

INTR

ELONA Capital

THE FARMHOUSES OF BARCELONA TESTAMENT TO A RURAL PAST IN TRANSFORMATION

In the dense urban fabric of today's Barcelona, there are still some structures discreetly tucked away that take us back to a very different landscape: the Catalan "masia" or farmhouse. These buildings, unevenly distributed throughout the area, are the last signs of an agricultural past which, despite the onslaught of modernity, remain an essential part of the city's memory, both in terms of its history and landscape

With origins dating back to the Middle Ages, and even precedents from Roman times, for centuries such farmhouses were the centre of agriculture, when rural life required living near cultivated land.

SANTS -DIUCTNOM

CAN MESTRES

Camí de Can Clos, 1-9

Small farmhouse dating from the early 20th century. The two upper floors were added in 1942. It was transferred to the City Council in 1997 and converted into a public facility. **(C)** (A)

CAN CERVERA

Font Florida, 1-3

Early 19th-century. Currently disused and awaiting renovation.

CAN BRUIXA

Parcerisa, 8

Built in the second half of the 19th century as a farm and renovated in the second half of the 20th century. Awaiting refurbishment as a public facility. \mathbb{C}^{2}

TORRE DEL RELLOTGE

Pl. Ibèria, 4

14th-century farmhouse. It used to hold the Historical Archive of the Sants district but now belongs to the Cotxeres de Sants Civic Centre. ⑱▸ಡ

CAN CROS

Cros, 6-8 + Sant Crist, 58-66 Mid 18th-century farmhouse renovated in the mid-20th century for use as a school.

(C) + [?] + (Ø) LA PETITA MARIA

López Catalán, 4-6 18th-century farmhouse

of which only the façade remains. Currently unused.

Other farmhouses

CAN ROS DE MAYOL

Sagunt, 90-94 **©**

LES CORTS

CAN ROSÉS

Déu i Mata, 49-65 Built in 1716 on the ruins of Mas Vinyals, in 1900 it underwent a complete renovation. It currently houses the Can Rosés Nursery School.



CAN PLANES, «LA MASIA»

Elisabeth Eidenbenz 25x Original farmhouse dating from 1650 and rebuilt in 1702. Owned by Futbol Club Barcelona and a symbol of the Barça Academy for

young players.

⑧∙ඪ

TORRE RODONA

[OR CAN VINYALS]

Dr. Salvador Cardenal, 7 11th-century fortification tower. It underwent a complete renovation in the 15th century and another in the 18th century, resulting in its current appearance. Used

as offices for a hotel group.

B· 配

CAN CANET DE LA RIERA

Bosch i Gimpera, 5-13 Built in the Middle Ages and used for cereals, vines and carob crops. It underwent major renovations in the 18th and 20th centuries. Since 1954, it has been the headquarters of the Royal Tennis Club of Barcelona.

(C) + (?) **TORRE DE SANTA CATERINA**

Panamà. 21-25 Built in the Middle Ages as a church property. Renovations were carried out in the 17th and 18th centuries. Currently used as a residence. B + ?

SARRIÀ — **SANT GERVASI**

CAN RASPALL

Manuel Girona, 33

16th-century farmhouse, renovated and extended in 1920. Currently a private medical centre.

⑱∙ੴ

CAN RAVENTÓS

Bonaplata, 54 Built in the early 19th century as a tower-house. Successive renovations have altered its original volumes C+?

CAN MESTRES

Av. Vallvidrera, 25-27

16th-century farmhouse renovated in the 18th century. Currently home to CEI International Affairs (UB). ⑱∙ੴ

VIL·LA JOANA

Ctra. de l'Església, 104 18th-century farmhouse, converted into a summer residence in the 19th century. Residence of the poet Jacint Verdaguer until his death in 19<mark>0</mark>2. Currently the Casa Verdaguer Museum. ©·(A)

CAN POMARET

Pomaret, 25-31 Farmhouse built in the 17th-18th century, renovated in the late 19th century and n<mark>ow</mark> a private school.

©· 的

CAN CANALS

Infanta Isabel, 1-3 Farmhouse with unknown date of construction. Renovated in 1860, it's currently used as a residence. As the region became organised under a feudal structure, This can also make it difficult to assess their value in terms these buildings began to proliferate, becoming a major form of heritage, as they find themselves in a kind of no man's of settlement for farming on the plain of Barcelona.

However, their history in not limited to their original function and subsequent decline. Between the 18th and 19th centuries, coinciding with industrialisation and the rise of the urban bourgeoisie, many became summer residences for wealthy families, a new use that often led to considerable structural reforms, extensions and aesthetic adaptations. For this reason, many of the farmhouses that have survived up to the present day, despite having been built between the 16th and 19th centuries, display formal and decorative features from much later periods, distorting their interpretation as traditional farmhouses.

Such formal and functional developments explain why these farmhouses often don't look like a "masia" in the most classic sense of the term.

Muntaner, 540-548 Original building from 1603. Renovations in the early 20th century gave it its current appearance. Currently houses the Vil·la Florida Civic Centre.

CAN CASTELLÓ

VIL·LA FLORIDA

Castelló, 1

Late 16th-century farmhouse, renovated in the Catalan Modernist style in the early 20th century. Currently the Can Castelló Civic Centre.

Other farmhouses

CAN PRATS

Pl. Artós, 4

CAN GARDENYES

Carrasco i Formiguera, 32

Jardins de Can Sentmenat

CAN PONSIC

MAS TEIXIDOR

Domínguez Miralles, 1

CAN SENILLOSA

Fontcoberta, 9-13

GRÀCIA MASOVERIA DE LA VIRREINA

Sant Lluís, 1-5 Tenant farmhouse of, former Palace of the Vicereine of Gracia, built in the 1870s. It has undergone various renovations and extensions and has been a convent since the early 20th century.

CAN TRILLA

Gran de Gràcia, 177 17th-century farmhouse where grapes were pressed and oil was produced. Currently in disuse. **B**· (和

CAN SERT

Carrer de Velazquez 4 18th-century farmhouse. A 19th-century renovation gave it its current appearance. Currently a nursing home. **B** • ?

CA LA MARQUESA

Maignon, 27 Building probably dating from the 18th century. It formed part of a large agricultural estate. Currently used as a residence.

CAN TUSQUETS

· [?] • 🕖

Travessera de Dalt, 45-61 Farmhouse dating from 1793 and used for agricultural purposes until 1930. Restored in 1992, it's currently a centre for children in care. ©·倪

CAN XIPRERET

Mare de Déu de la Salut, 75 18th-century farmhouse. It has undergone various renovations and extensions and has been owned by the Club Tennis de la Salut since 1902

©· (和 **CAN MUNTANER**

Parc Güell Built between the 17th and 18th centuries, in 1927 it became municipal property and underwent a major renovation to house the Baldiri Reixach state school. **ા**

HORTA -**GUINARDÓ**

CAN MORA

Portell, 11-13 The first reference dates back to 1750. It has undergone renovations with structural changes. It currently houses a nursing home.

B· (和

CAN FIGUEROLA

Judea, 2 15th-century farmhouse and a fine example of Catalan civil Gothic architecture. In

1970, it was renovated to house the Palmero Museum. ®·™ **CAN SAFONT I MASOVERIA**

Natzaret, 107

13th-century building renovated in the 18th century. Currently owned by a religious institution.

CAN SOLER Ctra. de l'Arrabassada, 114-132 Early 19th-century farmhouse, used for agricultural purposes until the early 21st century.

Currently houses the Can Soler Nature Centre.

CAN GARCINI

Xiprer, 40-46 Farmhouse first mentioned in 1796. It underwent renovations in the 19th and 20th centuries. The City Council wants to locate a centre for the elderly there.

MAS GUINARDÓ

Pl. Salvador Riera, 2-5

15th-century farmhouse. At the end of the 19th century, it underwent a renovation in the Catalan Modernist style. Currently the Casal d'Entitats Mas Guinardó municipal centre. **(C)** + **(?)**



CAN MÈLIC [OR CAN PLANÀS]

land between agricultural and stately architecture, between

the countryside and the city. All this fuels confusion as to

their origin, with the danger of them disappearing from the

This transformation of farmhouses intensified with the

urban development of the 20th century. The city's growth

and technological development led to a slow but steady

abandonment of the rural world and those farmhouses

that remained standing were transformed or destroyed.

Some have been converted into public facilities, commercial

premises or homes, but the vast majority were demolished

These changes, often rapid and with little respect for

heritage, have left the "surviving" farmhouses disconnected

from their original setting. Surrounded by streets and

Torrent d'en Melis, 11

to make way for new buildings.

collective narrative entirely.

The first reference to this farmhouse dates back to the 18th century. It has had various uses and since 1982 has been home to the Guinardó Civic Centre. D + ?

CAN BARÓ

Pl. Can Baró, 1-3

17th-century farmhouse, with an inscription bearing the date 1674. It appears to have undergone significant renovation in the 18th century. Currently used as a school.

CAN FARGUES

Av. Frederic Rahola, 2-8 13th-century defence tower and 14th-century farmhouse. Currently home to the Can Fargues Municipal School of Music. A - (R)

CAN CARABASSA

Peris i Mencheta, 24-46

The original farmhouse appears to date from the 17th century. A 19th-century renovation gave it its current neoclassical appearance. Currently used as a school.

• 🔞 • 🎉

CAN GRAS

Pl. Santes Creus, 20 Under renovation. In the mid-19th century, renovations were carried out and half the farmhouse was lost. Currently used as a residence.

CAN MARINER

Vent. 1 The first reference dates back to 1516, and the last major renovation was in 1949. It currently houses the Horta-Can Mariner Library. **B**· 比

CA N'ANDALET

Ptge. Andalet, 11 17th-century farmhouse. It has undergone multiple renovations and additions. Currently the headquarters of Barcelona Activa.

© + [?]

TORRE MAS ENRICH

Pl. Ciutadella

Defence tower that has formed part of various farmhouses. The earliest references date back to the 15th century and it's currently abandoned. B + ?

CAN TRAVI NOU

Early 18th-century farmhouse used to grow vines and breed livestock. It was renovated in the early 20th century for residential use and currently houses a restaurant. **(C)** (A)

Jorge Manrique, s/n

CAN TRAVI VELL

Av. Cardenal Vidal

i Barraquer, 47 16th-century farmhouse that was in operation until the 1980s. In 1990, the entire surrounding area was redeveloped and it's now the headquarters of the Horta-Guinardó Municipal Police.

CAN CORTADA

© + 🚾

Av. de l'Estatut de

Catalunya, 57-71 Fortified complex dating from between the 11th and 14th centuries. It was used as a farmhouse from the second half of the 17th century until the mid-20th century. Since 1994. it has housed a restaurant.



CAN BALIARDA

Pg. Valldaura, 1-13 The first reference dates back to the 16th century. Renovated in the 19th century and is currently privately owned. C + ? + Ø

CAN SITJAR GRAN Pg. Valldaura, 23-25

Farmhouse built between the 17th and 18th centuries, which remained in agricultural use until the mid-20th century. Partially demolished in the 1960s, it is currently used as a residence.

CAN PAPANAPS

Mura i Dosrius Probably built in the 18th century. It has undergone significant renovations.

Other farmhouses

RECTORIA DE SANT GENÍS DELS

Saldes, 3 **B**

PALAU DEL MARQUÈS D'ALFARRÀS

CAN MASCARÓ

Dr. Cadevall, 28-52

CAN QUEROL

CAN SANTGENÍS

LA GRANJA VELLA

Barraquer, 1

Pl. Karl Marx, 1

B TORRE VELEZ

Montserrat, 86-98

CAN MARCET

that changed rapidly in just a few decades.

fabric and the fast pace of today's cities.

buildings, these "masies" have been decontextualized,

bearing silent witness to a landscape that no longer exists.

The contrast between their rural morphology and the

urban reality that surrounds them highlights the difficulty

of integrating the agricultural past within the dense urban

As a result, the value of farmhouses goes beyond their

architecture: they are repositories of a collective memory

and symbolic meaning that links the past with the present.

This urban heritage should be preserved not only for

aesthetic or historical reasons but also to convey a shared

identity and to keep alive the memory of a rural landscape

This publication aims to highlight the value of the old

farmhouses that still remain in the city as key pieces of

a narrative that helps us understand how our landscape

and society have evolved and to remember our rural roots.

Pg. Vall d'Hebron, 256

CAN PITEU Natzaret, 67-81

CAN MANÉN

(C)

Mestre Dalmau, 3

NOU BARRIS

CAN MASDÉU

Camí de Sant Llàtzer, s/n 17th-century farmhouse that underwent various renovations between the 18th and 20th centuries. It currently houses a self-managed community.

Torrent de Tapioles, 7-9 1930s and used for agricultural purposes until the 1990s. It is currently munici-

CA N'ENSENYA [OR CA N'AMELL GRAN]

Marie Curie 12

It is currently in private use. CA N'ARTÉS

AGUDELLS

Parc del Laberint d'Horta

B

B

Pg. Maragall, 378-394

Av. Cardenal Vidal i

(C) ⋅ **(Ø)**

Av. Mare de Déu de

C + Ø

Horta, 8 bis

CAN CASALS

GRANJA MONTSERRAT Farmhouse dating from the pally owned but is in disuse.

CAN CARRERAS Parc Central de Nou Barris 18th-century farmhouse that remained in agricultural use until the end of the Spanish Civil War. Under renovation to house a nursery school

(1) (1)

17th-century farmhouse, completely renovated in 1876. It currently houses the Guineueta youth centre.

and public facilities.

Pere d'Artés, 8

B·™

®·₩

出

Late 14th-century farmhouse that still retains some

CAN BASTÉ Pg. Fabra i Puig, 274-276 Middle Ages building. It underwent a major transformation into a manor house in the 18th century and was

original medieval features.

Currently privately owned.

renovated again in the 20th century. It currently houses the Can Basté Civic Centre.

TORRE LLOBETA Pl. Torre Llobeta

Possibly a 15th-century estate. Renovations were carried out in the 19th and 20th centuries. In 1983, the Torre Llobeta Civic Centre was opened in the building. **B**· 的

CAN VERDAGUER

Piferrer, 94 16th-century farmhouse used for agricultural purposes until 1987. Currently houses the Can Verdaguer Civic Centre.



CAN VALENT

Av. Rio de Janeiro, 51 Farmhouse built between the 17th and 18th centuries, originally as a defence tower and later adapted into a farmhouse. The exterior has been restored but its final use has

SANT ANDREU

yet to be determined.

LES CARASSES

Torras i Bages, 108 homeless people. Farmhouse dating from ®·™ 1652, renovated in the 18th century as a manor house. A further renovation in 1825 gave it its current appearance. Since 1931

Iglésias public school. **B**· 的

it has housed the Ignasi

CAN LAIETOS Servet, 95 + Arbúcies Mid-19th-century farmhouse. It has undergone several

renovations and is currently

used as a residence.

CA L'ESTRUCH Pons i Gallarza, 30 bis - 32 16th-17th century farmhouse, which served as a manor house until the early 20th century. It has undergone numerous renovations and additions.

Currently used as a residence. **(C)** (A)

CAN JOANET DEL BORNI Neopàtria, 22 Original 18th-century house renovated in the 19th and 20th century.

Currently used as a residence.

Dr. Santponç, 6-8 Of unknown origins, it is currently used as a residence.

CA LA FIGUERA

R

 \mathcal{L}_{\square}

CA LA XICA

Roine, 12-16 Farmhouse built between the 18th and 19th centuries. It is currently divided into three houses. 乨

CA N'ARMERA

Cardenal Tedeschini, 30 Of unknown origin, an 18thcentury reconstruction gave it its current appearance. Currently privately owned and with an adjoining restaurant. **B**+₩

LEVELS OF PROTECTION FOR HERITAGE Cultural Asset of National Interest

Cultural Asset of Local Interest

IPAC: Inventory of Architectural

C Asset of Urban Interest Asset of Documentary Interest

Heritage of Catalonia ARCHITECTURAL TYPOLOGIES

ridge parallel to the main façade

ridge perpendicular to the main façade Hipped roof Unrecognisable:

usually due to modifications

Farmhouse not visible

TORRE DEL FANG Espronceda, 296 15th-century farmhouse. The current configuration dates from the 18th

century. Publicly owned

and awaiting renovation.

Other farmhouses **CAN ROS**

SANT MARTÍ

Pl. Comerç

B· 闭

CAN MIRALLETES Jardins de Can Miralletes Built in 1736. Since 2023, it has been home to the Espai

Can Miralletes, dedicated to

Built between the 16th and

17th century and renovated

leisure and environmental

education for children.

Selva del Camp, 1-19

□, □

in 1748. Currently houses a residential centre for

RECTORIA DE SANT MARTÍ Pl. Ignasi Juliol, 2-4 Dating back to between

the 17th and 18th century

as a rectory integrated within a farmhouse, it was rebuilt in the 1950s. It is

still used as a rectory.

CA L'ARNÓ Rector de Vallfogona, 1-9 Farmhouse that has an inscription dated 1689, although its origin is earlier. It has undergone some renovations and currently

houses a municipal toy library. **B**· [計

House built between the

1994 it has been related to

the management of urban

gardens and farm animals.

16th and 18th century.

Restored in 1991, since

Menorca, 25-27

CAN CADENA

B· (名)

CAN RIERA

Santander, 41 16th-century house with an inscription dated 1574. Currently in disuse, awaiting the implementation of a major urban development.

①· (記) Other farmhouses **TORRE DE SANT JOAN**

CA L'AGUSTĪ

Pere IV, 429-431

Sant Joan de Malta, 44

The plain of Barcelona was farmed continuously from SUNDIALS IN FARMHOUSES THE BARCELONA "STEP", COASTLINE AND ARCHITECTURAL TYPOLOGY OF THE FARMHOUSES WITH FRONT-GABLED ROOFS Roman times until the 19th century, although there are (RIDGE PERPENDICULAR TO THE MAIN FAÇADE) CLASSIC (CATALAN) FARMHOUSE 'REC COMTAL" IRRIGATION CHANNEL almost no remains of buildings prior to the 9th century. YEAR There are more than 7,400 registered and These account for 70% of farmhouses with The first archaeological evidence of buildings used for crop catalogued sundials In Catalonia, one of [Architectural typology is the classification a classic structure. Most of these buildings or livestock farming that can be identified as the origin of It is believed that, around 10-15,000 years of buildings based on their function, form the largest inventories in Europe, with were constructed during periods of economic the "masia" dates back to the 10th or 11th century, when ago, a geological fault appeared with a vertical 900 or spatial configuration]. some examples dating back to Grecoprosperity (16th-19th century). There are drop of between 4 and 10 metres and around feudalism began. Roman times. two easily recognisable variants within this 10 kilometres in length, dividing the current The term "masia" includes not only genuine 1000 ()— 11th-12th CENTURY type: the first is a simpler building with a farmhouses per se but also a whole range of Romanesque area of Barcelona into two plains: the upper In rural areas, sundials helped farmers to Feudalism became firmly established and the expansion gabled roof covering the entire building, and lower. This geological feature, known as schedule their work in the fields and their buildings which, in some remote historical of agriculture led to a better distribution of "masos" 1100 while the other is the so-called "basilica" the Barcelona "Step", starts at La Trinitat and daily lives. They are therefore placed on the period, had been the homes of farmers (farmhouse + land), becoming self-sufficient farms farmhouse, with a central three-storey follows a north-south direction, placing Sant but, due to historical transformations, had main façades of farmhouses, usually facing inhabited mainly by tenant farmers under a feudal lord. section and two side sections with two Andreu, La Sagrera, El Clot and Eixample in the south to make the most of the path taken changed their function entirely. The original 1200 ()— 13th CENTURY floors. In both cases, rainwater drains down upper part and El Bon Pastor, La Verneda, Sant typology is still easily recognisable in some by the sun and to provide the community Growth in the population led to increased crop production the side façades. These farmhouses were Martí and Poblenou in the lower part. It then with a means of measuring time. of Barcelona's farmhouses but the vast and the appearance of new farmhouses on the plain. In located anywhere on the land, with open crosses Les Glòries and passes through the Arc majority have undergone such significant The first sundials documented on terms of construction, the Gothic style began, with larger outdoor spaces and no particular feature de Triomf, Carrer Trafalgar, Plaça Urquinaona renovations, extensions and/or alterations farmhouses in Catalonia date back to the spaces, technical improvements such as the use of lime and other than the south-facing orientation of over the centuries that it is difficult to and Carrer Pelai, ending at Plaça Universitat. Middle Ages but they became particularly roof tiles, and the expansion to two sections in the building. the main façade. The front door and a large appreciate the original building It is important to note, however, that Barcepopular in the 16th and 17th centuries. It window for the first-floor hall, which serves 1300 ()— 14th CENTURY lona's coastline has advanced over the centu-The traditional "masia" is a building with was at this time that the profession of as a distribution point for the bedrooms, are The Black Death in the middle of the century reduced ries due to sediment deposits from the Besòs a rectangular floor plan and four façades. "quadranter" or sundial maker emerged, and located in the centre of the façade. The rest the population by more than half and many farms River and the construction of dykes, moving In general, the main façade faces south many of their creations were regarded as of the openings are arranged symmetrically. were abandoned or regrouped into larger holdings. from being right next to the "Step" in Roman and contains the main entrance. The most authentic works of art. In this way, in addition These farmhouses tended to be built in a Architecturally, an upper floor started to appear times to its current position. Consequently, distinguishing feature of a "masia" is its roof, to their practical function, the addition of single phase, so the owner needed to have 1400 ()— 15th-16th CENTURY while the lower part of the "Step" has become as this reveals the structure and location of a sundial became a source of prestige and sufficient financial resources Once the crisis of the Black Death and the subsequent Catalan consolidated much more recently due to the the load-bearing walls. Most have a gabled social distinction in rural areas. With this civil war had been overcome, and with the "Arbitral Decision" of deposit of sedimentary soils and has been an roof and the orientation of the slopes or impetus, from the 18th century onwards area of wetlands, sandbanks and beaches, the pitch results in two distinct types: one with they became even more popular, acquiring a 1486 and the consequent abolition of feudalism, the recovery 1500 topography of the upper part, elevated above the ridge of the roof parallel to the main These account for 12% of farmhouses decorative and symbolic function. of abandoned farmhouses began, particularly benefitting sea level and made up of clay, gravel and pebfaçade (side-gabled) and the other with the wealthier farmers. Architecturally, the evolutionary process in with a classic structure. Their origin lies in Many sundials were integrated within the Renaissance bles, has remained the same for millennia. ridge of the roof perpendicular to it (frontthe old manor house, where the building what is known as the "classic masia" came to an end architectural aesthetics of farmhouses gabled). There is another, less common type: consisted of four parts surrounding a 1600 ()— 17th-18th CENTURY and, in addition to various decorative Although neither was ideal for agriculture, the the hipped roof. Finally, there are a number central courtyard. In the vast majority of climate and topography offered favourable elements, also contained phrases that Major social, economic and demographic changes took place. of buildings that don't fit into any of these cases, the courtyard has been removed influenced by conflicts such as the Reapers' War (1640-1652) conditions for human settlement, even more often reflected humanity's relationship types because they originate from old and only the staircase lantern remains. and the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714). Vine and harmony with nature, especially the so thanks to the "Rec Comtal" irrigation chantower-type farmhouses. Generally, they have a very pronounced Baroque nel, first documented in 1075. Starting from sun and the sky. cultivation expanded enormously due to the growing 1700 horizontal cornice or eaves on all four demand for wine and spirits for export, and improvements Montcada i Reixac, the channel followed the The sun shines for everyone. FARMHOUSES WITH SIDE-GABLED ROOFS façades. These are usually the later and upper edge of the "Step", taking advantage of to irrigation (via the "Rec Comtal" channel) boosted irrigated (RIDGE PARALLEL TO THE MAIN FACADE) A ray of sunshine gives me life. larger farmhouses or manor houses. much of the route of the ancient Roman aquecrops and encouraged the emergence of "Indian meadows". duct, until reaching the area of Arc de Triomf. FRONT-GABLED ROOF When there's no sun, I say nothing; but large open fields used to dry dyed fabrics. These account for 18% of classic Catalan Initially, the water was used to power royal when it touches me, with the shadow of Basilica 1800 ()— 19th CENTURY farmhouses. They tend to be the oldest or flour mills but, in the 18th century, the channel my gnomon, I tell everyone the time. simplest farmhouses. Initially, they had a Agriculture reached its peak during the first half of the century, was improved to irrigate the lowlands of the My time is for all. partly thanks to the "Rec Comtal" irrigation channel becoming ground floor and an upper floor but, over municipalities of Sant Andreu and Sant Martí. the centuries, additional floors were often publicly managed, the city of Barcelona remaining walled, and Neoclassical I'm a sundial, to serve anyone. thereby promoting agricultural development nearby towns such as Gràcia, Sants and Sant Andreu growing added. They were generally located along and the establishment of farmhouses. Today, tomorrow and the day after, you'll exponentially. During the second half, the Industrial Revolution the side of a track and positioned parallel never see me still. accelerated and a lot of farming land was expropriated to As a result, the Barcelona "Step" and the to it, rather than facing south. This type was build factories and infrastructure, whilst the Eixample district "Rec Comtal" irrigation channel became an more commonly seen in locations with little Note carefully the time: you'll never see designed by Cerdà (1859) began its development. Many important boundary between different agrainfall and the fact that rainwater drained it again. farmhouses were converted into neoclassical summer homes ricultural areas: the lower plain was used towards the front and rear façades meant When the sun has gone, my work is done. and completely lost their traditional appearance. for irrigated crops while the upper plain that extensions and other farmhouses could «The [sun]dial, emblem of the Catalan's SIDE-GABLED HIPPED was mainly dedicated to vineyards, until the be added, one next to the other, creating Catalan 1900 ()— 20th CENTURY ROOF ROOF knowledge of the value of time, is now Modernism phylloxera crisis in the 19th century. the first "streets" or small hamlets for extra The rapid expansion of the Eixample district drastically placed on most of the stuccoed and However, everything began to change from reduced the number of working farmhouses. Many were painted houses. This primitive clock, which The elongated exterior space allows for abandoned, others transformed into public facilities or the mid-19th century onwards. In 1854, the d W 🔀 \square is rather for the benefit of the passenger restaurants whilst some continued as dwellings, but construction of the Barcelona-Granollers several entrances and the main door outside than for the tenant inside, is railway line, located on the edge of the low-**Avantguardes** they were completely absorbed into the urban fabric. The and other openings are usually arranged 2000 peculiar to this city of Barca» lands, added another physical barrier. Shortly extensive renovations carried out to adapt them to their asymmetrically. RICHARD FORD. afterwards, the development of the Eixample new function were generally accompanied by an aesthetic Handbook for Travellers in Spain and district in the upper part left the lowlands for change in the façade, in line with Catalan Modernism. Nearly Readers at Home. 1845. all agricultural land had been lost by the end of the century. industrial uses, albeit often combined with remnants of agricultural activity. **FARMHOUSES** OF BARCELONA "Rec Comtal" irrigation channel 30 Barcelona "Step" Coastline until 1450 Coastline until 1450 **Streams** Other farmhouses 16 50 18 [3] 54 55 61 52 56 58 19 (21) 62 07 Placa de Francesc Macià 63 Plaça Plaça de d'Espanya Placa de les Gran Via de les Corts Catalanes Tetuan Glòries Catalanes Parc de la Ciutadella Parc de Passeig de Colom Montjüic Ronda Litoral