the best place in the woooorld!!!

Casa Calvet

Casa Calvet (Catalan pronunciation: ['kazə kəł'βεt]) is a building, designed by Antoni Gaudí for a textile manufacturer which served as both a commercial property (in the basement and on the ground floor) and a residence. It is located at Carrer de Casp 48, Eixample district of Barcelona. Gaudí scholars agree that this building is the most conventional of his works, partly because it had to be squeezed in between older structures and partly because it was sited in one of the most elegant sections of Barcelona. Its symmetry, balance and orderly rhythm are unusual for Gaudi's works. However, the curves and double gable at the top, the projecting oriel at the entrance— almost baroque in its drama, and isolated witty details are modernista elements. Bulging balconies alternate with smaller, shallower balconies. Mushrooms above the oriel at the center allude to the owner's favorite hobby. Columns flanking the entrance are in the form of stacked bobbins— an allusion to the family business of textile manufacture. Lluís Permanyer claims that "the gallery at ground level is the facade's most outstanding feature, a daring combination of wrought iron and stone in which decorative historical elements such as a cypress, an olive tree, horns of plenty, and the Catalan coat of arms can be discerned". Three sculpted heads at the top also allude to the owner: One is Sant Pere Martir Calvet i Carbonell (the owner's father) and two are patron saints of Vilassar, Andreu Calvet's home town. Between 1899 and 1906, the Arts Building Annual Award (Concurso anual de edificios artísticos) awarded modernist pieces, like the Casa Calvet, the Casa Lleó Morera and the Casa Trinxet.

Full Article � (https://en.wikipedia.org/?curid=1055431)

Carrer del Consell de Cent, Barcelona

Carrer del Consell de Cent (official Catalan name; Spanish: Calle del Consejo de Ciento) is a long avenue in Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain. It's one of the horizontal streets of the urban grid that makes up Eixample district, spanning the Esquerra de l'Eixample and the Dreta de l'Eixample quarters, starting at the Parc de Joan Miró by carrer de Vilamarí and ending in the neighbourhood of El Clot, by Avinguda Meridiana, in the Sant Martí district. It's named after one of Catalonia's ancient government institutions: the Consell de Cent, the "Council of a Hundred", based in Barcelona. The street's name was approved in 1900, and has never officially changed (but the name has indeed changed of official language). Its original denomination on Ildefons Cerdà's plan, however, was LI (a separate letter in the Spanish alphabet before 1994).

Full Article & (https://en.wikipedia.org/?curid=25881602)

Arc de Triomf

The Arc de Triomf (Catalan pronunciation: ['arg də tri'omf]) is an arch in the manner of a memorial or triumphal arch in Barcelona (Catalonia, Spain). It was built as the main access gate for the 1888 Barcelona World Fair by architect Josep Vilaseca i Casanovas. The arch is built in reddish brickwork in the Neo-Mudéjar style. The front frieze contains the stone sculpture Barcelona rep les nacions (Catalan for "Barcelona welcomes the nations") by Josep Reynés. The opposite frieze contains a stone carving entitled Recompensa (Recompense), a work from Josep Llimona's the earliest period, representing the granting of awards to the participants in the World Exposition. The friezes along the sides of the arch include allegories of Agriculture and Industry, works by Antoni Vilanova, and of Trade and Art Madeywith anthusiason by Sharppies were assisted degither comparing and by promenade

leading to the Ciutadella Park. It is located at the top of the promenade, where it meets (https://es.linkedin.com/in/kennedysharon/) Passeig de Sant Joan. Similar structures, though with other uses or aims, can be found in Paris (France), London (England), Brooklyn (New York, USA) and Bucharest (Romania), among many others.

Full Article ♂ (https://en.wikipedia.org/?curid=4115942)