

# Teatro Colon



# History of the Teatro Colón

- The first Teatro Colón was designed by [Charles Pellegrini](#), and proved to be a successful venue for over 30 years, with 2,500 seats with the inclusion of a separate gallery reserved only for people who were in mourning. The construction started in 1856 and completed in 1857. This was celebrated with an opening on April 27, 1857, with [Verdi's \*La traviata\*](#), just four years after its Italian premiere. The production starred Sofia Vera Lorini as Violetta and [Enrico Tamberlik](#) as Alfredo



# Characteristics

- The auditorium is horseshoe-shaped, has 2,487 seats (slightly more than the [Royal Opera House](#) in [Covent Garden](#), London), standing room for 1,000 and a stage which is 20 m wide, 15 m high and 20 m deep. The Colon's [acoustics](#) are considered to be so good as to place it in the top five performance venues in the world. [Luciano Pavarotti](#) held a similar opinion



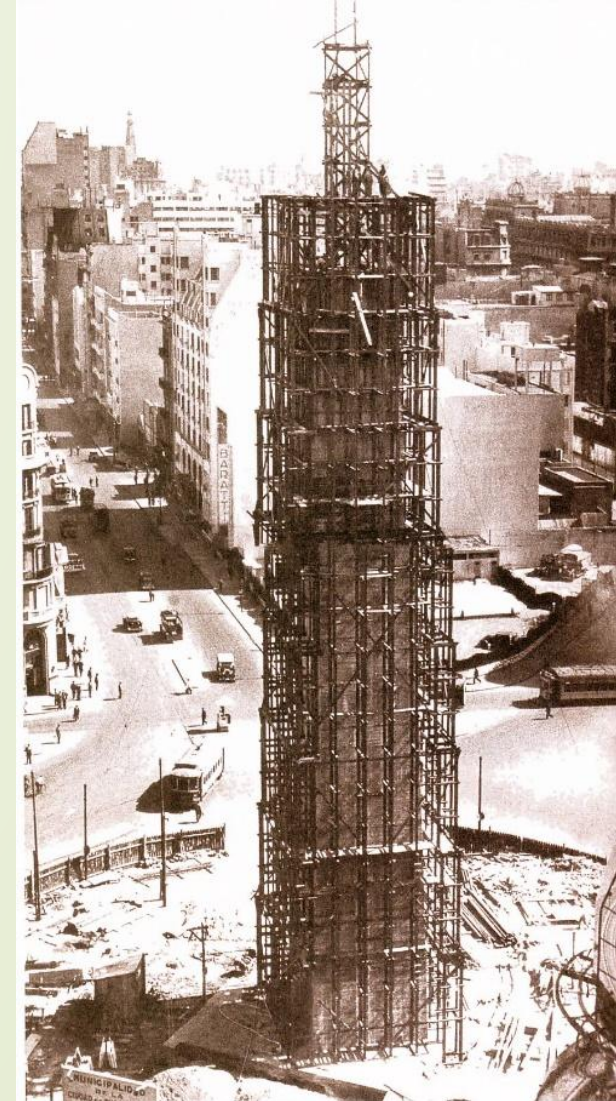
# The Obelisco de Buenos Aires

- The **Obelisco de Buenos Aires** (Obelisk of Buenos Aires) is a national historic monument and icon of Buenos Aires. Located in the Plaza de la República, in the intersection of avenues Corrientes and 9 de Julio, it was erected in 1936 to commemorate the fourth centenary of the first foundation of the city.



# History of the Obelisco de Buenos Aires

- The [obelisk](#) was built by the German company G.E.O.P.E. - Siemens Bauunion - Grün & Bilfinger, which completed its work in a record time of 31 days, with 157 workers. The rapid hardening Incor cement was used and was built in sections of 2 meters (6 ft 7 in) to facilitate the dumping of [concrete](#). Where the Obelisco stands, a church dedicated to [St. Nicholas of Bari](#) was previously demolished. In that church the [Argentine flag](#) was officially hoisted for the first time in [Buenos Aires](#), 1812. That fact is noted in one of the inscriptions on the north side of the monument



# Congressional Plaza



# Stadium Monumental

- El Monumental was built on land reclaimed from the marshy coast of [Río de la Plata](#). On May 25, 1935, the cornerstone was laid on the Centennial (now [Figueroa Alcorta](#)) and Río de la Plata (Udaondo) Avenues. On December 1 of that year, the Steering Committee presented the approved project in detail to its members at an assembly. They obtained a loan of \$2,500,000 from the government and on September 27, 1936, construction began under the direction of architects José Aslan and Héctor Ezcurra.

