

Mexico City 2018

by Dave Colwell

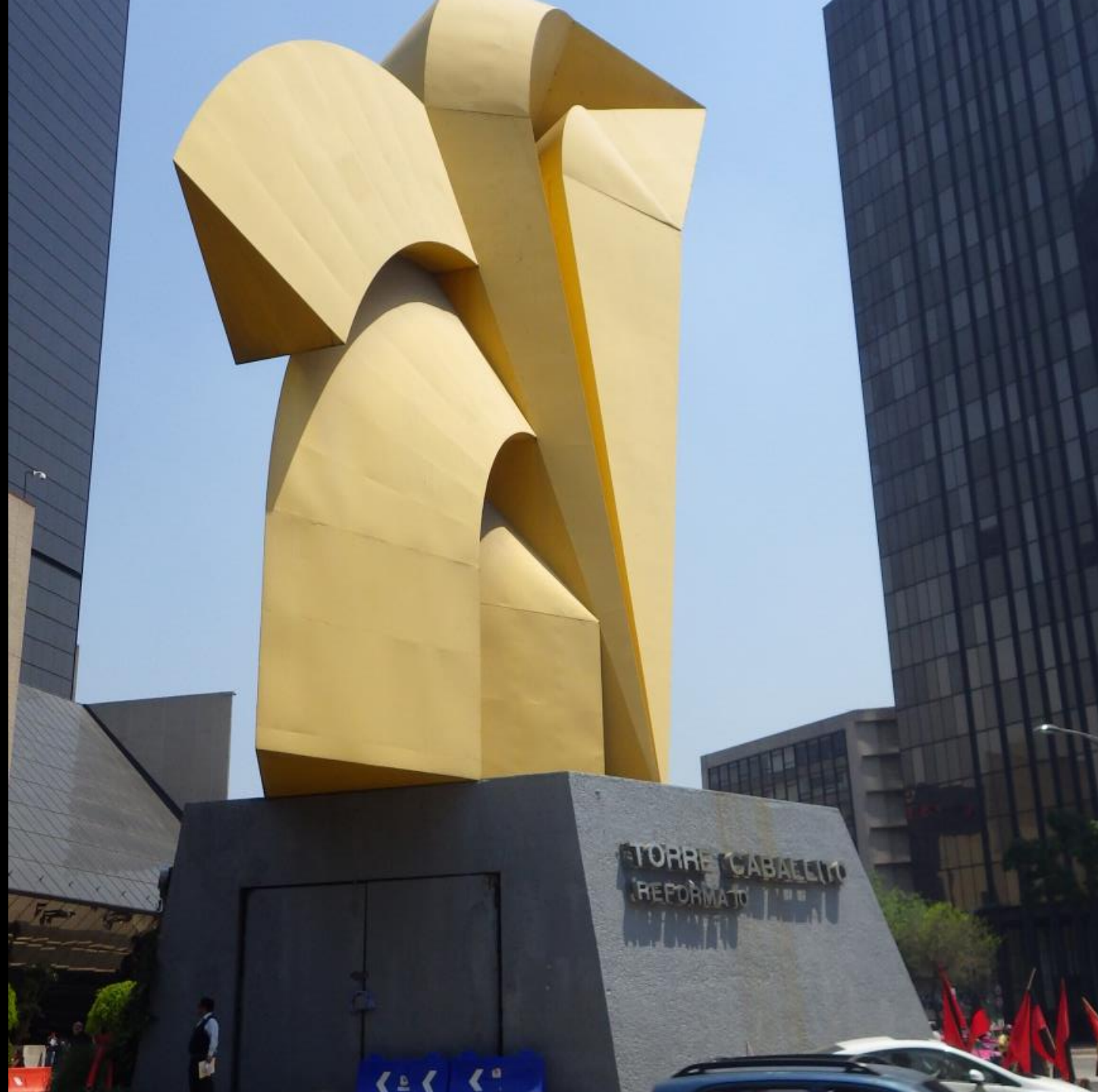


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SSB Am y Don's London 350 Am y

COMX

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TORRE CABALLITO
REFORMATO



TORRE CABALLITO
REFORMA 10



























1931-1974
LATINO MERICANA

SEAR

GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL



AL
BENEFICENTE
BENITO JUAREZ
LA PATRIA





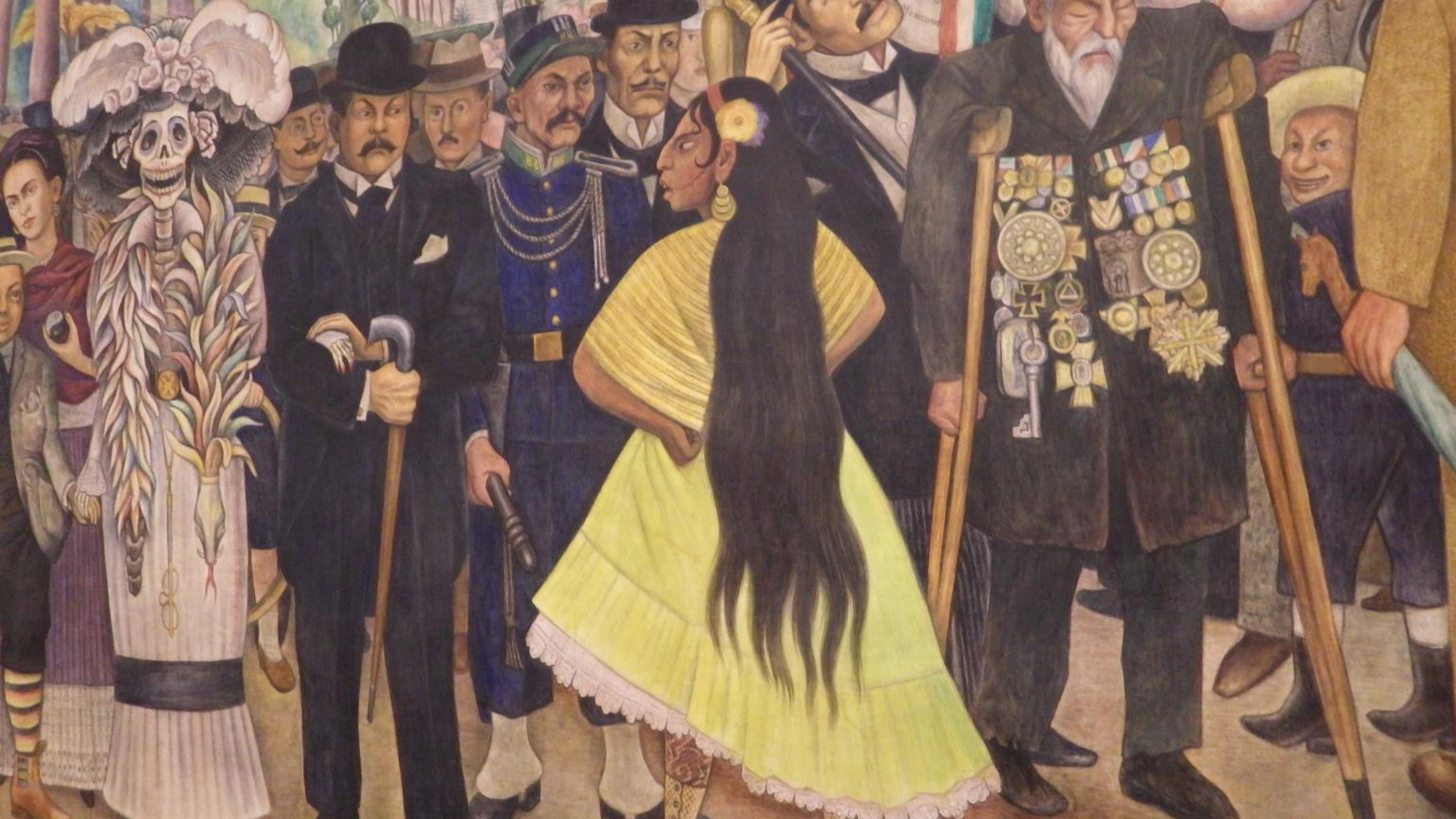




















ICE HARVESTING
1911
BY JAMES HENNINGSEN
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, NEW YORK



Turner, J.M.W. Rain, Steam, and Great Central Railway Bridge, 1844. Oil on canvas. The National Gallery, London.







VAMOS A ORGANIZAR VUESTRO

¡NO AL CIERRE DEL TEATRO JULIO JIMÉNEZ RUEDA!

¡NI UN TEATRO MENOS

MUSEO MULTIMEDIA DIEDER RIVERA







LEON

PALACE



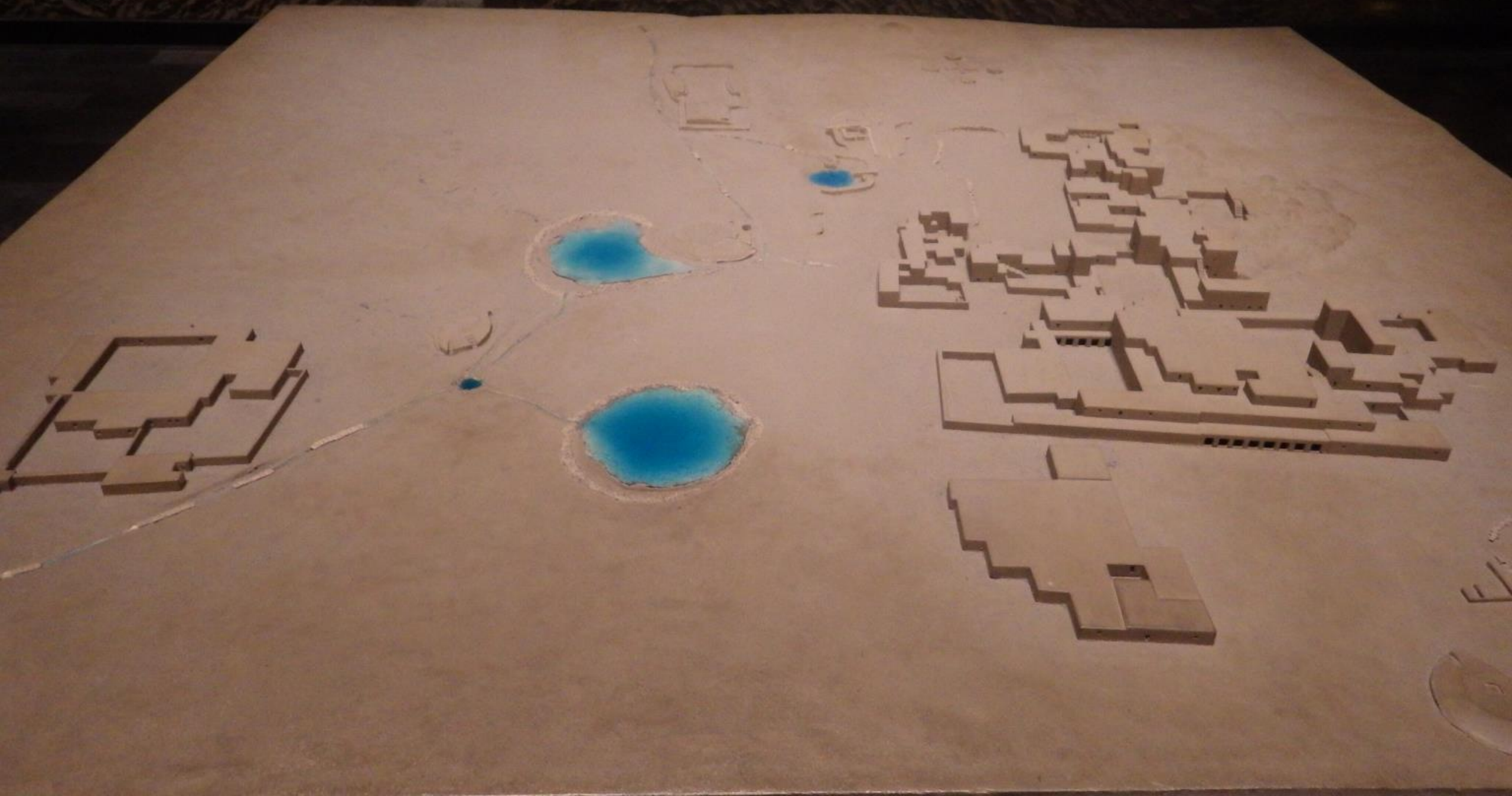
SPS









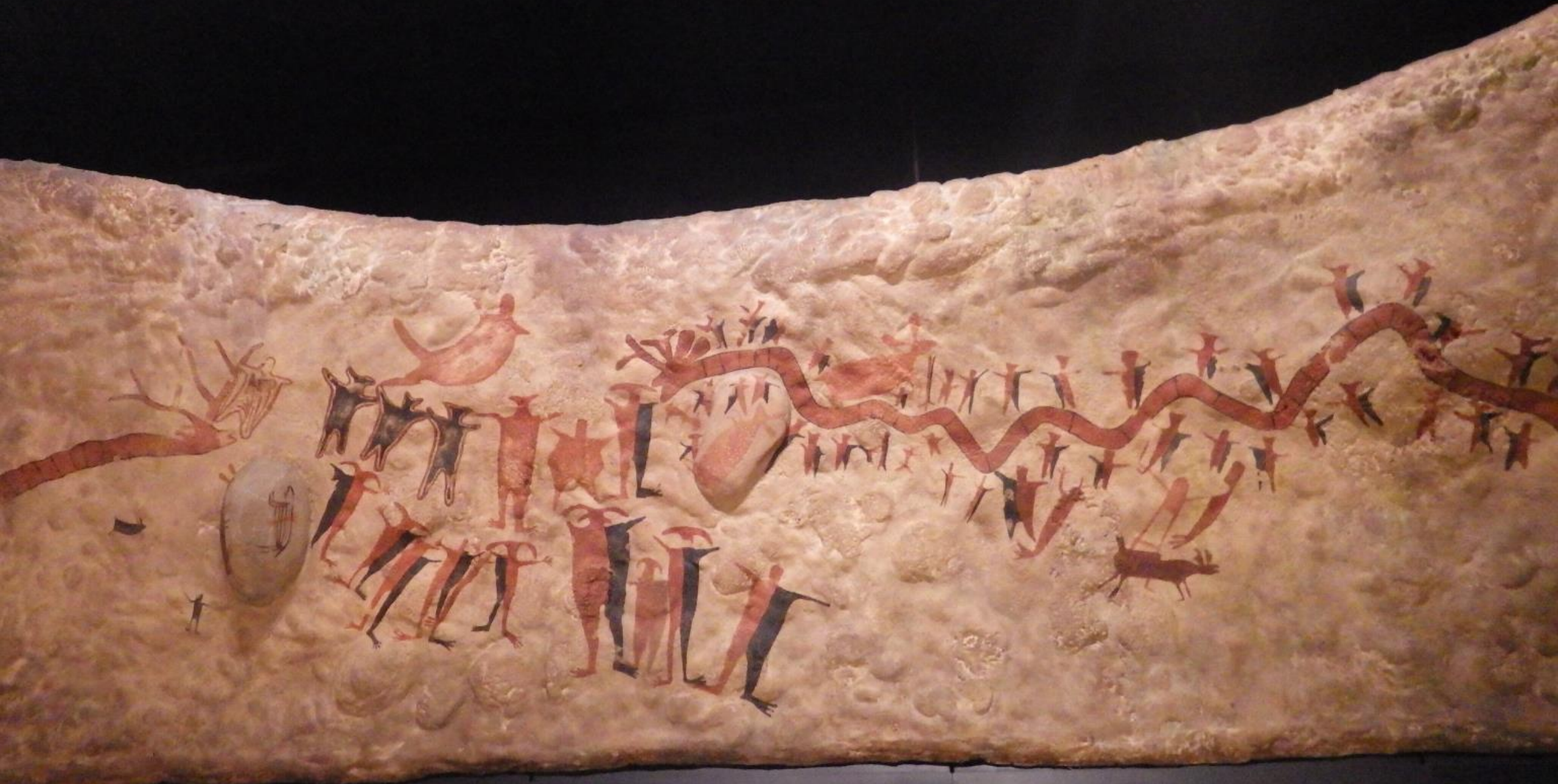








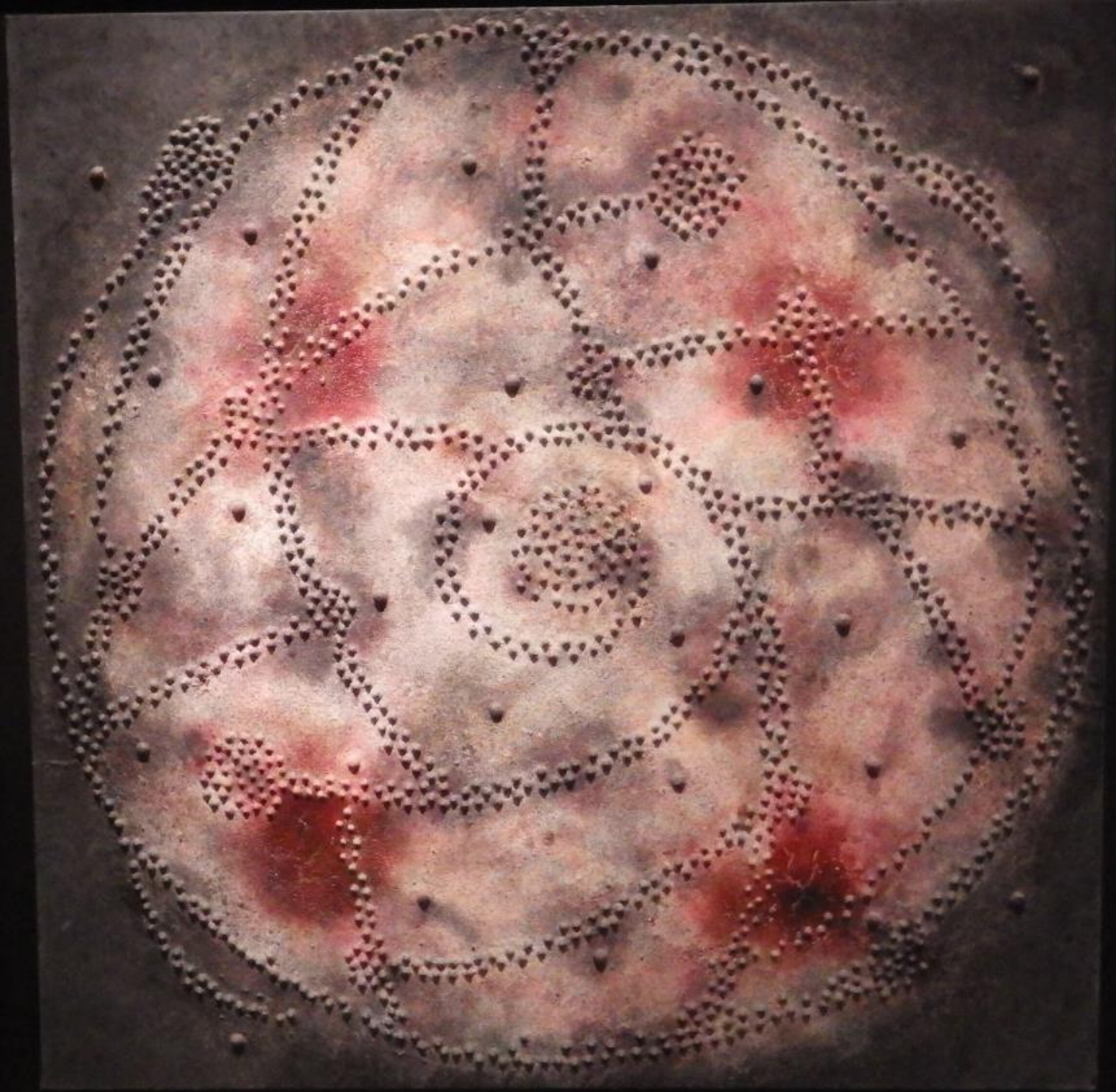












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CERÁMICA DE LA ISLA DE SACRIFICIOS

Este grupo incluye de cerámica de mayor calidad en la zona del centro fue el hallado en la isla de Sacrificios, entre los años de 1000-1200 d.C. asociada con el grupo de Aguas de Dioses. Incluye recipientes de decoración con motivos de figuras de dioses y líneas rectas. Se reconocen características con formas diversas a nivel de decoración con líneas rectas y curvas, además de motivos de líneas y decoración con motivos de líneas rectas y curvas. Este grupo de cerámica se asocia al tipo Chacabrat. Fuente original: La zona. Así como la decoración de Motul-Cucula, caracterizada por sus canales de la zona.

Sección Prehispánica - 1000-1200 d.C.

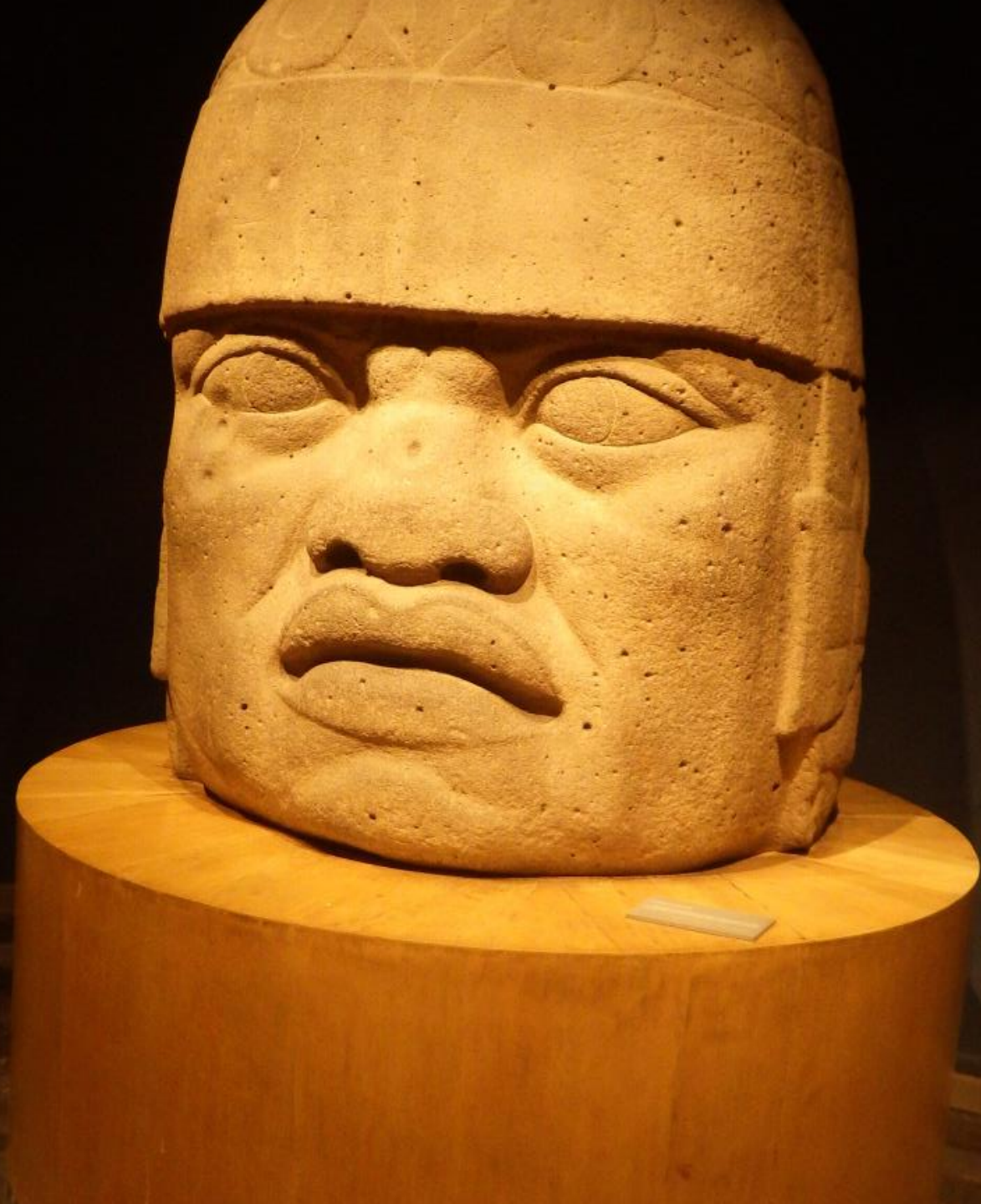


PLATANITOS, S.L.P.

La cultura huasteca de la época Posclásica de Platanitos, San Luis Potosí, se manifiesta en la riqueza de objetos recuperados en excavación de hace pocos años que aporta nuevo conocimiento sobre ella. La cerámica presenta la importancia de la cabeza con numerosas vasijas que la representan. Los objetos que componen una ofrenda para los muertos son los aquí presentes, en especial las diosas femeninas.













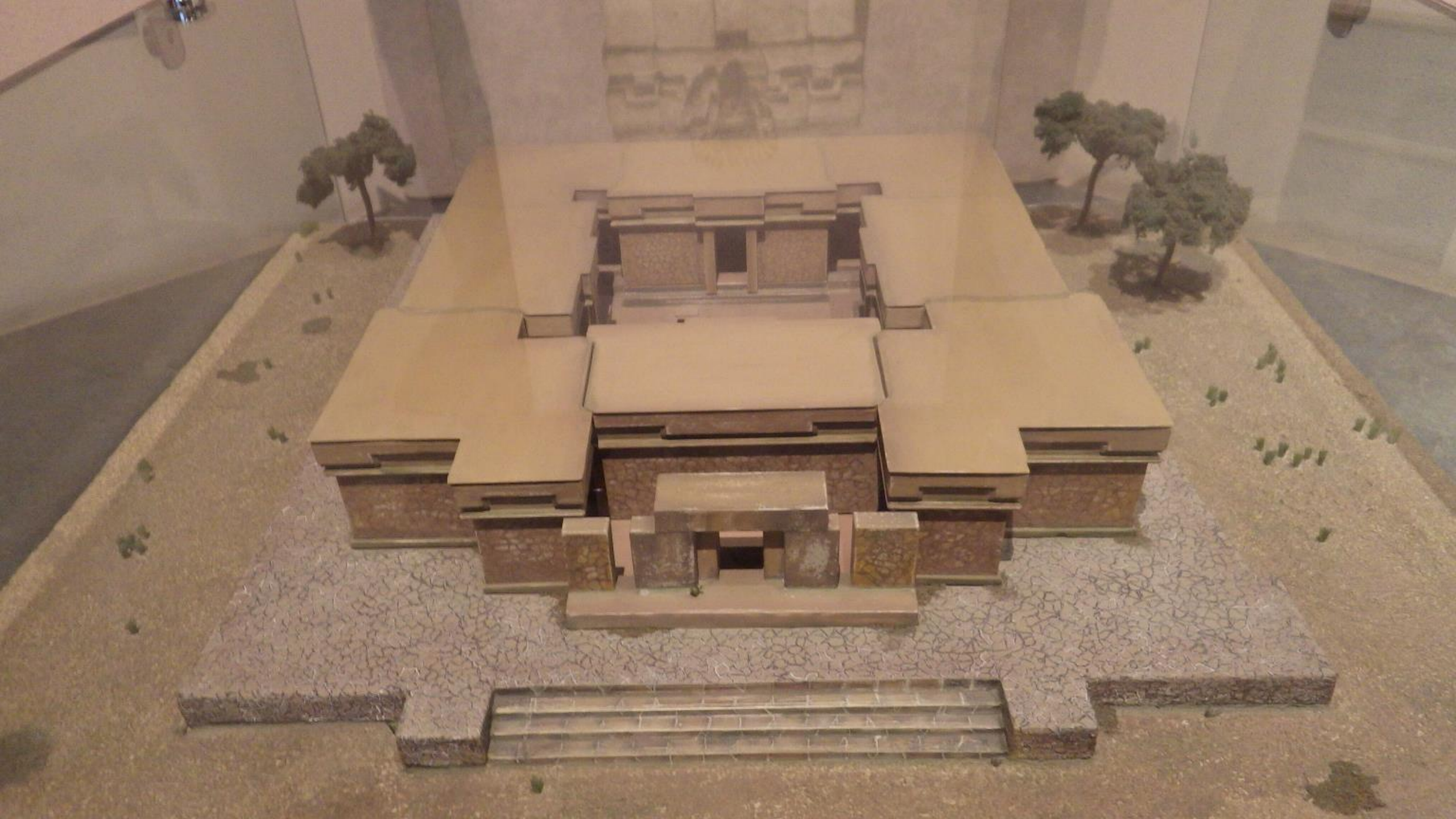


URNA

Representación de Xipe, su culto exigía el desollamiento de la víctima en asociación con la renovada "piel" que luce la tierra en esta estación, y como rito fortalecedor del ciclo agrícola. La deidad porta un bastón-cetro de hueso y la cabeza de la víctima desollada y en su honor decapitada.

Procedencia: Tumba 103 de Monte Albán.
Cronología: Clásico Temprano, Monte Albán IIIA, 200 - 500 d.C.



















Cocina de un Mesolítico
El interior de la cocina está decorado con cerámica y objetos de uso cotidiano.









STONE OF THE SUN

The one sculpture which identifies the Mexicas above all others is the Stone of the Sun, discovered in December, 1790, in the Plaza Mayor of the capital of New Spain. Because of its symbolic content, with the names of the days and the cosmogonic suns, it was incorrectly identified as the Aztec Calendar.

This is a large gladiatorial sacrificial altar, known as a *temalacatl*, which was not finished because of a deep crack that runs from one side to the center of the piece at the rear. Despite the fracture, it must have been used to stage the fights between warriors in the *tlacaxipehualiztli* ceremony.

In the design of the disk, the face of Xiuhtecuhtli—emerging from the earth hole, holding a pair of human hearts and showing his tongue transformed in a sacrificial knife—can be recognized; he is surrounded by the four suns that preceded the Fifth Sun, in turn inscribed in the sequence of the 20 day signs, framed with the figure of the Sun with its four beams symmetrically accompanied by sacrificial sharp points. The star is surrounded by two *Xiuhcoatl* or "Fire serpents", which carry it across the heavens.



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Reproductie museum

1842
Pieter van der Werf (1667-1746)
Olie op linnen
58 cm x 58 cm
Collectie permanente
Museum Fries Land

MUSEUM
Pieter van der Werf (1667-1746)
Olie op linnen
58 cm x 58 cm
Museum Fries Land
Permanente Collectie





10-10
Frida Kahlo
Oleo / tela
33 x 79 cm
Collezione per
Museo Frida
My Family

Magdalena Carmen Frida Kahlo Calderón was born on July 6, 1907. She was the third of four daughters born to Guillermo Kahlo—of Hungarian-German descent—and Matilde Calderón. Since she was a child, Frida coped with illness. At the age of 6, she was struck with polio. Her slightly shorter right leg did not prevent her from going to high school at the Escuela Nacional Preparatoria and from deciding to study medicine. However, on September 17, 1925, at the age of 18, Frida suffered a tragic accident. The bus she was riding was hit by a streetcar.

As a result of her injuries and the immobility she was forced to endure for the first months of her convalescence, Frida began to paint with the encouragement of her parents. Later, she met different artists, including Tina Modotti, who introduced her to the bohemian art world. Frida met Diego Rivera, whom she later married in 1929. The couple lived in various places in Mexico and in the United States.

In this first room devoted to Frida, her oil painting work is presented. The artist's canvases reflected not only her mood, but also her stance before the world, as well as subjects that were her obsessions: self-portraits and infertility. Here she portrayed herself at three moments: her inability to be a mother materialized in *Pedregal Landscape*; miscarriage in *Frida and the Cesarean*; and the desire to conceive exemplified in *Still Life* and whose wooden frame was designed by the artist to allude to the womb. However, what predominates in the room is the artist's hope and passion for life that moved her to paint her well-known work *Long Live Life*.

This space displays another one of the most recurrent subjects in Frida's





VIVA LA VIDA
Frida Kahlo
Coyoacán 1954 México



Retrato de Frida Kahlo

1934
Roberto Montenegro (1897 - 1962)
Óleo / óleo sobre tela
19,3 x 40 cm
Colección permanente
Museo Frida Kahlo

Portrait of Frida Kahlo
Roberto Montenegro (1897 - 1962)
Oil / Óleo sobre tela
19.3 x 40 cm
Frida Kahlo Museum,
Permanent Collection























































A.B.C. HOSPITAL













opiada por
ueso de la cultura
ueva York, Frida
y enigmática
minantes y
por un
personales:
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máxima estrella del
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frida eligió como
erencia cultural e

and contradictory, a cult figure appropriated by feminists, artists,
fashion designers and popular culture. From Mexico to San
Francisco, Paris to New York, Kahlo continues to cause sensation
with her enigmatic coquettish gaze and deep, dark brown eyes
holding the viewer for a moment too long; commanding but
fragile. Surrounding her, the trademark unibrow and her bright,
bold Tehuana dress; all the appropriate elements of an icon,
an ultimate modern day icon.

*Writer Carlos Fuentes described how Frida's arrival at the
Palacio de Bellas Artes would be announced by the sound of her
jewellery and how the architectural grandeur of the palace, its
paintings and the captivating music of its concerts would be
instantaneously outshone by her striking presence¹. Some of her
closest friends have described how Kahlo would take special care
in choosing each one of her garments, styling herself from head to
toe, with the most beautiful silks, lace, shawls and skirts, some of
which can be admired in this gallery. On the street, children would
ask her "Where is the circus?"² and she would just smile graciously
and continue walking.*

*October 1937 marked a major step for Frida's future influence
in the fashion world, when Vogue featured her for the first time
in the pages of the magazine. Later, in 1939, André Breton
organised Kahlo's first exhibition in Paris. It was called Mexique
and her Tehuana dress became an instant sensation among
European elites. It is said that star designer of the day Elsa
Schiaparelli created a dress in her honour that was named
'La Robe Madame Rivera'.*

*It was the Tehuana dress that Kahlo chose as her signature dress,
to define her identity and to portray her cultural heritage and
political beliefs. Her wardrobe is mostly composed of Mexican
traditional pieces from Oaxaca and other parts of the country.
Nonetheless, there are also ethnic garments from Guatemala
and China, as well as an interesting collection of European and
American items.*













CHANEL
L'ÉTÉ 1954
Collection
The Great Gatsby
The Great Gatsby
The Great Gatsby

















