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WINTER 2005/06

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L'Alcalde de Barcelona



Barcelona just gets better thanks to you.

A warm welcome to all visitors to Barcelona! Whether it's a business or leisure trip that you are here for, you are sure to find lots to do in this very Mediterranean city.

This year Barcelona is organising a feast of events to promote the city's gastronomy and culinary culture with the Year of Food, Cooking, and Gastronomy. You will find everything from cooking tips by top chefs in our colourful markets, cava or chocolate tasting, and even film cycles with food as the main star.

Barcelona is a place that people feel at home in right away, so make sure you get out and about and enjoy the unique lifestyle that the city offers. We like to live with the highest quality of life possible, so we have redeveloped huge areas of the city to make them better for everyone, both visitors and those that live here. Barcelona has opened up to the sea in recent times, our beaches are some of the best you'll find in any city and our parks bring nature into what is a very urban place.

Again let me welcome you to Barcelona. Enjoy yourselves to the full and help make Barcelona an even better place to live and visit.


 Joan Clos i Mathieu
 Mayor of Barcelona

Plaça Sant Jaume, 1 08002 BarcelonaEspanya
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BARCELONA'S HISTORY

Barcelona's origins go back more than 2,500 years when Phoenicians and Carthaginians settled in the area and chose to have a commercial port. The name of Carthaginian ruler Amílcar Barca is often referred to as the origin of the name Barcino, later used by the Romans. The Carthaginians were replaced by the Romans in the 1st century B.C. who preferred Tarraco (modern day Tarragona) as their regional capital. Barcelona has several surviving monuments from this period, concentrated around the Plaza Sant Jaume and the gothic quarter. During the 8th century AD Barcino replaced Tarraco in importance and became the major Roman outpost in the area of Hispania Citerior; the Roman walls, still visible as part of later buildings in the Gothic quarter, were reinforced in this period to repel the Frankish and German invasions.

With the disintegration of the Roman Empire came the invasion of the Visigoths who occupied Barcino in 415 A.D. and renamed the city Barcino. Three hundred years later at the beginning of the 8th century the moors conquered Barcelona during their drive from northern Africa to the south of France. Only one hundred years later, the Franks led by Louis the Pious occupied Barcelona and established a strong military presence in what became known as the Spanish Mark, the front line of a constant battle between the Christian kingdoms of the North with the Arabs. This conflict eventually evolved into what became known as the Reconquest.

The Carolingian Empire established a number of Counties and the most important of these was that of Barcelona. The origins of the Catalan nation are to be found in Wilfred the Hairy, Count of Barcelona who established a hereditary system of succession. Before his death in the year 898 he managed to unify the county of Barcelona with the rest of the Carolingian territories. In the year 988 Count Borrell II achieved independence from the Carolingian kings for the County of Barcelona and became the dominant political and military force in the region later known as Catalonia. The 11th and 12th centuries consolidated Barcelona as an important Mediterranean city.

BARCELONA'S GOLDEN AGE

In the year 1070 gold was the medium of exchange in 95% of the commercial transactions. The internationalization of trade by way of maritime transportation was fundamental in the development of 12th century Barcelona, and soon the city became as influential as Genoa or Venice. The growth of the city then and later was to be directly related to the increasing importance of its port. There are still some buildings from this prosperous period, such as the romanesque style church of Sant Pau del Camp or the chapel of Santa Lucina in the Cathedral. A good selection of artwork commissioned or purchased by Barcelona's rich patrons can be seen in several of the city's museums, such as the MNAC (National Museum of Catalan Art) or the City History Museum in the Plaça del Rei.

Barcelona's origins go back more than 2,500 years when Phoenicians and Carthaginians settled in the area.

Jaume I "The Conqueror" established the "Consell de Cent" in the 13th century, an innovative form of government. The Cathedral of Barcelona was begun in the 13th century and shows just how prosperous the city had become. It was the preamble to the building boom of the 14th century when Barcelona was reaching out and conquering foreign ports under Jaume II. The chapel of St. Agatha in the Royal Palace of the Plaça del Rei was built for Jaume II, who died in 1327. The foundations of the church of Sta. Maria del Pi were laid in 1322 and the church of Sta. Maria del Mar was begun in 1329. The plague decimated the population of Barcelona and at one point half the councillors and 4 of 5 magistrates had died. But the building boom continued unabated until the end of the century.

Under Ferrer III (1336-1387) the city was particularly embellished with civil buildings. The vaulted halls of the Sala del Tinell and the impressive gilded structure of the royal shipyards (Reials Drassanes, today the Maritime Museum) are part of this building boom. Ferrer III embarked on a series of Mediterranean expeditions and had his galleons built in Barcelona's shipyards. Public building activity was matched by private investment and the results can be seen on the Carrer Major, for instance, with palaces built for Barcelona's wealthy merchant families.



Catalan railway on the Ramon

see barcelona

history

REBELLION AND DEFEAT

Between 1479 and 1516 Barcelona's rulers were more interested in rich and productive Castile, also there, than in promoting the Mediterranean seaboard. However, the potential of Barcelona to be as important for international trade as Genoa or Venice always kept them interested in maintaining their mandate. Barcelona had a unique status, and was considered a partner of royal Spain, and as such enjoyed special freedoms. The representative parliamentary assembly (Les Corts) could limit central control over Barcelona. In the early 17th century, with the Spanish monarchy teetering due to excessive growth and economic mismanagement, the Catalans began to worry about losing their immunity from taxation. This period of constitutional conflict was especially noticed in Barcelona, where all the Catalan institutions inherited from the Middle Ages were based. The elevated cost of the 30 years war and the hostilities with France starting in 1655 brought the Spanish need for men and money to Catalonia. In 1640 a revolt against Spain began in Barcelona and spread to the rest of Catalonia. The rebels changed their allegiance to Louis XIII of France. Catalonia's people and wealth were decimated during the next 16 years, with the 1652 siege of Barcelona by Don Juan José de Austria ending the rebellion. The conquering general was a generous winner and a remarkable rebuilding of the city followed, only to be wasted with the 1680 and 1690 wars against France.

The war of Spanish Succession marked the end of Catalan relations with the Bourbon king Philip V. He started due to his totalitarian political ideas. The royalists in Barcelona repeatedly infringed the Catalan laws. Although Barcelona's merchants were generally they could stand no more interference from Spain and stated that as a sovereign nation they had a right

to secede from a monarchy that no longer respected their rights. As a result of all this turmoil, on June 26th, 1706 Catalonia signed a treaty with England and Genoa and sparked a war with the Spain of Philip V. The war with Spain lasted 9 years and ended with the surrender of Barcelona on September 11, 1714, today celebrated as Catalonia's National day. Philip V abolished the traditional Catalan constitutions and Barcelona became a mere provincial city. Humiliated by the permanent presence of an occupying army in what is today the Ciutadella Park. But as resourceful as ever, the defeat made Barcelona's people turn to creating wealth again, starting new industries based on direct trade with America, and the beginning of industrialization importing cotton. The economic indicators at the end of the 18th century skyrocketed and set the stage for a splendid period of economic expansion and commercial growth.

BARCELONA: SPAIN'S INDUSTRIAL PIONEER

The rapid economic expansion of Catalonia was stopped suddenly by the Napoleonic wars of the early 19th century. The post war years and the 1821 yellow fever epidemic caused the generally optimistic Barcelona city council to publicly declare that they doubted if the city would ever recover. By 1836 the recovery was complete and Barcelona was back on track developing different industries. Spain's first mainland railway was built between Barcelona and Mataró, 30 kilometers to the north, in 1848.

After the Spanish revolution of 1868 which removed the Bourbons from power in Spain, Barcelona and Madrid came to a relatively peaceful coexistence. In Barcelona the political tendency of Catalanism started gaining ground and there was a resurgence of interest in Catalan institutions, traditions and culture. The prosperity of the age was reflected in the 1888 World Exhibition and Barcelona became a city of cafes and terraces with a flamboyant bourgeoisie.

These were also the years of Modernism and very strong cultural currents were at work in Barcelona. In the 1931 general elections the left wing republican coalition won and forcibly exiled King Alfonso XIII. Socialist leader Francesc Macià returned from exile in Paris and became the president of Catalonia's Generalitat. Macià's ambitious plans for the city were cut short by the military insurrection of 1936. The Spanish Civil War was the beginning of one of Spain's darkest periods and the Catalan national identity was totally repressed. Not until Franco's death and the new Spanish constitution of 1978 did Catalonia regain a measure of self government with the Estatut de Autonomia.

The 1992 Olympic Games produced the most extensive changes to the city in all its history. We can see and admire all the physical changes such as parks, museums, roads, infrastructure, but even more important is that which you can't see but you can sense: the pride and enthusiasm that Barcelona's people have regained and that they are able to transmit to visitors.

Sheldon Nazur

Medieval light on a church wall



CURRENCY & EXCHANGE

As of January 1, 2002 the euro is the new currency in Spain and most of the European Union. These new banknotes are all the same on both sides in all the euro countries, while the old banknotes have a common European Union side and a national side with a different design for each country. The banknotes come in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 euros. Coins have a value of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents, as well as 1 and 2 euros; each euro is divided into 100 cents. The symbol for the new currency is €, if you happen to have leftovers of the old currency, the Spanish pesetas, banks will no longer change them for euros. Since June 30, 2002 you are required to exchange them at the Bank of Spain offices.

Bank hours are generally from 8:30am to 2pm, Monday to Friday although some banks do open on Saturday mornings. Most bank offices will exchange the major currencies and there are also "cambio" or "change" establishments which are most commonly found on or around the Ramblas. They have very flexible opening hours and offer a variety of additional services such as Western Union money transfers, travel arrangements, and some even internet access.

通貨と両替

2002年1月1日からスペインを含むEUの12カ国がユーロを新しい通貨とします。新しい紙幣は各国共通、コインは裏のデザインが国によって違います。紙幣は5、10、20、50、100、200、500札の7種類で、コインは1、2、5、10、20、50セントと1、2ユーロの8種類です。1ユーロは100セントです。

€がユーロのマークとなります。2002年1月1日から2月28日までユーロとペセタの同時流通になります。ペセタは早めに銀行で両替することをおすすめします。6月30日までどの銀行でもユーロに両替できます。また、cambio、changeと表記された両替所がランブラス通りにあり、午後8時まで開いているので便利です。銀行の営業時間は月曜から金曜8時半から2時まで、いくつかの銀行は土曜日も開いています。

NEWSPAPERS & MEDIA. The main newspapers in Barcelona are La Vanguardia and El Periódico and El País in Spanish and El Periódico and Avui in Catalan. The newspaper costs 1€. You can find daily newspapers from around the world at most centrally located newspaper kiosks as well as a selection of American and British and other magazines.

EURO BANKNOTES

EURO COINS



新聞と雑誌

バルセロナではスペイン語で La Vanguardia, El Periódico, El País, カタラン語で El Periódico, Avuiなどがよく読まれています。新聞の値段は16ユーロですが、日曜版や付録のときは倍ほどになります。雑誌は種類が豊富で、面のキオスクにはどこでも売っています。多くのキオスクで世界各国の新聞、雑誌も多数購入できます。ただし、むやみに雑誌を触ったりセロファンを開けたりしないでください。

TIPS & TAXES. Tips are readily accepted in Barcelona. In restaurants and bars the usual tip is around 10% of the bill, depending on the quality of service. Hotel and airport porters will take, depending on the luggage you have, 2 to 5 euros; in a taxi a 10% tip is sufficient. There is a variable (7-16%) value added tax (I.V.A.) applied to most items and services, but most prices you will see include it. When it is not included it should be clearly marked.

チップと消費税

バルセロナではチップは広く受け入れられている習慣です。レストランやホテルでは、支払い金額やサービスの良し悪しにもよりますが約10%を目安にしてください。ホテル、空港の荷物ゲーターには荷物の量により1-3ユーロ、タクシーには料金の約10%で良いでしょう。消費税は7-16%とされており通常金額は税込みですが、外税の場合は明記することになっています。

ELECTRICITY. As in most of western Europe, in Barcelona 220V 50 Hz is the standard power supply. For those of you coming from North America with 110v 60Hz appliances be sure to use an appropriate transformer. You can find these easily in hotel shops and electrical supply stores.

電力

スペインの電力は220v・50wです。北米、日本からの旅行者は、電圧変換器が必要ですが、変圧器、プラグの形変換器などはホテル内のお店、電気店等で簡単に手に入ります。

BUSINESS HOURS. General business hours in Barcelona are from 9 am to 1:30 or 2:00 pm and from 4 pm to 8:00 pm. Some establishments have different hours, such as banks or government offices and services (post office) which usually close for the day at 1:30 or 2:00 pm, although they do start earlier in many cases, around 8 am. Large department stores and shopping malls stay open at lunch time. Some shops in areas considered to be tourist attractions stay open longer as well, such as Maremagnum, where some shops are open until 10 pm. There is some limited holiday shopping, eight holidays per year.

営業時間

バルセロナの営業時間は、だいたい朝9時から1時半もしくは2時まで、午後は4時から8時までです。銀行、役所、郵便局などは1時半もしくは2時で終了となります。百貨店やショッピングセンターは就寝時間前営業している場合

が多く、観光客向けにのりもの営業時間も拡大しています。例えばMAREMAGNUMショッピングセンターには夜11時まで営業している店舗もあります。

SMOKING. In Barcelona smoking is widespread, and although the Catalan government has implemented some measures to reduce smoking, this is still a smoker's city. As of January 1, 2006 new national anti-smoking laws go into effect, basically banning smoking in the workplace. Restaurants have 18 months to adapt their venues to the new law.

喫煙

カタルーニャ政府がいくつかの禁煙政策をとっているにもかかわらず、バルセロナは喫煙者の多い都市です。多くのレストランには禁煙席がありません。商店でも喫煙がゆるめられている場合が多く見られます。公共交通機関といくつかの百貨店のみが禁煙となっています。

MEDICAL EMERGENCIES & ASSISTANCE. You will receive immediate medical help if you need it. Travellers from EC countries can receive medical treatment in Spain because of the reciprocal EC agreements. For other travellers, emergency treatment will be given, but it is a good idea to have some kind of medical insurance that covers further treatment here. Following is a table with important phone numbers:

Medical emergencies	061
Centralized emergency line	112
Hospitals	93 227-5400
	93 248-9011
	93 291-9191
Dental emergency	93 415-9922
ON DUTY pharmacies	93 481-0060
AIDS line	93 339-8736
Poison info	91 563-0430

急病・患者

急病、緊急の際には必要なサービスが受けられるようになっています。特にEU諸国からの旅行者はEU諸国の協定に基づいた処置を受けられます。その他の国からの旅行者の場合は、念のために海外旅行用医療保険の契約が望ましいでしょう。以下は、緊急時に必要な電話番号です。

LEFT LUGGAGE. The Spanish word for the left luggage depot is "consigna" and you will find these at the Sants and França train stations as well as at Barcelona airport.

荷物預かり所

スペイン語で Consigna と表記されています。サンタ・フランセザ駅、バルセロナ空港に設置されています。

PHARMACIES & DRUGSTORES. Pharmacies are identified by the large green cross displayed outside the premises. You will find an ample selection of over-the-counter

medication for the usual variety of colds, headaches, digestive discomfort, etc. If in doubt ask the pharmacist, who is very knowledgeable. If you need a doctor and he prescribes medication be sure to keep the receipts to claim from your insurance company when you get back home.

薬局・ドラッグストア

薬局は緑の十字マークが目印です。頭痛、風邪、胃腸薬等のほか、幅広い薬品を取り扱っており、薬剤師が適切なアドバイスをしてくれます。医師の処方箋をもとに薬を購入した場合は、保険請求のために領収書を保存しておくことをお薦めします。

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS. Many bars and restaurants close on public holidays, as do most shops the only exemptions from the law being in tourist areas. Recently a law was passed that allows shops to open on some holidays when they do the crowds flock out. Often there is a "puente", literally meaning bridge, which means that if a holiday falls on a Tuesday or a Thursday, the Monday or the Friday is also taken as a holiday which combines into a four day weekend.

The public holidays observed in Barcelona are: Jan 1: New Year's Day; Jan 6: Epiphany; Easter Friday; Easter Monday; May 1: Labour Day; Whit Sunday; June 24: Saint John; Aug 15: Assumption; Sep 11: Diada: Catalonia's national holiday; Sep 24: La Mercè: Barcelona's patron saint; Nov 1: All Saints; Dec 6: Constitution Day; Dec 8: Immaculate Conception; Dec 25: Christmas; Dec 26: Sant Esteve (Boxing Day).

SAFETY

Barcelona is generally a safe city and you can stroll around and do your sightseeing at ease. However, as in any large city, that attracts large numbers of tourists, some basic precautions should be taken to avoid uncomfortable situations.

- Watch your luggage, especially handbags, cameras, video cameras, etc.
- If you travel by car and have to leave your luggage inside, try to use surveilled parking lots and above all, don't leave objects within sight.
- When you are in open or public areas don't show large amounts of money.
- Don't get involved in card games or similar betting games in the street.
- There are some situations in which you should be especially vigilant...
- If you are offered flowers on the street and they get very close to you
- If someone gets very close to you to tell you that you have a stain on your clothing
- If you are driving and while stopped at a red light someone tells you that you have a flat tire or a burning tire
- Use your hotel's safety box and leave your valuable objects and currency. If you wish you can ask your hotel to safe-

guard your identity documents (passport, etc.). If you do this you must ask your hotel to stamp a photocopy which you should always carry with you.

New to make a police report

The National Police and Local Police patrols, as well as the police stations located in areas that attract tourists, have available police reports for those tourists that may need it. The text of the forms has been translated into four languages: English, French, German and Italian. When you make an official report you will receive a copy with an order number to help you with any further paperwork (i.e., insurance claims).

To make a report or in an emergency:

National Police 091 or 93 290-3326
Barcelona Local Police 092 or 93 291-5092

LANGUAGES. Catalan and Spanish (Castilian) are the two main languages spoken in Barcelona. Although nearly half of the population of Barcelona is not of Catalan origin most can understand and speak Catalan. English is not as widespread as you would expect given the dozens of language schools operating in Barcelona, but if you make a little effort at speaking Catalan or Spanish you will find that good will and gestures help the local English language skills. If you want to learn Spanish during your stay you should go to a qualified language school.

CONSULATES

 AUSTRALIA Gran Via 108, 108 91 330 9096
 CANADA C/ Flors 10 91 206 2301
 DENMARK Rambla Catalunya 33 93 688 0222
 FINLAND Plaça d'Europa 91 443 2938
 FRANCE Rambla d'Europa 72 93 235 3000
 GERMANY Plaça de Gaudí 11 93 292 1000
 GREAT BRITAIN Av. Diagonal 673 93 366 6200
 HOLLAND Av. Diagonal 601 93 410 6200
 HUNGARY Av. Diagonal 677 93 605 1950
 IRELAND Gran Via Carrer 8, 94, 107 93 486 5079
 ISRAEL Av. Diagonal 676 93 415 2081
 ITALY C/ Mallorca 270 93 667 1305
 JAPAN Av. Diagonal 667-668 91 280 3433
 RUSSIAN FEDERATION Av. Diagonal 34 93 280 5437
 SWEDEN C/ Mallorca 279 93 688 2500
 SWITZERLAND Gran Via Carrer 8, 94, 79 93 429 0950
 UNITED STATES Plaça de les Flors 23 93 280 2227



Turisme de Barcelona is a very active consortium of public and private entities created to promote Barcelona as a tourist destination. They operate, jointly with TMB, the very successful Bus Turistic, and many other interesting promotional projects, such as the Barcelona Shopping Line, a program developed to help visitors find all of Barcelona's great shopping opportunities, or the Barcelona Card, the best way to get great deals on the city's best entertainment, transport and cultural offerings. The inset below gives you the full details on this great product.

Following is a list of Turisme de Barcelona's official tourist information points, identified by the logo:

PLAÇA CATALUNYA

Pl. Catalunya, 17 underground
Tourist info, currency exchange, hotel info and reservations, BCN Original gift shop, entertainment ticket sales.
Tourist information: 807 117 222
Hotel information: 93 285-3833
Hours: daily from 9am to 9pm



BARCELONA CARD:

Barcelona's best buy



The Barcelona Card is a Turisme de Barcelona product designed to make the city more accessible and offer visitors the best deals available. The Barcelona Card includes free travel on public city transport and 100 discounts at museums, theaters, entertainment, leisure attractions, night-time venues, shops, restaurants, prepaid calling card and other unusual means of transport. Available in three languages: Catalan/Spanish/English and French/German/Italian.

Types of cards and fares:

	adults	Children (6 to 12 years)
1 day	17	16
2 days	20	17
3 days	24	21
4 days	27	23
5 days	30	26

Information and sales at Turisme de Barcelona information offices:

- Pl. Catalunya: Plaça de Catalunya, 17-Basement
- Pl. Sant Jaume: Carrer 2 (Town Hall)
- Santa Railway Station: Plaça dels Feliços Catalans, 1/1

Information office in the Airport, terminals A and B.

BARCELONA CITY HALL

Open Mon-Fri, 9am to 8pm; Sat, 10am to 8pm; Sun and holidays, 10am to 2pm.

LA RAMBLA

La Rambla, 115. Open daily from 9am to 9pm.

SAGRADA FAMILIA

Open daily from 10am to 8pm, October to June from 10am to 4pm.

COLUMBUS MONUMENT

Open daily from 9am to 9pm.

SANTS RAILWAY STATION

Hours: Mon-Fri, 8am-8pm, Sat, Sun, & holidays, 8am to 2pm. Summer daily 8am to 8pm.

BARCELONA AIRPORT

Terminals A and B. Open 9am to 9pm.

TURISME DE CATALUNYA

The Generalitat de Catalunya also has Tourist Information offices. The main office is in the Palau Robert on Passeig de Gràcia, and offers information on Barcelona and Catalonia. Hours are: Monday to Friday 9:30am to 7pm and Saturday 9am to 2pm. Closed Sundays and holidays. Tel. 93 238-4003. They also share the airport offices with Turisme de Barcelona.

BARCELONA

Walking tours

Barcelona Walking Tours - Take a walk

Discover Barcelona on foot, led by professional guides. Discover the city's history walking around the Gothic Quarter and admire its monuments and the charm of its streets and squares; enjoy a walk through Picasso's bohemian Barcelona and discover his work on a visit to the Museu Picasso (admission included); visit the Quadrat d'Or or Golden Square in the Elxample district and admire the master works of Modernisme (Catalan Art Nouveau) in the very city centre; or enjoy a flavour-filled journey through the old town and discover Barcelona's gastronomic culture (includes product tasting). Departure point for all walking tours: Turisme de Barcelona information office at Pl. Catalunya, 175. Information and bookings: 34 933 689 730 (international calls) and 807 117 222 (calls from within Spain, price per minute: 0,39€ - including VAT). Tickets available at tourist information points.



Barcelona Bus Turístic

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- ✓ 3 tourist routes with just 1 ticket.
- ✓ 42 stops at places of interest. Get on and off the Bus as many times as you like.
- ✓ Combine the 3 routes by changing Buses at any of the 5 transfer points.

Much More information

- ✓ Turisme de Barcelona information officers. Up-to-the minute personalized information.
- ✓ A complete informative guide detailing every stop.

And there's even More!

- ✓ Take advantage of our special promotion and don't miss the 2 walking tours through the Gothic Quarter or Picasso's Barcelona.
- ✓ A discount-voucher booklet offering savings of over 90€ on your visits.

Enjoy your stay to the full!



barcelonaturisme.com

tmb.net



maremagnum



Transports
Metropolitans
de Barcelona

Barcelona is an easy city to get around in thanks to its very good public transportation network, which is constantly being extended. Driving your own car or a rental car in Barcelona is definitely not recommended because of the enormous amount of traffic and the extremely difficult parking situation. Following are descriptions and tips on the different modes of public transportation available to you and the metro route map.

METRO (SUBWAY, UNDERGROUND)

Barcelona's subway system provides trains that are comfortable and air conditioned in summer. With five lines and several more FGC lines it can take you almost anywhere in the city. For the year 2006 a single fare is 1,20€ but you can also buy a 10 ticket strip called a T1 for 6,65€ for 1 zone. You can use the T1 with both metro and buses. There are also one, two, three and five day travel cards which are very useful for getting around quickly and cheaply if you are only here for a short time and need to see as much as possible. The prices are as follows:

1-day (1 day):	5,00€
2-days (2 days):	8,80€ (2005)
3-days (3 days):	12,40€ (2005)
4-days (4 days):	16,00€ (2005)
5-days (5 days):	19,00€ (2005)

BUS

If you want to see where you're going, and do some sight-seeing as you go, this is the way to travel around Barcelona. Although there is a lot of traffic congestion in the city, the bus system has exclusive use of special reserved bus lanes, which makes it quite efficient and remarkably fast. The price is exactly the same as the metro and the special cards and passes are valid for both bus and metro. For routes see the metro and bus maps on the following pages, or on the bus shelters and in the metro stations.

TAXI

Taxis are plentiful and quite efficient because they share the same public transportation lanes reserved for the bus system. Barcelona taxis are all the same colour, black and

yellow. The cost is reasonable, with the ride starting with a 1,45€ (1,55€ at night) minimum fare and 0,78€ per kilometre (1 € at night). Make sure that when you start your trip the meter is turned on and that you pay whatever it indicates at the end of your journey plus the extra charge for any luggage (0,90€) or extras, such as the 3€ supplement for the airport, or 2€ for the journey to or from the port. Rides from the airport have a minimum fare of 12,30€. You can check the current fares, posted in view inside the taxi.

TRAMVIA BLAU TIBIDABO

This is a classic of Barcelona's public transport system, with restored cars that take you from Sant Gervasi to the Avinguda Tibidabo where you can then catch the Tibidabo Funicular that runs to the top of mount Tibidabo. The Tramvia blau offers the most attractive and picturesque way of reaching the Tibidabo. In a residential area, this old fashioned tramway runs through the leafy setting of the mountainside, before ending at the foot of the funicular railway. It covers a route of 1,276 metres, overcoming a steep rise of 93m. Fares (as of March 1, 2005): Single ticket 2,20€; Return ticket 3,30€.

Timetables

From 01/01 to 11/04: Sat. & holidays from 10:00 to 18:05 h
From 12/04 to 21/04: Daily service from 10:00 to 18:05 h
From 22/04 to 20/06: Sat. & holidays from 10:00 to 18:05 h
From 21/06 to 14/09: Daily service from 10:00 to 20:05 h
From 15/09 to 31/12: Sat. & holidays from 10:00 to 18:05 h
01/01 and 25/12: Not running

FUNICULAR DE MONTJUÏC

This is the most ecological and comfortable way to access Montjuïc. From the urban center (Paral·lel metro station) and in only 2 minutes you reach places such as Palau Sant Jordi, the Olympic stadium, the Sports University and the Joan Miró foundation. Integrated into the Metro system, you don't have to pay a separate ticket. Fare: Single ticket 1,20€. Daily from 9am to 8pm (Winter) and until 10pm in Summer.

MONTJUÏC TELEFÈRIC (CABLE CARS)

This is a special transport created to improve access to the cultural, sport and leisure zone of the city located on the Montjuïc hill. During its journey (Miramar-Castle) there is a stop where you have access to the Mirador de l'Alcalde. Fare: Single ticket 3,60€; Return ticket 5€; Children's round trip 3,90€. Closed for refurbishing till Spring 2006.

AEREO

An unforgettable ride, this cable car's easily recognizable towers in the port and the Barceloneta show the route that goes all the way across the port and up to Montjuïc's Miramar scenic lookout.

BUS TURÍSTIC

Barcelona's Tourist Bus takes you along a route that





includes the city's most interesting tourist, commercial and leisure areas. There are one and two day tickets available, valid on three separate routes that intersect at different stops. On board there is a tourist information officer who keeps you up to date on where you are and what you can see and do.

TRAMBESÓS & TRAMBAIX

Barcelona has recently inaugurated several tram lines. These high tech vehicles (pics below) are comfortable and don't suffer from traffic related delays due to their dedicated lanes. The cost is the same as the metro and bus and you can use the same tickets. The Trambaix lines are the T1, T2 and T3 which all start (or end) at the PL Francesc



AIRPORT INFORMATION NUMBERS

Post office: 93 370-4005
Lost items: 93 298-1349
Tourist information: 93 478-4704

Airlines operating from Barcelona include:

British Airways	93 298-3339
Delta	93 478-2300
Alitalia	902 100 321
Iberia	902 400 100
KLM	93 298-1699
Air France	93 298-3585
Lufthansa	902 230 101
Aerflot	93 298-3339
SAS	902 117 102
Finair	902 178 138

Macià. The Trambesós is the T4 line and covers the opposite end of the Diagonal, running from beyond the Forum area up to the Olympic Village (see map on next page).

AEROBUS

This comfortable, air conditioned bus takes you to and from the airport every 15 minutes with stops at Plaça Catalunya, Passeig de Gaudí and Plaça Espanya. The Barcelona Metropolitan Transportation Board has recently introduced a combination airport bus and city bus-metro ticket that is perfect for the motor arriving at the airport and wanting to see the city.

TOMBUS

A bus route that follows the Barcelona Shopping Line that lies along the main commercial axes of the city.

AIRPORT

The 1992 Olympic Games prompted for the expansion and refurbishment of Barcelona's main airport, and there are plans for adding another runway. As flights to the city have increased at breathtaking rates since 1992. In the next few years communications with the airport shall improve considerably with the arrival of the AVE high speed train and the planned Metro station.

Central Integrated Railway Network

ATM

Xarxa Ferroviària Integrada Central



TELEPHONE

Public telephones are readily available in the city. Most public phones will accept coins, but it is much easier to buy a phone card at any "estanco" (tobacconist) or post office. However, you should be aware that public telephone charges in Spain are very high, especially if you call overseas. Also, be very careful with any number that starts with "806" as it is a pay for service number that charges you much more than the phone connection. Recently there have been many consumer complaints due to toll phone number charges, as it seems to be attracting a lot of organized telephone fraud groups. Always double check for small print explaining any charges due. Spain, like the rest of the world is in love with mobile phones and you can find places that will rent them for the duration of your stay in the city, but of course international charges will be very high compared to other options.

INTERNATIONAL CALLS

In Spain you first need to dial "00" which is the signal to the telephone system that you wish to make an international call. Then, straight away, you can directly dial the international number, starting with country code, area code and local number.

FAX

Most major hotels provide public fax services for their guests. Many photocopy shops and some office supply stores also offer this service and you can find fax services at major train and subway stations like Sants or Plaça Catalunya.

MAIL

You can buy stamps from the most tobacconists shops ("estancos") and also from post offices ("Correus"). Check the current postal rates at the counter. The main post office in Barcelona is located in a historic building at the foot of the Via Laietana, adjacent to the Port Vell, but there are also offices at the Plaça Urquinaona, Ronda Universitat and carrer Aragó at Passeig de Gràcia.

INTERNET

If you have to communicate with someone over the net via e-mail, or the World Wide Web you will find some bars and cafés offering access. Most hotels now offer internet access to their guests, and there are also a lot of crowded specialized internet access centres, especially around the central university building at the Plaça Universitat. Watch out when you visit these internet access points as they have become a favoured hunting ground for pickpockets and the like.

COURIER SERVICES

The major international services are available in Barcelona, such as UPS or DHL. Some local courier companies have international links if you should need to send or receive something from abroad.

ON BUSINESS IN BARCELONA

Barcelona is one of the world's great trade fair and convention cities. With the astonishing expansion of facilities and logistical infrastructures such as the airport, ring roads, the rail service and the port, the opening up of Barcelona to the world has been a great success.

If you are in Barcelona on business you will discover that Barcelona offers every imaginable business service, from corporate relocations, to communications installations for conventions, audio and video staging and production, interpreters and translators, or limousine rental companies. Following is a list of useful organisations if you're on business in Barcelona:

**CAMBRA OFICIAL DE COMERC,
INDUSTRIA I NAVEGACIÓ DE BARCELONA**

Av. Diagonal, 88006 Barcelona. Tel. 93 416 9300 Fax: 93 416 9391. Offers all kinds of helpful business advice and services, the place to go first if you are thinking of opening up or doing business in Barcelona.

BARCELONA CONVENTION BUREAU

Tel. 93 368 97 00 Fax: 93 368 97 01. The organisation responsible for the unprecedented surge in congresses and conventions held in Barcelona in recent years. An excellent resource.



The CBC is a specialised department within Turisme de Barcelona whose aim is the promotion of Barcelona as a destination for congresses, conventions and incentive trips. Advisory services are free of charge, mutual and unbiased.

280 associate members: The Conference Centre, ICEBIA, Airlines, auditoriums, hotels, restaurants, travel agencies, PCOs, DMCs, PR and special events agencies, auxiliary services (hostesses, guides, interpreters, audio-visual material, corporate design, catering services, ...)

Services: Advice on organisation, site inspection arrangements, facility and contact information, housing assistance, off-site banquet planning and special events assistance, logistic and economic support for congress candidates, familiarisation trips, promotional material on Barcelona.

Publications: Congress Guide 02/03 - Incentive Guide 98/00

Tel. 34/93/368 97 00 Fax 34/93/368 97 01

E-mail: bcbb@barcelonaconvention.com



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points of interest

MONTJUÏC

The dominant feature of Barcelona's skyline is the 570 foot high mountain of Montjuïc. It was already settled well before Roman times, and was later known by the Romans as Mount Jupiter. In the 9th century the moorish invaders built the Laibol Garden pavilion, and centuries later it became a military fortress. Its modern history begins in the late 19th century when the first plans for urbanizing the mountain were drawn up. The 1929 Universal Exposition held in Barcelona was the beginning of Montjuïc's integration with the city, which was only recently completed with the 1992 Olympics. Montjuïc is also one of Barcelona's most important natural parks and is an oasis of calm and nature in the middle of the urban agglomeration that is the city. The best views of the city are to be had from here. The buildings of the 1929 plans for Montjuïc are largely intact today, including most of the 15 palaces which have become major museums, such as the recently remodelled Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya housed in the Palau Nacional.

Palau Nacional & Magic Fountain of Montjuïc. Photo: Jordi Perera



and the archeological and ethnological museums.

OLYMPIC RING

For the Barcelona 1992 Olympic Games the 1929 Olympic Stadium was refurbished and expanded. Next door, the futuristic Palau Sant Jordi was built without supporting columns for the huge monolithic roof. It took 10 days to lift the roof using hydraulic lifts. Since the Games it has become a favoured concert venue. The TV broadcast images that fascinated the world were those of the divers at the Picornell swimming pools, with the spectacular backdrop of the city. Today they have become public swimming pools.

AGBAR TOWER

Just off Plaça deler Glòries. MAP1: E4. Barcelona's newest entry in the field of skyscrapers and high quality modern architecture is the spectacular Agbar Tower by Jean Nouvel. It is the headquarters of the Agbar Group of Barcelona and on its rise it is visible from

Plaça Catalunya



almost anywhere. At night the spectacular high tech LED illumination is a must-see, but it is only turned on from 9pm to midnight on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

PALAU DE LA MUSICA

MAP1: E4, MAP2: D2. If you want to see one of the best examples of Modernist architecture in Barcelona you can't miss taking a tour of this building. One of Barcelona's UNESCO Heritage Sites, the Palau de la Musica is a fantastic amalgam of all the arts and crafts in service of political and cultural symbolism proposed by the Catalan Modernists. The architect Domènec i Muntaner, whose work is also on the Passeig de Gràcia and is the architect behind the magnificent Sant Pau Hospital, made this his masterpiece in 1908. It has recently had a facelift and the multicoloured mosaic and stained glass will no doubt dazzle you. The new addition that has just been completed allows more flexibility and performance capacity.

SANTA MARIA DEL MAR

MAP1: E4, MAP2: D2. Considered by many to be the best example of gothic architecture in Catalonia. The interior is an example of harmony and the feeling of airiness and lightness is unrivalled in all but a select few gothic structures in Europe, due in part to the fact that the wooden choir stalls, that were in the central nave were burnt during the Spanish Civil War. The spacing between columns is the largest of any gothic structure, over 9 metres, and the acoustic properties of this beautiful space have made it a favourite for concerts; if you have the opportunity to attend one, do so.

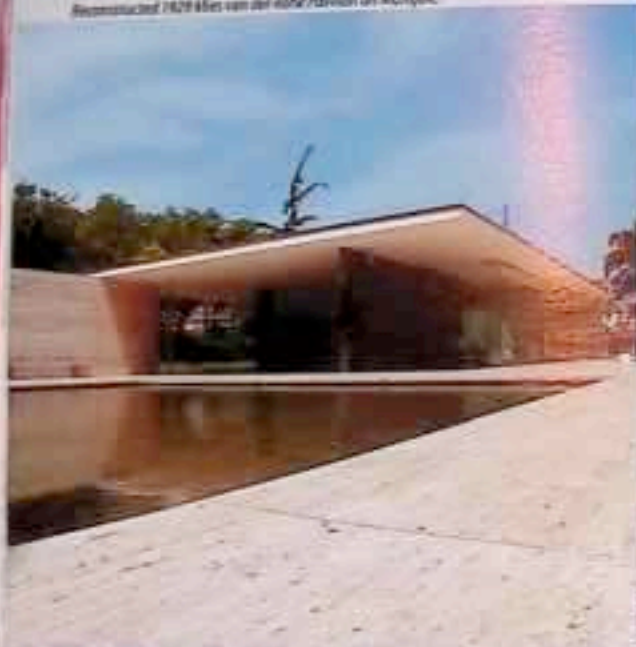
CARRER PETRIXOL

MAP1: E4, MAP2: B3. One of the best loved areas for artists and bohemians is the confluence of the plaça del Pi, plaça Sant Josep Oriol and Plaça del Pi, located just off the Ramblas. The area is dominated by the church of Santa Maria del Pi (XIV-XV c.) with its huge

Agbar Tower at night



Reconstructed 1829 sites van der Rohe Pavilion on Montjuïc



multicoloured rose window. Leading from the Plaça del Pi to Portaferrisa is the carrer Petróol, well known by the locals for its art galleries and especially for the "granja" that serve delicious thick hot chocolate with pastries such as "ensaimada" and croissant, a perfect pick-me-up after a long day of sightseeing. This area hosts many of Barcelona's best antiques shops.

View of the Ramblas

Canaletes fountain on the Ramblas



RAMBLAS

◆ Catalunya, Llíria, Druss, 59, 64. MAP2. Barcelona's nerve centre of the city. What happens to the city this is where everyone shows up to celebrate or protest. There are people on the Ramblas up to the very early hours. The

14, 17, 18, 22, 26, 36, 37. Characteristic avenue, the something important. Everyone shows up to celebrate or protest. There are people on the Ramblas up to the very early hours. The

Boqueria food market main entrance



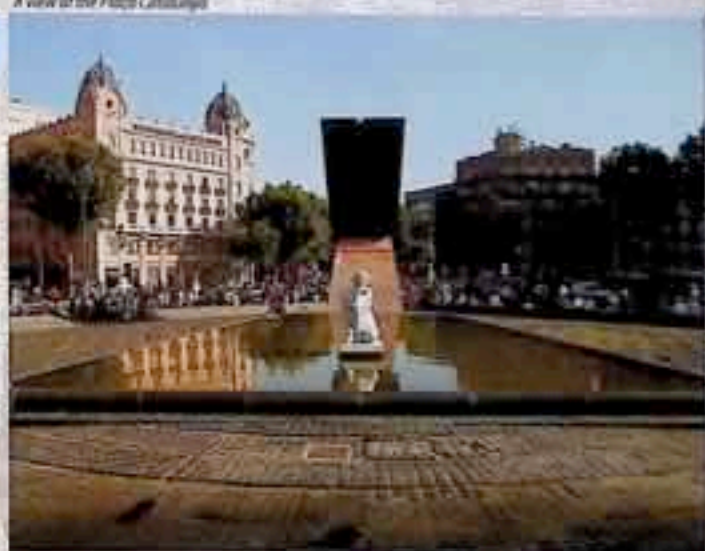
Interior of Santa Maria del Mar basilica



Catalunya, the water stands out. The characteristic flower and animal are important landmarks like the Canaletes drinking fountain and where Barcelona's soccer triumphs are celebrated. Further down, you will find the reconstructed

Total

A view of the Plaça Catalunya



Liceu Opera House, the Joan Miró Mosaic on the pavement, and the Boqueria Market. There are also free public chairs at the Plaça Catalunya end so that you can sit back and watch the passers-by; they used to be for rent, and tickets were sold for the morning hours or the afternoon/evening. These chairs are an excellent vantage point for watching the colourful human river of the Ramblas. As with all places that are very popular with tourists watch out for pickpockets, especially when crowds are gathered looking at a street performance, especially at the lower end, near the Plaça Reial.

PLAÇA REIAL

☞ *Liceu, Dossones, Aume i* 14, 36, 57, 58, 64. MAP2 B4. Just off the Ramblas is this interesting porticoed square, with tall palm trees in striking contrast to the pavement and lampposts. Of special interest are the two central lampposts, Antoni Gaudí's first commission in Barcelona. Under the porticoes you will find a variety of popular restaurants and bars. Come by at night and the terraces are full of customers, street musicians entertain you and study characters measure you up.

LICEU OPERA HOUSE

☞ *Teatr* 14, 38. MAP2 B4. Considered by many to be one of the finest opera houses in Europe along with the

Scala of Milan, it burnt to the ground tragically in 1994. The rebuilding of the Liceu greatly expanded the facilities while conserving the original façade.

COLUMBUS MONUMENT

☞ *Dossones* 14, 36, 57, 59, 64. MAP4 A2. At the foot of the Ramblas, almost at the water's edge is the 19th century monument to Christopher Columbus. The monument was built to commemorate the return of Columbus from his first trip to the Americas, because it was at Barcelona that the Catholic Monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabel, welcomed him home. The 50 metre tall structure, built on the occasion of the Universal Exposition of 1888, has become one of the identifying symbols of Barcelona. It can be visited for a small fee from 10am until 7pm (except Mondays) and the excellent views to be had are well worth getting into the rather small lift and squeezing into the narrow viewing platform.

ESTACIÓ DE FRANÇA

Av. Marquès del Argentera, s/n. ☞ *Barceloneta* 14, 17, 36, 40, 45, 51, 57, 59, 64. MAP4 C2. Barcelona's main international train station, called France Station, is a masterpiece of 19th century metal architecture and engineering. Recently restored to its original splendour, it has been used many times as the backdrop to historic films. Nowadays it has lost importance to other stations, such as Sants.

ZOO

Jard de la Ciutadella. Tel. 93 221 2506. ☞ *Ciutadella* 14, 16, 17, 35, 40, 41, 59. MAP4. The Barcelona Zoo houses over 7,000 different animals belonging to 400 species. In November 2003 the zoo's star, "Copito de Nieve" ("Snowflake" in English) the only albino gorilla in captivity, passed away. You will most likely see some of the more exotic births that have occurred there over the last year. There is also a children's zoo with petting animals.

PORT OLÍMPIC

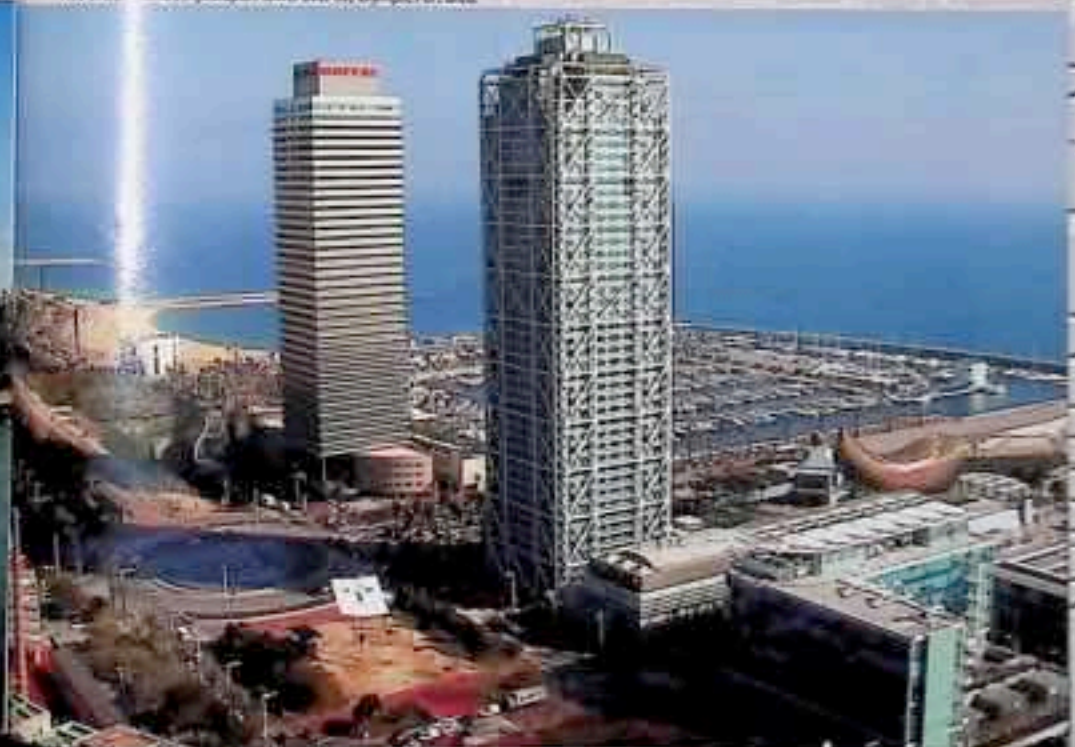
☞ *Ciutadella-Vila Olímpica* 36, 40, 41, 59. MAP4. The beaches in the Olympic Village and Port area are probably the best in Barcelona, and certainly the most popular. The Olympic Port commercial infrastructure is magnificent and is complemented by Barcelona's two skyscrapers, the Hotel Arts and the Mapfre office building. Continuing along the waterfront you will see the Olympic port which is home to many of Barcelona's seafood restaurants. Among the many choices available, there is one that stands out, El Cangrejo Loco (see our Eating Out section). The area adjacent to the Olympic Port, towards the mountains and on the other side of the Ronda Litoral expressway, is the Olympic Village, where each of the buildings was designed by a recognized architect. The quality and variety of architecture in this area makes strolling through here a pleasure. One of Barcelona's

culinary highlights is nestled in a park between the Olympic Village and Olympic Port, the Anfiteatro, for more info check out our Eating Out section.

BARCELONETA

☞ *Barceloneta* 14, 17, 36, 40, 45, 51, 57, 58, 64. MAP4: C-3. This area has had a tremendous revitalization since the 1992 Olympic Games as it stands between the Olympic Port area and the Port Vell. It is built upon a triangular peninsula that was formed with displaced sand from the construction of the port of Barcelona in the 17th century. A military engineer did the urban planning in the mid 18th century to resettle the forcibly removed residents of the Ciutadella, which became a military garrison. The layout is an example of baroque city planning with regular modules and some buildings with interesting baroque facades, such as the church of Sant Miquel del Port. Until recently this neighborhood was Barcelona's only point of contact with the sea, and its residents were mostly fishermen. It is well known for its seafood restaurants and beaches that stretch all the way to the Olympic Village and Port. The 1992 Olympic Games brought about great new projects such as the recovery of a beautiful beachside walkway, the Palau de Mar project and the Marina Port Vell leisure port. This is a worthwhile excursion if you want to learn about Barcelona's relationship to the Mediterranean.

Two of Barcelona's skyscrapers tower over the Olympic Port area.





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L'AQUARIUM DE BARCELONA

Moll d'Espanya, s/n, Port Vell, 08039 Barcelona, Tel. 93 221 74 74; www.aquariumbcn.com • L3 Drassanes, L4 Barceloneta. • 14, 17, 19, 36, 38, 39, 40, 45, 57, 59, 64, 91, 57, Bus Turístic. Map4. Barcelona's Aquarium is the world's

largest and most important with a Mediterranean theme. The stars are the sharks found in the Oceanarium along with over 3,000 other fish. The Oceanarium, which holds 4.5 million litres, features a transparent tunnel over 80 metres long, which gives the visitor the impression of strolling around the depths of the sea. Enjoy a walk along the bottom of the sea and discover the sensation of being submerged and surrounded by thousands of fish and large



sharks. Discover the other life of the Earth in Planet Aqua, where you will find the most surprising creatures imaginable: fish without eyes, platypus, alligators, penguins, rays... And also Explora, an interactive space intended for youngsters where they can touch and investigate. Barcelona's Aquarium, it's a whole new world!



IMAX 3D

Drassanes, Barceloneta.

• 14, 36, 57, 59, 64, 19, 40,

Bus Turístic. Map4. IMAX

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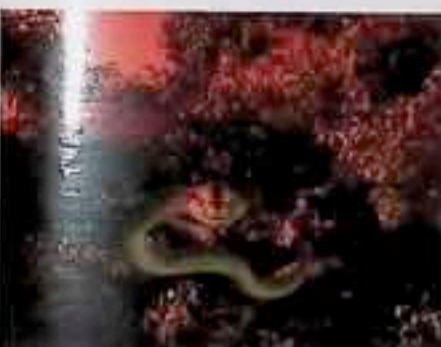
and grandiose, along with an absolutely wraparound

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COME TO THE IMAX
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sive Forces of Nature IMAX film that reminds us how fragile we are in the face of natural forces, which ties in thematically with S.O.S. Planet almost hinting at a kind of cause and effect relationship. Both these features are not to be missed on the huge IMAX screen and with the incredible sound system. If you still haven't visited the IMAX cinema you have a whole new world to discover. Enjoy the cinema of the future at IMAX PORT VELL, an emblematic Barcelona site.

Special conditions: schools,
congresses and conventions.



PALAU DE MAR

Barcelona ☎ 93 417 36 40-45 51 57, 59 64. **MAP4 C2.** A beautiful 19th-century port building, carefully renovated by a Canadian architectural firm, is host to a variety of restaurants and the spectacular and recently inaugurated Museum of Catalan History. The name Palau de Mar literally means Sea Palace and its warm brick textured walls and rhythmic arcades and windows join with the location, the old port now used for recreational purposes, to create a perfect venue for a relaxed meal taking in the sea breeze and one of Barcelona's best views, with the mountain of Montjuïc and the statue of Columbus creating the skyline.

MUSEU D'HISTÒRIA DE CATALUNYA

Pl. Pau Vila, 1. Tel. 932 254 700. Barcelona ☎ 93 417 36 40, 45, 51, 57, 59, 64. **MAP4 C2.** Open: Tuesday to Saturday, 10am to 7pm, Wednesdays till 8pm. Sundays & holidays, 10am to 2:30pm. Closed Mondays (except holidays). Occupying almost half of the late 19th Palau de Mar building (see previous entry), this striking Museum of the History of Catalonia offers historical exhibits from several different perspectives. The permanent exhibition turns the visitor into the main character of a unique interactive experience during which objects and documents, historical recreations, audiovisual material and databases become the milestones of a fascinating journey through the history of this country. Highly recommended to learn more about Catalonia and the history of the Catalan people.

Palau de Mar at night

**MARINA PORT VELL**

Marina Port Vell is home to a magnificent leisure marina that has 410 moorings for craft up to 70 metres long. This was part of the 1992 Olympics waterfront facelift operation, that completely changed Barcelona's relationship with the Mediterranean. Together with the Palau de Mar and the Maremagnum areas, you can spend several hours strolling and enjoying the beautiful views of the city and Montjuïc mountain. The facilities are all first rate, including the technical services with a 400 metric ton drydock, floating docks and paint sheds, cranes, etc. Throughout the year different events are organized and if you are interested in sailing or the world of boats and yachts you will surely want to visit the premises.

Different views of the Forum site

**FORUM SITE**

In 2004 Barcelona hosted the first of a new kind of world gathering, the Universal Forum of Cultures Barcelona 2004. The epicentre of the event is located next to the Mediterranean sea, at the end of the Diagonal Avenue. This area is the extension of the waterfront and the culmination of a massive urban renewal project that began with the 1992 Olympic Games. The Forum Site extends over thirty hectares and is a perfect example of social, environmental and sustainable development. In fact, thanks to the Forum, two facilities essential to the proper functioning of the metropolis - the water treatment plant and the garbage incinerator - have been renovated and integrated into the city, following strict

ecological criteria. Huge pockets of derelict buildings and impoverished neighborhoods have been converted into what is rapidly becoming one of Barcelona's most dynamic districts, with the Forum installations being used for conventions and congresses. Barcelona has experienced a cosmopolitan transformation in recent years, based on the massive influx of people from other countries. This significant change in the population of Barcelona means that the city is now comparable to other metropolises that have been experiencing for decades the melting pot phenomenon and the cultural crossover typically associated with the planet's large urban centers.

The landmark Forum building





Extraordinary dining room at Can Cortada



One of Can Travi Nou's traditional dining rooms

CAN CORTADA & CAN TRAVI NOU

Avinguda de l'Estatut de Catalunya, s/n Map 1:E1-1 (Tel. 93 427 23 15) & *End of c/ Jorge Manrique, Parc de la Vall d'Hebron* Map 1:E1-2 (Tel. 93 428 03 01). ➔ Mundet, Montbau, Horta ➔ 45. Perfect examples of traditional Catalan architecture and how it can be brought into contemporary usage as restaurants, two of Barcelona's best and most prestigious. Can Cortada is the most ancient of the two and parts of the building date back to Roman times; actually inside there are still traces of the original Roman construction visible. Throughout the centuries it went through different extensions and modifications, slowly growing to several times its original size. Surprisingly, after all the modifications suffered throughout the centuries, it still retains a unified and monumental character, with a distinct medieval flavour dominating. Can Cortada's importance as one of Barcelona's historic buildings was recognized when it was included in the city's

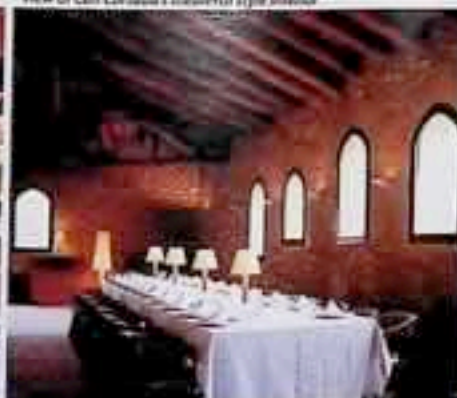
Artistic Heritage Catalogue. It is currently the flagship of the Can Travi group of restaurants, and it is one of Barcelona's most popular dining establishments.

Can Travi Nou's origins are nearly as ancient as Can Cortada's, but it is a fascinating example of what a typical Catalan "masia" is all about. Its walls date from the 17th century. Currently it has become one of Barcelona's most emblematic restaurants. In their tables you will see the most varied representations of this city, politicians, sportsmen, artists, intellectuals, and many more that make this restaurant a mandatory stop for trying typical Catalan cuisine in a "Barcelona" ambience. For more information see page 100.

www.grupotravi.com
email: cantravinou@grupotravi.com
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Spectacular terrace at Can Travi Nou

View of Can Cortada's medieval style interior



Traditional Catalan and Mediterranean Cuisine
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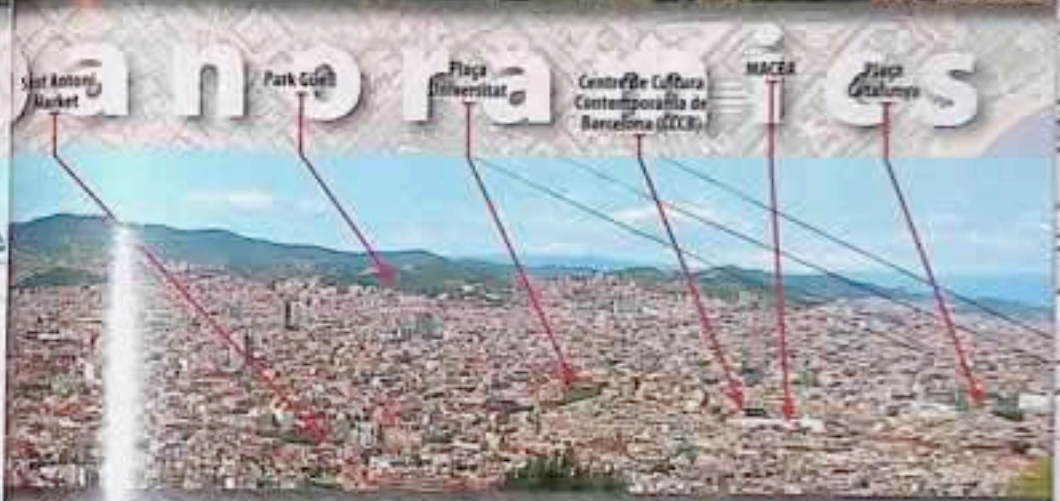
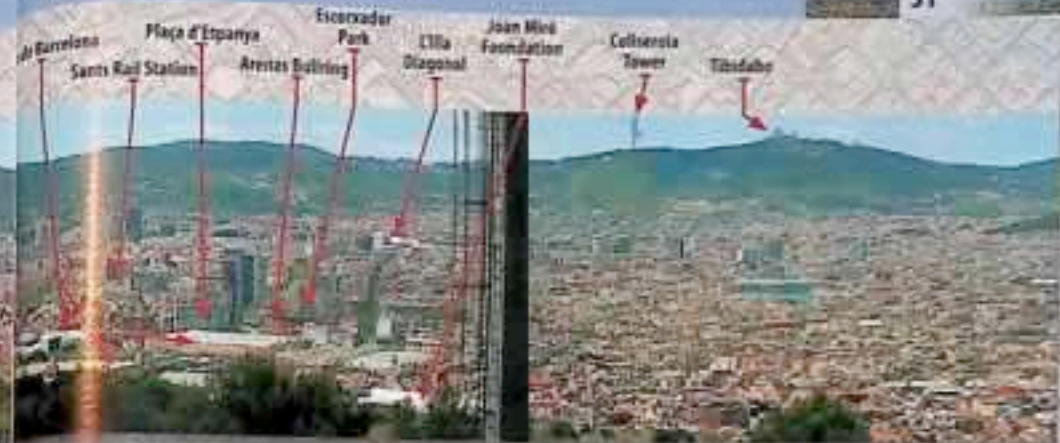
**Typically Catalan Cuisine**

The buildings that make up the current Masia Can Cortada were built in the 11th century, when the Lords of Horta decided to build a defense tower in the event of possible feudal attacks.

Avinguda de l'Estatut de Catalunya, s/n • 08035 Barcelona
Tel. 93 427 23 15 Fax 93 427 02 94



barcelona





torre d'alta mar

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Pag. Joan de Borbó 58

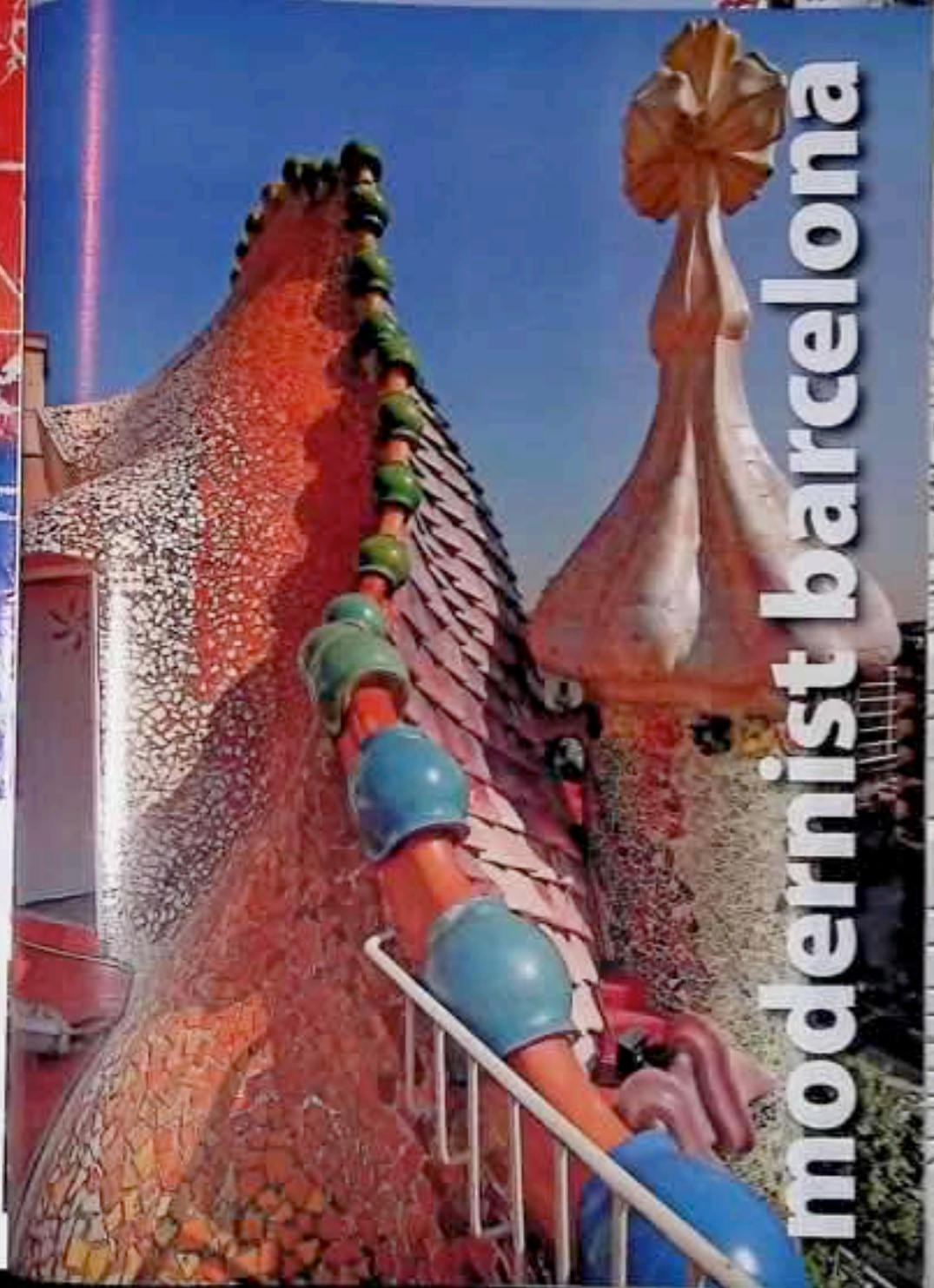
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Modernist art and architecture flowered in Barcelona like in no other city in the world. You will find entire districts spattered with Modernist buildings. For those with a keen interest in learning more about this artistic current there is the Modernist route a program that identifies 115 of the most important sites. Tickets are available at the Modernist Route Centres located in the Turisme de Barcelona main office (Plaça Catalunya), the Hospital de Sant Pau and the Güell Pavillions. The year 2002 marked the 150th anniversary of the birth of Modernism's most famous exponent, Antoni Gaudí, and there is a dedicated Gaudí section a little further on.

The first Modernist architect we shall illustrate is Domènech i Montaner, two of his buildings in Barcelona have been declared Unesco World Heritage Sites.

With the 1908 Palau de la Música Catalana (Map 2:D2) he created one of the Modernist masterpieces, declared a Unesco World Heritage site. It took 3 years to complete



Palau de la Música Catalana interior

(1905-1908) and was built as the home for the Orfeó Català, a leading local choir. Sheet iron was used precociously in this building, and the preciousness of the lavish decoration makes it feel like a piece of jewellery. The auditorium has an inverted cupola made of stained glass that will take your breath away, as will the mosaics that can be seen both inside and outside. Sculpture and painting are also a crucial part of the building's decoration and this synthesis of all the arts perfectly illustrates the Wagnerian influence

Palau de la Música Catalana interior



on Catalan Modernism. With a busy concert schedule you can easily find out how good the acoustics of this building are.

Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau This unique hospital complex is an unqualified masterpiece of Modernism and shouldn't be missed by anyone interested in Modernist architecture. It is located not far from the great Sagrada Família, at the other end of the Avinguda Gaudí, and it is open to the public for viewing; there are even guide leaflets in English in the main hall. This hospital originated in the 15th century, when the six hospitals that existed in Barcelona at the time were joined into one large complex. Its original location was in the old quarter, in what is today the National Library of Catalunya. By the late 19th century the original gothic premises were clearly insufficient and a major expansion of facilities was required. Thanks to Catalan banker and philanthropist, Pau Gil, construction was undertaken on the present day complex for which Modernist architect Lluís Domènech i Montaner was chosen. He in turn surrounded himself with some of the best tradesmen and artists of the time, such as **Pau Gargallo** and **Eusebi Arnau**, which goes a long way towards explaining the extraordinary richness and harmony of the building. Construction stretched over a long period of time, and the official opening was actually in 1930. Anecdotes abound, as that of the young Pablo Picasso painting a dead man there in 1903. Recently this building, along with the Palau de la Música Catalana, was declared to be a World Heritage site by the UNESCO.

At number 35 of the Passeig de Gràcia is another of Lluís Domènech i Montaner's brilliant masterpieces. The **Casa Lleó Morera** is on what is known as the "block of disagreement" because of the contrast between the major Modernist buildings, including this one and those by Gaudí (**Casa Batlló**) and Puig i Cadafalch (**Casa Amatller**). The **Casa Lleó Morera** was originally built in 1864, and in 1902 Domènech i Montaner was contracted to carry out a complete reformation. It was finished in 1906 and won the first prize of the City's Artistic Buildings Contest (held yearly between 1900 and 1930). The Lleó Morera family eventually sold the property in 1943, when drastic and ill-advised modifications were carried out. In the 1980's it was partially restored to its previous splendour. You can spend quite some

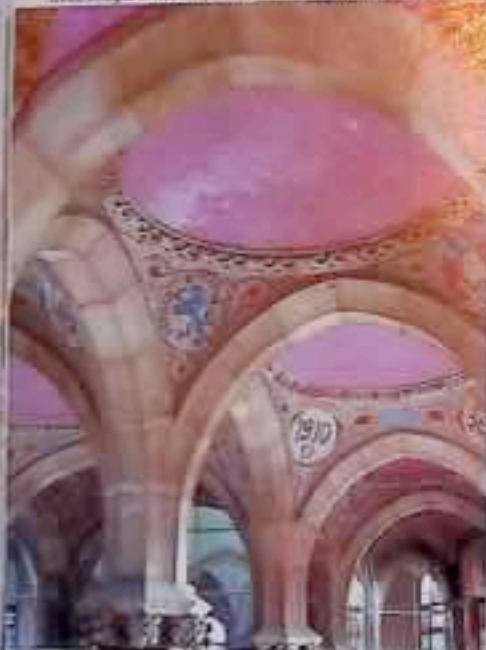
time discovering and admiring all the decorative details on the exterior, but the inside has also managed to keep many original Modernist elements intact. The decoration is again an overwhelming synthesis of all the arts, like in the **Palau Güell** or the **Palau de la Música**, and the sheer richness can easily keep you busy for quite a while.

The Passeig de Gràcia probably has the highest concentration of Modernist buildings in the city. Starting at the **Plaça Catalunya**, the first building to impress us is the 1890 **Casa Pascual i Pons** (Passeig de Gràcia, 2-4) by Enric Sagrera, whose neo-gothic tendencies can be plainly seen. At number 6-14 stand the magnificent and stately **Cases Rocamora** (1918) by L. Bassegoda, one of the districts largest group of buildings. He also used a lot of neogothic elements which helps to make this stretch of Passeig de Gràcia one of Barcelona's most monumental. This part of the Passeig offers many opportunities for shopping or

Palau de la Música Catalana exterior



Three images of the Hospital de Sant Pau by Domènec i Montaner



enjoying a good meal while sightseeing and discovering Modernist Barcelona.

At number 41 we come to the **Casa Amatller** (1898-1900) by Puig i Cadafalch. From the outside this building surprises for its combination of a rigid stepped gable with floral neogothic details. The surface decoration brings associations with metalwork miniatures and caskets from the middle ages. The façade shows St. George fighting the dragon, which is a Catalan nationalist theme once again.

Right next door is the crowning piece of the 'Block of disagreement' Gaudí's spectacular **Casa Batlló**, an apartment block which has an unreal appearance. The façade is covered with multi-coloured tiles and the roof uses glazed ceramic 'scales', following the theme of St. George and the dragon. The crest can be read as piercing the dragon's backbone, while the eerie balconies are the bone's of the victims. The inside is stunning, especially the first floor salons and the central courtyard, but the innovative attic and spectacular rooftop are also well worth visiting up close.

Just around the corner on *el Aragó* you can visit one of the earliest Modernist buildings, the **Editorial Montaner i Simón** built by Domènec i Montaner between 1880 and 1885. It has now become the **Antoni Gaudí Foundation**.



one of Barcelona's most innovative and active art centres. It is well worth visiting the inside, which has been beautifully restored and is an unbeatable setting for the Tapies art library and exhibition space.

Another interesting feature of Catalan Modernism is its early adoption by all kinds of patrons, especially shops such as pharmacies, bookstores, bakeries, etc. There are two of these on the Ramblas. The **Antiga Casa Figueras** (Rambla, 83) was decorated by Antoni Ros in 1902 and is richly decorated with mosaic and stained glass. The 1911 **Farmacia Genové** (Rambla, 77) by Enric Sagnier includes gothic elements as well.

The **Park Güell** was originally intended to be an English style garden city, this enchanted world was projected by Antoni Gaudí but most of it was actually executed by his extraordinary disciple **Josep Maria Jujet**. The undulating benches are covered with fragments of brilliant ceramic tile, all sizes, kinds, colours and qualities. The resulting mosaic is a favourite subject of photographers, who enjoy the challenge of striving to capture every nuance and detail. The main entrance to the park is flanked by a couple of buildings that look like they illustrate a fairytale, and actually they do: Hansel and Gretel. Next comes the famous staircase, with a multi-coloured dragon or lizard like creature keeping watch over the falling water that spouts from its mouth. Then the staircase bifurcates and leads the visitor to the impressive and monumental hypostyle hall. The ceiling is completely covered with the characteristic mosaic of broken tiles and there are several 'suns' to break the monotony of the white tile. The roof of the hypostyle hall is the famous undulating bench terrace - a perfect vantage point to get a general view of Barcelona looking out towards the Mediterranean sea. The mosaic bench is a tour de force of colour arrangement, with an iconographic meaning (from strong and deep colours - white or near white) which recalls the rising of gothic cathedrals (from dark to light). This is another of Barcelona's Unesco World Heritage sites and nowadays it

The Block of Disagreement

attracts huge numbers of visitors, try getting there early in the day or at lunchtime to avoid crowds.

The **Palau Güell** (Map 2-A4) was projected by Antoni Gaudí in 1886 and benefited from the fact that Eusebi Güell, who commissioned the building of this palace which was originally intended to host social and community events (political meetings, concerts, etc.), instructed him to use the best of everything. In other words, he had an unlimited budget to do as he saw fit. And that is evident in the result, with superb metalwork, stone masonry and woodwork that includes ebony and rare brazilian woods. The metalwork on the façade includes Catalan national iconography, illustrating the fact that Modernism in Catalonia was identified with nationalist aspirations. Due to extensive restoration work being undertaken the Palau Güell will remain closed to visitors until the end of 2006.

The **Casa Milà** (Passeig de Gràcia, 93), more generally known as '**La Pedrera**' (The Quarry), is Antoni Gaudí's most mature work. If any one building had to represent Modernism in Barcelona this would be it. Built between 1906 and 1912, it was the last apartment block to be built by Gaudí and it was full of revolutionary and pioneering details that demonstrated a brilliant mastery of technique and creativity. Originally lampooned and ridiculed for its naked and rough appearance (to the eyes of Gaudí's contemporaries), it was badly mutilated and reformed over the years. In 1984 it was declared a World Heritage site by UNESCO. Today it is the headquarters of a local savings bank, La Caixa de Catalunya, which has invested huge amounts of money in ten years to restore the building back to the way Gaudí created it. And they have succeeded beautifully. This is a mandatory stop if you want to learn about Barcelona and Modernism. There is an exhibition space in the restored attic, and a conference hall in the basement, as well as the excellent free exhibition venue on the main floor (see our Museums section for current exhibition details). The view from the rooftop is priceless. Check our Gaudí section for more details.



Barcelona's most famous and brilliant modernist architect, Antoni Gaudí (1852-1926), built his best works in this city. This section describes those you really should make a point of seeing.

SAGRADA FAMILIA

Plaça Sagrada Família, Tel. 93 455 0247. ◆ Sagrada Família. 7, 16, 17, 22, 24, 28, 50, 51. MAP1. Visiting hours: Oct. to Feb. 9am to 6pm; Mar. to Sept. 9am to 8pm. Begun over 100 years ago in 1882, and still less than half completed, this is undoubtedly Barcelona's most readily identifiable monument. The organisation that is coordinating the construction has recently asserted that it should be completely finished by the year 2022. You can visit the structure and climb up some of the towers if you have a head for heights (there are lifts to go up), and there is a museum that has models of what the final building will look like, with a massive central tower that spans 200 feet above and between the current towers. There are 2 façades: the Passion and the Nativity with sculptural contributions from different sculptors, including Japanese artist Etsuro Sotoo whose work can be seen on the Nativity facade. On the Passion

facade is the controversial work of local sculptor Josep M. Subirachs, which seems to stand apart from the rest of the work to most observers and therefore is the focus of great criticism from some quarters and praise from others.

サグラダ・ファミリア

いまだ半分以上完成されていないこの建物は、バルセロナのもっとも特徴のある建物の一つです。エレベーターでタワーの上に上ることができ、最終完成図面や模型が展示された美術館も併設されています。すでにある塔の真中にさらに約70メートル高い塔が新たに建築される予定です。Passion(受難)とNativity(降誕)二つのファサードは、それぞれ別の彫刻家によって作られており、Passionは日本人彫刻家の外尾悦郎氏、NativityはJosep M. Subirachsによるものです。彼の作品は他の部分と作風が異なっているため、きびしい批判と同時に、絶賛的になつていきます。

CASA BATLLÓ

Passeig de Gràcia at Aragó. ◆ Passeig de Gràcia. 7, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, 28. MAP3:C3. On the Passeig de Gràcia stands this



simply incredible building. The curved shapes and anthropomorphic suggestions make it an eerie sight when it is illuminated at night, and in daylight it is equally fantastic and organic. All Gaudí's favourite materials are used here, such as ceramic tiles (on the roof) and mosaic (on the facade). The ingenious use of light, such as in the photo below, with tiles going from light at the bottom where there is less daylight, to darker at the top, and the brilliant use of parabolic arches in the attic, along with the impossible shaped ceilings and chimneys make this one of Gaudí's most celebrated works. Only recently opened to the public, you can visit the first floor, the attic and the rooftop.

パトリオ グラシア通りの名物、バルセロナの特徴的な二つの建物を模して建つこの想像を絶する建物。様々な曲線や、人形的要素は、夜のライティングによって、さらにこの建物を奇妙なものにしています。屋根部分には陶器のタイル、ファサード(正面)にモザイク、ガウディが好んだマテリアルがここにも使用されています。

CASA MILÀ (LA PEDRERA)

Passeig de Gràcia, 92, Tel. 93 484 5900. ◆ Diagonal. 7, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, 28. MAP3: C2. Also on Passeig de Gràcia a few blocks higher up, although on the opposite side of the street, this building is Gaudí's most immediately recognizable work, along with the Sagrada Família temple, and is generally considered to be his most accomplished work and the pinnacle of modernist architecture. The facade, which was covered with black soot from urban pollution, now proudly shows off its sinuous curves and elaborate metalwork. The most spectacular project was the recovery of the original attic, one of the most original aspects of Gaudí's work. In the 1950's the attic was converted into apartments (thirteen separate ones!) and to take the apartment and recover the original structure was a slow and arduous task. The restoration of the roof, with the chimneys that are a symbol of Barcelona, involved cleaning by hand the thousands of pieces of tile fixed with mortar that Gaudí used as a kind of mosaic. Missing or damaged fragments of tile, glass or stonework were replaced using same kind of calcium mortar of the original work (the portland cement of other restorations was also replaced with this).

ミラ(ラ・ペドレラ)

パトリオからグラシア通りを上った反対側にあるこの建物は、サグラダ・ファミリア同様、もっともガウディらしい作品と考えられており、彼の最高傑作であると同時に、モダニズム建築の祖に位置する建築であるといわれています。10年間に及ぶ大規模な改修が施され、黒い煤と排気ガスで汚れていたファサードも見違えるほどきれいになり、その曲線と金属工芸を誇らしげにたたえています。内部の階段や壁面も丁寧な作業により、当初の状態で復元されています。なかでも見事に復元がなされたのはガウディ建築のオリジナルティが強く現れている、バルセロナのシンボルにもなっている奇抜な煙突群の立ち並ぶ屋上の部分です。



Casa Batlló fireplace and ceiling



La Pedrera rooftop (Photo: Pau Gual)



Güell Pavillions dragon gate



Casa Bellesguard



Casa Vicens fence



Casa Calvet



CASA VICENS

Caselles, 24. MAPS. This residential house was Gaudí's first major commission and it was built between 1883 and 1888. He chose an oriental historicist style, structured with stone, brick and a very rich ceramic tile decoration. This is where Gaudí first used parabolic arches. The house can't be visited inside but there are excellent views from the street and it is well worth the visit.

カサ・ビセン

1883-88年の作品。ムダハル美術スタイルによる構造で、石、煉瓦、セラミックと大胆に使用。この作品に初めてガウディは動物のモチーフを取り入れる。

CASA CALVET

Cas. 48. This housing building dates from 1888-89 and in it Gaudí developed a new concept in the use of decoration and fixtures which took him towards the more vegetation like forms of the Modernist movement. In 1900 this building was awarded a prize by the Barcelona city hall. This is generally considered to be Gaudí's most mainstream work.

Teresian School



Güell Pavillions detail



Church of the Güell Colony



カサ・カルベ

1888-89年の作品。ガウディは木や植物をモチーフにした、素材や装飾の新しい使い方も取り入れている。

CASA BELLESGUARD

Bellesguard, 16-20. Located in the upper part of Barcelona, this private house has a very beautiful gothic castle-like appearance. The last king of the Catalan dynasty, Martin the Humane, had a castle here in 1410 which was used as a summer residence and this served as inspiration to Gaudí. Deserving of special mention are the stonework textures and colours and the verticality of the building. In this building, built between 1900 and 1909 Gaudí experimented with innovative ways of creating roofs and terraces without the use of beams, by using very low overhanging brick arches. The current owners very kindly allow visitors in the garden to take pictures of the house exterior in all its splendor.

ベジェスガード

バルセロナの高級住宅地に位置し、ゴシックながらもとても美しい。この建築でガウディは梁を使わずに、煉瓦のアーチを利用して天井やバルコニーを構造する方法を試みて成功。現在の所有者は庭を一般開放しており写真撮影も可能。

TERESIAN ORDER SCHOOL

Ganduxer, 85-105. Gaudí's earliest use of continuous parabolic arches as a structural solution to avoid beams for floors and roofs.

サンタ・テレサ学校

床や天井に梁を使用しないで建築する方法として、動物のモチーフを取り入れた作品。

THE GÜELL PAVILLIONS & FENCE

Av. Pedralbes, 7. This work of 1884-87 is considered to be the first synthesis of technological innovation and decorative workmanship. The garden represents the Hesperides gardens and is guarded by a spectacular forged iron dragon which is the fence that closed the interior off from the exterior. This great sculptural fence of iron evokes the adventure of Hercules in the Garden of Hesperides. There

are many other fantastic architectural details to delight in, such as the stone orange trees, the complex brickwork and ironwork (standard Gaudí usage) and the ceramic tile incrustations.

CHURCH OF THE GÜELL COLONY

Santa Coloma de Cervelló (12km outside Barcelona). Nov. to March 9am to 3pm; March to Oct. 9am to 7pm. Confirm by phone: 936 305 807. Generalist trains from Plaça Espanya to Colonia Güell (lines S3, S7, S4 and S8). 22 minute ride, every 15 minutes. Entrance fee 4€. In 2005 this Gaudí masterpiece became a UNESCO World Heritage Site. This project was started in 1888 and the building continued by stages until 1917, when construction was definitely interrupted. The vaults of the crypt are made with Catalan style brick (hyperbolic paraboloid) with multifunctional support columns and ribs. There is a great display of different geometrical structural solutions, some of which served as the practice ground for the Sagrada Família. The wonderful interior atmosphere is achieved by the careful planning of the space along with the delicate chromatic light that filters through the stained glass windows.

コロニア・グエル教会

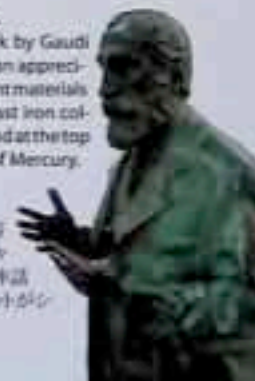
バルセロナから12kmの郊外に位置。1888年着工以来、いくつかの段階にわたって建設、最終的に1917年に終了。幾何学的建造物でカタルーニャ煉瓦を使った丸天井が大きく特徴されている。

PLAÇA REIAL LAMP POSTS.

Plaça Reial. This very early work by Gaudí dates back to 1878. Here you can appreciate his interesting use of different materials such as the stone bases, the cast iron columns, several chrome pieces and at the top the symbolic winged helmet of Mercury.

レアル広場の街灯

1878年の作品。石の土台、銅製の柱、タムメットなど様々なマテリアルを使用。ギリシャ神話ヘルメスの羽をつけたヘルメットがシンボル。





Park Güell "tort"



Park Güell Hypostyle hall

PARK GÜELL

Obs. s/n. Tel. 93 213 04 88. 9-24.25. MAP1. Opening hours: 10am to 9pm. One of Barcelona's large urban parks, originally intended to be an English-style garden city. The familiar Gaudi curves and mosaic work are in full evidence all over the park, from the benches to the porticoes. This is a great place to get a good view of Barcelona from up high looking towards the sea.

View from Park Güell



Park Güell "fountain"



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PALAU GÜELL

Nou de la Rambla, 3. MAP2-A4. CLOSED FOR RESTORATION UNTIL EARLY 2007. Built between 1886 and 1888 as the main house for Gaudi's patrons the Güell family. This is one of Gaudi's greatest buildings, and has been slightly overshadowed by his other more popular and better known buildings. This is a tour de force of all Gaudi's later architectural practice. It is built to resemble a small palace, with a lavish, elegant, warm and rich decoration. The main façade can be rather difficult to see or photograph because of the narrow street (you'll end up with a stiff neck, unless you happen to be staying at the Hotel Gaudi just opposite). The main entrance has a most intricate and spectacular ironwork design set in the parabolic archways that would later recur in the architect's work.

The centerpiece of the entrance is the Catalan coat of arms wrought iron sculpture which is one of the recurring nationalist themes present in Gaudi's work.



Palau Güell main entrance ironwork

The basement was used as the stable and was big enough to get carriages in. Gaudi used a combination of rectilinear and circular brick masonry columns as can be seen in the photograph below. Today this space is often used for exhibitions related to Gaudi. The bare and austere brickwork is replaced upstairs by some of the most lavish use of noble materials (such as marble, inlaid woodwork, different kinds of metalwork), to be found in Gaudi's work. The building is centered around an open space that culminates in an amazing dome that allows light through, in a style reminiscent of a cathedral. In several of the rooms there are tremendously elaborate sculpted wood ceilings.

The residential rooftop of the Palau Güell is one of those magical spaces that only Gaudi could have created and

should not be missed. The chimneys are fantastic conical shapes, with different volumes and textures, decorated with a variety of materials, such as volcanic stones, pebbles, glass, or ceramic tile mosaic. If you are lucky enough to be staying at the Hotel Gaudi just opposite you can enjoy the view from there. This is considered to be the first rehearsal for the rooftop of La Pedrera, and it also was the first time that Gaudi used broken tile mosaic. The central spire has small openings that allow light to filter down into the main vertical opening of the building, and it is topped by a fantastic creature half human half bat above a spiked ball.

Palau Güell chimney



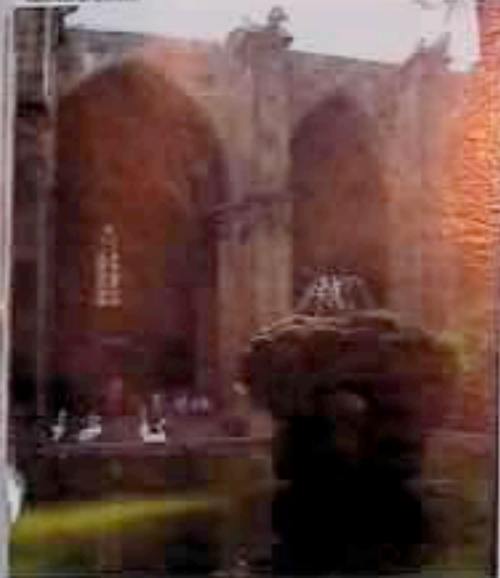
Palau Güell stables



Central hall of the Palau Güell



Cathedral cloister



Barcelona's Gothic Quarter offers the visitor a splendid combination of perfectly preserved medieval buildings and a lively commercial activity.

The Gothic Quarter is the heart of the city. We encourage you to stroll through the historical and political centre of Barcelona, we invite you to take a walk to explore the architectural heritage of yesterday and the political institutions of today. You will discover the remains of the ancient fortifications and the temple to Augustus built by the Romans on Mount Taber. These remains now rub shoulders with the old palace of the count kings, the Cathedral and other Gothic buildings which mark the apogee of the city and its culture in the medieval period. You can end or start your walk at the Plaça de Sant Jaume, with a visit to the interior of the City Hall, where you can admire the historical Saló de Cent.

CATHEDRAL

Beautiful example of Catalan gothic, started in 1298. The complicated façade was added very much later, in the 19th century. There is a very interesting ancient crypt and a unique cloister where you can stroll and relax while you admire the architecture and the space. You can also visit the rooftop for a small fee, a lift takes you up and you get wonderful views of the city from there. You can climb the stairs up to the central spire for a breathtaking view.

PALAU DEL LLOCTINENT

An excellent example of very late 16th century civil architecture (16th century).

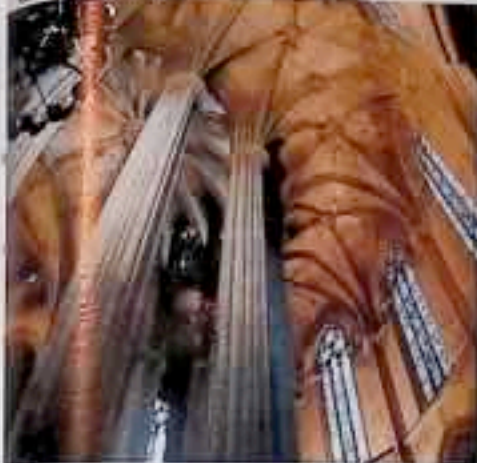
PLAÇA DEL REI

This is one of Barcelona's favourite places for concerts and artistic activities. It is an extraordinarily coherent mixture of singular buildings, including the chapel of Saint Agatha.

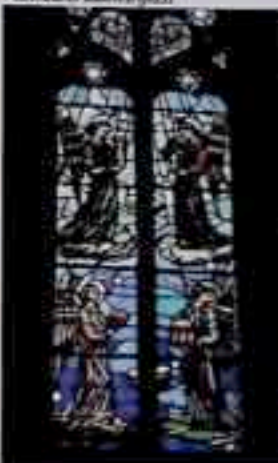
Cathedral cloister



Cathedral ambulatory



Cathedral stained glass



Santa Eulalia portal



the Palau Reial Major, and the Palau del Lloctinent.

PIA ALMOINA

This was the residence of the 16th century canons and has recently had a complete rehabilitation (including a very good exhibition space).

ROMAN WALLS

Remains from the 4th century A.D. These remains are visible as part of the walls of a series of gothic period buildings. The best vantage point is from the Via Laietana, as in the picture of the Plaça de Berenguer above right.

SANTA MARIA DEL MAR

Considered by many to be the most perfect example of Catalan Gothic architecture, it's harmonious interior boasts excellent acoustics that make

it a preferred concert venue. Begun in 1329 by Berenguer de Montagut, and completed in 1381, this church was built during the height of Catalan overseas expansion. In July of 1936, during the Spanish Civil War a fire destroyed much of the interior.



va a passear
go on a walk

Gòtic

Picasso

Modernisme

Gourmet

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Guided walking tours through Barcelona. Discover the Gothic Quarter's history; get to know Picasso's Bohemian Barcelona; visit the Quadrat d'Or and admire the master works of Modernisme; or enjoy the flavours and the history of our gastronomy.



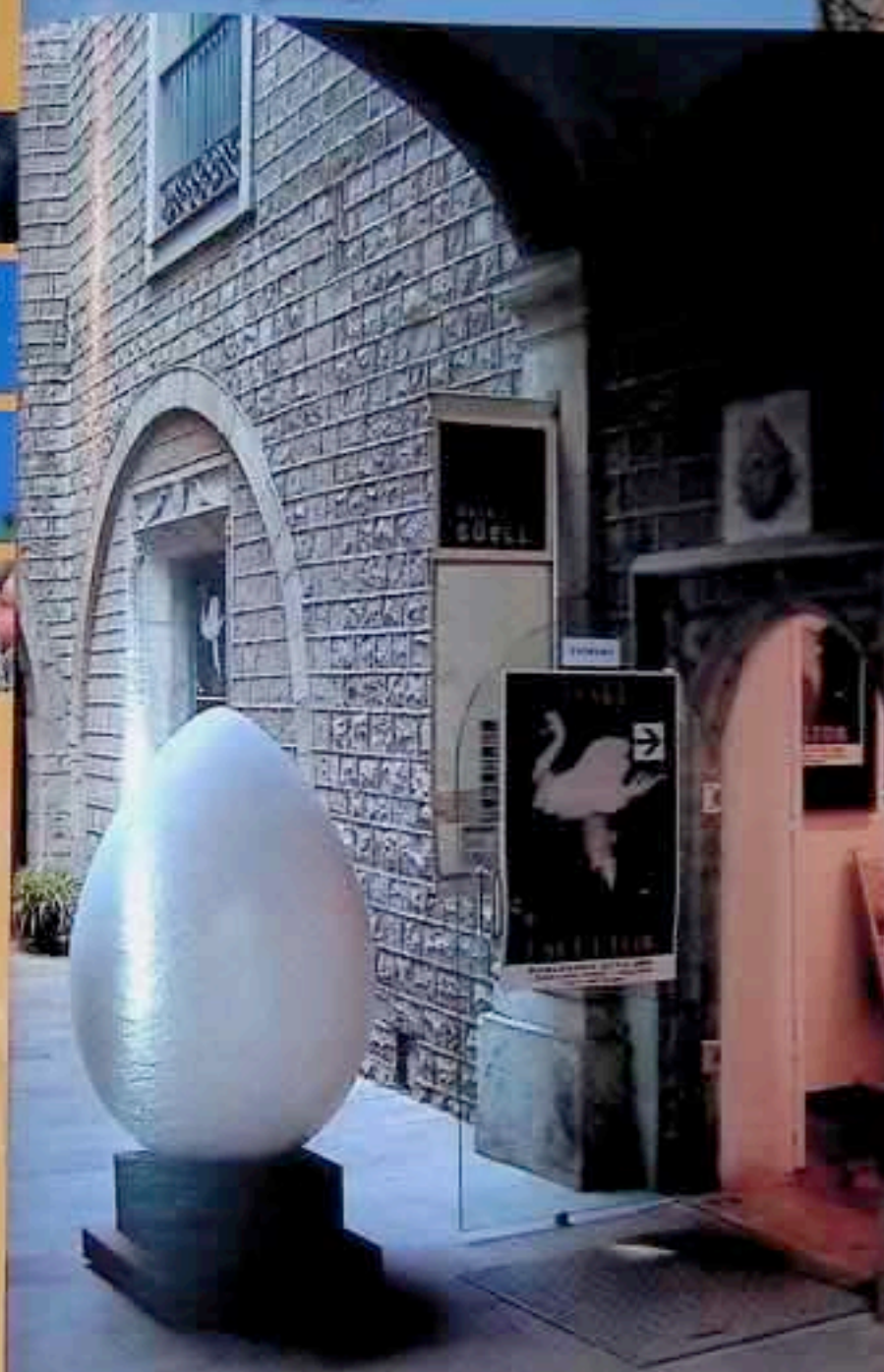
BARCELONA
Walking Tours



museums & galleries

47

museums & galleries



Barcelona is a museum-lover's paradise. The variety and quality of these institutions is guaranteed to keep you occupied for a considerable portion of your time in the city. There was a flurry of activity before and after the 1992 Olympic games that resulted in the renovation of some of the city's world-class museums such as the Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya, one of the world's best collections of Romanesque art, and the construction of new museums such as the MACBA (Barcelona Museum of Contemporary Art) with its spectacular white building by architect Richard Meier in the heart of the old city where the contrast couldn't be greater.



MUSEU NACIONAL D'ART DE CATALUNYA (MNAC)

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See Barcelona MAP 1

EATING OUT
E1-1 Cas Cortada
E1-2 Cas Tria Nova
E5-3 Montale El Xalet
D3-4 Michael Collins
D3-5 Els Pollos de Llibre
A2-6 Lombardo

SHOPPING
C1-10 Carrer de Vint

NIGHTLIFE
A4-8 El Tenedor de Carnes

