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NOVIEMBRE 2014



GRADO EN CIENCIAS Y  
TECNOLOGÍAS DE LA EDIFICACIÓN



# EL COLEGIO DE LA SALLE BONANOVA

## HISTORIA Y ARQUITECTURA

# rxiu



# rquitectònic

# Catalunya



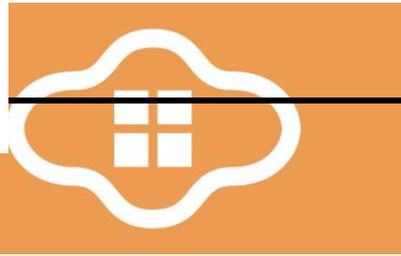
ANEXO EN INGLÉS

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# EPSEB UPC



SUMMARY:

UPC

The purpose of this Final Project was to study both Bonanova La Salle College, with over one hundred years old, such as studying and deepening of the chapel of the Brothers of La Salle Bonanova, located within the premises.

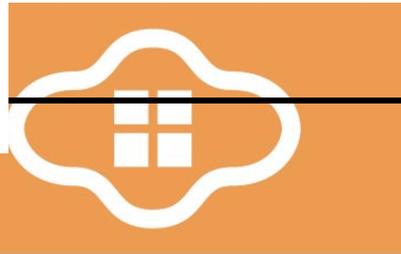
The work is twofold: on one hand you want to make an architectural survey of the buildings on the other side, they would make an historical and architectural study of these, to know the historical context at the time of its construction.

The architectural survey is based on the realization of floor plans, elevations and details of the most representative Chapel, complementing the work with graphic survey of the most representative facades Bonanova La Salle College.

The report also contains a comprehensive explanation along with examples of working methodology followed during the course of the entire work, conclusions, biography and acknowledgments.

Thus an updated graphic file of the two buildings and expanded knowledge about the architecture of the time, the materials and used in the Chapel.

With the completion of this work, we have also succeeded in expanding knowledge of tools, computer-aided drawing.



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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Job Data

#### 1.1.1 Title

El Colegio de La Salle Bonanova. Historia y Arquitectura

#### 1.1.2 Students

García López, Bernardo

Malet Más Joana

#### 1.1.3 Guardian

Meca Acosta, Benet

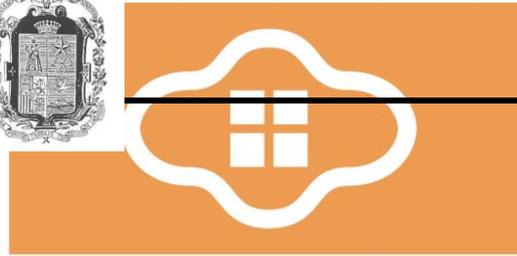
### 1.2 Presentation of Work

This paper presents an historical and architectural study of both the school takes La Salle Bonanova as Chapel Brothers of La Salle Bonanova which is within the same enclosure, and consists of the following blocks:

First, an introduction to the history of the College is done (with more than a hundred years old) and the Chapel to understand their origins, functions over time and preserved to date.

The second section is devoted to architectural analysis of the school and the church, focusing on its most important and representative of historicism and Art Nouveau elements. Formerly an introduction is made to these styles of architecture to better understand the analysis.

Finally, we will develop the main block of our work, which involves lifting the plans for the chapel of the Brothers of La Salle Bonanova and the facades of the College, previously supplemented by a justification of the work done in order to successfully complete the work, describing in detail the processes carried out; and after exposure of the photographic documentation for full understanding.



### 1.3 Objectives of Work

After considering several proposals for our Final Project, our final decision was the historical and architectural study of college La Salle Bonanova and its chapel, part of the city of Barcelona. The college offers not end to interest and therefore seek an option to identify us.

We should add that one of us studied in the same college, a fact that encouraged further interest and motivation for the choice of this Final Project.

During the course of the work we have been in contact with school personnel La Salle Bonanova, which has given us access to the site for the collection of data and information. Likewise, viewed different records in the Municipal Archives of Barcelona and in the Municipal Archives of the district of Sarria-Sant Gervasi, among other sources. Also visited buildings of local interest, such as libraries of UPC and UB; and AHCB CAATEEB and buildings.

To perform the surveying, surveying tools have been used, such as total station, the traditional metro and all kinds of tools and specialized software.

The main objectives of this work are: to learn to apply the use of these tools in a real case, further study of an architectural work as is La Salle Bonanova and graphically document the whole file, to the knowledge of it to be our city's history more accessible.



## 2. History

### 2.1 La Salle Bonanova

#### 2.1.1 Introduction

La Salle is the name by which are known the Brothers of the Christian Schools. This name defines its essence: the religious sense of brotherhood, dedication to the school and the ultimate goal of evangelizing.

St. John Baptist de La Salle founded the Brothers, over 300 years ago.

La Salle, sought to meet the needs of children and young people of his time: he came and offered much needed heat, establishing a quality school, open to all.

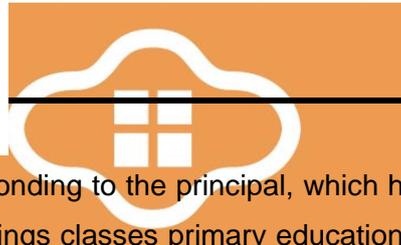
Christian schools, throughout history, have increased worldwide. Thousands and thousands of brothers have invested their life. Today, almost eight thousand Brothers and fifty-four thousand teachers encourage schools near thousand eighty three countries. Almost one million students form with its surroundings, the great Lasallian family.

The Colegio La Salle Bonanova part of this big family and wants to continue, hopefully, the ideal of St. John Baptist de La Salle: giving children a human and Christian education of high quality to prepare youth.

The College is an exceptional work, thus representing the Catalan historicism, and the degree of conservation has set. We are facing a work that followed the canons of the English school tradition, in its concept and architectural response, causing the use of language to be a parent neogothic better with these canons.

It is a private school concerted large member, as previously mentioned, the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, located in Barcelona, Catalonia (Spain).

Founded in 1889, has been considered one of the hundred best schools in Spain and the fifth best in Catalonia.



The Center has several buildings, the oldest corresponding to the principal, which has annexed another building constructed later. In these two buildings classes primary education, secondary education and taught school. They also have, among other things, numerous computer labs with computers, laboratories and a chapel. In another building childhood education is imparted.

The College has several churches and a large theater. The theater is one of the largest in the city of Barcelona and has a total capacity of 1,151 seats: 667 in the stalls (ground floor) and 484 in the amphitheater (first floor). The stage dimensions are 7 meters from the black curtain last until the curtain and 8.10 meters the scenes to scenes on the sides. There are four locker next to it.

The Chapel It Bassegoda by Buenaventura in 1900, is located in front of the school and on its right side, being independent and connected by a tunnel.

The Centre has various sports facilities such as a football field with sand, about 10 basketball courts, 4 handball courts, 3 soccer fields, a hockey rink, a skating rink, a living room judo and tennis pong.

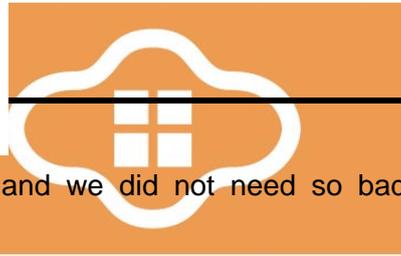
It also has expertise in chemistry, biology and physics labs, and a lot of museums. A mineralogical museum, a museum of birds and butterflies and other botanical. These museums are a lot of samples of high economic and cultural value. Although not open to the public, students can visit the downtown.

The school has a network consisting of approximately 50,000 library. Have an assigned schedule, and students can subscribe for a year by paying their price.

### 2.1.2 La Salle in Barcelona

Since the first opened by St. John Baptist de La Salle, in the decade of 1680 in his native city of Reims, until the arrival of his sons, the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the Catalonia ground 1879 school took nearly two centuries.

The Institute had established its first community in Madrid shortly before February 20, 1878, but although it had been installed in 25 countries, until then it will not turn came to our country. . The first eminent provincial, Brother Marie Justinus, gave an explicit reason in his report of 1877: "It



was founded before because Spain was Catholic and we did not need so badly as other places."

The hopes of an entire decade, is because the initial project aimed to be a center but paid for La Salle, gratuity passed over everything.

After a long journey, in the gradual arrival of the Brothers in Catalunya, the conditions of entry of La Salle to the Catalan capital were signed.

### 2.1.3 The Origins of the College

It was March 19, 1889, on the outskirts of Barcelona, at the foot of Mount Tibidabo, when free school "Blessed John Baptist de La Salle" was opened in "Finca Muntadas" in the Paseo de la Bonanova.

The first foundation stage was long and laborious. The first chronicles make it last almost seven years and qualify to "slow development". The oldest Historical Review of the Centre, which was published at the end of the course 1913-1914, remembers the coming of the Brothers in Spain and Catalunya and ends up speaking of the draft in the double Lasallian Foundation Bonanova: School and college.

This notice explains that La Salle began creating in Barcelona, for the children of industrialists and businessmen, a school that eventually would be the Barcelona school. The superiors of the institute, second, thought to found a great internship and found as the most suitable site extensive property called "Torre Muntadas" in Sarria Road No. 12, which was for sale.

The brothers put the new center called "Virgin of Bonanova" And founded together in the same room, although separate and existing local, free parochial school, so on the genuine tradition of the Institute. The internal and external students leaving a profit center that was used to help free schools (there were several in Barcelona). The savings institution Brothers also used to help other institutions.

The site was owned by Muntadas family where the farm resort mentioned, known as "Finca Muntadas" giving use by will of Matthias Muntadas i Campeny the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools to build the school of Our Lady it was Bonanova. It was located in the town of Sant Gervasi formerly Cassoles towards the upper part of Barcelona, in the foothills of the



mountain range of Collserola and about 120 meters above the Mediterranean. The overall price of the set of 23,277 m<sup>2</sup> limited and protected by a fence, wall, was 200,000 pesetas.

#### 2.1.4 One Hundred Years of History

The school "Blessed John Baptist La Salle" and work in progress since the day of San José, 1889. The day start with the first group of students of the College was 1 April and dealt with the relevant community, a provisional units of the central tower. At the same time I was thinking about who would be in charge of the project for the new building.

The architect whom he was finally commissioned the new work was Mr. Ignasi i Suari Romagna, which was inspired by the Gothic Poblet.

On July 1, 1889 the first stone of the present main building was laid. The blessing and inauguration of this took place on October 2, 1892.

For three years, 90 to 93, Bro. Lange continued the difficult process of building La Salle Bonanova After having greatly facilitated the fund to buy the farm.

Who released the steering wheel of the College during the first founding four years, from 89 to 93, was Bro. Isidor. He presided over and encouraged the construction, taking care of the community and students.

From 1889 until today have been 24 directors for the College, is now Bro. Joan Carles Jara.

The work of the College was involved in many serious difficulties. In personal memory of Brother Casimir, the thorny issue is uncovered. Of his 20 typed pages highlight five preliminary points where highlights the difference of opinion between the brothers and Mr. Architect responsible, in relation to the size of the building. This would continue with his idea of greatness, even if abusing the good faith of its customers.

The brothers could not exceed half a million pesetas to build the school. When he finally reached the total bill of the work, together with disclosure of the projects, at that time hidden on the main facade and fully operational, the first budget was more than doubled. Since you could not reversing, so they decided to legally redeem. There was a trial conciliation the June 23, 1894 and the process ended with a notarial transaction. Romana had to give the direction of the



work the architect Pelayo Noriega, which would end the work in six months. Later he continued as an architect of the College Mr. Bonaventura Bassegoda i Amigo.

Construction also had administrative problems, since the works were conducted without seeking the appropriate license to the town of Sant Gervasi, which caused his suspension by order of the Civil Government in June 1890 and the rapid implementation of the plans, dated 29 November 1890.

The intentions of the first architect, Mr. Ignasi i Suari Romagna, were overcome even more (in 1880 and had made a name with the construction of the College of The Dominican). He designed a monumental clearly inspired by the Monastery of Poblet. The main entrance of Gothic art, the windows of each of the classrooms certainly evoked the tower of King Martí l'Humà. Also in the reception lobby the arch of the royal tombs is repeated.

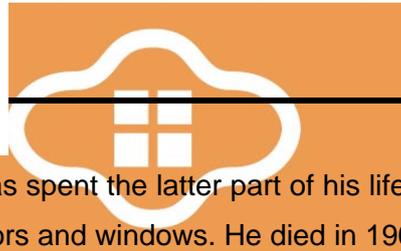
Mr. Romana in the 2nd. edition of the plans, the whole cast as 'a' wide. The great length of the medium would be the main facade. The two sides should be capped with hexagonal polygons north, while the south would be extended into two steep wings perpendicular facade closing.

The tax budget adjustment forced to postpone two wings. The pediments be topped 65 years later and while it disappeared with palm trees and bananas on the ground.

Because of these limitations of budget, the third floor was decreased in both height and ornamentation of the windows, which were very simple. The Chapel which should have input on the first floor, with a large back porch link between classrooms and playgrounds, left for later. So the case was central portico much time outdoors as you can see in the picture below. When it was decided to place the Chapel outside the building, the large central void was filled and three classrooms were immense.

The set was built with sandstone quarries torn from Montjuïc. The stones were brought to the schoolyard, where about a hundred stonecutters worked for three years, leaving the pebbles right there that served to level the yard.

When Bro. Louis de Poissy, primarily responsible for the work of the architect discovered the ruse and sculptures by artist Manuel started Corominas, everyone praised, at first I wanted to straighten vexing. But he was persuaded by the experts and the sculptor, who offered to end his



magnificent work with complete disinterest. Corominas spent the latter part of his life developing the watermark of the numerous artistic capitals of doors and windows. He died in 1907.

After founding the first triennium 1889-1892, as contentious and laborious as just seen, came the second, calmer and sedimentation, although there were in Barcelona attacks and executions.

The outline of the building started during 1893-1894, was assigned the following dimensions: total length 66 '60 m over a width of 20 '40 m and a height of 23 m facade and 27 above the clock.

Chronicles say that the school had an excellent reputation in three specific points: good food, careful training and outstanding results in teaching French.

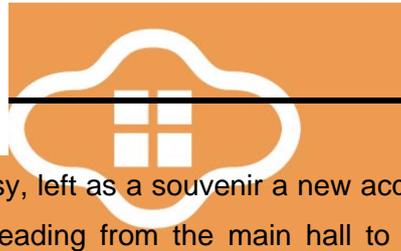
At the end of the year 1892-1893 the number of students was 68. The school enrollment rose to 114 during 1895-1896. When Bro. Alfred Adolf came to the Centre, the 114 of 1896 upgraded to 152 of 1897, no doubt thanks to its qualities in dealing with society. This increase resulted longed increasing the number of teachers and classrooms. He finished the year 1898-1899 with 198 enrolled. There will come a day when the number is multiplied by 10 and grow, as you can see in the chart on page 7.

During the months of June and July 1896, the great hall was drawn world map.

In April 1898 the US declared war on Spain, which accounted for the loss of the American colonies. Students of Bonanova voluntarily sacrificed awards that final course to its national subscription amount to the benefit of forced military spending.

The course ended with a 1899-1900 enrollment of 254 enrollees. Recent celebrations would cause a noticeable increase in new students at the beginning of the course, on September 17.

The Chapel of the Christian Brothers, the architect Bonaventura Bassegoda, built in 1900 and the first "Floral Games" of the College are organized, involving Jacinto Verdaguer, which gained special resonance in all of Barcelona.



After seven weeks on the Center, Brother Louis Possy, left as a souvenir a new acquisition: the tower of Matthias Muntadas, building and garden leading from the main hall to the present street of Sant Joan de La Salle, the which joined the Center on May 31, 1901.

The course closes 1902 with 308 students.

During 1903-1904 the first School Report, specifically the July 1, which has continued editing without interruption until today was edited. The first newsletter of the College was published in 1914.

At the start of the academic year 1905-1906, a reading library for students was organized by voluntary subscription of a quarterly peseta. It was the first school library work of the Centre.

During the years 1907-1908 the pavilion Terrassa, intended for industrial students Terrassa, first precedent of the current Telecommunications Engineering School was built.

The Tragic Week 1909, left a painful feeling in La Salle Bonanova. During the course of this, Brother San Miguel Febres Cordero, recently canonized, took refuge in the College.

Also, in September of that year, came to Centre Bro. Sennen prestigious, which for 26 years (1910-1936) concentrated on La Salle Bonanova the attention of the botanical world. The College is enriched with the opening of "Catalogue of l'herbari Barceloni". It consists of forty thousand specimens collected and sorted by Bro. Sennen. Today, the College saved with esteem and admiration part of the "Herbarium Sennen" Brother valuable contribution this made to science.

The "Bonanova Association", which brings together alumni of the College, was founded in 1911.

In 1914, at the twenty-fifth year of the construction of the center, a bronze monument is built Saint John Baptist de La Salle, at the entrance of the park. The blessing was made Cardinal Francesc Vidal i Barraquer. The Center was cleared of students during the summer vacation, which allowed things start arrangements and new construction, which had been planned long ago. A reform work in the oratorio Congregation, In order to inhabit so that it could keep the holy Reserve while hosting the occasional visits of students. Elegant leaded glass windows, drawn by Bro. Helene, would give the central gallery of access to courts. But the larger project would be the construction of the central part of the building, which had been suspended since initially



that void was reserved for the main chapel. We needed that add to propitiate the new essential local center, as they were: a spacious room typing and music on the 2nd floor; an auditorium on the third floor and also a place for recreational sessions. Finally, in the attic, he had projected a spacious living daylight, for the drawing classes. This new flag link, also directed by Mr. Bassegoda, reached the target perfectly.

In December 1916 the poet Josep Carner attended and performed at the tenth anniversary of Congregation Marian of the free school.

It was October 1, 1922 when the Montserrat flag for the industrial section was inaugurated.

The summer of 1930 he took the opportunity to make reforms and arrangements. The Museum of Natural History La Salle Bonanova It was built in July of that year. The tireless Bro. Leo was responsible for assembling, collecting, cataloging and finally expose all accumulated at the College, in large cabinets finished buying material. Physics Laboratory also was the subject of particular attention and reform.

In 1935 he began the rapid construction of the new free school. Old school could no longer supply the prevailing requirements, and there were too many students that had to be rejected for lack of space.

The Civil War Spanish had serious consequences for the College community.

On Sunday May 19, 1936 began a shooting in the early morning, but as the day progressed was intensifying in the city center.

Area College were deserted and only saw one person going to the temple for Sunday mass.

At 11 o'clock, Barcelona and looked like a battlefield by shootings and incessant gunfire. Flee to a shelter was a priority for the Brothers. Porter Street had warned that forcing people access door. Within five minutes there were two wounded: the Mn priest. Leonard Sexton and Mr. Josep Farré. Many people moved to the main building and began thefts. Gone are typewriters, mattresses domestic, farmyard poultry, provisions from the pantry ... The rest was damaged and scattered.



It was 4 pm when Bro. Attorney went in search of a hostel. He got together with the other brothers at Mr. Fontboté. Transferred to Berlin street, on July 24, was seized by four armed men who took him to the Committee of Sant Gervasi. Then they accompanied him to La Salle Bonanova and that he was forced to open the safe, they took everything they wanted and returned to committee, where Bro. Wenceslau had to sign, after them, the act of plundering. According to the robbers, everything had seized to be deposited the Government. The Instead of this, he spared.

Brother Wenceslau fled to France, where he met with other Brothers, which marked the beginning of the recovery La Salle Bonanova and Catalan district, with the appointment of Bro. Wenceslau Provincial.

Comprising a group of militiamen Catalan state was the first to settle in the College, forcibly abandoned by its inhabitants.

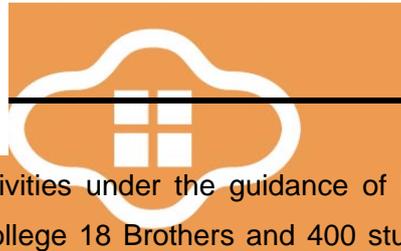
From September attitude against priests and religious changed. Private worship was authorized and the prisoners were released by religious motives. Many were rescued and organized meetings between the brothers prepared their return to the Congregation.

In early 1938 the central building became the clinic and hospital, had more than 1500 beds. The flag continued Montserrat occupied exclusively by the school. The tower served Muntadas office supplies, the deposits of which were in the borders classrooms flag Terrassa. The free school was used Canteen and Dining.

This was the general distribution which lasted until January 26, 1939.

Twelve brothers, the seventy-one were Community Center, died in witness to their faith in the course of the Civil War. Two priests, two teachers and 75 students was also murdered.

Then that national troops occupied Barcelona on January 26, 1939, a group of brothers led by Bro. Eusebio Foix, was visited in La Salle Bonanova and retook possession of the previously approved by the military authorities who were aware of the urgency that ran the restoration of school life.



On April 1939, the 50-year anniversary, school activities under the guidance of Br. Eusebio resumed, the tenth Director. There was then the College 18 Brothers and 400 students. That year there were so many requests for registration, it was impossible to meet them all.

In June 1949 La Salle Bonanova He is a champion of sports, both regional and national.

Shortly before the 1951-1952 course was placed in La Salle Bonanova a new cornerstone. The Centre had grown so much that overflowed the available capacity and urgently demanded magna enlargement. On the site leaving free the forced demolition of the pavilion and tower Tarrassa Muntadas to new construction took place.

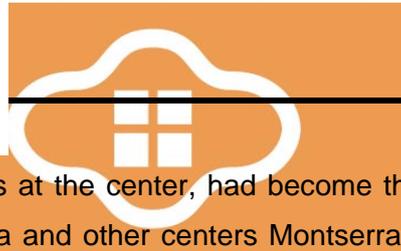
The great architect planning Ispizua Peter, who had already done in other schools in Spain, with obvious advantages relieved the controversial previous planes warranted Bro. Andreu.

It was achieved the much desired and necessary connection between the first and main building and pavilion Montserrat. Mr. Ispizua get the merger of the new project, preserving the architectural lines of the first, but using artificial stone, creating an elegant bridge link, and rectifying the divergent orientation of Montserrat. Brother Arsenio, the company "Construcciones Riera SA" and those responsible for the work, Messrs. Caldés and Maruny would be the closest collaborators of Mr. Architect.

Assured the first stage, rather respectful of tradition, which provided 20 new classrooms and over a hundred rooms, Mr. Architect invest their creative genius all the new hall and saw that if the floor lowered five meters would then ten in height and have room for two thousand seats, including orchestra and gallery. We cover a large terrace to the community.

The opening of these major redevelopment of the College, which would double almost the first building, took place on June 20, 1954. From this period include paintings signed by Tarrassó sufficiently recognized. The light and the freshness of the author recreate significant places in the house. Professor Manuel García Martín made the great wall of the main room 60m<sup>2</sup>. It is a splendid series of beautifully made allegories referring to the International Eucharistic Congress in Barcelona.

In May 1952 start at the College La Salle Bonanova international conference of charity for the International Eucharistic Congress.



A very eventful year was 1954. With its 450 inmates at the center, had become the largest in the nation. In May 1300 students La Salle Bonanova and other centers Montserrat celebrated the 75th anniversary of La Salle in Barcelona city.

The new football field La Salle premiered on May 14, 1956. The ancient torrent of Betlem, which had been completely covered by land, played with the Chapel. It expanded with the corresponding purchase and that's where it stood. In December gymnasium and multipurpose sports court opened.

In 1958 it launched the Laboratory of Applied Psychology, one of the first was in Barcelona at that time.

Also during the 1950's when the free school at the College joined.

Various openings and expansions were made during 1960. To relieve the missing flag Tarrassa new chemistry classroom was mounted under the responsibility of Bro. Matthew. Another functional class was run by Bro. Juli in the field Physics. Both With corresponding labs, opened every afternoon and had two teachers in charge of the service.

A laboratory was also opened with much success: school psychology, wearing Brother Joaquim, who had the task of guiding students, educators and families.. Its team of specialists came to examine a thousand cases a year.

Also the school library was expanded this year to a total of 18,748 books available.

The College opened a modern auditorium for musical performances, specialized conferences, screenings, etc. and finally also the Sant Josep new pavilion was inaugurated as the new internal department.

We proceeded to the paving of the playground in August 1963.

The creation of the School of Engineering Technical Telecommunications La Salle Bonanova dates back to 1965. It would be officially recognized in 1970 by a new decree and integrated into the Ramon Llull University Private adopted by Act of the Parliament of Catalonia, in 1991. It is the first private university recognized throughout the state. The Christian Brothers are one of the Founding Patterns.



The Educating Community of La Salle Bonanova, Had the staff in 1970: 45 Brothers, 27 teachers, 4 priests and 54 employees or staff. This huge management team to drive almost 2500 students, 150 more than in the previous year.

The renovation work did not stop within the Centre. It must be added to the innovations mentioned above, language laboratories, classrooms, audio-visual and reforms in the private rooms of the Brothers and internally.

Also the sport is greatly expanded. They opened new fields and conditioned on the land located across the street Sant Joan de La Salle pending Sports facilities were built.

Although the Center was able to anticipate the new education law, this was not published until August 4, 1970. In assuming the duties and responsibilities unprecedented, began to be applied fully to La Salle Bonanova New Course from 1970-1971, featuring classrooms and files to a contingent of 2,500 students and 130 teachers.

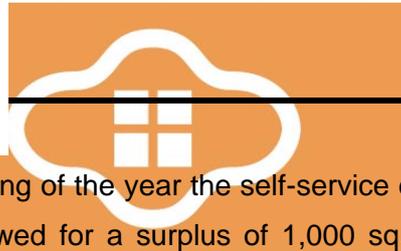
During 1970-1971 the intensive teaching of English, which later will be the Langcentre begins. It will also be the first year of coeducation in COU.

Another crucial innovation was the start of operation Association Parents' (APA) in 1972, which have much importance for the development of the college in the following years.

On October 2, 1972 the Sports La Salle opens as reinvestment of a garden party access to the College. The works were started in April 1971, following the sale of two corners of the park to cover initial expenses.

In May 1973 the first Convivencias La Salle, which are start the Festival of the educational community.

During 1974, reducing the number of inmates, but instead starts a new mode with the 40 residents admitted who are college students who eat and sleep in Central, and do not require any special organization. In 1974, La Salle College Bonanova becomes an associated hospital, rather than private as before.



During 1975-1976 opens new release. At the beginning of the year the self-service dining for all students and teachers created. Innovation has allowed for a surplus of 1,000 square feet of space, and at the same time has saved service personnel. That same year Library School and College and has fifty thousand volumes. Highlight mineralogical museums, natural and physical sciences, for their exemplary and quality. The Butterfly Museum offers fifteen thousand copies of more than 230 different species.

During 1977-1978 the first conference of Catalan Culture is inaugurated. In October 1978 the Centenary of La Salle in Spain had the final acts in La Salle Bonanova, Which were chaired by Bro. Joseph Paul.

Here are some important events of the year leads the last decade Centennial, ie 1979. First there is any movement in the religious personnel, which is declining.

Referring to studies, the selectivity of COU was approved all 161 students submitted in June, and 25 of the 34 submitted in September.

The psycho lab was moved to the ground floor for easy access and to expand the zone file. Your site on 2nd floor would occupy touch typing, new audio-visual system.

It was very solemn the end of the II Catalan Culture Days. Cultural tours are given at all levels and throughout the course, as well as excursions, even abroad, as performed in France.

The 1979-1980 year started uneventfully. Pooling *Escoltisme Bonanova* celebrated its tenth anniversary at the College, always faithful to his ideals of friendship.

Concerning the students, I must say that the reduction requested for district planning makes the course ends with 2274 students and 53 classes.

In 1980 the Statute of the Centre, which should take effect from the beginning of the new year 1981. It was finished and approved in June was drawn. During the months of May and November, the Honorable President Jordi Pujol chaired two of the many meetings in the auditorium of the College and one of the meetings of directors of Centres of GBS were convened at the school for the Ms. Inspector education officer.



During the month of September began operating a dramatic improvement in the Centre: Solar Power in Sports. Long exposure of scavenger plate covers such complex needs of the whole.

At the beginning of the course 1980-1981, the College opened the doors, after doing their students to different foreign choirs who visit the city and are pleased to act on it. Worth encourage this attempt at union between peoples through these art forms.

A new experience affected at start of the course, the direction of the Centre. Ahead of the complexity of the house, Bro. Diumenge provincial chose to appoint two directors. Let Bro. Ramon Pujol full academic responsibility of the College. At the same time appointed Bro. Modest as canonical Senmartí top Community Brothers. The experience was well received and presaged a coming happy for everyone.

In 1983 among 2063 students, there were 180 girls and college students residing become 82, which occupy the site of the old house. Studies are strengthened at all levels, but also prayer and religious practice.

The counselor education Mr. Generalitat Guitart himself at the College, to report content LODE Christian APA to Barcelona which was meeting in the auditorium.

At the end of the year 1983-1984 the traditional boarding is definitely closed and 126 residents are under the care of the Brothers Mas and Paul; the girls are already 229.

This year for the first time organized a meeting in Figueres La Salle faculty, in order to better integrate into the Lasallian spirit.

For three days in November 500 young people from all The Spain Lasallian filled La Salle Bonanova. Also the sports festival from December 8 meeting in Central teams 22 district schools.

There was a large gathering in the lounge of the theater on December 15 of the year 1984 was to mark the end of the III Congress of the Christian School that began on 26 May under the chairmanship of Minister Joan Guitart.

From the academic year 1985-1986 Bro. Provincial verified some changes in the community. Bro. James Palom hitherto official director of the Center, is intended to La Salle Congress. After



25 years is dismissed La Salle Bonanova as a student and as a director and 18 pilot. It is replaced by Br. Modest Senmartí.

The new editorial in 1985 was the resurrection of the newsletter "Bonanova" which now appears as informative simple, both the College and the APA. The first issue of May dedicated the first part to evoke the great figure of the recently deceased Bro. Carles, including the testimony of Cardinal Jubany, who had been an intimate of the deceased.

During 1986, the LOGO language is introduced EGB 5 and 6. There are still other new services: "Langcentre", a language school, located on the 3rd floor of the main building. English Department worked with 18 teachers, many of them natives, and 530 students. Is Br. Lluís Costa who has general management. Another important service that was promoted since its inception in 1944, is the school library. It has 33 thousand volumes; increases each year about 250 books and is open from 10 18h. The average daily readership is 200 250. It also has very successful audiovisual service, on the other side of the chapel. It offers many ways they are quite used by students and teachers.

On November 15, the "Association Bonanova" alumni solemnly commemorated the 75th anniversary of its founding, which took place in 1911. The tombstone Jubilee on the main facade is the enduring memory of the celebration.

3000 students are contingent La Salle Bonanova 1987: Course 1946 enrolled 150 undergraduate and more than 900 residents of the EUETT. The increase is remarkable and pushes girls. It had to convert the old laundry tub in a new costume designed for girls, which is strategically located on the same gym.

Certainly 1988 is a kind of vigil or eve of the first big event of the following year, as all his actions have been more or less focused. The reforms and improvements of the year were many good, thinking surely centenary.

Patios in summer fixed and repainted hallways and stairs. The courtyards were a completely renovated and smooth floor. Painted, some green and others red, giving the impression of a vast carpet of the East that children did not dare to tread in first. Furthermore, the girls who had released the College, first of GBS, eight years ago, came to BUP illusioned by the academic year 1988-1989, the Centennial.



By the year 1989 the Centenary College celebrated. The Centennial Convivencias also took place with students and families at a time.

### 2.1.5 La Salle Bonanova in Current

In 1996 the City Council grants Magnolia grandiflora tree the distinction of local interest with an estimated age of one hundred and forty.

In 1999 the tracks patio covers were opened for students could enjoy regardless of time.

During 2003-2004, the centennial edition of the School Report is celebrated.

Throughout the academic year 2005-2006 the modern and functional building for the Kindergarten, as you can see in the picture below opens.

In 2007 comes into operation the virtual classroom, a system of on-line learning which has proved a success.

The College won the ISO certificate, quality certificate in 2010.

The football field Joaquim Morato was remodeled and new parking spaces were constructed in the rear of the chapel in 2011. It became a thorough calculation to both comply with the rules, explained Br.

In 2012 the statue of St. John Baptist de La Salle was restored, as the replacement of 1942 was made with artificial stone and iron inside. With the passage of time and moisture to infiltrate, it was falling apart. Therefore, it was remade with identical to the original bronze statue.

It has also renovated the University Residence. There are single rooms 10m<sup>2</sup> with bathroom, direct internet access, TV, heating and air conditioning, for 175 students.

The College is walking towards the second centenary with a service to young people seeking a quality education.



## 2.2 Chapel of the Brethren La Salle Bonanova

A custom Brothers Salle College Bonanova Buenaventura Bassegoda performs the design and construction of a chapel, which the Bassegoda own signature as a landlord to the City Council.

The plans are signed by the architect the September 19, 1900.

Much will have to do the visit to the monastery of Sant Llorens del Munt, by the architect, because he was inspired by architectural elements of medieval architecture for the design of the Chapel.

The Chapel Brothers of La Salle Bonanova Projected initially to be located in the center and rear of the building would be built in 1900, so free for lack of funds, in front of the school and on its right side, with a communication tunnel. Thus joint independence of the temple and the necessary space playgrounds solution would.

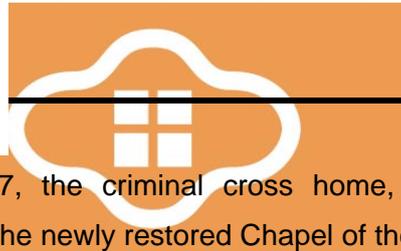
On the occasion of the recent canonization of St. John Baptist de La Salle, the May 31, 1901, the Chapel was opened. It would be the world's first officially dedicated to St. John Baptist. La Salle, as it was built in honor of this.

On August 13, 1901 the blessing and inauguration of the Chapel was held. The architect could be satisfied with his work, which combined admirably with the main building, in magnificence and magnitude, and kept pondering the scientific journals of the time.

On May 29 double organ premiered the district had graciously gifted to Beziars Bonanova. The great gift, Bro. Provincial, would be placed above the choir. The other, a gift offered by the French school would be placed next to the presbytery, to encourage tests chant.

During the course of Civil War Spanish, the chapel was plundered and burned on 21 July 1936. The central banks were burned, but the sides were saved. The fire changed the structure a bit and had to make a booster in the vault. They beheaded Lady of Grotto Lourdes and stole the bronze statue of the Founder, who guarded the entrance to the park. Most of the building was transformed into a military hospital.

On June 14, 1942 the high altar of the Chapel and the statue of St. La Salle 1936 revolutionaries took to melt and make objects of war as bullets and guns were recovered.



Another replacement took place on December 17, the criminal cross home, which had overthrown the 1936. The 1942 Christmas Eve filled the newly restored Chapel of the College.

Full restoration of the side altars were full with the blessing of Mr. Rector, Dr. Angel Rovira, the new altar Chapel Erected to Lady Patroness Santa Maria Bonanova and the altar of the Sacred Heart.

In December 1950, Bro. Andrew debuts new body, which has been imported from France.

The feast day of December 8, 1960 oratorio opens a rejuvenated. The progressive arrangement was carried by the house artist Mr. Garcia Martin. It had begun in 1959 and not completed until 1969. Currently the artistic and symbolic windows were released.

In March 1965, a final touch of Mr. García Martín left the oratory spunky altar presided over by a new genuine Christ and a lovely Madonna.

The main chapel, founded in 1901 and restored in 1942, as mentioned earlier, was renewed on September 8, 1971 to tune better with the conciliar liturgy. The parish and the College joined together this year to celebrate Palm Sunday.

The Chapel is a demonstration of the good work of religious architecture, which exerted Bonaventura Bassegoda i Amigo, connoisseur of medieval Catalonia and regional styles.

Because the chapel is off limits to the public, being within the College, is poorly understood. But its history and architecture is of protection as a religious temple. Inside you will feel the overall management of the forms, which were the subject of multiple studies of Viollet Le Duc.



### 3. Architecture

#### 3.1 Modernism: Art and Architecture

Modernism is a stream of artistic renewal, born and developed between the last decade of the nineteenth and early-twentieth (the limited time period refers to the field of architectural modernism, in other areas the period is more dilated). It is essentially a decorative stream, a bourgeois manifestation with strong ornamental component. Its name implies the idea of innovation, novelty and future projection. It was a cultural movement born of exceptional enthusiasm for the aesthetic, in keeping with the bourgeois theory of "art for art's sake"; and inserting the art in the whole of social life. It was presented as a rebellion against progressive industrialization, configured as a counterpoint to the brutalization and dehumanization that would entail industrial production line and mass production of objects in series, though served in the industry for interior decoration and forges the grates, etc... I was looking for a more refined forms, combining functionality and beauty in an attempt to create a nice, elegant, modern and lively city. Modernism has touches of movement, romantic, individually and anti-historical encompassing aesthetic, artistic and literary aspects.

The precedent is to be found in The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood and "Arts and Crafts" since they were the main precursors of modernism historic cultural movements. They were characterized by the appreciation of craftsmanship against the dehumanization of industrial production and which would go slowly drifting in modernism, which seeks the renewal and improvement artisan applying it to the machine. As key figures of modernist thought inspiring John Ruskin (1819-1900) and William Morris (1834-1896).

The influence of modernism is generally much about the major arts: architecture, sculpture and painting; as on the applied arts and the decorative arts. Its main feature is the approach to nature; both the animal world as a vegetable. Nature becomes a permanent source of inspiration. It is intended to express a component of optimism, which corresponds to the psychological state of the class. Design is of great importance and the desire to integrate all the arts, making the buildings of Modernist architecture very attractive works. Another primary feature, in modernism, is the adoption of methods of work and craftsmanship, style and methodology medieval methods. This will produce, in modernist architecture, an important collaboration of artists and craftsmen to architects. Modernist architecture has work in different trades, steeped in strong perfectionism; When, by contrast, architectural drawing and graphic representation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, did not have the same degree



of development and perfectionism. The contrast and disparity between the level of perfectionism between historic modernist work executed and drawings or graphical representation of the time, plans based on which the work was done, demonstrates the undeniable involvement of artists and artisans in the beautification of the work Modernist architecture. Sometimes artists and artisans are identified; their contribution is sometimes quiet and is made from an unjust anonymity. Current research in the field of history Architecture and History of Art show and shine a spotlight, the valuable contribution made to architecture from the professional work of artists and craft workers.

Modernism spread throughout Europe by adopting ways and national peculiarities. It has been called different forms in different countries: Art Nouveau in France and Belgium, Secession in Austria, Modern Style in England, Liberty or Floreale in Italy, Jugendstil in Germany and Modernism in Spain. Indeed, these trends are not exactly the same in every country despite coincide in time and have a common aesthetic.

The architectural modernism was born in Belgium (where you will be given the name of Art Nouveau, as stated above) with the work of Henry van de Velde and Victor Horta.

Iron expression shown and added to the structure. Metal struts are seen leaving and spatiality becomes more open, more fluid, weightless what trumps compactness. The undulation of the roofs and facades, grounds of natural vegetation and the careful design and decoration of the architectural features and interior furnishings are characteristic of his work: Van de Velde's Bloemenwerf house; and Horta kiosks and subway stations, Ladder Street Paul-Emile Janson and Solvay (especially his signature inside very ornate design, as can be seen on the next page, lamps, wallpaper, windows, Hotel etc.), the Tassel Hotel, the House People and the Palace of Fine Arts; all in Brussels and Frankfurt Grand Bazaar. Horta was very interested in the plant world, the structure of plants and constructive logic. This will transfer you to your decor, but never explicitly representing the natural world, but guided by allusions, suggestions and evocations. Such as thinness of their shafts (column stalks), its further development (branching) incursions by the ceiling and the descent (creeper) for the rail.

In France, Guimard is known for his works of the Paris Metro, seeking to beautify the industrial city without intervening in the urban fabric. Metro Tickets come in a dark environment like a spark of boundless imagination. Metal frames of organic shapes and full of symbolic ornamentation.



The Viennese Secession movement called (1897) had the architects Otto Wagner and Josef Maria Olbrich; parallel motion and Munich (1892) Franz von Stuck.

In England they can be considered within the architectural modernism William Morris and Charles Rennie Mackintosh. The style of Morris falls to the decorative excesses, is the most sober of the movement, as it focuses more on the implementation of the villa in nature (influence of English quaintness of the previous century) and the assessment of the functional interior. Especially designed furniture and small everyday utensils, and places him in line within the genre of French architect Charles Voysey. Mackintosh approaches are original and bring new solutions to architectural problems. Characteristics are prismatic and octagonal shapes. It is the most sober modernist architect in the outer, which is worth to be a precursor of architectural rationalism. Design furniture and jewelry, and builds the Glasgow School of Art.

Riga is the European city with the highest number of art nouveau buildings, as a result of urban growth that occurred from the demolition of the walls and the formation of a group of architects (Zirkwitz Heinrich Rudolf Friedrich Scheffel, Heinrich Scheel, Janis Alksnis and Konstantin Peksens) received in the Hall of Architecture that was created (1869) at the Polytechnic Institute of Riga.

In South America, modernism did not have much development due to their high cost of construction, the craftsmanship of its ornaments and the conservative tastes of the upper classes. In The Argentina there are some notable cases of the influence of modernism in all its streams, thanks to immigration of architects from various European countries, especially in the city of Buenos Aires in the current Jugendstil Building Otto Wulff stands out with its decor and zoological Atlanteans hard features and work of Oskar Ranzenhofer (Vera Palace), inside modernism català highlights the works of Julián García Núñez (such as semi-demolished today Spanish Hospital and several apartment buildings and offices as Chacabuco 78) and Eduardo Rodríguez Ortega (House of the Lilies). In the Belgian art nouveau line drivers were Edouard Le Monnier (with the distinctive silhouette of the Yacht Club Argentino), and Louis Dubois (exotic Dome Hotel Chile); floreal and Italian Francesco Gianotti highlighted with General Gallery Guemes first skyscraper in Buenos Aires, and several apartment buildings, and Virginio Colombo dazzled with their ostentatious buildings and residences (home of the Peacocks, Caru Palace).



In Spain, Modernism had a fantastic expansion, especially in Catalonia, as it was open to the currents from Europe. The trend started by Viollet-le-Duc recovery medieval architectural past was followed also in Catalonia completed Islamic contributions.

Catalan origins are found in the new Provincial School of Architecture, established in 1871 and directed by architect Elies Rogent i Amat. Subsequently, a large number of magnificent testimonies leave architects in residential, institutional, religious, health, educational and industrial buildings, using traditional building materials such as brick and new ones like iron.

Domenech i Montaner (1849-1923) is key to the definition of "architectural Modernism" in Catalonia, showed the way for the architecture reflected the Catalan national character. His works are characterized by a mixture of constructive rationalism and fabulous ornamentation inspired by the Spanish-Moorish architecture and the curvilinear pattern, as seen in the Palau Catalan Music At the Hospital de Sant Pau and Institut Pere Mata in Reus.

Josep Puig (1867-1956), a disciple of Domènech i Montaner, built in 1901 the Maisson Macaya. The facade is decorated with white stucco and stone sculptures and highlights the rich ornamentation of the interior which can still be seen in the lobby and on the patio.

The House Amatller shows the different sources of inspiration for the architect, Romanesque, Gothic, sixteenth century, baroque and some foreign influences, such as the crowning of the facade reminiscent of medieval houses in the Netherlands. The facade is a unit that is a combination of iron, stone and polychrome sgraffito austerity, yellow and white, which repeats a single drawing. Inside, the floors are covered with mosaics of Roman type and white marble tiles and ceiling beams and graffiti has polychrome stucco.

The maximum figure is undoubtedly Antoni Gaudí. His early works, which reinterprets the past artistic styles such as Gothic and Mudejar evolve to more naturalistic filled formal and decorative freedom. His inspiration is always nature, from which it draws the living and undulating forms. Blends the old and the new, the original and the traditional, the beautiful and the useful, the personal and the collective, the catalan and the universal. The Episcopal Palace of Astorga, the House of the ankle, Casa Calvet, Casa Batllo, La Pedrera, Park Guell and Holy Family are an example of this.

The Apple of Discord, Consisting of Lleó-Morera House, House Amatller and Casa Batllo on Paseo de Gracia, is the example that best represents the strong personality and distinctive



features of these three architects in the modernist and how modernism helped to beautify the city.

### 3.2 The Historicist Architecture

It is known as historicism to that which is represented in his works of historical architectural styles of the past. Emerges parallel to the movement romantic appearing in the second half of nineteenth century and it continues in time until the first decades of twentieth century.

Unlike the architectural eclecticism, which proclaimed mix of styles without limits lead to a new product of the moment itself, recreates historical architecture styles of the last great works individually with some fidelity, while accepting some mixtures including further including own technical and cultural elements of the moment.

The historicism resulted in several variants, as try to accommodate different earlier historical styles, resulting in the *neos*. Denominating then: Neo-Byzantine, Neo-Renaissance, Neo-Baroque, Neo-Mudejar, etc.

In Spain, due to the nationalist historicism associated with Romanticism brought to light, came especially hard neomudéjar called as an expression of its own and national style.

In Sevilla's historicism was widely accepted, and there are several famous architects who designed according to this cultural trend and aesthetics, though not exclusively, since the different trends of the early nineteenth century overlap in time with certain fluidity, sometimes coexisting historicism to modernism, regionalism or eclecticism.

In Catalonia, medievalism not only marked the return to a time despised by neoclassicism, but materialized desire to hooking up with a longer period, the most prosperous period in Catalan history.

Until 1835 medievalism was not fully accepted by Catalan architects. The burning of convents during the revolution of 1835 and the disappearance of important examples of Catalan medieval history elicited a strong reaction in defense of artistic heritage. Since academic circles studying landmarks promoted and institutions were created for preservation.



Elies Rogent i Amat (Barcelona, 1821-1897) was the chief representative of medievalism in Catalunya. He studied architecture in Madrid and later became director of the School of Architecture of Barcelona. Rogent took historicism based on national principles. He worked on the restoration of the monastery of Santa Maria de Ripoll (1880-1893) and Sant Cugat del Valles (1851), which allowed him to investigate the historical forms. His major work is the University of Barcelona (1863-1871), a building of proto-Renaissance style, with Germanic influences, with a central body finished in a rack and two symmetrical side wings. On the inside the auditorium, richly decorated with polychrome contrasting with the overall severity of the building.

In Europe, from the early nineteenth century, manifested a strong desire to rescue the medieval past. The reasons for this approach are many: religious revival, nationalist feelings that lead to an identification with the historical past, but also looking for a new style after the abandonment of the classical model.

The first is the neo-gothic historicism emerged in England in the mid-eighteenth century, which was based, as the name suggests, a new gothic risen. Gothic Revival architecture profoundly influenced the nineteenth century. Among the buildings made in this style emphasizes the British Parliament, designed by AW Pugin (1812-1852) and Charles Barry (1795-1860). They also were very important some Eastern variants, such as neo-Indian, in which we highlight as an example, the Royal Pavilion at Brighton, designed by John Nash (1752-1835).

In France, Eugène Viollet-le-Duc (1814-1879) laid the foundations of the movement to define Gothic medieval architecture as a constructive logic model and an example of collective art.

The greatest exponent of Catalan Gothic was Joan Martorell i Montells (Barcelona, 1833-1906). Martorell belongs to the first class of graduates of the School of Architecture of Barcelona. Strongly influenced by the works of Viollet-le-Duc, developed a very personal gothic, going beyond the mechanical application of historicist forms. Martorell gathered around him a group of artists and architects (including Antoni Gaudí and Domènec i Montaner) who worked on projects Quotation marks: Sobrellano Palace, the Pantheon Family Chapel Antonio Lopez and the Pontifical Seminary (1878- 1888).

The Church of the Salesians (1884) is his masterpiece in Barcelona, a building of brick and ceramic elements, with a tall spire which focuses the main facade. The variety of materials and



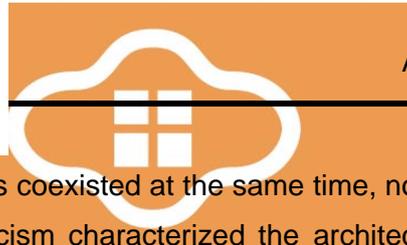
decorative details from different languages give an original air, oblivious to everything archaeologies.

In 1882 Martorell presented a project for the new facade of the Cathedral of Barcelona. Their project did not win the contest, but was more valued than conventional Gothic winning project, conducted by Josep Oriol Mestres (Barcelona, 1815-1895). Mestres owner was an architect of the Cathedral from 1855 and based its project in one of Carles Galters, 1408, preserved in the archives of the Cathedral.

Among the major architects of the day include: Aníbal González, Vicente Traver, and Juan José Espiau Talavera y Heredia.

Historicist works are many, especially in the capital, and including some of the first order, among which are cited:

- The Royal Pavilion, located in the Plaza de America, neo-Gothic-Elizabethan play, 1916, Aníbal González.
- The Pavilion of Fine Arts (now the Archaeological Museum) in the Plaza de America, Neo-Renaissance of 1910, Aníbal González.
- The Mudéjar Pavilion (now the Museum of Popular Arts), also in the Plaza de America, work neomudéjar 1915 Aníbal González.
- The Palace of the Marquis of Motilla neogothic in street Laraña by Gino Coppede and Vicente Traver, 1931.
- The Chapel of Louis, on Calle Trajano, neo-Gothic work of 1917, Aníbal González.
- The Telefónica building located in Plaza Nueva, neo-baroque work of 1928 by Juan Talavera.
- The Station of Córdoba, in the Plaza de Armas, created in 1899 by the Portuguese style neomudéjar engineer Jose Santos Silva.
- The Portuguese Pavilion at the Glorieta del Cid, 1929 and Neo-Baroque style, designed by the Portuguese architect Charles and William Rebello de Andrade.
- The Adriatic Building, 1922, at Constitution Avenue and neo-Mudejar by Jose Espiau.
- Building City of London, Joseph neomudéjar-plateresco Espiau, built in 1914 in Calle Cuna.
- The Longoria Family Home, located in Plaza Nueva, neo-baroque work, Vicente Traver and 1920.



Throughout the nineteenth various architectural styles coexisted at the same time, none of them had enough to prevail over the other force. Eclecticism characterized the architecture of the nineteenth and reflects both the stylistic uncertainties of a time of change and willingness to produce a style that expressed a new era of Western civilization.

Eclecticism Barcelona triumphed at the International Exhibition of 1888. Josep Fontserè i Mestre (1829-1897) was responsible for the development of Ciutadella Park. He designed and directed the construction of the Cascade Monumental (1874-1882, in collaboration with Gaudí) and various pavilions. He also made the urbanization of the Park environment with arcaded houses, and built the Born Market (1876), a pioneer in the use of iron structure.

The Arch of Triumph, by Josep Vilaseca, and the Café-Restaurant, Domènech i Montaner, are examples that show the willingness to take the tradition to boost the search for a modern style.

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