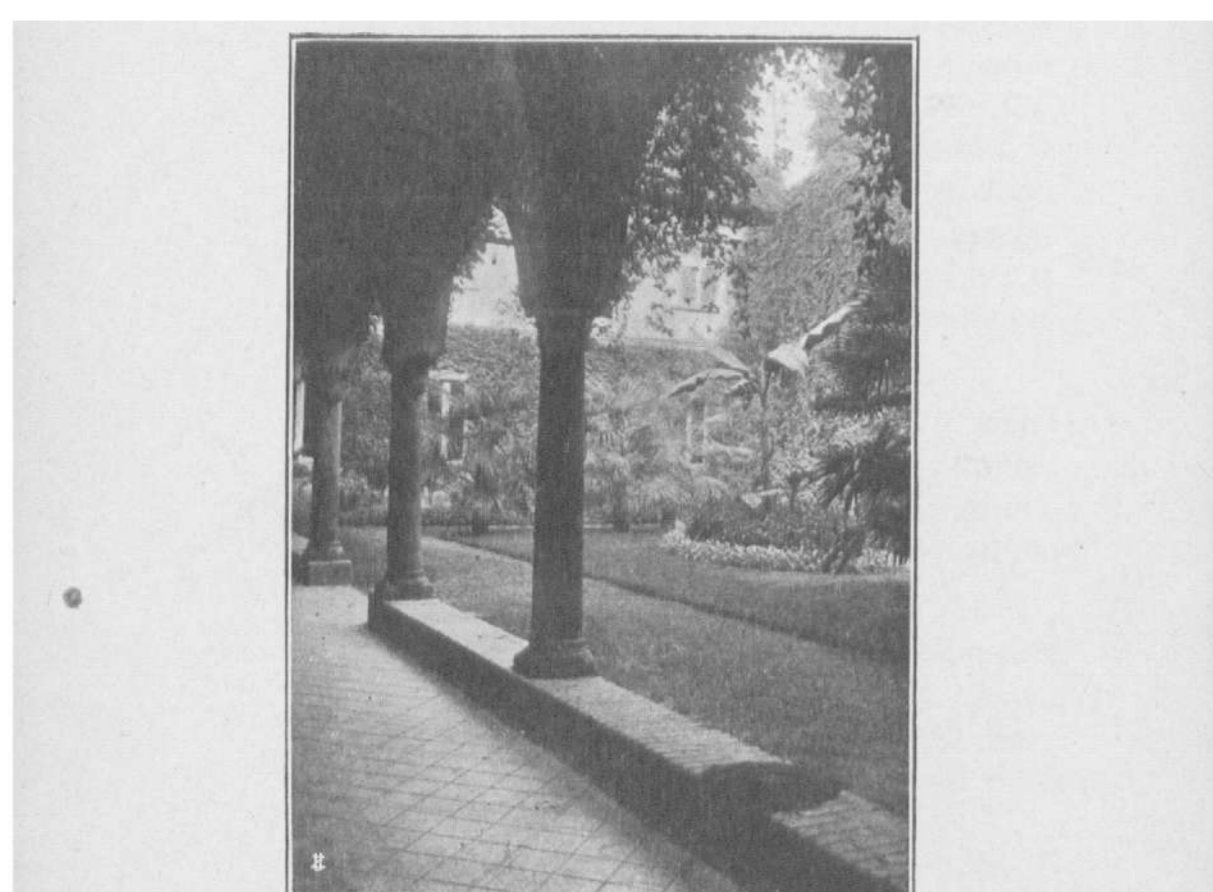
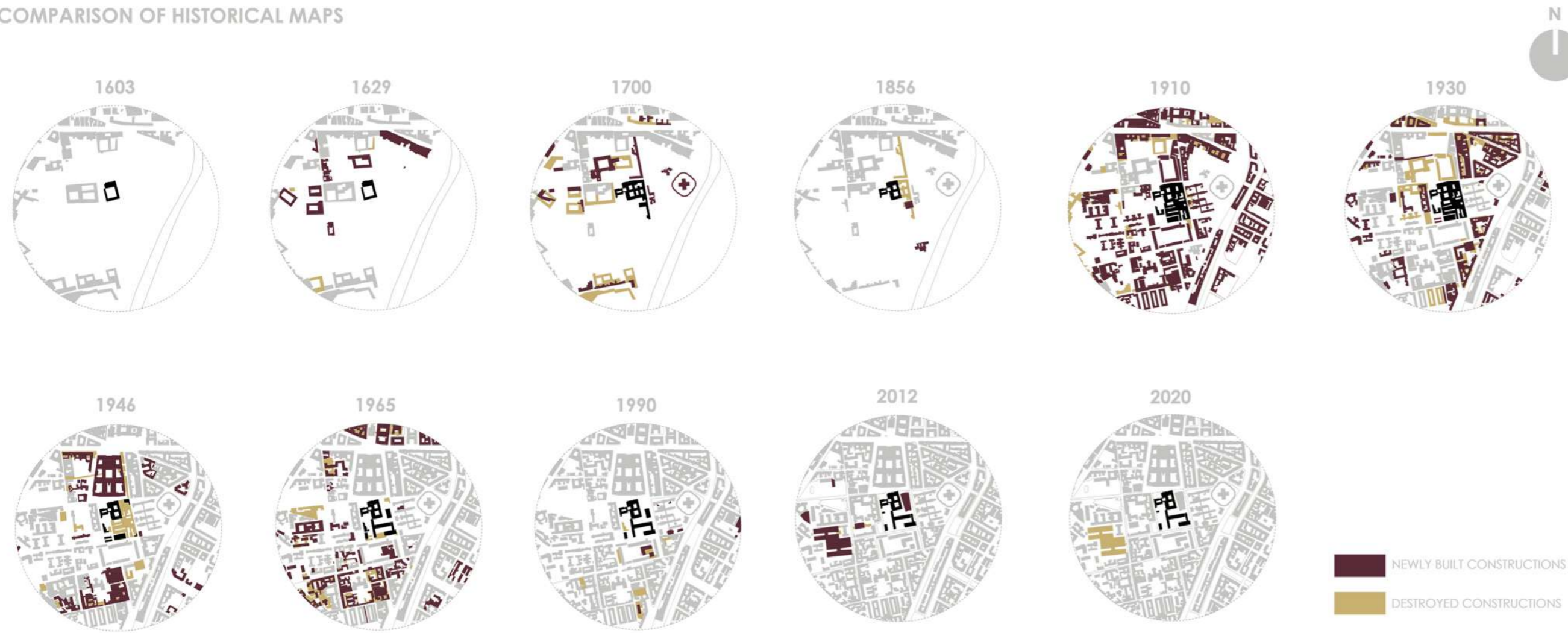


# CHIOSTRO SAN BARNABA / SOCIETÀ UMANITARIA

The Società Humanitaria buildings, which are located in the heart of Milan, presents a unique example of architecture. Each part of the complex has its own story. In order to understand Società Humanitaria, we have to focus on all elements separately, to see the historical, architectural and functional diversity. It is also necessary to see it as one entity. "Connect To Reveal" project is conservative transformation: an harmony between the church, the old Cloister, the latest intervention made by Gardella – Romano and the new design approach.

The main goal of the intervention was to use the advantages of the zone, which are the density, diversity, proximity and the big educational character of the surrounding. This educational presence is strictly related to the nature of project.

## COMPARISON OF HISTORICAL MAPS



## 15th century

Sforza family donated an area of Milan to Amedeo Mendes da Silva, a noble from Portugal who gave up his wealthy life to become a Franciscan.

## 1466

Beginning of the construction of Santa Maria della Pace Church.

## 1470

The construction was stopped in 1470 by Pope Paul II due to the constitution of a new Franciscan congregation..

## 1497

Consecration of Santa Maria della Pace Church.

## 16th century

San Barnaba Convent had 60 cells and 3 cloister.

## 1805

Napoleon takes over the complex.

## October 1892

Porspero Moisé Loria donate his legacy to Società Umanitaria.

## June 1893

Creation of Società Umanitaria, " to help the dispossessed to take over from themselves providing them with support, work and education.

## 19th century

The function of the convent changed a lot.

## April - November 1906

Participation to the Universal Exhibition of Milan, conception of a pavilion.

## 1907

San Barnaba Convent becomes the headquarters of Società Umanitaria.

## 1915 - 1918

During the first World War, Società Umanitaria concentrated all its activities on war refugees.

## 1924

Fascism seizes the association and purges it.

## 1937

First competition of Società Umanitaria.

## 1943- 1944

80% of the convent is destroyed by the 2nd World War bombardments.

## 1947

Second competition of Società Umanitaria.

## 1948 - 1956

San Barnaba convent reconstruction by I. Gardella and G. Romano.

## 1957

UNESCO becomes officially a partner of Società Umanitaria.

## 1957

Construction of the Convitto for the student of Società Umanitaria on San Barnaba urban plot.

## 1991

Award of the Civic Recognition Gold Medal from Milan Municipality.

## 1990's

San Barnaba convent restoration.

## 2004

The Archives obtains recognition from the Archival Superintendence of Lombardy.

## 2007

Construction of the courthouse.

## 2009

Creation of Ambassadors of Human Rights School with the International League of Human Rights (LIDU).

