

destino **buenos aires**

www.bue.gov.ar

ARCHITECTURE IN BUENOS AIRES

By Berto González Montaner *



bue.gov.ar
specials

↳ Tours in Buenos Aires

Over the homogeneous grid of blocks and lots of Buenos Aires, the most varied and exotic architectures have been placed as layers, alternating the buildings of the original inhabitants and the signs of the different immigrant waves. Something of colonial architecture, the most varied historicisms, modernisms, architecture from the modern movement (specially a must-see collection of rationalists buildings), and good contemporary architecture alternates generating the most curious contrasts.

San Telmo

This neighbourhood can still recreate the scale of the old village. I recommend visiting around its cobbled streets with short houses that some time ago belonged to the aristocracy of Buenos Aires. There are some constructions that remind the colonial architecture, although there are only a few authentic ones. An example of these buildings is the "Iglesia San Ignacio", finished in 1710, in 520 Bolívar Street. But what attracts more the attention of visitors are the contrasts, like the one that produces the "Iglesia Ortodoxa Rusa", designed by Alejandro Christophersen, in front of the "Parque Lezama."

Avenida de Mayo

La Boca is a place full of local color. Besides the Boca Juniors Stadium (805 Brandsen Street), the old and multicolored metal sheet and wood tenements are preserved, and the "Puente Transbordador" (Pedro de Mendoza and Almirante Brown), one of the few of its kind that remains standing in the world.

La Boca

La Boca is a place full of local color. Besides the Boca Juniors Stadium (805 Brandsen Street), the old and multicolored metal sheet and wood tenements are preserved, and the "Puente Transbordador" (Pedro de Mendoza and Almirante Brown), one of the few of its kind that remains standing in the world.

O Recoleta

One of the few features of the urban grid happens in the area of the Recoleta Cemetery, a small walled fort where its vaults reproduce and synthesize the architectural supports that had our bourgeoisie through times. That change of direction in the grid generates the singular space that occupies the "Plaza Francia" (French square) and continues with a group of parks that constitute one of the most elegant areas of the city, besides Libertador and Figueroa Alcorta Avenues.





www.bue.gov.ar



bue.gov.ar
specials

Avenida Alvear

On the intersection of Libertador and Alvear Avenues there is another change of direction of the grid. Alvear is a kind of Parisian corner in Buenos Aires. Huge mansions were built there, in beaux arts style, such as the "Palacio Duhau" (1661 Alvear Avenue), nowadays a luxurious hotel; the "Nunciatura" (1605 Alvear Avenue,) the Jockey Club (1345 Alvear Avenue,) and the French Embassy (1399 Cerrito,) which was almost demolished when the 9 de Julio Avenue was opened.

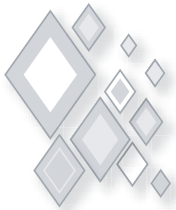
Palermo Viejo

Until a short time ago, Palermo Viejo was a typical "porteño" neighbourhood with leafy streets and typical old houses. During the 80's, when the pubs opened in Cortázar Square, these houses were recycled with a particular style: progressive, national, and popular.

In the last years this neighbourhood gathered momentum, but today it almost turned into a thematic neighbourhood dedicated to the design. With the opening of many television production companies Palermo Hollywood was created, with many pubs and restaurants designed with smoothed cement and textured colored plaster. They were built with an architecture inspired in international magazines.

↳ Direcciones edificios

Los edificios figuran en el orden en que aparecen en el texto. Cada entrada tiene la forma: (nombre: año de inauguración: arquitectos; dirección; barrio).



Teatro Colón

1908; Francisco Tamburini, Víctor Meano, Jules Dormal; Cerrito 618; San Nicolás.

Palacio de Aguas Corrientes

1894; Nystömeyer, Boye, Bateman; Av. Córdoba 1950, Balvanera.

Basílica Nuestra señora del Pilar

1732; Andrea Bianchi; Junín 1904; Recoleta.

Catedral Metropolitana

1622-1822; varios; Av. Rivadavia y San Martín; San Nicolás.

Casa Rosada

1884; Francisco Tamburini; Balcarce 50; Monserrat.

Palacio Legislativo

1931; Luis Falcone; Perú 130; Monserrat.

Yacht Club Argentino

1913; Eduardo Le Monnier; Viamonte y el río; Puerto Madero.



www.bue.gov.ar



bue.gov.ar
specials

Palacio Barolo

1923; Mario Palanti; Av. de Mayo 1370; Monserrat.

Ex Cervecería Munich

1927; Andrés Kalnay; Av. de los italianos 851; Puerto Madero.

Edificio Kavanagh

1936; Sánchez, Lagos y de la Torre; Florida 1065; Retiro.

Casa de Estudios para Artistas

1939; Bonet, López Chas y Vera Barros; Paraguay 894; Retiro.

Edificio Los Eucaliptos

1941; Jorge Ferrari Hardoy, Juan Kurchan; Virrey del Pino 2446; Belgrano.

Teatro San Martín

1954-61; Mario Roberto Álvarez, Macedonio Ruiz; Corrientes 1530; San Nicolás.

Edificio Somisa

1967-77; Mario Roberto Álvarez; Av. Belgrano 737; Moserrat.

Ex Banco de Londres

1960-66; Clorindo Testa; SEPPA; Reconquista 101; San Nicolás.

Biblioteca Nacional

1962-93; Testa, Bullrich, Cazzaniga; Agüero 2502; Recoleta.

Edificio Conurban

1969-73; Katzenstein, Kokourec, Llorens; Av. Madero 1020; Retiro.

Museo Xul Solar

1987-93; Pablo Beitía; Laprida 1212; Recoleta.

Malba

1997-2001; Atelman, Fourcade, Tapia; Av. Figueroa Alcorta 3415; Palermo.

Edificio República

1994; César Pelli; Viamonte y Av. Madero; San Nicolás.

Torre BankBoston

2001; César Pelli; Pasaje Della Paolera 265; Retiro.

ATC

1978; Justo Solsona; Av. Figueroa Alcorta 2977; Recoleta.



* Berto González Montaner is an architect and journalist. He works as a professor at the School of Architecture, Design, and Town Planning at the UBA, he manages the architecture section of the Clarín newspaper, and he hosts the TV program "Crónicas Urbanas", in channel á.