



The recording, currently available in Catalan, Spanish, English, French and German, contains multiple minutes of silence so that visitors can make their interpretations. Making a simile with the museum, it would be considered that the Pavilion contains, in its interior, different works of art. This proposal aims to bring architecture closer to us and to make us more aware of the architectural events that take place.

*“We are working to make architectural enjoyment evident to the non-architectural public as well. We have had our line of educational activity programmes for years, but this year we wanted to incorporate this special audio guide, an experiment in data and materials and to talk about what we architects pursue when we design architecture”.-*  
**Anna Ramos**, director of the Fundació Mies van der Rohe.

The presentation event was attended by experts in new ways of talking about art and architecture, such as **Queralt Garriga**, doctor of architecture and author of the concept and script of the audio guide for the Mies van der Rohe Pavilion; **Juani Pallasmaa**, doctor of architecture and author of numerous texts on the experimentation of space; **Eulàlia Bosch**, professor of philosophy and curator of exhibitions and projects that connect the arts, education and philosophy with everyday life; and **Victòria Garriga**, architect and museographer.

### **About the Pavilion**

The German Pavilion in Barcelona was designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe and Lilly Reich as the German pavilion for the 1929 Barcelona International Exhibition that was built on Montjuïc. This symbolic work of the Modern Movement has been exhaustively studied and interpreted, while at the same time it has inspired the work of various generations of architects.

Built with glass, steel and different kinds of marble, the Pavilion was conceived to host the official reception presided over by King Alfonso XIII of Spain along with the German authorities. After the closure of the Exhibition, the Pavilion was disassembled in 1930. As time went by, it became a key point of reference not only in Mies van der Rohe’s own career but also in twentieth-century architecture as a whole. Given the significance and reputation of the Pavilion, thoughts turned towards its possible reconstruction.

In 1980 Oriol Bohigas, as head of the Urban Planning Department at the Barcelona City Council, set the project in motion, designating architects Ignasi de Solà- Morales, Cristian Cirici and Fernando Ramos to research, design and supervise the reconstruction of the Pavilion. Work began in 1983 and the new building was opened on its original site in 1986.

The Fundació Mies van der Rohe was created in 1983 by the Barcelona City Council, with the initial purpose of reconstructing the German Pavilion. Besides conserving and disseminating knowledge about the Mies van der Rohe Pavilion, the Fundació today also fosters debate on and awareness of themes related to contemporary architecture and urban planning.

→ In the following link you will find PRESS KIT with: [https://mies.link/PressKit\\_NewAudioGuide](https://mies.link/PressKit_NewAudioGuide)

- Press Release (CAT, ESP, ENG)
- Graphic material

ONLINE PRESENTATION: <https://youtu.be/v4BPwaWmCes>

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