



Serie Trabajo de Campo

15

**Reporte de la comunidad de  
Boñar, León**

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Proyecto de Investigación: *Escuela de Campo 2013*

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El proyecto de investigación *Trabajo de Campo* recoge las impresiones, análisis y materiales originales de investigadores y estudiantes que han participado en sesiones acogidas por La Alcordanza en comunidades del Noroeste de España.

### **Reporte de la Comunidad de Boñar, León**

15

*David Macko* Concentración en Antropología Cultural División de Estudios Sociales  
y de la Conducta California State University, Monterey Bay

## **Prefacio**

*La comunidad de Boñar es una de las comunidades más importantes en la zona de la Montaña Leonesa. Situada a unos pocos kilómetros del embalse del río Porma, Boñar parece siempre enmarcada por recursos hidráulicos de todo tipo, desde baños termales, aguas medicinales, nieve en el invierno y un flujo constante de agua que baña sus campos y da pie a muchas de las actividades que mantienen a la comunidad, prominentemente las dedicadas al turismo. Hoy en día Boñar parece en momentos adormecida como el resto de las comunidades de la zona. De hecho, la tendencia demográfica continúa perfilada por la pérdida gradual de población. Sin embargo, y como esta serie de reportes de experiencias de estudiantes presenta, la comunidad tiene enormes posibilidades y potencial que está particularmente definido por el espíritu emprendedor de los jóvenes que habitan el lugar y sus alrededores, y por la enorme riqueza histórica, cultural y material de la zona que guarda celosamente la población adulta de Boñar y la región. El reporte de campo que nos presenta NOMBRE ESTUDIANTE es una modesta contribución a la preservación de la cultura y tradiciones de Boñar y una manera de agradecer el apoyo recibido por tantas personas que nos apoyaron durante la realización de la práctica de campo en el mes de junio de 2013.*

*JG*

## **Reporte de Campo de la comunidad de Boñar, León.**

### **Field Research Report, Community of Boñar**

David William Macko

## **Introduction**

My name is David William Macko. I have been too Europe multiple time with family and friends and find that traveling gives a focus to my life unlike any other experience. I knew from a young age I would like to study abroad and that I had a deep interest in history, architecture, and culture. My sister was a Anthropology major at University of California Davis and is now a masters student at George Washington University in Museum studies. She was my biggest influence in choosing Anthropology but as to wanting to come to Spain it was never a question of why but when. I wanted to combine my love for traveling with Anthropology and spending a month in Spain conducting an ethnographic study of a region seemed to fit the ticket. My focus from the first day was architecture. My time here was too short but in that time I was able to gather sufficient data to begin what I hope to be a long-term study on the architecture of Boñar. Boñar in 2013 will look nothing like Boñar in 2014 so it is important to archive what is the now so in the future you can see how Boñar has changed. I cannot say I have any major findings because the purpose of my project is to observe the changes over the years

but what I have noticed is the attitude of the people to the old buildings and the new buildings. There seems to be a theme of 19-century buildings with 20th century buildings sticking out like sore thumbs. Further study will include mapping all the buildings in Boñar and updating the database year 5 -10 years. Delving into the past, a study should try and take a few of the buildings in Boñar and see what they looked like 5,10,30 even 100 years ago if possible. This will help to show how Boñar has grown or shrunk.

### **Community of Boñar and its Region**

The community of Boñar first appeared in the history books in year 927 but it is believed that people lived here before that. The town of Boñar has a crest and upon this crest is a tower, a fountain, and a tree. In 1861 the tower was built giving the town its first clock tower that grew into a church ringed with stain glass windows. The top of the tower holds the Maragato. This is a wooden man made by a carpenter, Desiderio Canyon, who lived in Boñar but Maragato's are not native to this area. The design was originally from the town called Maragateria and there is a ballad for the Maragato, which reads as,

“Maragato , maragato  
que estás hecho de peral  
de las hijas de " Siderio "  
eres hermano carnal . ”

The pear tree in the ballad comes from a garden in the town, which was called the garden of Aunt Damascy. This garden has been replaced by apartment buildings. The fountain in the Plaza de Negrillon is a symbol of Boñar and a tribute to its past. Boñar is just south of a major dam that provides fresh water and power to the valley. Water has been important to the region of Boñar. The Romans used some of the natural springs for spas and baths, which have been used over the years for tuberculosis patients and spa facilities. There is a

famous spring of healing in the town. The fountain is naturally high in iron and according to local belief is supposed to cure any ailments. I found this out after a meeting we had with an architect on 6/15/2013. After the meeting I was approached by Juan Carlos and another lady who then by using signs and the Spanish word for stone (piedras) pointed to her kidney and asked if I had them. I said yes then she told me to go visit the spring and drink the water because the spring will cure my stones. I thanked her and went to find this fountain. The final part of the crest is the Negrillon. The Negrillon stands next to the St. Pedro church. The tree is dry and bare but it used to stand taller than the church. This was a symbol of town pride but a sickness took the tree and they were unable to save the tree. Boñar may be a town but it is also a region that encompasses Adrados, Barrio de las Ollas, Las Bodas, Cerecedo, Llama de Colle, Felechas, Grandoso, Orones, Oville, Poblado del Pantano, Rucayo, Valdecastillo, Valdehuesa, La Vega de Boñar, Veneros, Vozmediano, and Voznuevo. This region is rich in history, of particular note Oville. We visited Oville and learned that during the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) the town of Oville was an outpost for those forces opposing Francisco Franco while Boñar was the outpost of Franco's forces. During the fighting the town of Oville was obliterated. But they were able to save many records about the old laws that were shared with us. Many of the laws describe the correct way of passing fire, or feeding animals and usually the tax on breaking a law was to pay with wine.

### **Architecture in Boñar**

The town of Boñar has gone through areas of rapid change and years of stagnation. Boñar is a combination of a town that is trying to change while at the same time keep its rural image. This is evident by the modern buildings that dot the town,

buildings like the new hostel next to El Soto or the giant multipurpose building. Along the skyline you can see towering cranes hanging over half constructed buildings that have been there since the 2008 financial decline. As you walk down the avenida principal you can see to your right and left 3-4 story apartment buildings dwarfing the squat 1 and 2 story stone and adobe buildings. The contrast sets the stage for the reason I want to gather these buildings and archive them before they are lost to time or progress. There are some in the town like Juan Carlos who think it is a shame to tear down these old buildings and believes that instead of destroying them they should be repaired.

### **Living in Boñar**

For this part I interviewed two individuals. Gabriel Pérez Gonzáles and Juan Carlos Martinez Saraz. This part of my study was spread between the two of them. I was able to interview Gabriel Pérez Gonzáles and produce a family tree for him but he does not live in Boñar so I will describe a little about Juan Carlos's domestic unit. Juan Carlos has lived in Boñar for 53 years but he can trace his family back generation. There is a street that he suspects is named after one of his great relatives. He is going to tell us a story. This house. (name) It was a brother of his great grandfather. And this was the house where he lived. In honor of the Frey, Dominican Frey. He was in Peru he still has pictures of him from when he was investigating him. They made two books of the mans life. He used to live here. He had a big big beard. He would sit on the bench with his big bench.

AG: that's the name.

JM: He saying that composed names like Martinez- something usually get lost with time. He is saying that in the books they would cut the name Frey and that's why the name got lost.”

I did not look at his house but I was able to see his uncle's house. Duri is his Uncle who we (Alvero and I) met as we walked along the road during an interview we were able to see his house which is a rural style house with a blue front door that is high arched. Inside is a combination between stone adobe and brick style. Juan Carlos says that the house is very poor because they didn't come from much. There is a barn in the back with stone on the bottom and adobe on top. This was where they would put the hay but now it is not used much. They have a working well where they would draw the water for the animals. Now it is not used for that but it still works. I did not ask whether Juan Carlos has any children but I do know he has a girlfriend. Gabriel's family I was able to get more information on. Gabriel is Dr. Gutierrez's concuño or indirect brother in laws.(They are related by their wives who are sisters) Starting with Gabriel I was able to find out about the location of much of his family and where his family has moved around. We ran out of time during our interview and I was able to email him later with more in-depth stories about his family.

While we stayed in Boñar we lived in a house for let. This was a two-story apartment with 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, a kitchen, and a living room. It immediately felt like home. Each person had their own room and the girl shared and bathroom and the boys shared one. The boys were upstairs and the girls down stairs. Ayna Gutierrez would prepare and buy food for our breakfast and dinner. Everyday in Boñar we would eat lunch at Café Central a restaurant owned by Roberto and Carmen. Roberto is also the



town Mayor. The house was big enough that we all had room but I found that it echoes horribly which means it can be very loud if someone is screaming, even with the door closed. It took us a while to figure out how to make the washer work but afterwards it was easy as long as you closed the cage inside the washer correctly. I found that my allergies are terrible in Boñar and there were some days I couldn't go outside it was so bad. This changed my experience drastically because I had to deal with headaches, stuffy noses, and sneezing on a daily bases.

### **Living in Boñar in the age of Angela Merkel**

Juan Carlos is an electrician but his passion is history. He says that he was been studying everything for forever. He currently is on leave from his electricity business, which he co-owns because of a serious injury he received while working. From my observations and the interviews I have read of my fellow students I have learned that making a living in Boñar is an everyday thing. Every day Carmen and Roberto run the Café Central with the help of their son, and one other full time person. Jose Maria and his wife Veronica are part of a small group of business owners who work together to help promote each other's business. There are a few lawyer offices and banks in the town along with small stores and supermarkets. I was told that the bakery is one of the wealthiest businesses in the whole town. In a town like this using the natural attractions of the place is what keeps stores, shops, and cafés open. There is so much access to water in this area I began to wonder why river rafting and kayaking are the only water sports in the area. With the natural and fresh springs they could bottle the water and make great bottled water out of it.

## **Conclusion**

Going into this ethnographic field study I was excited though a little nervous about the language barrier. What I didn't expect was the reception I received from the town. The people were excited to share. Everyone I interviewed was more than happy to talk with me and gave me great information. I found out many things about the community and about myself. I enjoyed the time I got to spend looking at the architecture and learning about it. I feel that the database I have created will be a great base for future projects and give a frame.

Appendices  
6/20/2013

**Architecture walk with Juan Carlos**

What follows is the interview and walk around with Juan Carlos Martinez Saraz prefomed on 6/20/13. I had two translators for the two halves of the interview. The first translator was Ayna Gutiérrez the daughter of Dr. Gutiérrez. Alvero Gutiérrez was translator for the second half of the interview. We met at the Plaza de Negrillon Fountain at 12.00. The interview started in the back of Café Viejo suggested by Juan Carlos because he preferred that café. We ordered coffees and juice. During the time we walked from the principle

David Macko (DM)  
Ayna Gutiérrez (AG)  
Juan Carlos Martínez Saraz (JM)  
Álvaro Gutiérrez (ALG)

*DM: What is your current occupation?*

JM: He owns an electrician business.

*DM: I then asked him why he wasn't working*

JM translated by AG: But he is not working now because he fell from a height of 5 meters. He was 3 months in a wheel chair. He injured his foot, his ankles, his back L4 and L5. The part that is taking the longest to heal is his foot. He fell from a ladder putting up an electrical wire. He has been 4 years in recovery from his fall. He would have had 2 years of recovery but because of bad doctors a pin in his knee got infected. He has had problems with professionals who don't know how to read (x-rays). There are a lot of people who have jobs in the medical field who know people and that is how they got their position. The doctor would look take the x-rays and match them up to see the differences. His brother would say this is broken and this while the doctor would say different. The last one he had to tell the doctor this isn't filled with bone it's infected. He said he lost control after that and that's when they sent him to another person.

*DM: Before the injury what was your daily schedule like?*

JM translated by AG: Go with people and work install electric things. Anything that needed to be electrified streetlights, industrial places. Basically he got calls and went to do work there. (JM offers us cigarette we decline)

*DM: Is this where your interest in architecture came from?*

JM: He has always like art and history and if you know how to appreciate the two. Old things are still art and even if it's crumbling down it still beautiful and if you look inside you can see the point of view of a town or city. He likes to observe.

*DM: You're an anthropologist.*

JM: He's a hunter. But if you're not aware of the ecological things you're just a shooter. You can't hunt just for the sake of hunting. That is just massacre. That's really easy to do but it doesn't have passion. He is losing interest for it though. It's been 7 or 8 years (since he hunted). He likes hunting with his camera. He doesn't photograph buildings. Since he was little he liked.... He was 18 when he started with photography that's when he started noticing buildings and things like that. There is not a set date just a very gradual thing. Doesn't have to much to say on that.

He doesn't only like architecture he likes anthropology, mineralogy. Being surrounded by people who like art also influenced him. People who like wood rock olden things. Everything just links together. Maybe you just see the worn down buildings which is only 4 rocks but after you find out its history you fall in love with those 4 rocks. He saying it's a shame people don't pay attention to the worn down buildings. And instead of fixing it they just take it away. He says he is a revolutionary for that. He says people should get shot down for that. He is just joking though.

*DM: to clarify on his job could he give a list of what he does during a typical day?*

JM: Wake up, breakfast, shower, and leave. He would meet people, plan.

*DM: Where would he meet people?*

JM: In a garage where all the material is. The day before they would plan their day to see what he has to load in the car and that way they wouldn't lose time. Then they would go to the different location where they do what they have to do. Electrify. And when there were bigger projects they would go there first to finish them. They would also work for the mayor's office streets and those things and 3 factories for cheese, cheese factories and everything that has to do with buildings.

*DM: Is the workshop his or is it.... did he own the workshop?*

JM: Yes, it's him and a partner but it is basically his. It's an SL Social Limita. Limited liability. That's what business usually work like.

*DM: What is your partner's name?*

JM: Martineze Piñar. That's the name of the business. Partners name is Juan Francisco.

*DM: The reason I am asking these question is to get to know the person on a more personal level before I get into the real business.*

JM: He says its ok it's not a big deal. He is a normal person an average Joe. There are a lot of people more interesting but he had free time. He loves to help.

*DM: explain what his purpose in Boñar is. I am making a database of buildings in Boñar that are typical of Boñar.*

JM: there are not to many but we shall see some. In Boñar instead of fortifying the old they are taking it down and building new.

*DM: Sí and because of that I am going to take pictures get functions notes and dates on the buildings that way in 5 years 10 years.*

JM: Are you more interested in modern or old?

*DM: Ummm...*

*JM: 1500 or 1996 or 60 70s?*

*DM: I want to take samples on all of them. That way I can compare them. I don't have anything more questions for the interview but if there is anything else he would like to share.*

Time Stamp 24:11

We start our walk around

JM: They took her house down because a lot of people wanted the land to build. He says the house was artistic patrimony because it was very beautiful.

*DM: are there any pictures of it?*

JM: He hasn't found any. Not too long ago there was a exhibit. A display of pictures to recuperate photos of the old time in Boñar but there were none of the house. Do you want to go that way or that way? When do you have lunch?

*DM: Umm doce y media*

JM: We will do a border of the town.

JM: this corner house is from 1877. Or 57.

*DM: 1857?*

JM: Ok no it's that one on the corner sorry and this one is from 1877.

*DM: when was it restored?*

JM: Umm its never been restored at least not on the outside.

*DM: Just well maintained.*

AG: si

*DM: and 8 was the...*

JM: the start of the century. Where Donald is that one is the same age as these. The one where the acca sign is the blue sign. 1800s

JM: He says they have just taken care of it it hasn't been restored.

*DM: there are others that haven't been taken care of.*

JM: this is also 1900s. early 1900s. If you need anything that isn't clear to be repeated just tell him he won't be insulted. (empty space) This house the problem was the will went to a lot of people and they didn't know what to do so they tore it down. He is unsure of whether it is city property or if it's the owners.

*DM: so that empty space right there?*

AG: yea

JM: This house. 1896. The owner is the brother of another house he is going to show us later. The owner is Lopez who is a intimate friend of his mother. The family was all originally from Bonar the father of Lopez went to the Indies and got really rich and built this house and bought a lot of land. There is another type of house over there but he thinks its broken down. It has a tower. That has resemblance of this type of architecture in the north called Indiana. But it didn't really reach the height it needed.

This part there very very old 1700s. This was a little bit after this one so its late 1700s.

*DM: so this section is 1700s*

JM: and that section is late 1700s. He says you can tell because of the front that one has a lot more elaborate rock. Its better made. This one is very square one on top on the other. That one has more elaborate it has a lot more shapes and things like that. The things on top of the window have more detail. So that's how you can tell that theres more money. And there is better rock smiths how do you say that?

*DM: Masons? And their taller?*

JM: 3 meters instead of 2(meters) and that's the way you can see the difference in time frame. So without going inside you can already tell the height of the house. Generally the bottom part in the old ones were smaller and where you lived was a bit taller. And in these it was pretty equal.

*DM: let him know that if his legs are bothering him.*

AG: ok

JM: he says he can handle it. so here you can see a sign when it was made in 1877. This one was restored two years ago.(2011)

*DM: it doesn't have a post mark. A number an address.*

AG: post mark is that what its called?

JM: the number is 61. They probably took the number off when the restored it. and didn't put it back up.

JM: That means the person that made the house Philip Gurgera in 1977.

This is start of the century like those.

*DM: this century?*

JM: 1900s. These are new 40s like those over there. Down there they used to make gaseous the sparkling water we drink. That used to be a factory and those two houses were all one. There were two people that got the house so they divided them into two. The name of the factory 67 and 68. The name of the factory was El Negrillon the owner was Amato Alonso.

*DM: porque no hacer gaseosas*

JM: because Amato Alonso died. And no one followed up his work. And the gaseosas we usually started going going like coke. He used to go look at the machinery. When he was little.

AG: I don't like the tile on the outside.

JM: the other house had the green tile but they took it off.

AG: they have better taste.

JM: That's a electric hub. Power station. The lines used to go into those little holes up there. and here is another electric tranformer. This one is new. and milk so lard and milk.

*DM: 86*

JM: 20s, 30s

*DM: when did it close?*

JM: many many years.

*DM: will thing?*

AG: yes will thing.

*DM: so its normal to have a entry way to the field?*

JM: so it was just kinda like farmland. It used to be but not anymore. Before the big houses.

JM: the rock the big stones were more expensive. The house is the same one as this one. on the back it has the same brick.

JM: he did the electricity on this building.

*DM: I have a friend who does this also its very kool.*

JM: in 2006 they reformed this. What symbol is that?

*DM: all seeing eye, free masons.*

AG: how do you know that?

*DM: mi abuelo*

JM: it shocked him when he saw it because here you don't see the Masonic signs. In the big cities they don't really have them but not in Boñar.

JM: This one is from 5 6 years ago. Before it was just agriculture. It was called the garden of aunt damascy. And the pear tree was used to make the marrigato. Did you remember?

AG: I am telling him it got Megan.

JM: 1877 like the one down there. so the ones around here are usually around the same time frame.

*DM: I wonder what was happening during 1877 for so many houses?*

JM: population was growing and had more money. Started during roman times as more people came town grew. 10 century 927 Boñar started to appear in the history books but people lived here longer than that. People didn't have much money until then. The people that had money would use rocks and things and when they ran out of money they would use brick. Sometimes they could have one or two balconies.

He is going to tell us a story. This house. (name) It was a brother of his great grandfather. And this was the house where he lived. In honor of the Frey, Dominican Frey. He was in Peru he still has pictures of him from when he was investigating him. They made two books of the mans life. He used to live here. He had a big big beard. He would sit on the bench with his big bench.

AG: that's the name.

JM: He saying that composed names like Martinez- something usually get lost with time. He is saying that in the books they would cut the name Frey and that's why the name got lost.

JM: this guy they think he came to live here. It might not be true. But because of the street name they think he might have lived here. They don't actually know.

JM: That ones a little older than these are like the other ones 1840 the little corner one over there. That ones his favorite because of the detail and it's a shame they didn't keep the rock out instead of covering it. When the older people who lived here. Do you know Carrefour. Its like save mart. This is there vacation home. So before the owner of the store there were two brothers one lived in Madrid and he was a very strange guy. The guy who used to live here was very strange and he would only let him in the house. He said it was very weird there were spider webs from when the house was made. The man like history he knew his family history. People would ask him to show them the house but he wouldn't. He would sometimes do repairs for the man for free. He was a good friend. And when he sold the house he sold all the books and his sister bought a lot of them. The man had an amazing bible that was made by hand and his sister has it. It was made in 1500s. The man had a lot of religious books in there. It was a rich family. A brother of the man that made the house over there. 1896 house we saw over there where the bridge is. It was the same brother of him.



JM: Horse carts and the mother was beautiful. She had white dress and sun umbrellas. Basically just a wealthy family. The symbols on the door have significance. The man was a businessman. On the left part what do you see?

*DM: Horns full of fruit and vegetables.*

JM: The horn of abundance. And to the right?

*DM: I think it's the intertwined snakes and that signifies doctors.*

JM: medicine or pharmaceuticals. And up there is a hat with wings which is the symbol of mars. Which is the sign of commercial people. this thing(bumper on gate posts) is weird the function of this is when you go in with a cart. The wheels would hit this and break this and not the arch posts. Same family from over there that bought a lot of land.

JM: this one and this one same time frame. 1840 1830 around that time frame. The top part of the balconies all those rock to hold the roof. That line of rocks is very expensive. So rich. This one was like those but torn down. This was the entry way. The floor was rocks with a lot of shapes like roses it was very pretty.

**6/16/2013**

### **Boñar Interview with Gabriel Pérez Gonzales**

Today I was able to meet with the architect for a good 2-hour interview. We had begun talking about himself and his job yesterday while at lunch and today we were able to recap what was said and continue on with other topics and his genealogy tree. We conducted the interview at a bar in the Park of Boñar where we spent the majority of the time. I ordered and café con leche but he had already drank so he said he was fine. I started the interview off by explaining what I wish to learn from the interview and who I am. I then asked permission to take notes while we talked. We began the interview and because of his knowledge of English I did not have to have a translator. Gabriel Pérez Gonzales was born in Madrid in 1957. Some of his interests are sports, reading, news, art, and politics. He is involved in some sports for health reasons and social reasons. He described one of the sports he does maintenance gymnastics. He also runs swims, bikes and hikes. I told him that we share many of the same interests and shared with him some of my hobbies like running.

We then discussed the topic of where he first became interested in architecture. Yesterday he indicated that around the age of 11 years of age he was interested in roads, buildings, bridges, canals, and things like that. Around the age of 14 he had a key interest in humanity and began to study this in school. Around the age of 15 he began to question his engineering goals and instead looked for an area of study that was more universal. He believed that architecture was the best options to study everything because architecture in Spain combines the two studies of humanities and technical engineering. Within this field of study he found a definition for himself that is seen in his works and studies. This definition is Architecture is the recreation of portions of the universe and the measure of man and how man has adapted the universe for man. He studied at the Universidad

Politécnica de Madrid(UPM). At the time this was the school for those pursuing architecture goals to attend. At the time there were only two public architecture school. UPM and Universidad de Alcalá de Henanes.(UAH) which is in an old Roman city. For these schools one need to test high enough in the exit exam for highschool. But Gabriel did not have to because he graduated the year before the PAU exam was required. It took him 10 years of study to finally finish his final project for architecture school. He said that UPM is a school known in Spain to be very difficult and prestigious.

He then went into his career path that he took. As an architect he has built very few buildings but one of his main things is to be a consultant for architecture. He would go to a building and look that the weak points or damages and legally write out what needs to be done to repair the building. He is part of the Order of Architectures in Spain the official association of architects. We then got back onto the topic of his schooling. He explained to me that within his school there were three divisions of architecture. 3 chairs as he called them. While he was at school he needed to study under one and complete a project that fell under the teachings of that school. He explained that there were 5 projects project zero, 1,2,3,and project final. These were a test of your skills within the division but when he got to his final project he had a shift in ideology and wanted to do his project his way rather than the way the division wanted him to do it. Normally the division has a project that you can work on but Gabriel wanted to create his own project. The dean of his division did not like. He had to beg to be allowed to finish his project under another deans division even though he didn't study under that division. The dean said it was ok at first but then reversed his decision. I could not believe that when I heard it. After all that work he couldn't finish his project. He said that his project had strong symbolic meaning and ideology, which I wished I pressed him to describe but due to time I needed to move on.

He later reminisces on what his life would have been like if his dean had allowed him to do that project. He said after this he left school and went looking for a job. He felt he needed a formal job and he needed money. He decided to move to computer programming he applied at IBM and B.U.N.C.H. they wanted him to understand the computer language of Fortran. He studied it on his own but was never contracted. In his quest for a job he was hired as a college graduate with a Spanish company and he taught programming there. Indra was the name of the company and now days they have major headquarters in Madrid and Florida. They designed on of the best flight simulators on the market. He recycled himself from a architect to a computer programmer and helped create management applications though he said he wished he could have made technical applications. He worked until 1994 with the company but starting that year there was a 3-year economic downturn and due to new legislation he lost his job. After this discussion he began reminiscing on if Alberto Compo had allowed him to originally finish his project what would have happened to his life. He told me that the demand for architects is not big enough for the number of architects that are graduating college so architects have to work jobs that are not specific to their degree.

They must recycle themselves like he did. During this time we began running out of time and he wanted before we moved on to another topic to tell me the jobs that he has done during his career time. He has been an architect as well as a high school and university teacher where he taught math, physics, drawing, language, and computer skills. He taught at the University of Alcala de Henares. He also worked with computers for 15

years. At this time we took a breath and looked around. I was very thirsty and ordered a café con leche. I asked if he wanted a drink and he got lemonade looking drink. We resumed the interview this time focusing on Boñar and the type of style seen in Boñar this part we did not focus on to much because yesterday he explained a lot on the styles and architectures that are present in Boñar. He did say that Boñar has a more urban feel with few buildings that show any resemblance to city buildings. There is a feel of traditionalism within the community and the houses try to follow the line of old village.

Many of the buildings are built with stone rather than rammed earth because the closer to mountains you are the easier it is to obtain stone. We touched base briefly on the disciplines of architecture when I asked the question about if there were any people in his life that influenced him to be an architect. He said no it was his idea to be an architect. He said his mother wanted him to go for the *Arquitectura Técnica*(technical architecture) which is only a 3 year program. He went with the *arquitectura* program that combines humanity and technical architecture which is a 6 year program though usually take longer to complete. While I had him on the topic of family influences I asked him if it would be all right if we did a family tree for him. He said yes but did not quite grasp the concept. Here many things were lost in translation. When I tried to explain it he didn't understand me and I couldn't make him understand so we began just simple. He was very helpful with the genealogy tree and I learned a lot about his family and his connections with parts of his family.