



**ANTONI
GAUDÍ**

TIMELINE C

MAR 21, 1878
DESIGNS
STREET
LAMPS

NOV 3, 1882
LA SAGRADA
FAMÍLIA



FEB 1,
EPISCO
PAL
DESIG

MAY 5, 1878
WORK SHOWN
AT WORLD
FAIR



OF WORKS



JUN 12, 1906
CASA MILÁ
BORN

1889
COPAL
FACE
DESIGNED



JAN 31, 1900
WORK ON
PARC GÜELL

JUL 3, 1904
CASA BATLLÓ
DESIGNED

ARCHITECTURE



BRIGHT COLORS

A signature aspect of Gaudí's architectural style was his use of brightly colored mosaics that gave his buildings a unique look and texture. This technique was called "trencadís," a Catalan term for "chopped." These mosaics were formed from brightly colored broken tiles or china and has become a featured attraction of Barcelona's city landscape. Gaudí's first use of trencadís was in Parc Güell where Gaudí was forced to break the tiles to fit the curved shapes of his designs. Parc Güell is one of the most famous uses of trencadís and features Gaudí's inclination towards brightly colored tiles.



RECYCLED MATERIAL

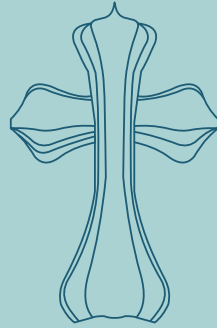
Gaudí largely relied on recycled materials when creating his trencadís. The recycled materials consisted mostly of glass and ceramic waster which Gaudí repurposed in his intricate, decorative mosaics. This recycling was also reflective of Gaudí's environmental and nature focused design. His use of what some would consider waste was a point of contention between him and some clients as wealthy clients such as the Milá family believed it would not be a good representation of their social status. For this reason, the recycled glass is only found in a few chimneys of the Milá residence.

RURAL STYLE



ORGANIC DESIGNS

Gaudí was deeply inspired by nature from a young age. Proud of his Mediterranean roots, he had a great fondness for his native land. He spent a the majority of his time outside during his summers at his family home, Mas de la Calderera, which granted him the opportunity him to study the nature. This passion for nature ultimately influenced Gaudí's design work, creating a unique style with biomimicry details. The doors and windows of Casa Milà were designed to have an organic cell-like pattern with no two windows being the same. This biomimicry is prominent in his archway designs which extend upwards and curve like trees or caves.



RELIGIOUS IMAGERY

Gaudí was aptly nicknamed "God's Architect" by his contemporaries, due to the Roman Catholic traditions that he carried through most of his work. His buildings are decorated with many biblical images and he viewed his appreciation of the natural world as an extension of his faith. Buildings such as Casa Batlló feature crosses on their roofs that are indicative of his organic, freeform style. One of Gaudí's most revered works was The Basílica de la Sagrada Família, now Barcelona's most prominent cathedral.



BASÍLICA DE LA SAGRADA FAMÍLIA

19.03.1882-2026*

DESIGN

La Sagrada Família is a combination of Spanish Late Gothic, Catalan Modernism and Art Nouveau design styles. It was not initially designed to be a cathedral, but still was intended to be a rather large building. Gaudí's original design included 18 spires representing, in ascending order of height, the Twelve Apostles, the Virgin Mary, the four Evangelists and, tallest of all, Jesus Christ. Only 8 have been built thus far, corresponding to four apostles. The church will eventually have three grand facades: the Nativity Facade, the Passion Facade, and the Glory Facade. These facades are designed to feature many biblical references including the gifts of The Holy Spirit, The Seven Deadly Sins, and The Seven Virtues.



CONSTRUCTION

The basilica has been under construction for the past 139 years. At the time of Gaudí's death in 1926, the building was roughly 15-25 percent complete. Many of Gaudí's models and plans were destroyed by Catalan anarchists, thus the construction is now based on reconstructed versions of the plans that were burned in a fire. The building was projected to be completed in 2026, but due to the Covid-19 pandemic the completion has been delayed. The church shares its site with the Sagrada Família Schools building, a school originally designed by Gaudí in 1909 for the children of the construction workers although it has since been moved. The main nave was covered and an organ installed in mid-2010, allowing the still-unfinished building to be used for religious services.

*projected end date

PARC GÜELL



31.01.1900-1914

HOUSING TO PARK



The land that the park sits on was initially intended for a housing development. The development was unsuccessful as only two buildings were ever built (not by Gaudí). At Güell's suggestion, Gaudí purchased the home and lived there until his death in 1926. Gaudí's house is now the Gaudí House Museum. Parc Güell is where Gaudí first experiments with trencadís in order to fit his curved structures. Trencadís later became a signature feature of Gaudí's work which can be attributed to this work on his property. The park also allowed Gaudí to explore and design around his love of nature. It officially opened as a public park in 1926 after Gaudí's. In 1984, UNESCO declared the park a World Heritage Site under "Works of Antoni Gaudí."

DESIGN

Since Parc Güell was Gaudí's own residence, he was able to explore his architectural abilities to their fullest extent. One of the focal points of the park is the mosaic lizard that sits at the entrance. The lizard is often recreated as trinkets for souvenirs. Gaudí was presented with a natural park when he saw the land, with a series of disconnected buildings and beautiful natural structures. Gaudí designed roadways and footpaths that complimented the natural terrain and several archways that echoed the surrounding trees. Gaudí included his religious devotion into the design of the park, as three large crosses sit at its highest point, one pointing north-south, one east-west, and one skyward.





CASA BATLLÓ

03.07.1904-1906

EXTERIOR

Gaudí's goal for the facade of the building was to avoid any straight lines. The facade is constituted of 3 main sections. The lower floors are contained in curved structures of Montjuïc sandstone. The middle section is characterized by colorful mosaics and protruding balconies. The last section is the mosaic roof accented with ceramic trims. The blues hues of the mosaic tiles in the middle section and stained glassed windows give the house a unique look. The stained glass windows hide behind organically curving sandstone structures that have given the building one of its nicknames, "the house of yawns," due to their resemblance of a yawning mouth.



INTERIOR

Casa Batlló has a few local nicknames, one being "Casa dels ossos" or "House of Bones" due to the skeletal and organic nature of the house's interior. The loft is considered one of the more unusual places in the house. The loft has a distinct Mediterranean influence and a series of archways that mimic a ribcage. The biomimicry follows as you move to the main floor that is larger than seven-hundred square meters. The several skylights are reminiscent of a tortoise shells set at the apex of vaulted, curved walls. The interior of the house was opened to the public in 2002 in celebration of the International Year of Gaudí. The other floors, including the loft, have been restored and opened to public viewing and eventually declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

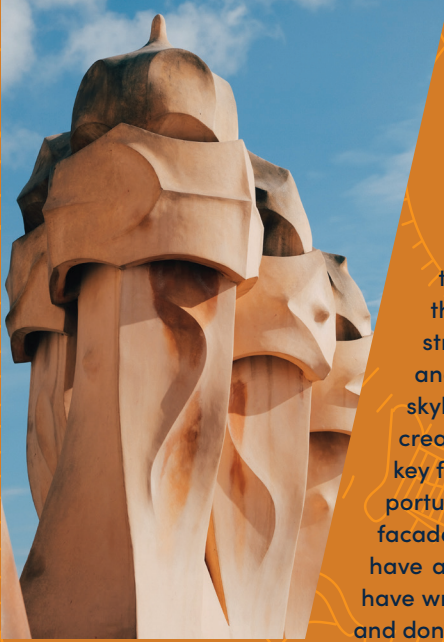


CASA MILÀ



12.06.1906-1912

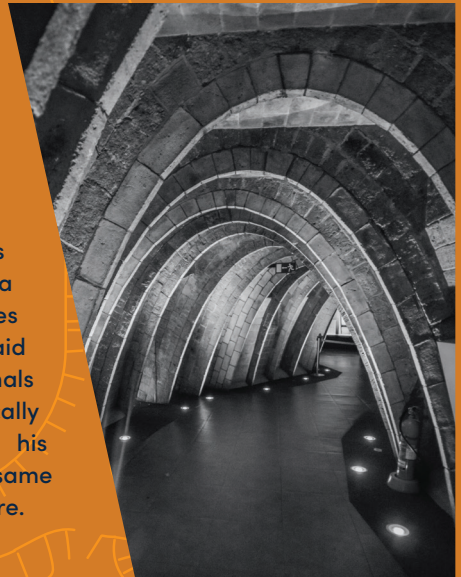
EXTERIOR

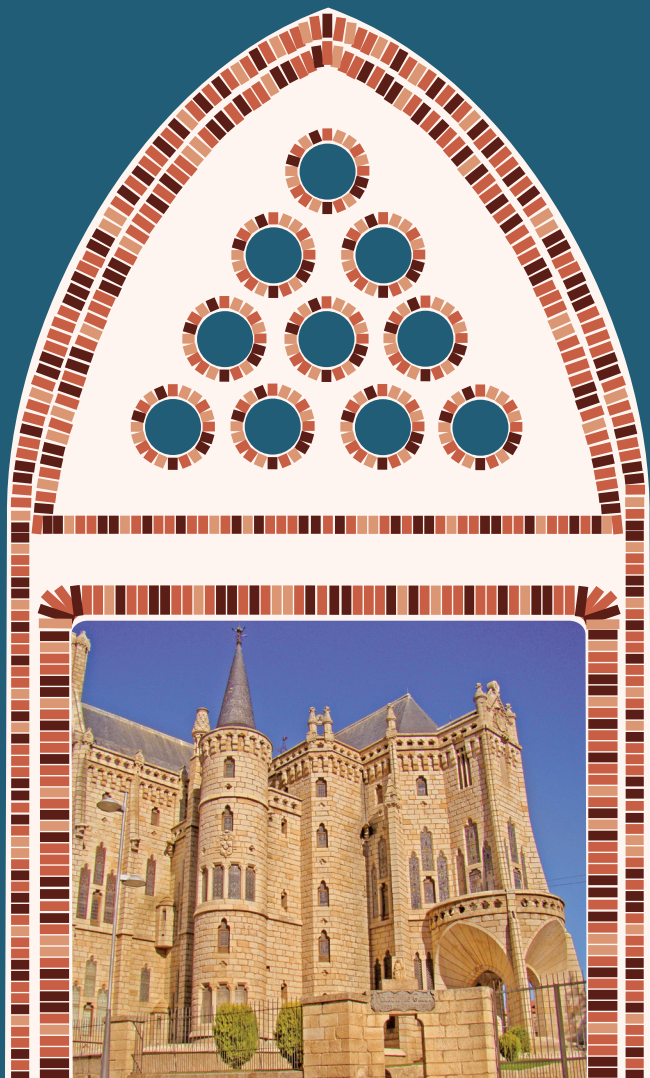


The facade of Casa Milà consists of curved limestone blocks that create its iconic smooth stone exterior. The exterior of the building does not contain any trencadís because the family felt that the recycled glass would not accurately reflect their status. The most notable feature of the exterior is the roof with its many curved structures. The sculptures are both functional and decorative, many being the exterior of the skylights and chimneys. These rooftop structures create an interesting view from afar. One of the key features of the facade are the balconies that protrude from the curves in the limestone. The facade is self supporting and therefore does not have any load-bearing walls. The facade used to have wrought ironwork until it was removed in 1928 and donated to the MoMa a few years later.

INTERIOR

Casa Milà is two adjoining buildings and thus has an interior facade as well. The interior facade consists of courtyards and balconies with a grand view up towards the sky. The interior's gates to the courtyards have unique, biomimicked characteristics with their cell-like windows. Similar to Casa Batlló, Casa Milà features a loft with a series of curved archways. These archways are said to give the roof the appearance of animal ribs. Gaudí also designed furniture specifically for the house in order to complement his architecture. Gaudí's furniture reflects the same virtues and characteristics of his architecture.





EPISCOPAL PALACE

01.02.1889-1913

EXTERIOR

The Episcopal Palace is located in Astorga, Spain and is one of only three buildings that Gaudí designed outside of Catalonia. The Palace was commissioned by Bishop Juan Bautista Grau y Vallespinos after the original was burned in a fire. Gaudí was unable to travel to Astorga as he was busy working on Parc Güell so he had the bishop send him pictures of the landscape in order to create a design that compliments the natural terrain. Gaudí resigned from the project after the bishop's death, however the building still reflects many of his personal and architectural virtues. The palace combines both his devotion to Catholicism and love for nature with its curved stone exterior.



INTERIOR

Being one of Gaudí's lesser known works, and uncompleted works, there is not much written about his interiors design, however the building still echoes his organic style. The archways with circular windows featured going towards the apex. One key aspect of Gaudí's design for the facade was a five-meter tall angel. Although not one of Gaudí's most iconic structures, the building still reflects his abilities and strengths as an architect as well as reach and desirability in Spain. Designed as a favor for a friend, The Episcopal Palace is a beautiful part of Gaudí's portfolio.





by: bella daidone