

EARLY WORKS IN BARCELONA

- Casa Vicenç (Barcelona, 1883)
- Güell Pavilions (Barcelona, 1884-1887)
- Palau Güell (Barcelona, 1886-1890)
- Teresianas School (Barcelona, 1888-1890)
- Casa Calvet (Barcelona, 1898)
- Torre Bellesguard (Barcelona, 1901-1908)
- Sagrada Familia Church (Barcelona, 1883-2026?)

EARLY WORKS IN CATALONIA

- Cooperativa Obrera Mataronense (Mataró, 1878-1883)
- Güell Cellars (Garraf, 1882-1897)
- Crypt of the Colònia Güell church (Santa Coloma de Cervelló, 1898-1916)
- Artigas Gardens (La Pobla de Lillet, 1905-1906)

EARLY WORKS IN OTHER REGIONS OF SPAIN

- El Capricho (Comillas, Cantabria, 1883-1885)
- Astorga Bishop Palace (Astorga, Castilla y León, 1889-1893)
- Casa Botines (León, Castilla y León, 1891-1892)



ANTONI GAUDÍ I CORNET

Born June 25, 1852 in Reus, south of Barcelona, his father's profession (a cauldron maker that worked with wrought iron) and his childhood surrounded by nature made a big impact in the personality of the architect that would change the Barcelona skyline forever.

In 1870 he moved to Barcelona to study Architecture in college and started working as an apprentice in the studio of a local architect as well, gathering professional experience at the same time that he studied. He soon stood out from his peers, in a time when difference wasn't always appreciated. It is said that the dean of the college told him at his graduation ceremony that he wasn't sure if he was "A madman or a genius".

His first project was a single-family dwelling near Gràcia: Casa Vicens (1883-1885). A few years earlier he had already met the Count Eusebi Güell, aristocrat and visionary, with whom he'll become best friends and who will soon start to entrust him a variety of projects.

It was also in 1883 that he got engaged in the project of continuing the Sagrada Familia Church, started by Francesc de Paula i Villar who quitted the project unexpectedly. This church would become Gaudí's masterpiece and he dedicated to it the last 43 years of his life, while combining it with other projects at first. Never got married, even if it is known that he proposed to a lady that rejected him. The early deaths of his father and niece pushed him to seek comfort and sooth in religion the last years of his life, when he retired from social life and focused solely in his work and Christian worship.

He died June 10th, 1926 after been run over by a tramway, and he is buried in the crypt of the Sagrada Familia Church under a very humble tombstone.

MASTERPIECES

Park Güell (Barcelona, 1900-1914)

A failed project of a housing development for the Count Güell, inspired in nature and fairy tales, here is where the work with mosaics in the trencadís technique reaches its peak. The monumental part of the park can only be accessed by paying an entrance fee (they sell out: get it online in advance)

Casa Batlló (Barcelona, 1905)

A refurbishment of an already existing apartment building, it's considered his first completed masterpiece and displays an amazing world inspired in underwater worlds and the legend of Saint George and the Dragon. Online tickets offer considerable discounts compared to their ticket office fees.

La Pedrera, also known as Casa Milà (Barcelona, 1906-1910)

An apartment building larger than Casa Batlló and built from scratch, he displayed his mastery at working with geometry and engineering as it shows in the arches of the attic. The views from its fantastic rooftop are amazing, and the visit includes also the interior of one of the apartments decorated with original antiques. In the late afternoons the lines are minimal and the rooftop in the sunset is magical.

Sagrada Familia Church (1883-2026?)

The dream of his life, it's fascinating to learn about his evolution as an architect and the incredible solutions he found for a building he already envisioned to take generations to be completed. The inside was done in 2010, and the final towers are currently expected to be completed by 2026, 100th anniversary of Gaudí's death... hopefully!

