged for a surcharge of USD 100 (EUR 90) (transfers included)* *If you decide to book your own flight on an individual schedule, transfer in and out will not be included. Latest arrival time for individual travelers is Wednesday at 8.30 AM. Carbon-dioxide emission compensation program for your flight with myclimate.org USD 100 from New York (EUR 100 from London)
Additional expenses	Personal expenses, travel insurance, visa for Brazil (required for US citizens), meals (lunch and dinner), tips for drivers, waiters and guides
Group size	Minimum 12 people, maximum 24 people
Guide	Barbara Iseli, architect and founder of Insight Architecture, barbara@insight-architecture.com
Organizer	Insight Architecture insight-architecture.com
Operator	Blumar Brazil blumar.com.br Insight Architecture is a member of Guiding Architects, guiding-architects.net

Program as of April 2019, may be subject to change