



THE
METROPOLIS
IN LATIN AMERICA
1830-1930

CITYSCAPES PHOTOGRAPHS DEBATES

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CONTENTS

00

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

00

NOTE TO THE READER

00

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS
IN LATIN AMERICA, 1800–1930

00

CHART OF POPULATION GROWTH IN LATIN
AMERICAN METROPOLES AND LOS ANGELES,
1800–1930

00

INTRODUCTION

Idurre Alonso and Maristella Casciato

00

ALBUM
CAPITAL CITIES

00

THE EMERGENCE OF CAPITAL CITIES IN
NINETEENTH-CENTURY LATIN AMERICA

Germán Rodrigo Mejía Pavony

00

ORDER, NATURE, AND SOCIETY
EXILE AND RETURN FROM PARADISE
IN THE CITY TO COME

Jorge F. Rivas Pérez

00

ALBUM
COLONIAL CITIES AND
NATIONAL HEROES

00

FROM POSTCOLONIAL CITIES TO THE
FIRST METROPOLES IN LATIN AMERICA

Arturo Almandoz

00

THE DOMINATION OF NATURE
IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE
URBAN LANDSCAPE

Sonia Berjman

00

ALBUM
LEISURE

00

THE VISIBLE AND THE INVISIBLE
THE PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGE OF THE METROPOLIS

Idurre Alonso

00

VISIONS OF MOBILITY
EARLY CINEMA REACHING CAPITAL CITIES
IN LATIN AMERICA

David M. J. Wood

00

ALBUM
INFRASTRUCTURES

00

SHAPING THE METROPOLIS
URBAN PLANS FOR RIO DE JANEIRO
AND BUENOS AIRES

Maria Cristina da Silva Leme

00

THE RESURGENCE OF THE ANCIENT PAST
MEXICO CITY IN THE AGE OF
MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

Cristóbal Jácome-Moreno

00

THE SEARCH FOR A NEW ART
PRE-HISPANIC AND COLONIAL
REINTERPRETATIONS IN THE AMERICAS

Rodrigo Gutiérrez Viñuales

00

ALBUM
DEBATES

00

ARCHITECTS AND URBAN PLANNERS
TRANSATLANTIC JOURNEYS
FROM EUROPE TO LATIN AMERICA

Maristella Casciato

00

ALBUM
TOWARD MODERNISM

00

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1970–2020

00

ILLUSTRATION CREDITS

00

ABOUT THE CONTRIBUTORS

00

INDEX

CHRONOLOGY, 1800–1930

VIII

	Political and Economic Facts	Cultural and Artistic Milieu	Urban Changes and Town Planning Topics
1804	Haiti is the first country in Latin America to achieve independence and abolish slavery after the Haitian Revolution.		
1808	Napoleon I, emperor of France, invades the Iberian Peninsula, creating an unstable political scenario that prompts independence movements in overseas colonies. The Portuguese crown transfers its court to Rio de Janeiro, which adds 15,000 foreign courtiers to the city's 40,000 inhabitants.		
1810s	Independence movements are underway in most Hispanic American colonies.	Brazil: The Portuguese court brings artists and educators to Brazil. Among them is the architect Auguste Henri Victor Grandjean de Montigny, who is responsible for introducing the École des Beaux-Arts's neoclassical style to the colony's architectural curriculum.	
1822	Brazil: Pedro I declares independence from Portugal and establishes the Brazilian Empire.		

IX

CHRONOLOGY

	Political and Economic Facts	Cultural and Artistic Milieu	Urban Changes and Town Planning Topics
1823	The Monroe Doctrine—based on the idea that America belongs to Americans—is invoked to prevent the interference of European powers in the Americas The United Provinces of Central America (later the Federal Republic of Central America)—including today's Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua—is formed and lasts until 1840, when each country becomes independent.		
1828	With the mediation of Britain, and after the war between Argentina and Brazil (1825–27), Uruguay is created as a buffer state between Argentina and Brazil.		
1830	The disintegration of Gran Colombia leads to Ecuador, New Granada, and Venezuela becoming independent states.		Uruguay: After the demolition of Montevideo's walls in 1829, José María Reyes lays out the Ciudad Nueva, adding 160 city blocks and forming what is today known as Centro.
1834			Cuba: As governor of Havana (until 1838), Miguel Tacón y Rosique undertakes urban reforms involving the development of transportation and construction of avenues and theaters.
1835	Argentina: Juan Manuel de Rosas's dictatorship, which lasts until the Battle of Caseros in 1852, generates tension between Buenos Aires and the provinces.		

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PLATE 5.

Eduardo Laplante (French, 1818–60), lithographer, and
Luis Marquier (French, act. 19th century), printer.
La Habana: Panorama general de la ciudad y su bahía (Havana: Panorama of
the city and bay), ca. mid-1850s, color lithograph, 57.2 × 87 cm.
Los Angeles, Getty Research Institute, P840001.



PLATE 13.

Plano de la Ciudad de México (Map of the City of Mexico).

1900, chromolitograph.

From Adolfo Prantl and José L. Groso, *La ciudad de México: Novísima guía universal de la capital de la República Mexicana...* (Mexico City: J. Buxó, 1901), n.p.

Los Angeles, Getty Research Institute, 91-B15103.

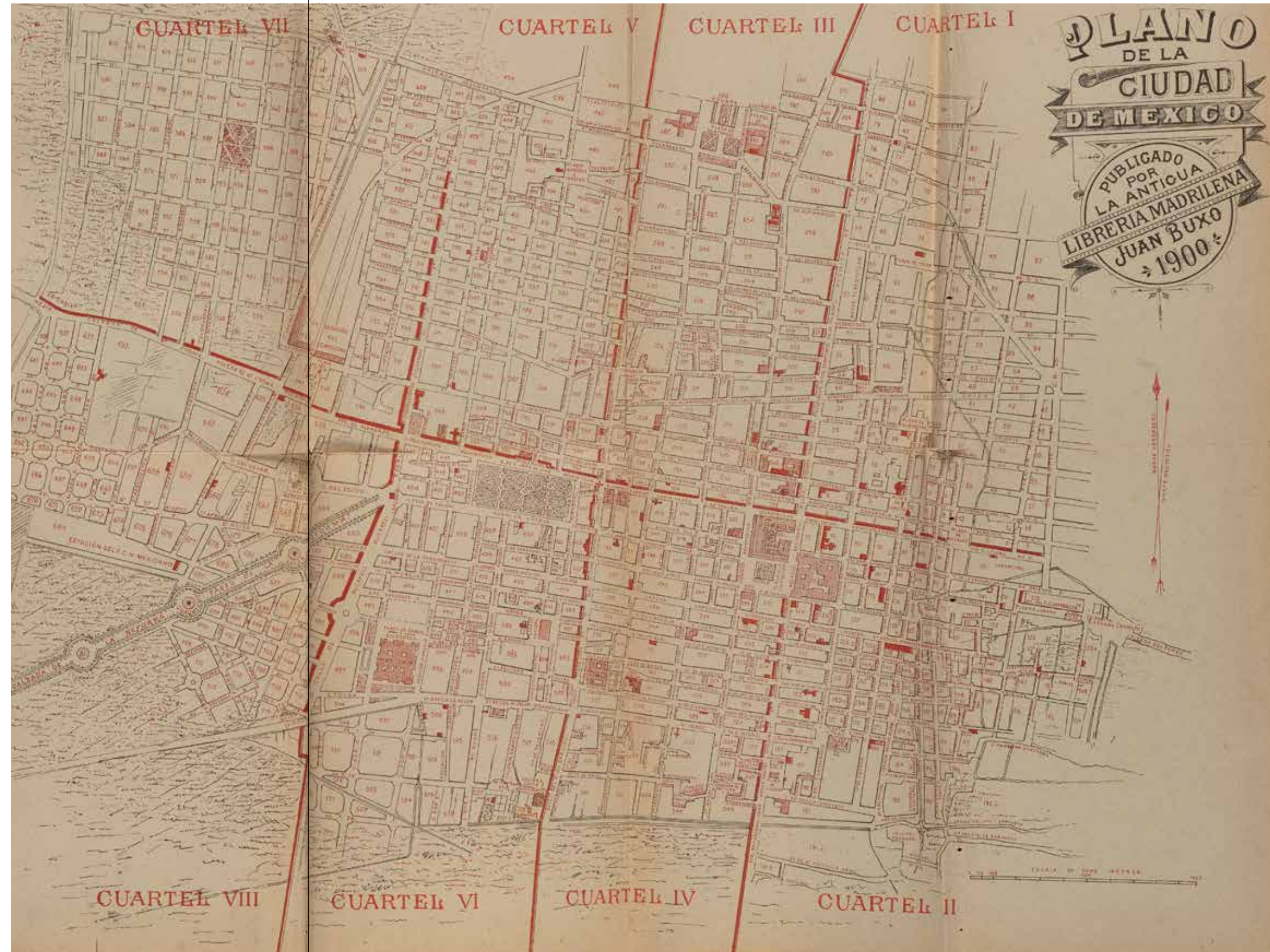


PLATE 129.

Lloyd Wright (US American, 1890–1978).

Grand Boulevard, Typical Section, Los Angeles Civic Center Project, 1925, ink drawing, 27.9 × 58.4 cm.

Los Angeles, UCLA, Charles E. Young Research Library, UCLA Library Special Collections.

