



PALACE OF FINE ARTS

Mexico City

The Palace of Fine Arts, located in the heart of Mexico City, is one of the greatest examples of art and architecture in the country. Its construction spanned several stages and styles, reflecting the richness and diversity of the history of art in Mexico.

The first stage of the construction of the Palace of Fine Arts took place between 1904 and 1913, under the direction of the Italian architect Adamo Boari. During this phase, the Neoclassical style was implemented, characterized by its symmetry and decorative elements inspired by Greek and Roman architecture, as well as the use of Italian Carrara marble, onyx, and steel structures.

However, due to the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution in 1910, the construction was temporarily halted and did not resume until 1930 under the supervision of Mexican architects Abelardo Rodríguez and Federico Mariscal. In this second stage, the Art Nouveau style was incorporated, which is evident in the main facade with its floral ornamentation, and sinuous curves. It has a height of 53 meters up to the spire and 42.5 meters up to the roof.

The Palace of Fine Arts was finally inaugurated on September 29, 1934. Its final design fuses Neoclassical, pre-Hispanic, Art Nouveau, and Art Deco elements, giving it a unique architectural identity.

Inside the Palace of Fine Arts, the curtain stands out, a magnificent work composed of over a million opalescent Tiffany glass pieces from NY. This piece, created by the Mexican artist Gerardo Murillo, known as Doctor Atl, depicts a representation of the landscape of the Valley of Mexico with the Popocatépetl and Iztaccíhuatl volcanoes.

On the ceiling of the main hall of the Palace, there is a magnificent leaded glass window depicting the Greek god Apollo surrounded by his nine muses, which was designed by the Hungarian artist Géza Marót. Apollo was the god of the sun, arts, poetry, beauty, music, and light, and he appears accompanied by the nine muses who were the sponsors of the arts: Clio, the muse of history; Euterpe, of music; Thalia, of comedy; Melpomene, of tragedy; Terpsichore, of dance; Erato, of elegy; Polyhymnia, of lyric poetry; Urania, of astronomy; and Calliope, of rhetoric and heroic poetry.

The Palace of Fine Arts is also home to the following museums: the National Museum of Architecture, the Museum of the Palace of Fine Arts, and the Siqueiros Public Art Room. It also showcases works by 17 of the best Mexican muralists, including Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco, David Alfaro Siqueiros, Rufino Tamayo, and Jorge González Camarena.





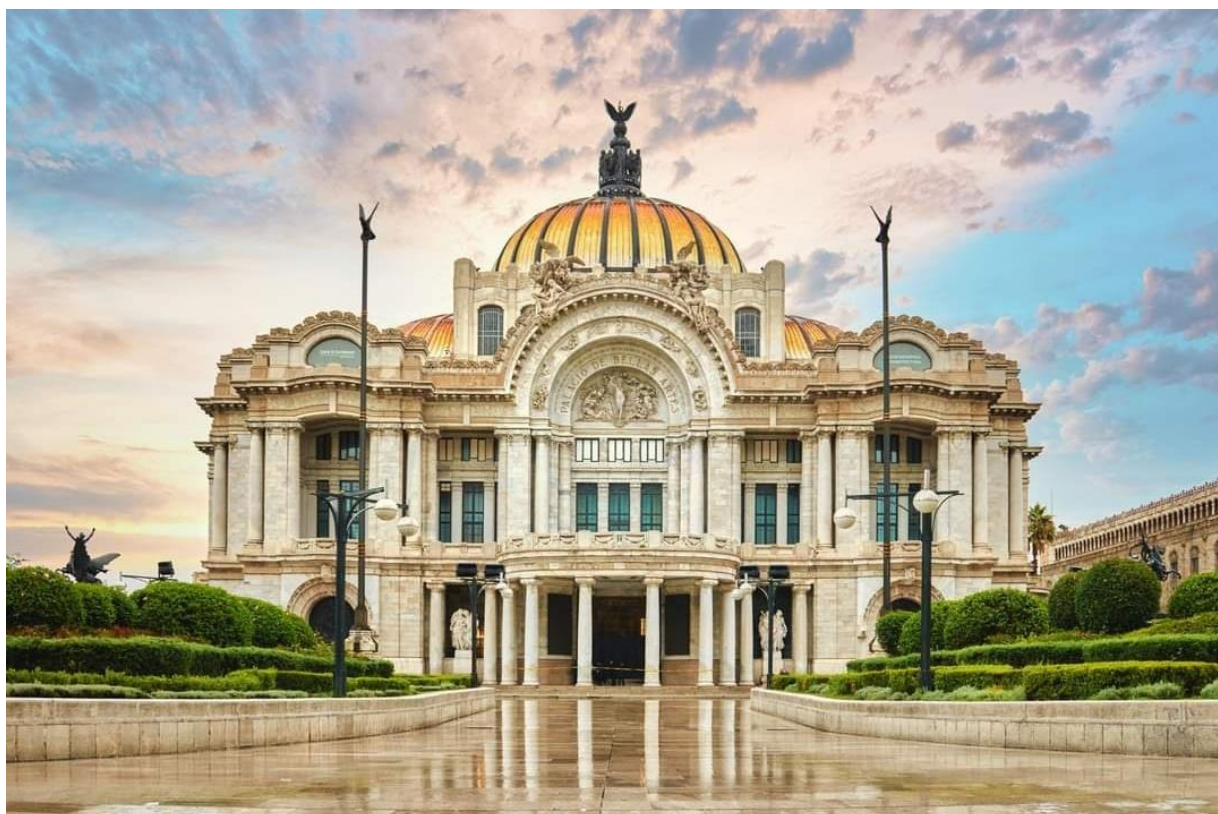
Encuentro internacional JM de Misión Compartida



The venue is under the care and protection of the National Institute of Fine Arts (INBA), responsible for safeguarding part of Mexico's artistic heritage.

Since 1959, the Palace of Fine Arts has become the permanent home of the Amalia Hernández Folkloric Ballet, a renowned dance company that promotes Mexican folk dances through shows like the one we are going to enjoy today.

María Luisa de Anda
July 2023





Encuentro internacional JM de Misión Compartida

