

Rambla Street in Barcelona city, One of the most European beautiful cities

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My third visit to Barcelona city was beginning of December 09 to attend the EIBTM. When you reach the Airport, buses takes you to Rambla Street, also shuttle buses that leaves for events are leaving from Rambla street, Most of the Hotels and Hostels are in Rambla street, the Tourist information, Restaurants etc..., everything in Barcelona start with Rambla street and finished with Rambla street.

Rambla de Mar - Port Vell. © Turisme de Barcelona Espai d'Imatge



Walking in Rambla street makes you smile, the thing that on left and right of the walking street, you meet with people sitting and making funny things, Tourists here are from around the world, so Rambla is your main street to start your trip in Barcelona.

Barcelona wouldn't be Barcelona without the Rambla. A wander up and down this famous boulevard is a ritual well worth observing. Just soak up the atmosphere and admire the buildings, from the Canaletes

fountain to the Columbus Monument, which connect the old and modern city with places like Liceu and Boqueria. A walk through the life and history of the city.

La Rambla is exactly 1.2 kilometres long and nearly everyone who visits Barcelona walks along it. La Rambla was laid out in 1766, following the contours of the medieval city walls that had bounded this part of Barcelona since the 13th century. The locals took it to their hearts straightaway. In



Mercat de la Boqueria. © Turisme de Barcelona Espai d'Imatge



Barcelona, a city of narrow, winding streets, the Rambla was the only space where everyone could stroll and spend their leisure time. And we mean everyone. Because of its central location, the Rambla became a meeting place for all the social classes.

Gradually, leisure and cultural attractions found the perfect location on La Rambla. The convents disappeared and florists and newsstands set up there premises here. As you

walk along, you'll see landmark buildings, such as the greatest theatre of Barcelona's opera, the Gran Teatre del Liceu, the Palau de la Virreina and the spectacular Boqueria Market. This human river, with its street artists, tourists and locals, who still come here for a stroll, take us on a journey through this microcosm of contemporary Barcelona.

La Rambla is an endless box of surprises. A box that opens and allows us to glimpse jewels,

including this allegory to As we approach the striking Orientalism, the Casa Bruno building near the end of La Cuadros, which used to be an Rambla that houses the Centre umbrella shop of Barcelona in its d'Art Santa Mònica, it's hard to time. Its style, similar to believe that the present culture modernisme with its use of colour and contemporary art centre was and the delicacy of its once a convent. The venue decorations, have made the Casa invites us to enjoy its exhibitions Bruno Cuadros a worthy addition as well as the building itself. An to the photograph albums of example of architecture in many of Barcelona's visitors. Barcelona, adapted to new uses.

Temple Expiatori de la
Sagrada Família. ©
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The Gran Teatre del Liceu was built in 1847 and is a unique cultural facility in Barcelona and one of Europe's leading opera houses. Located on the Rambla, every year it hosts major opera and ballet productions and symphony concerts. The building was destroyed by fire in 1994 and reopened in 1999 after a magnificent reconstruction.

La Rambla's history is the Boqueria Market's history. The evolution from a past of peddlers to a modern and charming

present, full of colour and life. The market is a metaphor for Barcelona's life, a human river that is the delight for those who like watching.

The first of Barcelona's local markets was opened on Saint Joseph's day, on the 19th of March 1840, after four years of work on the land that was up until then occupied by Saint Joseph's convent. However, the history goes back a good few years before, because on the site on Rambla where the

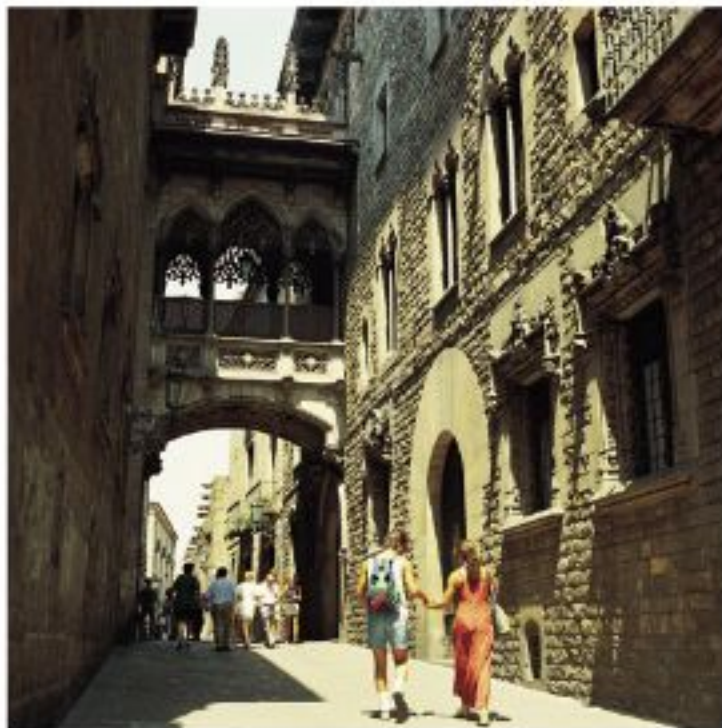
market is today, there were already peddlers selling meat in the thirteenth century.

Marquis Campo Sagrado, Catalonia's general captain, started to establish the rules for this travelling market in an area that became a large square after the convent was gone. With time the Boqueria Market of Barcelona transformed itself in a modern market. It incorporated the gas illumination and the metal cover was finished in

1914. This metal cover as well as protecting food, sellers and buyers, gives character to the market. Nowadays, the third and fourth generation of sellers proudly show the oldest and most complete food market of Barcelona. They offer us vegetables, meat, fish and thousands of other products in stalls with great charm and imaginative presentation. Boqueria Market is a space full of life, history and unquestionable architectural value.

Port Vell. © Turisme de Barcelona G. Foto





Carrer del Bisbe. ©
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The Columbus Monument, once stood opposite this site: the stands at the end of Barcelona's famous Boqueria gate. Rambla, near the sea. Take the lift inside the column to the viewing gallery at the top, 60 metres above the ground. It is said that the people of Barcelona were dumbstruck when they saw the gate Count Berenguer IV had had brought all the way from Almeria as a war trophy. A beautiful arabesque work which replaced the former gate of Santa Eulàlia, and was named the Boqueria gate. The gate disappeared when the city walls were demolished in 1760, creating a large open space on the site, known as the Pla de l'Os.

Thousands of people walk over Joan Miró's pavement mosaic in the centre of Barcelona's Rambla. It goes unnoticed by some, others stop to look at the characteristic colours used by the Barcelona-born artist. However, few people know that an important Rambla landmark

In 1976, the artist Joan Miró faded, and in 2006, the chose this spot on Barcelona's Rambla to incorporate one of his works into the pavement, close to the Passatge del Crèdit, the place where he had been born 83 years earlier. His intention was for passers-by to walk over the mosaic, and he wasn't concerned about it getting damaged. However, over the years, the cobblestones deteriorated and the colours

Barcelona City Council decided to restore this Joan Miró's milestone to mark its 30th anniversary.

The mosaic is circular like the cosmos and its basic colours – yellow, blue and red – and simple forms, are redolent of Joan Miró's language: an intuitive language that retains the purity of the world of childhood.

