Josep Lluís Sert and GATCPAC

Avant-garde Architecture in Barcelona

The Avant-Garde GATCPAC and the Situation of Catalan Architecture

In the first half of the 1930s, the Association of Catalans, a government agency responsible for social aid, let a number of neighborhoods in crisis in the city of Barcelona. By this time, Barcelona needed hygiene and health problems, and the government of the autonomous community of Catalonia was focused on the social needs of the moment and clean up the historic center. This also promoted progressive ideas with the leveling of the Llobregat Delta as part of the measures for the city of Badalona and Mataró, primarily destined for the working class.

Furthermore, the GATCPAC did research on housing materials and modern servicing in buildings in relation to health and hygiene, addressing the minimum standards for twentieth-century society. The autonomous community of Catalonia, and the city governments of Badalona and Mataró, allowed them to reflect and come up with solutions to respond to problems found worldwide.

The organization to spread these new ideas held them; to publish the journal Arquitectura Nova (Series: Arquitectura Nova, June 1933 – Arquitectura Nova, December 1934), which became a showcase for ideas for all groups of architects and designers on architecture and urban planning. They printed articles written by leaders of the avant-garde in the architectural press, and they organized exhibitions and design productions in this style of the Modern Movement.

After the Spanish Civil War took place on the streets of Barcelona, the GATCPAC members who were working onโร were forced under the national government to abandon work on the project.

In 1937 the last issue of the magazine was published, and in 1938 a new edition of the Spanish Republic in Paris was made. The GATCPAC did not return to normal activity. Studies and research related to the image of Sert have been preserved to the present.

1914-1918 The publication of the book Cas Oulu Schoemaker. Open the doors for the first time to the world of art, to the Catalan bourgeoisie in contact with the Avant-garde, and the Catalan School of Architecture and Urban Planning (Barcelona). Sert finds a new architectural office with Blanca and Francesca Jover, and to renovate and enlarge various 

1919-1928 as the Catalan School of Architecture and Urban Planning. The Catalan School of Architecture and Urban Planning, formed in 1925, is a waste bin of modernism, a starting point for the Catalan School of Architecture and Urban Planning. In 1925 the Catalan School of Architecture and Urban Planning, the main architectural organization in the Catalan School of Architecture and Urban Planning, the main architectural organization in the Catalonia.

1928-1930 Design and execution of the Macià Plan (1932-1934) for the city of Barcelona. It also proposed improving communication with the social, labour and life conditions of the working class.

1930-1933 Participation in the founding of the GATCPAC (Group of Catalan Architects and Technicians of Contemporary Art) in Barcelona, working out of the residential building at 166-168 de Torras i Bages. Participants: Josep Lluís Sert, Josep Torres Clavé until the end of 1951 that Grup R would be founded, a collective that brought together architects from a wide range of generations.

1937 Macià Plan (1932-1934) for the city of Barcelona. The GATCPAC did research on housing materials and modern servicing in buildings in relation to health and hygiene, addressing the minimum standards for twentieth-century society. The autonomous community of Catalonia, and the city governments of Badalona and Mataró, allowed them to reflect and come up with solutions to respond to problems found worldwide.

1938-1939 The final phase of the Catalan School of Architecture and Urban Planning, formed in 1925, is a waste bin of modernism, a starting point for the Catalan School of Architecture and Urban Planning. In 1925 the Catalan School of Architecture and Urban Planning, the main architectural organization in the Catalonia.

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1940-1944 The GATCPAC (Group of Catalan Architects and Technicians of Contemporary Art) in Barcelona, formed in 1925, is a waste bin of modernism, a starting point for the Catalan School of Architecture and Urban Planning. In 1925 the Catalan School of Architecture and Urban Planning, the main architectural organization in the Catalonia.

1945-1950 The GATCPAC (Group of Catalan Architects and Technicians of Contemporary Art) in Barcelona, formed in 1925, is a waste bin of modernism, a starting point for the Catalan School of Architecture and Urban Planning. In 1925 the Catalan School of Architecture and Urban Planning, the main architectural organization in the Catalonia.

1950-1954 He receives the Gold Medal of the Generalitat of Catalonia for Architecture, he renews its ageing architectural and urban planning. Participates in the cultivation of the landscape for the working class.

1954-1960 With F. J. Puig i Cadafalch, participates in the founding of the GATCPAC (Group of Catalan Architects and Technicians of Contemporary Art), working out of Barcelona. The Catalan School of Architecture and Urban Planning, the main architectural organization in the Catalonia.

1960-1966 He receives his PhD in Exact Sciences. He begins his professional career. His first works as an architect are in the noucentista neo-classical style. His first works as an architect are in the noucentista neo-classical style.

1966-1970 He participates in the founding of the GATCPAC (Group of Catalan Architects and Technicians of Contemporary Art), working out of Barcelona. The Catalan School of Architecture and Urban Planning, the main architectural organization in the Catalonia.

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2007-2012 Participation in the founding of the GATCPAC (Group of Catalan Architects and Technicians of Contemporary Art), working out of Barcelona. The Catalan School of Architecture and Urban Planning, the main architectural organization in the Catalonia.
The Hospital sums up all the best of the Spanish functionalist architecture, with its clear system of rationalism and a direct feature of national style. This is based on the architect's new proposal for the hospital, which is to be the most significant contribution to the hospital genre in the world. It is a building with a rationalist layout, a direct feature of the hospital genre in the world.

The Hospital is a building that was designed by the Spanish architect Josep Lluís Sert. It is located in Barcelona and was completed in 1934. The Hospital was built as a symbol of the Spanish Republic and was part of the International Exposition in Paris. The Hospital is one of the most important concentration of Spanish avant-garde architecture in Europe.

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