

GOVERNMENT PALACE

TOURIST GUIDE

ENGLISH

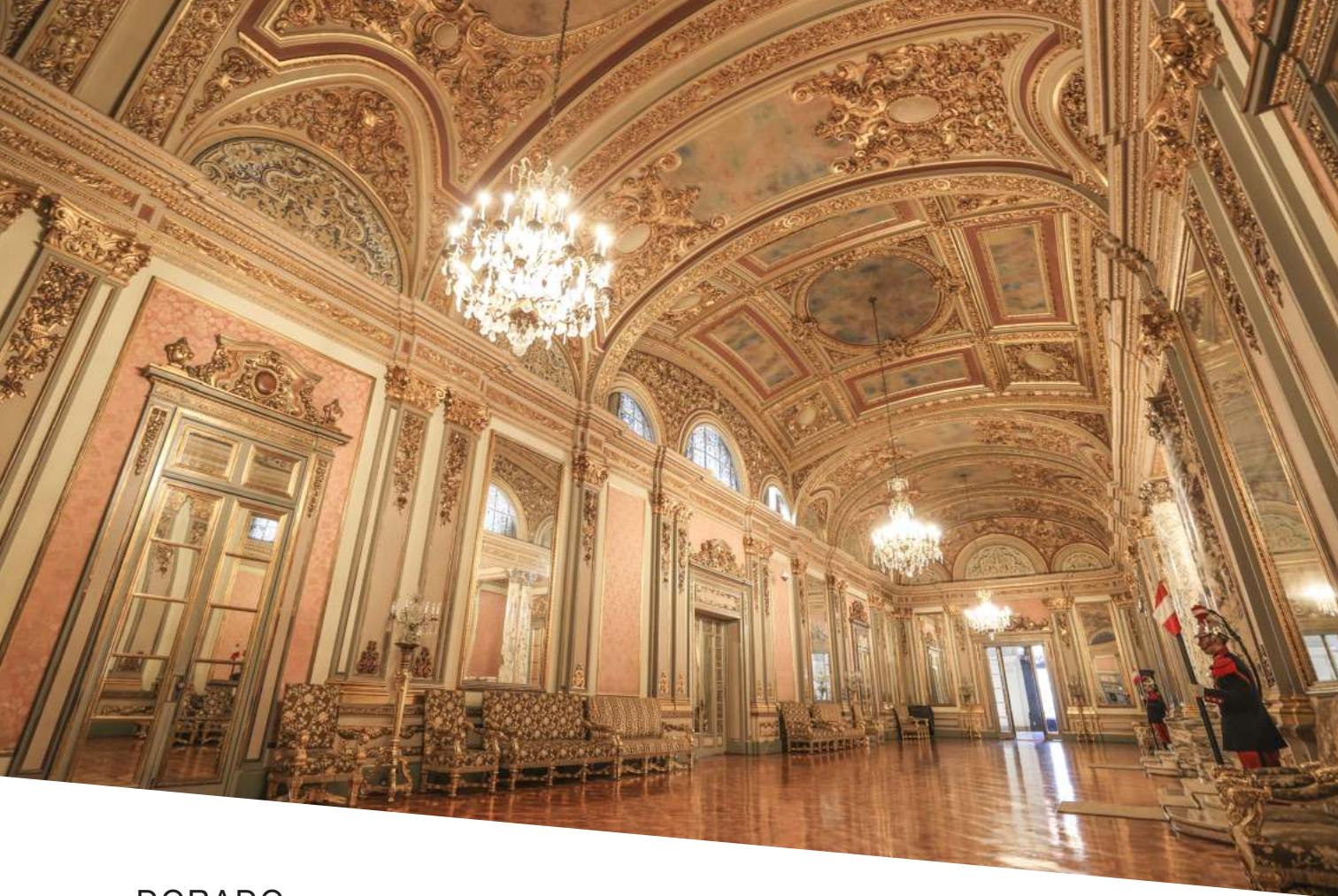


GOVERNMENT PALACE

In 1536, a year after the foundation of Lima, Francisco Pizarro, the Marquis governor, ordered the construction of the first Government Palace, which was built on part of the buildings that belonged to the curaca Taulichusco. Due to earthquakes and fires that have occurred throughout its history, it had to be rebuilt several times. Thereby, on July 3rd, 1921, during the presidency of Augusto B. Leguía, a fire affected much of this right wing that had to be rebuilt.

Its reconstruction had two stages and to carry out the first of which Leguía hired the French architect Claudio Sahut in 1926. The second stage was completed during the government of Oscar R. Benavides, between the years 1937 and 1938, who handed over the task to the Polish architect Ricardo de Jaxa Malachowski, who demolished what was left of the old part and built a larger neo-baroque construction.





DORADO ROOM

This room, the most emblematic of the Government Palace, is used for ceremonial events and usually for the swearing-in of ministers, which takes place in the central gallery, next to the pink marble columns, of almost 5 meters high, topped with golden capitals.

Of marked French influence, this hall was designed by architect Claudio Sahut, who had as reference the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace



of Versailles. The vault, 10.5 meters is decorated with medallions on which are painted in pastel shades theological characters surrounded by foliage covered with gold leaf. Also, the walls are ornamented with reliefs and pilasters attached to gold leaf, while the French mirrors placed on the walls, give fullness to the environment.



TÚPAC AMARU ROOM



Known first as the Francisco Pizarro room for the canvas of the victorious conqueror who dominated the site, the work of the painter Daniel Hernandez, General Juan Velasco Alvarado decided in 1972 to change its name after removing the Hernándeز painting and replacing it with a Portrait of Túpac Amaru II. In the times of Alejandro Toledo, this portrait was replaced by another one by the painter Armando Villegas. In December 2017, the picture of Túpac Amari II of the times of Velasco returned to be located in the Hall that takes its name.

Of neocolonial style, the Túpac Amaru Room is divided into a central rotunda and two lateral wings. At the roundabout there are four bronze sculptures by Spanish artist Ramón Matteu representing the seasons of the year, each of which is inside a niche in whose upper part stands a plaster relief with indigenous motifs of the Peruvian sculptor Daniel Casafranca.

GREAT HALL



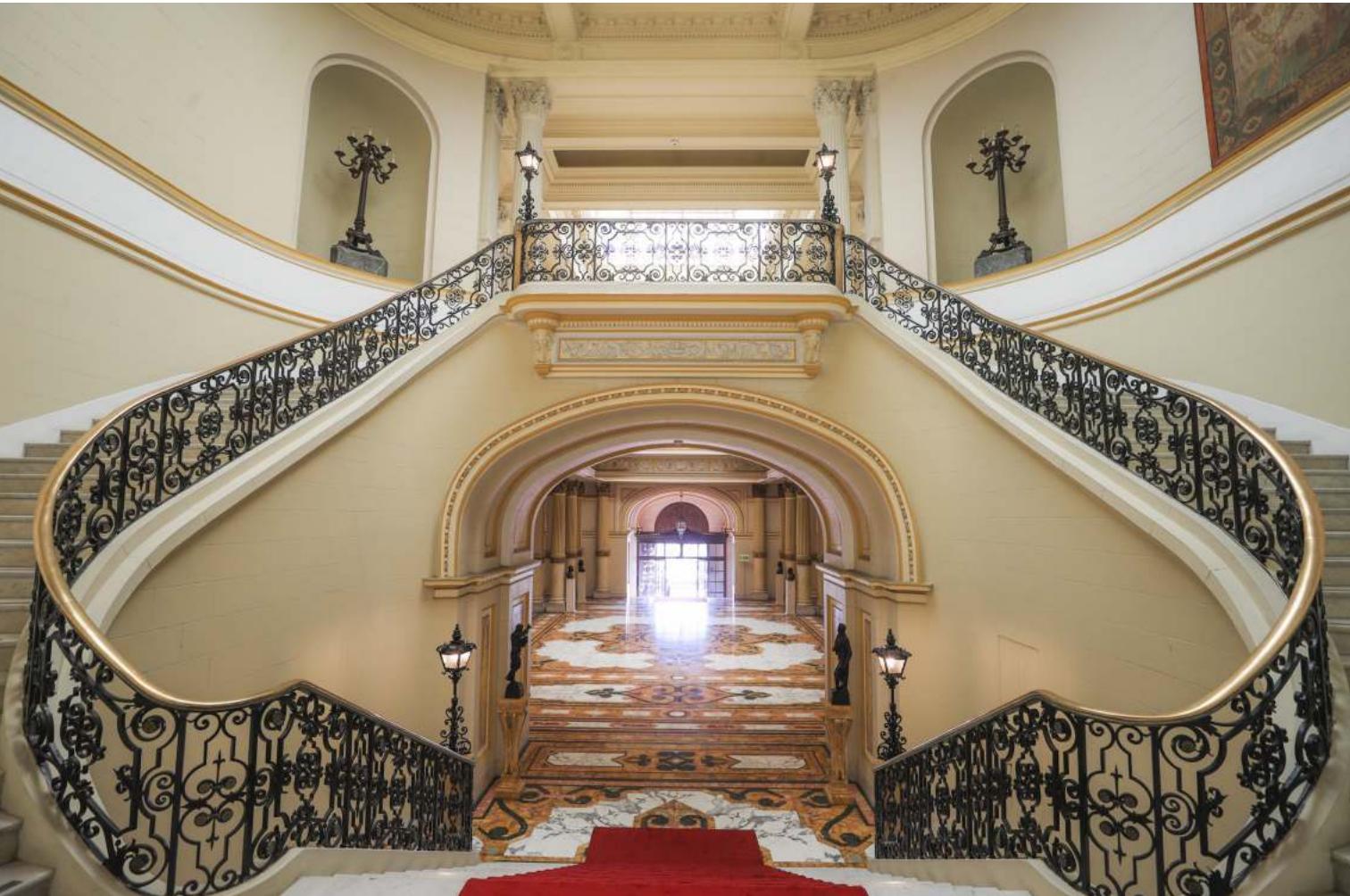
After crossing the Palace Honor Gate, the first environment that the visitor enters is the Great Hall. According to the protocol, it is the entrance of the invited authorities or of the ministers of state.

Its Italian marble floor has a design in whose center shines a geometric sun, while its walls are raised columns with reliefs of plaster and stucco, decorated with paintings and bronze leaf.

The Art Nouveau style is present in the

stained glass of the ceiling, characteristic of the architectural trend of the thirties and twenties of the last century.

In the Great Hall there is also a gallery of busts –works by the Peruvian artist Baca Rossi- of the great personalities of Latin America, especially of independence period. In addition, two full-length sculptures by the liberators José de San Martín and Simón Bolívar stand out, works by the Peruvian sculptor Luis Agurto.





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