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AVANT-GARDE ARCHITECTURE IN BARCELONA GUIDE-MAP

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AVANT-GARDE ARCHITECTURE IN BARCELONA

JOSEP LLUÍS SERT AND GATPCAP

INTRODUCTION

This publication includes all buildings of the GATPCAP and of its best-known architect, Josep Lluís Sert, that have been preserved to the present. At the same time, it's a reflection of the importance of the GATPCAP in the development of modern society and on Barcelona as it is known today.

If you want to know more about it, you can attend the following guided tours:

- Casa Bloc: www.dissenyihub.barcelona
- Fundació Joan Miró: www.fmirobcn.org
- Pabellón de la República: www.elglobusvermell.org

BARCELONA 2026
World Capital of Architecture

This publication is part of the programme of Barcelona 2026 World Capital of Architecture, a designation by UNESCO and the IUA (International Union of Architects) that turns the city into a global forum on architecture, urban planning and landscape. Over ten months, the Barcelona City Council will unfold a multidisciplinary programme developed in collaboration with schools, universities and professional and cultural organisations. In addition, Barcelona will also host the IUA 2026 World Congress of Architects, consolidating its position as the global epicentre of architecture.

Barcelona 2026 World Capital of Architecture is supported by the Barcelona City Council, the Government of Catalonia and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Agenda.

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AVANT-GARDE ARCHITECTURE IN BARCELONA

JOSEP LLUÍS SERT AND GATPCAP

The Generalitat de Catalunya in the first half of the 1930s was a government committed to addressing social needs. At that time more modest neighbourhoods in cities like Barcelona had serious problems in hygiene and public health, and the government of the Republic gave high priority to policies for social and urban betterment. The Generalitat commissioned various projects to the GATPCAP, a group of architects who introduced the criteria of modern architecture into the country, as the government welcomed innovative proposals to dignify cities and housing, thinking above all of the working class. These initiatives gave rise to projects in both urban planning and residential construction where the main priorities were public health, hygiene and socialization, along with the prerogative to come up with innovative solutions in construction.

With their manifestos and writings, the GATPCAP reformulated the foundations of architecture as a profession. The group was active in a period when architecture and urban planning played a key role in Catalan development. The rationalism introduced by the GATPCAP in Catalonia brought with it new criteria and ideas that were likewise being conceived and put into practice in the most advanced countries of Europe. At the same time, the group paid attention to the country's vernacular architecture and traditional construction techniques, which in the end were understood as expressions of pure functionalism.

Modern Architecture in Barcelona, seeks to encourage understanding of the GATPCAP's architectural legacy and its best-known architect, Josep Lluís Sert, in relation to the city of Barcelona. This guide-map is a reflection of the importance of the GATPCAP in the development of modern society and on Barcelona as it is known today.

THE GATPCAP

The GATPCAP (Group of Catalan Architects and Technicians for the Progress of Contemporary Architecture) was comprised of a group of young, ambitious architects who took a belligerent stance against the dominant architectural style in the country in the 1920s, striving to rethink twentieth century Catalan architecture in general. It was no coincidence that a few months before the start of the 1929 Barcelona International Exposition an exhibit on the group was inaugurated at the Galeries Dalmau, entitled *Arquitectura nova* [New Architecture], setting itself up in contrast to the outdated style of the majority of buildings done for the World's Fair. The group's first projects were shown in the gallery, under the influence of new architectural currents emerging across Europe.

During a voyage throughout Europe, a group of GATPCAP members were able to see the emergence of new rationalist, avant-garde architecture first-hand. This movement was grounded in functionalism (the function of the building was meant to determine the form) and did away with everything considered superfluous, such as ornamentation. The emergence of new materials and technologies applied to construction, allowing for standardized industrial production, was also particularly valued, paving the way for architectural innovation.

The movement spread to the rest of the Spain and caught the interest of architects from all over the country, who created the group known as the GATEPAC. It was organized into three sections, including the Catalan group: Grupo Centro, based in Madrid, Grupo Norte, with its headquarters in Bilbao, and Grupo Este (GATPCAP), working out of Barcelona.

The Catalan government of the Republic, driven by the desire to modernize the country, worked on policies to improve the social, labour and life conditions of the working class. In this political context, the GATPCAP became the technical branch of the government, putting the principles of the new architecture into practice.

The main projects of the GATPCAP were conceived with the goal of improving health and living conditions in cities and residential buildings.

On an urban scale they proposed the Macià Plan (1932-1934), a new urban plan for the city of Barcelona developed along with Le Corbusier. The plan sought to rethink Cerdà's Eixample Plan with the goal of responding to the social needs of the moment and clean up the historic centre. It also proposed improving communication with the beaches on the Llobregat Delta as part of the study for the creation of a City of Rest and Vacations, primarily destined to the working class.

Furthermore, the GATPCAP did research on housing materials and medical-service buildings in relation to health and hygiene, redefining the minimum standards for twentieth century society. The concrete problems of their immediate context (namely Barcelona and Catalonia) allowed them to reflect on and find solutions that could be extrapolated to common problems found worldwide.

Their determination to spread these new ideas led them to publish the journal *AC. Documentos de Actividad Contemporánea*.

[AC. Documents of Contemporary Activity], which became a shared organ for all groups in the GATEPAC. Besides publishing projects and manifestos on architecture and urban planning, they featured articles on other cultural fields (painting, cinema, design, and others). Furthermore, they opened an exhibition space and sales point known as MIDVA (the Catalan initials stood for Furniture and Decor for Today's Home) on Passeig de Gràcia, where they showed furniture and design products in the style of the Modern Movement.

After the Spanish Civil War broke out, the activity of the GATPCAP fell off sharply, as the majority of the projects they were working on were dependent upon the public administration.

In 1937 the last issue of the magazine AC was published, and in 1939 they closed the MIDVA space. Political changes meant that many GATPCAP members were prohibited from working in Spain, and quite a few chose to go into exile.

Debate and research related to architecture took some time to be reactivated after the Civil War, and it was not until 1951 that Grup R would be founded, a collective that brought together architects from a broad span of generations (Oriol Bohigas, José Antonio Coderch, Josep Martorell and Antoni de Moragas, amongst others) with the idea of continuing the GATPCAP legacy and forge international ties anew.

JOSEP LLUÍS SERT I LÓPEZ

Barcelona, 1902 – Barcelona, 1983

Born into a family of the upper Catalan bourgeoisie in contact with the world of art (the painter Josep Maria Sert was his uncle) and intellectual circles, throughout his life he would cultivate cultural relationships. Joan Miró, Alexander Calder and Pablo

Picasso were amongst his closest friends

- 1923-1929 Studies at the Barcelona School of Architecture (Escola Tècnica Superior d'Arquitectura de Barcelona)
- 1927 Travels to Paris where he learns of the work of Le Corbusier
- 1929 Finishes his degree and joins the Le Corbusier studio
- 1930 Returns to Barcelona and receives his first commissions. The GATPCAP is constituted and Sert will be its main participant
- 1932 Cofounder of ADLAN (Amics de l'Art Nou) [Friends of New Art], an initiative that strengthens his ties to the national artistic community
- 1936-1939 During the Civil War, with Luis Lacasa, he designs the Pavilion of the Spanish Republic for the 1937 Paris International Exposition. While the war lasts in Spain he remains in exile
- 1939 After the fascist victory, he is prohibited from working as an architect in Spain and leaves for the United States
- 1942 The publication of the book *Can Our Cities Survive?*, opens the doors for him to the academic world. He begins to give classes at Yale University, and together with other architects, planners and engineers he creates the Town Planning Associates, designing urban plans, many for South American cities
- 1947-1956 Named president of the CIAM
- 1953-1969 Named Dean of the School of Architecture at Harvard University and moves to Cambridge, Massachusetts
- 1958 Finds a new architecture office with Huson Jackson and Ronald Gourley.



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On the Harvard University campus he designs various buildings with a Mediterranean feel

- 1976 Receives the Gold Medal of the French Academy of Architecture
- 1981 Receives the Gold Medal for Architecture, awarded by the Spanish College of Architects, and the Gold Medal of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

Some of Sert's most representative works:

- 1930-1931** Residential building on Muntaner Street (Barcelona)
- 1932-1936** Casa Bloc, with Josep Torres Clavé and Joan Baptista Subirana (Barcelona)
- 1933-1934** J. Roca Jewellery Shop (currently Swatch boutique) on Pg. de Gràcia, 18 (Barcelona)
- 1933-1935** Tuberculosis Hospital, currently CAP Lluís Sayé (Barcelona)
- 1936-1937** Pavilion of the Republic, 1937 Universal Exposition (Paris)
- 1955** Joan Miró Studio, currently part of the Fundació Pilar i Joan Miró (Palma de Mallorca)
- 1958-1965** Holyoke Center, Harvard University (Boston)
- 1960** United States Embassy (Bagdad)
- 1961-1963** Apartment buildings at Harvard University (Boston)
- 1964** Maeght Foundation (Saint-Paul-de-Vence, France)
- 1966-1971** Houses in Punta Martinet, Eivissa
- 1970-1975** Residential building in Roosevelt Island and Yonkers, (New York)
- 1972-1975** Fundació Joan Miró (Barcelona)

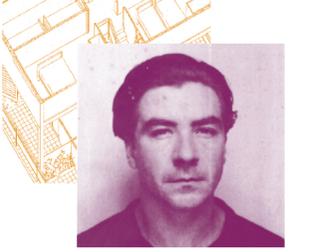
OUTSTANDING ARCHITETS

Josep Torres i Clavé

Barcelona, 1906 – Els Omellons, Lleida, Catalonia, 1939

Born into a well-off family who were founders of the Foment d'Obres i Construccions construction company. From a young age he proves to be skilled in drawing and painting

- 1914 His father, Raimon Torres Grau, dies prematurely. Jaume Torres Grau, his uncle, a noucentista (neo-classical revival) architect, tutors his education and later on invites him to join his studio
- 1926-1927 Studies architecture, meeting Josep Lluís Sert and Sixte Illescas. Travels with them to Italy to study master painters
- 1929 Finishes his degree in architecture. Participates with Josep Lluís Sert in the exhibition at the Galeries Dalmau *Arquitectura nova* [New Architecture], with a project entitled *Planning of a village on the coast*, a group of residential buildings based on novel concepts
- 1930 Participates in the founding of the GATEPAC and the magazine AC, which he comes to direct. Associates with J. L. Sert and J. B. Subirana
- 1931 Begins his participation in projects that will lead to some of the masterpieces of Catalan rationalist architecture: the Macià Plan for Barcelona, the Casa Bloc, the Tuberculosis Hospital and the City of Rest and Vacations
- 1936-1937 Intensifies his activity to apply progressive ideas to urban planning and architecture. As the founder of the Union of Architects of Catalonia, he reorganizes the technical services of Barcelona Town Hall, and as the director of the School of Architecture, he renews its ageing academic structure
- 1938-1939 He goes to the front during the Spanish Civil War, where he is killed during the retreat of the Republican army.



Architect with Josep Lluís Sert of the Casa Bloc and Tuberculosis Hospital © Fons Sindicat d'Arquitectes de Catalunya (Arxiu Històric del COAC)



Joan Baptista Subirana Subirana

Rosario de Santa Fe, Argentina, 1904 – Barcelona, 1978

One of the few members of the GATPCAP from humble origins

- 1926 Receives a degree in Mathematics
- 1930 Receives his degree in Architecture after studying in Barcelona, Madrid and Berlin. Also receives his PhD in Exact Sciences. Begins his professional career winning a contest for the construction of inexpensive housing in Valencia, doing schools in Madrid and Valladolid
- 1931 Works with Walter Gropius during a stage in Berlin
- 1932-1938 Becomes an active member and founding director of the GATPCAP. Works with Josep Lluís Sert and Josep Torres Clavé until the onset of the Civil War
- 1931-1932 With Fernando García Mercadal he organizes the International Exposition of Modern Schools
- 1933 With F. García Mercadal he designs a project for popular beaches in Jarama, Madrid, inspired in the City of Rest and Vacations
- 1934 Participates in creating regional hospital organization policy in Catalonia and does projects to renovate and enlarge various hospitals, some in collaboration with Josep Torres Clavé
- 1939 After the Civil War he stays in Barcelona, finishing the interrupted projects of the GATPCAP and restarting his professional career in spite of two expulsion orders against him for collaborating with the government of the Republic.



Architect with Josep Lluís Sert of the Casa Bloc and Tuberculosis Hospital © Fons Sindicat d'Arquitectes de Catalunya (Arxiu Històric del COAC)



Luis Lacasa Navarro

Ribadesella, Asturias, 1899 – Moscow, 1966

While he was not a member of the GATPCAP, he contributed to the introduction of the rationalist movement in Spain, and is considered a member of what is known as the Generation of 25

- 1921 Receives his degree from the Madrid School of Architecture and continues his studies in urban planning at the Bauhaus in Weimar, Germany
- 1926-1932 With Manuel Sánchez Arcas he wins contests for the construction of hospitals and the Rockefeller Institute in Madrid, demonstrating the combination of rationalist principles and traditional construction practices
- 1925-1930 Member of the organizing committee of the 11th National Congress for Architecture and the 1st National Congress for Urban Planning. Participates in the creation of the College of Architects of Madrid. Befriends Alberto Sánchez, Federico García Lorca and Luis Buñuel. Is a founding member of the Alianza de Intelectuales Antifascistas para la Defensa de la Cultura (Alliance of Antifascist Intellectuals for the Defence of Culture)
- 1928-1932 Designs a new building as a student residence at the University City of Madrid
- 1937: Together with Josep Lluís Sert he designs the Spanish Pavilion for the Paris International Exposition
- 1939 With the beginning of the Franco regime Lacasa is punished with the total suspension of his right to work as an architect in national territory. Goes into exile to Moscow, where he lives until his death.



Architect with Josep Lluís Sert of the Pavilion of the Spanish Republic © Fons Sindicat d'Arquitectes de Catalunya (Arxiu Històric del COAC)



Sixte Illescas i Miroso

Barcelona, 1903 – 1986

1922-1928 Meets Josep Lluís Sert, Josep Torres Clavé and other future members of the GATPCAP at university. Works with Josep Goday and Jaume Torres Grau, architects in the noucentista neo-classical style. After finishing university he opens a studio with Josep Lluís Sert

- 1929 Participates in the exhibition *Arquitectura nova* [New Architecture] at the Galeries Dalmau, with a project for an airport terminal. Participates in the founding of the GATPCAP, and receives the commission for Casa Vilaró, one the first examples of modern architecture in Barcelona
- 1930 Attends the founding meeting for the GATEPAC and becomes a member of the board
- 1935 Resigns as a board member of the GATPCAP
- 1934-1935 Designs the residential building on Padua Street, an example of modernity. After the Civil War his professional activity falls off considerably.

Germán Rodríguez Arias

Barcelona, 1902 – 1987

1929 Takes part in the founding of the GATPCAP. Travels to Ibiza, and studies its rural architecture, introducing interest in traditional architecture into the criteria of the GATPCAP

- 1930-1931 Designs the Rodríguez Arias building, built for his own family
- 1933-1934 Designs the Astoria building, whose facade recalls the style of the Bauhaus
- 1935-1940 With Ricardo de Churruga, he designs the group of residential buildings in the block defined by Diagonal, Enric Granados and París streets
- 1939 After the Civil War he goes into exile, ending up in Chile, where he continues his career and ends up working for Pablo Neruda, who commissions him various projects
- 1956 Returns to Ibiza where he lives and works
- Spends his final years in Barcelona.

Ricardo de Churruga

Manila, Philippines, 1900 – Barcelona, 1963

1929 Designs the Gran Hotel Atlántico in Cadiz

- Participates in the founding of the GATPCAP
- 1930 Designs the Delegation of the National Tourism Board, on the Gran Via
- 1931 With Germán Rodríguez Arias, he designs the single family dwelling on Plaça de Mons
- 1935 Designs the residential building on Iradier Street
- 1935-1940 With Germán Rodríguez Arias, he builds the residential buildings in the block defined by Diagonal, Enric Granados and París streets
- After the Civil War he turns to business pursuits.

Raimon Duran i Reynals

Barcelona, 1895 – 1966

His first works as an architect are in the noucentista neo-classical style

- 1926-1929 Does the lobby of the Estació de França train station in Barcelona and the Graphic Arts Palace of the 1929 International Exposition
- 1931-1935 Influenced by Rationalism, he becomes a member of the GATPCAP. Basing his designs on rationalist criteria, he designs the Casa Espoña (1934-1935), the Casa Cardenal (1935-1940) and the Can Móra single-family dwelling (1935)
- After the Civil War he does architecture influenced by the Renaissance.

Ricard Ribas i Seva

Barcelona, 1907 – 2000

1933 Joins the GATPCAP. With Francesc Perales, designs a prototype flower stall on the Rambla

- 1934 Works as a labourer on the prototype "house and garden" done on Passeig de Torras i Bages
- 1935 Designs the residential building at 166-168 Balnes Street, in a clearly rationalist style. With the Civil War, political positions polarize and he leaves the GATPCAP. Also separates from certain family members linked to the Falange
- 1936 Decides to go into exile and lives and works in Milan, Paris, Bogotá and Buenos Aires
- 1949 Marries in Uruguay
- 1952 Returns to Spain.

Antoni Bonet Castellana

Barcelona, 1913 – 1989

Works at a young age on projects like the Macià Plan and the City of Rest and Vacations in Castelldefels

- 1931 Participates in the founding of the MIDVA
- 1932 Collaborates in the studio of Josep Lluís Sert
- 1933 While still a student he attends the CIAM conference held on a cruise ship from Marseille to Athens
- 1936 Works in Le Corbusier's studio in Paris
- 1937 Works with Josep Lluís Sert again on the project for the Pavilion of the Spanish Republic in Paris
- 1938: Goes into exile to Argentina and does various architectural and furniture design projects
- 1953-1960 From Argentina he designs the La Ricarda residence, in Prat del Llobregat
- 1962 With Josep Puig Torné, he designs the Canòdrom Meridiana greyhound racing track
- 1963 With J. Puig Torné, he designs the Mediterrani building
- 1975-1980 Designs the Constitutional Courthouse in Madrid.

The delegates of GATPCAP in Athens (1933) and cover of issue no. 11 of the journal AC. Documentos de Actividad Contemporánea

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MYRURGIA FACTORY

Mallorca, 351
Antoni Puig i Gairalt. 1928



CASA VILARÓ

Av. Coll de Portell, 43
Sixte Illescas. 1929

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Rosselló, 36
Josep Lluís Sert. 1929



CASA JOSEFA LÓPEZ

Muntaner 342-348
Josep Lluís Sert. 1930



CASA VILADOT

Av. Gaudí, 71
Jaume Mestres. 1930

CASA RODRÍGUEZ ARIAS

Via Augusta, 61
Germán Rodríguez Arias. 1930

CASA NATIVITAT VEDRUNA

Navas de Tolosa, 238 y 240
Joan Baca. 1931

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Rector Ubach, 19
Antoni Fisas. 1931

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Jonqueres, 4-6 • Ortigosa, 3
Sixte Illescas. 1931

CASA GINESTÀ

Av. Gaudí, 44
Jaume Mestres. 1931

CASA LLUÍS BARANGÉ

Pl. Mons / G. Bécquer Street
Ricardo de Churruga and
Germán Rodríguez Arias. 1931

CASA FRANCESA ESPONA

Muntaner, 568
Raimon Duran i Reynals. 1932

BLANQUERNA SCHOOL BUILDINGS

[Today Institut Menéndez Pelayo]
Via Augusta, 140
Jaume Mestres. 1932

ASTORIA BUILDING

París, 193-199
Germán Rodríguez Arias. 1932

CASA MERCÈ ESCOLANO

Ptge. Roserar, 18
Marino Canosa. 1933

CASA BARANGÉ II

Pl. Jaume II, 8
Raimon Duran i Reynals. 1933

CASA JAUME ESPONA

Camp d'en Vidal, 16
Raimon Duran i Reynals. 1933

CASA DE VIDRE

Pàdua, 96
Sixte Illescas. 1933

ROCA JEWELLERY SHOP

Pg. de Gràcia, 18
Josep Lluís Sert. 1933

BLOC DIAGONAL

Av. Diagonal, 419
Ricardo de Churruga and
Germán Rodríguez Arias. 1935

CASA MANUEL SANLLEHY

Gran Via, 737
Ricardo de Churruga. 1935

CASA ROSALES

Iradier, 3
Ricardo de Churruga. 1935

CASA SARDANÈS I BONET

Déu i Mata, 146
Ramon Puig i Gairalt. 1935

FORMER SEPU DEPARTMENT STORE

Rambra dels Estudis 122
Ricardo de Churruga and
Ricard Ribas. 1934

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Ptge. Sant Bernat, 10 /
Torres i Amat
Josep Lluís Sert,
Joan Baptista Subirana,
Josep Torres Clavé and
José Bori Jensana. 1935

CASA BLOC

Pg. Torres i Bages, 91-105
Josep Lluís Sert, Joan
Baptista Subirana and
Josep Torres Clavé. 1935

CASA CARDENAL

Roger de Llúria, 132
Raimon Duran i Reynals. 1935

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Art, 2
Antoni de Ferrater. 1935

SANT JOSEP DE LA MUNTANYA HOSPITAL

[Today, Hospital de l'Esperança]
Sant Josep de la Muntanya, 12
Antoni Fisas. 1935

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Lincoln, 42
Sixte Illescas. 1935

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Av. Cardenal Vidal i
Barraquer, 34-36
Josep Lluís Sert and
Luis Lacasa. 1937

RECONSTRUCTION:

A. Ubach, M. Espinet and
J.M. Hernández León. 1952

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RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Sor Eulària d'Anzizu, 46
Josep Lluís Sert. 1973

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Parc de Montjuïc, s/n
Josep Lluís Sert. 1975

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Enric Granados, 133
Sixte Illescas. 1935

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Pi i Margall, 17
Sixte Illescas. 1935

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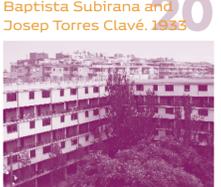
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Josep Lluís Sert. 1973

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Parc de Montjuïc, s/n
Josep Lluís Sert. 1975

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Enric Granados, 133
Sixte Illescas. 1935

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Pi i Margall, 17
Sixte Illescas. 1935

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Enric Granados, 133
Sixte Illescas. 1935

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Av. Diagonal, 419
Ricardo de Churruga and
Germán Rodríguez Arias. 1935

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Germán Rodríguez Arias. 1935

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Av. Diagonal, 419
Ricardo de Churruga and
Germán Rodríguez Arias. 1935

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Viladomat, 265
Nilo Tusquets. 1935

CASA LLUÍS JARA URBANO

Balmes, 371
Josep Soteras Mauri. 1935

CASA ROCA BARALLAT

Via Augusta, 12
Carles Martínez Sánchez. 1935

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Viladomat, 265
Nilo Tusquets. 1935

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Balmes, 371
Josep Soteras Mauri. 1935

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Via Augusta, 12
Carles Martínez Sánchez. 1935

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