

01 HISTORIC CONTEXT

Built in 1857 as a residential palace, in 1915 it became the Headquarters of the American Foundation of the Boston International Institute whose main mission was to promote women's access to university life. As a result of cooperation between institutions, the mansion was transferred to the Board of Junta de Ampliación de Estudios e Investigaciones Científicas, to open the Residencia de Señoritas directed by Maria de Maeztu.

In 1932, a second building was constructed by Carlos Arniches following the canons of the Modern Movement and in harmonious dialogue with the existing building.

During Franco's dictatorship period, its condition of residence was maintained under the tutelage of the Spanish Falange.

After the Spanish transition to democracy, the Spanish Government assigned it to the

Ortega y Gasset Foundation and declared the complex an Asset of Cultural Interest (garden, buildings and archives).

In the 1980s, architects Jeronimo Junquera and Estanislao Pérez Pita were entrusted with the Rehabilitation of the complex: the Palace, the Arniches Building, and its garden.

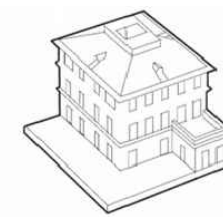
At present, it houses philosopher Ortega y Gasset AND Doctor Gregorio Marañón private Library and their overall legacy.

In 2014, the Foundation entrusted Junquera Arquitectos with a second rehabilitation, consisting in the upgrade of the existing infrastructure in order it to be able to provide new functions and the construction of a new building extension, the site becoming the FOM Headquarters in the form of a mini campus formed by three buildings on a garden.

The criteria of the latest rehabilitation were based on maintaining the foundations of the rehabilitation performed in the 80s.

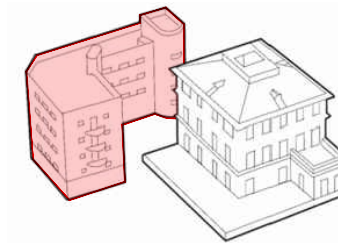
Both rehabilitations fundamentals focus on maintaining as much as possible the hallmarks of the buildings and the garden from their birth in different degrees, considering the new uses that these spaces have received during their more than 150 years of history: residential palace, bedrooms of ladies, FOM headquarters, documentary archive, researchers' offices and nowadays incorporating exhibition rooms and a multipurpose room.

Today, with the works finished, it is possible to recognize the traces of its history, typologies, envelopes, materials, etc... Some expressing it clearly (typological order, facades, materials, etc...), while others using more subtle spatial references such as the transformation of the ladies' bedrooms into exhibition halls or the researchers' offices maintaining the spatial reference of the rooms.



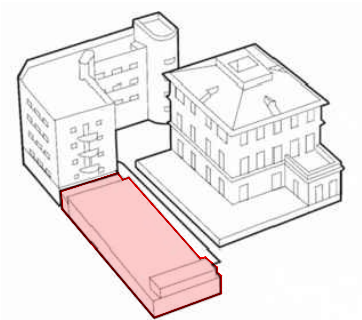
1857

Palace implementation



1932

Arniches building ampliation
Residence for Young Ladies



2022

Rehabilitation of the complex and
new multipurpose room ampliation

