

Description of Fences

Description des obstacles

Fence 1 – Tokyo Wave Blue and White

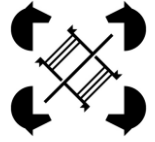


Author: (Katsushika Hokusai); Original Title: (Kanagawa-oki nami ura); Year: 1829 – 1832

Base/stand: Colour-engraved upon a wooden block. Japanese ukiyo-e master.

The Great Wave is the most recognized piece by Japanese painter Katsushika Hokusai, who specializes in ukiyo-e. Published between 1830 and 1833 during the Edo period, it forms part of the collection “Thirty-six views of Mount Fuji”, even though Mount Fuji is the smallest element.

The wave references the relentless force of nature, the sea, and the importance this event has in Japan’s economy and its cultural development, given the country is formed by 4 islands.



Fence 2 – Rodin
Beige



If Florence can boast of having the Gates of Paradise, Paris can do the same with the Gates of Hell, a project said to be the best sculptor of the twentieth century, Auguste Rodin, unfinished by his death, but still totally iconic. At the Musée d'Orsay they keep the original in plaster, and two other original copies in metal are treasured in the sculptor's museums in Philadelphia and Tokyo.

The commission for "The Door of Hell" ("La Porte de l'Enfer"), which Rodin received in 1880, was to create a monumental set of sculptures for a new museum of decorative arts in Paris. Rodin was inspired by Dante Alighieri's "The Divine Comedy" for this work and "The Thinker" was initially conceived as a representation of the Italian poet, Dante, reflecting on his work.

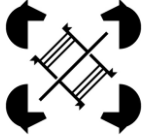
The Gothic Cathedral (right wing).

This work is part of a group of hands, mainly carved in marble after 1900, which also includes The Hand of God and The Hand of the Devil. All of them underline Rodin's great interest in this part of the human anatomy, which he isolated in order to give it an autonomous appearance. The Cathedral is expressed in this work by a pair of hands joined in prayer. Rodin himself stated that, having discovered in the ogive the main element of Gothic architecture, he wanted to express with these hands joined in prayer, by drawing an ogival form, a form equivalent to the cathedral.

The sculptural composition is formed by two right hands belonging to two different persons, a man and a woman, curving towards each other in the form of a vault.

The original, preserved in the Musée Rodin in Paris, was carved in stone, the author having left the traces of his tools in the material.

The work was originally entitled The Ark of the Covenant, adopting the title by which it is known worldwide after Cathedrals of France.



Fence 3 – Pompidou
White, blue and red



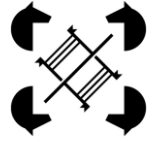
The Centre Pompidou, officially known as the Centre Georges Pompidou, is an outstanding museum located in the heart of Paris. Inaugurated in 1977, six years after its construction began, it stands out for its avant-garde architectural design, the work of architects Renzo Piano, Richard Rogers and Gianfranco Franchini.

The building defies convention and contrasts with the classic style of the city because its architects took industrial, factory elements such as ducts, stairs, pipes and ventilation ducts to the outside to give the museum as much exhibition space as possible, shaping the façade itself and creating an industrial and colorful look that makes it unique.

At the Pompidou Center, it's easy to see how things work. To bring some order to the chaotic facade, they painted each element in a color according to its function: blue for air conditioning, yellow for electricity, green for waste and red for transport.

The Pompidou Center houses the National Museum of Modern Art, with an extensive collection spanning artistic movements from the 20th century to the present day. Everything from paintings and sculptures to photographs and multimedia works, the collection offers a broad overview of modern and contemporary art.

As a cultural and architectural icon, the Pompidou Center has become a landmark of the Parisian art scene. Its commitment to architectural innovation and the presentation of avant-garde works make it a great artistic expression.



Fence 4 – Champs Élysées
Grey

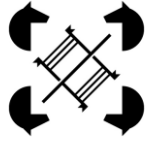


The Champs Élysées, one of the most famous avenues in the world and most famous of Paris, which welcomes about 300,000 visitors per day. With 1910m long and 70 m wide, it extends from the Place de la Concorde to the Place de Charles De Gaulle, where it culminates with the perspective of the imposing Arc de Triomphe. The famous avenue was originally a swamp, and its construction as one of the first parks of the city, began in 1640, with the alignment of trees in continuity with the Tuileries Palace and the Louvre Museum, and with the layout designed by André Le Nôtre, gardener architect of the Sun King.

This tree-lined avenue has become more beautiful with each passing decade, a symbol of Parisian elegance and culture. Along its two kilometers, the Champs-Élysées is home to luxury boutiques, French brands, prestigious theaters such as the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, refined restaurants and significant events, including parades and festivities to celebrate the New Year.

The classical architecture and sophistication of the avenue merge with the bustling commercial and cultural life, creating a unique atmosphere. The culmination of this majestic avenue is the iconic Arc de Triomphe, from where panoramic views of the city can be enjoyed. The Champs Élysées encapsulates the essence of Parisian glamour, attracting visitors from all over the world with its timeless charm and its contribution to the cultural and touristic richness of Paris.

The Champs Élysées are still evolving, and currently with the idea of returning the avenue to the use and enjoyment of Parisians, a major renovation project is being developed to gain pedestrian areas and transform it into an extraordinary garden.



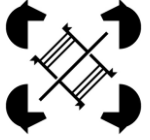
Fence 5a – Gastronomie (sucrée)
Pink



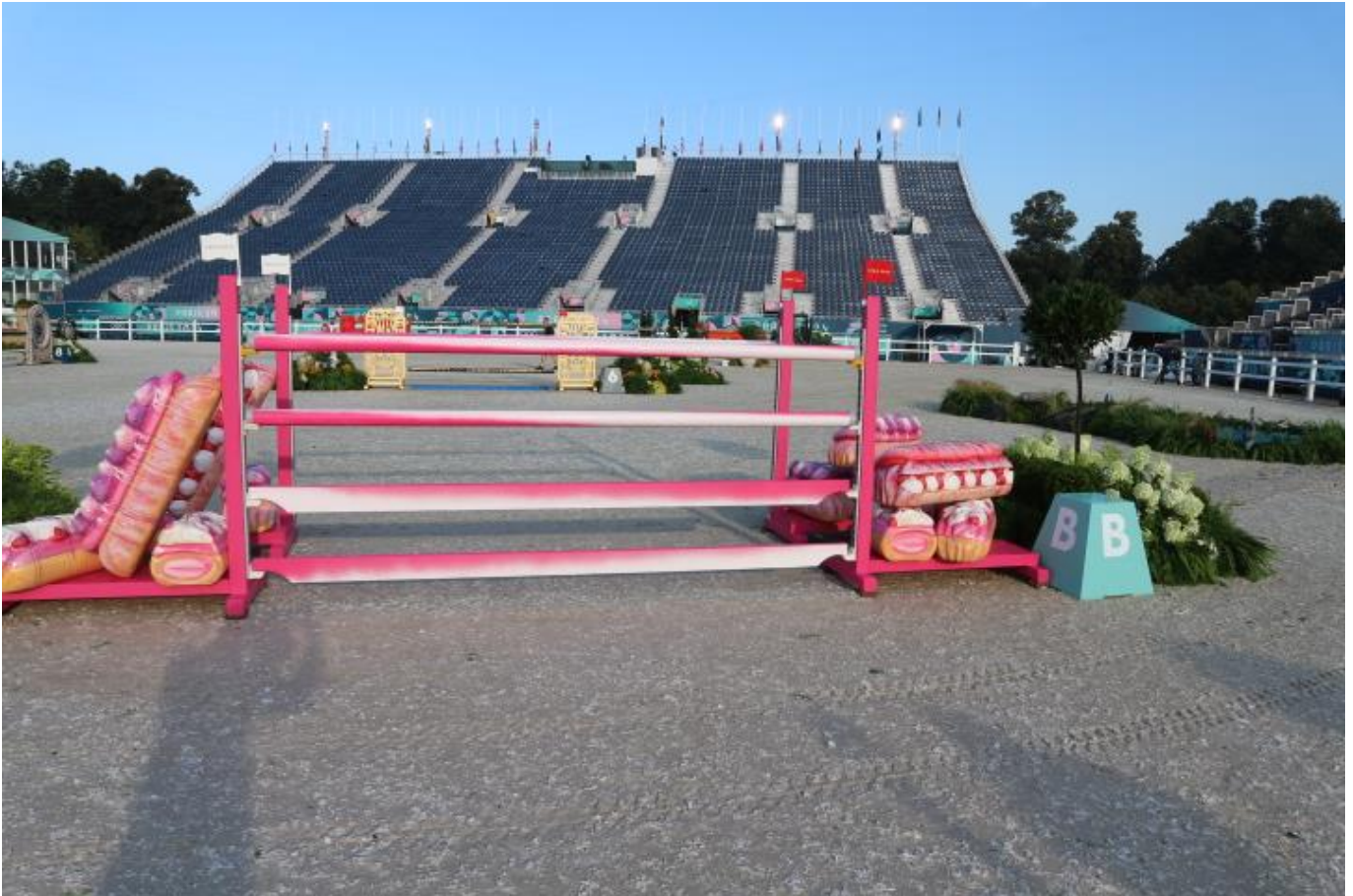
French pastry gastronomy is a refined culinary art that has achieved worldwide renown. French pâtisserie encompasses a wide variety of exquisite creations ranging from Biscuit Rose, pink cookies originating from the city of Reims, in the Champagne region of France, whose origin dates to the 17th century, and since then, has been an important part of the rich culinary tradition of the Champagne region. Its characteristic pink hue gives it a unique visual appeal that complements its subtle flavor and versatility in the kitchen. And modern delicacies such as the iconic macarons, composed of two small, round, smooth cookies in virtually every color and flavor, made with ground almonds, powdered sugar and egg whites, enveloping a creamy filling.

Or the mastery in the elaboration of flaky pastry, in croissants and pains au chocolat, emblematic of the French gastronomic tradition.

French master chocolatiers are renowned for their skill in high quality chocolate making, producing chocolates, bars and truffles that are true works of art. Pastry in France goes beyond simple confectionery, with innovative chefs applying modern techniques and elegant presentations in the creation of unique and artistic desserts. Attention to detail and savoir-faire are fundamental in French pastry, where each creation strives for perfection in terms of texture, taste and presentation. Although rooted in tradition, French pastry gastronomy also embraces creativity, allowing chefs to experiment with new ingredients and flavor combinations.



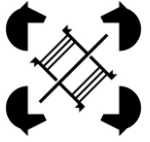
Fence 5b – Gastronomie (sucrée)
Pink



In the context of the Belle Époque and the interwar period, the Art Deco movement emerged as a stylistic response to the ornamental excess of Art Nouveau. This style, characterized by geometric lines, simplified forms and the use of modern materials, left a profound mark on the city's architecture and design. Landmark buildings such as the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, inaugurated in 1913, and the Palais de Chaillot, built for the 1937 International Exposition, epitomize the elegance and modernity of Art Deco in Paris.

This movement not only influenced architecture, but also left its mark on interior design and decoration. Clean-lined furniture, geometric lamps and ornate details became distinctive elements of the Art Deco aesthetic, fusing luxury and functionality. In addition, the urban expansion of Paris during this era led to the creation of grand avenues flanked by Art Deco buildings, representing the progressive spirit of the city.

Although Art Deco lost its prominence after World War II, its influence persists in Parisian architecture. Many buildings from this era contribute to the rich stylistic diversity and unique architectural charm of the French capital.



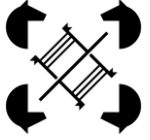
Fence 6 – Art Deco
Gold and black



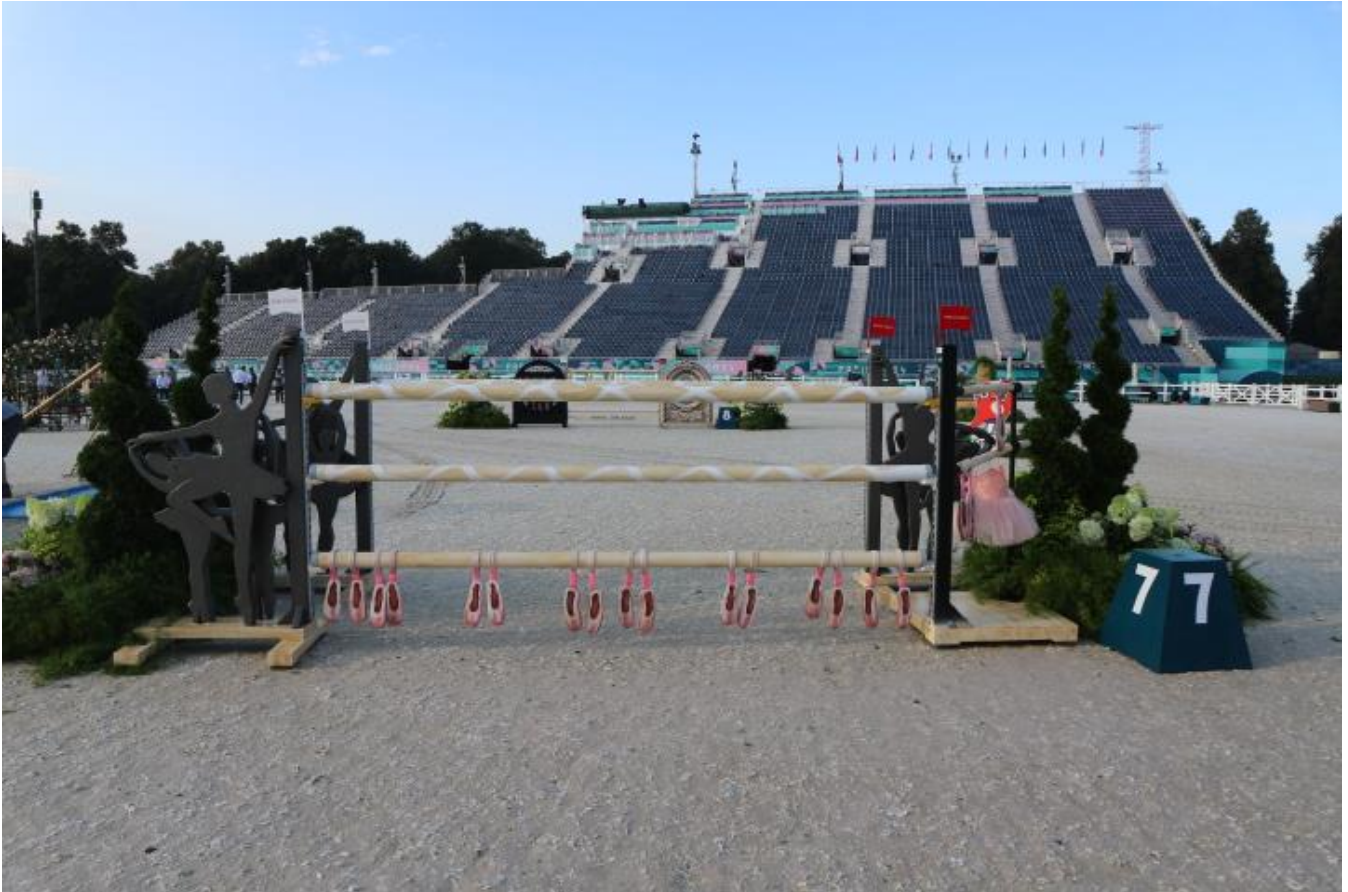
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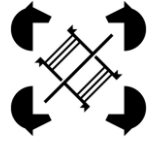
Fence 7 – Ballet
Beige and black



The history of ballet in Paris began in the 17th century, when Jean-Baptiste Lully and Pierre Beauchamp laid the foundations at the court of Louis XIV. The creation of the Académie Royale de Danse in 1661 and the inauguration of the Paris Opera in 1875 marked fundamental milestones. These events contributed to the formalization of dance techniques and consolidated Paris as a world epicenter of classical ballet.

In the 20th century, the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, directed by Serge Diaghilev, played a leading role on the Parisian stage, introducing innovations. After World War II, ballet experienced a resurgence, and the arrival of Rudolf Nureyev in 1960 as director of the Paris Opera ballet marked a golden era. His collaboration with Margot Fonteyn contributed to the international prestige of the Parisian ballet.

Today, Paris remains a vibrant cultural center for ballet, where classical tradition merges with contemporary experimentation. From the Académie Royale de Danse to current explorations, the history of ballet in Paris reflects a rich artistic evolution that has left an indelible mark on the world dance scene.



Fence 8 – Horloge d'Orsay
Black and beige



"Horloge d'Orsay," the clock on the façade of the Musée d'Orsay, has become the hallmark and one of the most recognizable architectural features of the museum, which was originally built as a train station, the Gare d'Orsay, for the Universal Exhibition of 1900. It served as a terminus for short-distance trains to the southwest of France.

However, in the 1930s, the station became obsolete for modern trains and was threatened with demolition because it threatened ruin in 1973. Instead, in the 1980s, it was transformed into the Musée d'Orsay, dedicated mainly to the visual arts produced in the period from 1848 to 1914.

Although the upper station has disappeared today, railway activity continues underneath the museum, because underground we can get off at the Musée d'Orsay station of the Regional Express Network, RER.

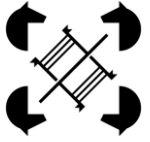
The museum houses some of the most significant works of the Victorian period and the transition to modernism.

Among these are :

- Edouard Monet with "Breakfast on the Grass" and "Olympia" by, defying the artistic conventions of his time.
- Gustave Courbet brings his bold realism with "The Piano Lesson" and "The Origin of the World".
- Vincent van Gogh, although not belonging to the Victorian period, adds his genius with "Starry Night on the Rhone".

The clock of the Musée d'Orsay is located on the left side of the museum's main façade, facing the Seine River. Its distinctive design, with Roman numerals and wrought iron hands, has become an iconic symbol of the museum and can be seen from the opposite bank of the river and from some key points of the city of Paris. It is one of the most photographed sites in the city. This clock, along with the unique architecture of the building, contributes to the charm of the Musée d'Orsay and its importance as one of the most prominent museums in the city.

In the jump we wanted to contrast the large scale of the clock from the inside against the small scale within the composition of the facade of the museum. Its interior view has also become a strong tourist attraction due to the spectacular views that can be seen through the dial of the enormous clock façade.



Fence 9 – Oceans Protection
Blue and black

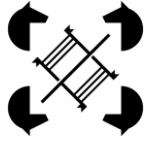


Jacques-Yves Cousteau was a famous French oceanographer, explorer, filmmaker and scientist. He was born on June 11, 1910, and died on June 25, 1997. Cousteau was a pioneer in underwater research and played a crucial role in the conservation and protection of the oceans.

Cousteau co-invented the modern diving regulator with Émile Gagnan, which allowed divers to explore the ocean depths more safely and efficiently. He also founded the Cousteau Society in 1973, an organization dedicated to marine conservation and ocean research.

Throughout his life, Cousteau led numerous underwater expeditions and produced a series of documentaries and television programs, such as the famous "The World of Silence" series. These works raised public awareness of the beauty and importance of the oceans, as well as the challenges they face due to pollution and exploitation.

Cousteau advocated for the protection of the oceans and the preservation of marine life, and his legacy lives on through the continuing work of the Cousteau Society and other organizations dedicated to marine conservation. His contribution to underwater exploration and environmental awareness has left a lasting mark on the history of oceanography and ocean conservation.



Fence 10 – Opéra Garnier
Brown and yellow



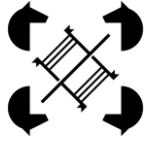
Opera in France was introduced in the 17th century, initially with performances of Italian opera at the court of Anne of Austria. Jean-Baptiste Lully, an Italian composer, played a pivotal role in establishing a distinctively French operatic style and collaborating with Molière in the integration of music and scene. The founding of the Opéra Royal de Paris in 1669 by Louis XIV cemented the prominent position of French opera in European culture, leaving a significant mark on the history of music and the performing arts. Paris is a leading operatic epicenter, home to iconic theaters such as the Opéra Garnier and the Opéra Bastille.

Napoleon III on the occasion of the great works of remodelling and transformation of the city by Haussmann, commissioned a young and unknown architect the new opera house, becoming the thirteenth opera house in Paris after its foundation by King Louis XIV in 1669. After 15 years of construction, it was inaugurated in 1875, and the architect Charles Garnier eventually gave his name to the building. His acoustic studies and vision requirements shaped the horseshoe shape of the main hall, transforming it into one of the iconic opera houses. The Opéra Garnier marked a new architectural trend that spread throughout the world under the name of Beaux Arts.

The original ceiling of the dome of the central auditorium, painted in 1875, was transformed by the painter Marc Chagall, who incorporated great opera composers in a singular universe, and is a multicolored impact. Carefully placed over the original paintings, its inauguration in 1964 left no one indifferent, but it is now, with some perspective, that the bold contrast between the painting and its aristocratic surroundings can be appreciated.

French composers such as Georges Bizet and Jules Massenet have contributed to the international operatic repertoire with works such as "Carmen" and "Manon", and Jacques Offenbach, with his masterpiece "The Tales of Hoffmann", is an example of the richness and diversity of the French operatic repertoire, which is characterized by its fusion of dramatic and lyrical elements, incorporating ballets and elaborate choruses. Comic opera, which has flourished in France, stands out for its mixture of comedy and lyrical music.

France hosts renowned opera festivals, such as the Aix-en-Provence Festival and the Montpellier Opera Festival, which attract artists and opera lovers from around the world. Institutions such as the Opéra National de Paris and the Opéra Comique play a crucial role in preserving and promoting opera in the country, ensuring that this art form remains vibrant and accessible to current and future generations.

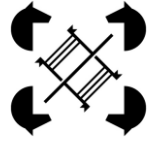


Fence 11 – Art Urbain
Multicolor



Urban art in Paris has a rich history dating back decades, gaining momentum especially in the 1980s. Pioneering figures such as Blek le Rat and Miss Tic helped establish street art on the city's streets. Districts such as Le Marais and Belleville are known for their vibrant murals and urban art festivals that transform the streets into open-air galleries. One example of a dynamic platform is Le M.U.R. in the Oberkampf neighbourhood, where every two weeks a new artist exhibits his or her work.

Nuit Blanche, an annual event, celebrates contemporary art in Paris and includes installations and light projections throughout the city. Projects such as "100 Murs Pour La Paix" seek to beautify Paris with murals that convey messages of peace and tolerance. The city also attracts international artists, who participate in festivals and specific projects, bringing diversity and global reach to Parisian urban art. Some urban artists confront classical art by intervening in iconic places, establishing a visual dialogue between the traditional and the contemporary. Overall, urban art in Paris is a creative and dynamic expression that is uniquely integrated into the cultural and urban fabric of the city.



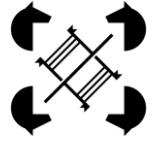
Fence 12 – Fables de la Fontaine
Natural



The French poet Jean de La Fontaine, contemporary of Moliere, member of the French Academy, was one of the most popular French writers, he belonged to the generation of the precursors of the Enlightenment. He achieved his literary fame thanks to the adaptation into French and inspiration of ancient fables and tales, of Aesop of Anatolia, he reinvented them with his own poetic and satirical style. "Fables of La Fontaine" were grouped in a collection of 243 fables, in 12 books, his first volume was published in 1668 and the last in 1694, a year before his death. These fables have become a classic work of French literature.

La Fontaine's fables are known for featuring anthropomorphized animals, that is, animals that have human characteristics and act as characters in the stories. Each fable usually concludes with a moral or life lesson. La Fontaine's work is appreciated for his keen observation of human nature and his ability to convey moral teachings through the witty and often humorous stories.

Some of La Fontaine's best-known fables are "La Cigale et la Fourmi" (The Cicada and the Ant), "Le Corbeau et le Renard" (The Raven and the Fox) and "Le Lièvre et la Tortue" (The Hare and the Tortoise). These fables, initially conceived for an adult audience, have become a classic of children's literature since the 19th century and continue to be read and studied as a reference in French literature and education.



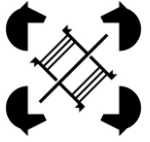
Fence 13a – OGGG Paris
Blue, yellow and gold



OOGG1900 The first to be held in Paris, and noted for its long duration, extending from May 14 to October 28, for its diversity of sports, which included not only traditional disciplines such as athletics and cycling, but also peculiar events such as cricket, croquet, golf and “Pelota Vasca”. In addition, it was the first time that women participated in the Olympic Games, with the victory of British tennis player Charlotte Cooper standing out. However, the complexity together with the long duration of the events, marked these Games as unique in their history, contributing to the subsequent evolution of the event.

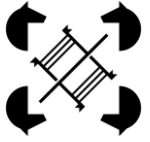
OOGG 1924 marked the eighth edition of the modern era. This event was important for several reasons, including the debut of the Olympic flag with the five interlocking rings, symbolizing the union of the continents. France, as the host country, stood out in the medal standings, leading in the number of gold medals. In addition, these games marked the debut of women in athletics and swimming competitions. Technological innovation also played an important role, with live broadcasting of events via radio, allowing a wider audience to follow the sports competitions. The 1924 Paris Olympics are therefore known for their organization, innovation and significant increase in international participation.

OOGG 2024 Paris will host this year's XXXIII Summer Olympic Games, with the intention of becoming the most sustainable and eco-responsible games, giving importance to immersive experiences, with several participatory events for the public, taking place in the heart of Paris, making the most of the potential and historical significance of the city, so that the Champs Elysées will host cycling, Champs de Mars will host beach volleyball, the Seine River itself will be transformed into an Olympic swimming pool, triathlon events under the Eiffel Tower, skateboarding in the Place de la Concorde, tennis at Roland Garros, venues for various disciplines in Versailles, Les Invalides, Grand Palais, in the Arena Bercy... And at the same time sharing the development of the Games with venues all over France, reaching Marseille with sailing and even Tahiti with surfing. In Paris, a new Olympic sport, break dancing, will become an Olympic sport for the first time in history.



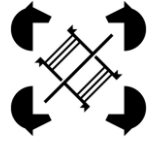
Fence 13b – OGGG Paris
Blue, yellow and gold



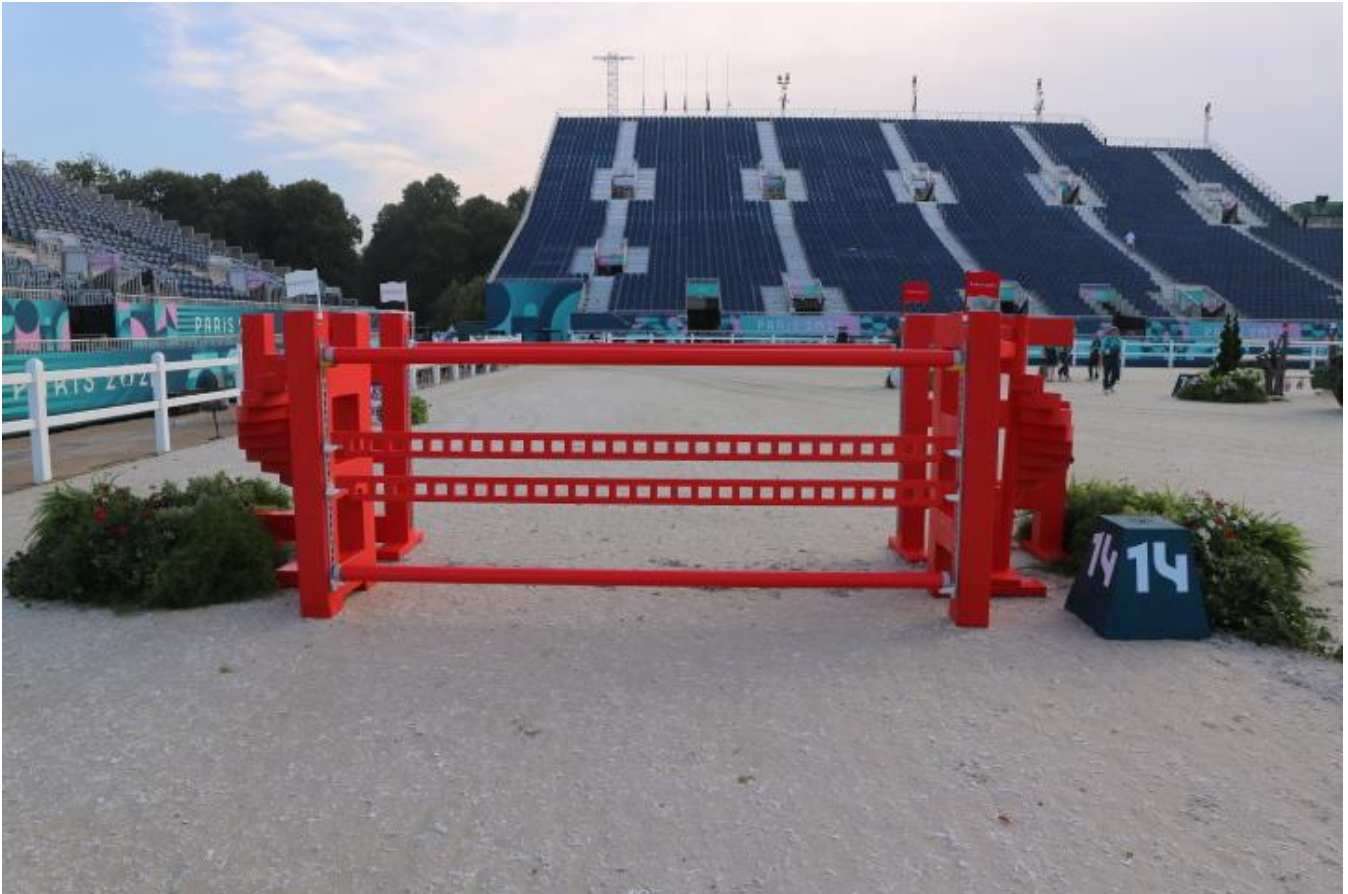


Fence 13c – OGGG Paris
Blue, yellow and gold





Fence 14 – Les Folies de la Villette
Red and white



"Les Folies de la Villette" belong to the Parc de la Villette, a large urban park located in the northeast of Paris, France. This park is known for being one of the largest in the city and for hosting a variety of cultural, architectural and leisure facilities.

Parc de la Villette stands out for its contemporary approach to integrating art, architecture and cultural activities in an open-air setting, and is a frequently used venue for events and festivals throughout the year.

Within the Parc de la Villette are "Les Folies", a series of remarkable architectural structures designed by architect Bernard Tschumi. These "folies" are buildings of various shapes and functions that serve as stages, pavilions, and other spaces for cultural and recreational events.

Some of the most notable "folies" include the "Grande Halle" (Great Hall), an iron and glass structure that was formerly a cattle market and is now used for events and exhibitions. Other "folies" are used to host artistic, theatrical and musical activities. In addition, the park has large green areas, canals, and playgrounds, making it a popular place for Parisians and visitors alike.