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1882-1977

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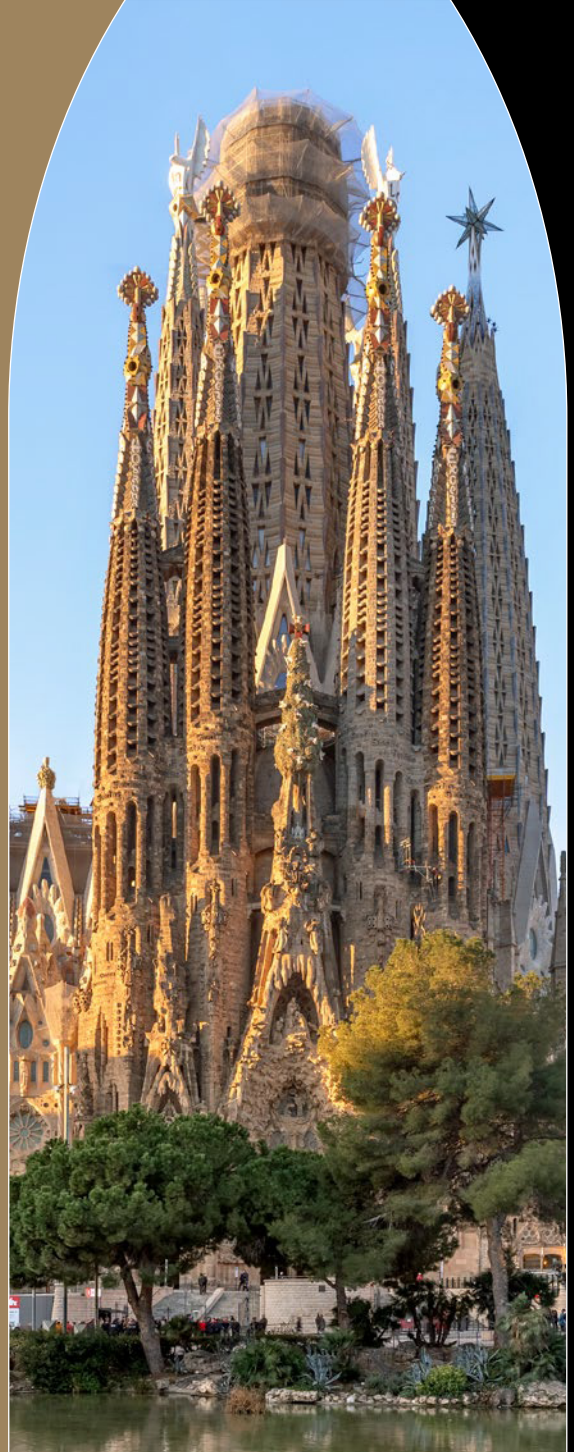
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GLAUBE, GEDULD UND MENSCHLICHE KREATIVITÄT

Die Sagrada Família, die sich mit ihren schlanken Türmen und strahlenden Innenräumen über Barcelona erhebt, ist ein zeitloses Wahrzeichen, ein lebendiges kulturelles Zeugnis und eine Revolution in der Architekturgeschichte. Der Bau begann im Jahr 1882; heute gehört das Bauwerk zum UNESCO-Weltkulturerbe und zieht jährlich mehr als fünf Millionen Besucher an. Kurz nach Baubeginn trat der ursprüngliche Architekt zurück, und der 31-jährige Antoni Gaudí übernahm die Leitung. Schon seit seiner Kindheit war der junge Visionär von der Natur, der mediterranen Flora und Fauna sowie den verwitterten Felsformationen von Montserrat fasziniert. Indem er diese Inspirationen miteinander verband, schuf er seinen eigenen, einzigartigen Stil und lotete dabei die Grenzen von Wissenschaft, Kunst und Technik aus. Gaudí sah darin die Gelegenheit, den Stil gotischer Kathedralen, der sich durch Strebebögen, Fialen und schwere äußere Strebepfeiler auszeichnet, weiterzuentwickeln. Um dies zu erreichen, experimentierte er mit umgekehrten Modellen aus Schnüren und Gewichten, um zu veranschaulichen, wie eine durch das Naturgesetz der Schwerkraft optimierte innere Konstruktion aussehen würde. Dadurch konnte er berechnen, wie schräge Säulen und parabolische Bögen selbsttragende Strukturen bilden konnten, die sich nach oben erhoben. Selbst heute noch sind Architekten von seinem Genie beeindruckt.





DIE SCHÖNHEIT DES UNVOLLENDETEN

Das Bauwerk wurde durch Spenden finanziert und von Gaudís Nachfolgern weitergeführt. Es hat jahrzehntelange Herausforderungen überwunden und sich dank des Engagements von Mitarbeitern, Architekten und Kunsthandwerkern sowie der zunehmenden Unterstützung durch moderne Technologien kontinuierlich weiterentwickelt. Gaudí, der wusste, dass er die Fertigstellung des Projekts nicht mehr erleben würde, hielt seine Konzepte in detailreichen Zeichnungen und Modellen fest, von denen viele 1936 während des Spanischen Bürgerkriegs bei einem Feuer zerstört wurden. Es dauerte viele Jahre, bis die Modellreihe, die Gaudís Projekt zugrunde lag, rekonstruiert war, da die modellierten Teile unterschiedlich waren, in verschiedenen Maßstäben und verschiedenen Versionen vorlagen und sich jeder Abschnitt in einem anderen Entwicklungsstadium befand. Es war ein sehr langwieriger Prozess, bei dem Tausende Teile aus den Trümmern der Zerstörung geborgen werden mussten. Als Mitte der 1990er Jahre mit der Digitalisierung der Referenzmaterialien begonnen wurde, war selbst die fortschrittlichste Architektursoftware, die damals zur Verfügung stand, den Anforderungen von Gaudís ursprünglichen Ideen nicht gewachsen. Mithilfe von Software für den Schiffs- und Flugzeugbau gelang es den Architekten, Gaudís Vermächtnis in digitaler Form zu bewahren und Bautechniken zu entwickeln, mit denen sich seine Ziele verwirklichen ließen. Wenn der Hauptturm im Jahr 2026 fertiggestellt ist, wird er eine Höhe von 172,5 Metern erreichen. Mit Beginn der letzten Bauphase beflügelt die Sagrada Família weiterhin unsere Fantasie und setzt neue Maßstäbe in der Architektur.

1882-1883

Am 19. März 1882 wird der Grundstein für das Bauwerk gelegt. 1883 übernimmt Antoni Gaudí die Leitung.



1885

Die St.-Joseph-Kapelle wird eingeweiht.

1925

Der Glockenturm des heiligen Barnabas an der Geburtsfassade wird fertiggestellt.



1926-1936

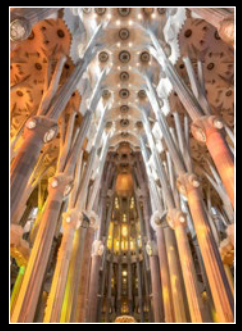
Als Gaudí 1926 stirbt, übernimmt sein Mitarbeiter Domènec Sugranyes die Leitung. Im Jahr 1936 werden die Sagrada Família und Gaudís Atelier verwüstet; dabei gehen zahlreiche Originalpläne, Fotografien und Modelle verloren.

1954-1977

Die Passionsfassade wird fertiggestellt.



1978-2010



Auf der Grundlage restaurierter Modelle nehmen die Fundamente, Säulen, Fassaden und Gewölbe des Kirchenschiffs Gestalt an, ebenso wie der Kreuzgang Unserer Lieben Frau von Montserrat.

2012-2016

Die westliche Sakristei und der Kreuzgang von Unserer Lieben Frau der Schmerzen wird fertiggestellt.



2026

Der Turm Jesu Christi, der Marienturm und die vier Türme der Evangelisten sollen zum 100. Todestag Gaudís vollendet werden und markieren den Beginn der letzten Bauphase. Die Glorienfassade sowie die Kapelle der Buße und des Sakraments werden mithilfe modernster 3D-Modellierungs- und Drucktechniken errichtet.


Sagrada Família

ANMERKUNGEN DES LEGO® ARCHITECTURE DESIGN-TEAMS

Antoni Gaudís atemberaubendes und komplexes Meisterwerk in LEGO® Steine umzusetzen, war, gelinde gesagt, eine gewaltige Herausforderung. Allein schon die Größe des Modells stellte unsere Bausysteme auf eine harte Probe! Mit 12.060 Teilen, von denen 65 dekoriert sind, ist es unser bislang detailreichstes Set. Wir haben das Modell in einzelne Unterabschnitte unterteilt, sodass du es entweder zusammengebaut oder in Teilen ausstellen kannst. Das Innere der Basilika und ihre Fenster zeichnen sich durch hyperboloide Formen aus, die Elemente der Gotik, des Jugendstils und der organischen Architektur vereinen. So ist eines der atemberaubendsten Bauwerke der Architekturgeschichte entstanden. Wir wollten die Säulen und Buntglasfenster des „Waldes der Bäume" zur Geltung bringen und die strukturelle Stabilität des Modells gewährleisten, weshalb sich die Säulen wie im Original verzweigen. Während Gaudí in seinen Mosaiken und Fenstern zerbrochene Keramikfliesen und Glasstücke wiederverwendete, haben wir mehr als 500 transparente Elemente eingesetzt, damit das Licht durch naturgetreue Öffnungen hindurchscheinen kann. Gaudís Vision in LEGO Form wurde mit größtem Respekt vor der langen Geschichte der Sagrada Família entworfen. Wir hoffen, dass es dir Spaß macht, zu sehen, wie sich alle Details Stein für Stein zusammenfügen.

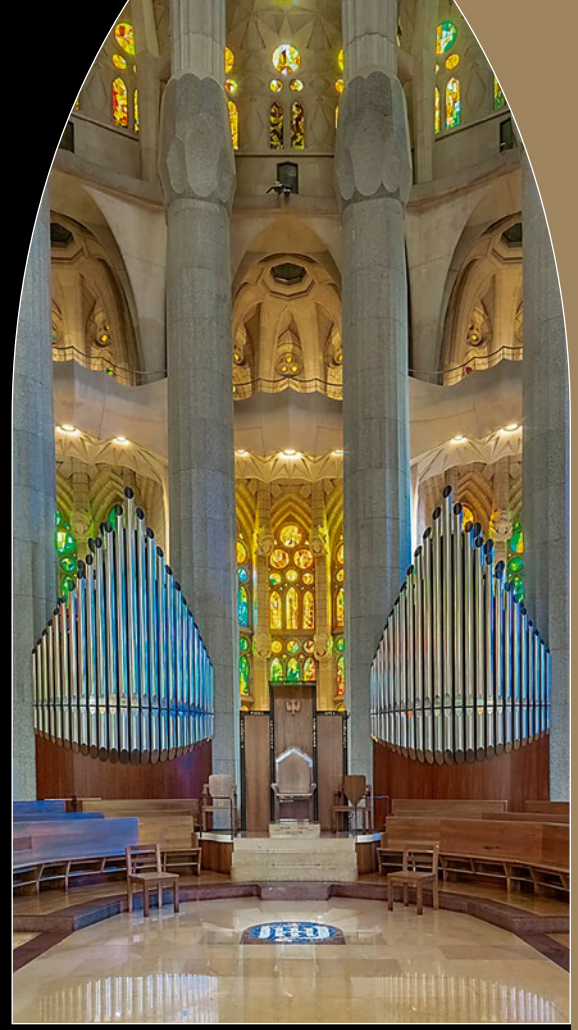




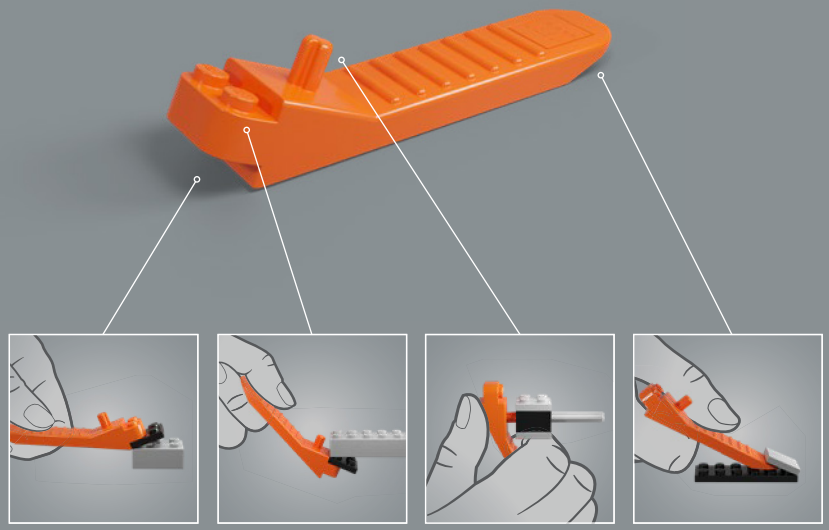
1882-1893

APSIS MIT KRYPTA

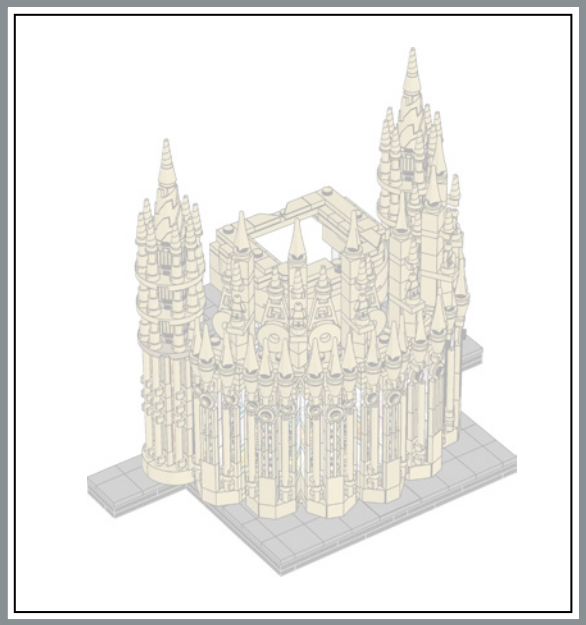
✶ Wir haben das Modell so konzipiert, dass es dem gleichen Bauablauf folgt wie der Bau der echten Sagrada Família. Die Bauarbeiten an der Apsis mit Krypta begannen 1882. Sie befindet sich am östlichen Ende, schließt das Bauwerk von hinten ab und verleiht der Konstruktion sowohl physisch als auch symbolisch Halt. Der ursprüngliche Entwurf des Architekten Francisco de Paula del Villar sah eine polygonale Apsis mit sieben Kapellen vor. Anstatt das Gebäude gleichmäßig vom Fundament aus zu errichten, entschied sich Gaudí dafür, es Abschnitt für Abschnitt aufzubauen, um den Eindruck der Kontinuität zu verstärken. Die Krypta wurde etwa 10 Meter unter der Erde gebaut und 1889 fertiggestellt. Die Fassade der Apsis entstand zwischen 1890 und 1893. Dabei ist ein deutlicher Übergang von Villars Entwurf zu Gaudís sich weiterentwickelnder architektonischer Sprache erkennbar.

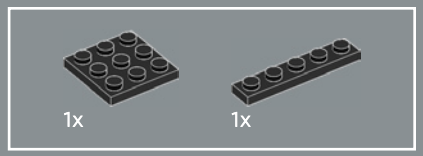




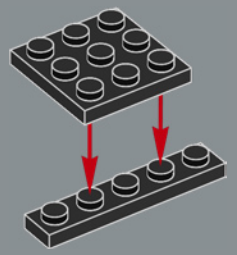


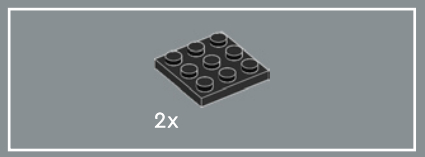

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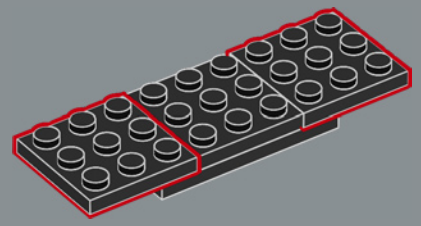


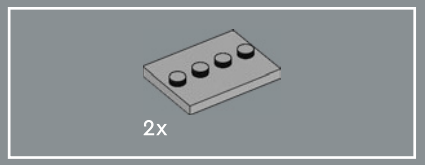
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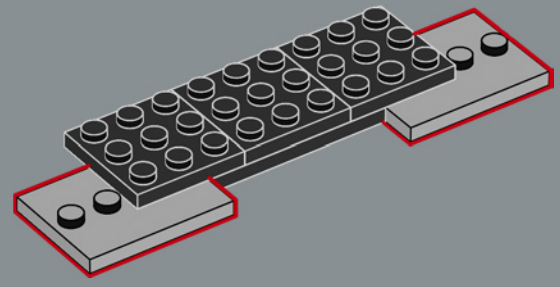


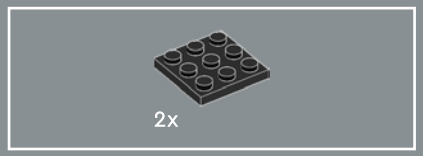
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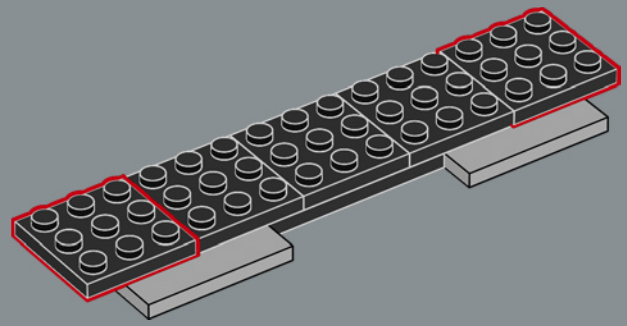


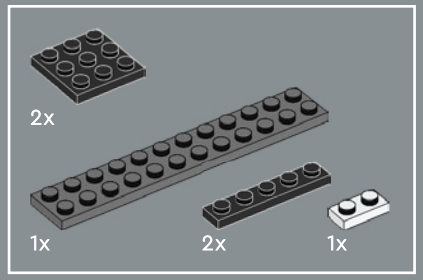
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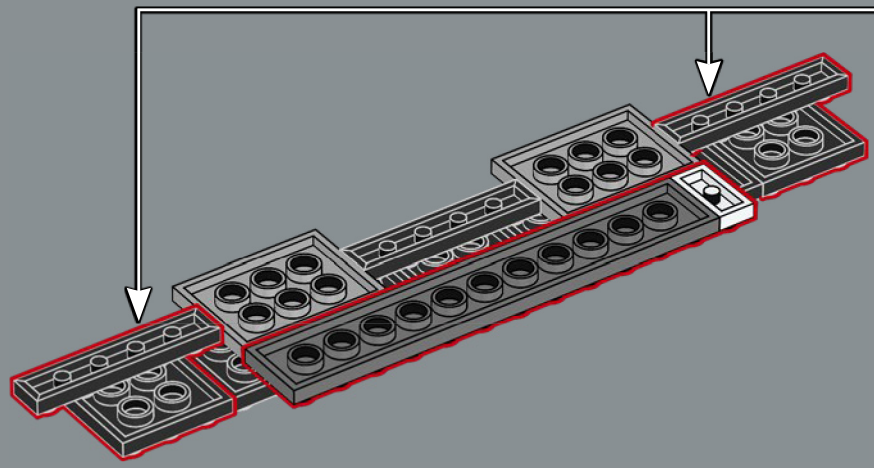
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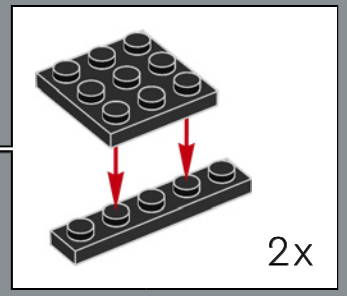


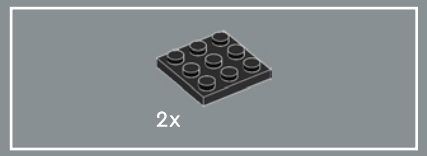


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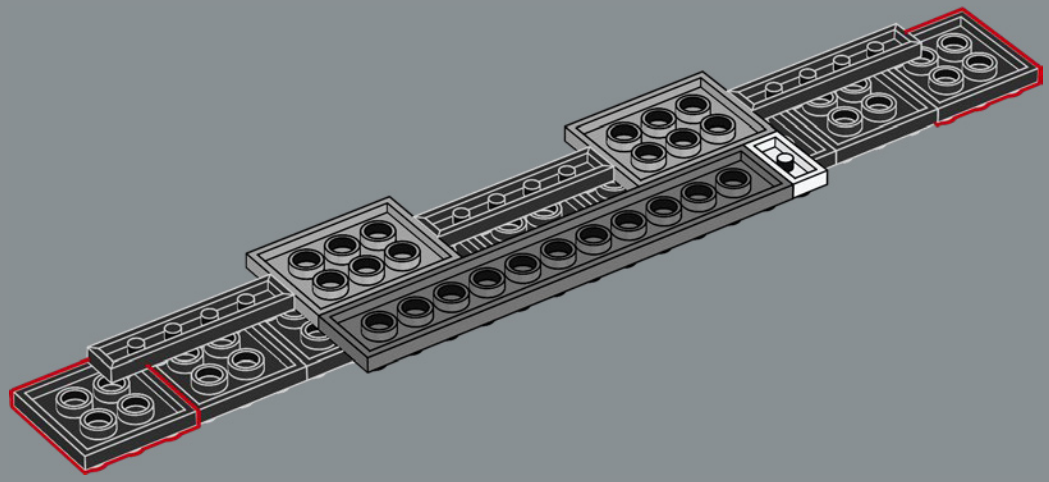


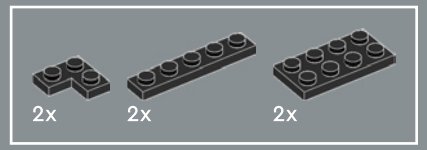




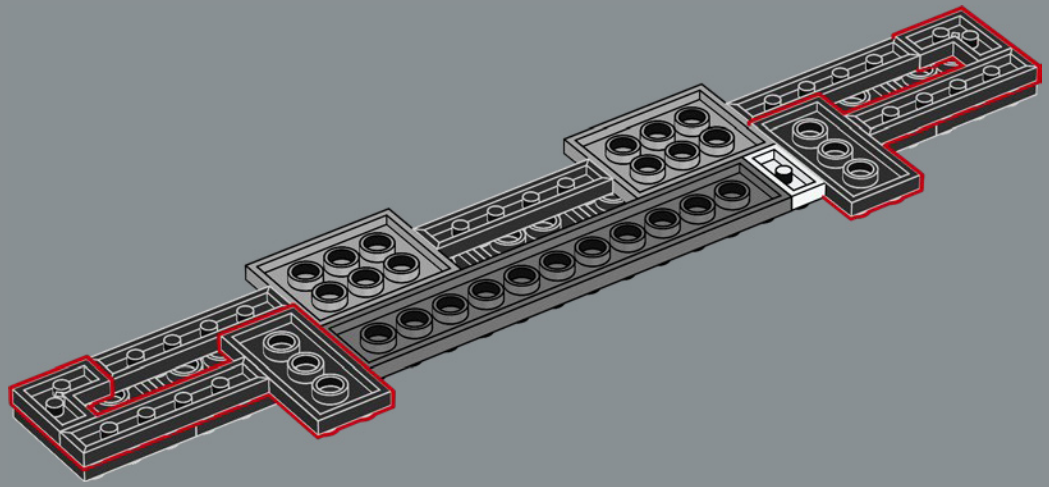


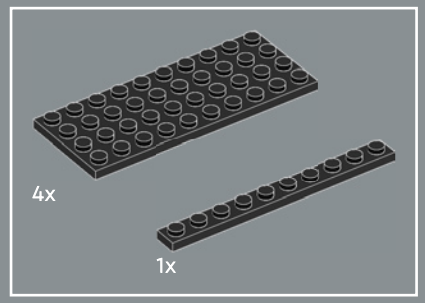
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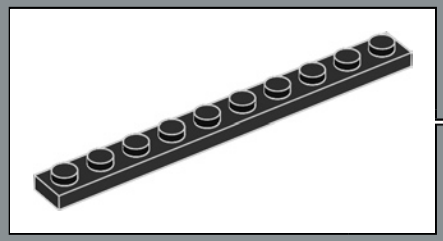


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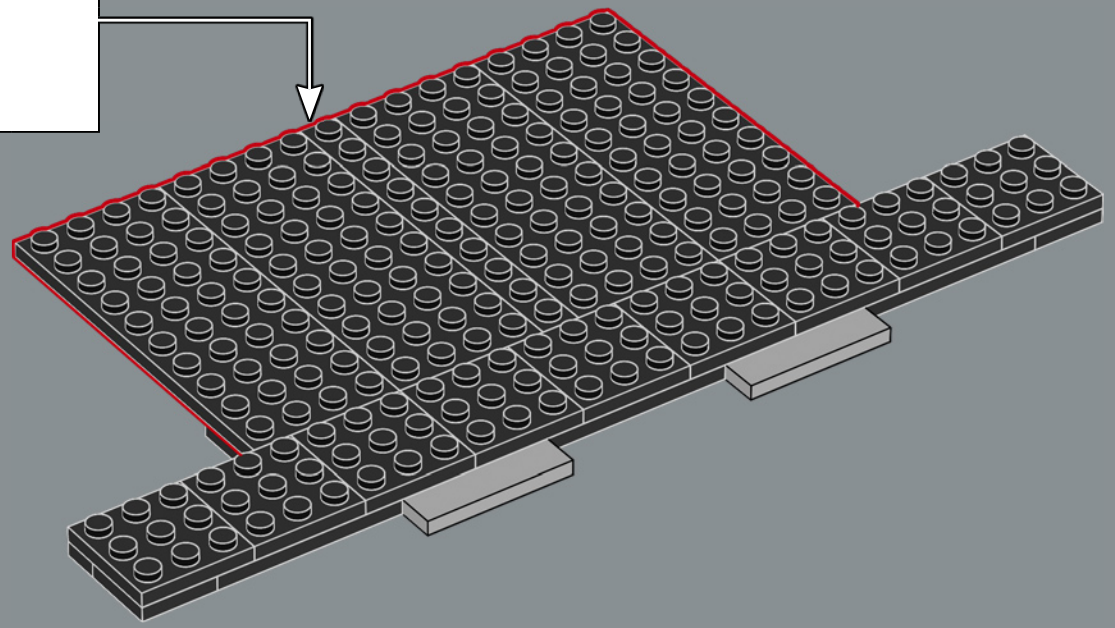


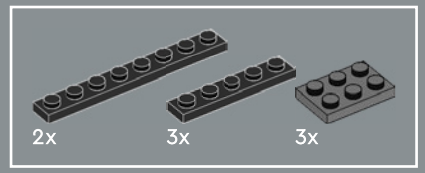


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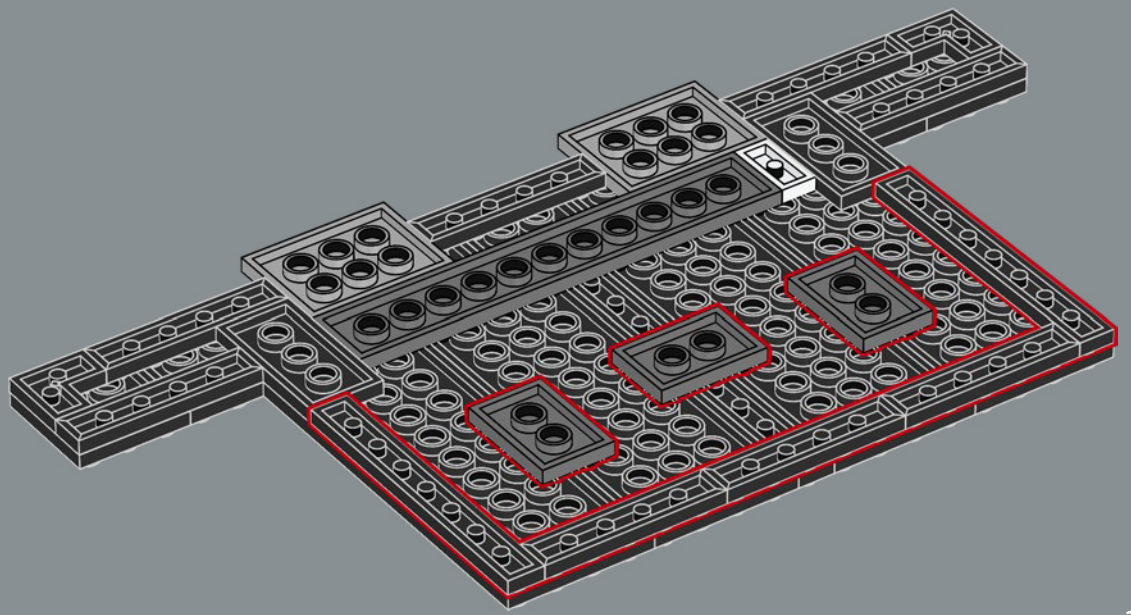


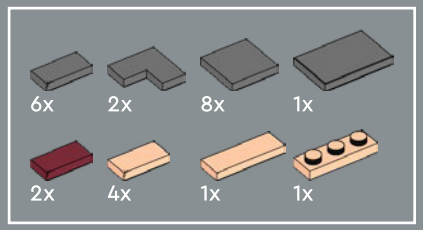




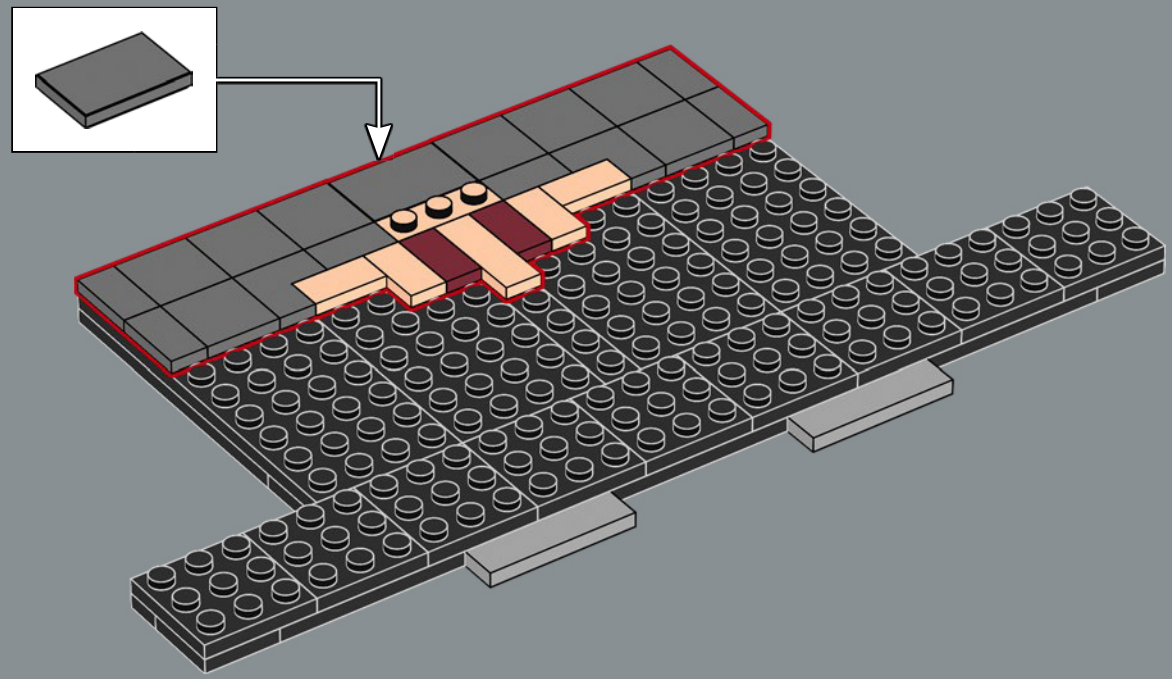
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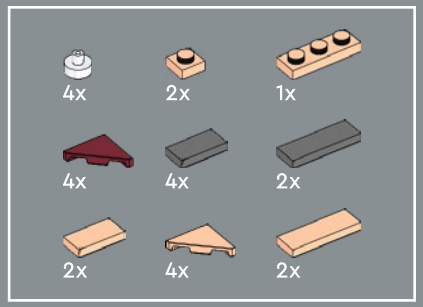




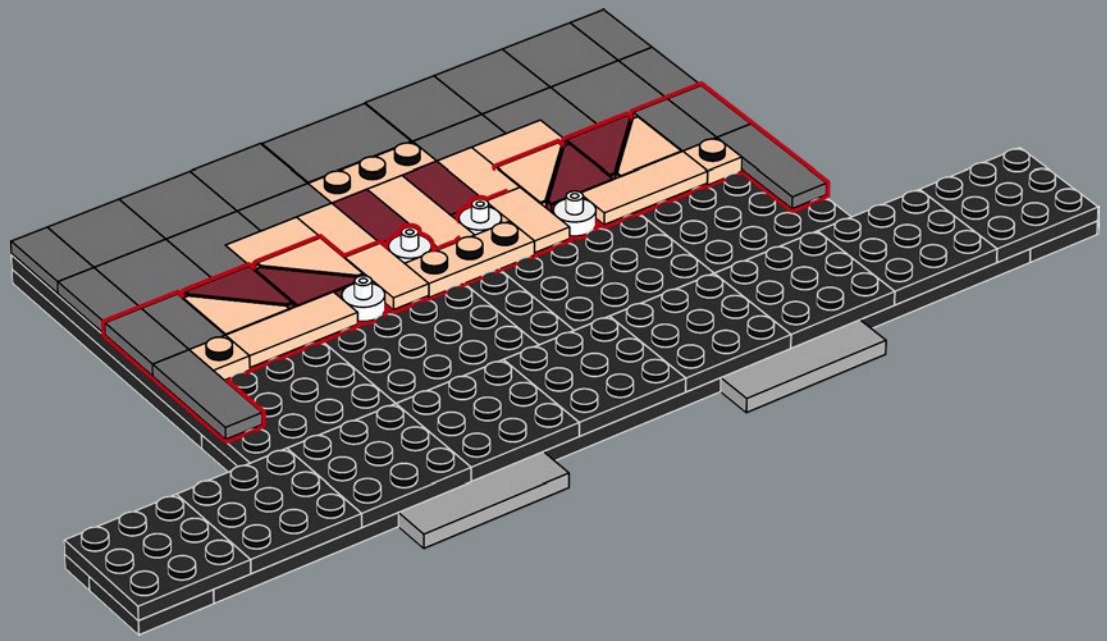


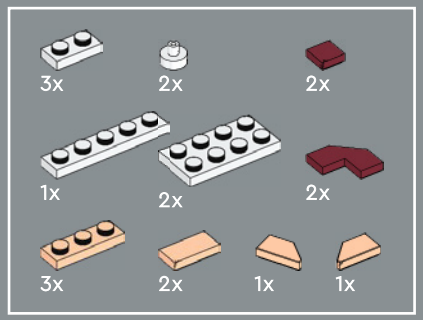
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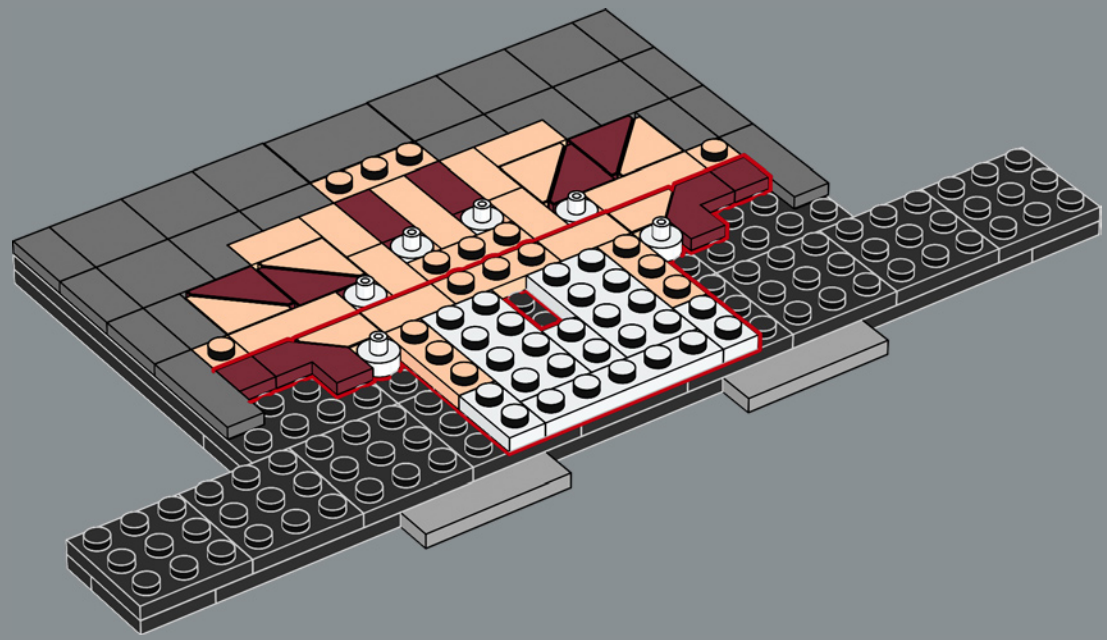


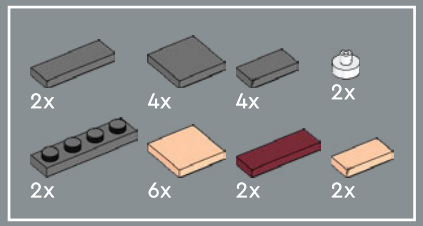
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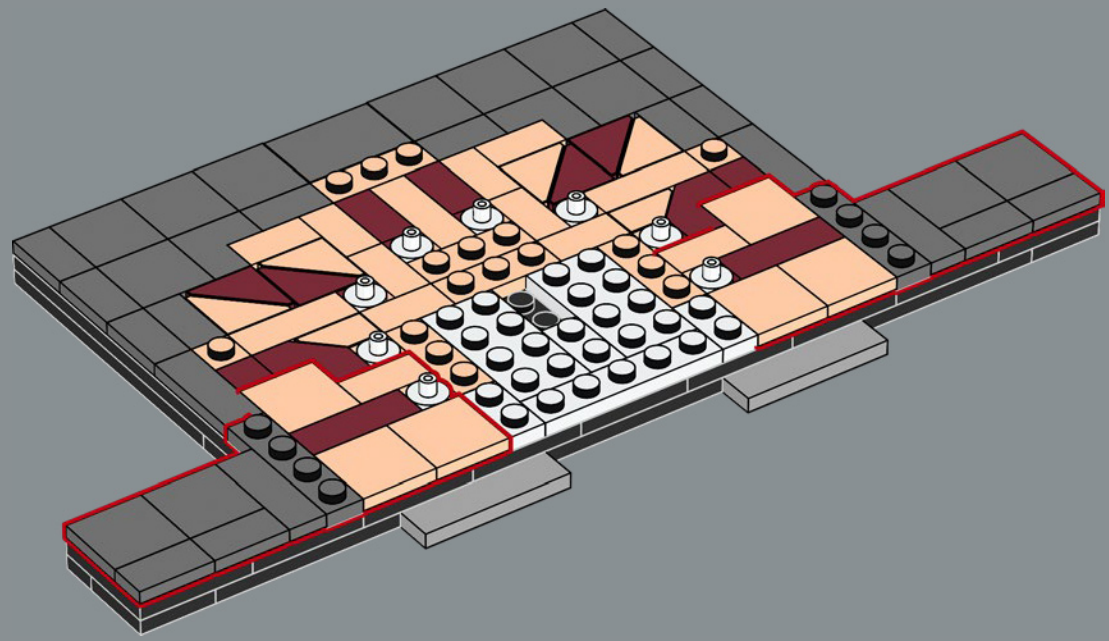


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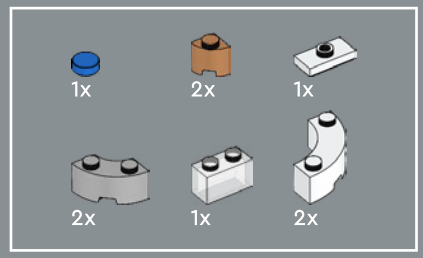




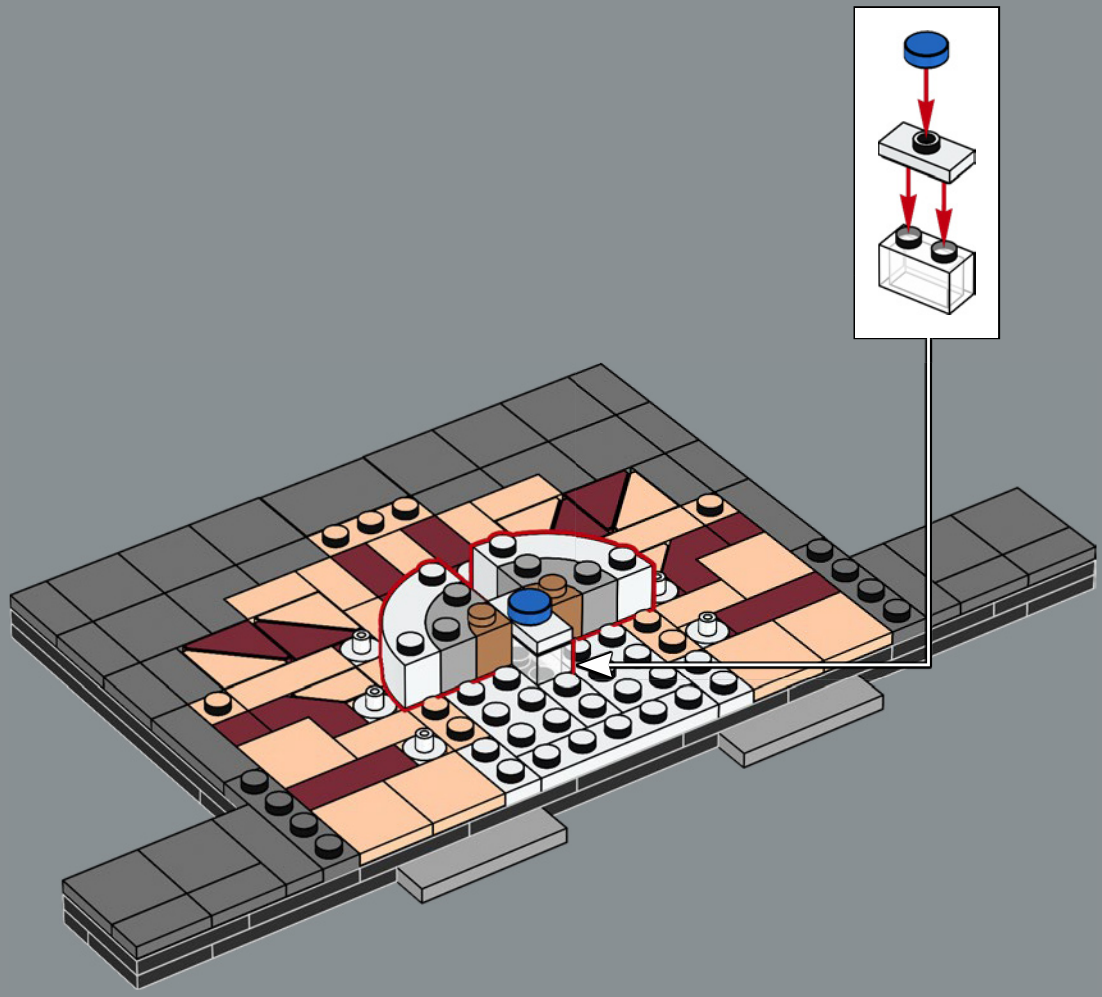
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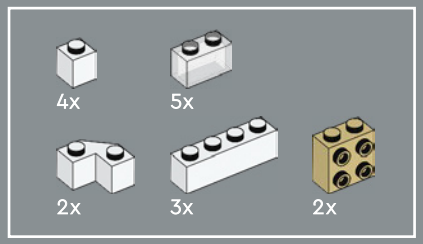




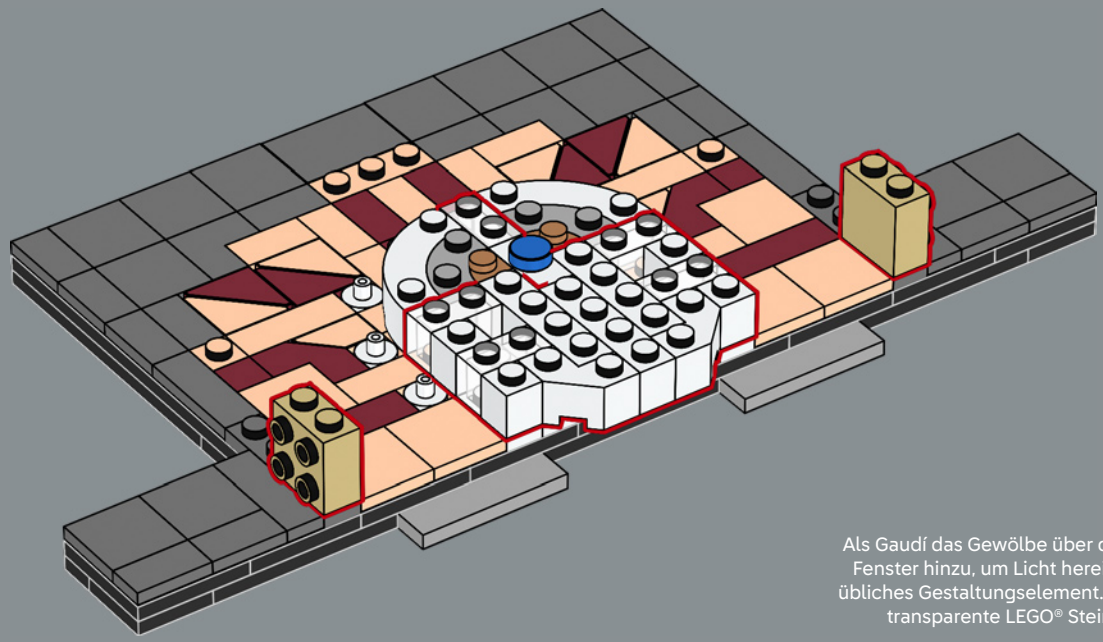
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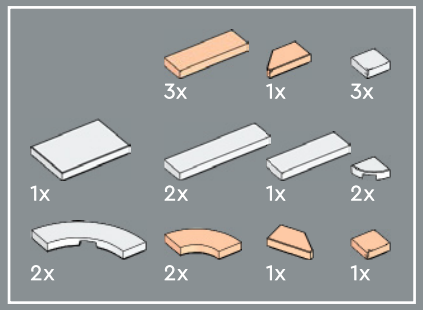
Das blaue, runde Mosaik mit der Inschrift „JMJ“ wird durch ein kleines blaues LEGO® Steinchen dargestellt.



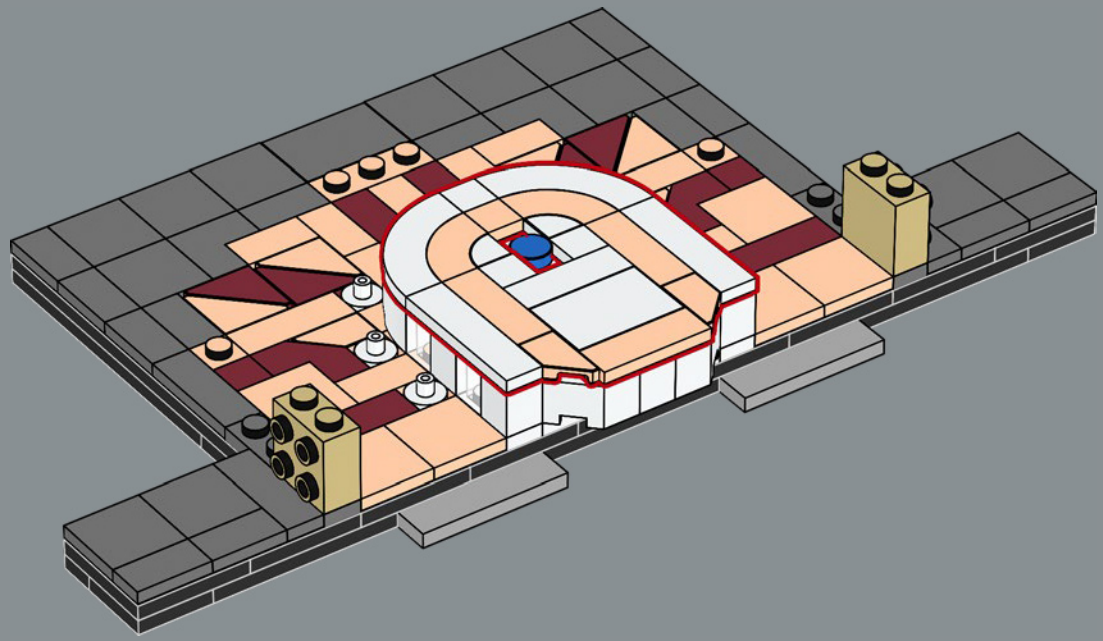
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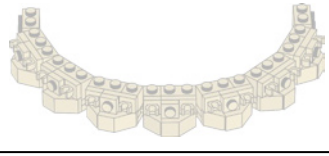


Als Gaudí das Gewölbe über der Krypta errichtete, fügte er Fenster hinzu, um Licht hereinzulassen – ein für seine Zeit übliches Gestaltungselement. Im gesamten Modell werden transparente LEGO® Steine für die Fenster verwendet.



16



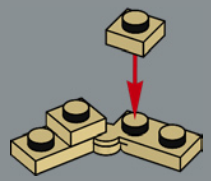




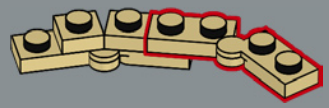


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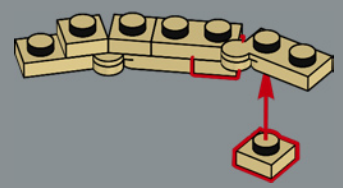
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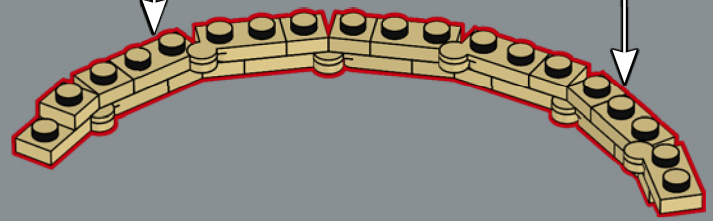
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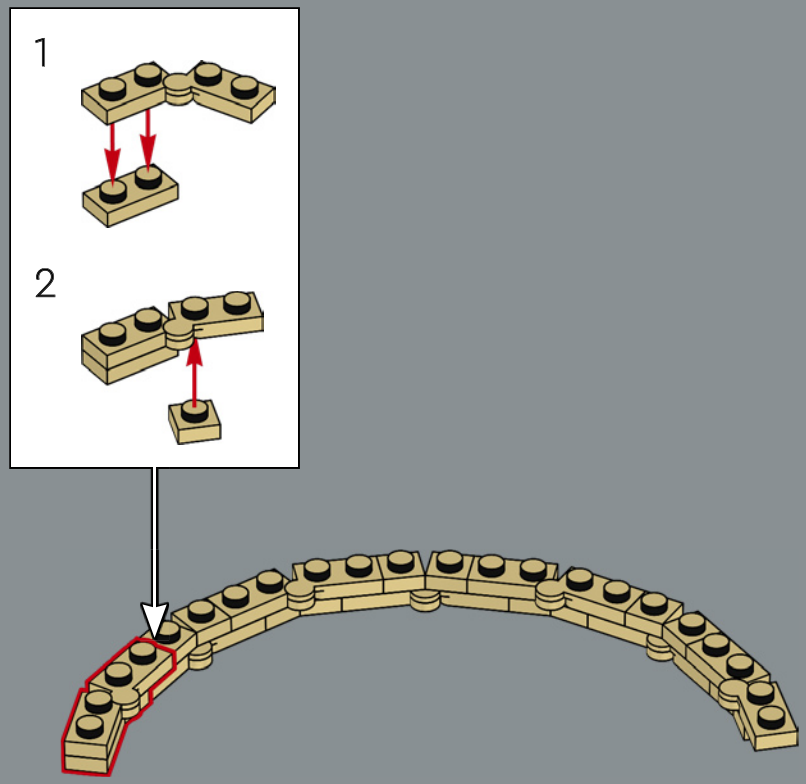


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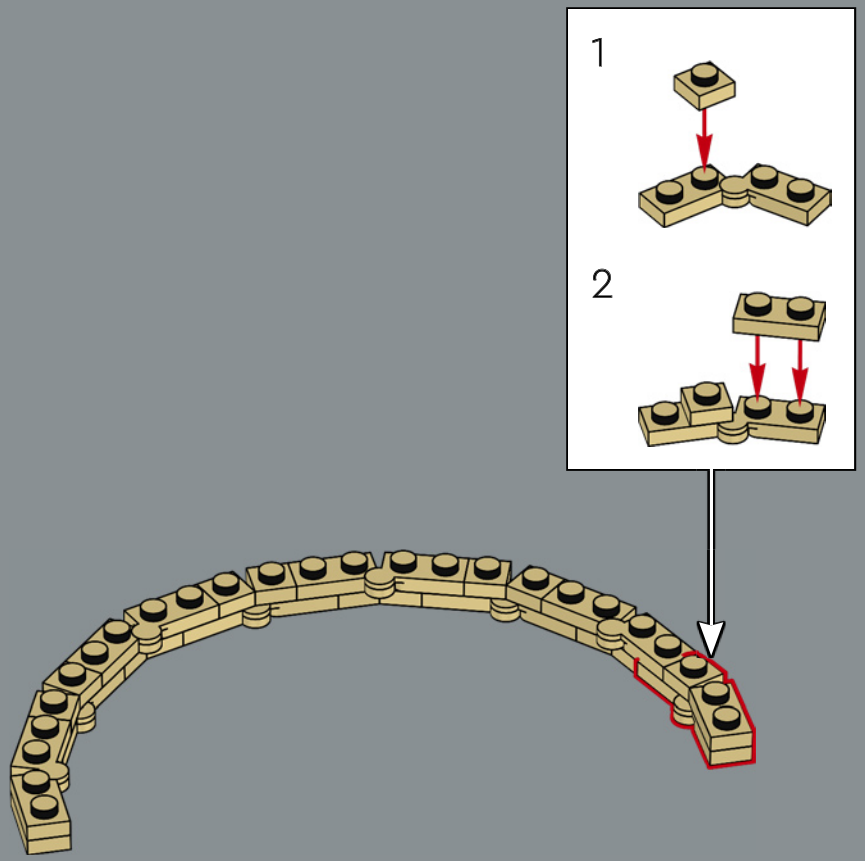


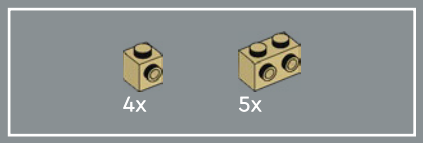
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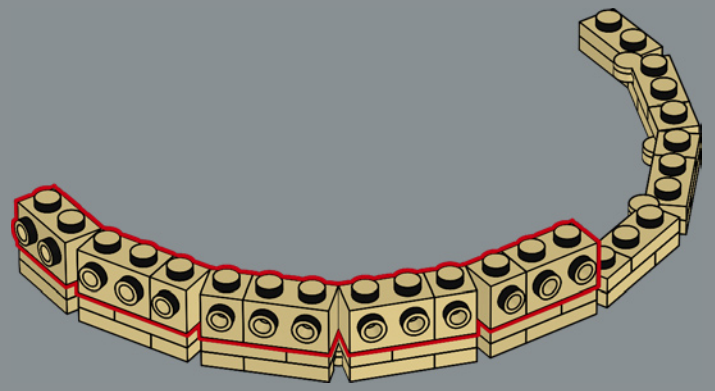
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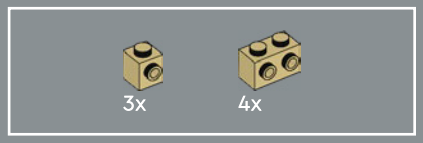




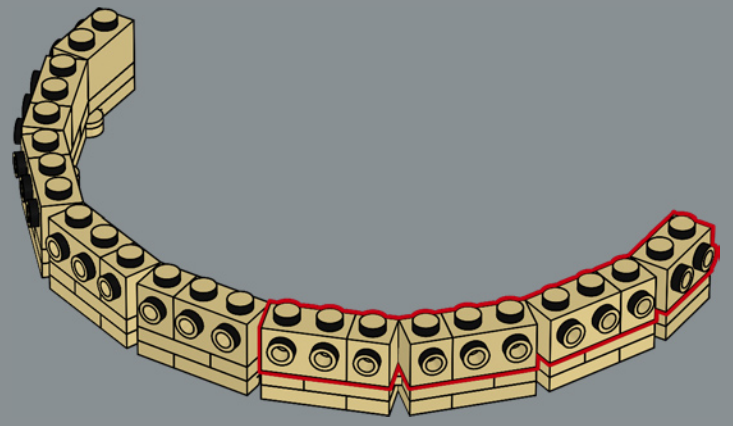
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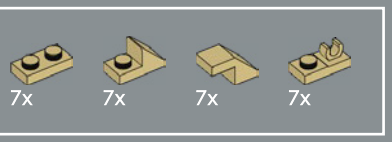




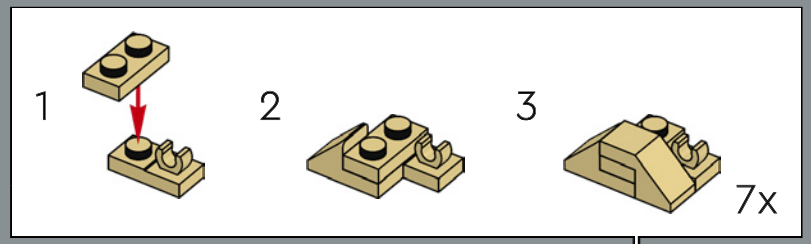


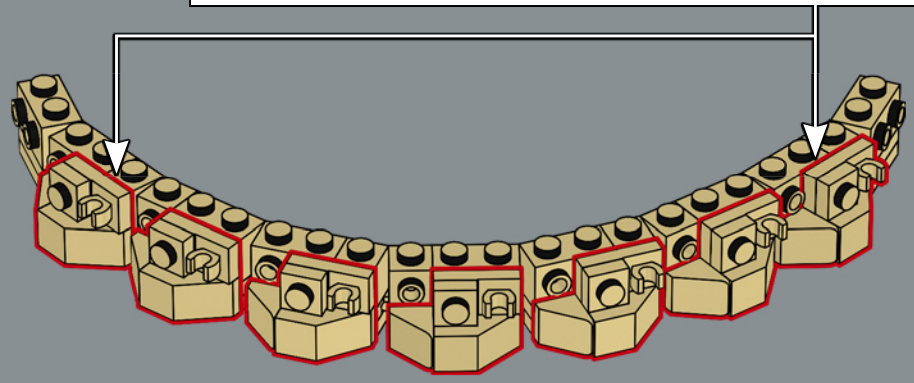
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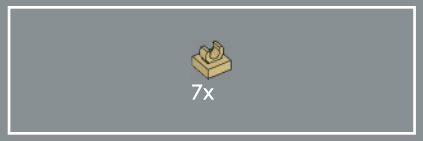




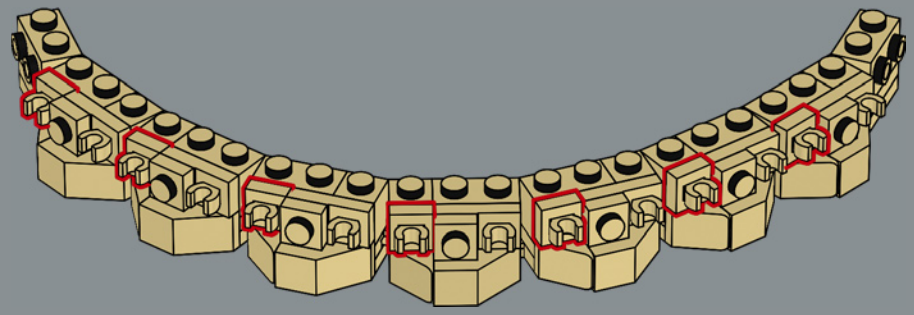
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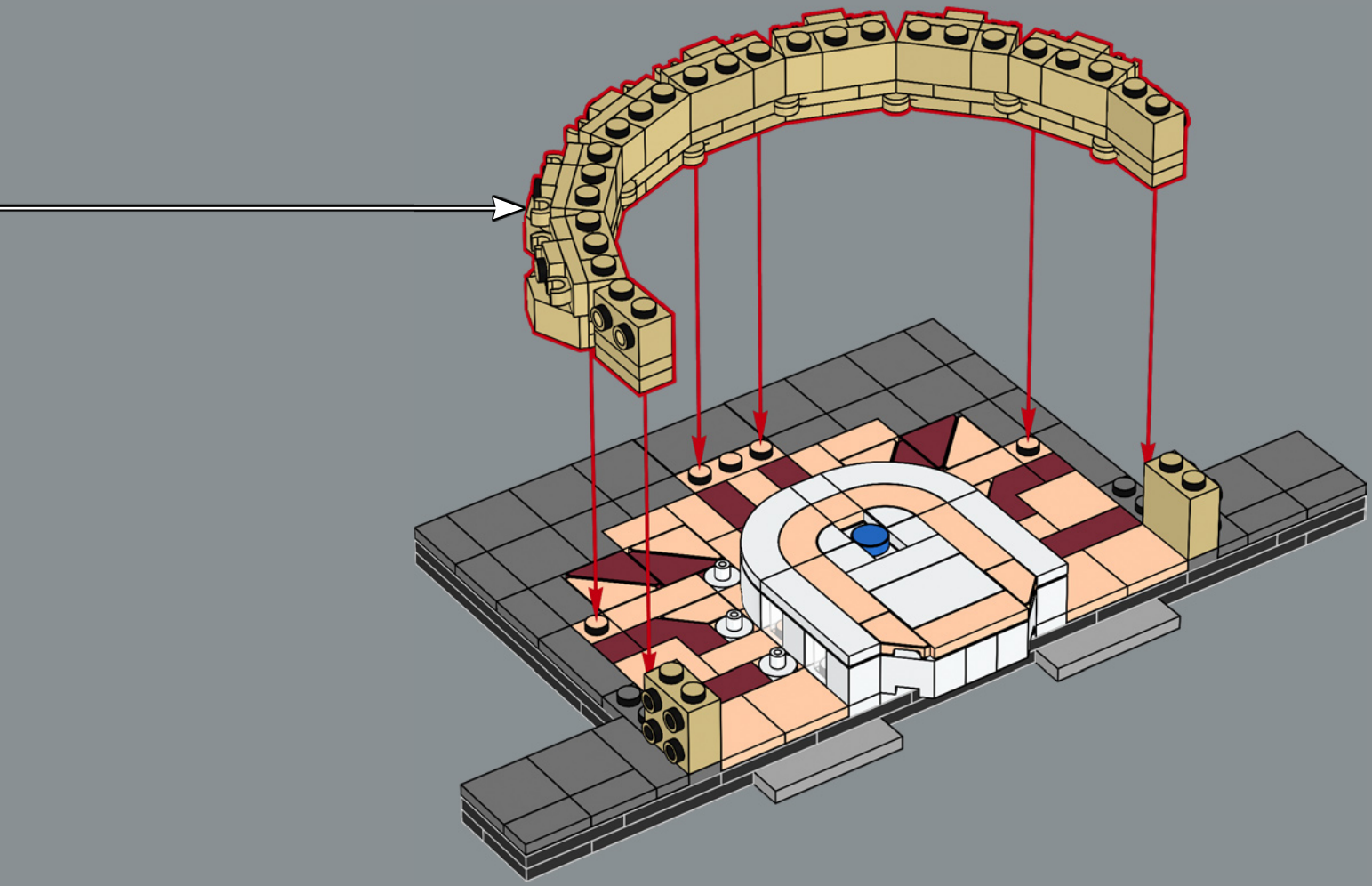


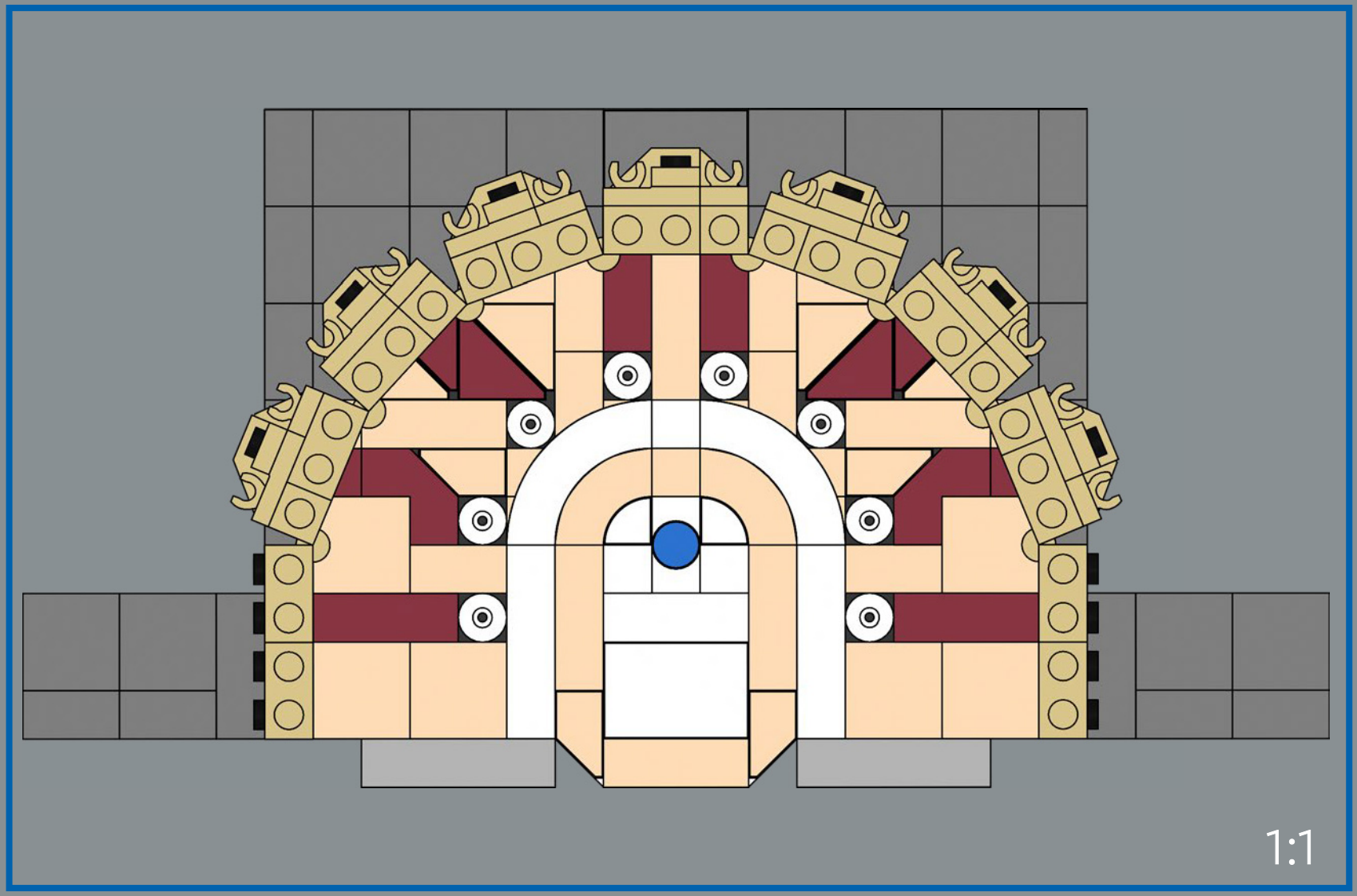


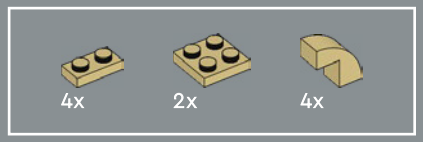
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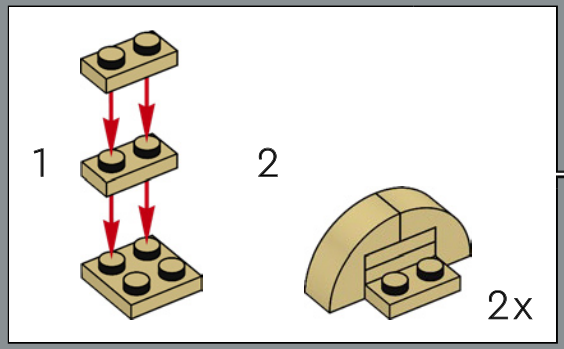
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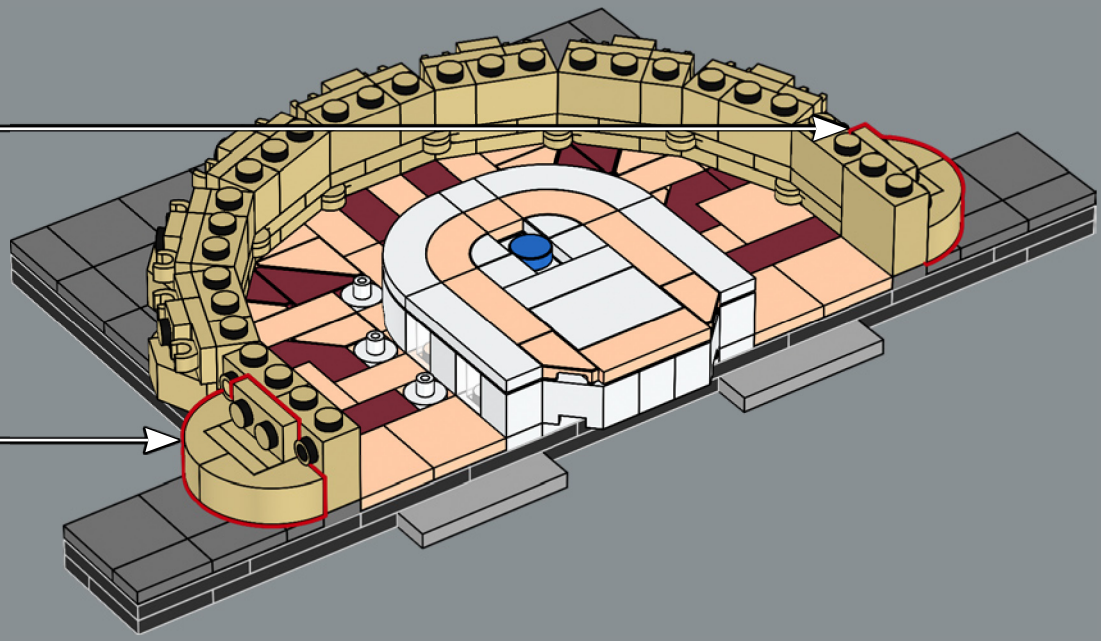



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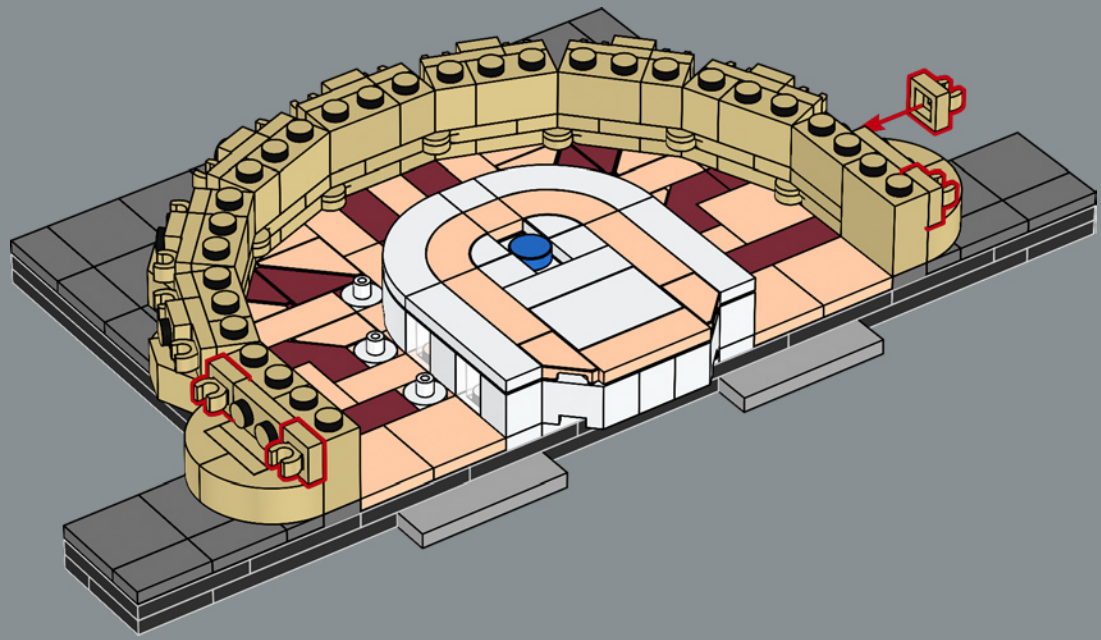
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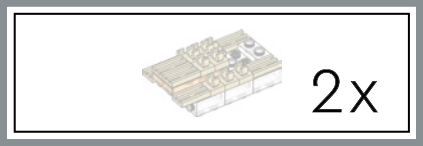






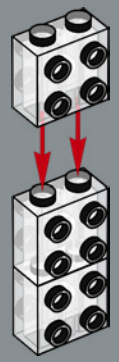
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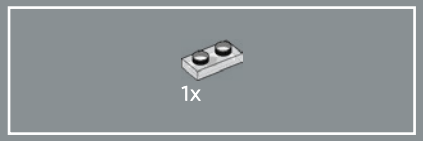




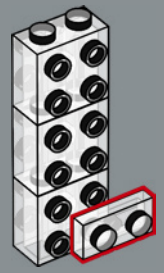


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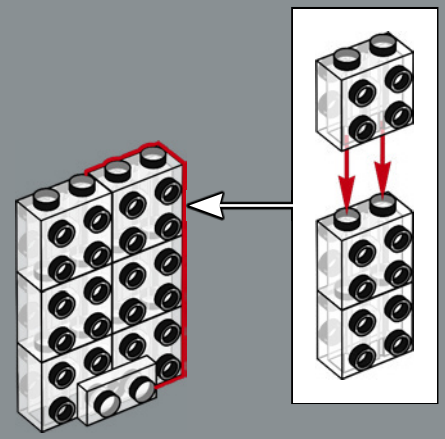


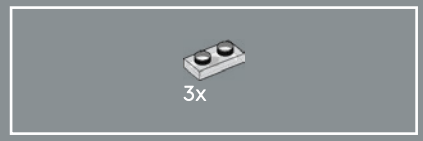
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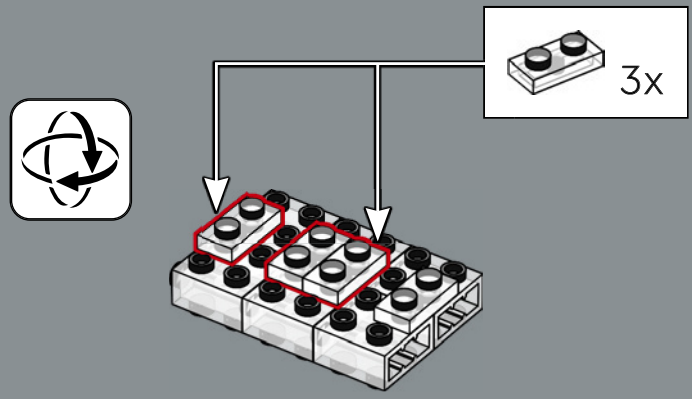


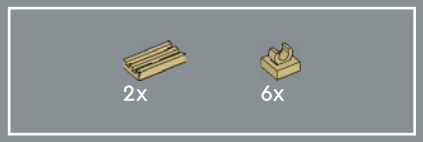
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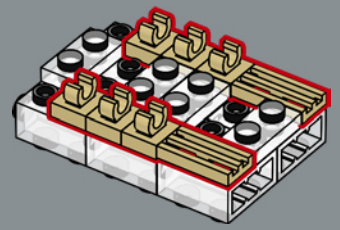


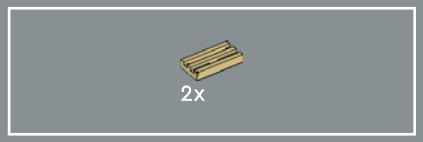
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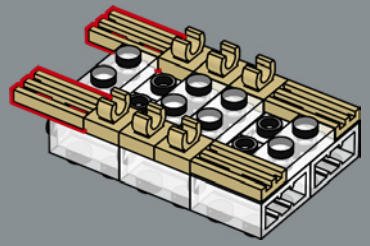


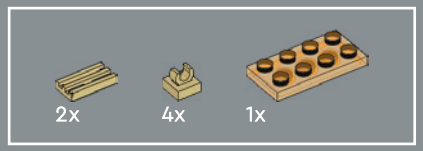
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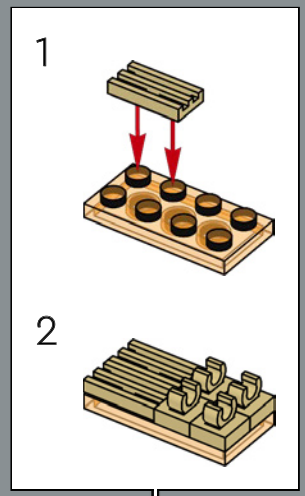


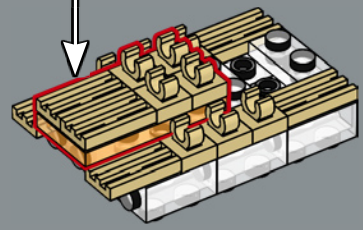
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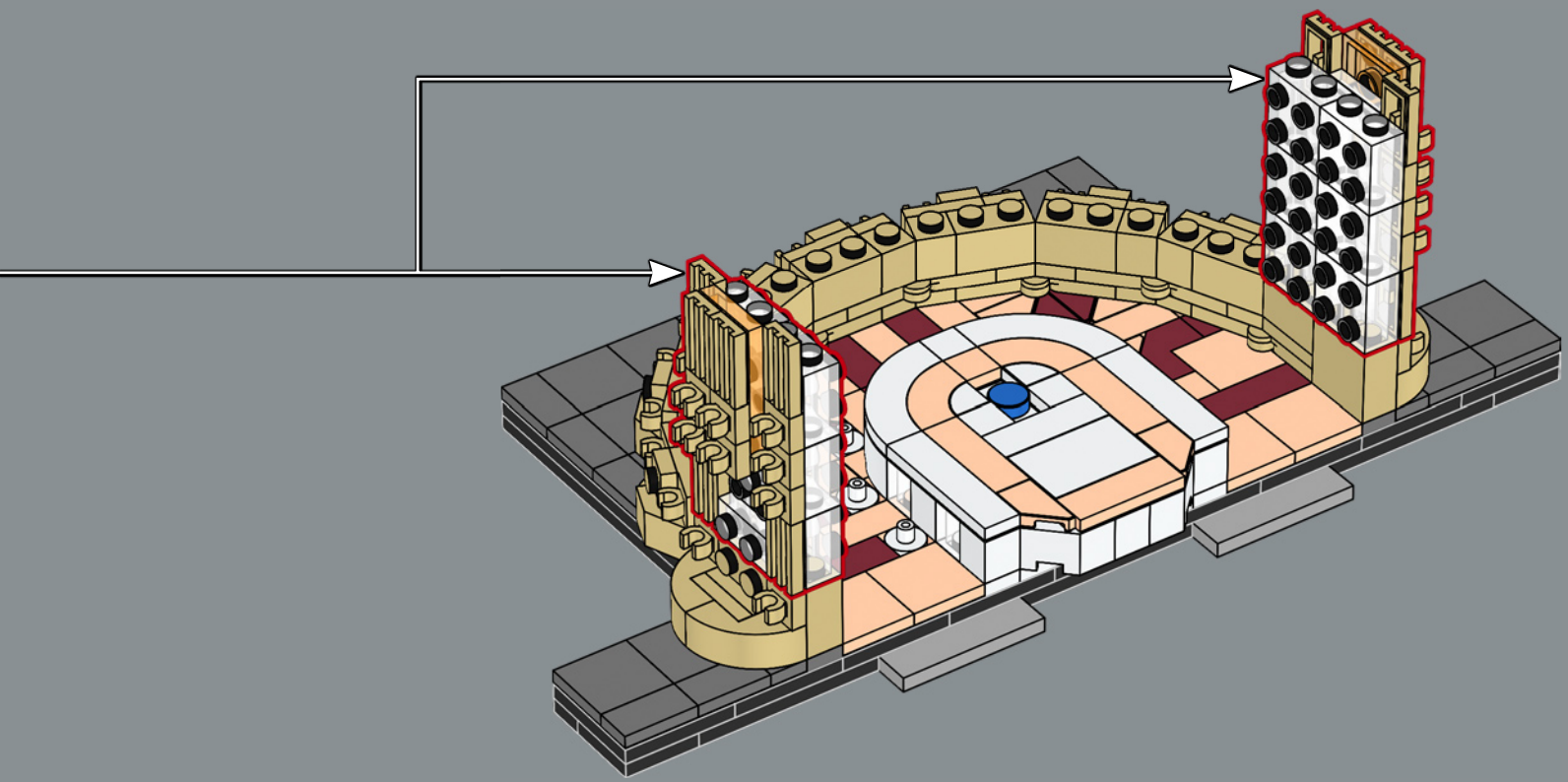
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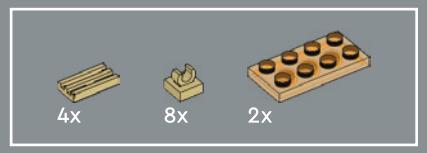




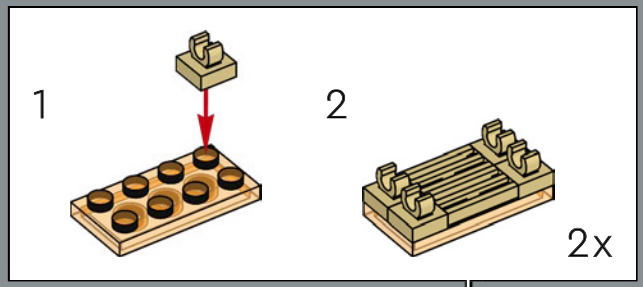
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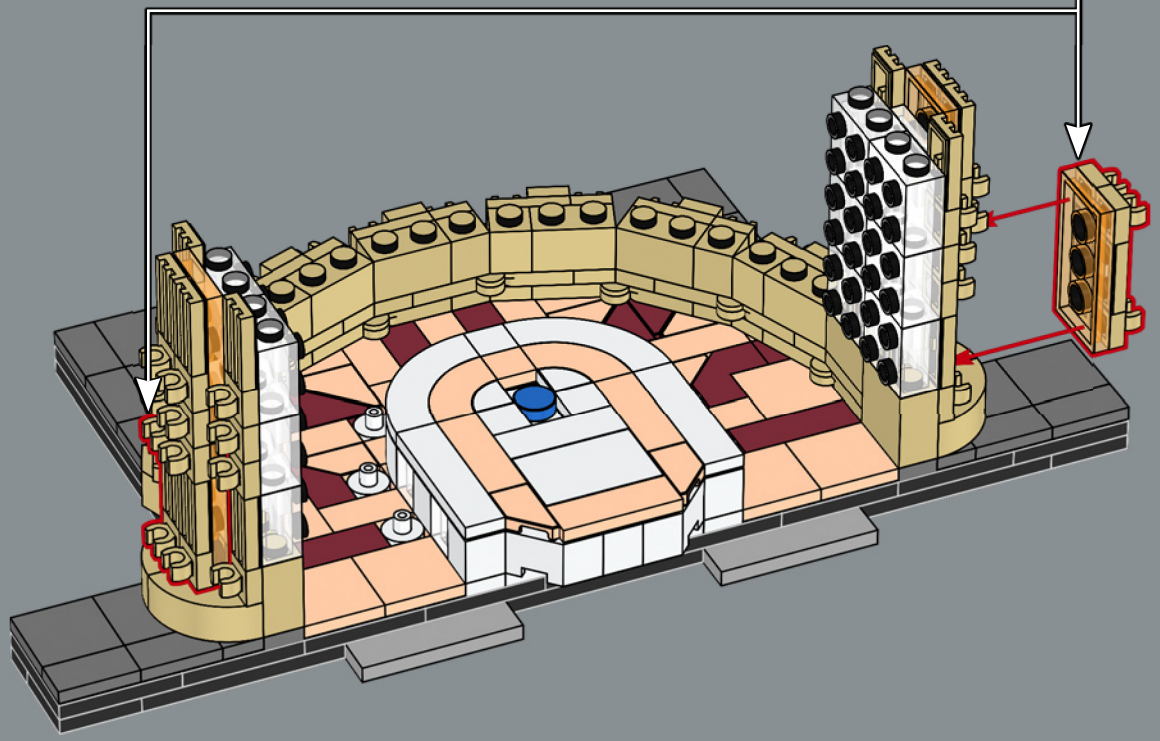
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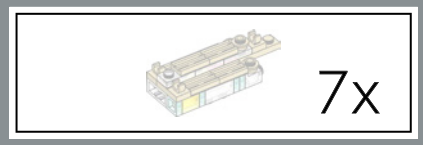


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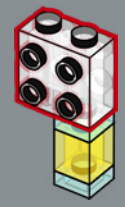


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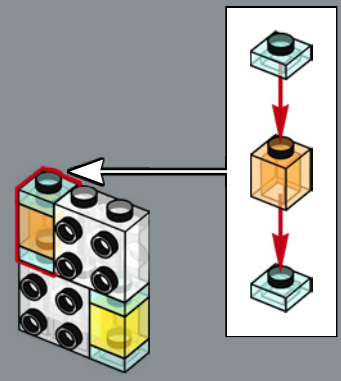


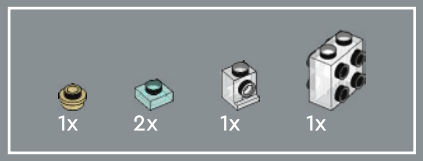
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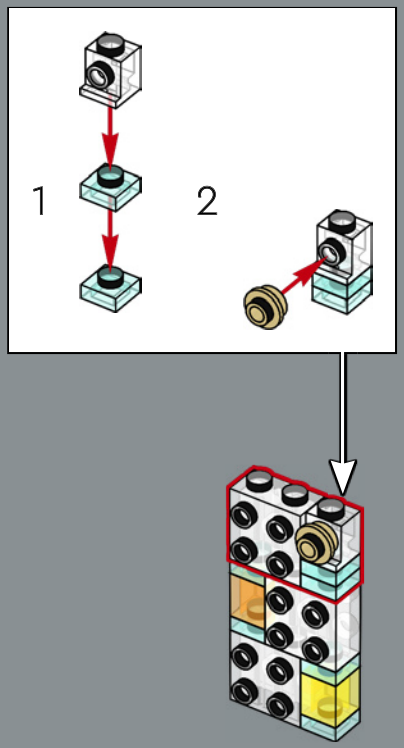


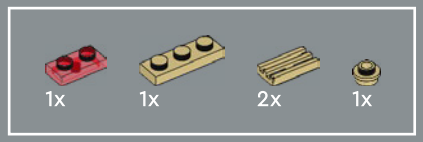
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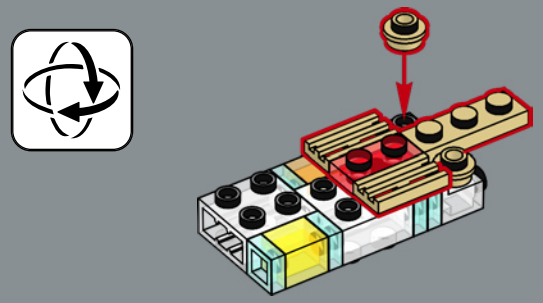


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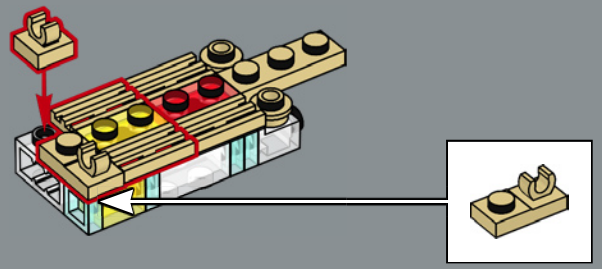


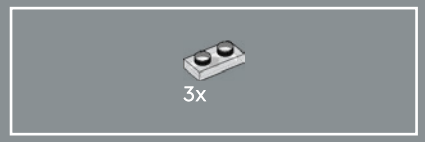
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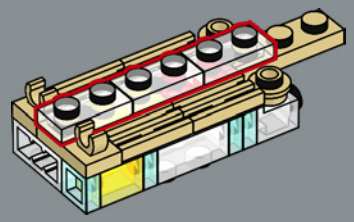


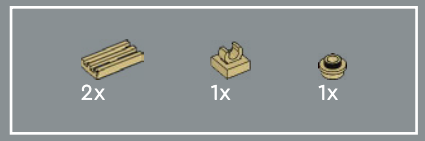
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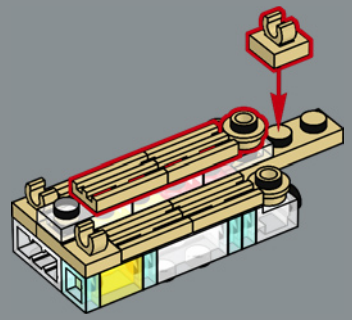


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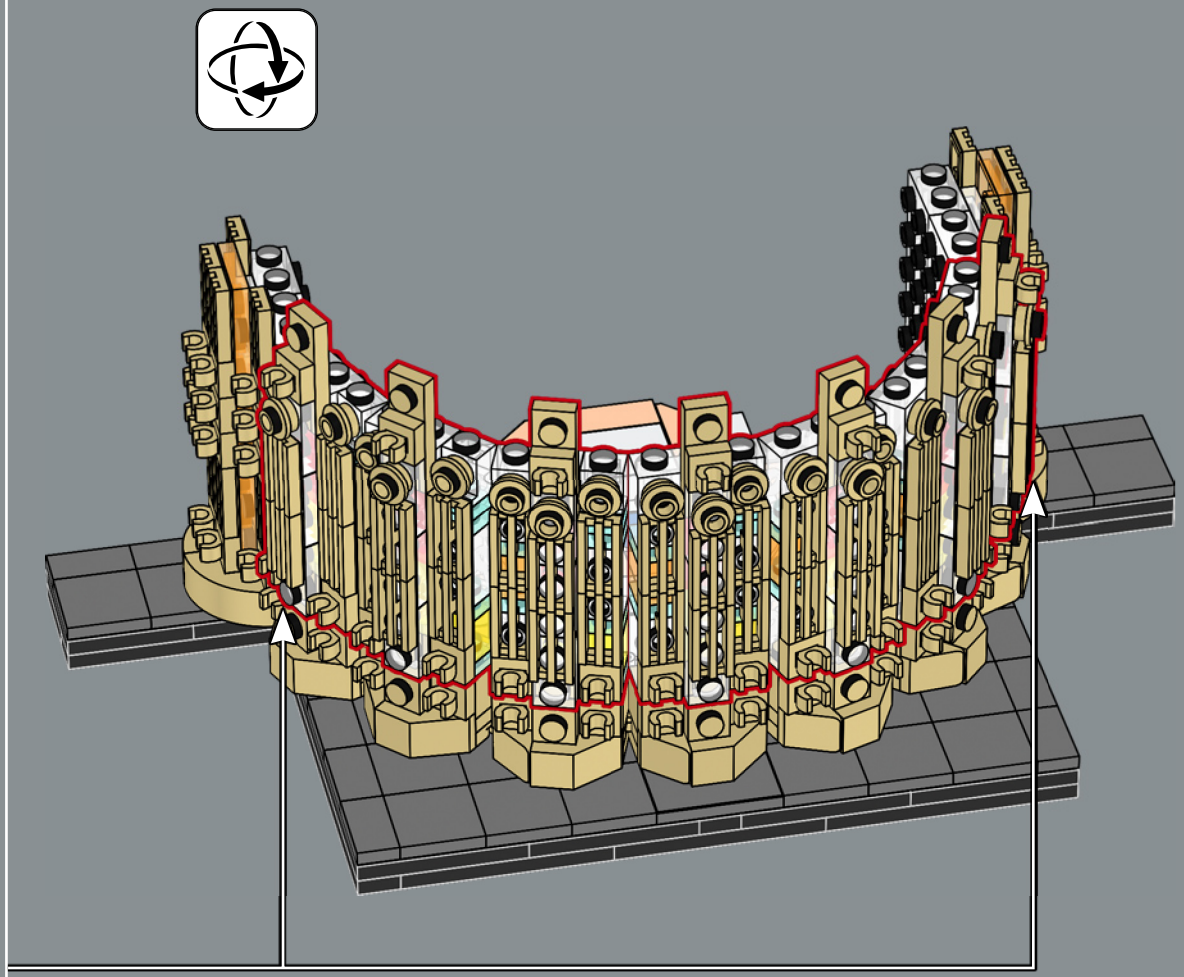


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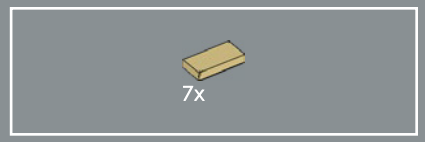


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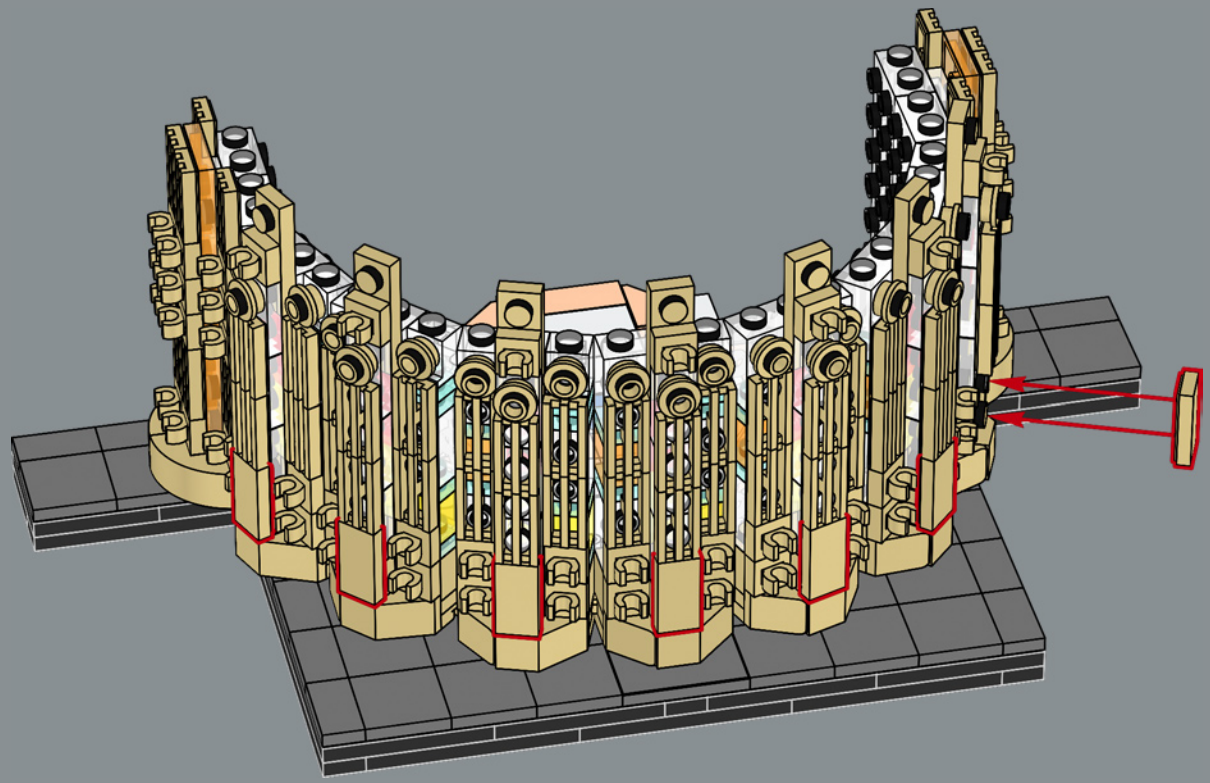
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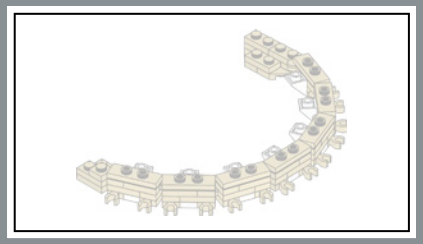


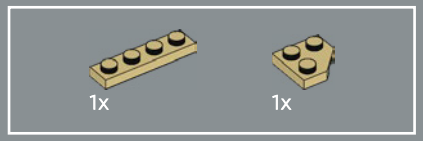




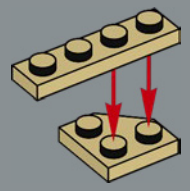
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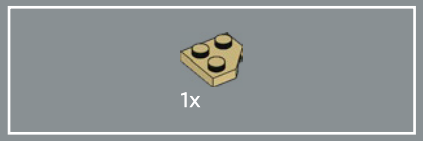




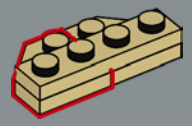


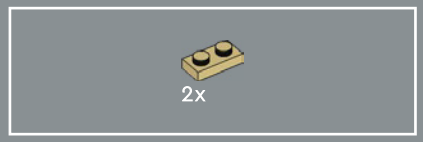
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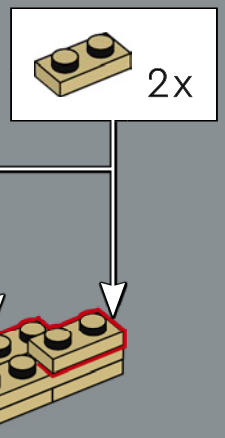


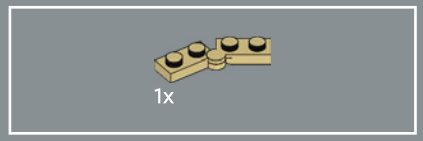
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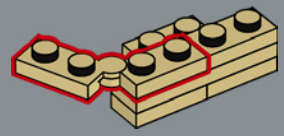


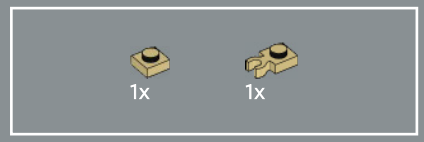
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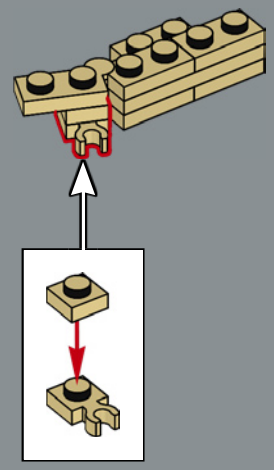


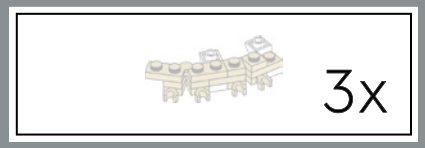
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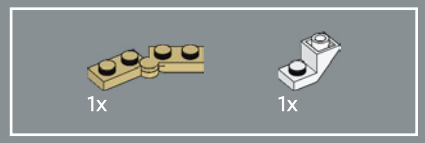




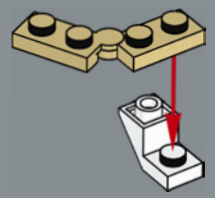
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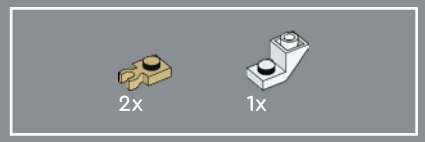




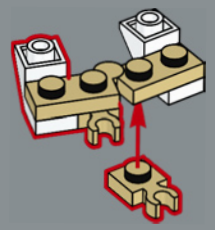


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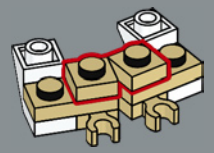


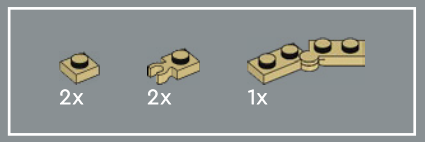
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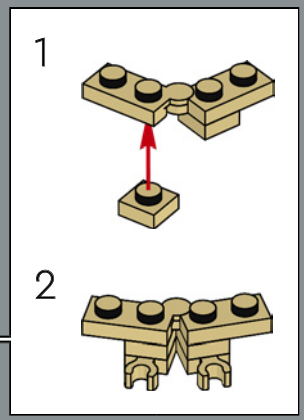


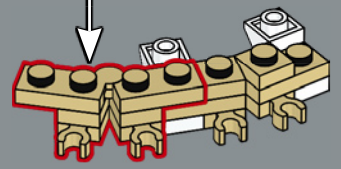
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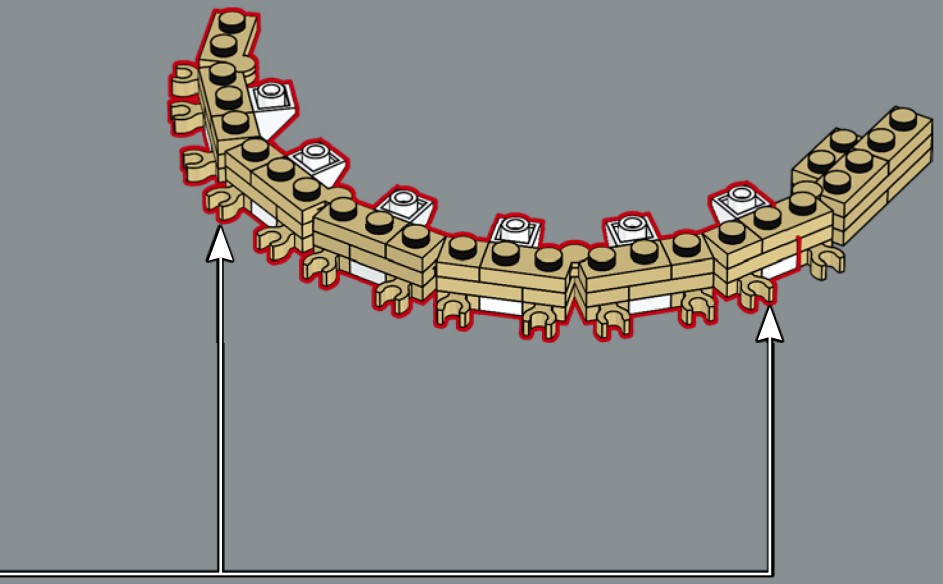
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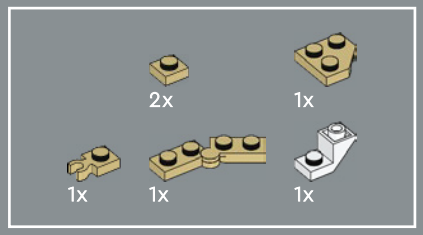




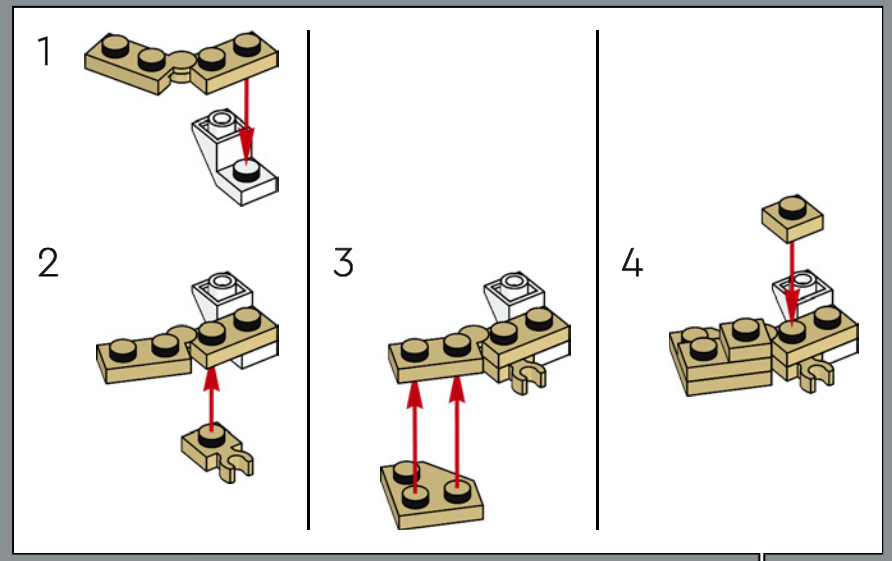
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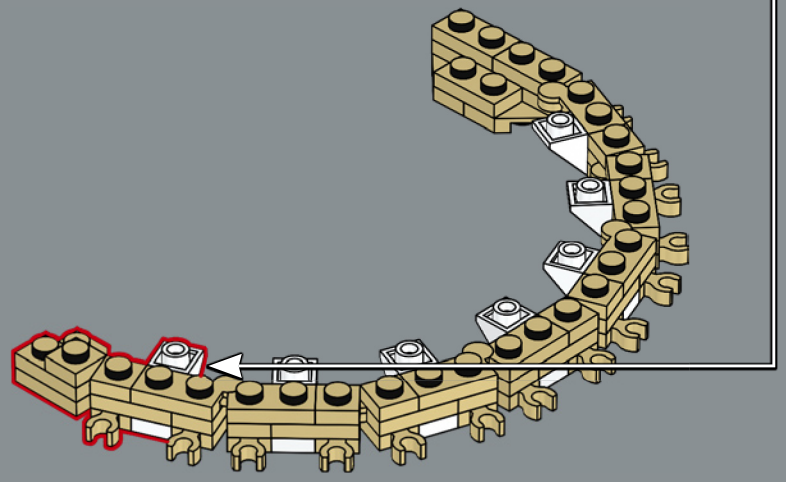
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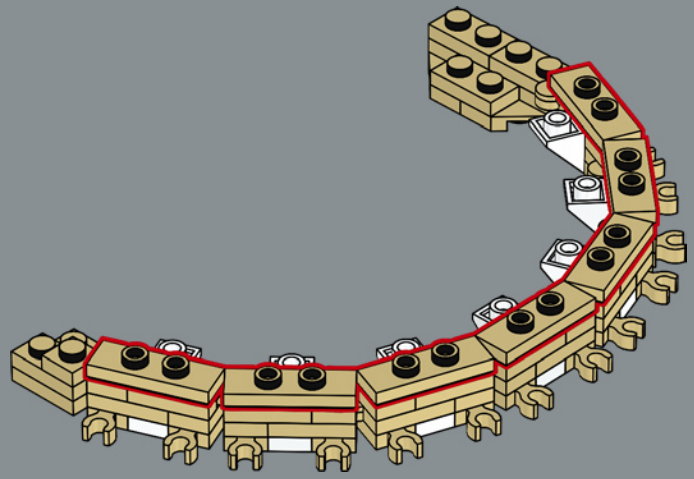
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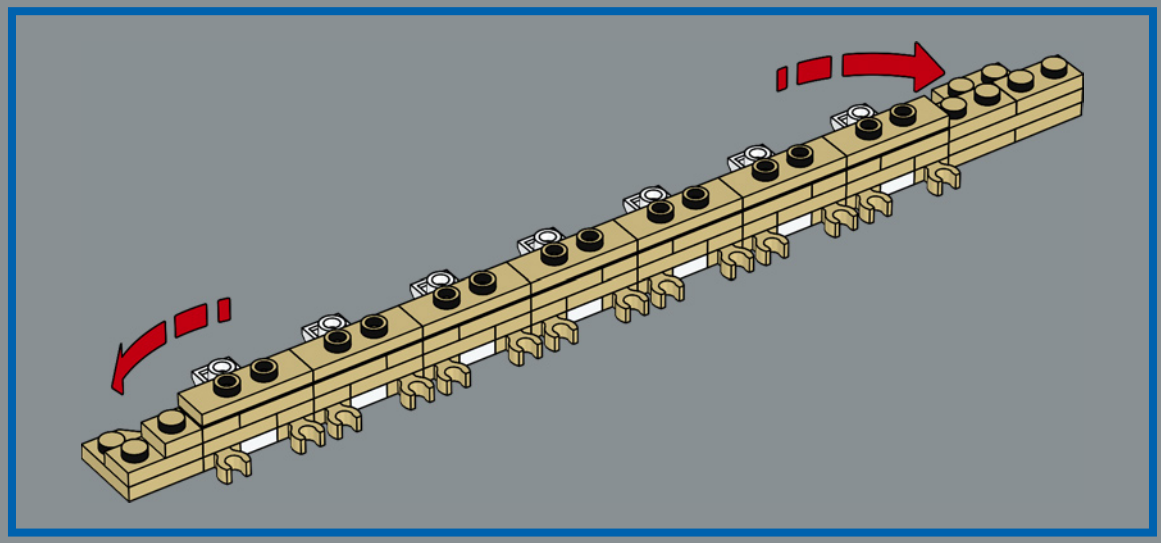




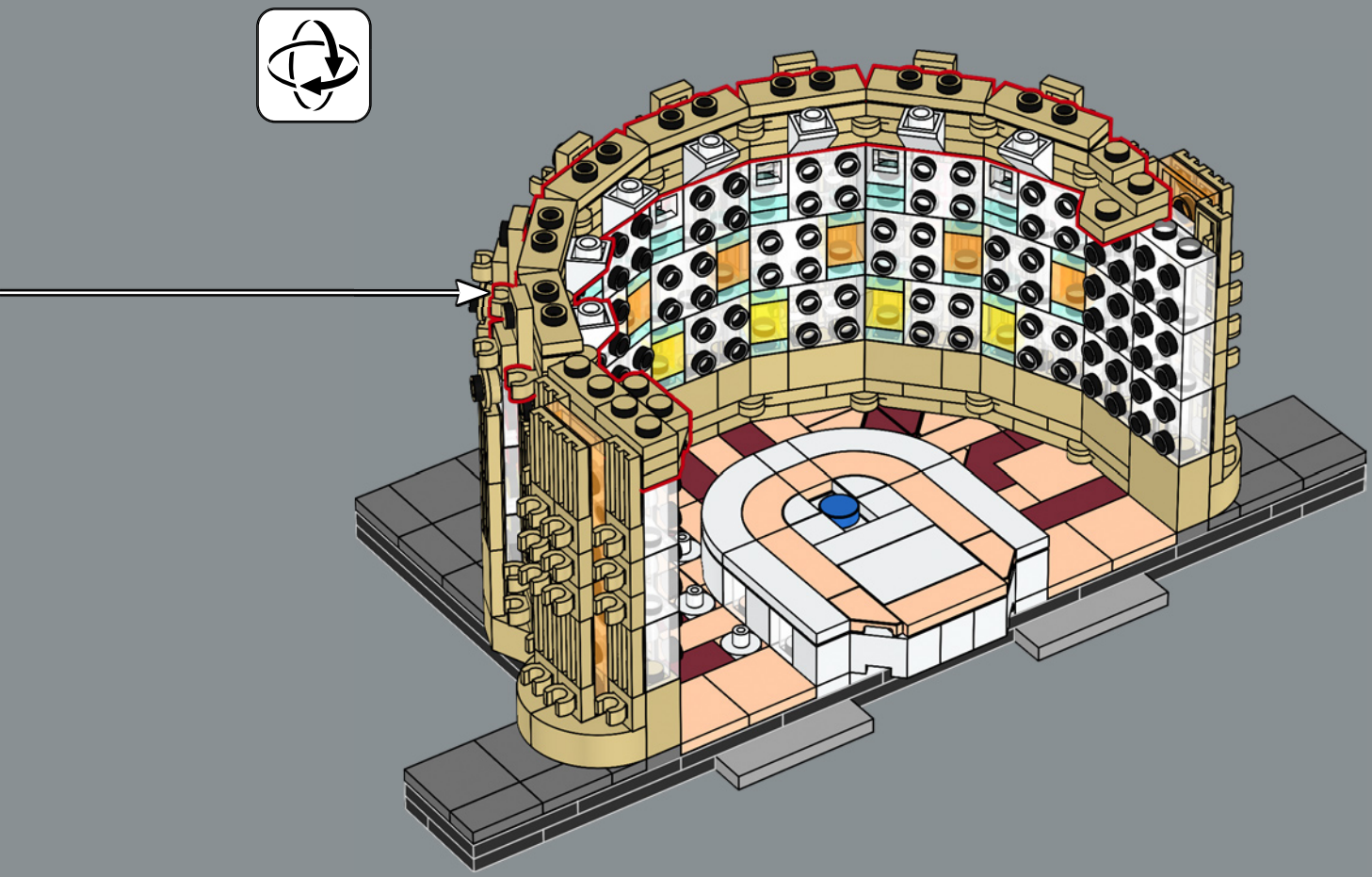


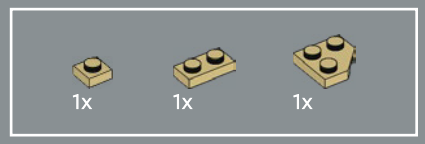
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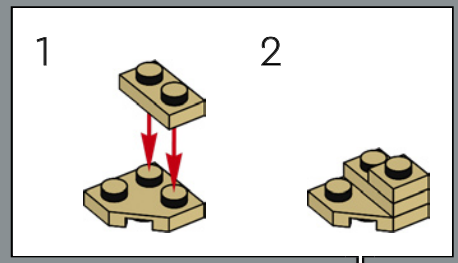


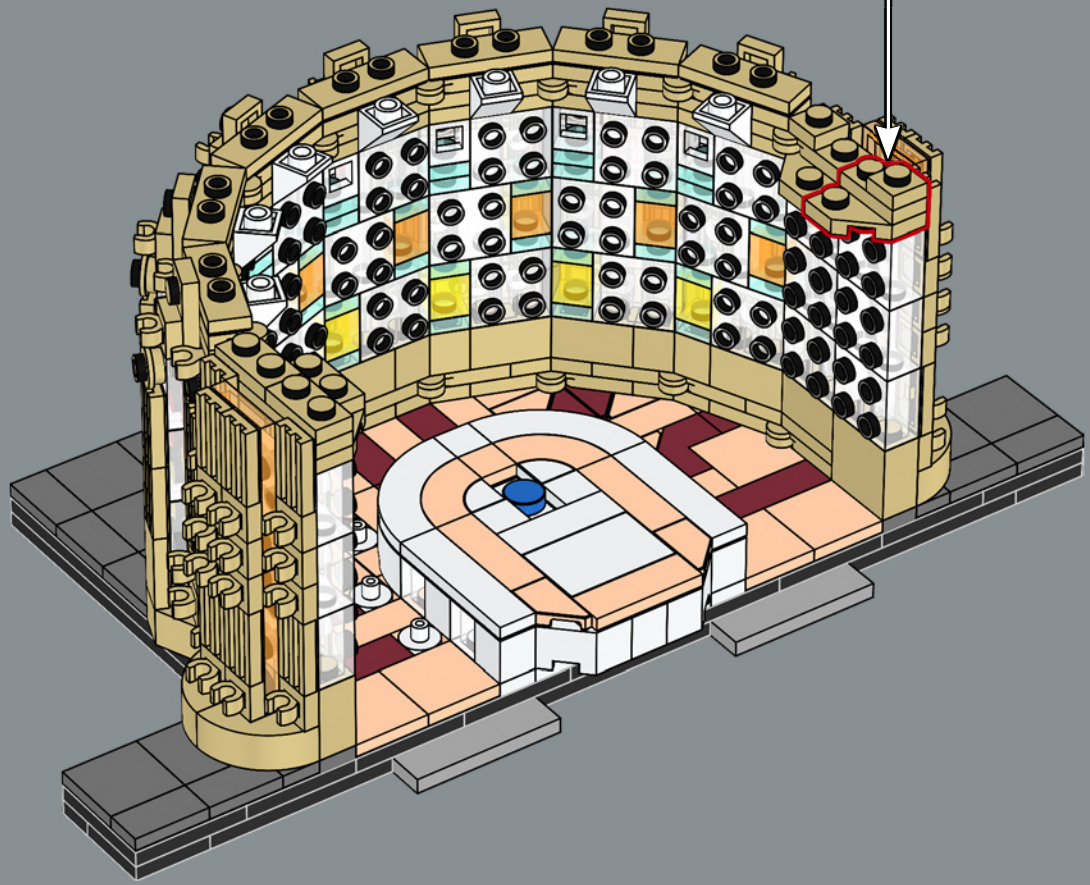
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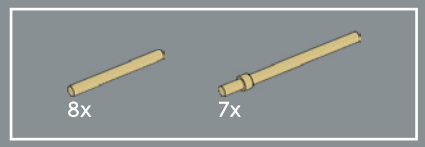




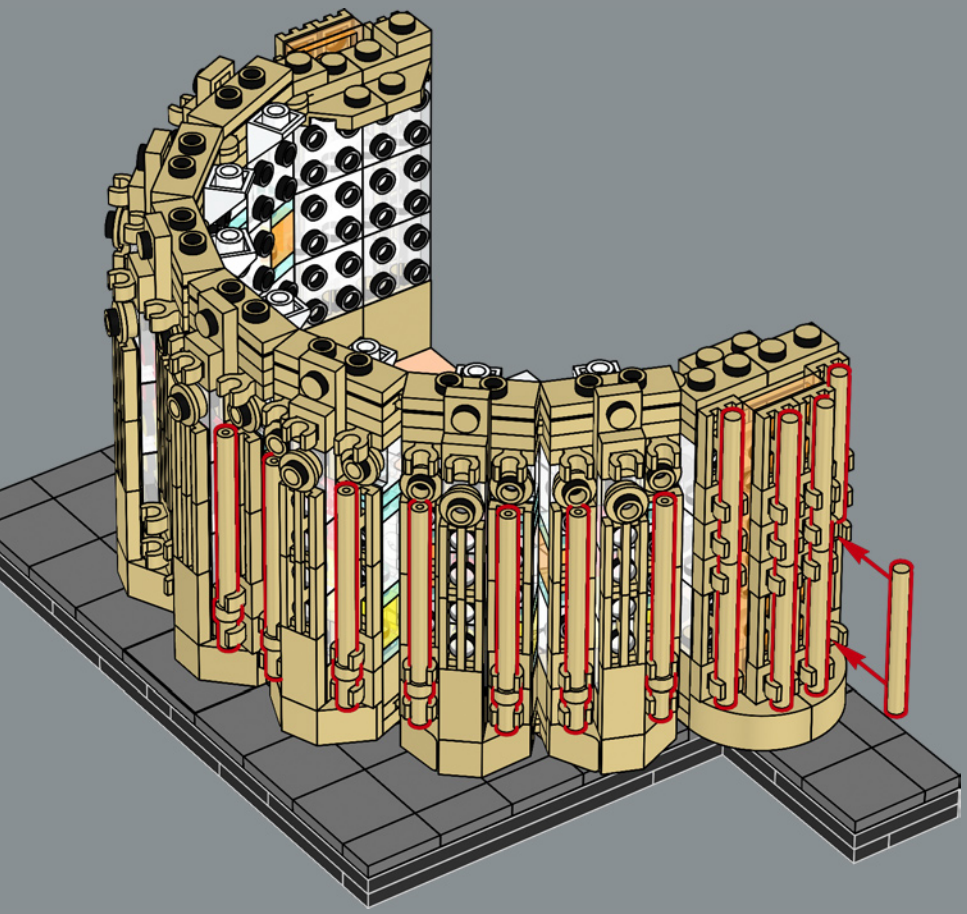
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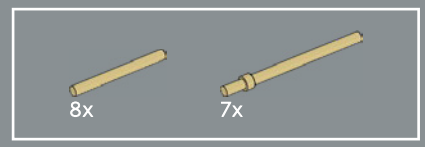




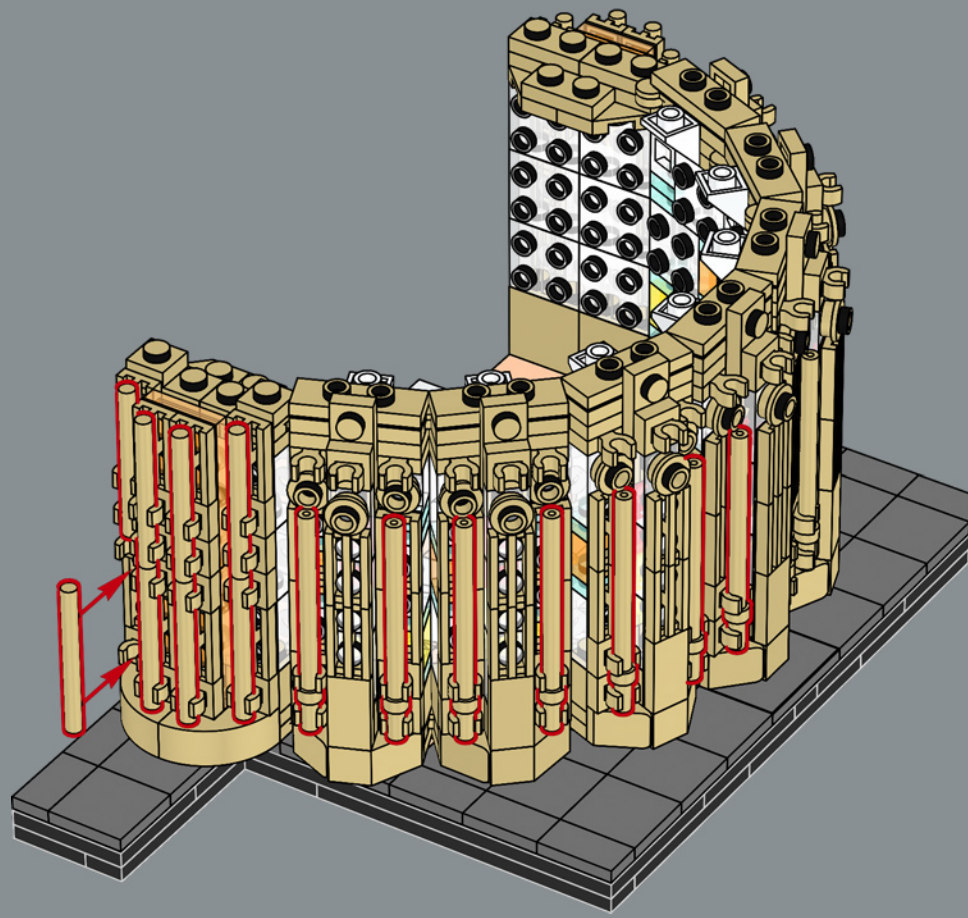


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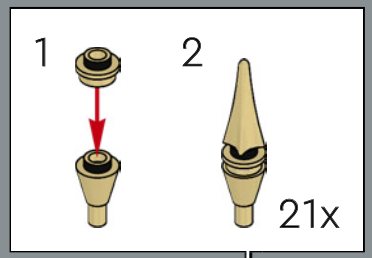


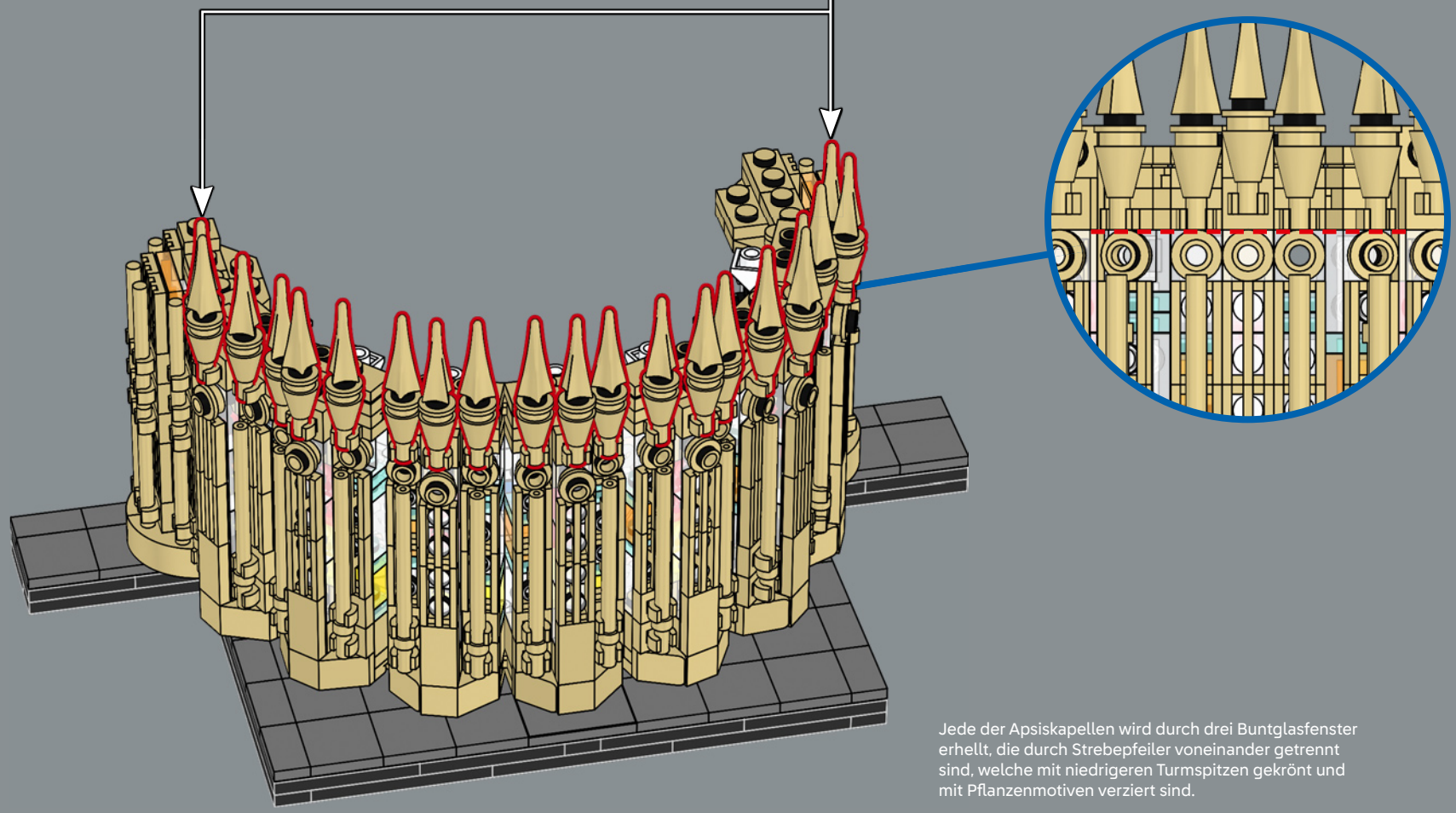
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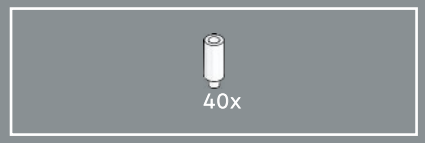
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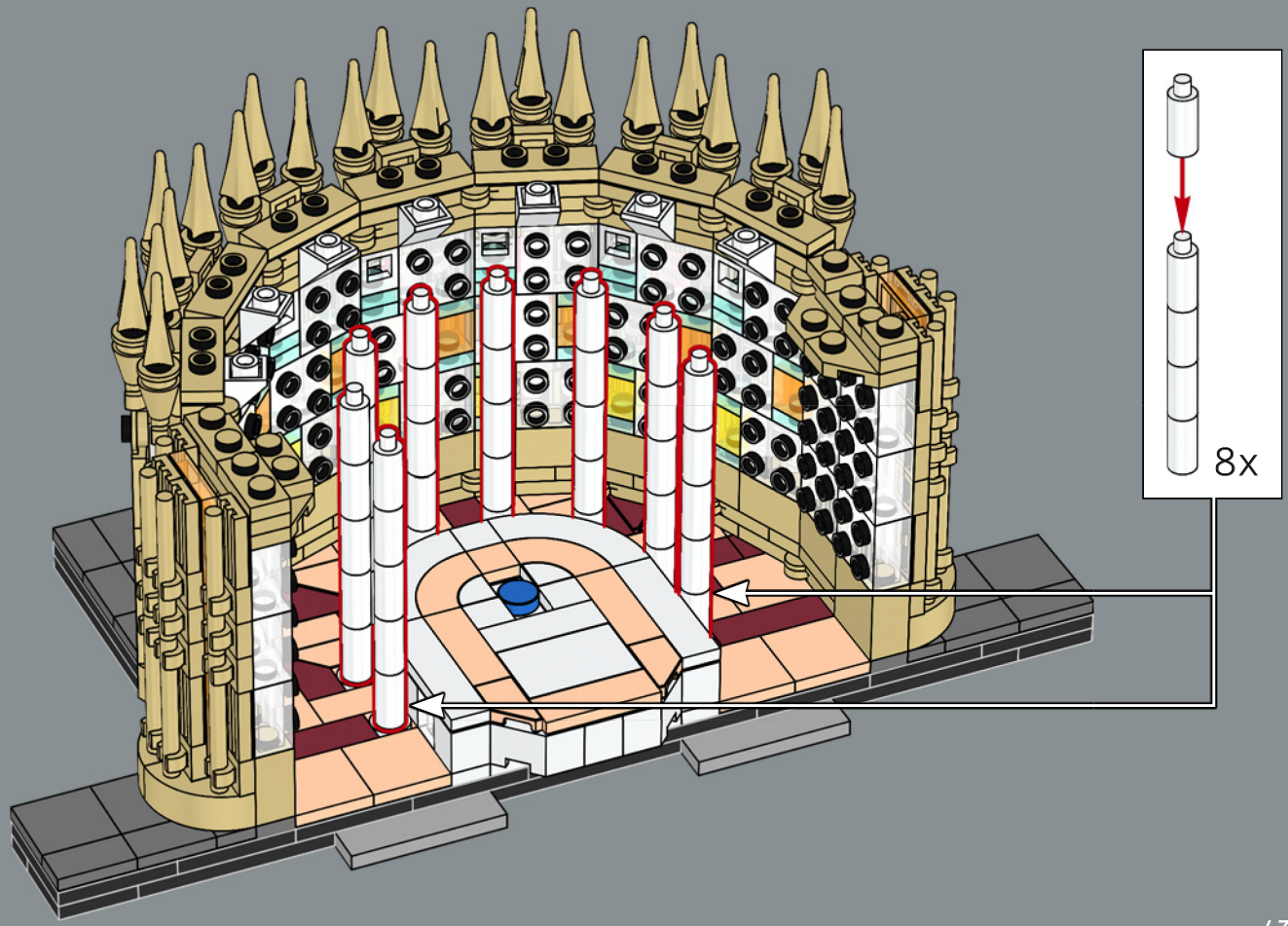
Jede der Apsiskapellen wird durch drei Buntglasfenster erhellt, die durch Strebepfeiler voneinander getrennt sind, welche mit niedrigeren Turmspitzen gekrönt und mit Pflanzenmotiven verziert sind.

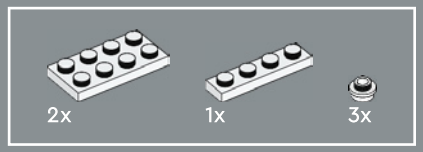




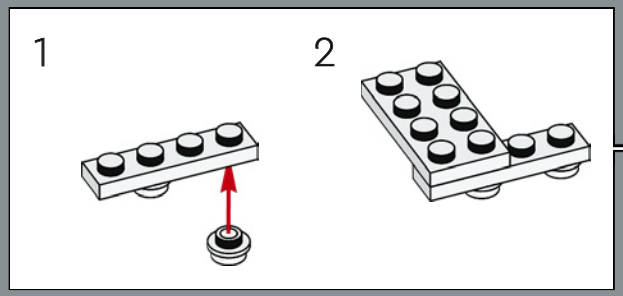
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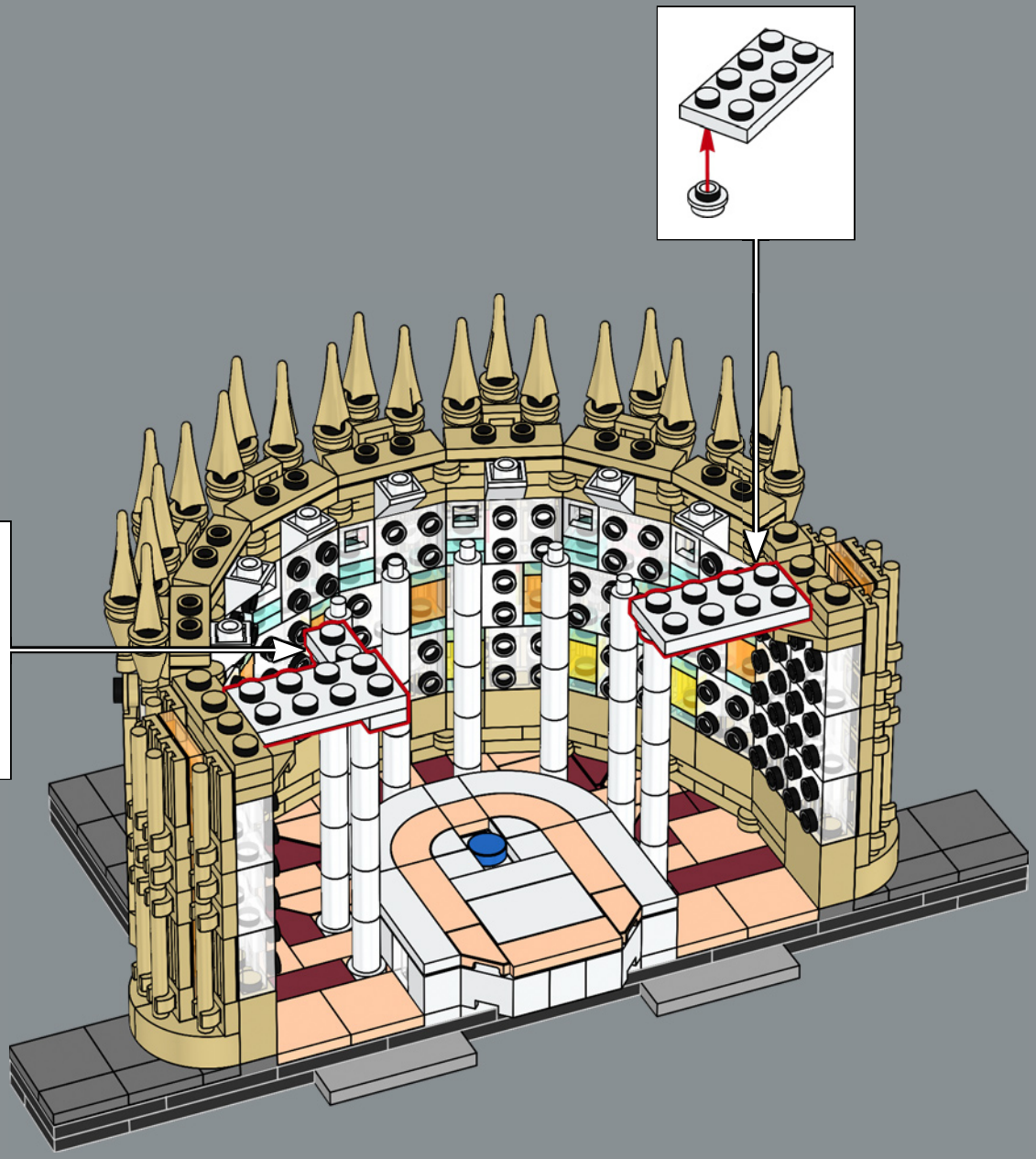


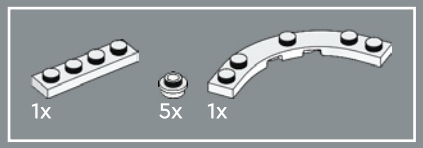




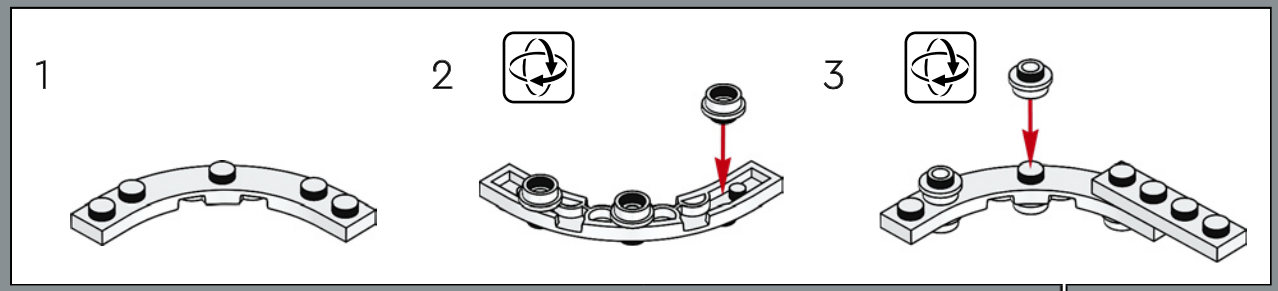
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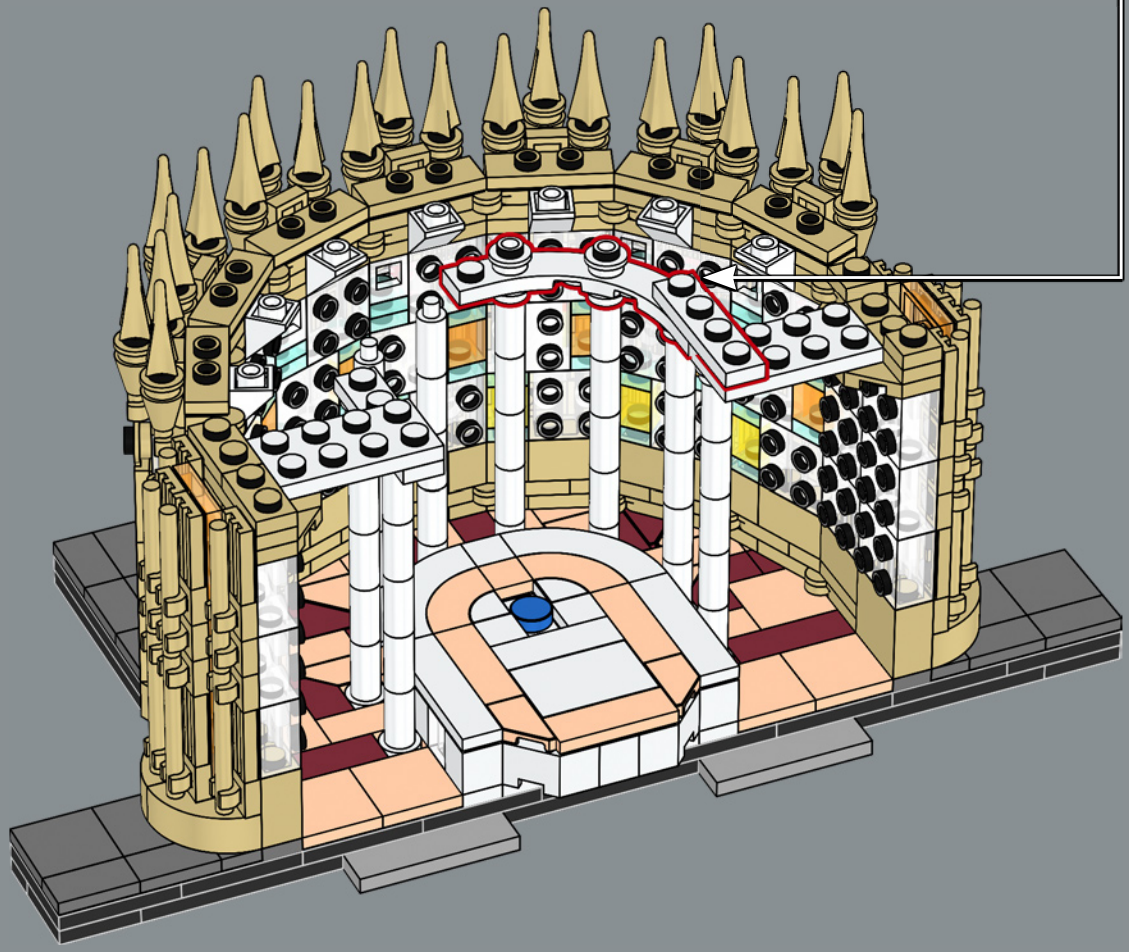


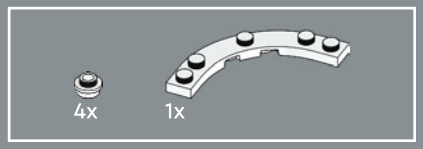




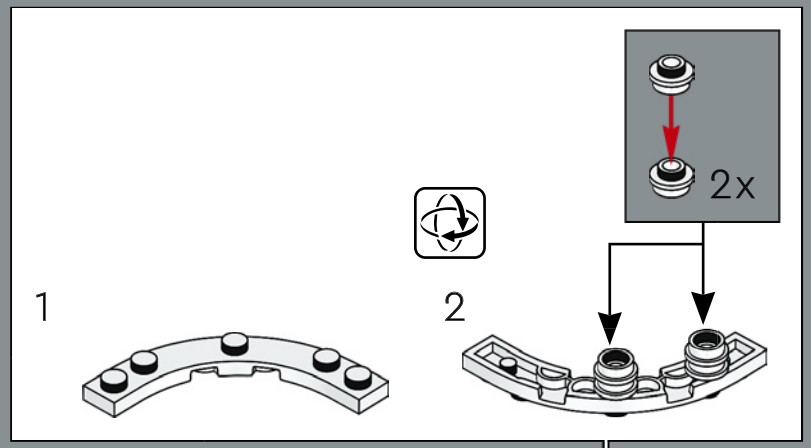
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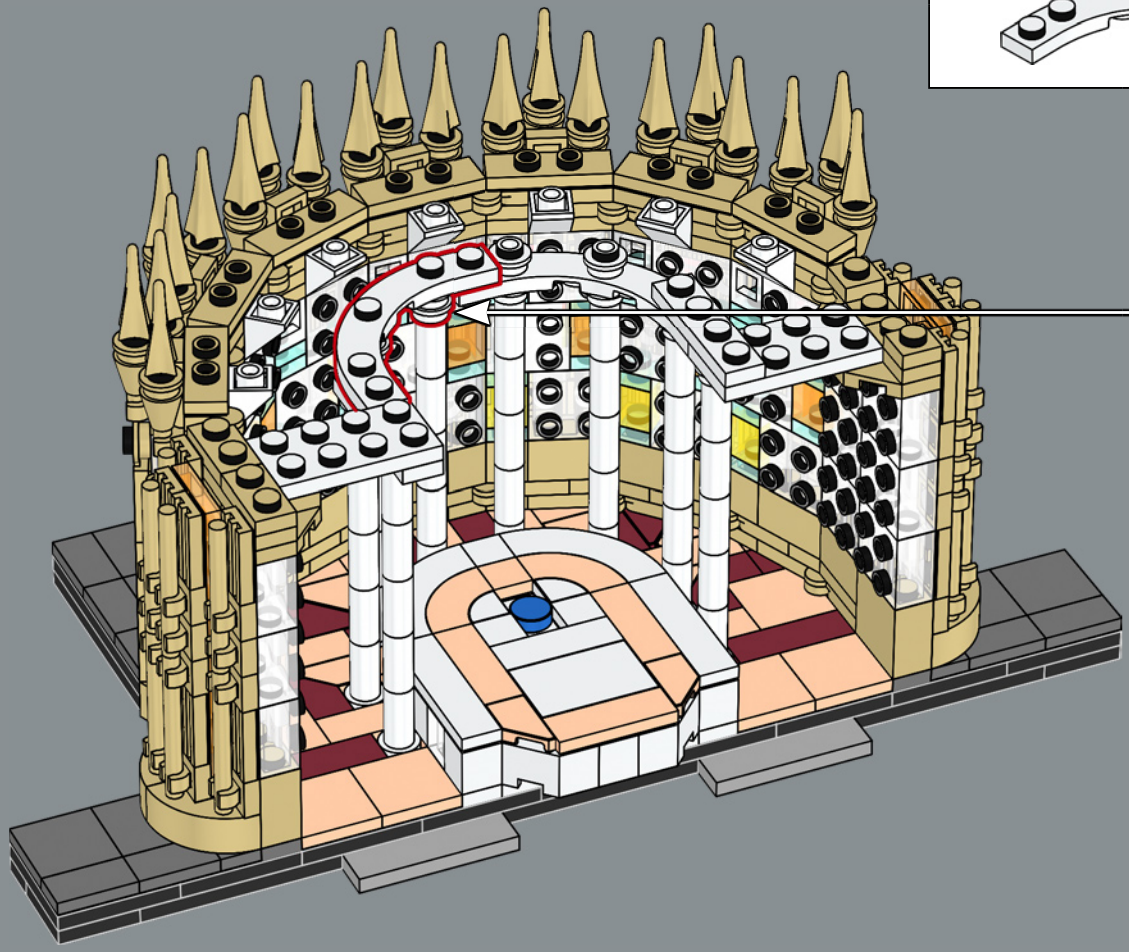


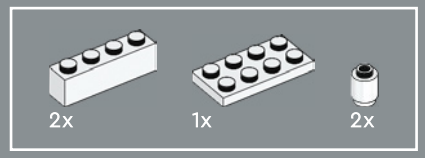




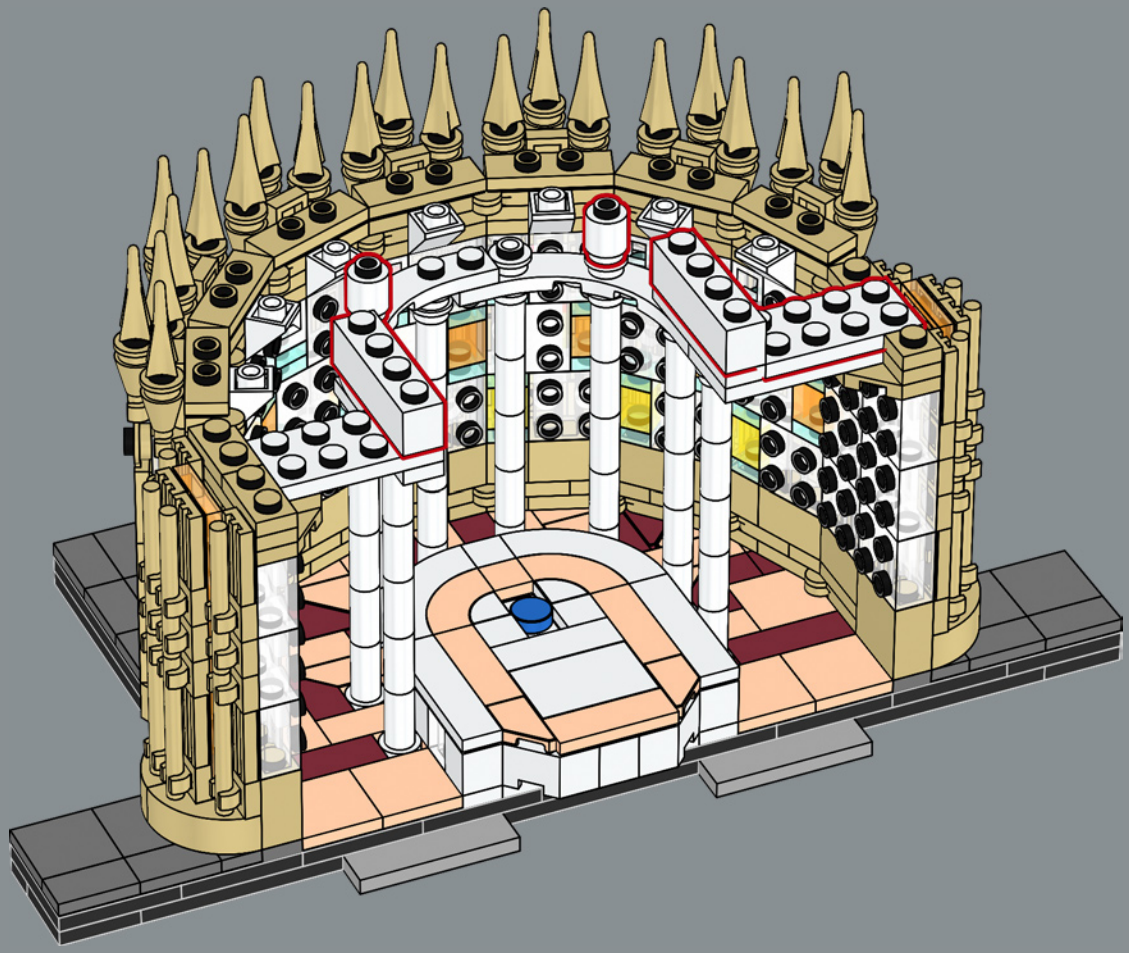
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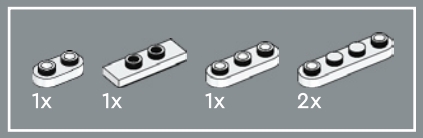




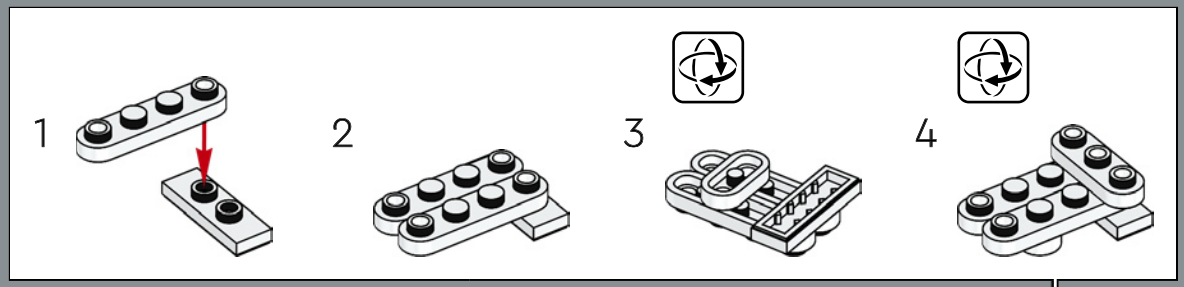


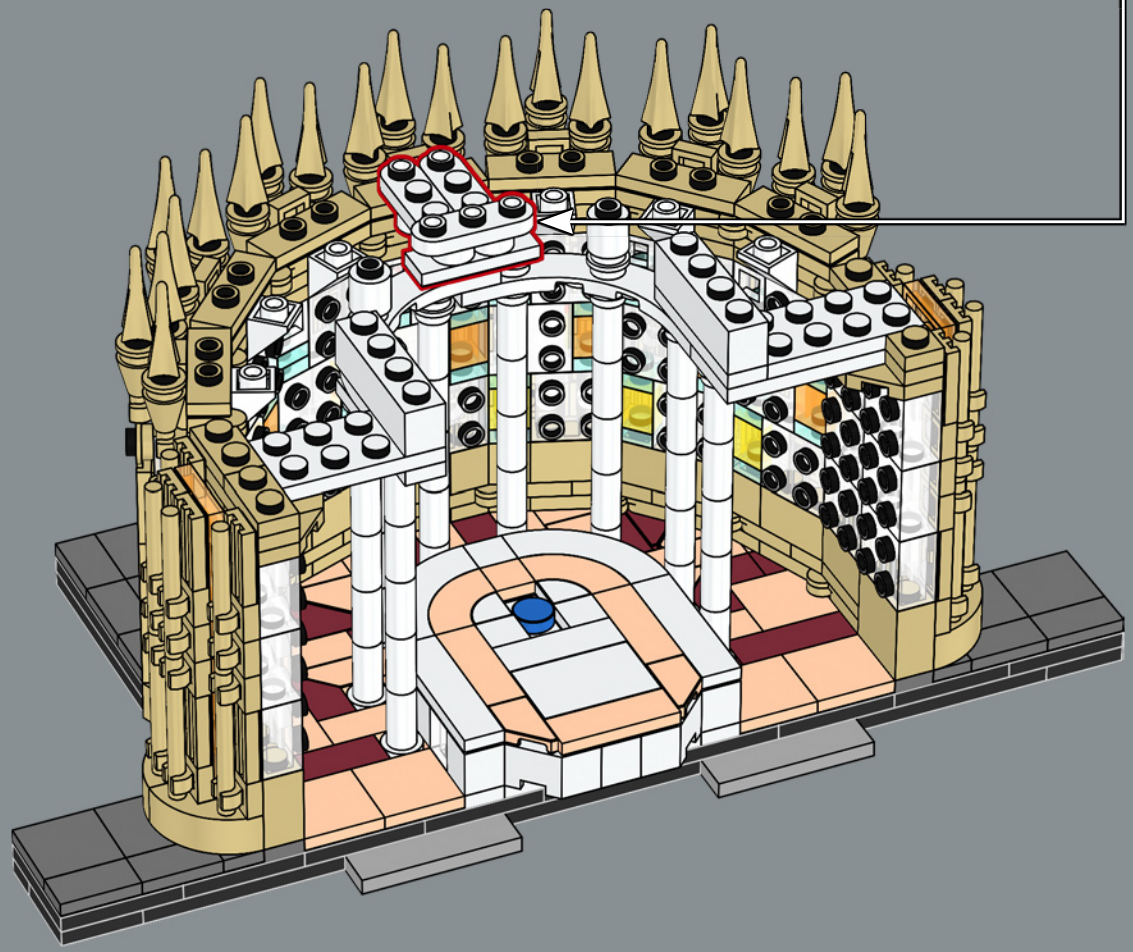
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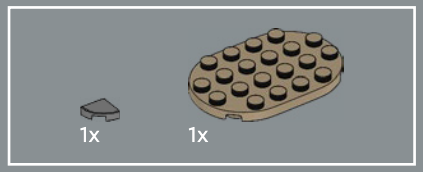


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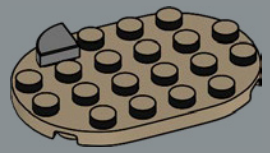


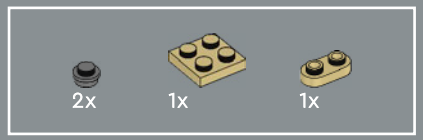






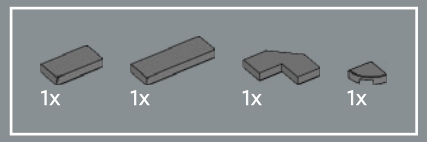
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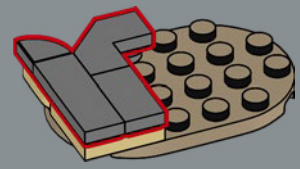


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72





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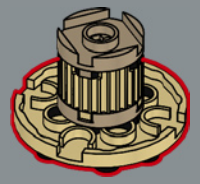
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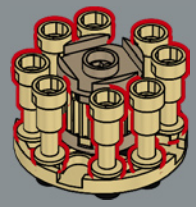


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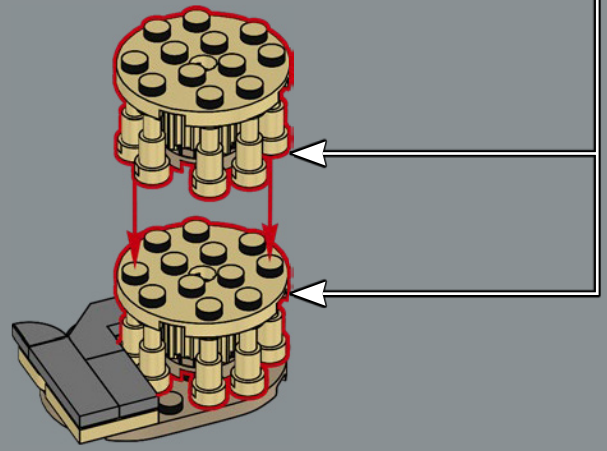




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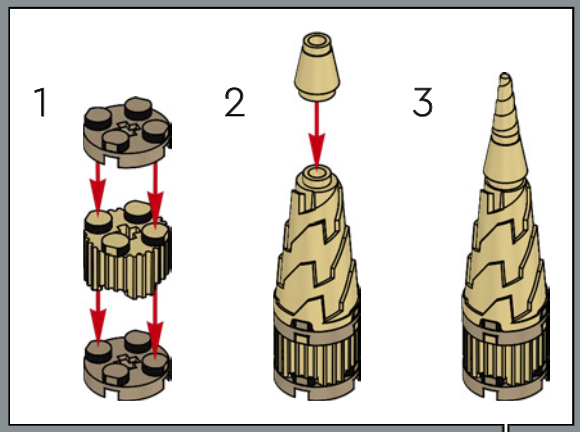


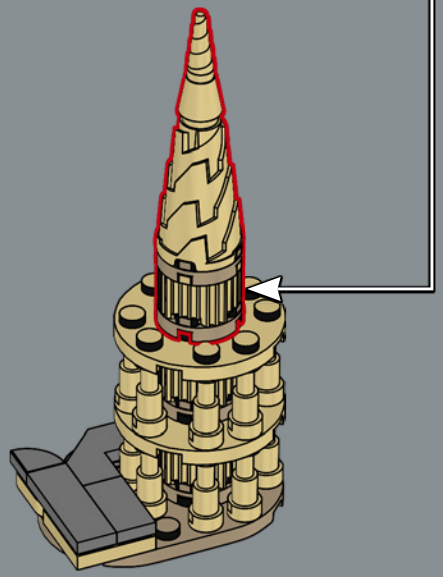
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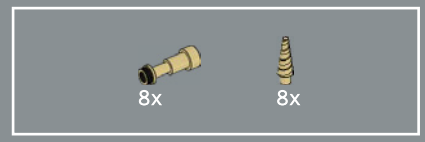




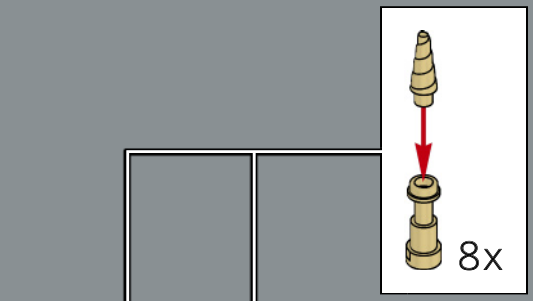
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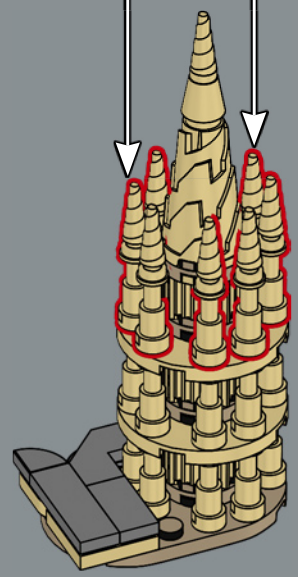




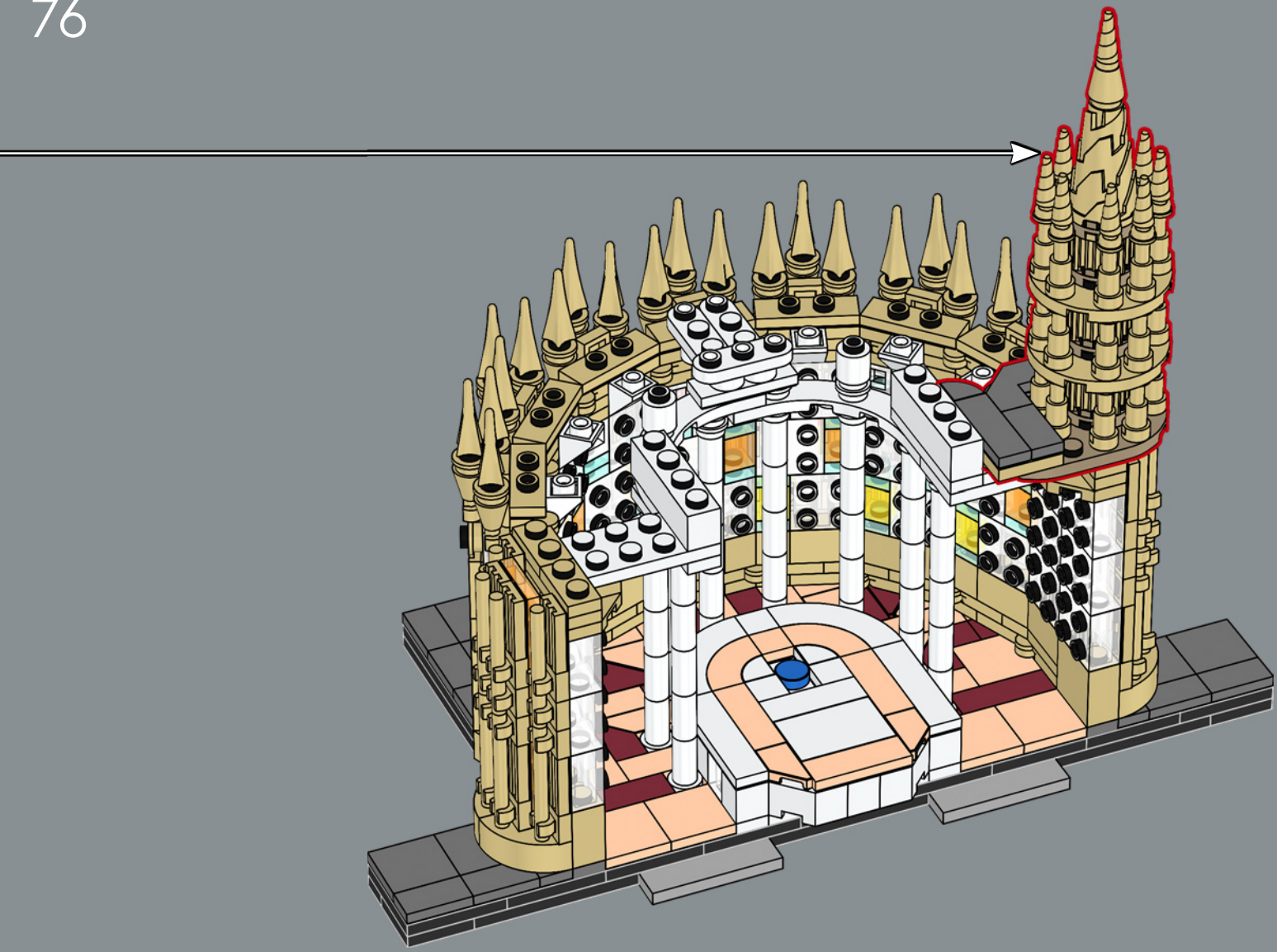


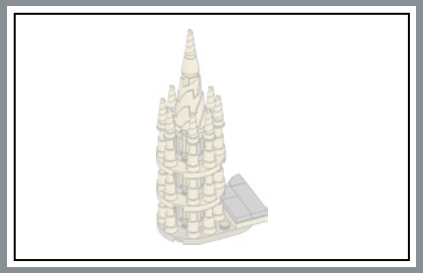
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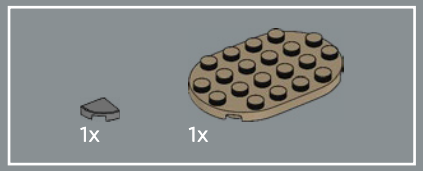




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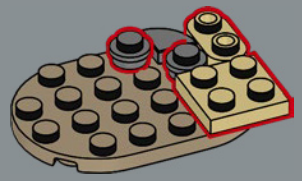


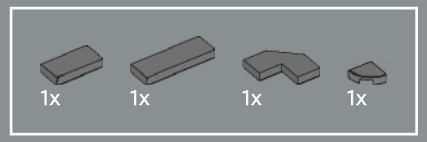
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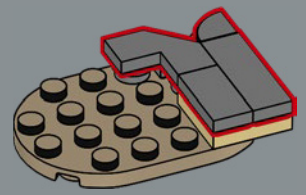


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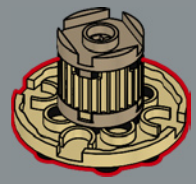
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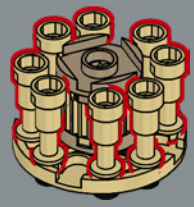


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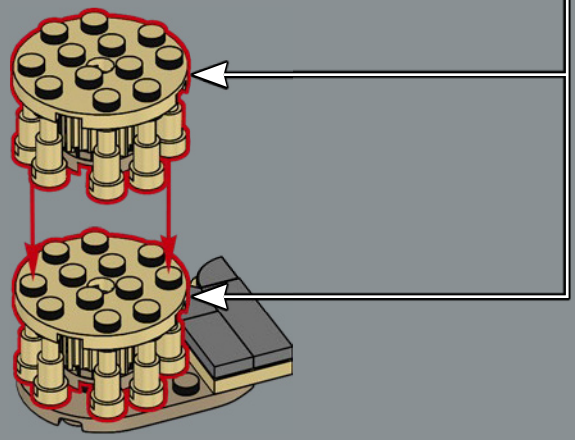


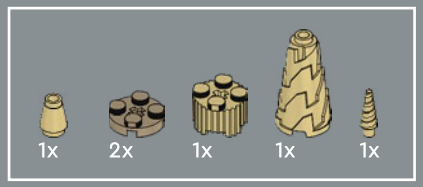


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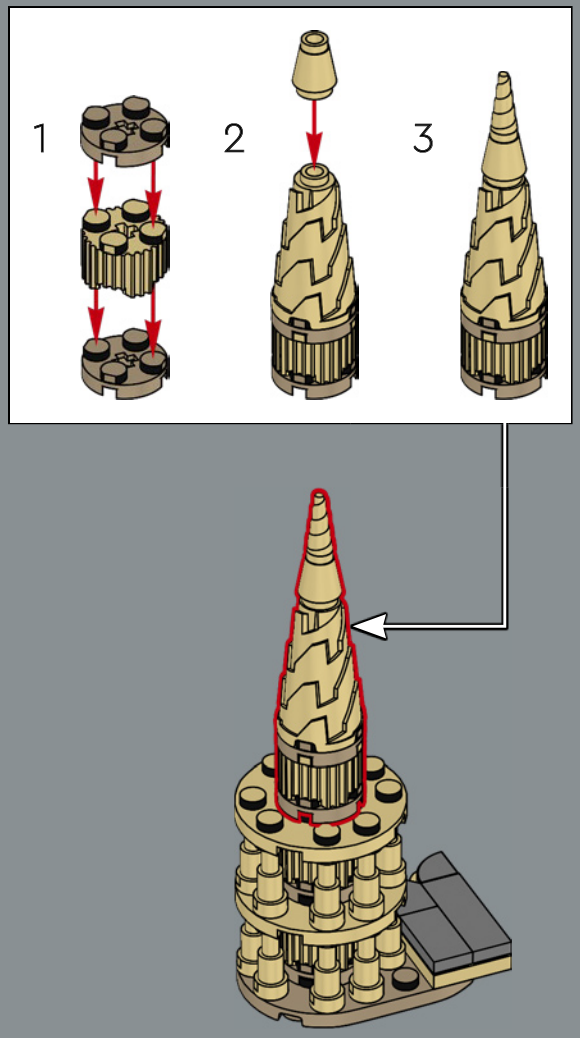


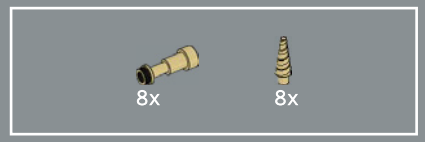
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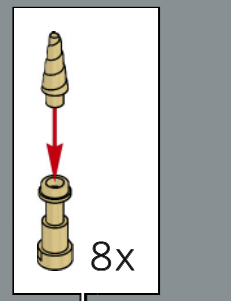


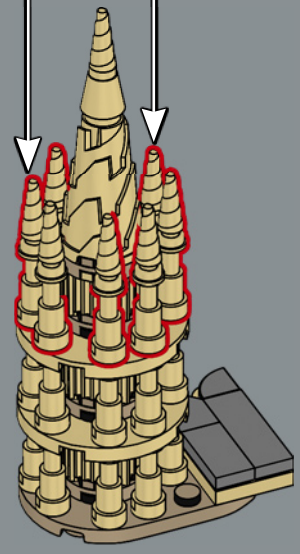
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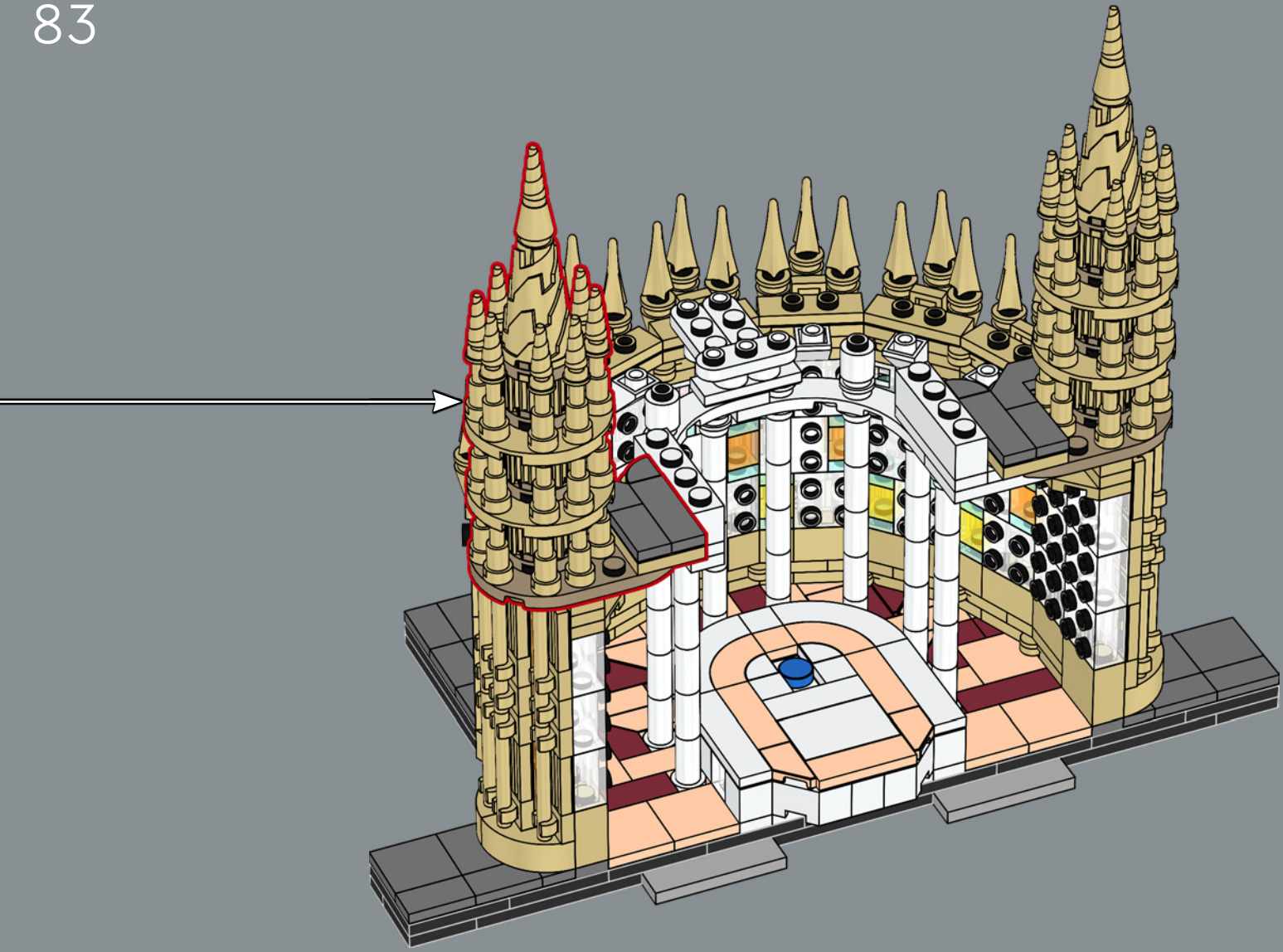
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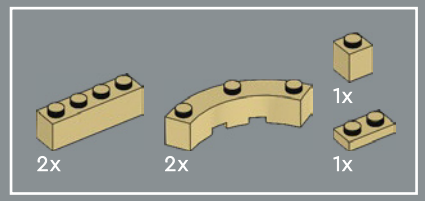


Das Set enthält genau 100 LEGO® Teile in Form eines „konischen Horns“. Dieses Element wurde erstmals für eine LEGO Minifigur eines Einhorn-Mädchens verwendet.

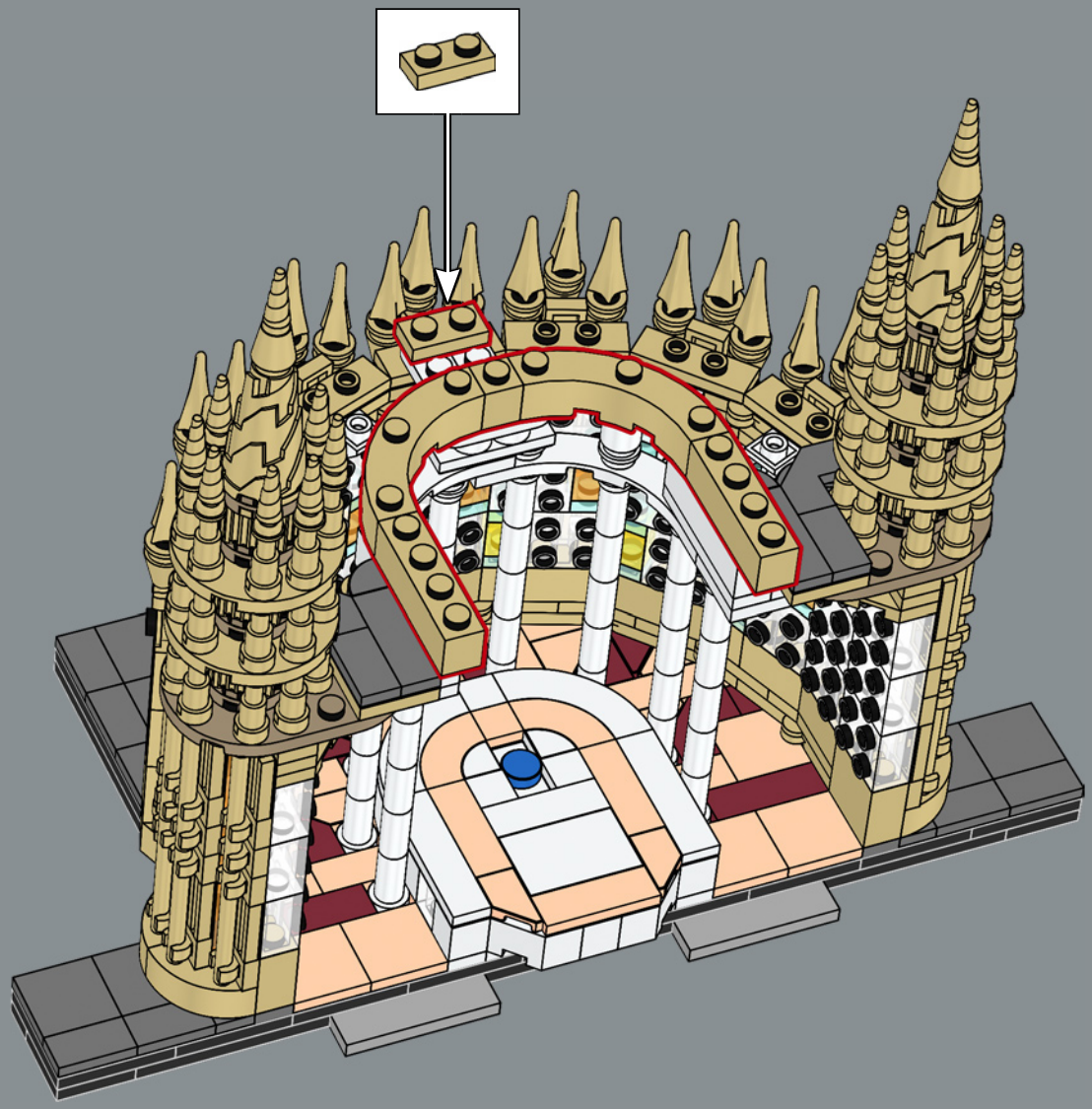
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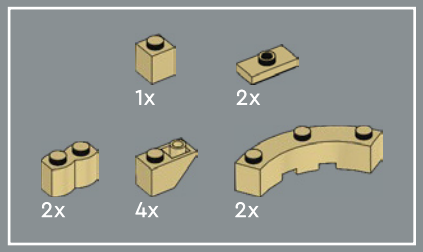




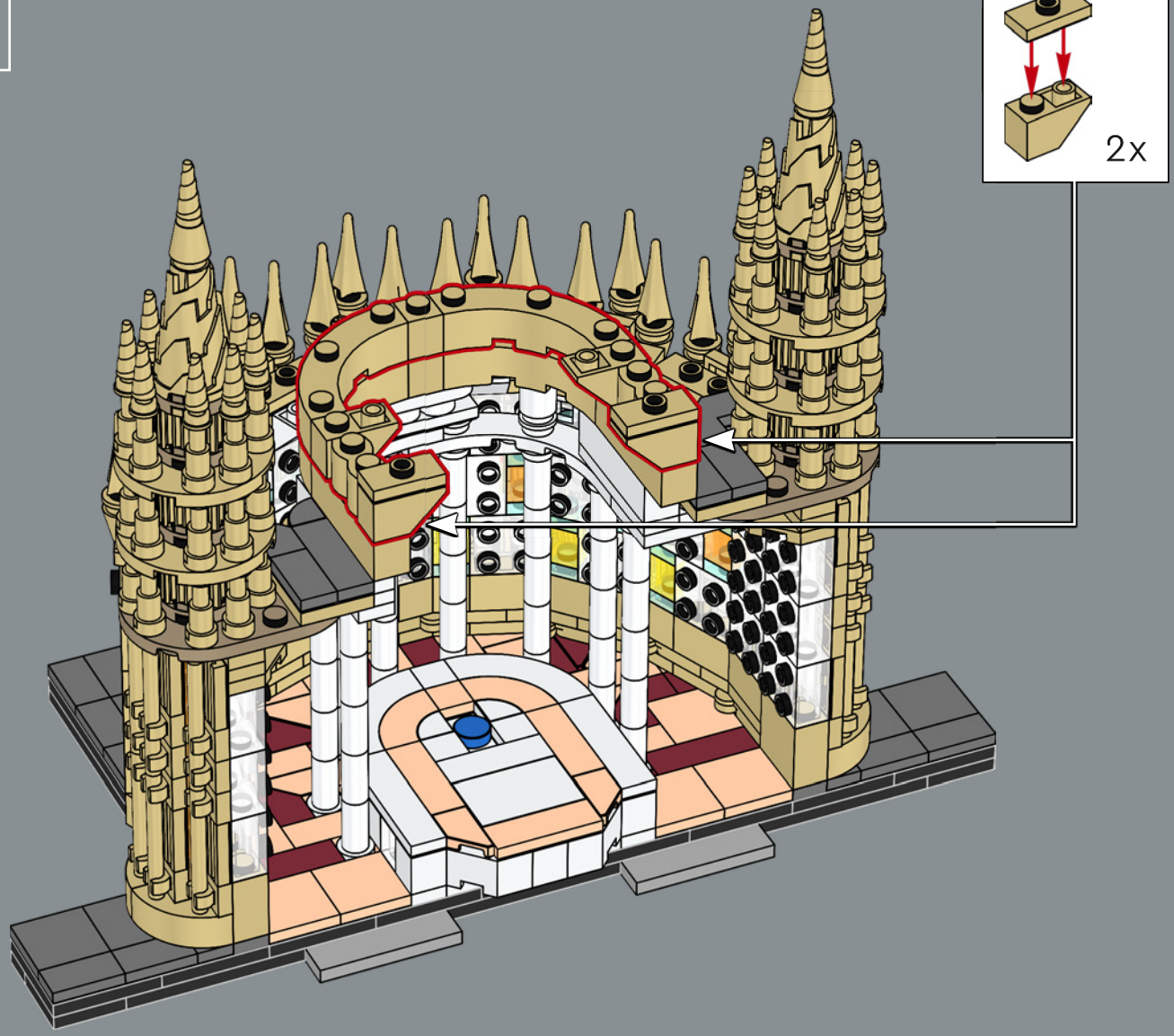


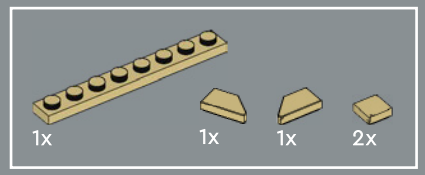
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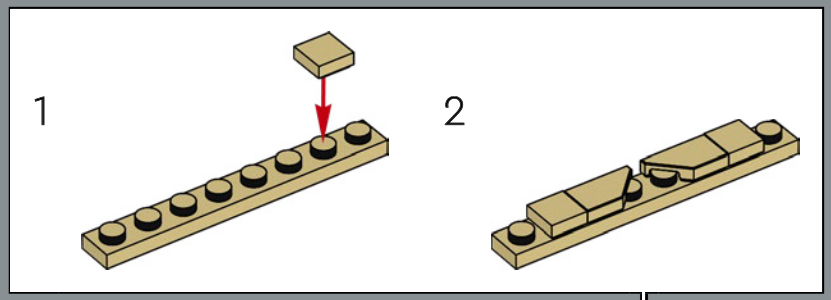


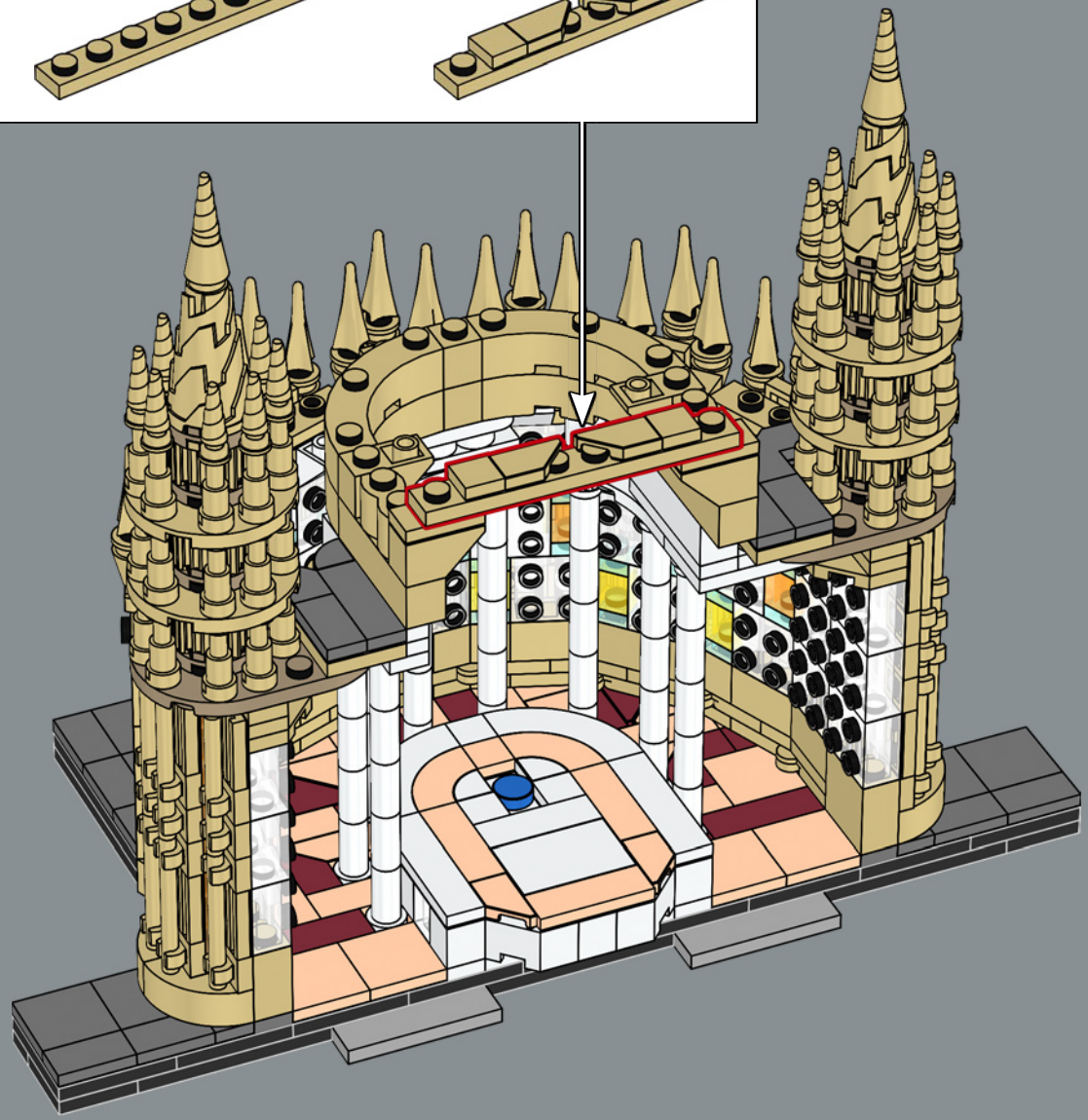
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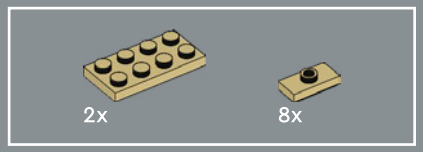




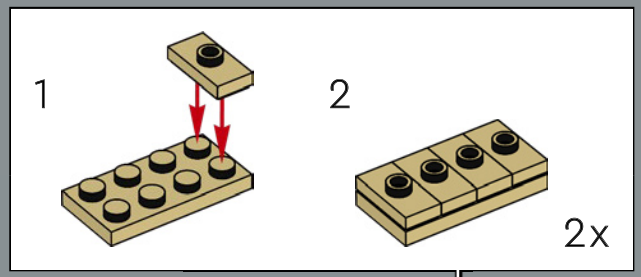
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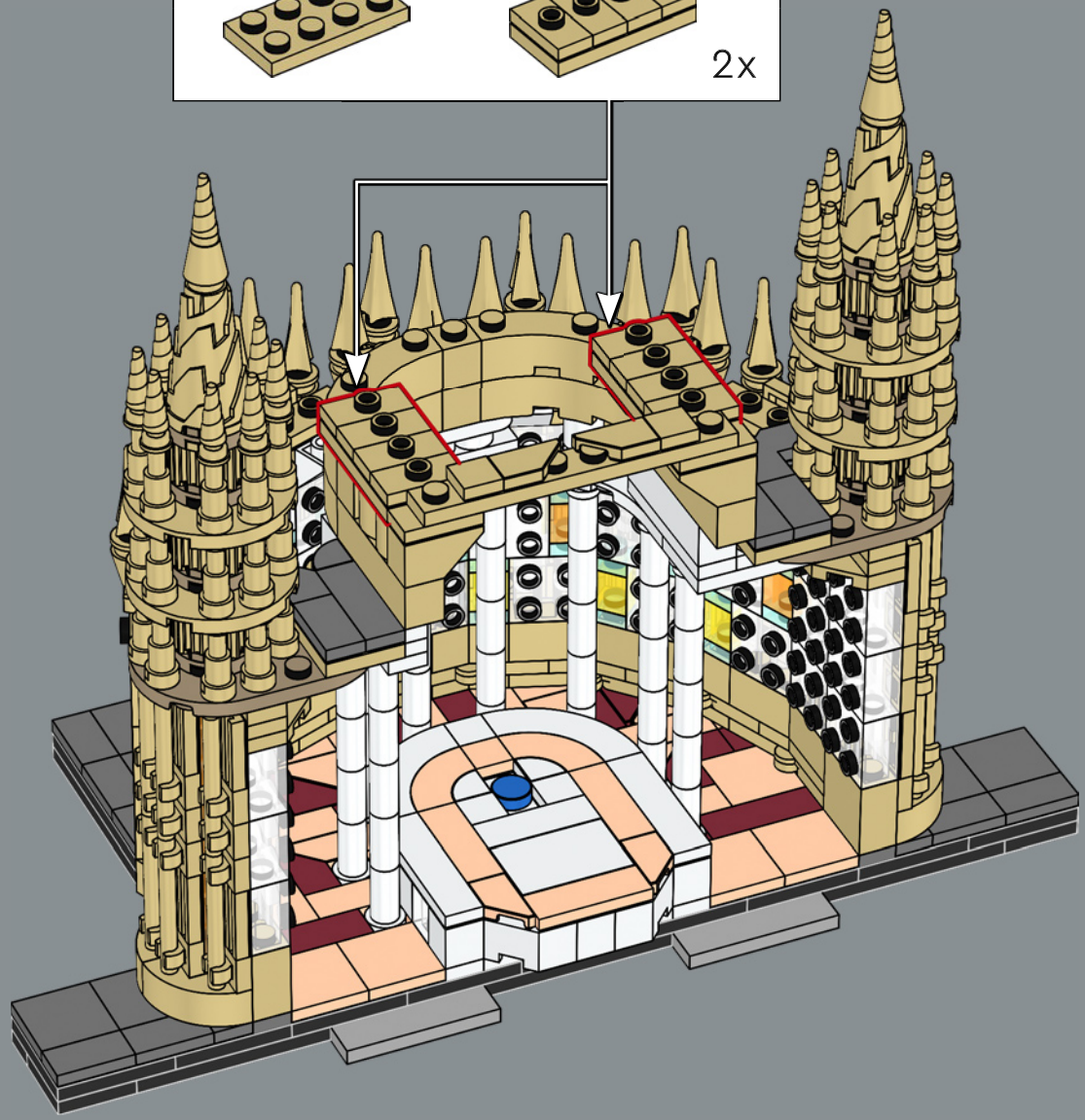


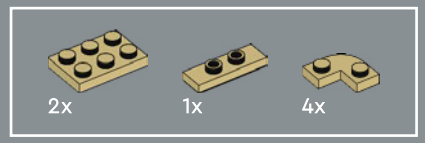




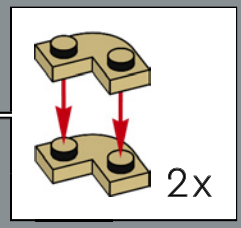
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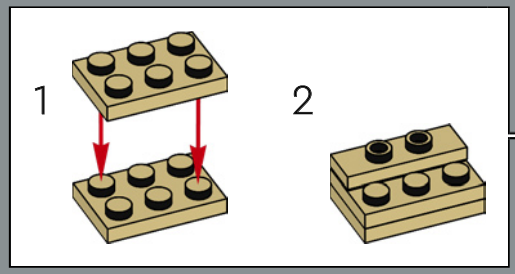


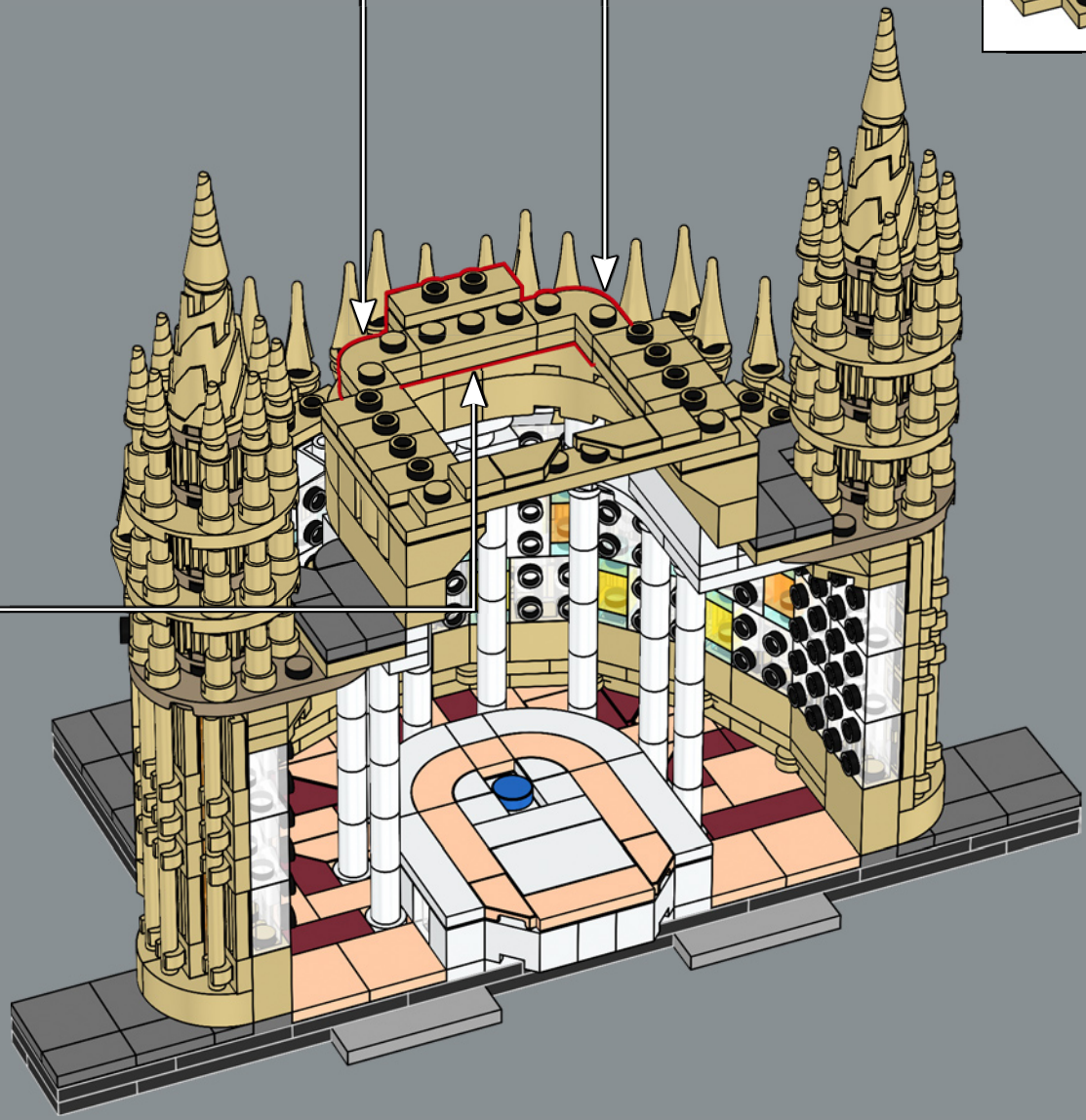


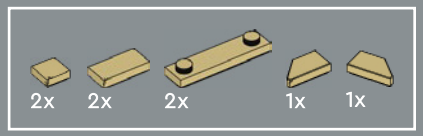


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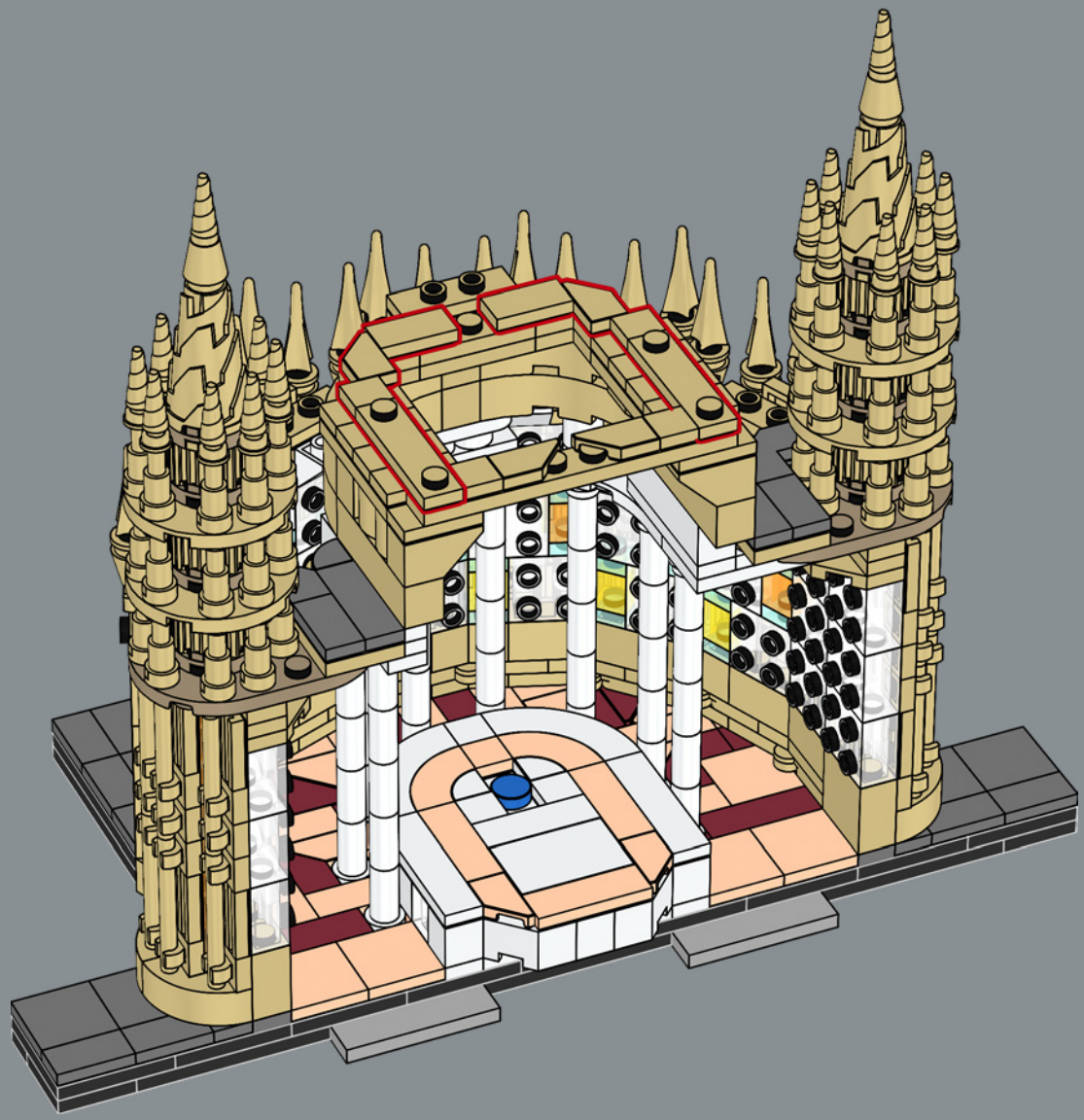


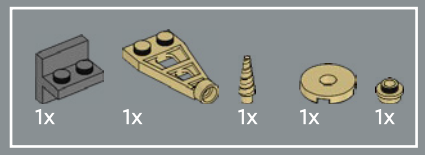






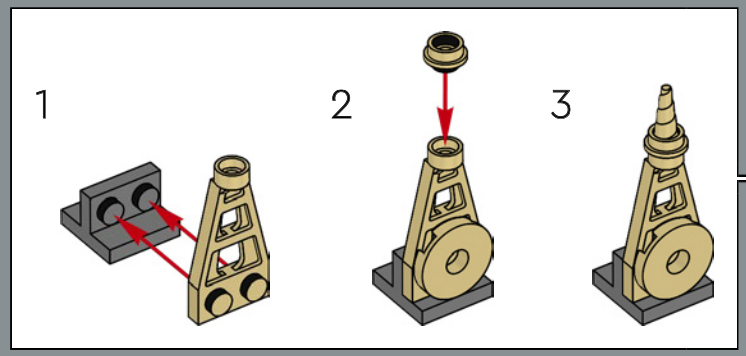
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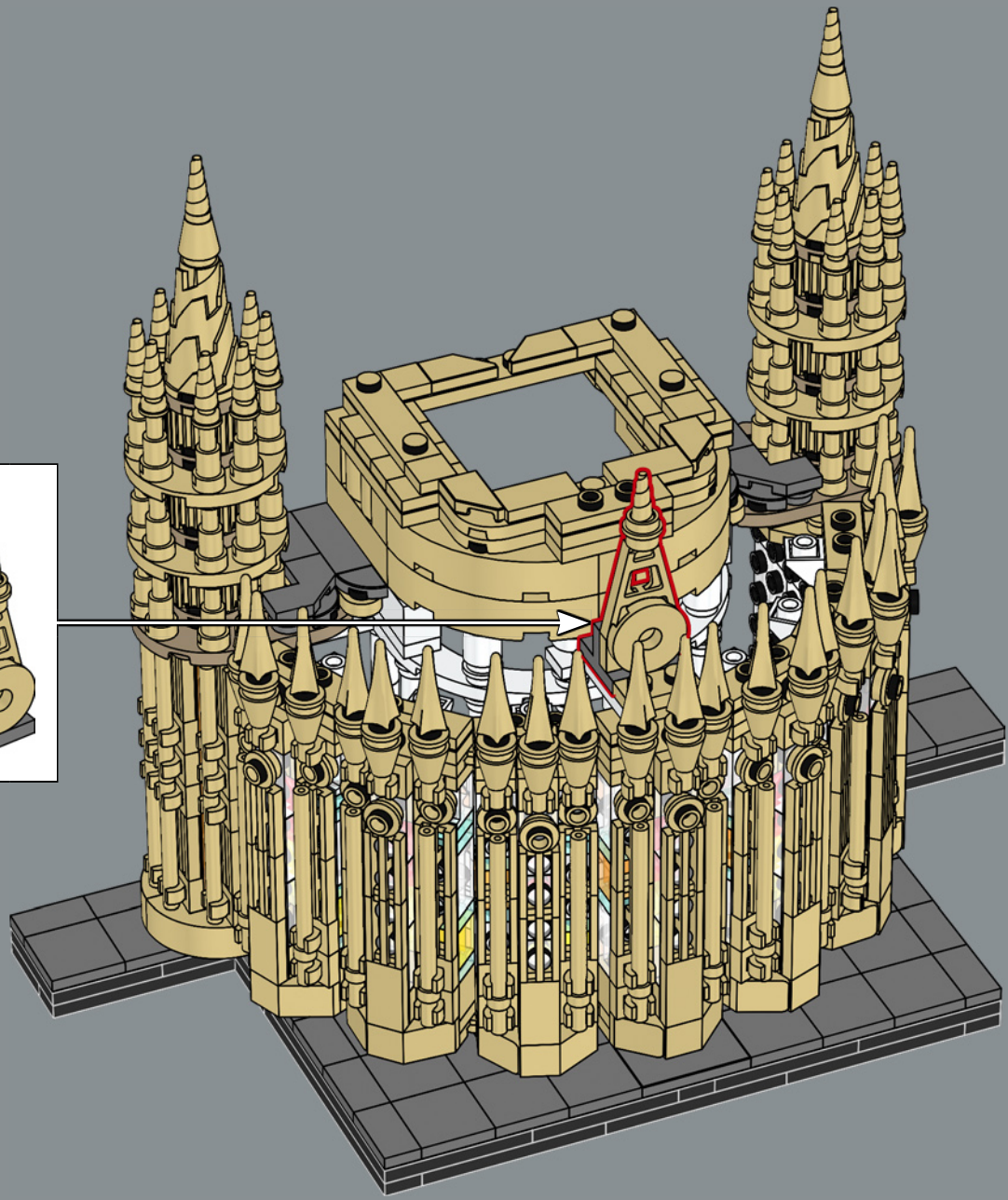




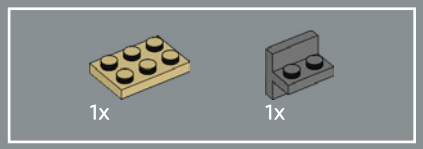
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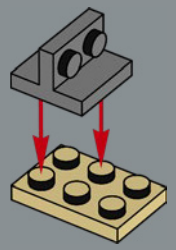


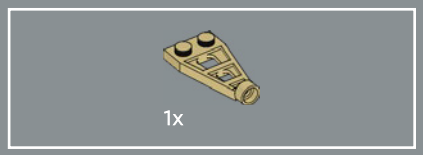






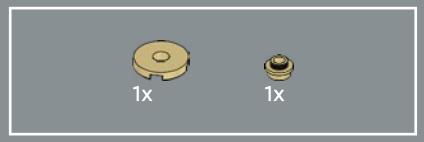
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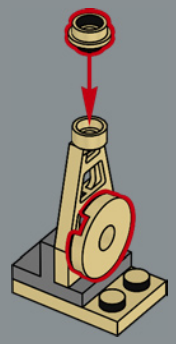


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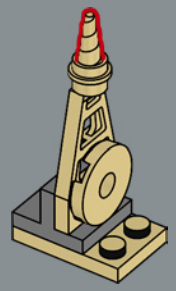


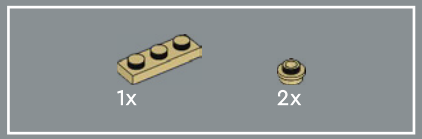
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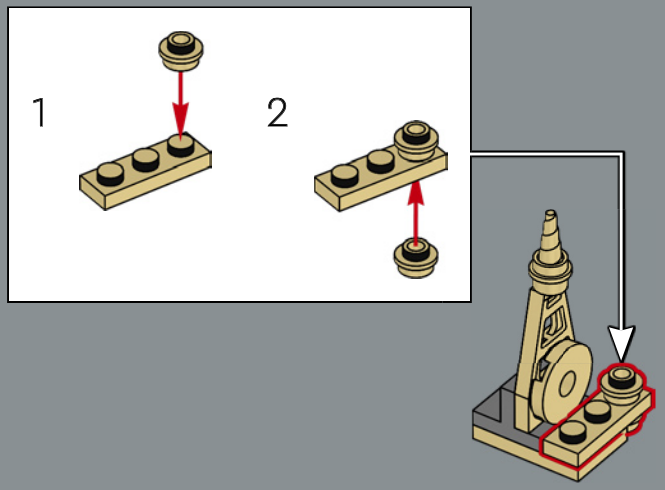


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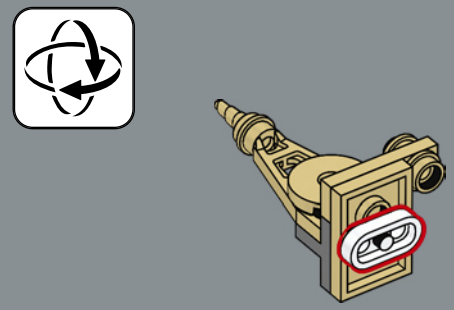


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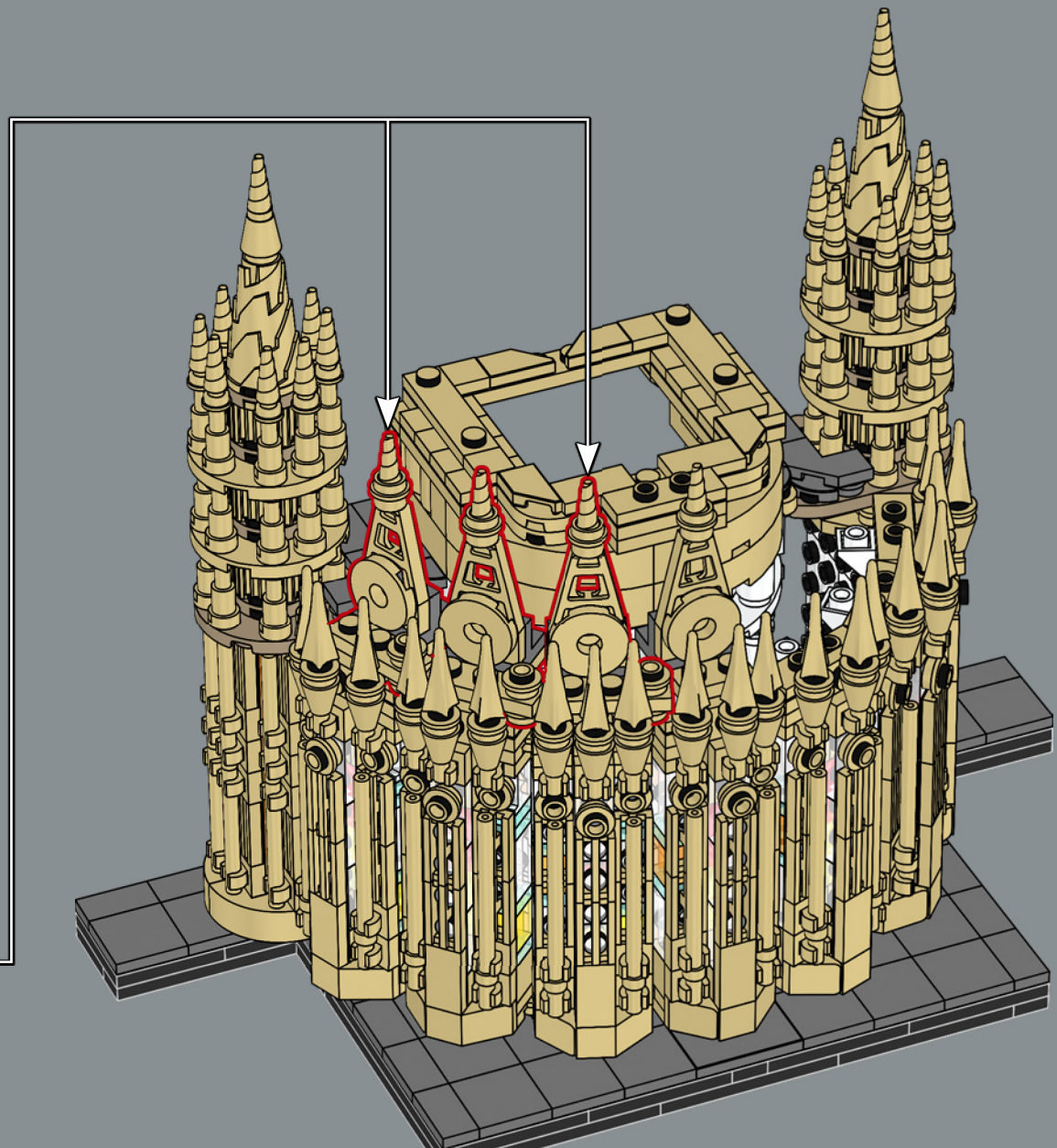




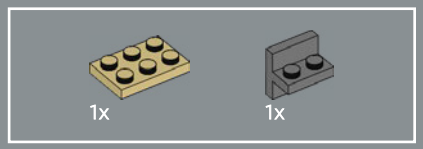
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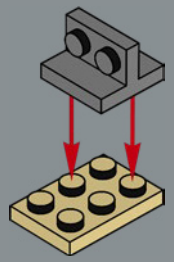
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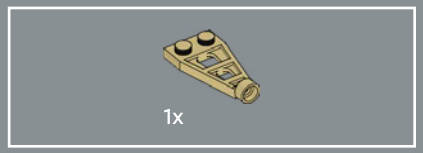




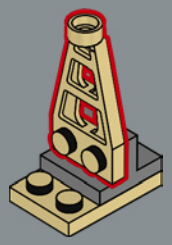


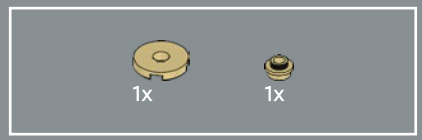
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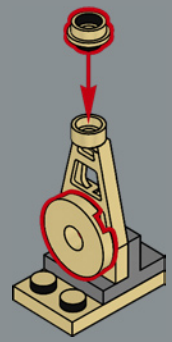


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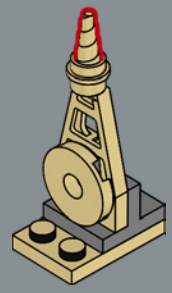


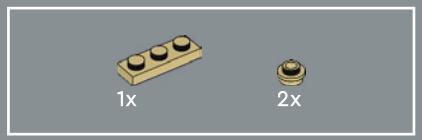
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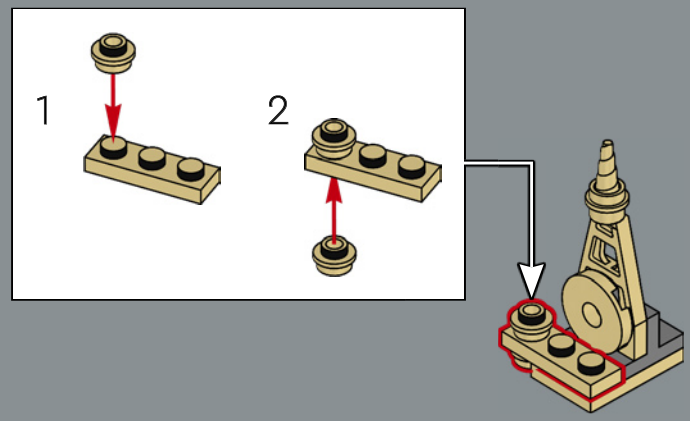


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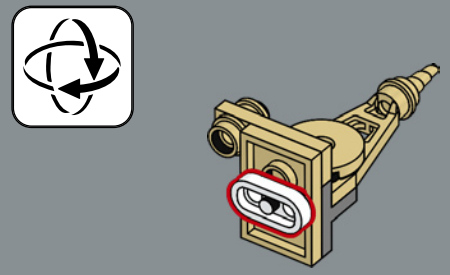


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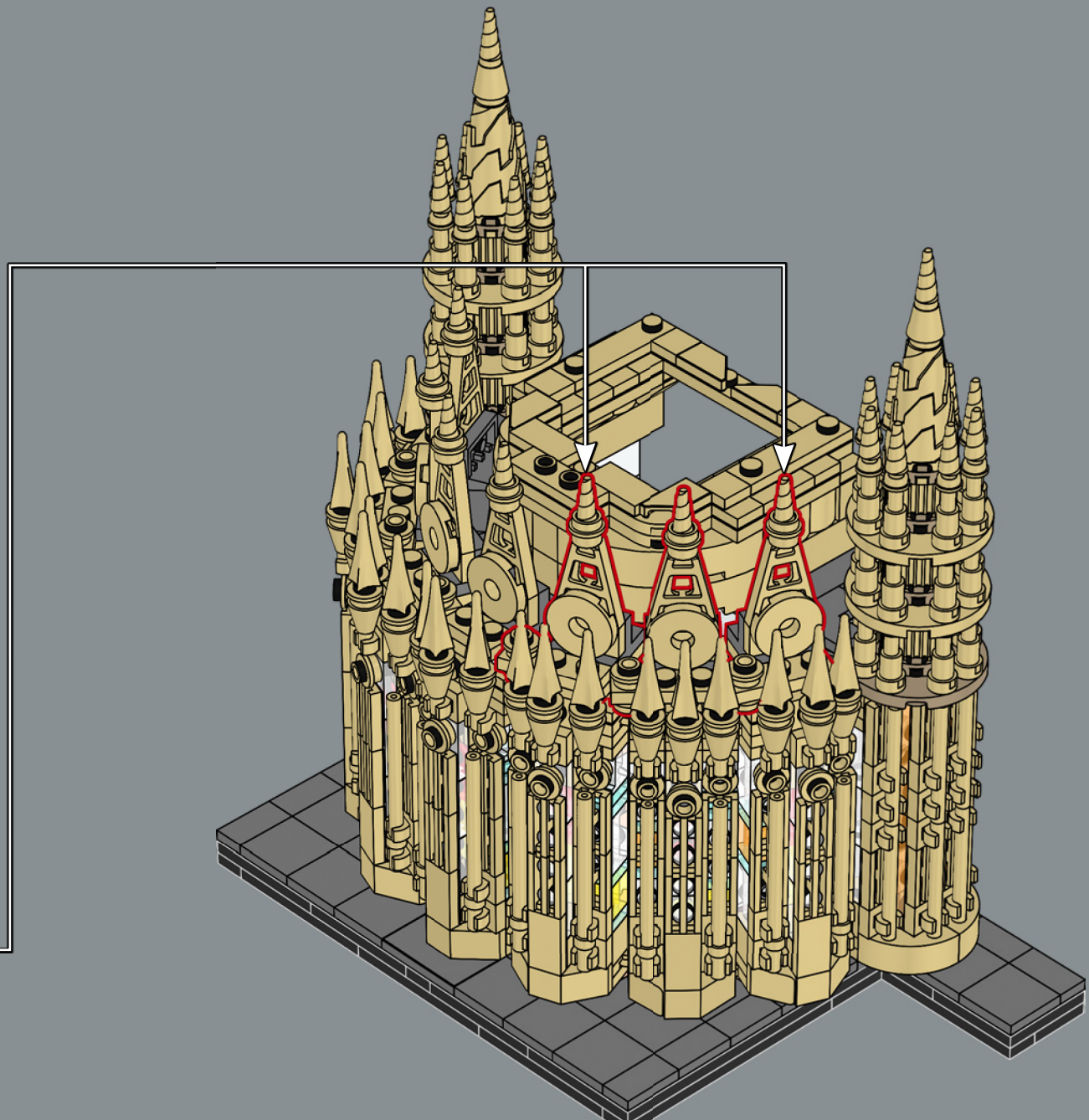


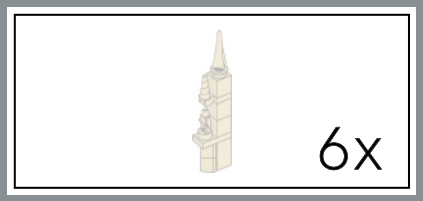


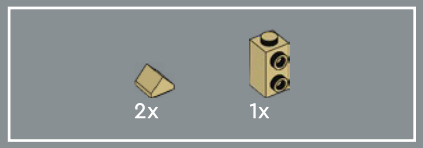
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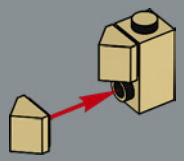
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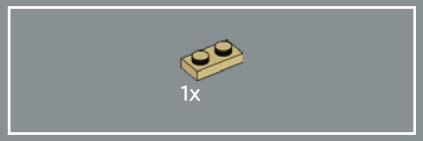




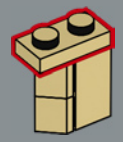


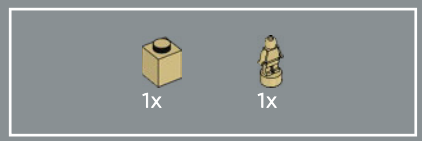
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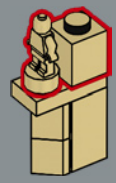


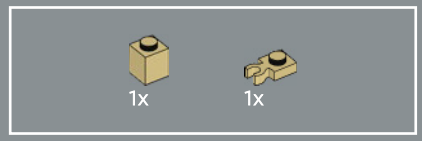
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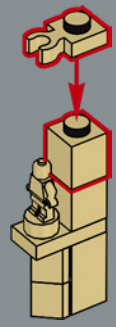


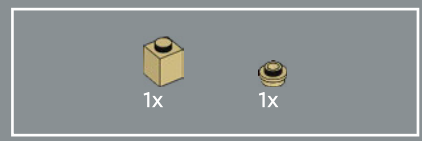
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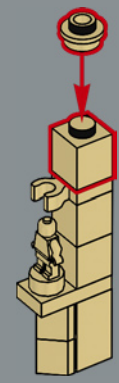


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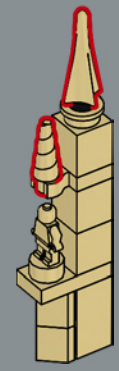


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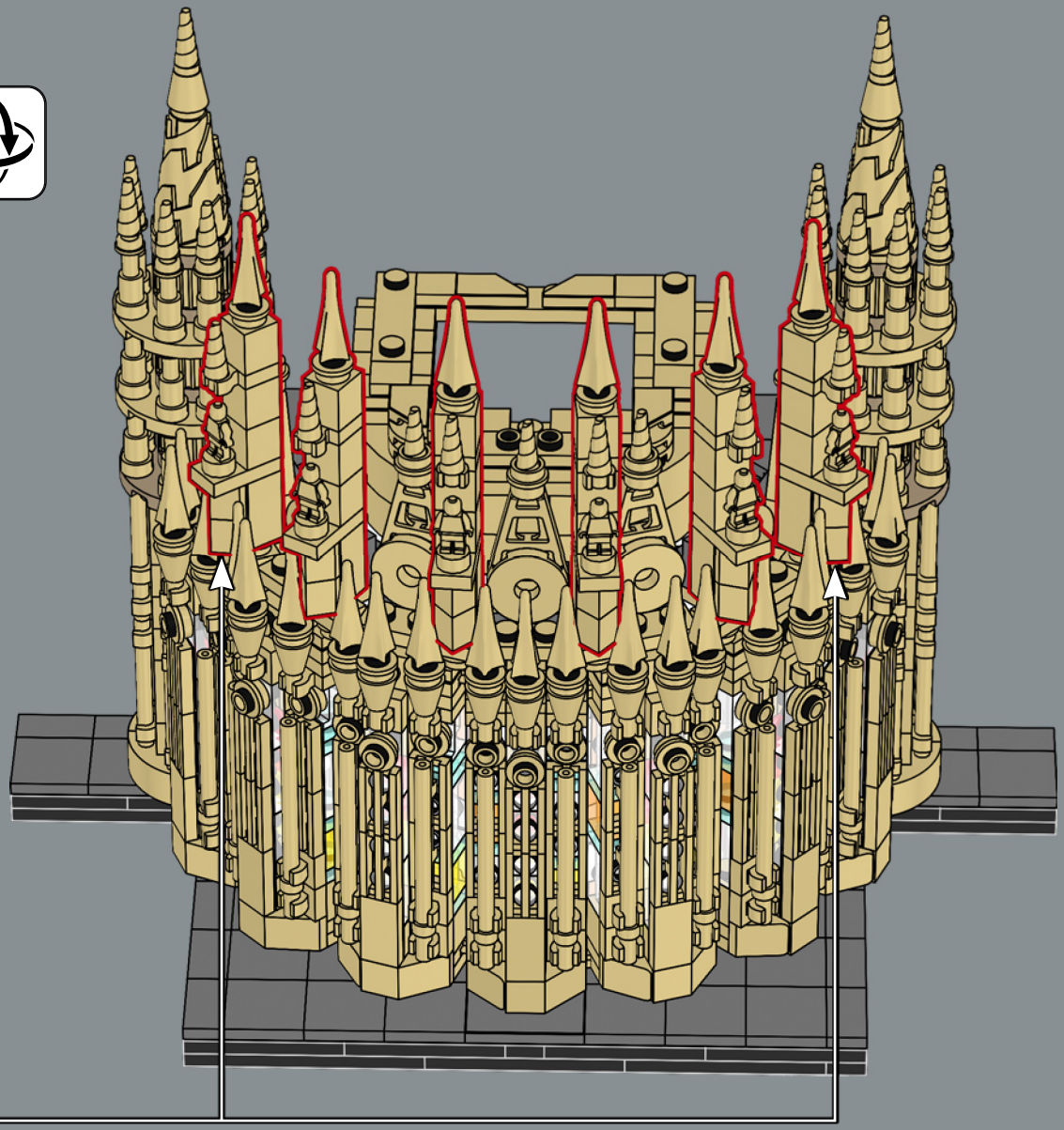


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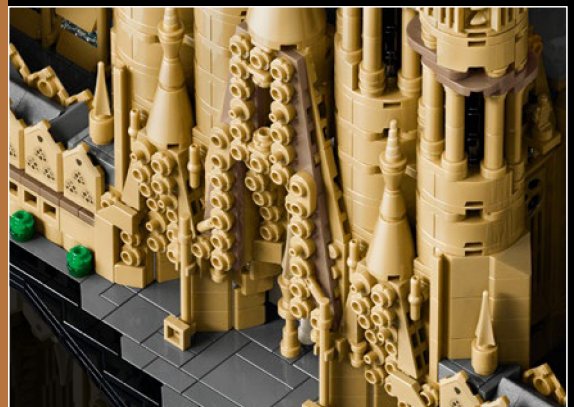
6x

111



In Wirklichkeit sind die sechs Stützpfeiler, die die Kapellen voneinander trennen, und die spitzen Fialen fast 50 Meter hoch.



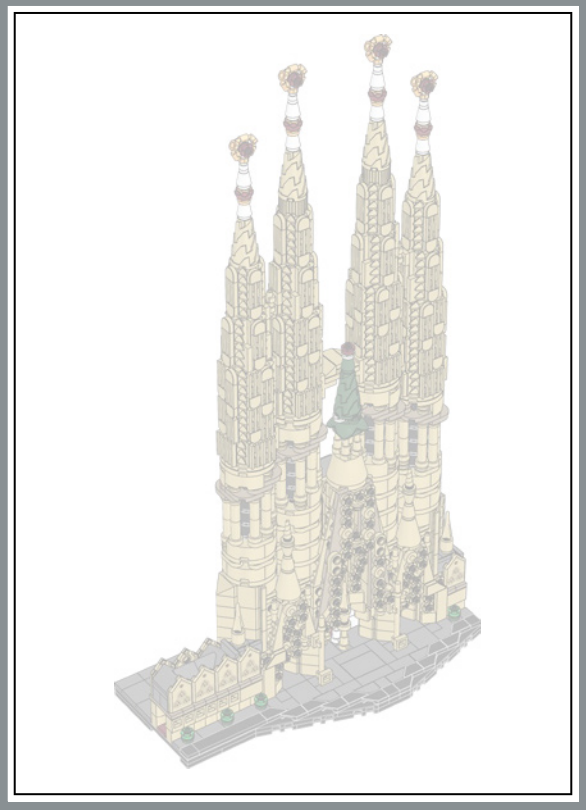


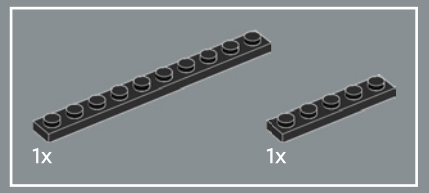
1891-1939

KRIPPENFASSADE

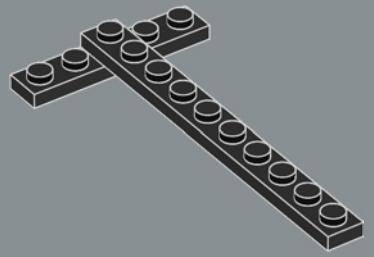
✶ Die Arbeiten an der Krippenfassade begannen 1891 an der Ostseite (um der aufgehenden Sonne entgegenzusehen). Gaudí gestaltete sie persönlich und überwachte jedes Detail. Die drei Portale – Glaube, Hoffnung und Nächstenliebe – sind in Steinmetzarbeiten eingefasst, die einer natürlichen Grotte nachempfunden sind. Über den Portalen befinden sich vier der zwölf Glockentürme der Basilika, die den Aposteln gewidmet sind. Im Jahr 1925 wurde der Glockenturm der Kirche Sant Barnabà fertiggestellt; es war der einzige, dessen Fertigstellung Gaudí noch miterlebte. Nach seinem Tod im Jahr 1926 und dem Feuer in der Werkstatt im Jahr 1936 schien die Zukunft der Sagrada Família ungewiss. Im Jahr 1939 nahm der Architekt Francesc de Paula Quintana die Arbeiten wieder auf, wobei sich das Projekt an Gaudís rekonstruierten Unterlagen und veröffentlichten Plänen orientierte.





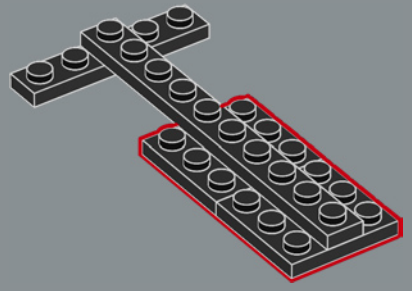


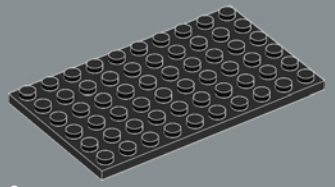
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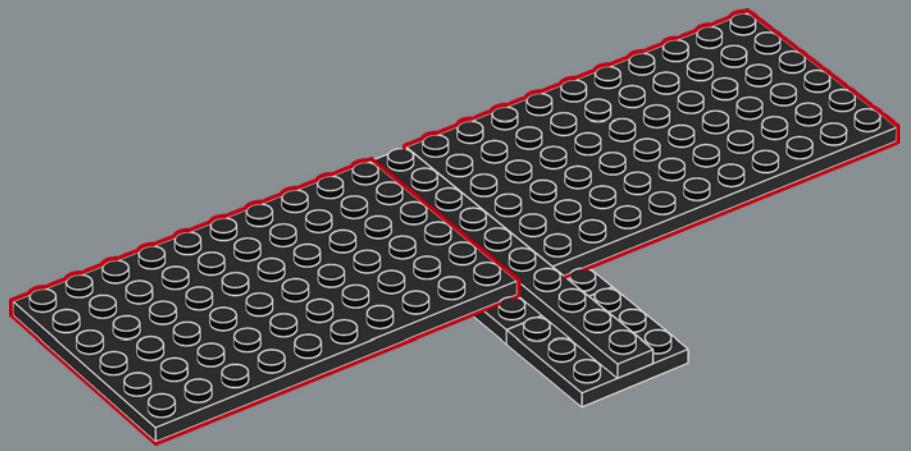


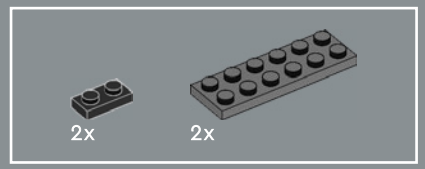
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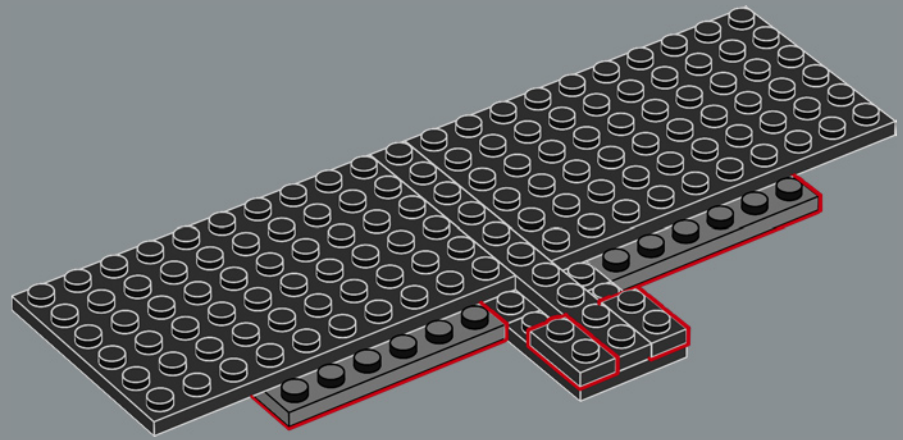


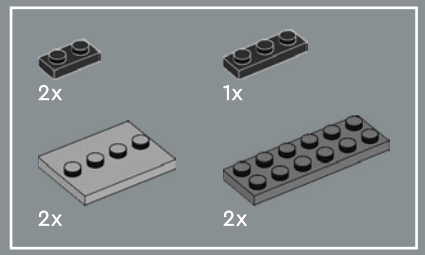
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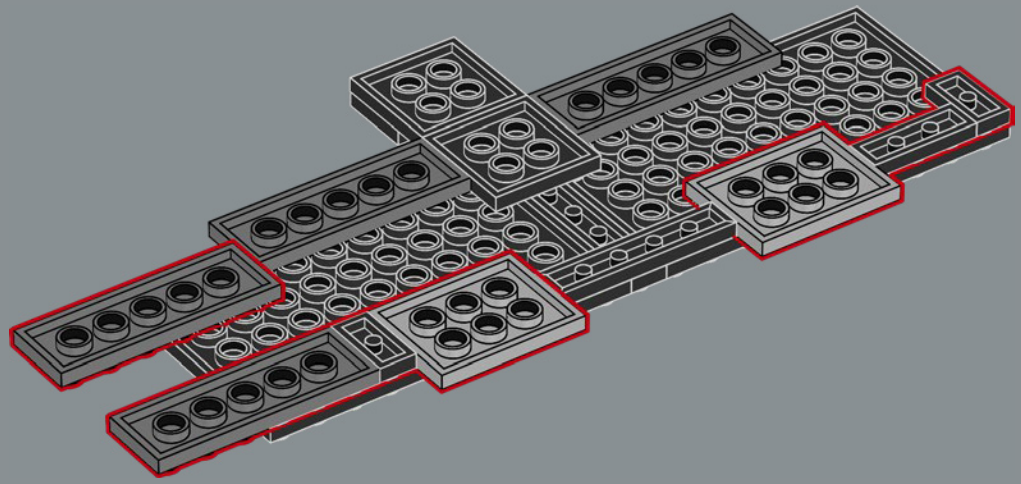
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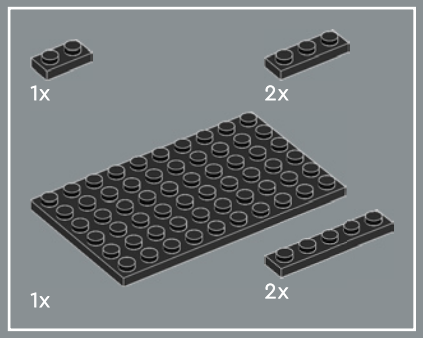




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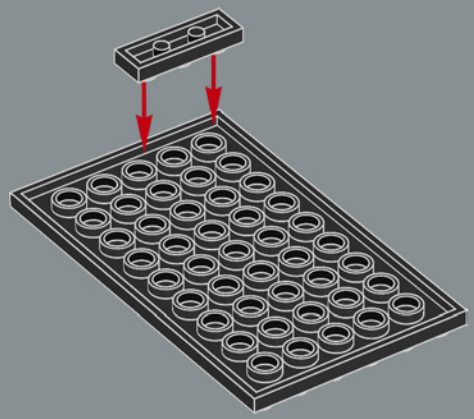




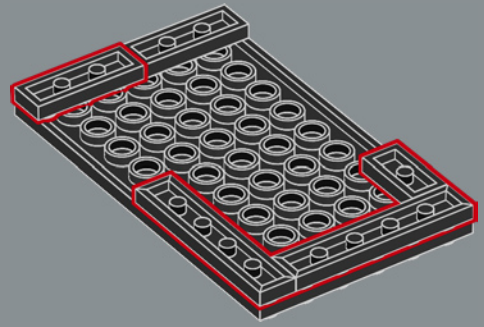


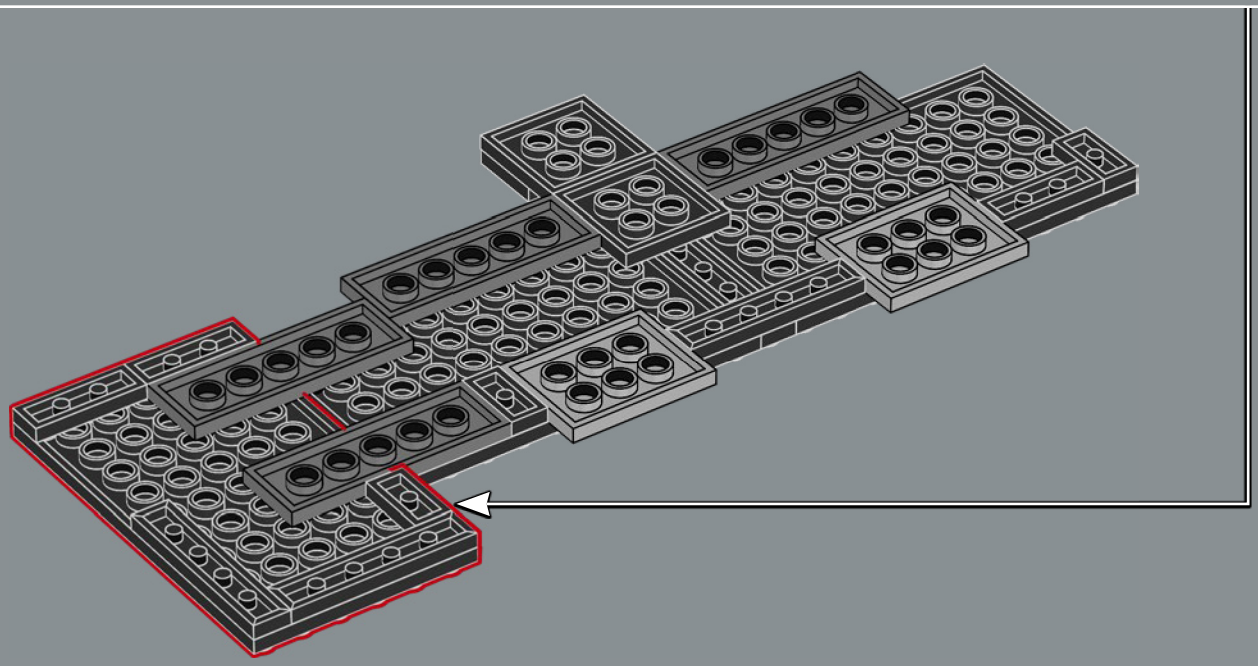
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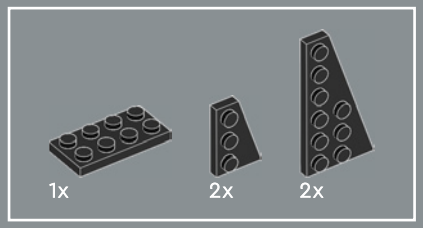
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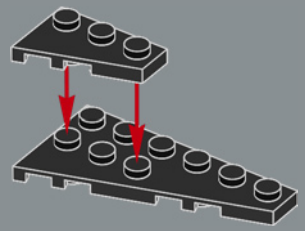




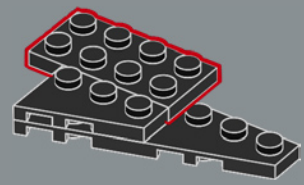


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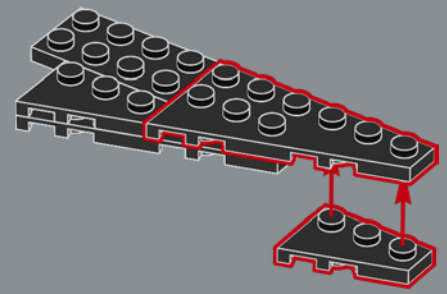
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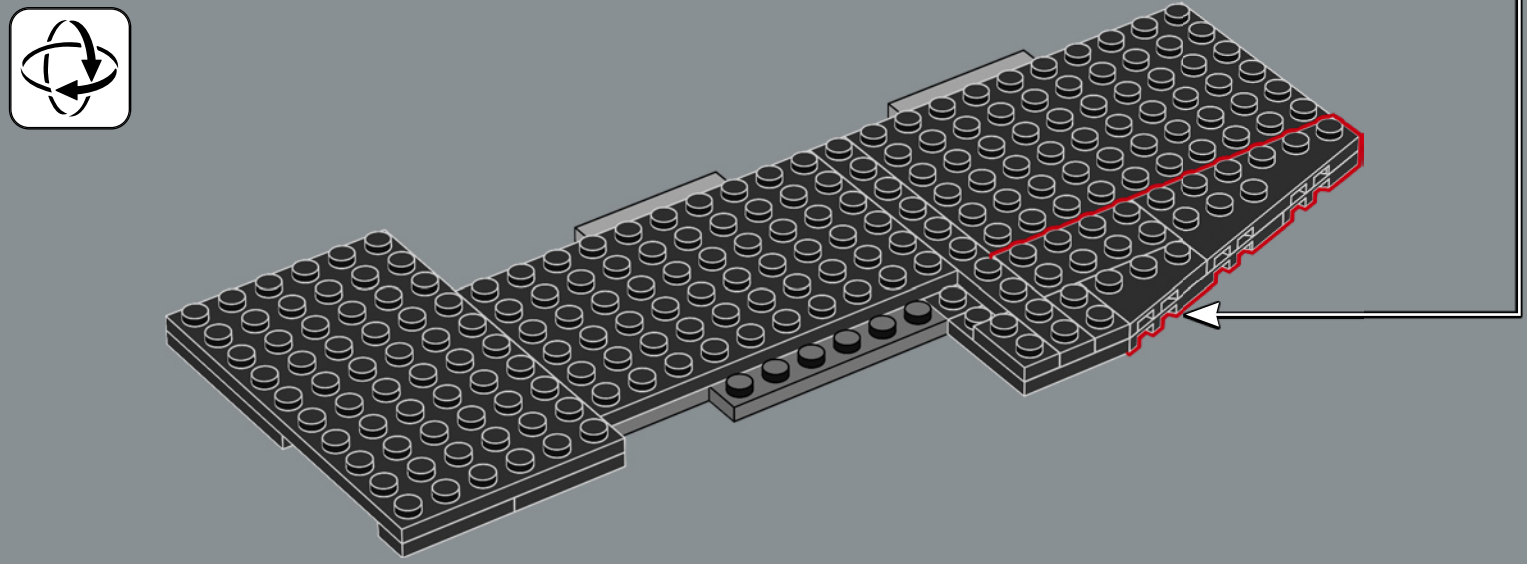


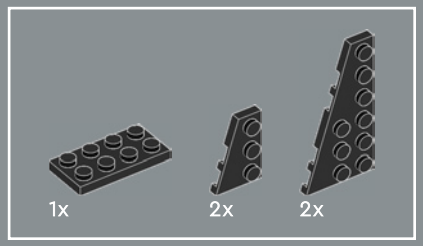
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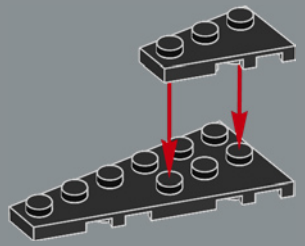




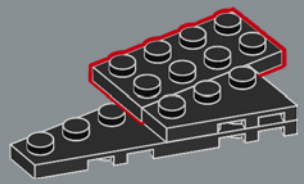


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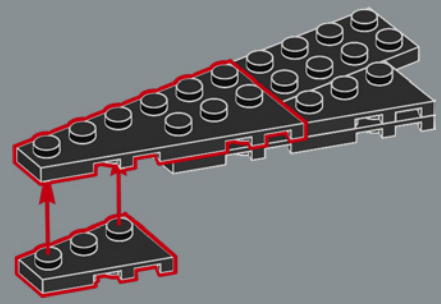
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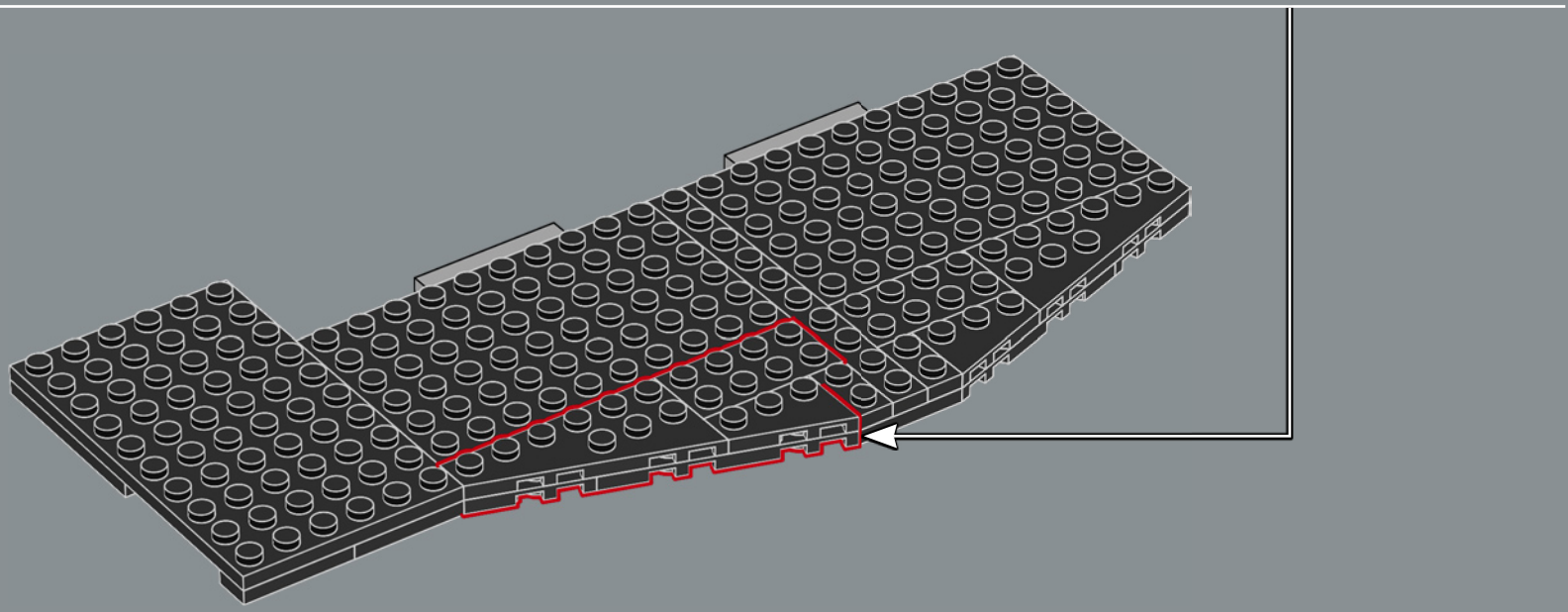


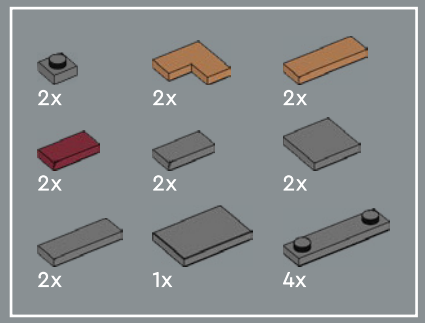
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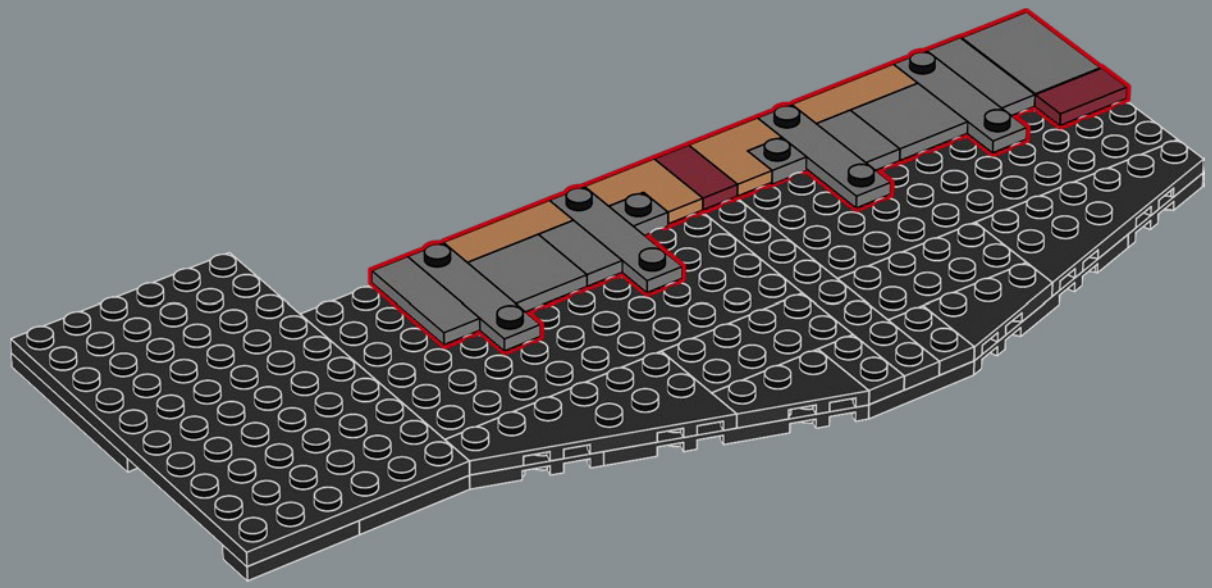
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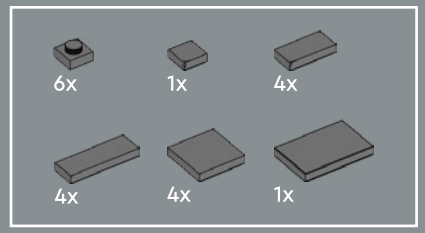




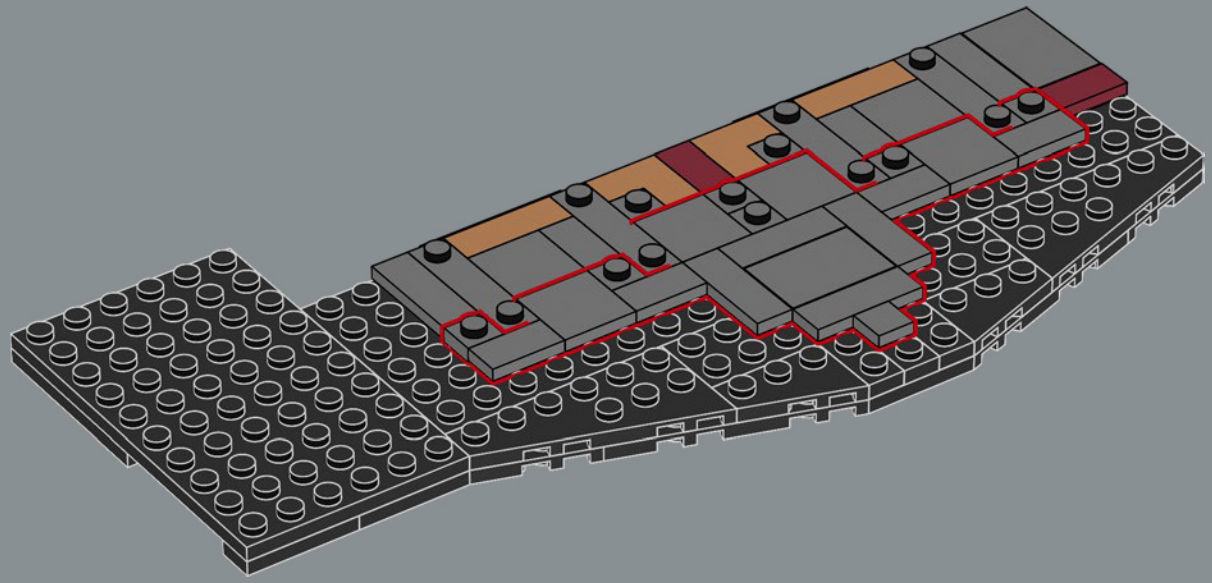


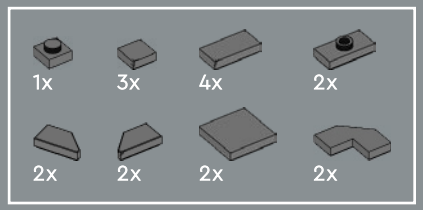
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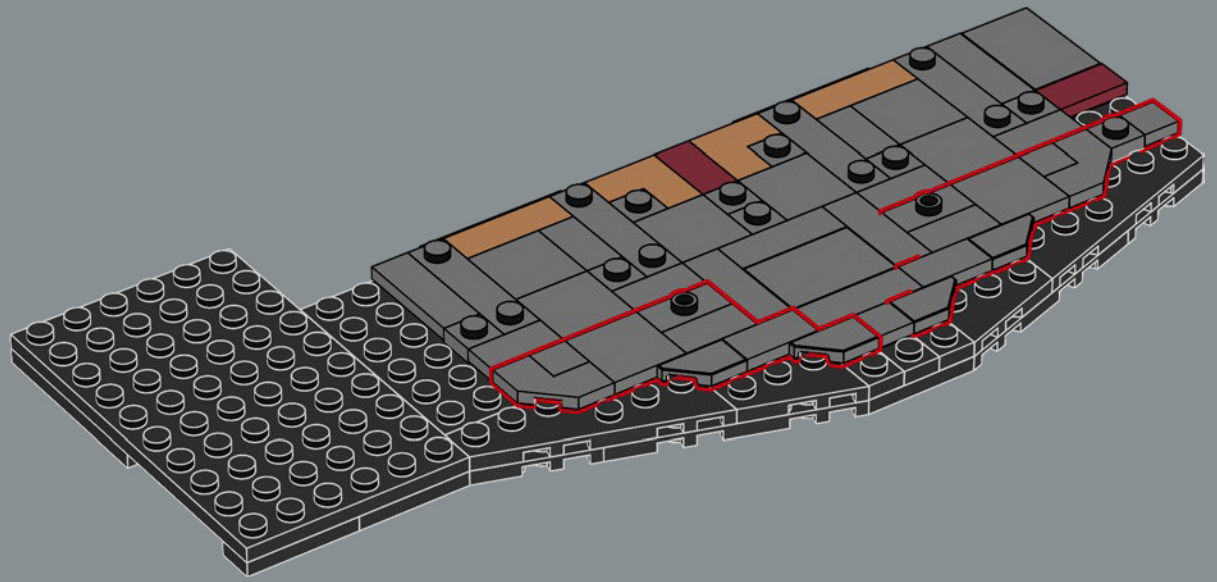


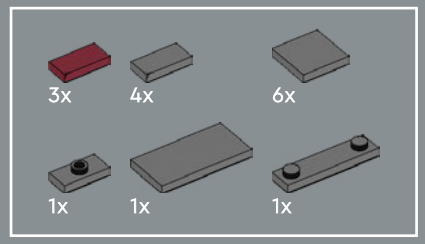
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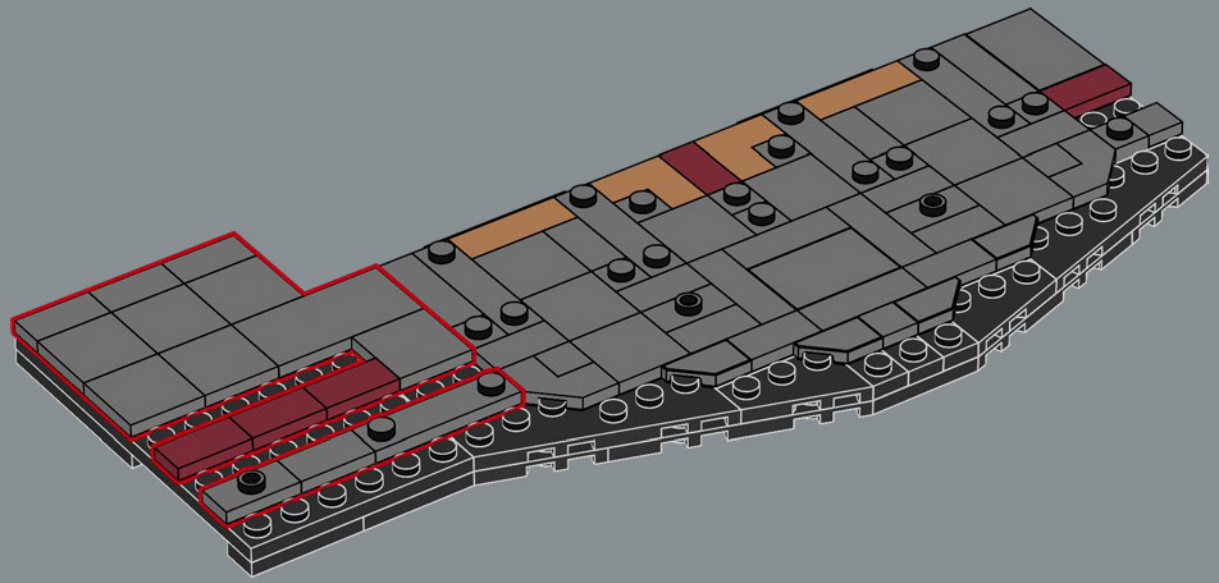


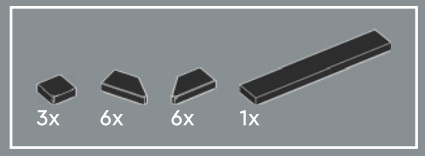
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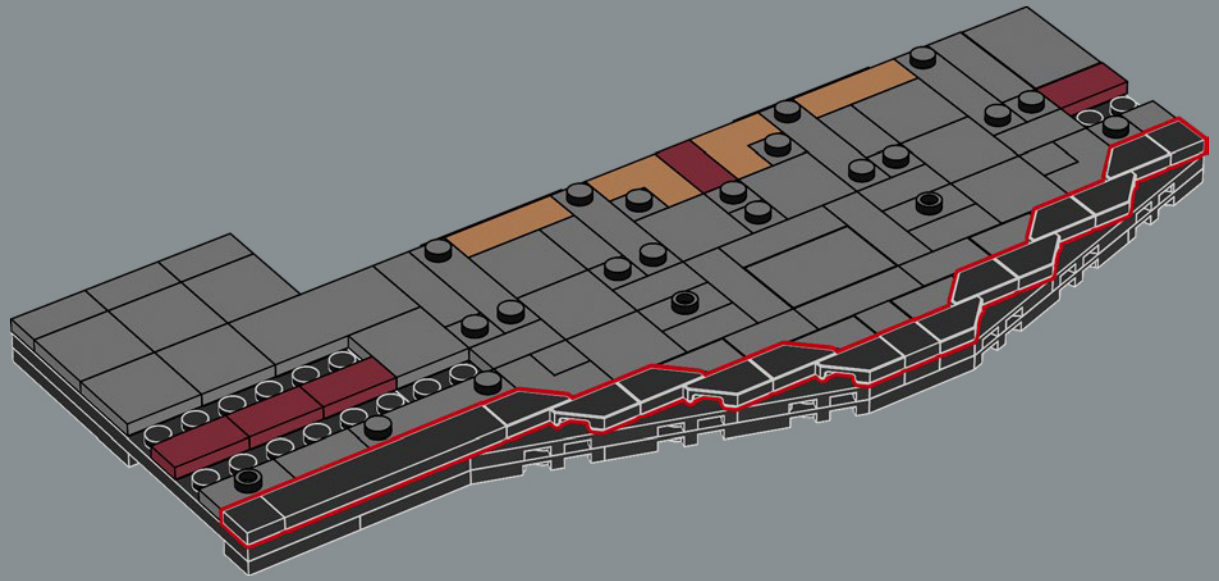


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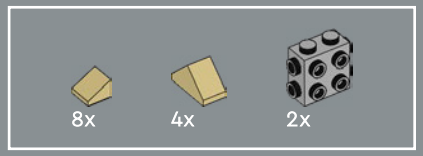




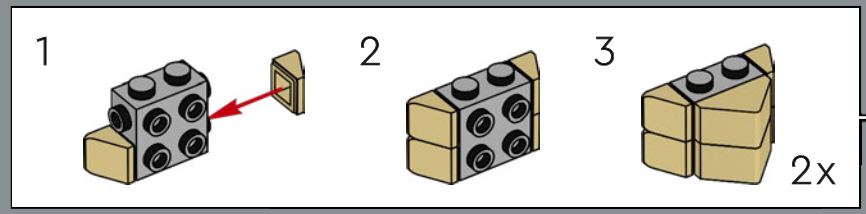
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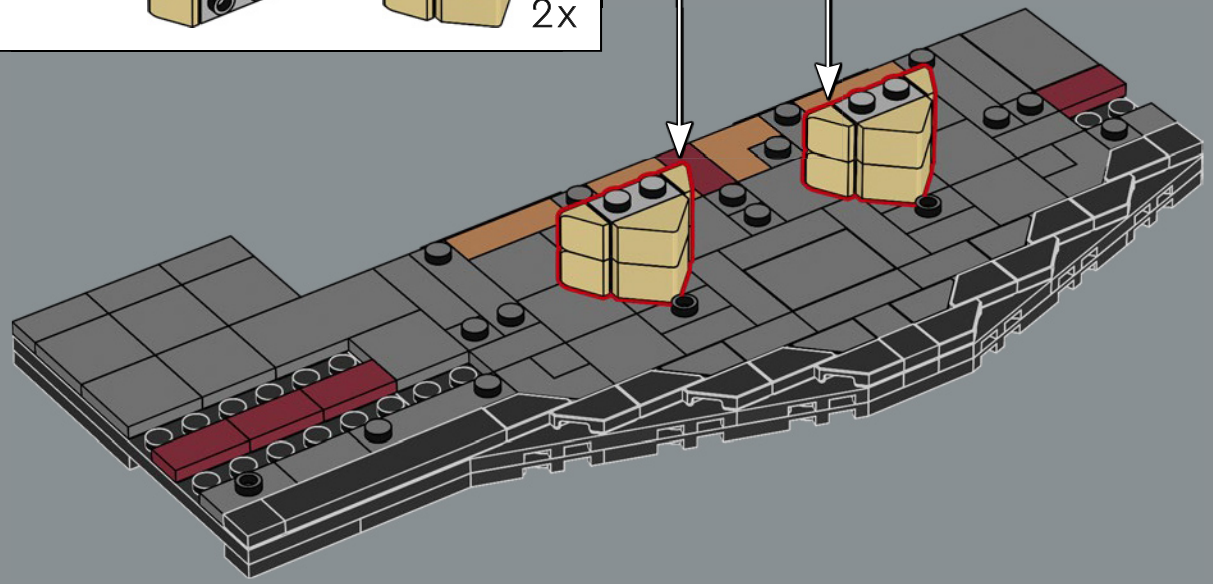


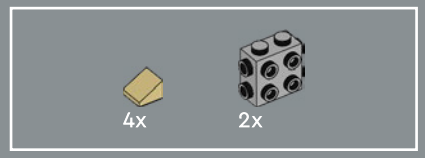




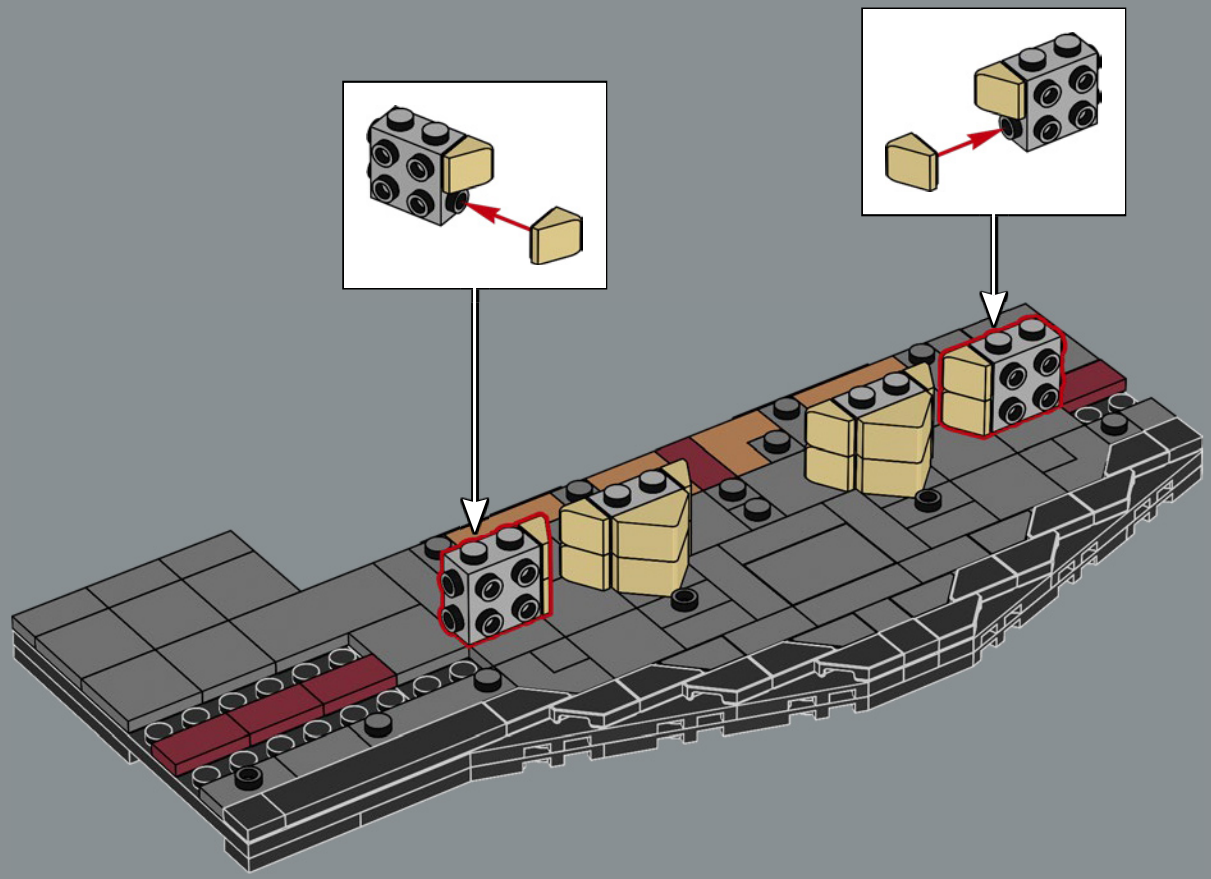
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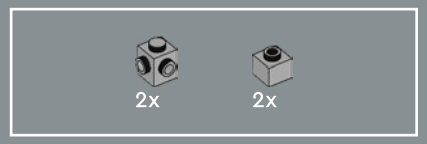




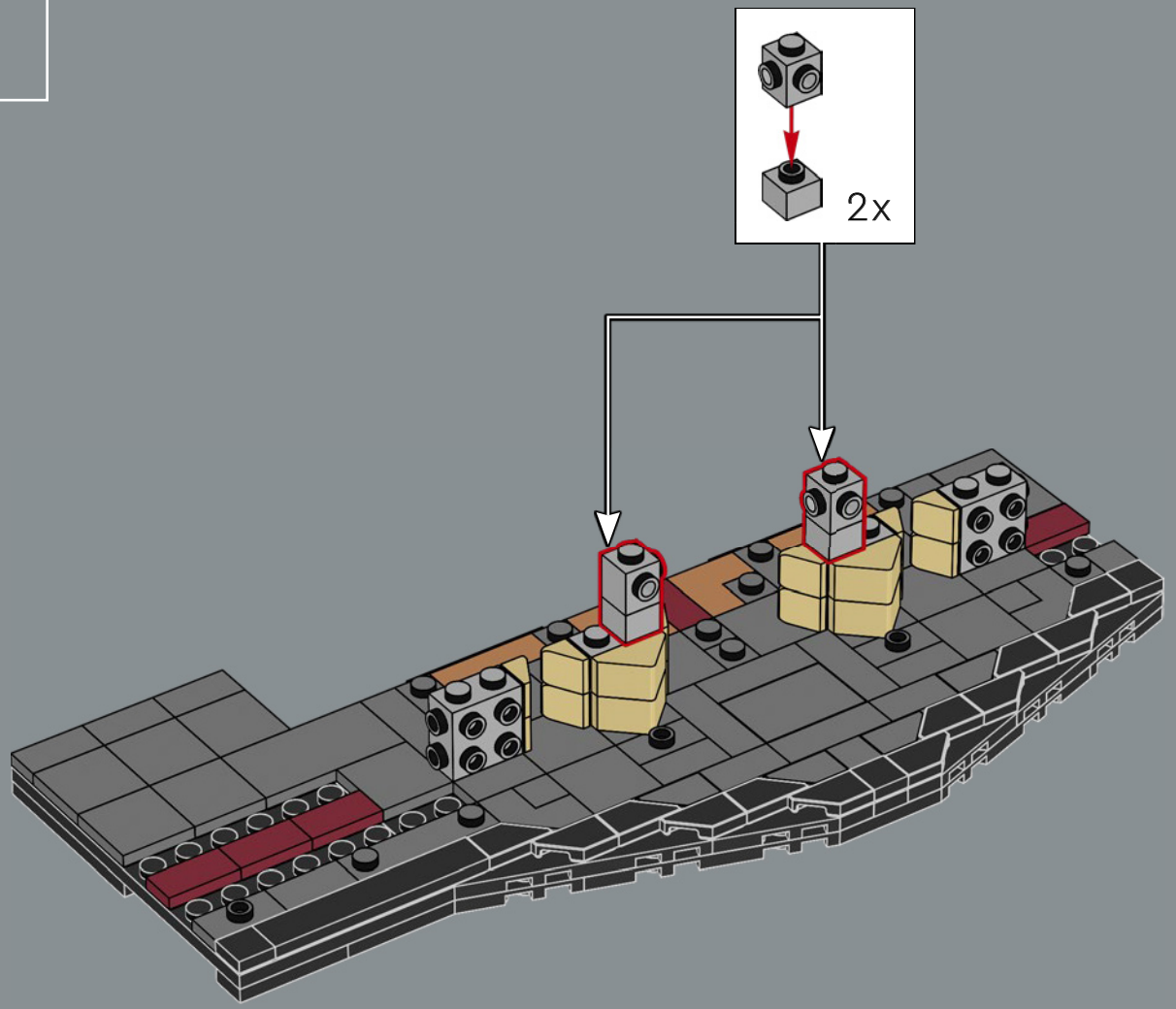


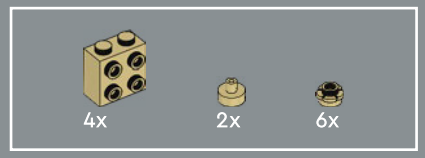
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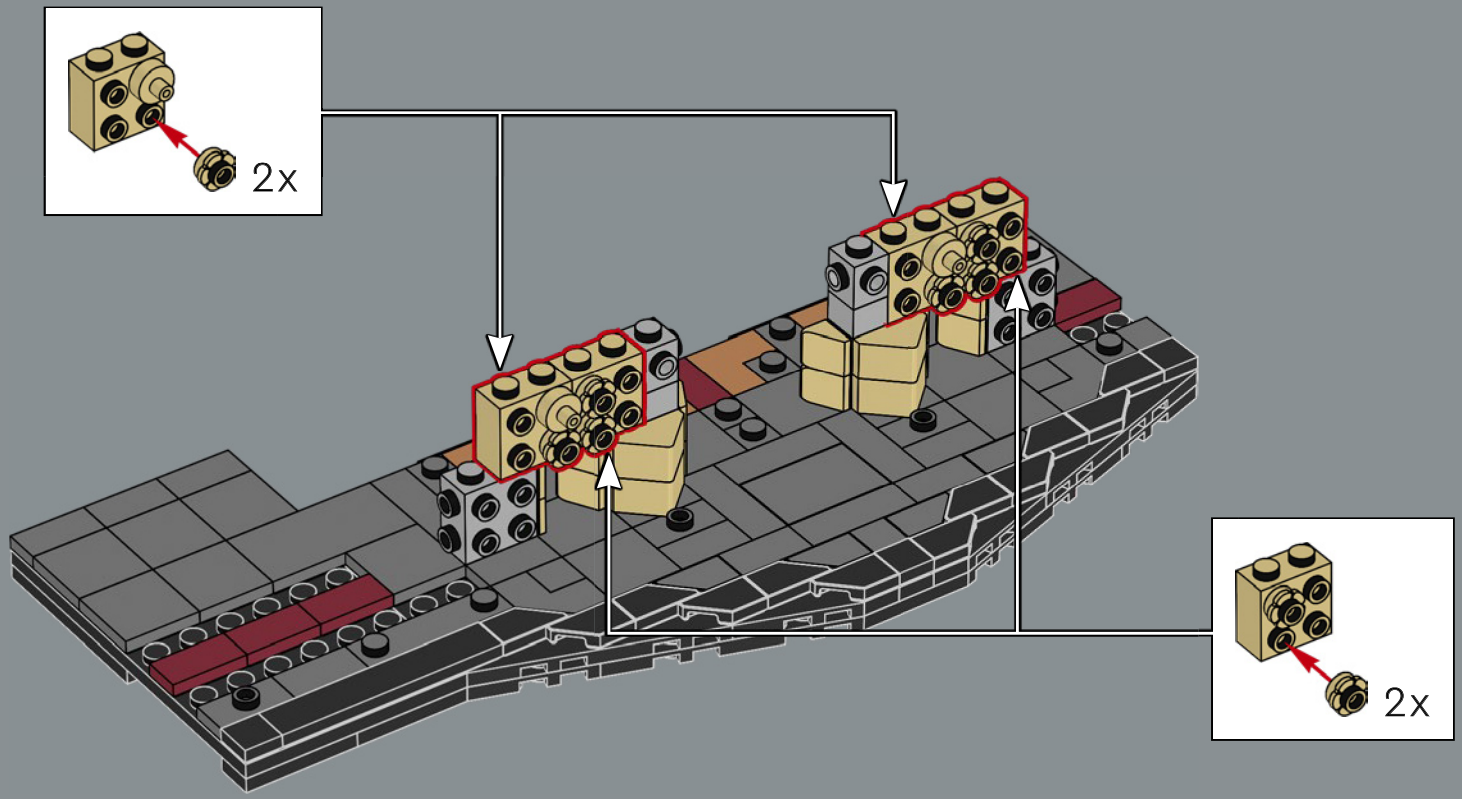


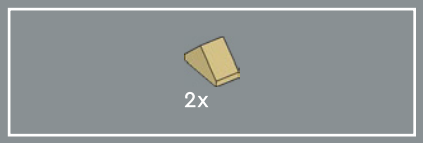
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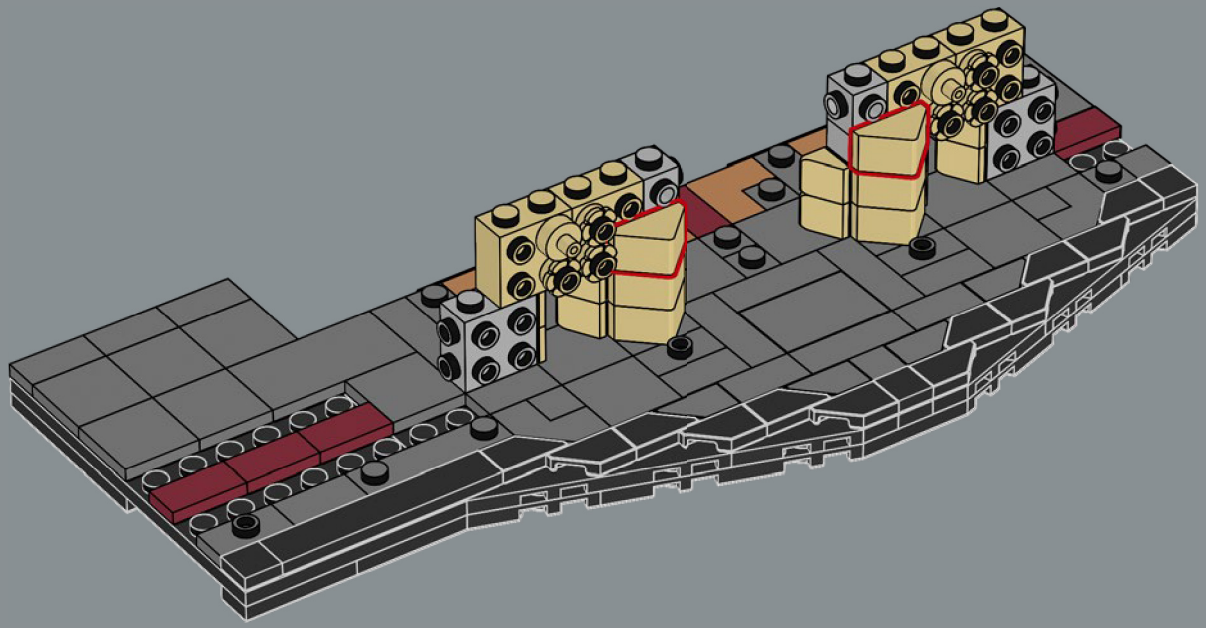


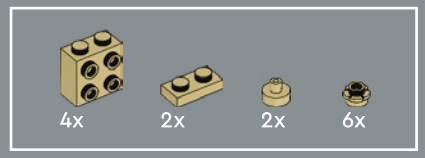
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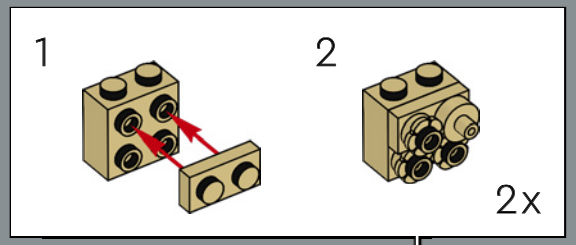


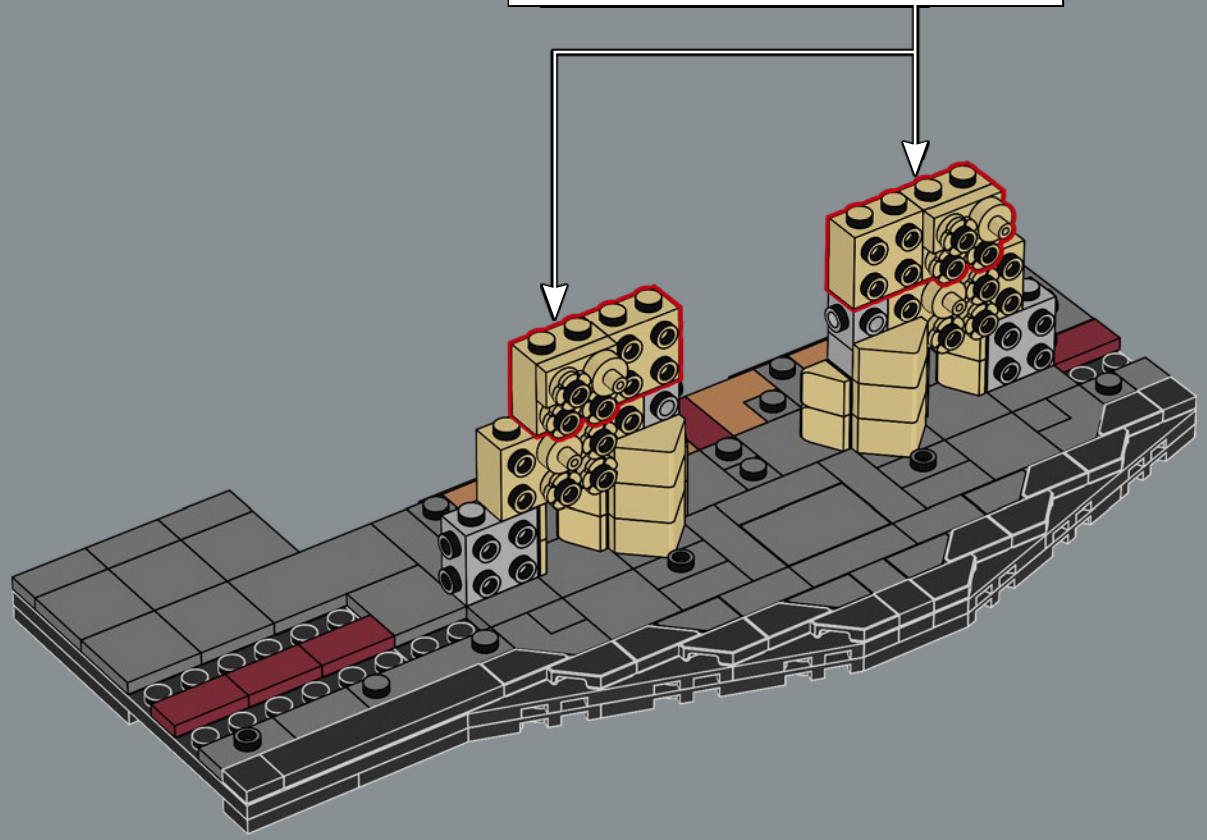
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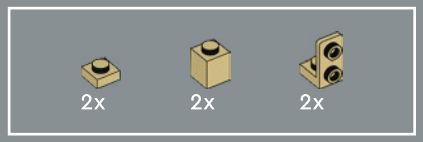




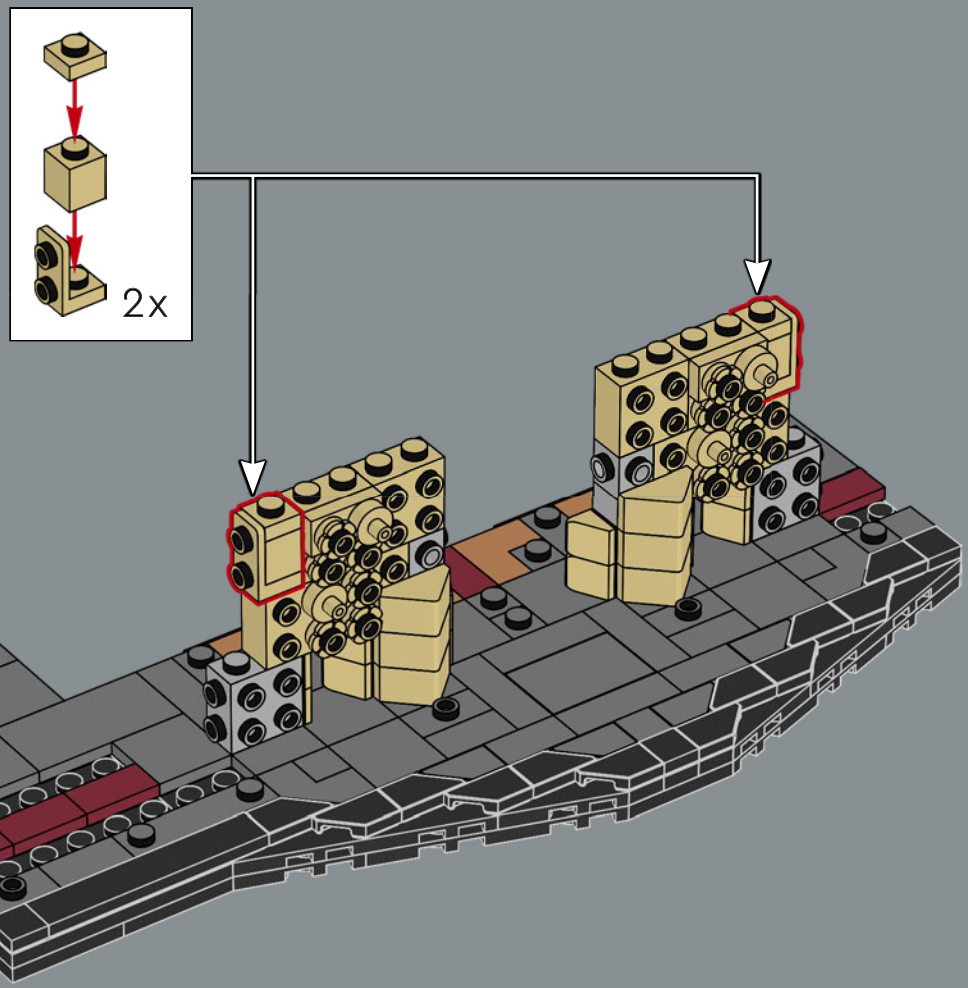
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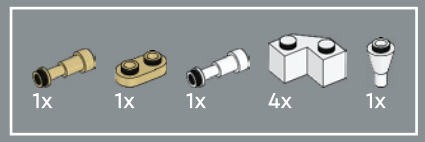




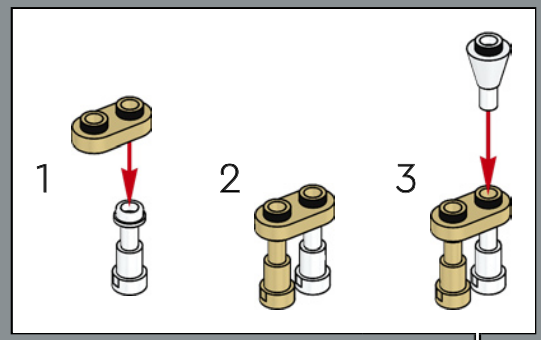


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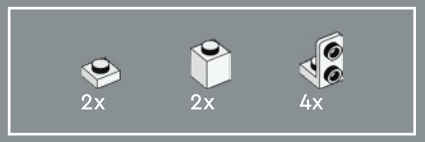




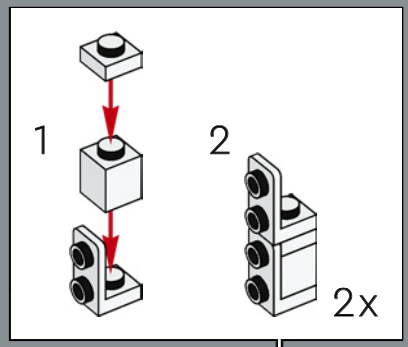
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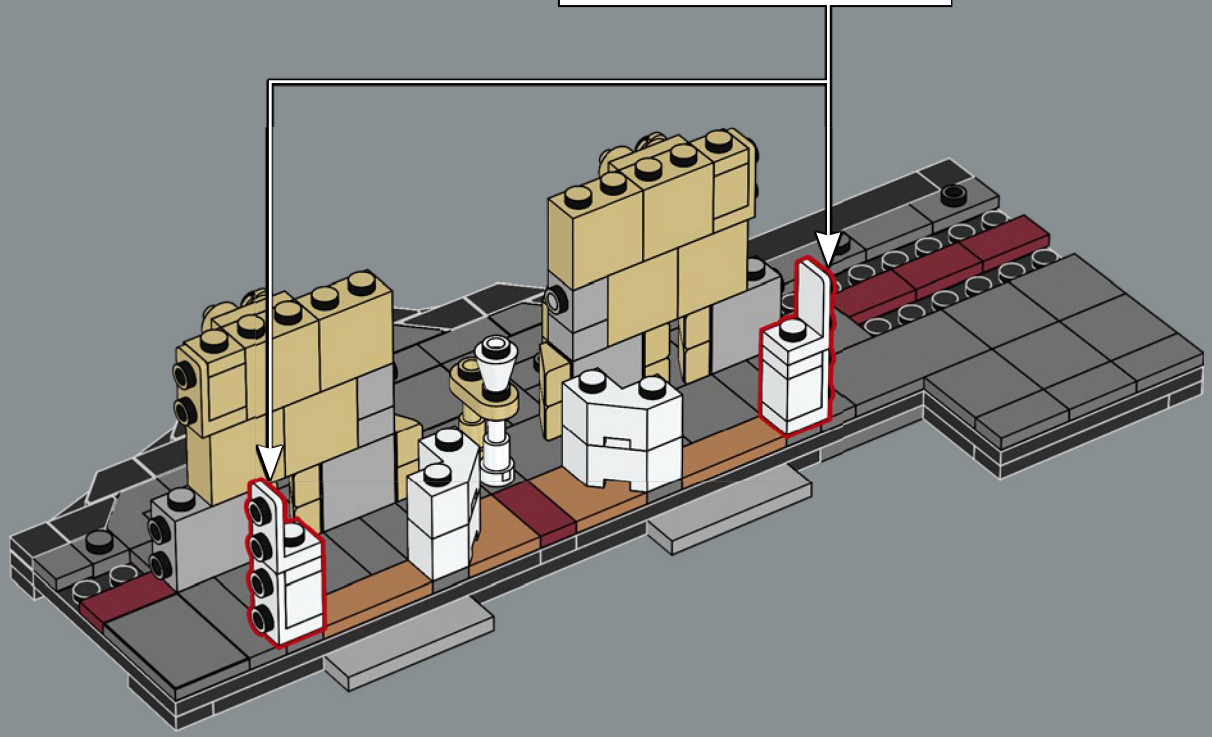


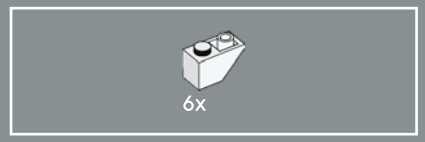




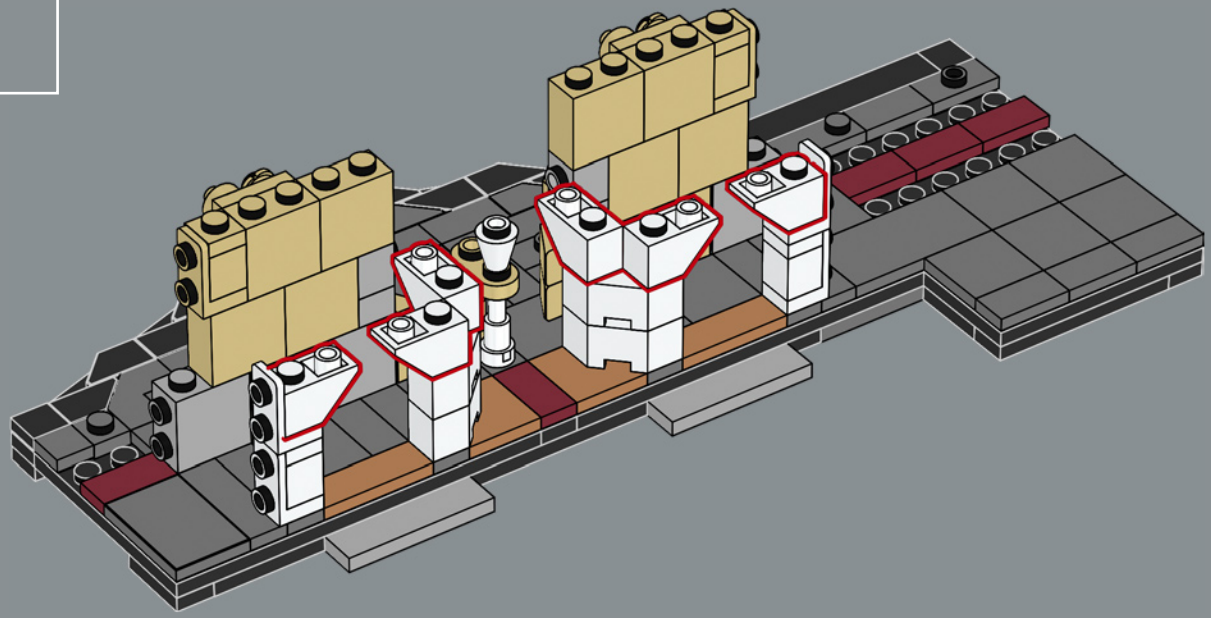
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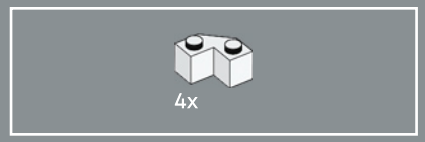




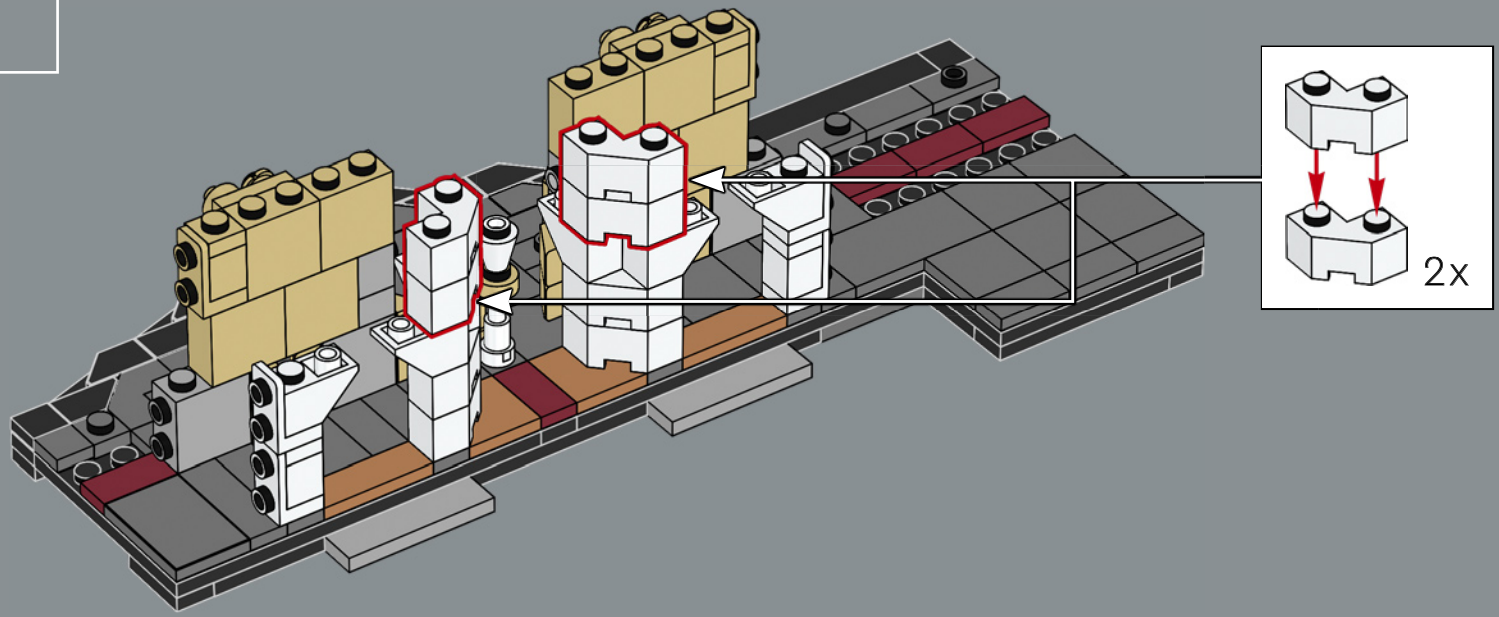


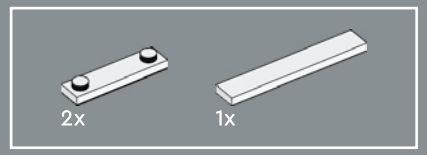
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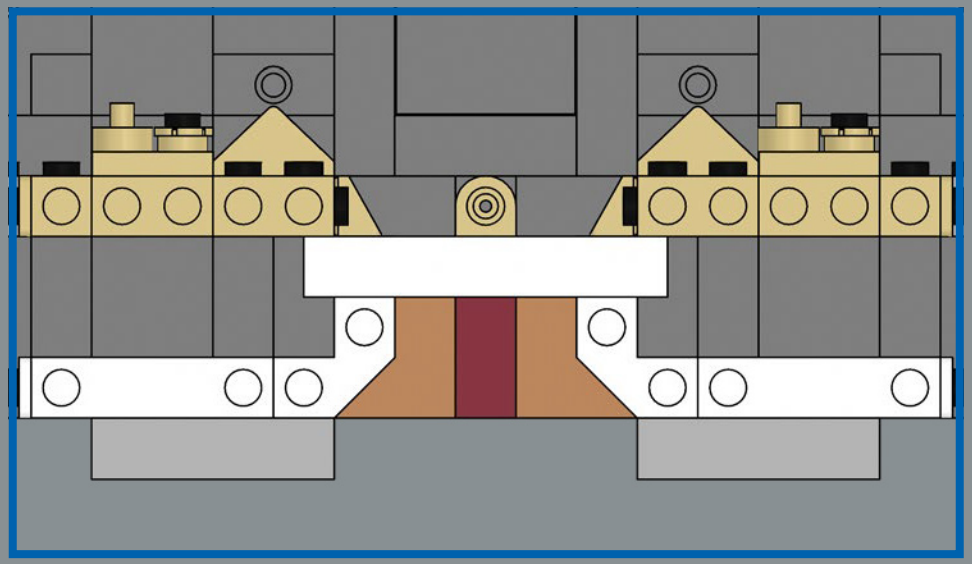


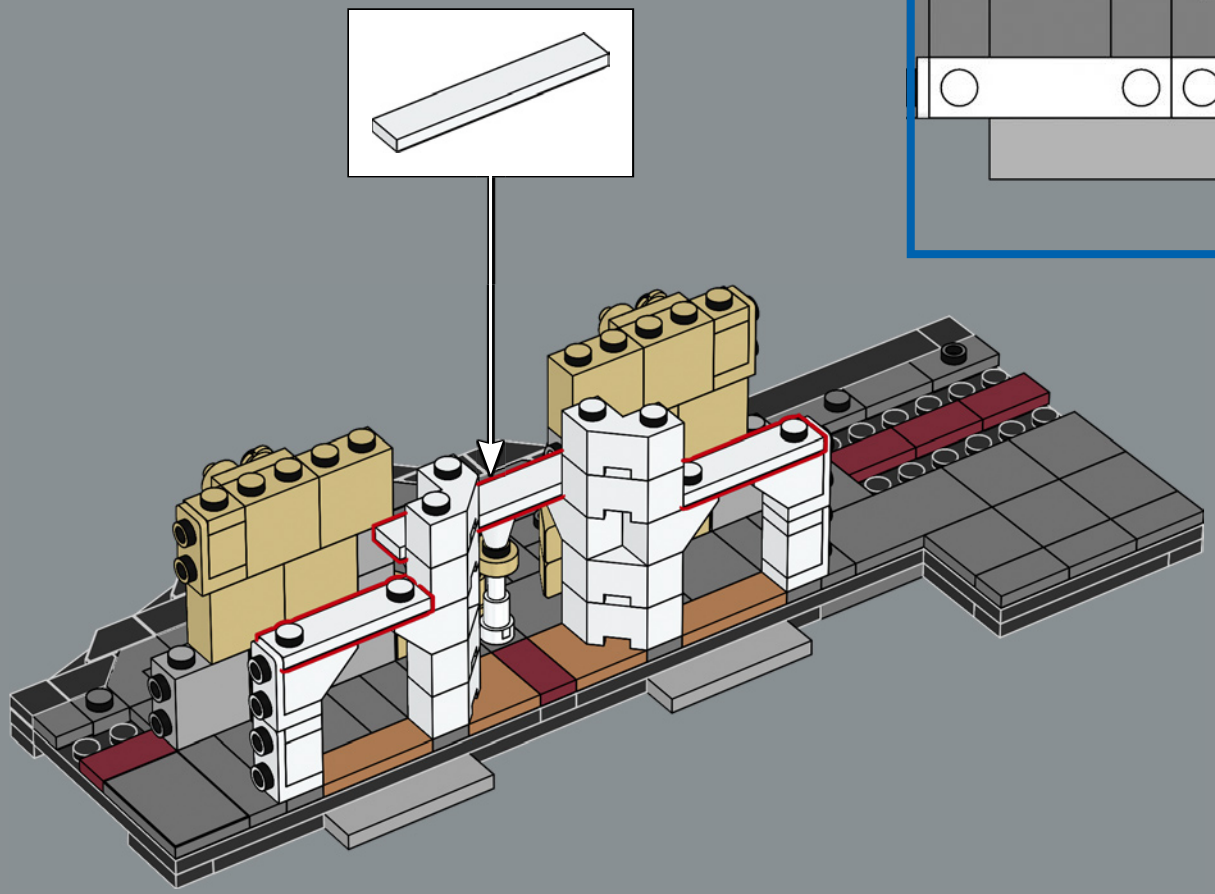
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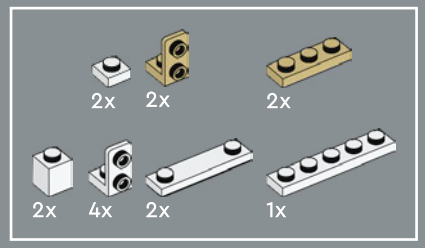




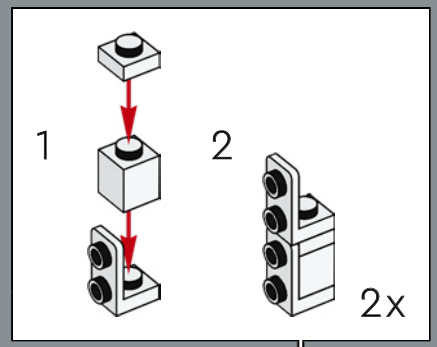
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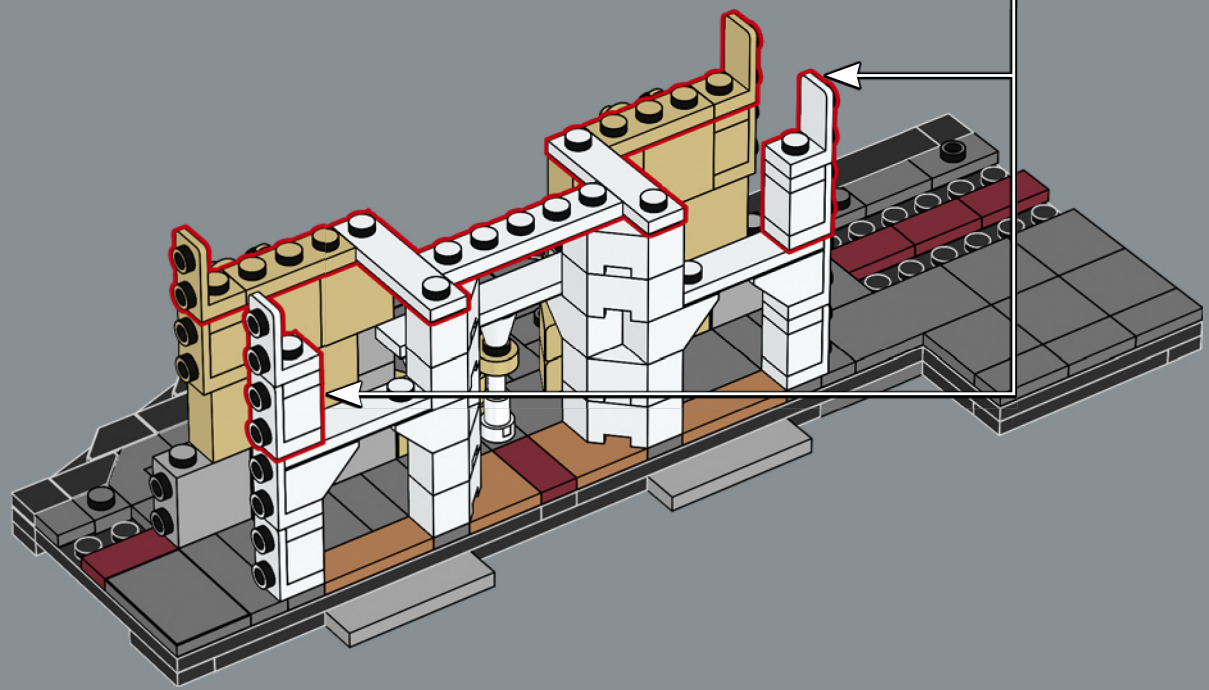


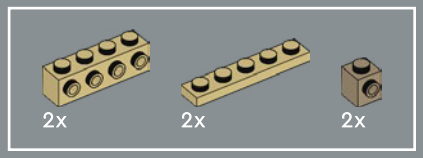




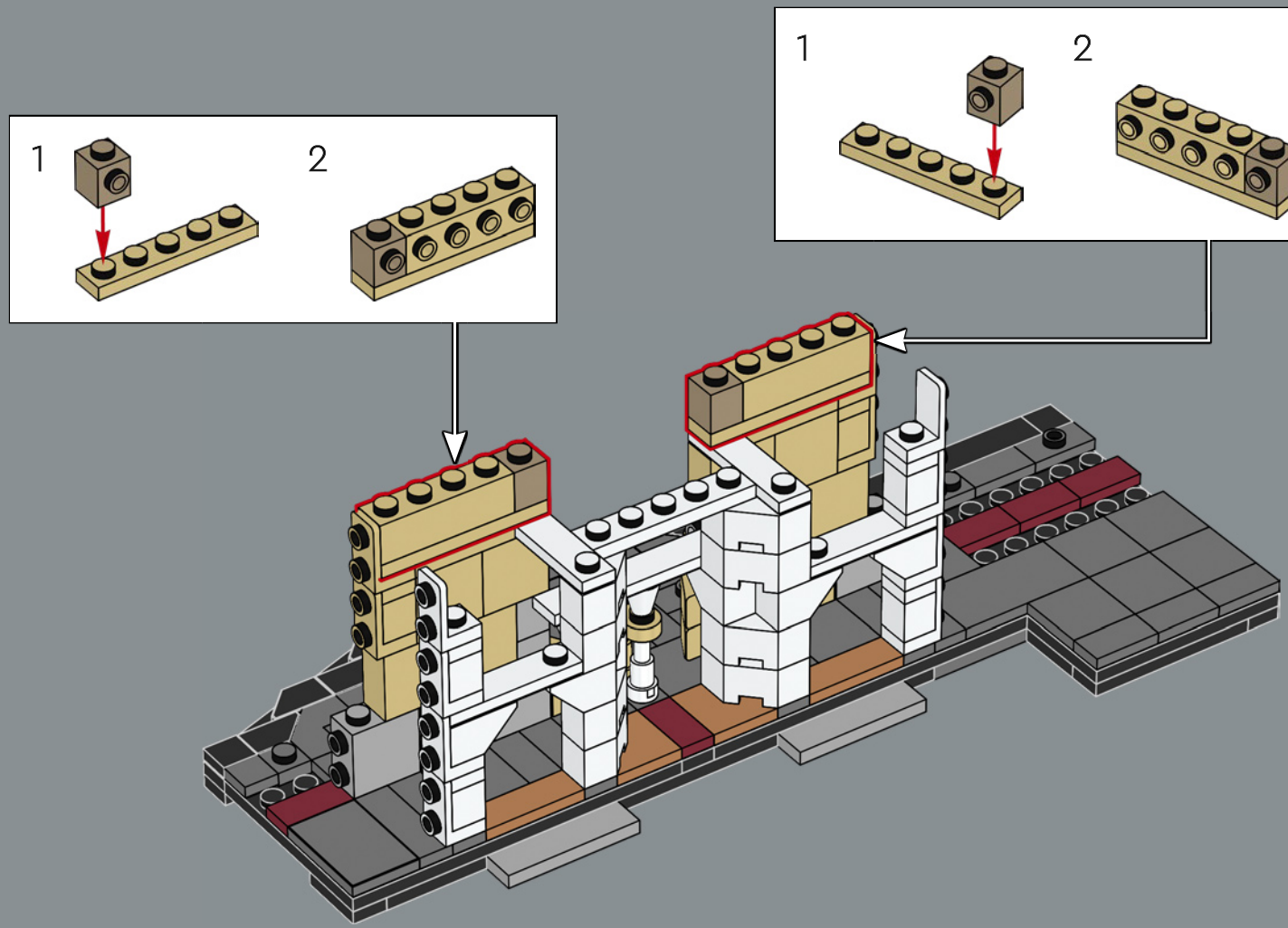
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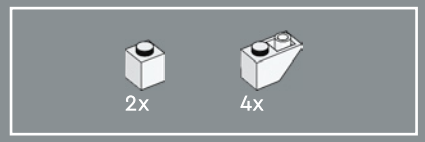




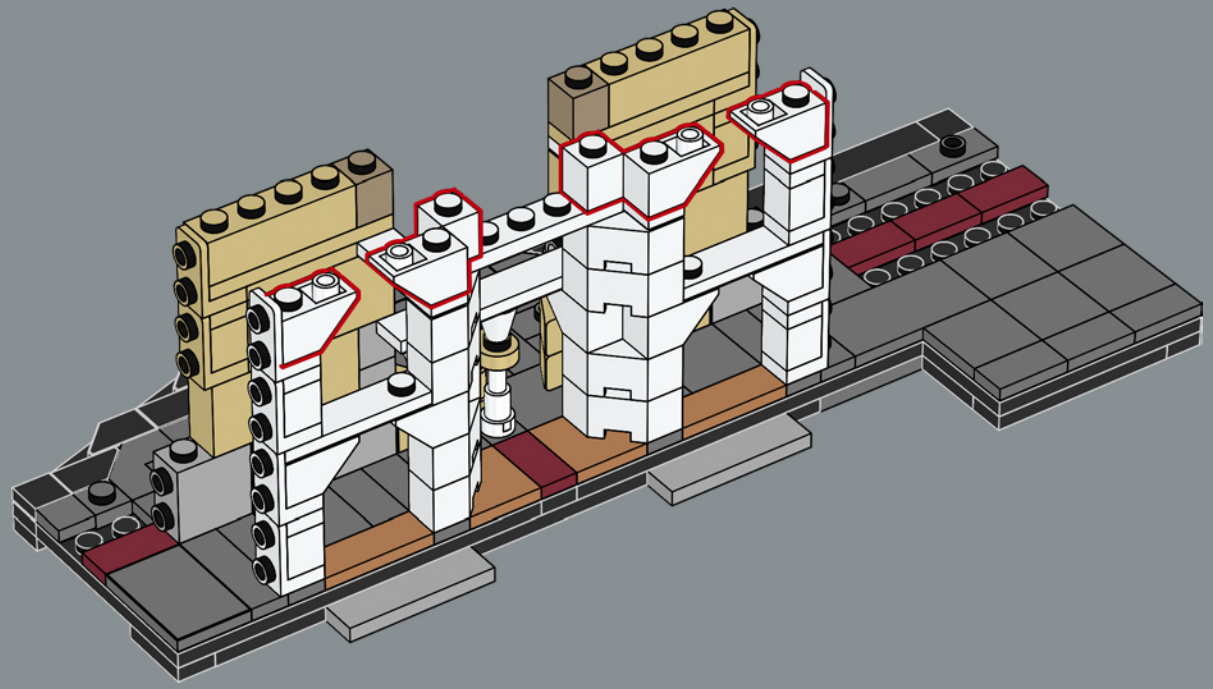


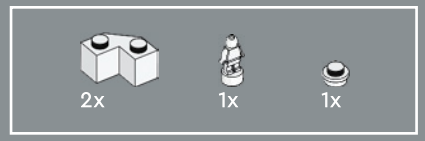
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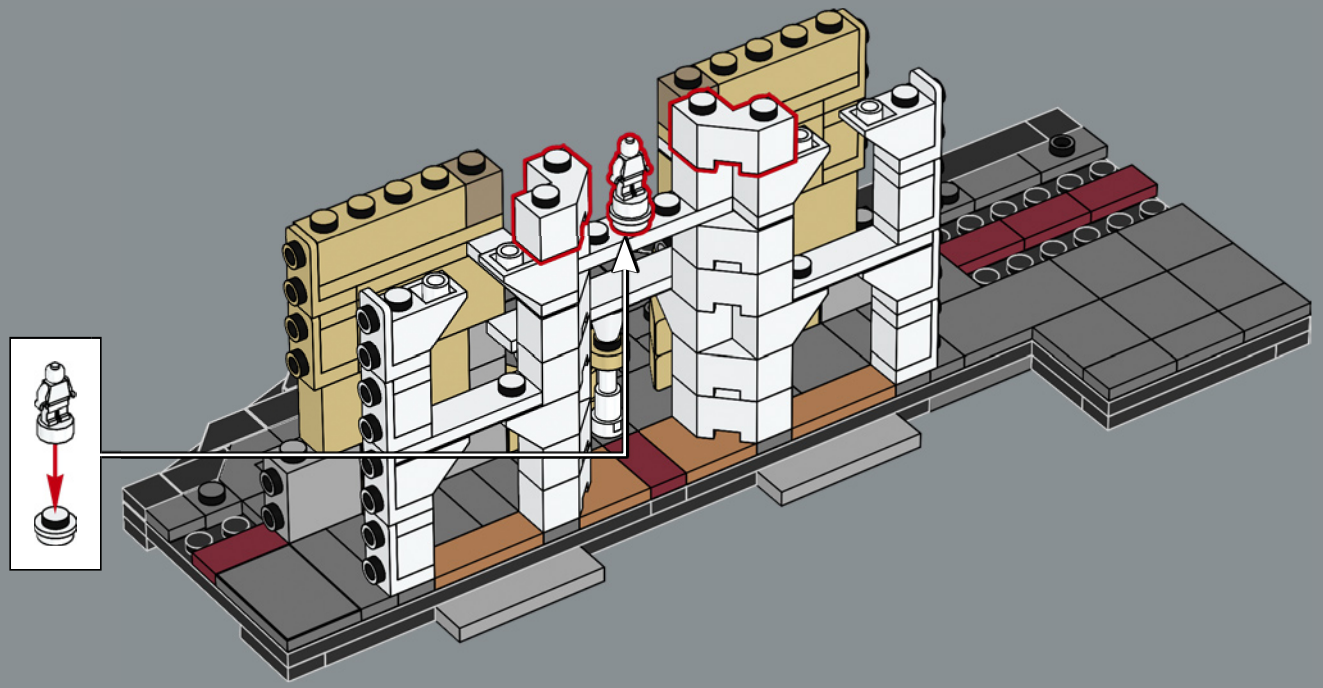


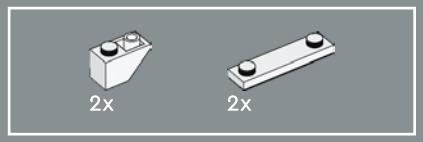
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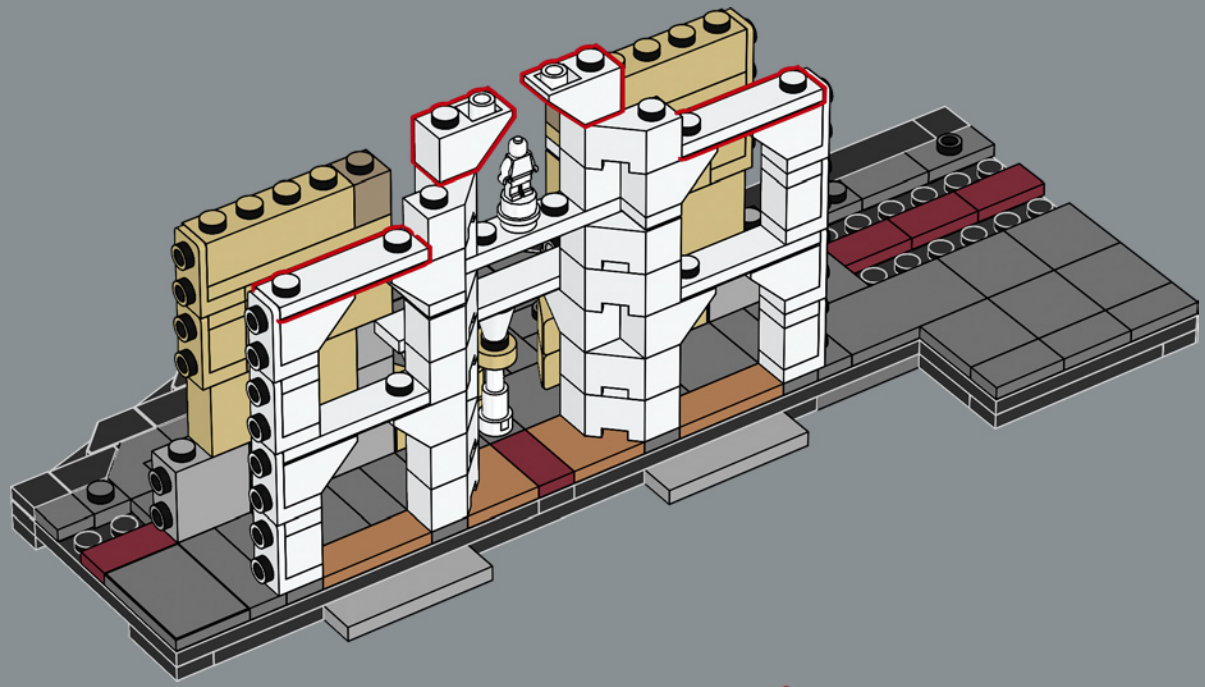


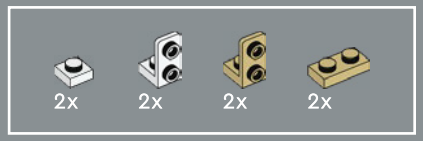
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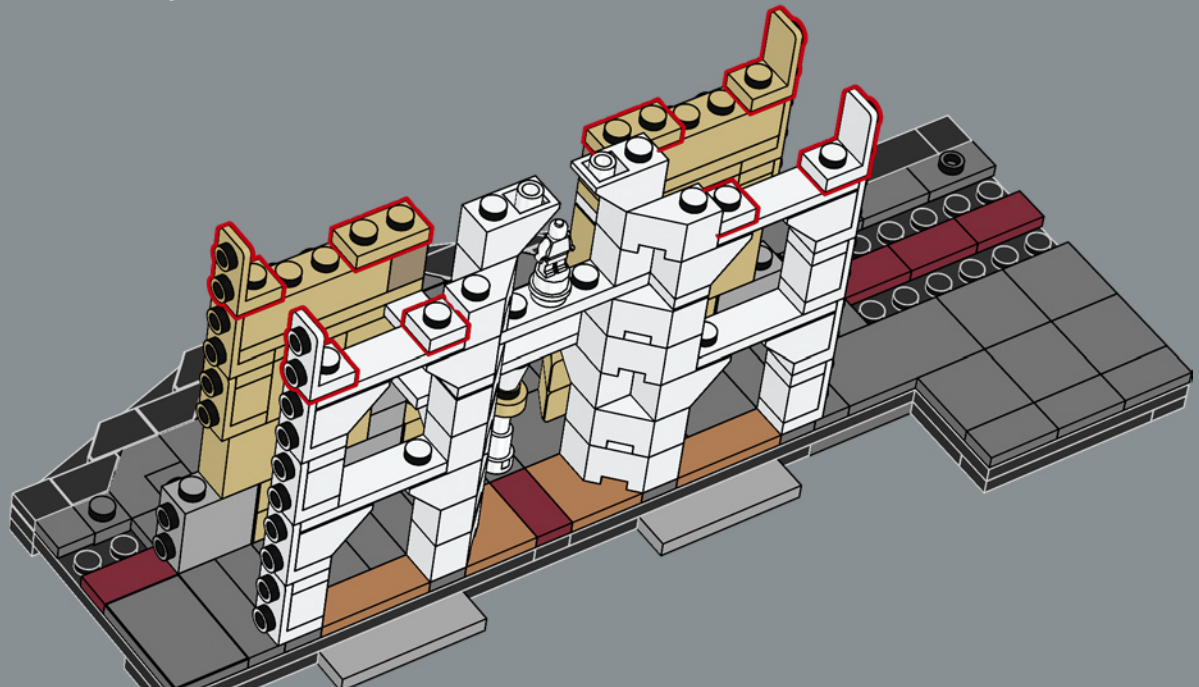


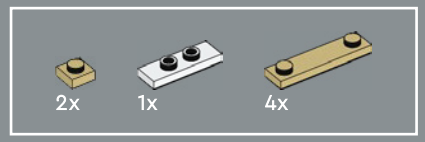
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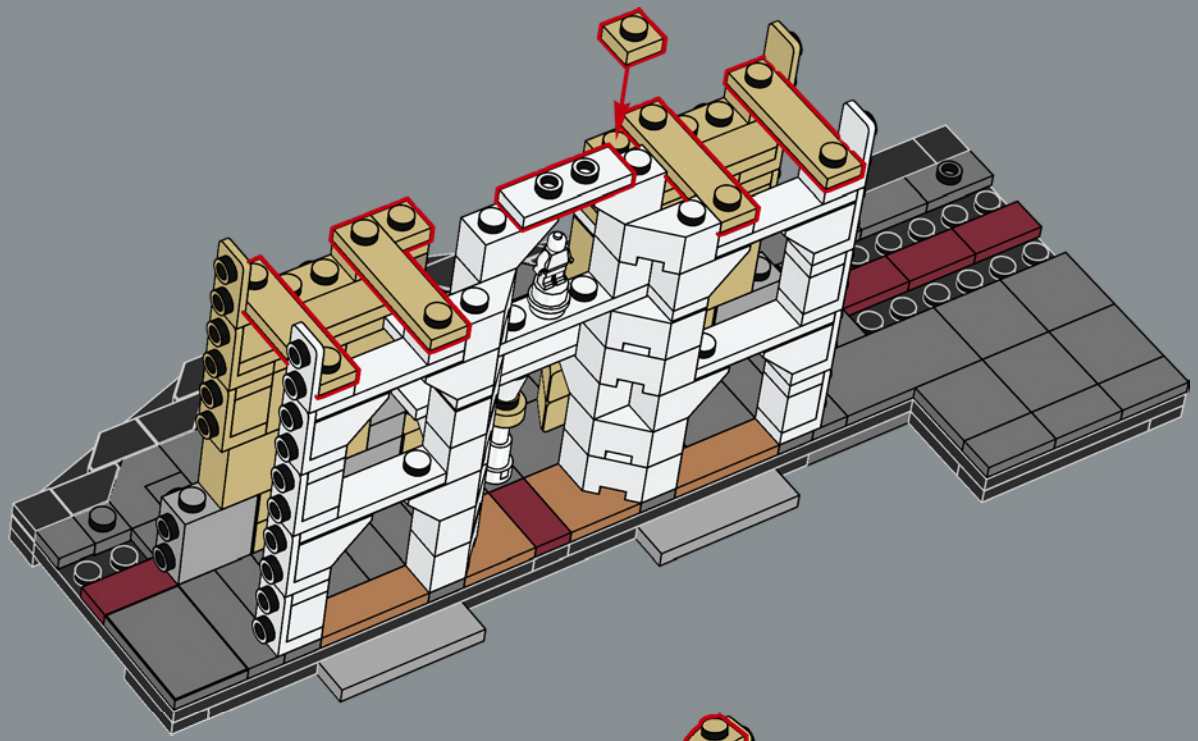


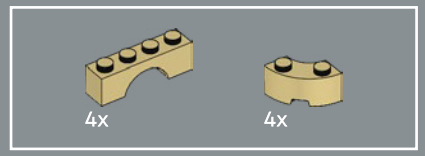
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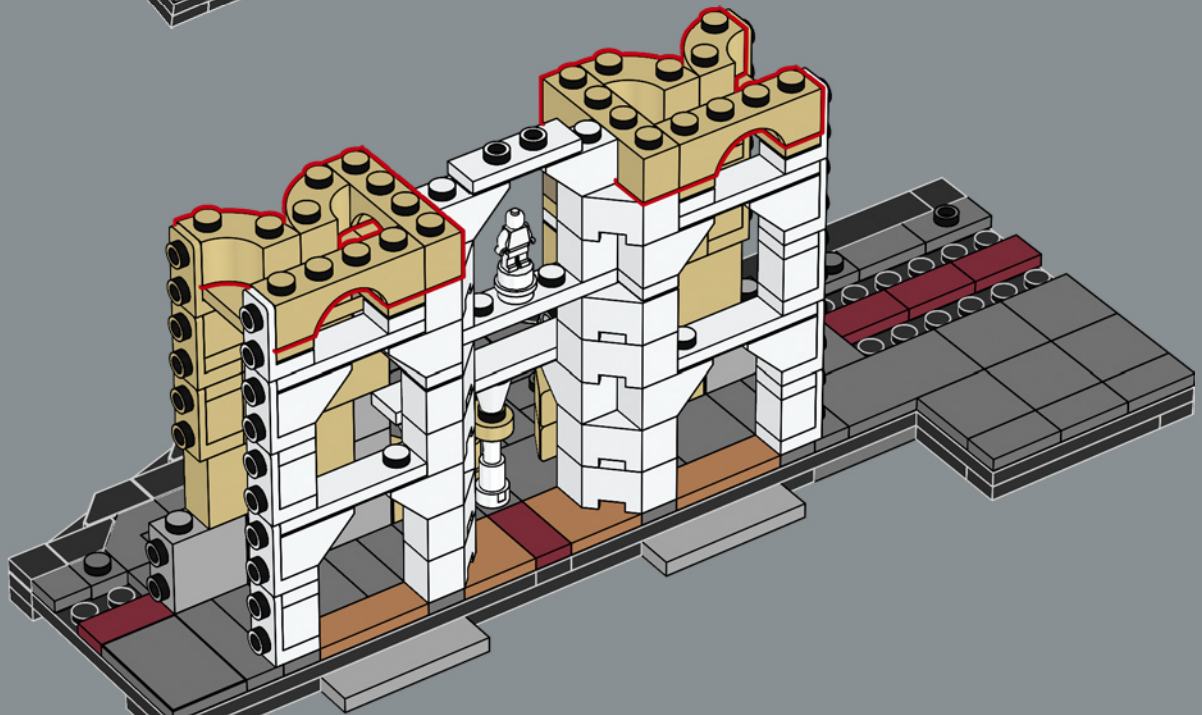


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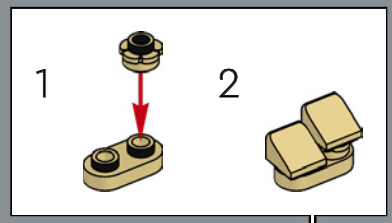
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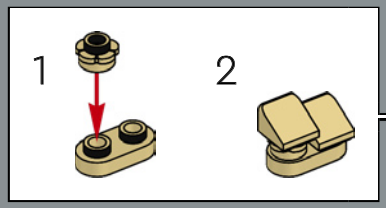


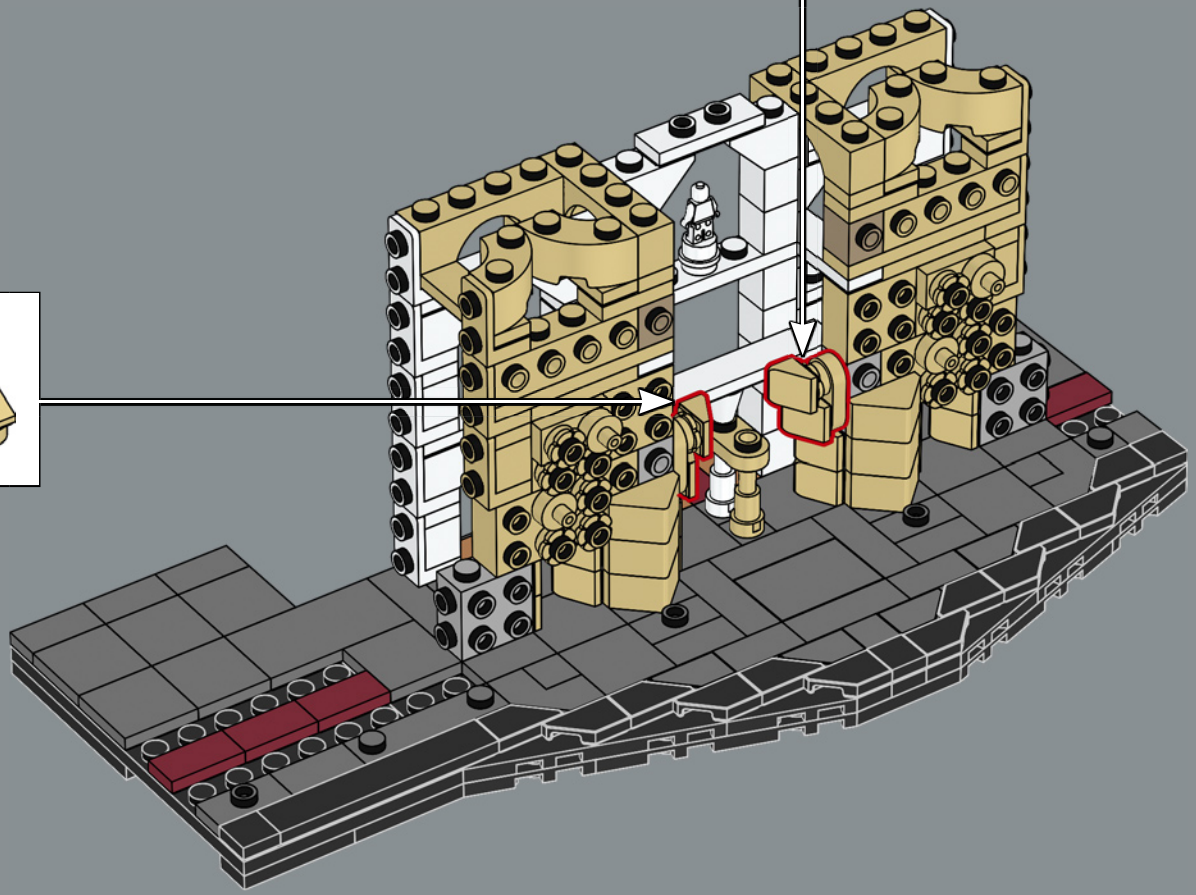


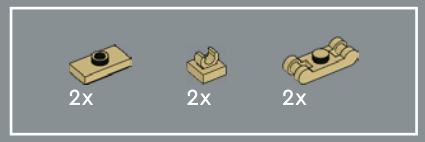
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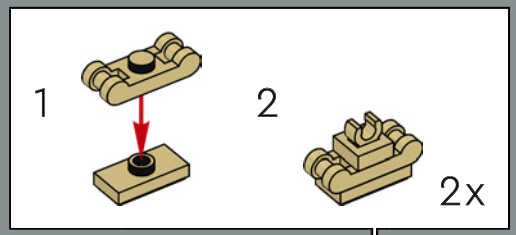


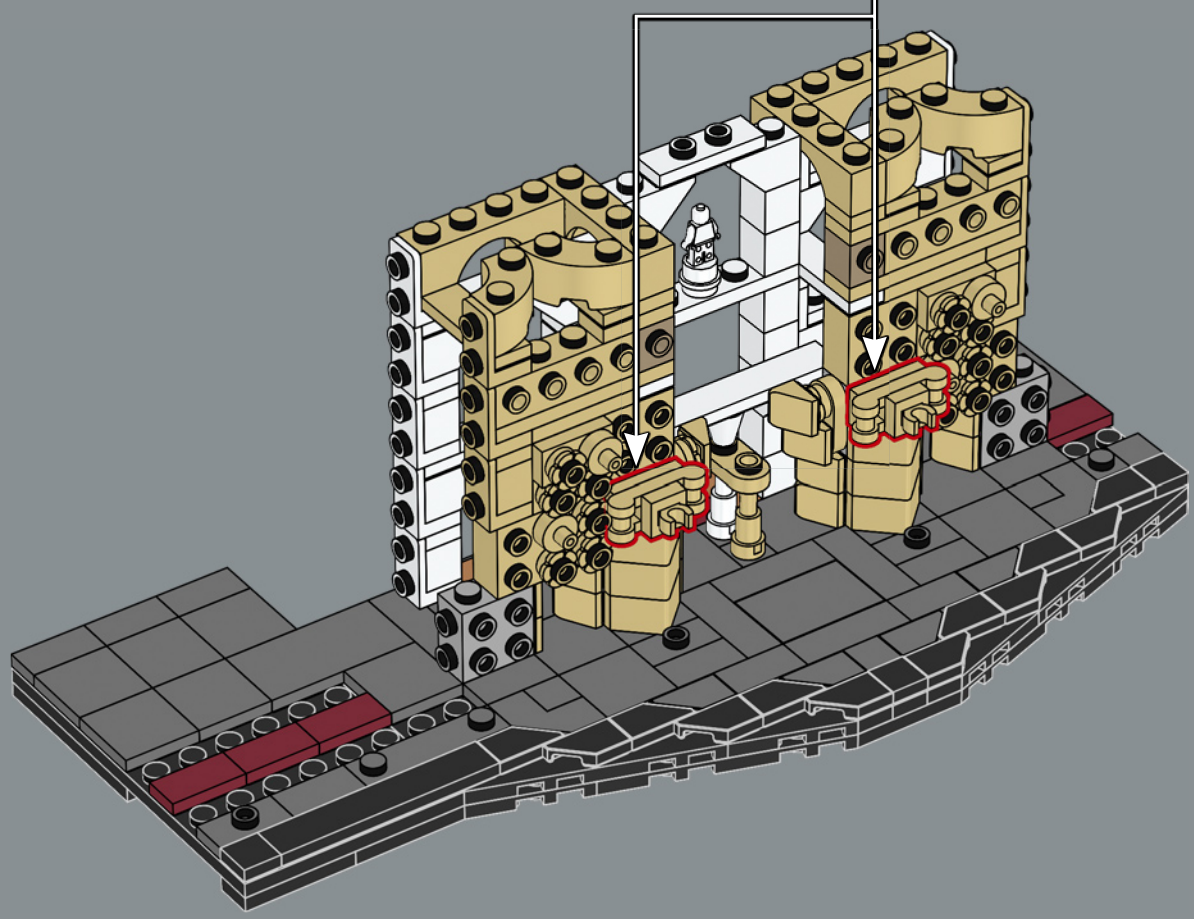


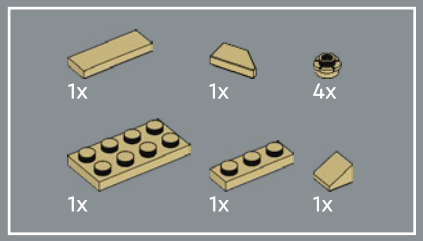




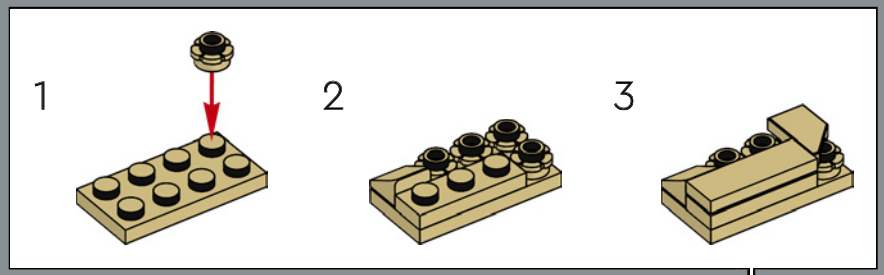
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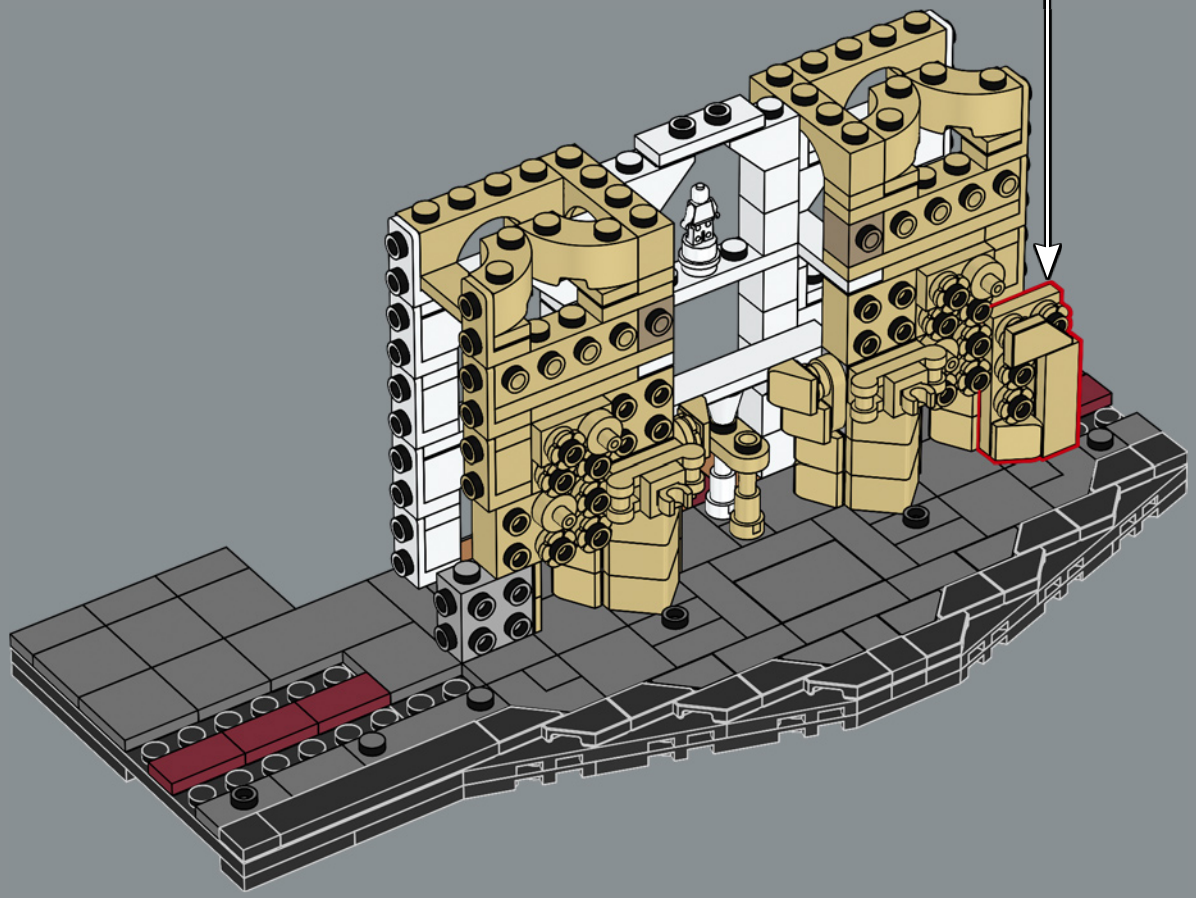


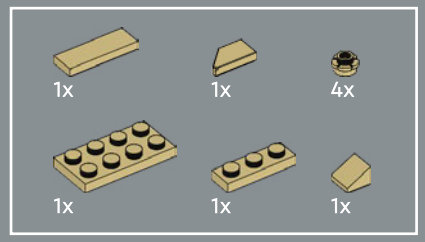




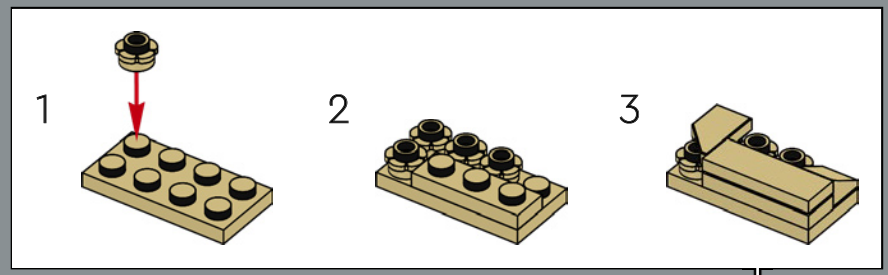
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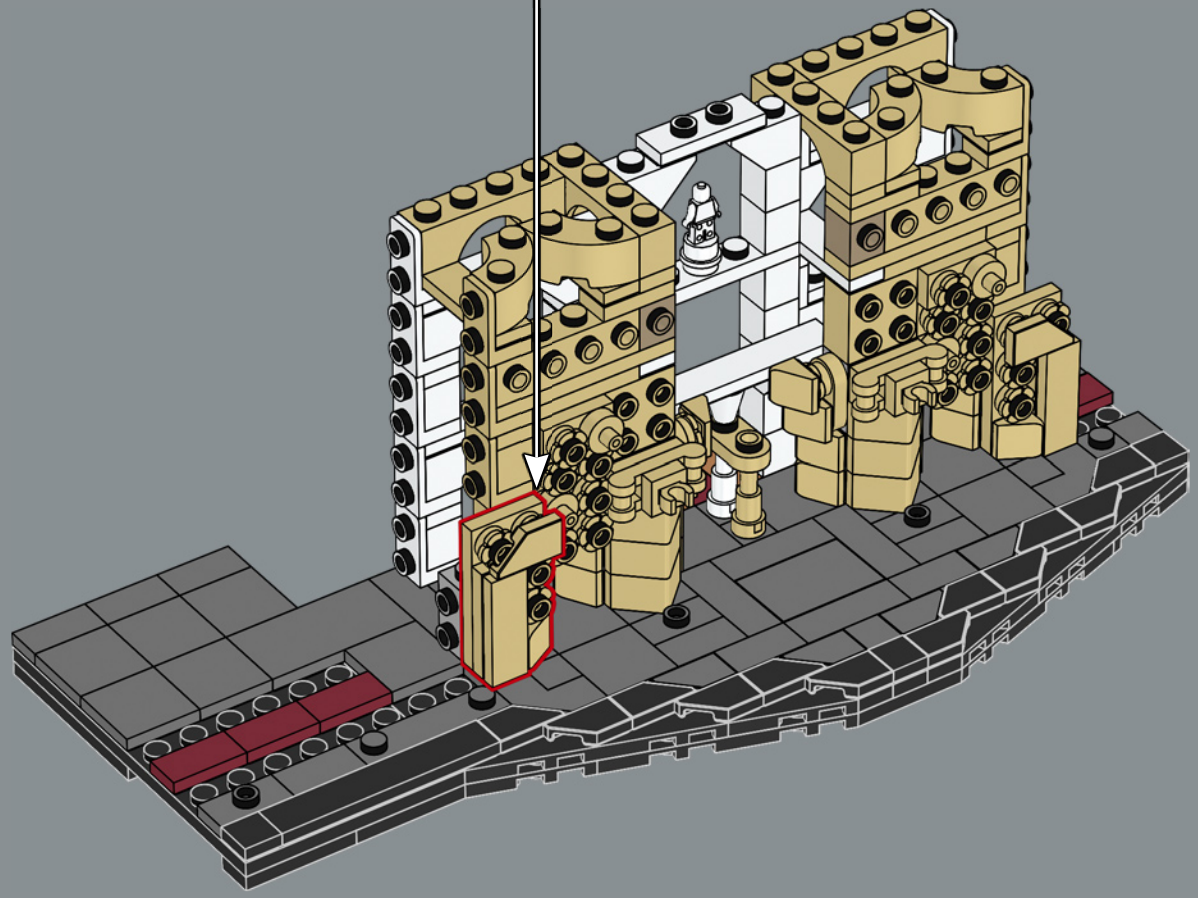


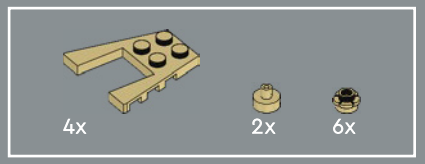




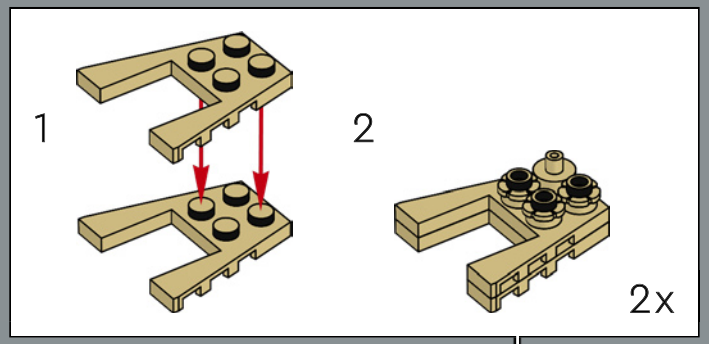
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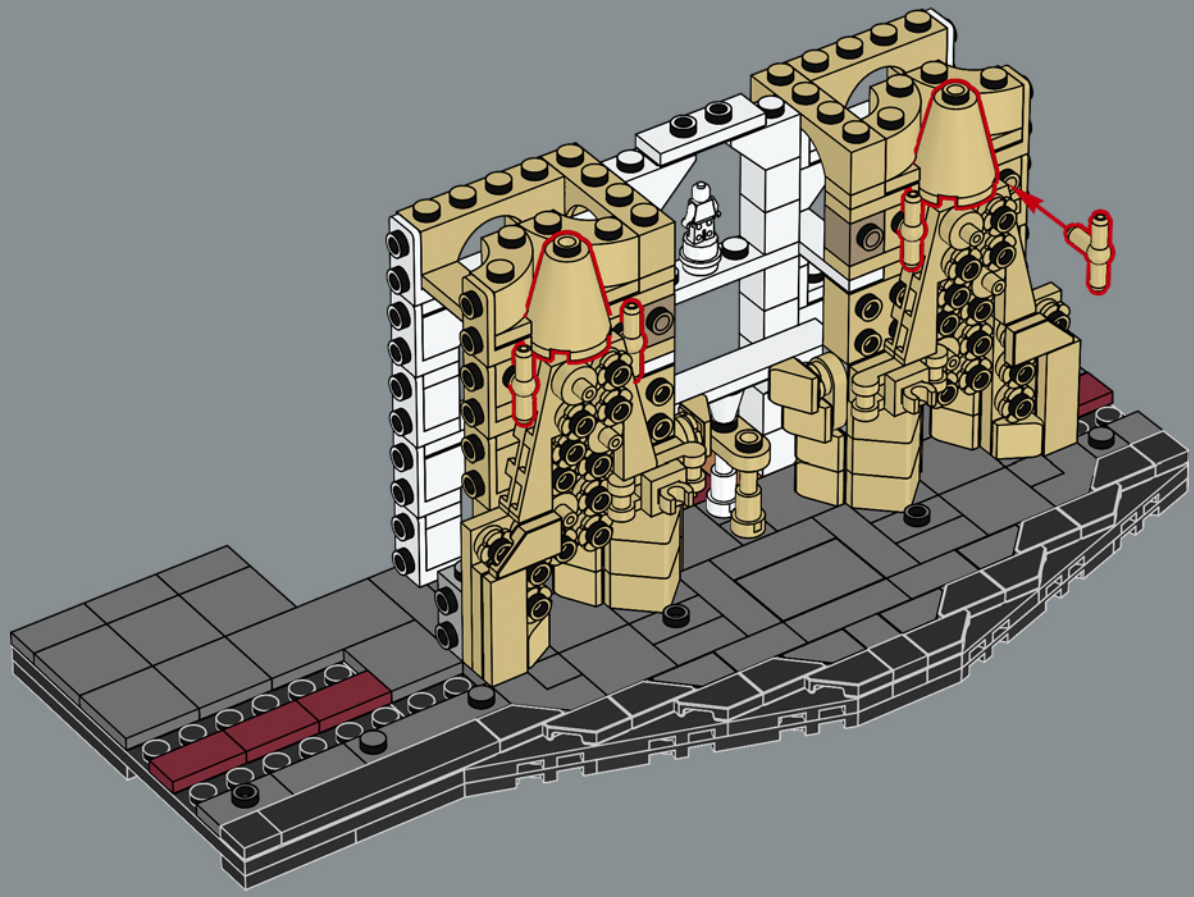
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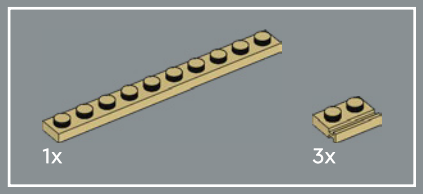
Die Krippenfassade symbolisiert die Freude und Hoffnung des Lebens sowie die Pracht der Natur. Gaudí griff Elemente der mediterranen Flora und Fauna sowie verschiedene Pflanzen und Vögel auf, die hier durch LEGO® Blumen dargestellt werden.



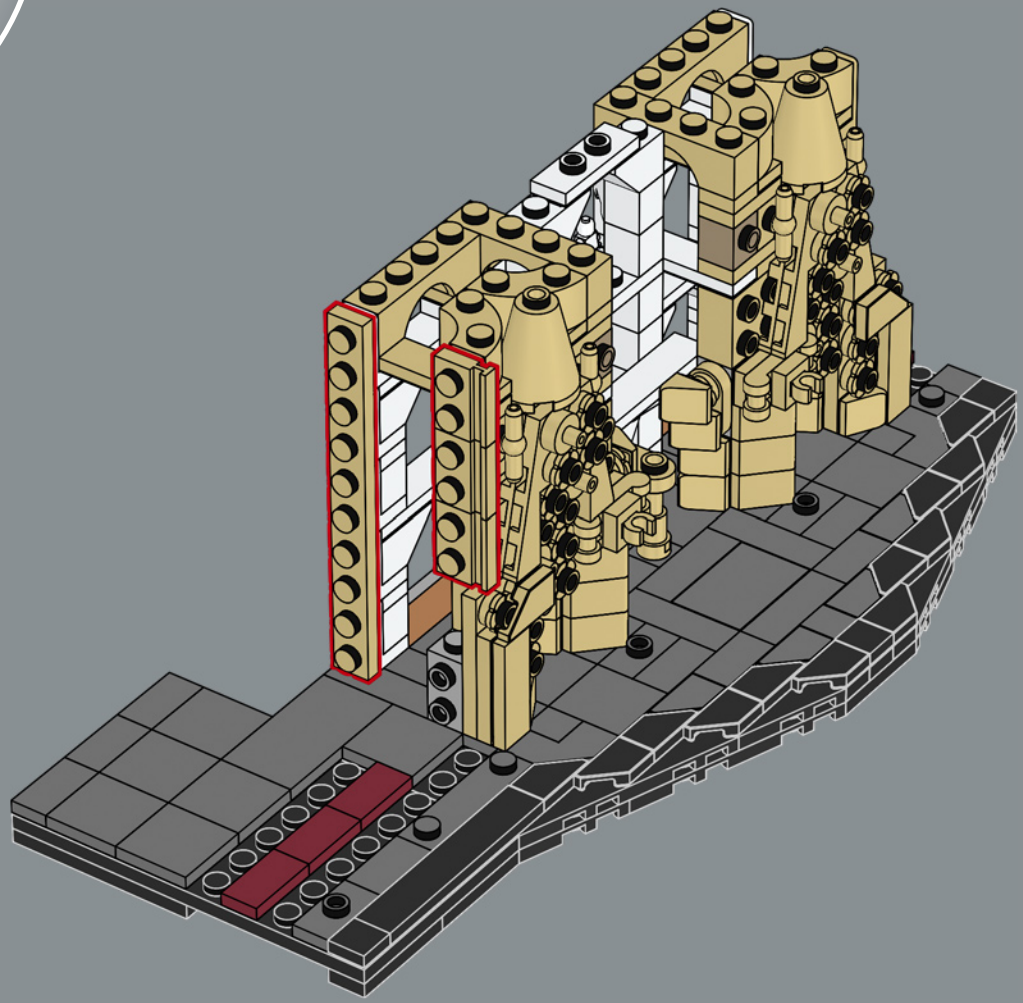
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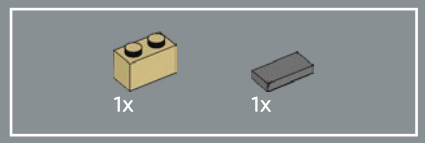




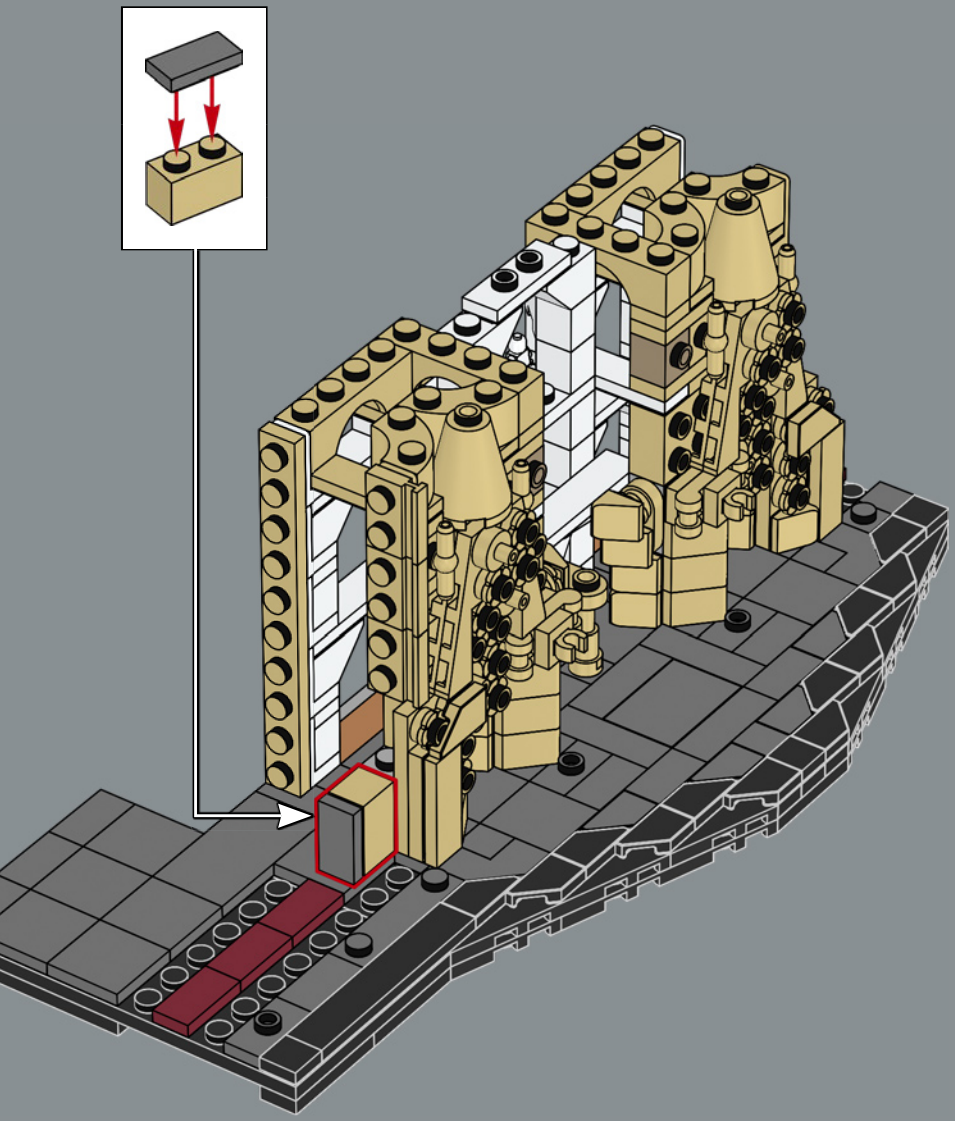


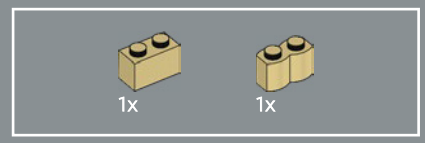
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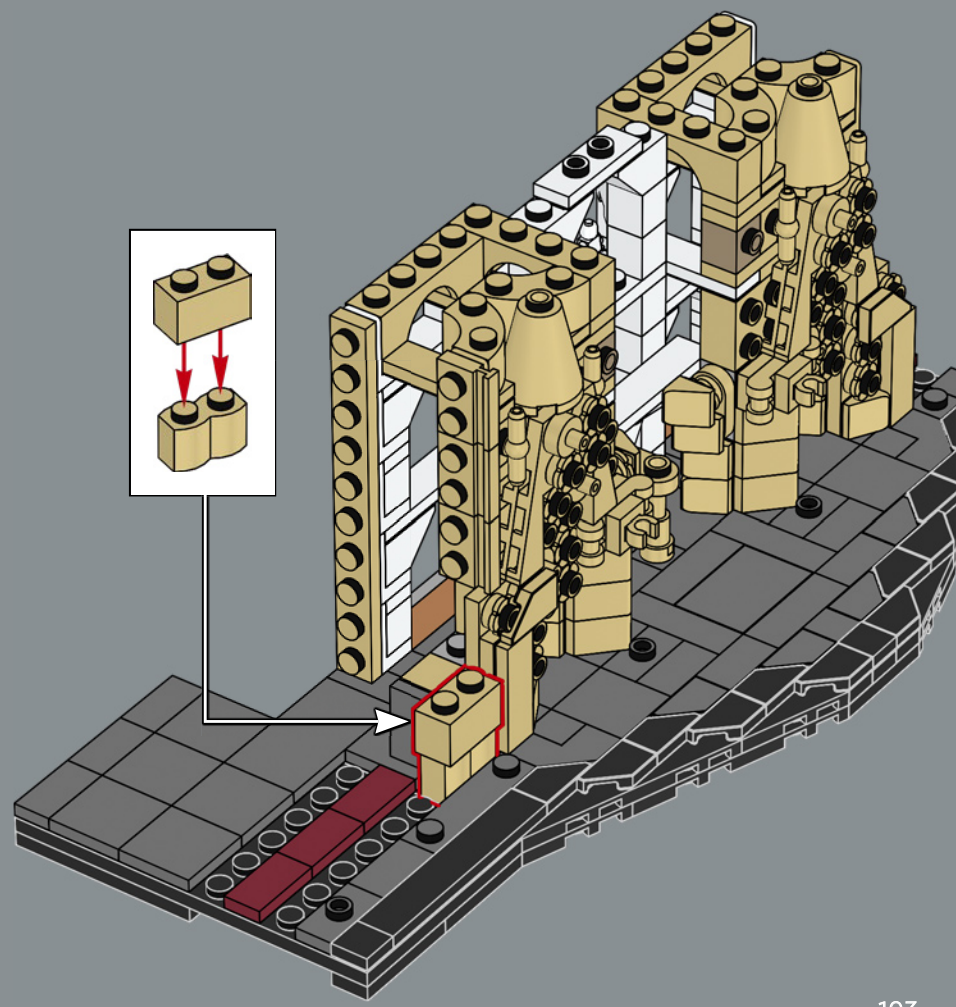


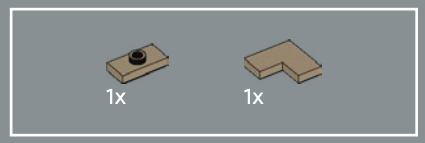
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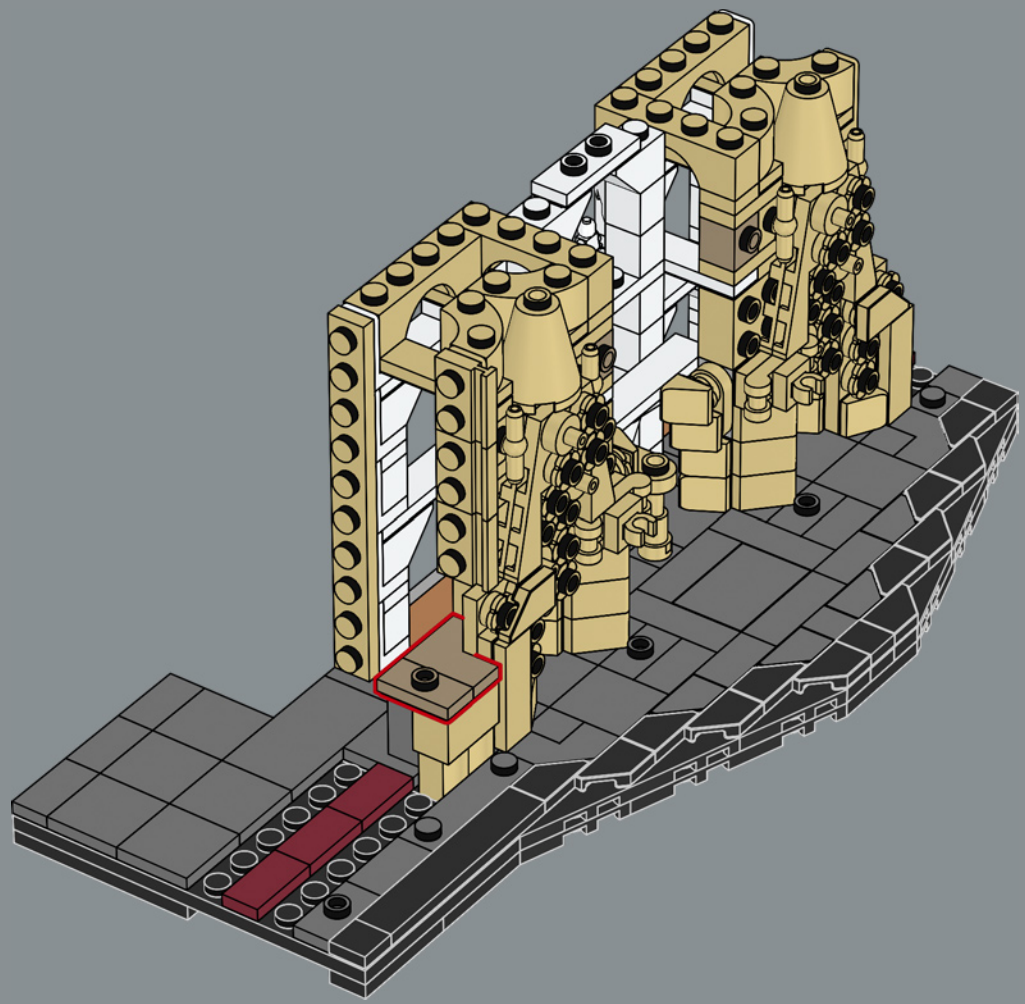


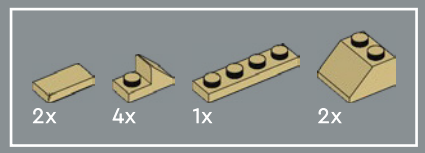
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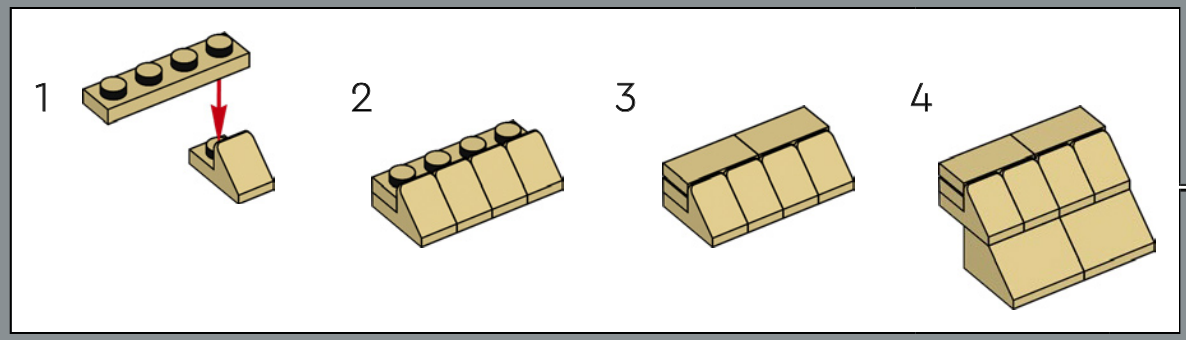


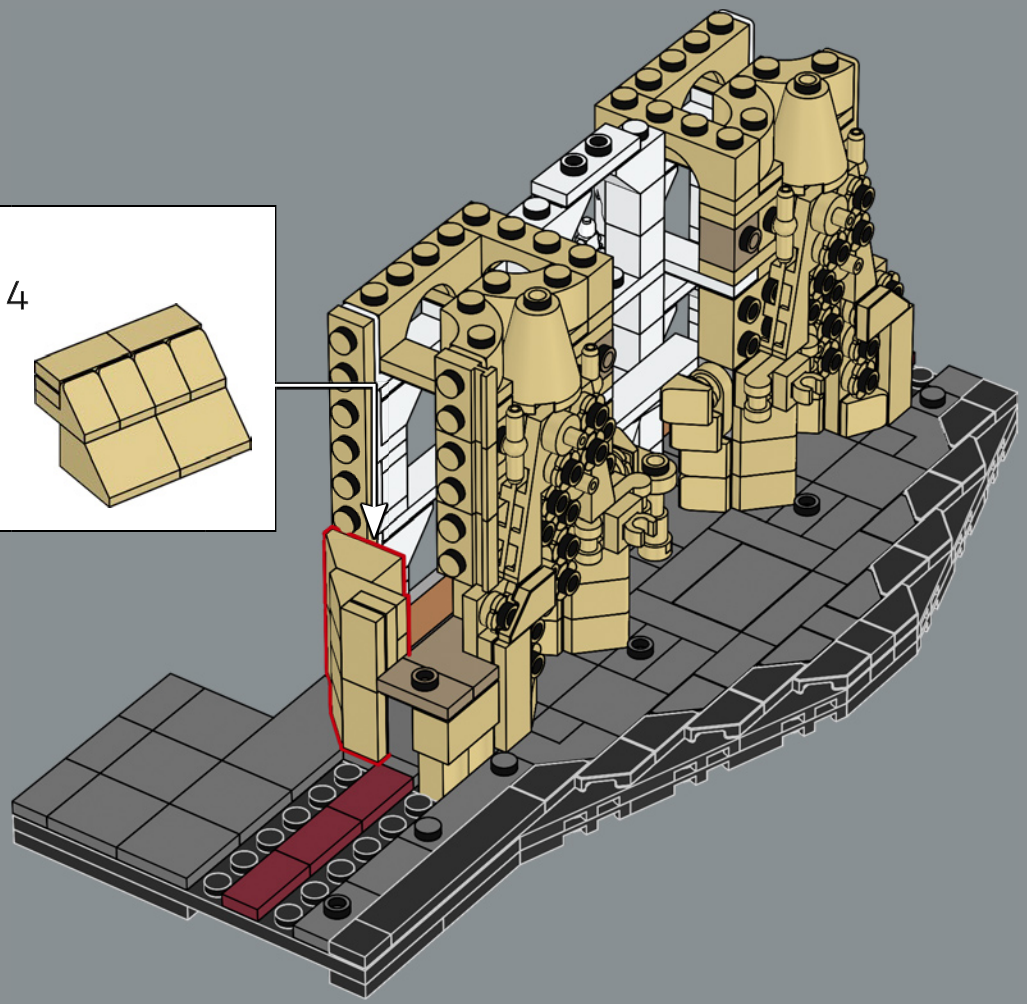
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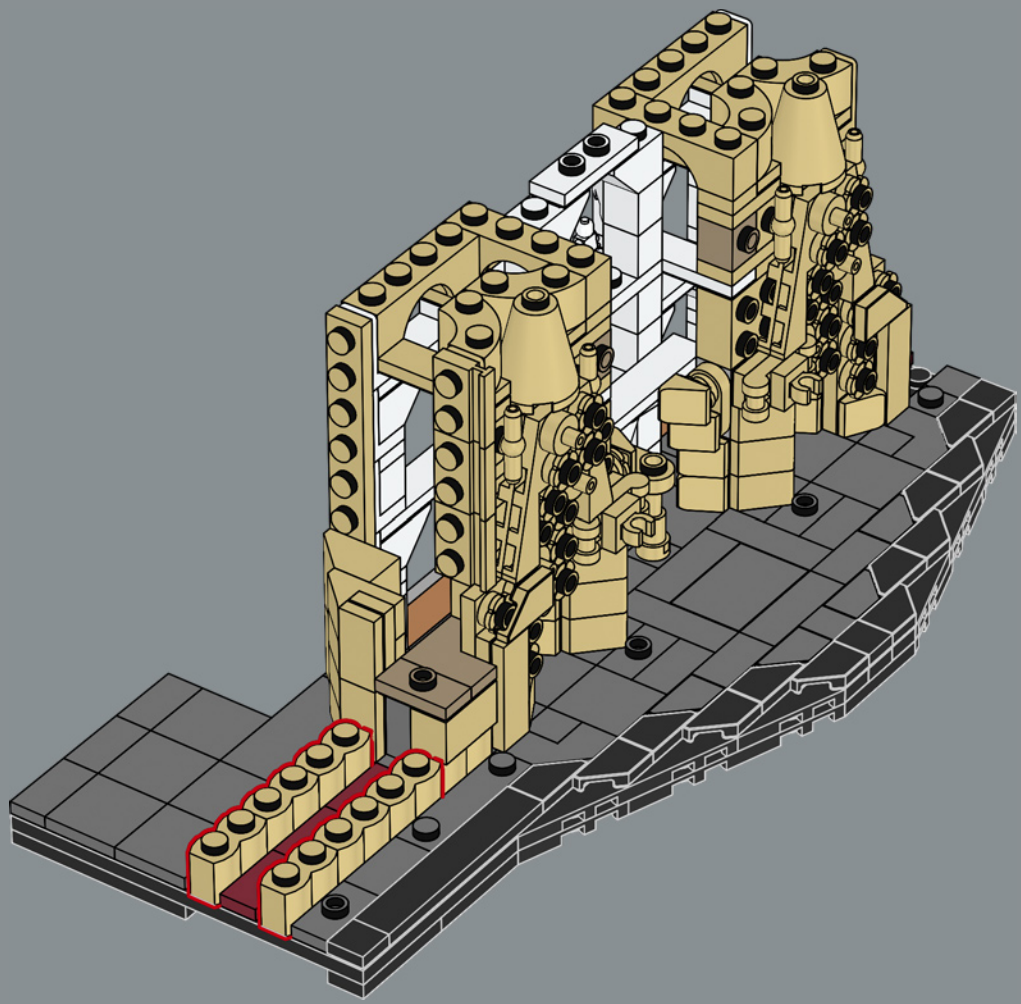
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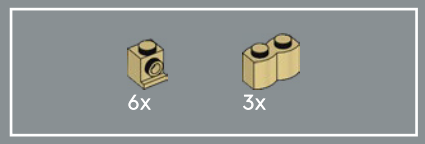




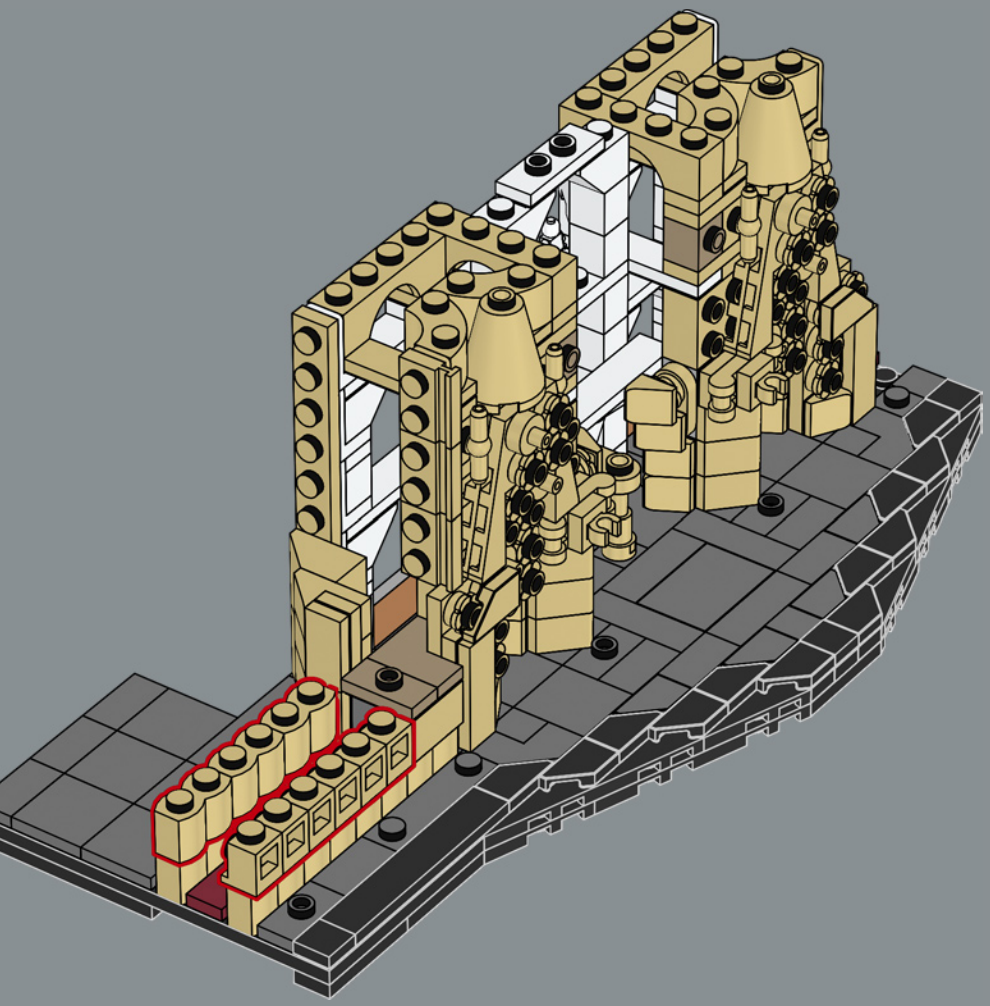


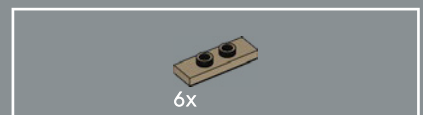
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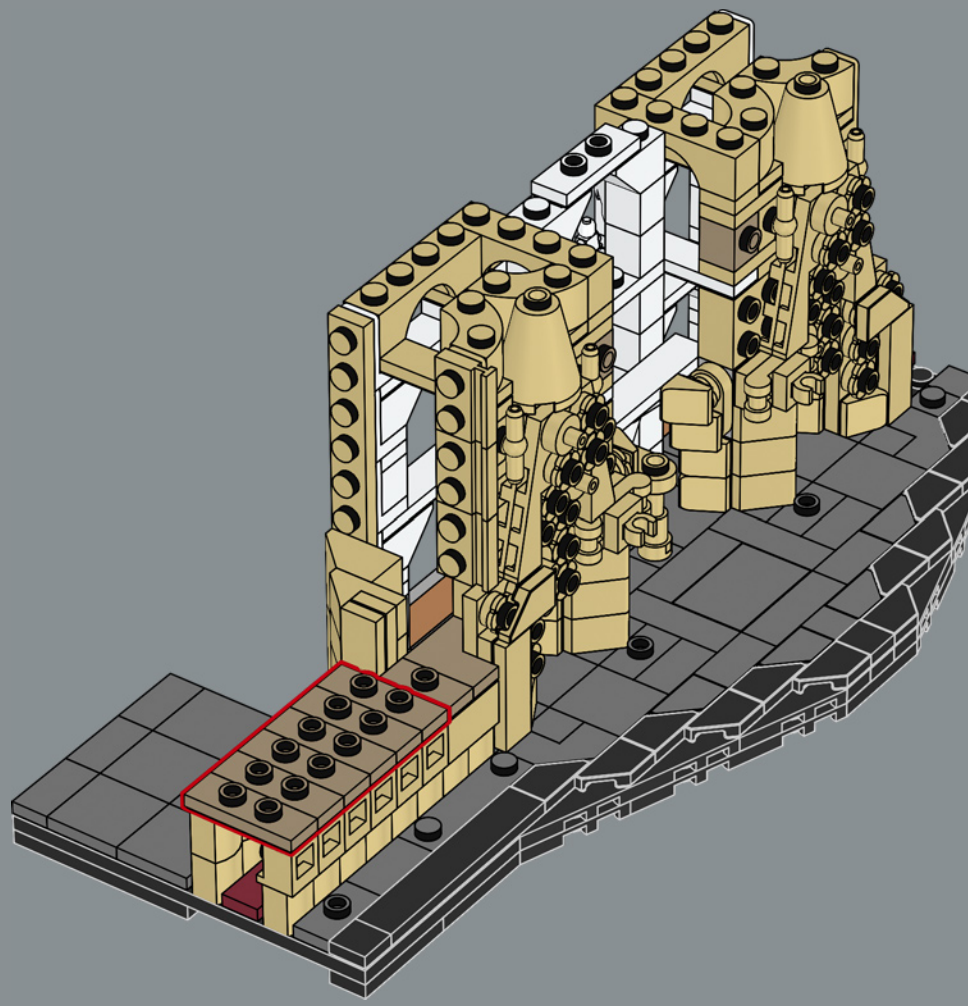


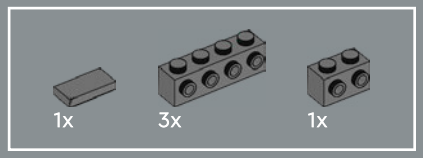
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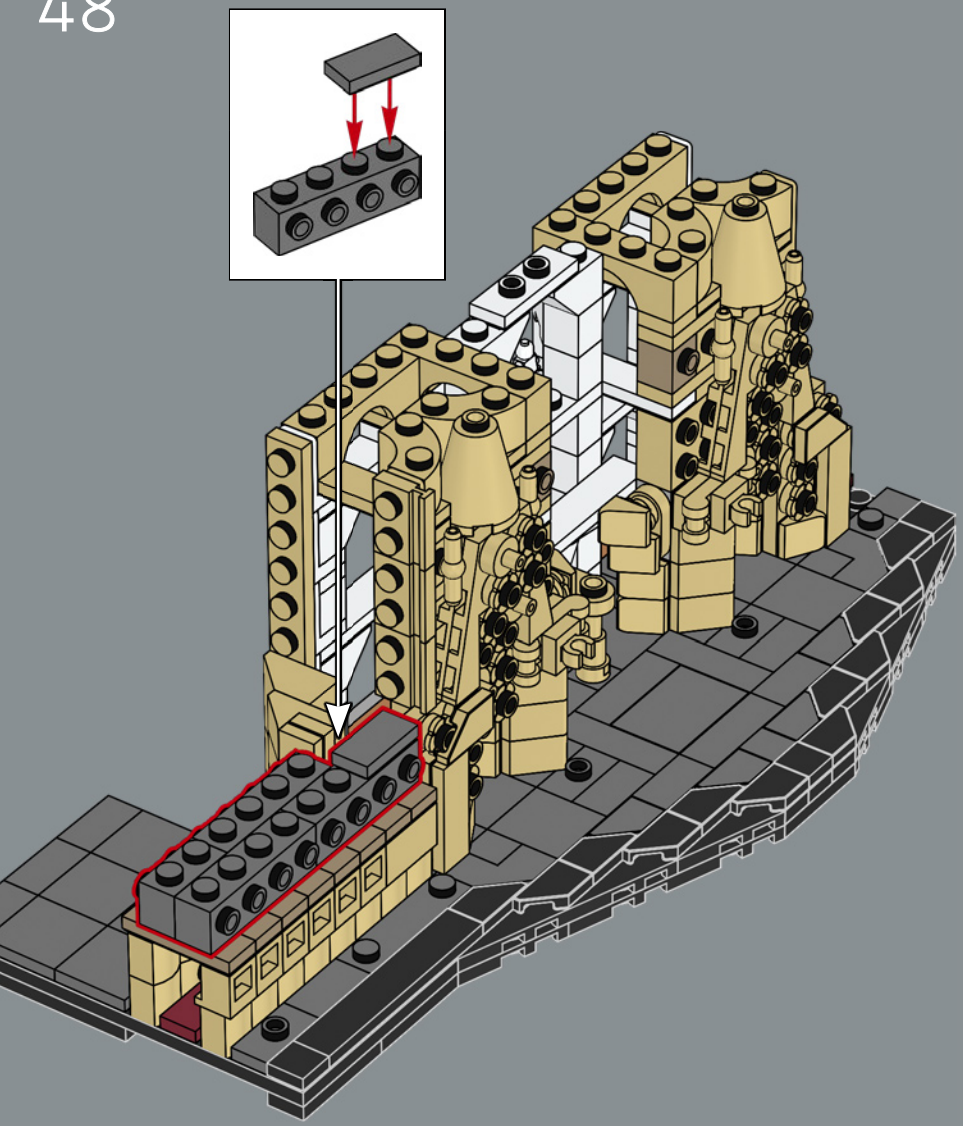


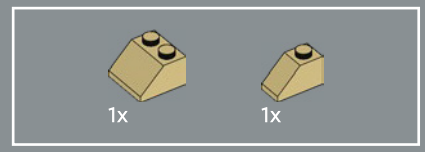
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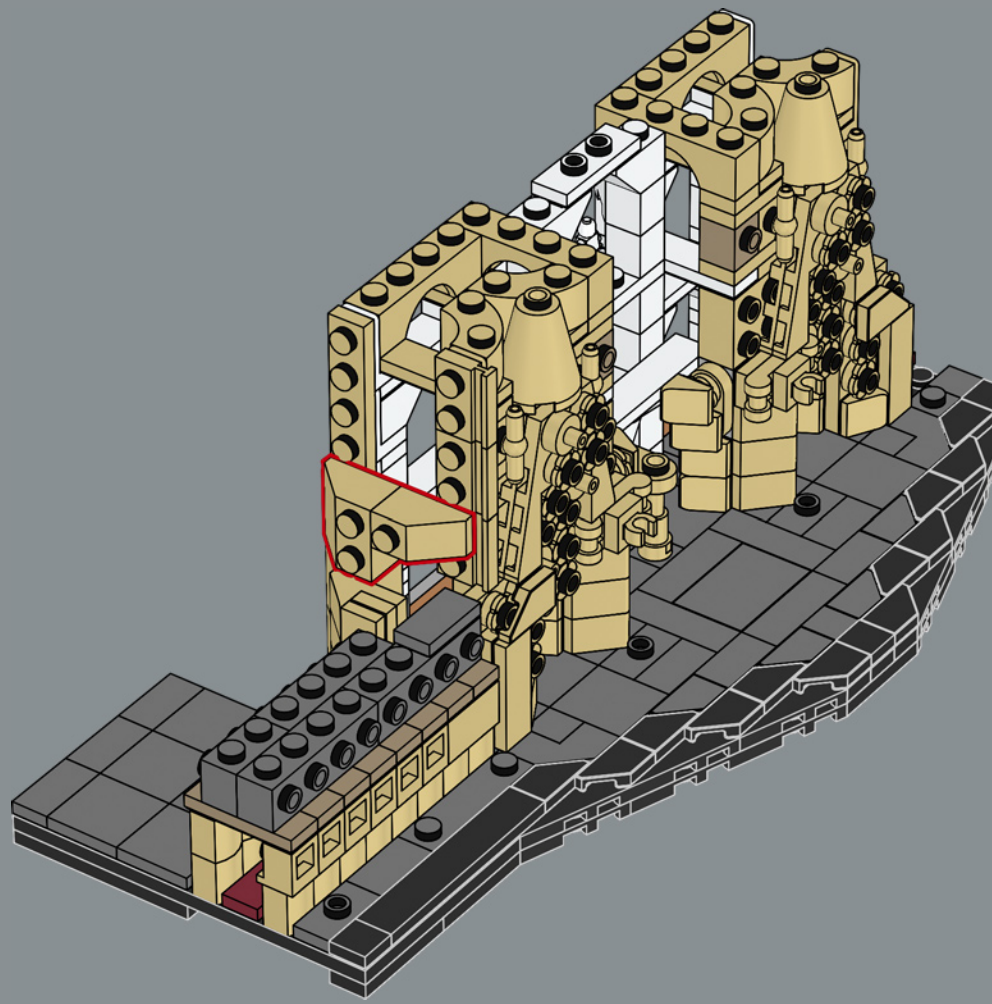


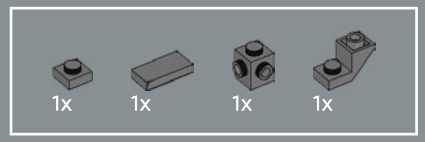
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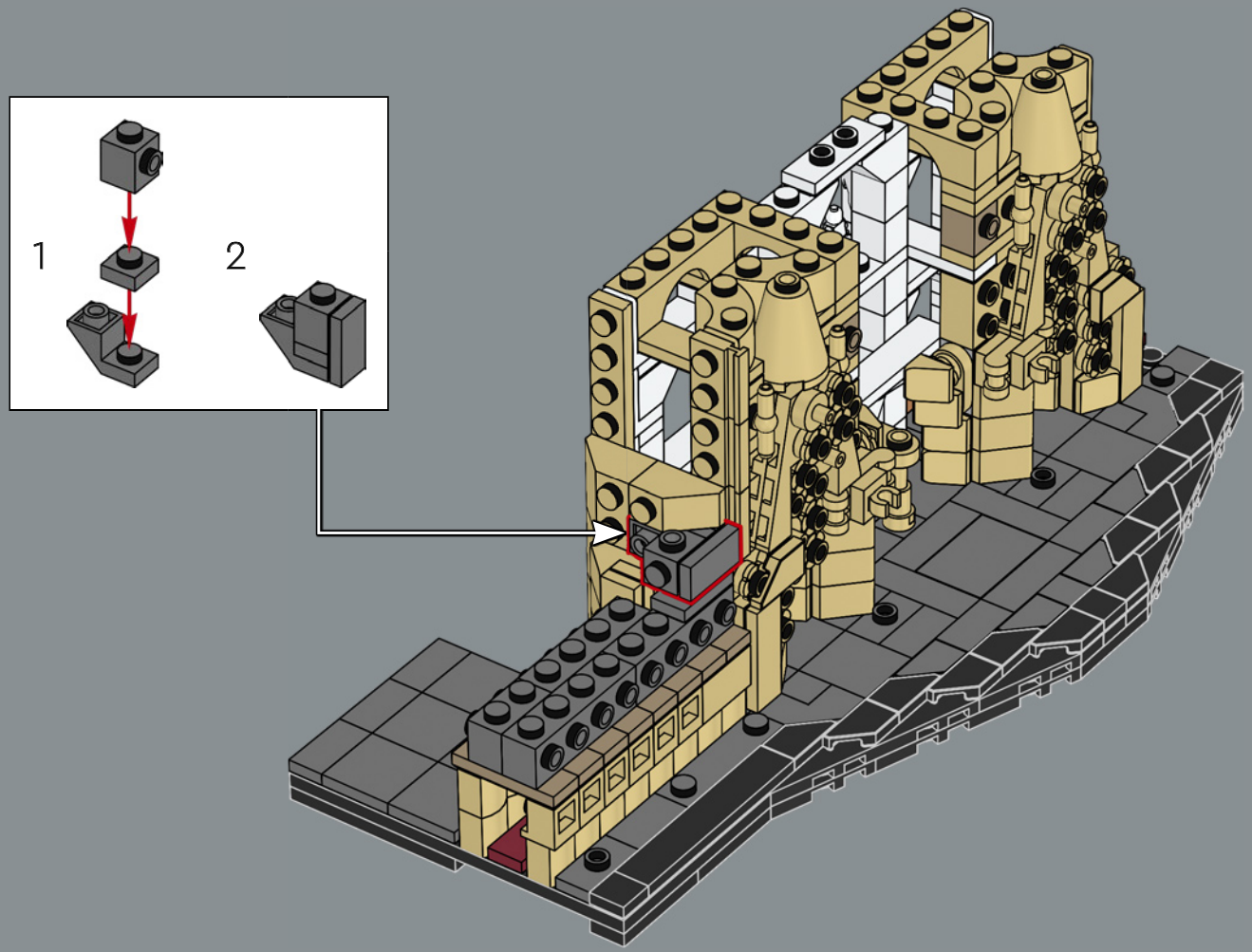


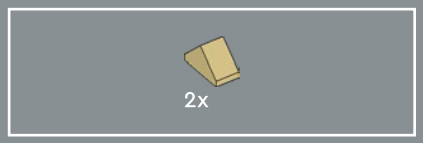
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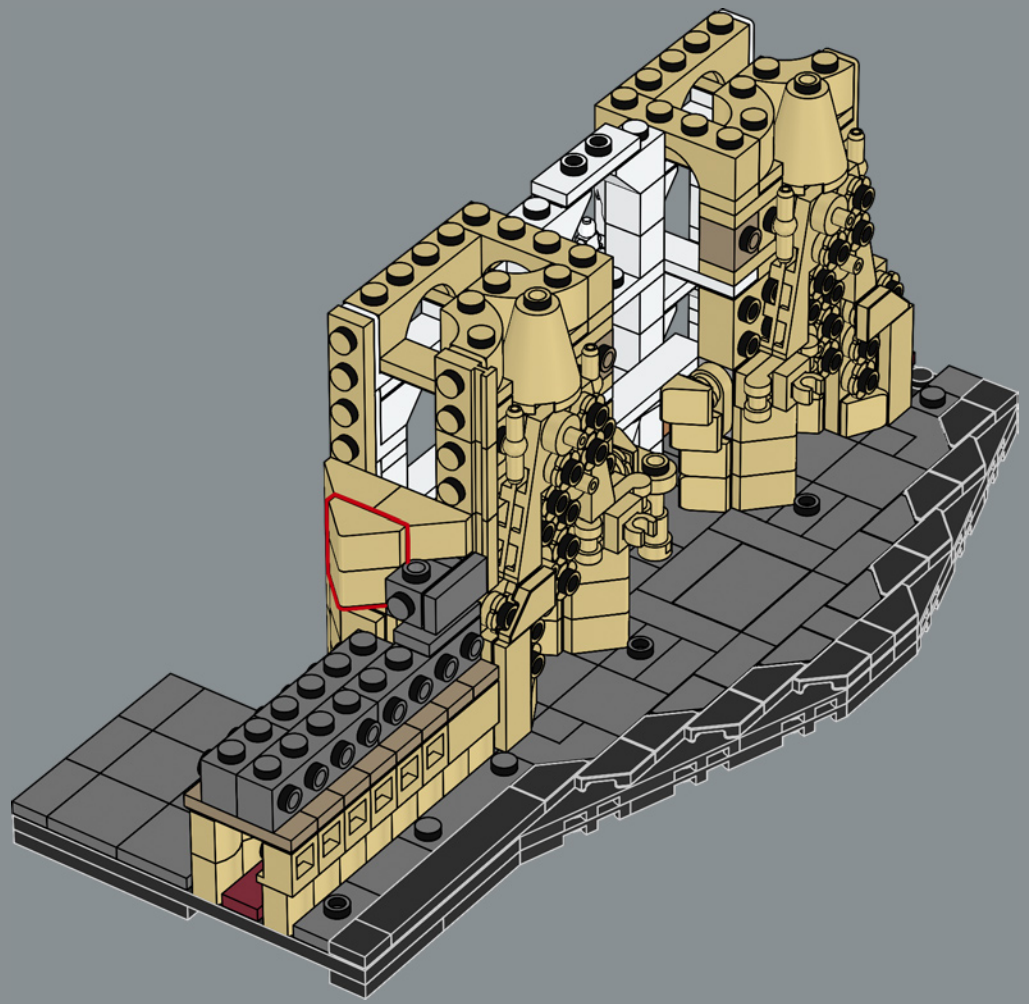


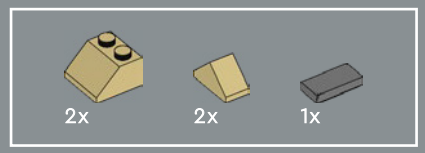
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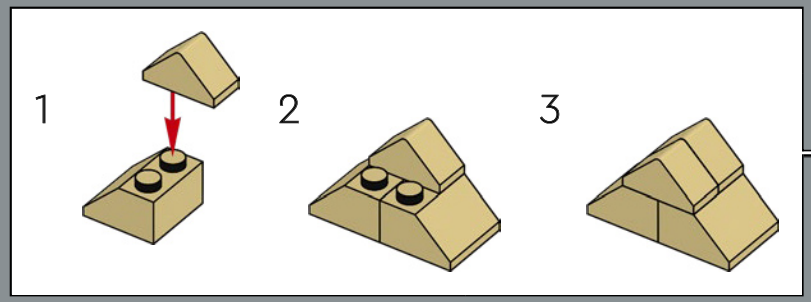


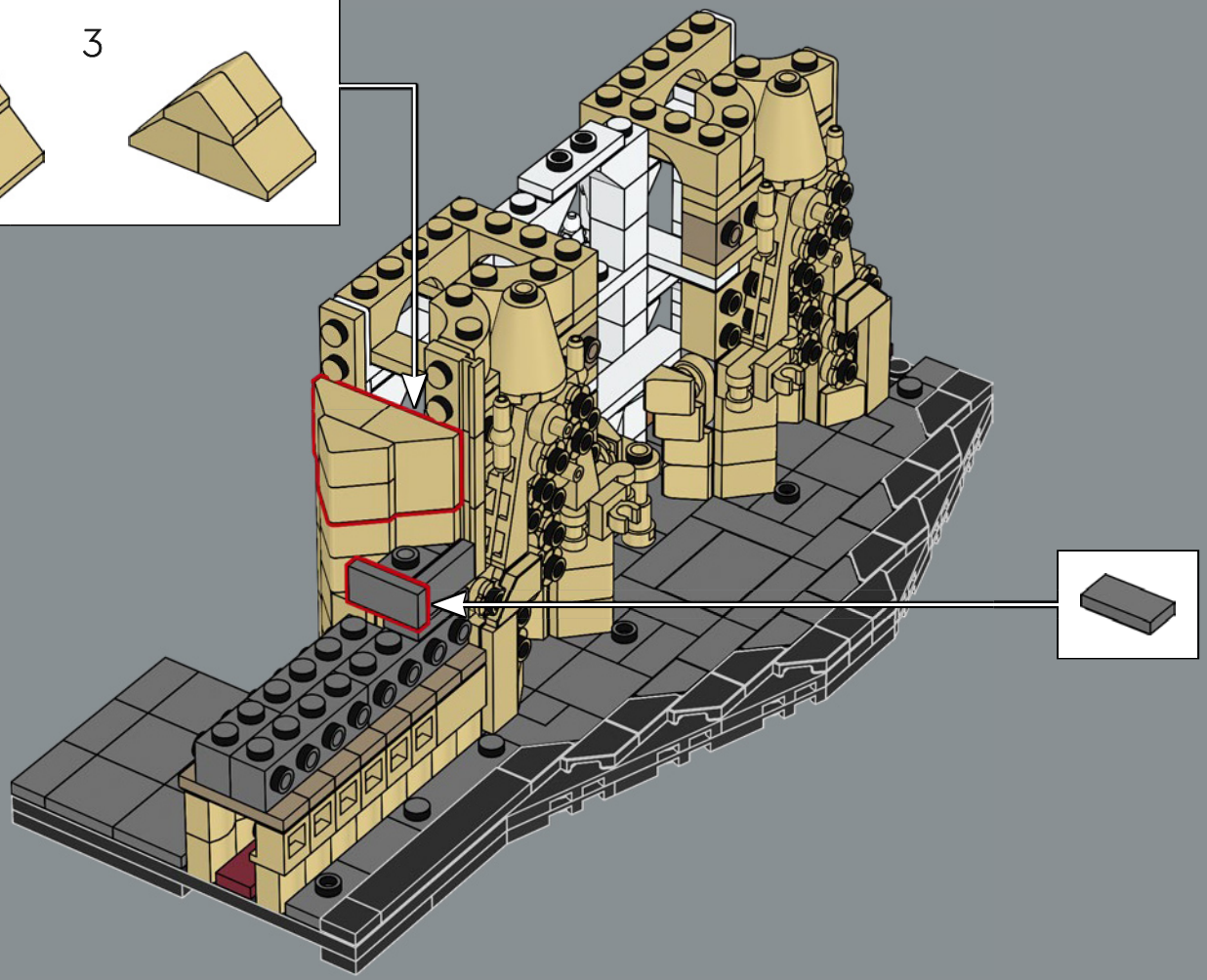
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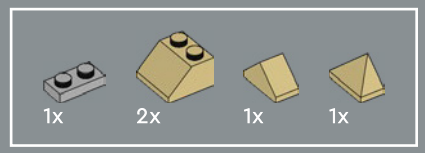




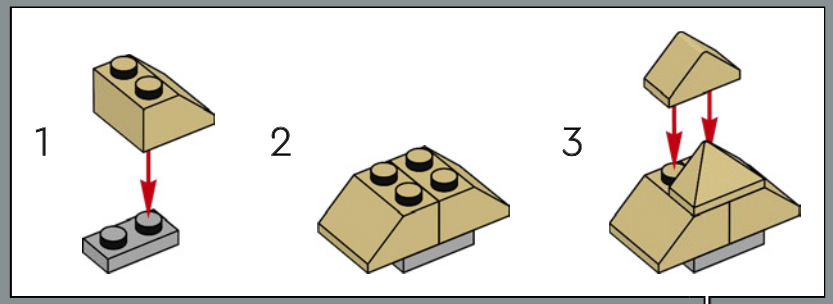
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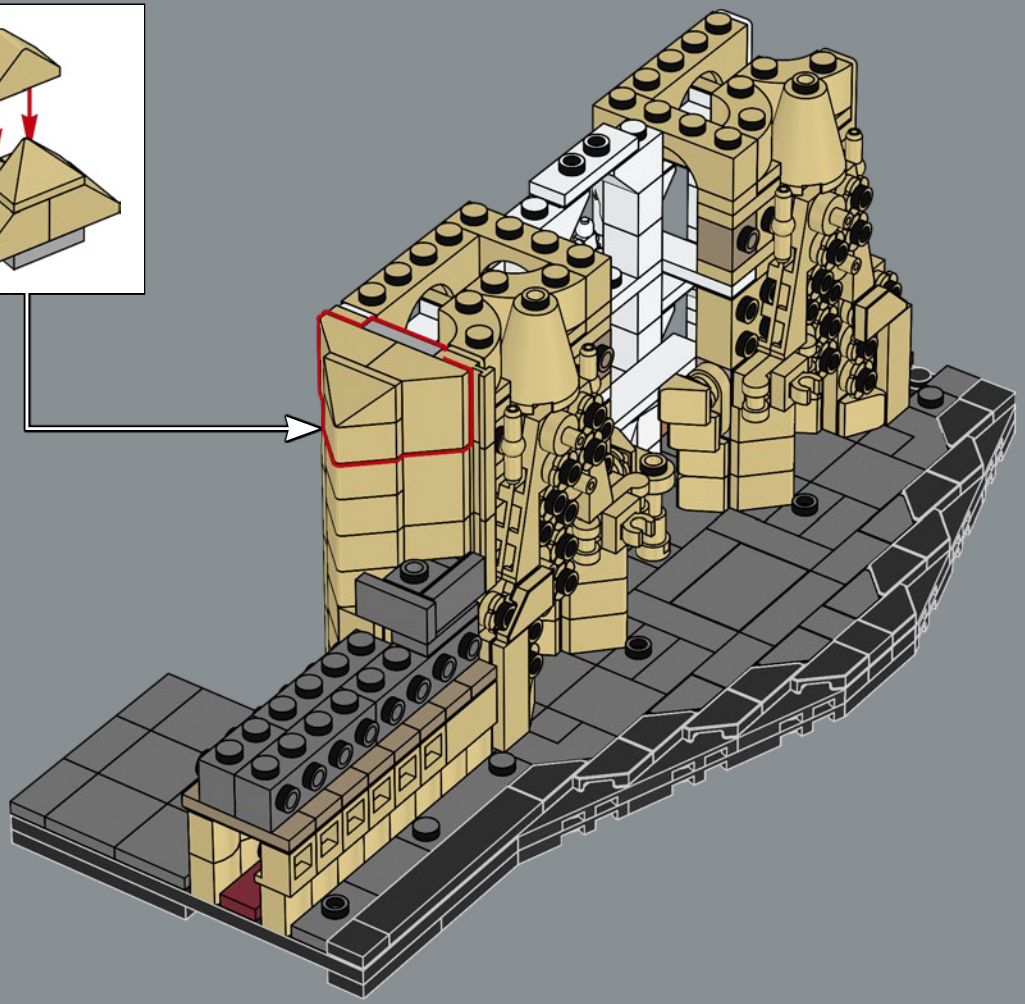


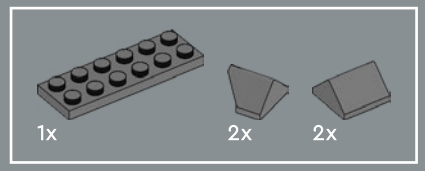




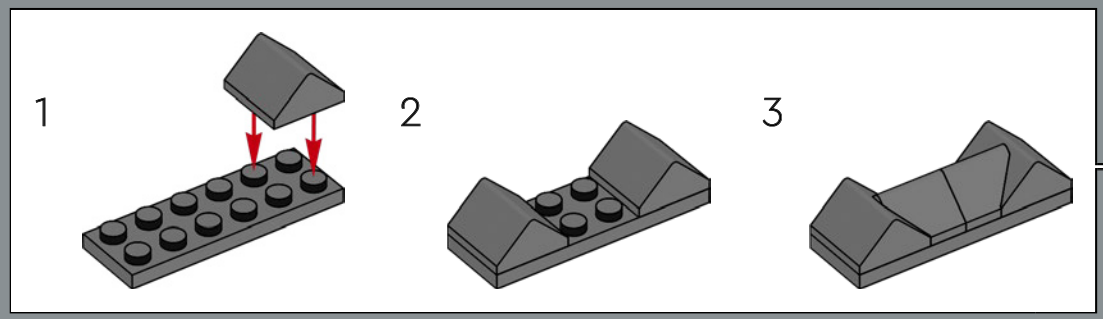
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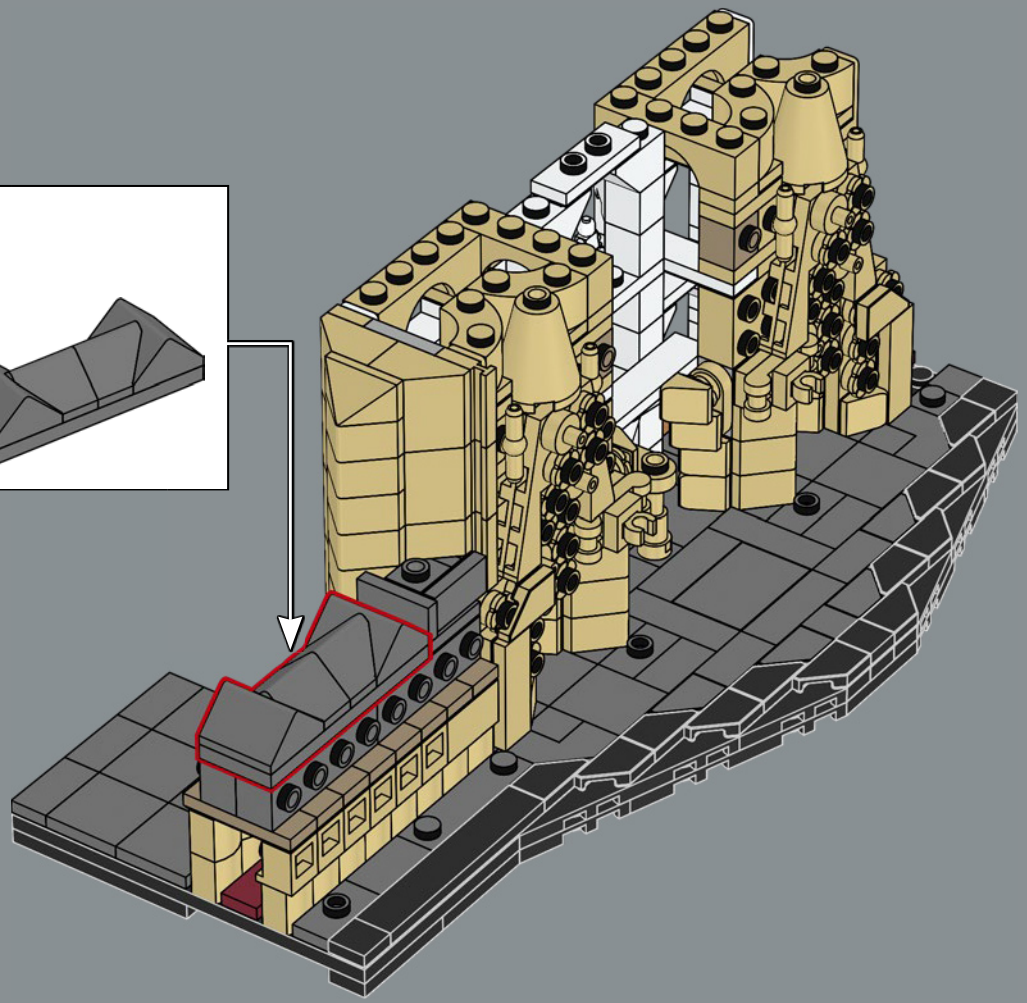


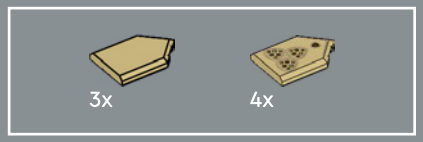




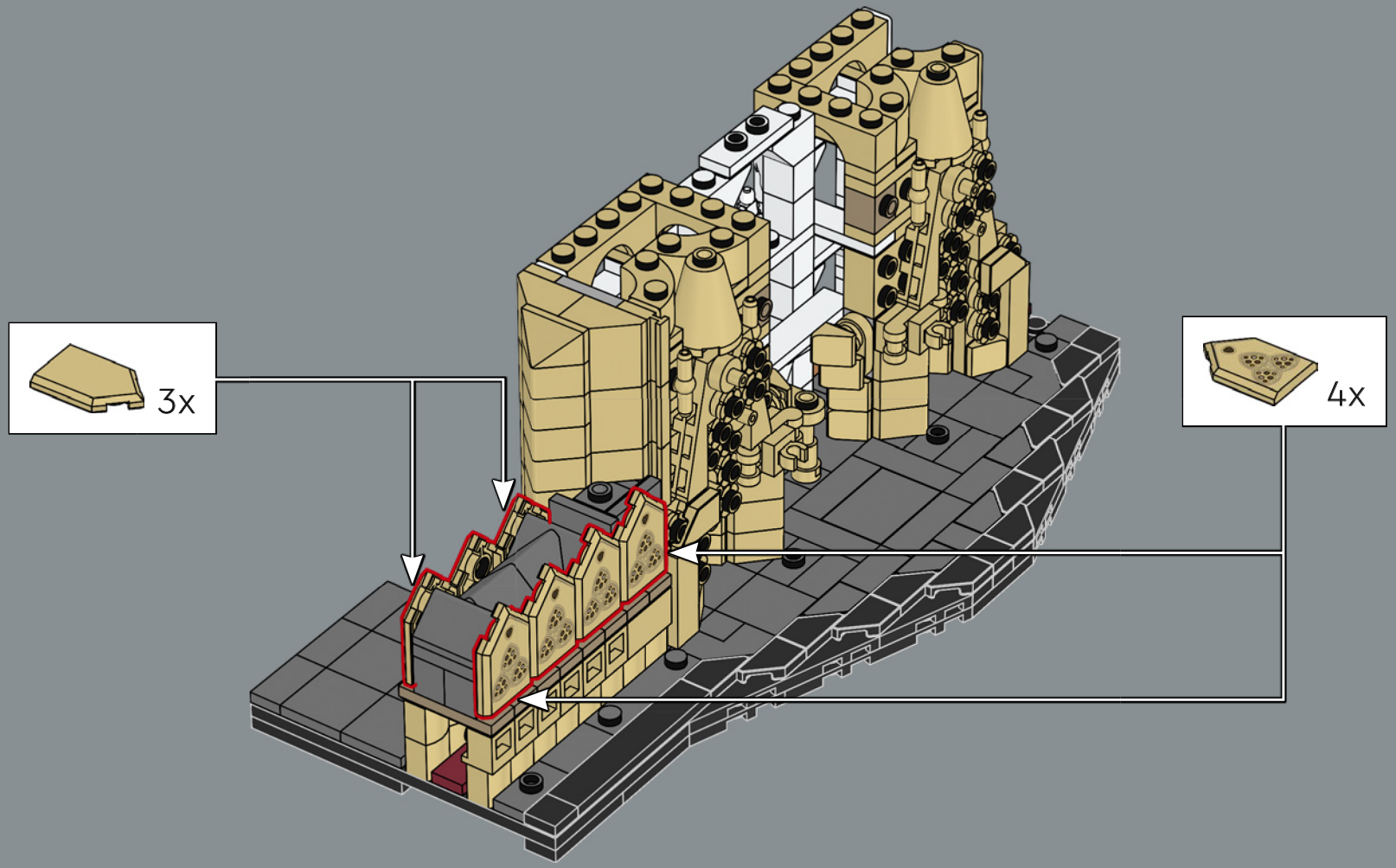
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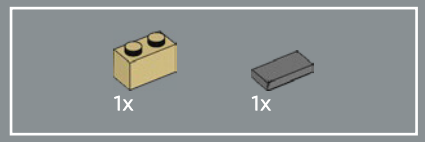




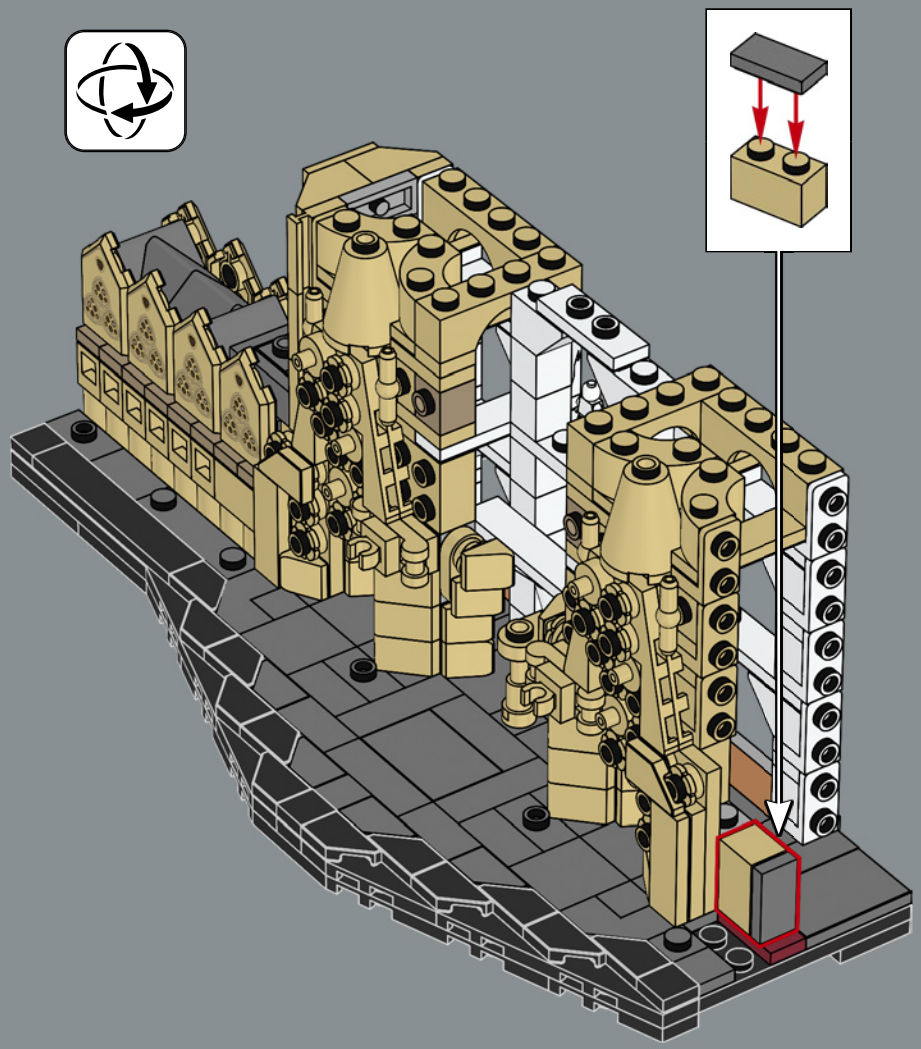


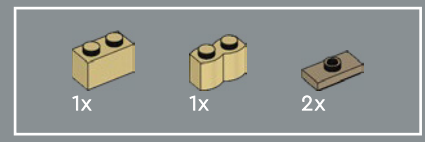
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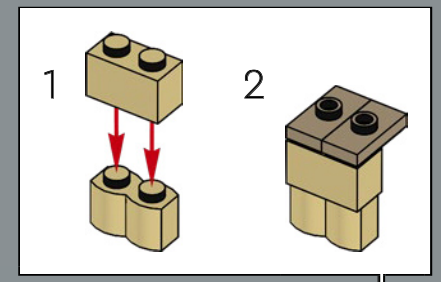


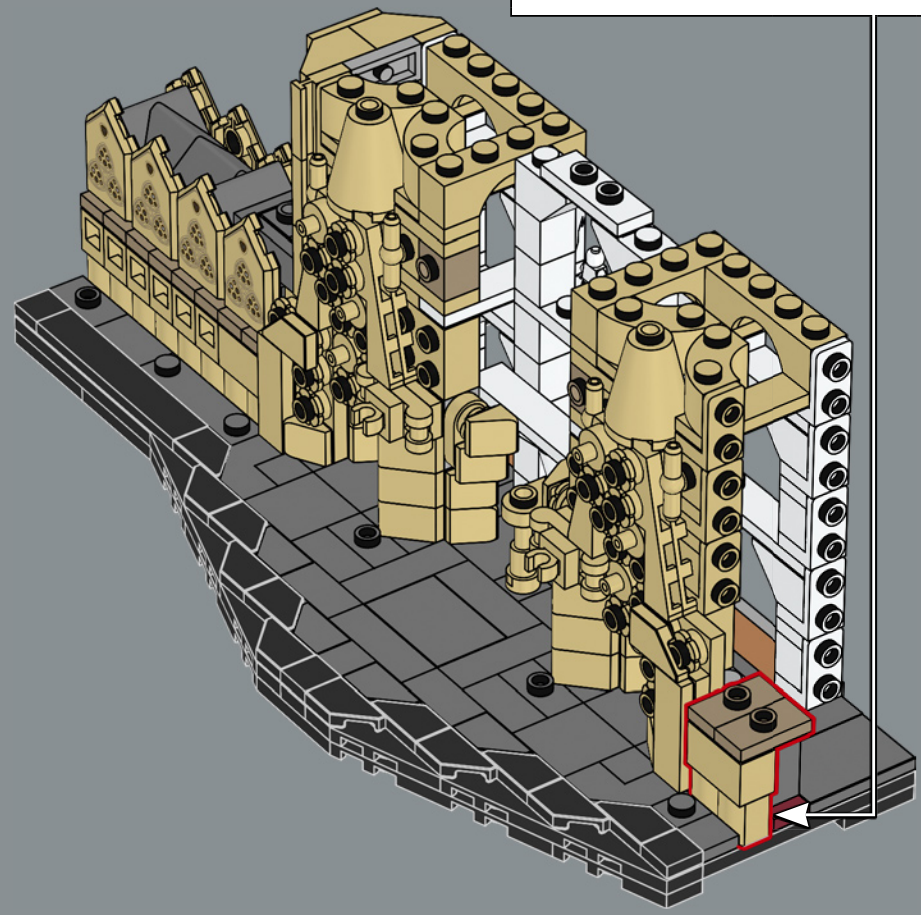
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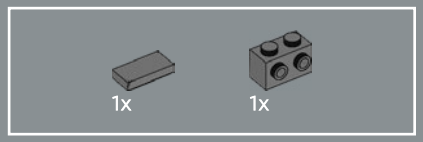




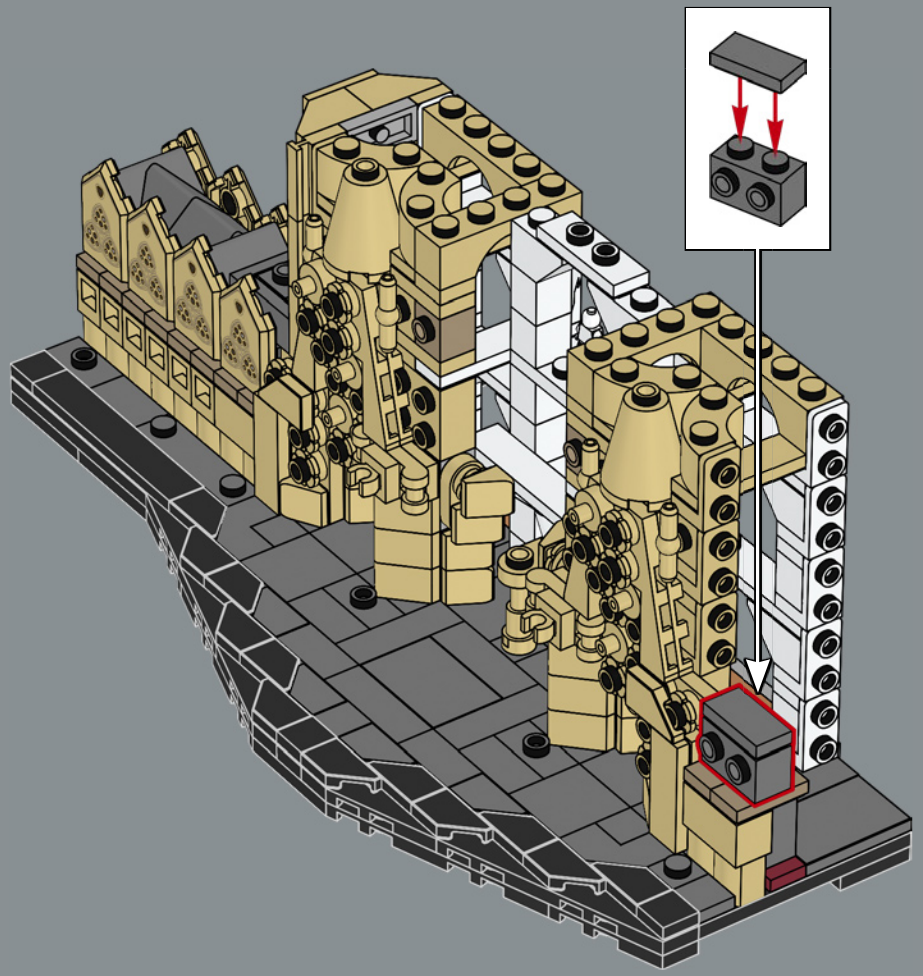
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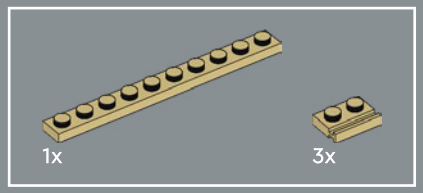




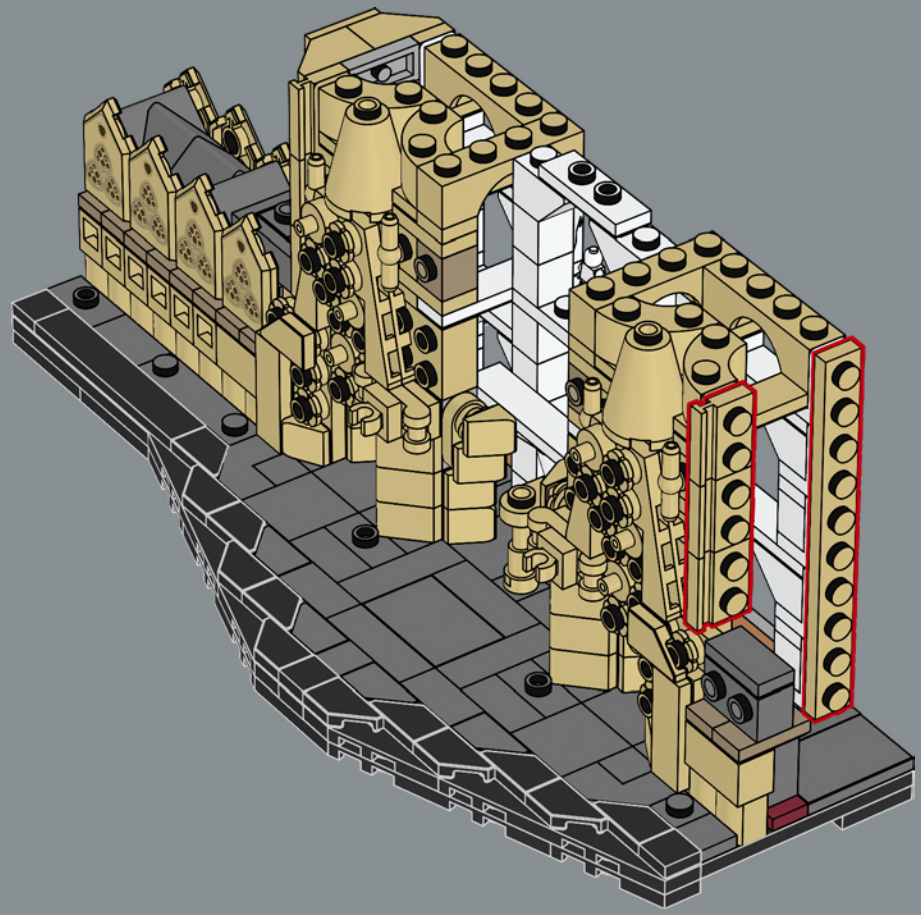


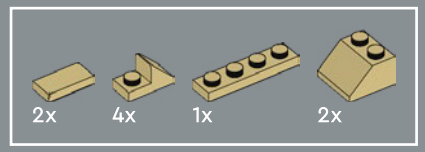
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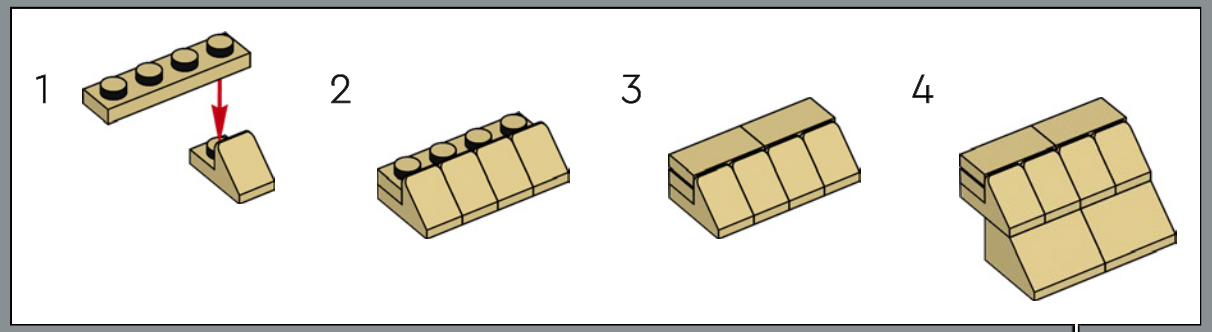


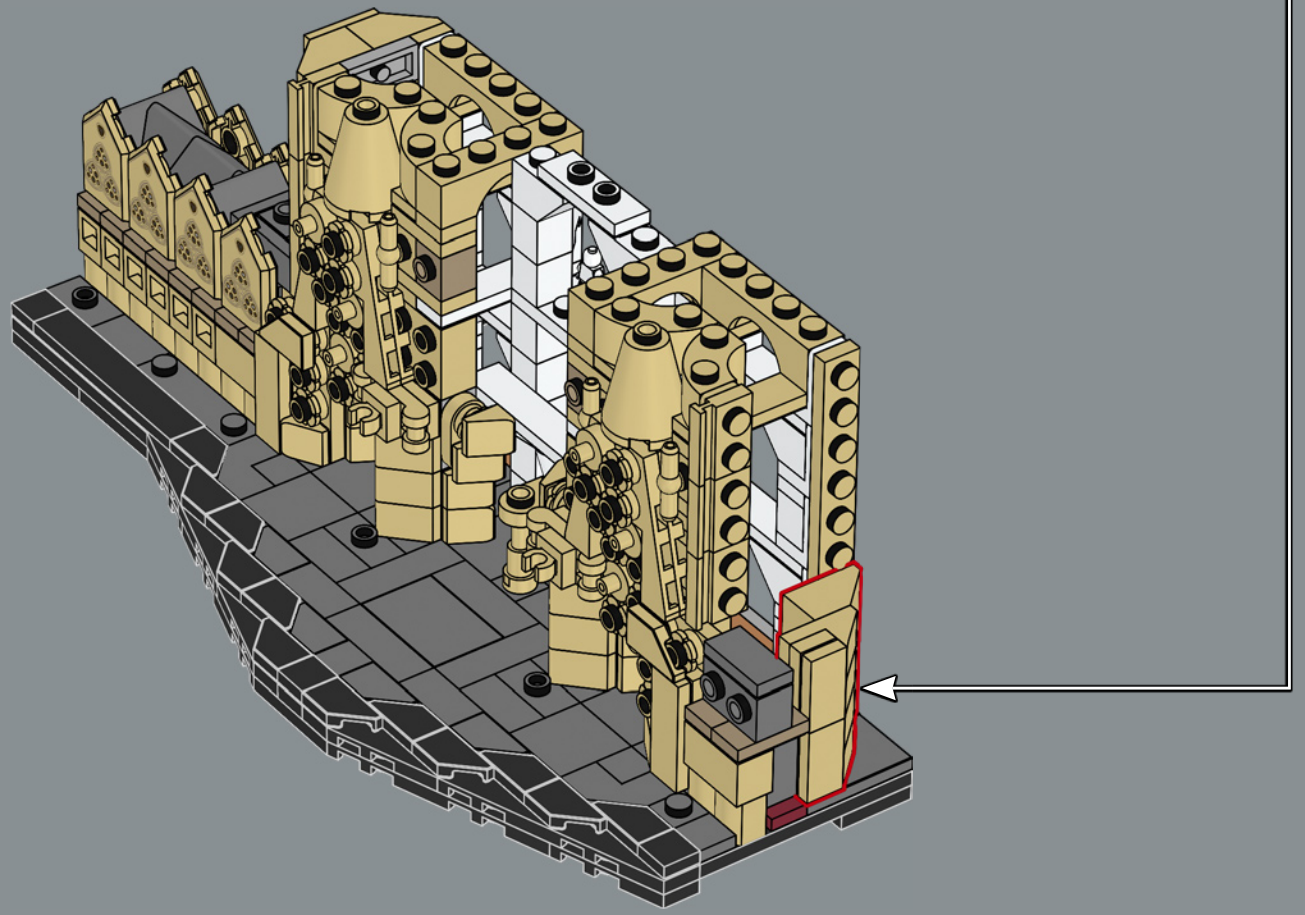
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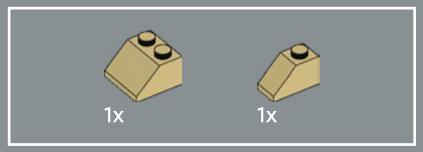




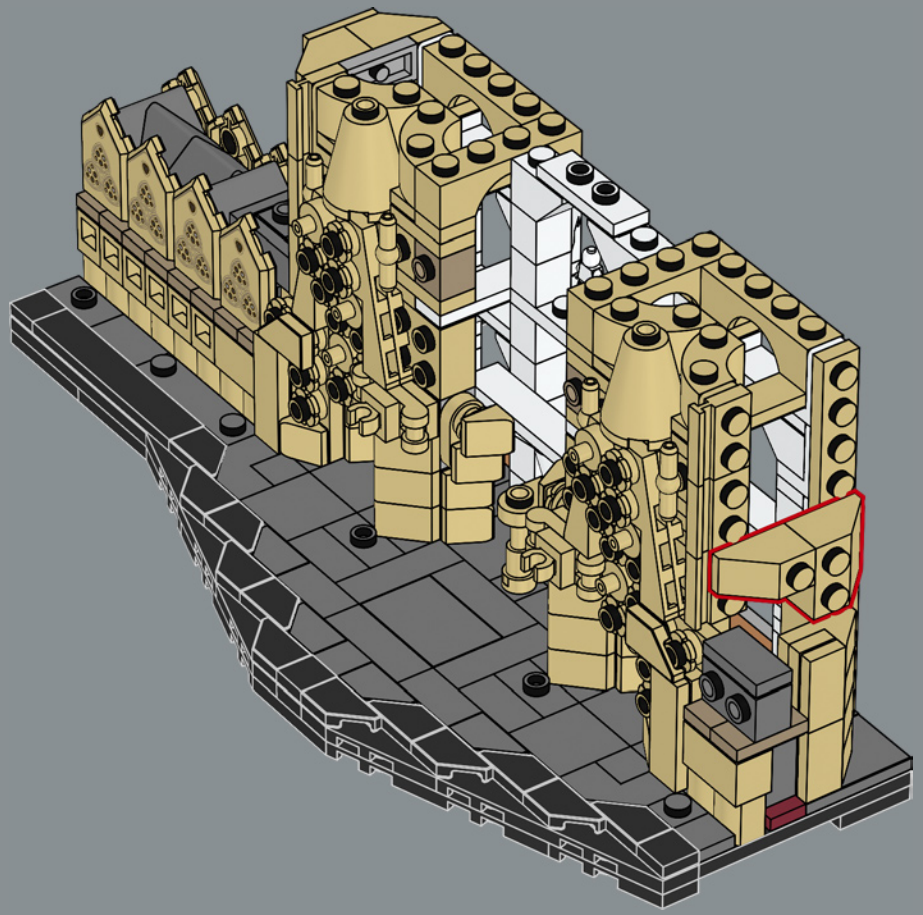
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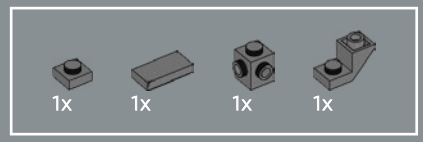




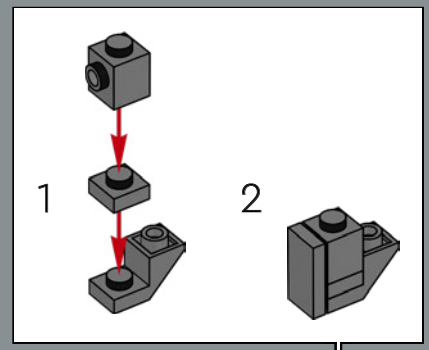


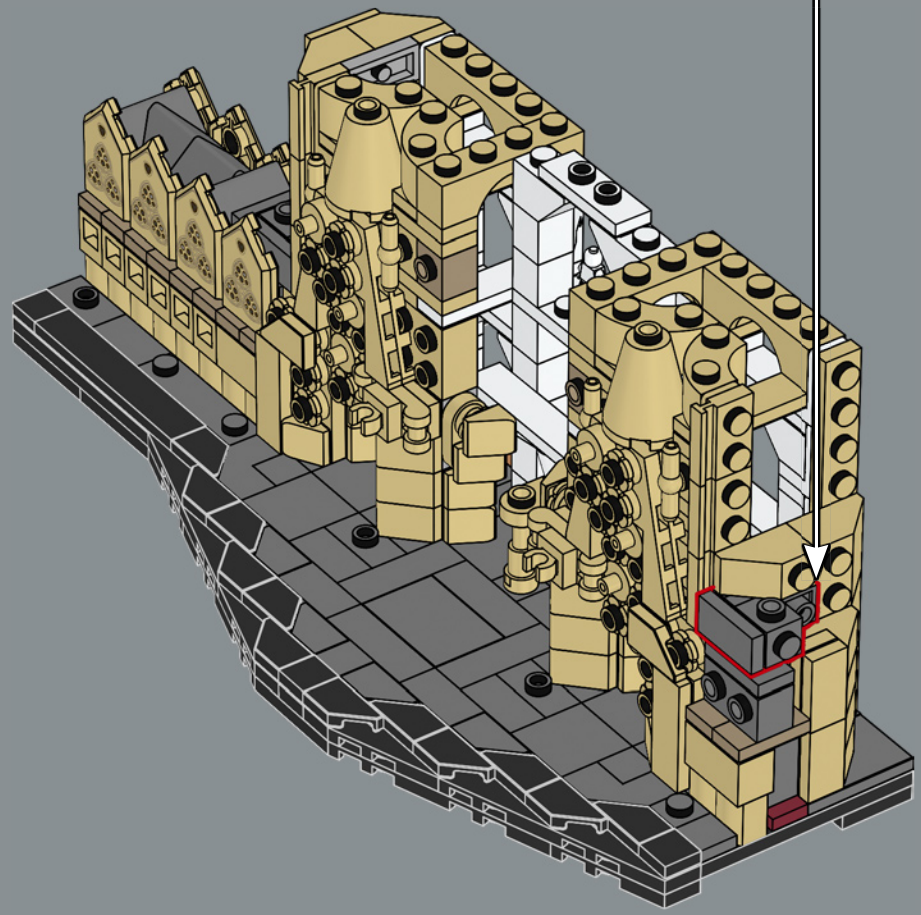
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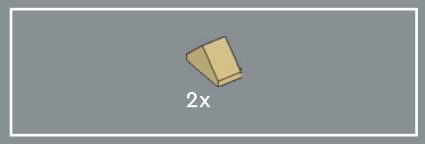




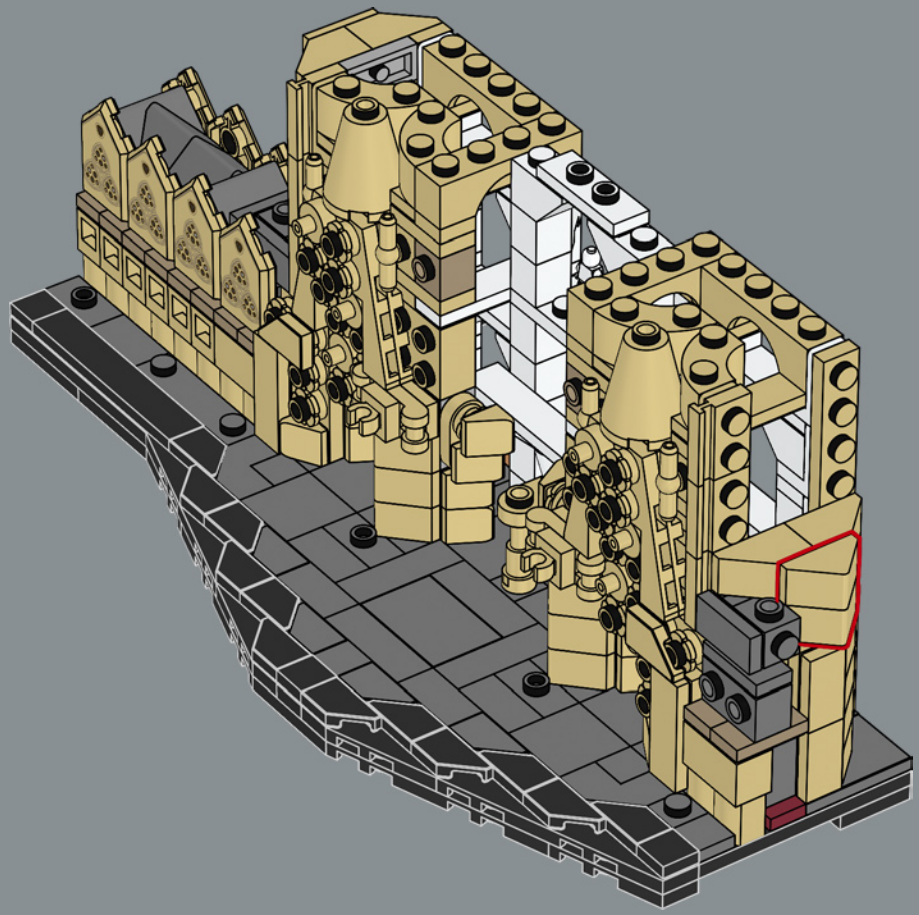
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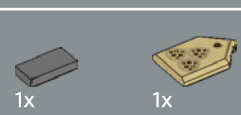




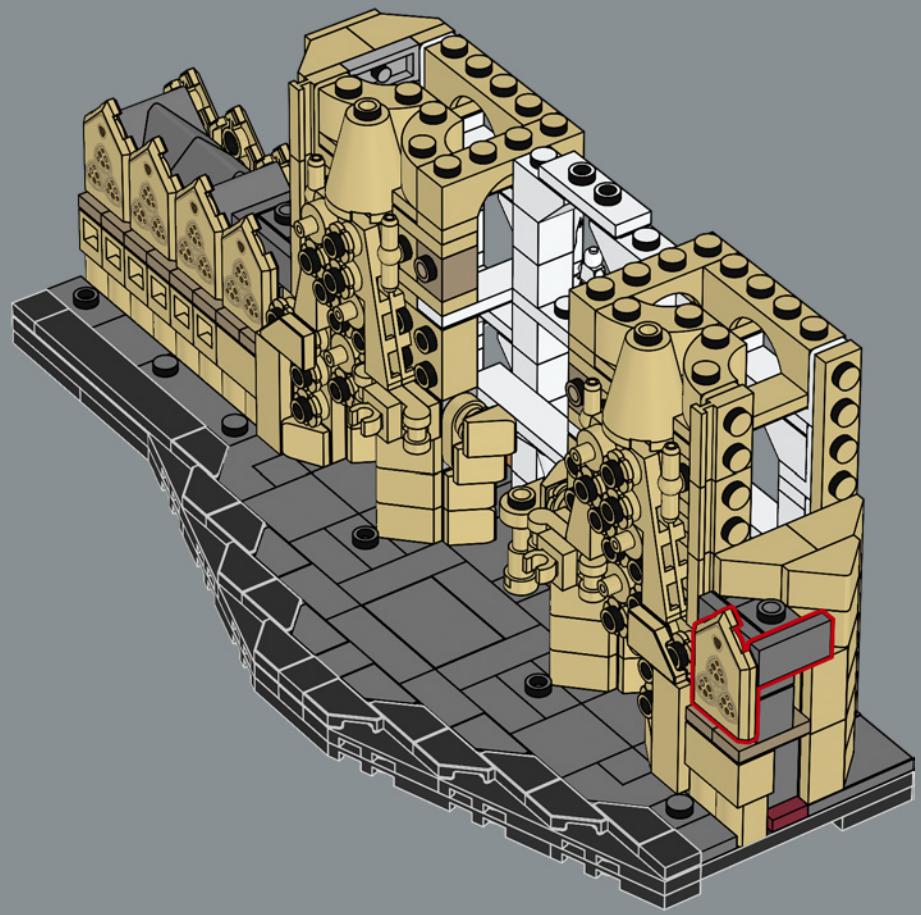


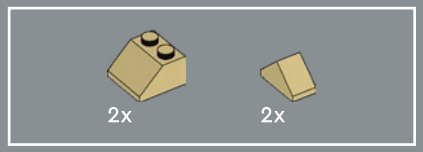
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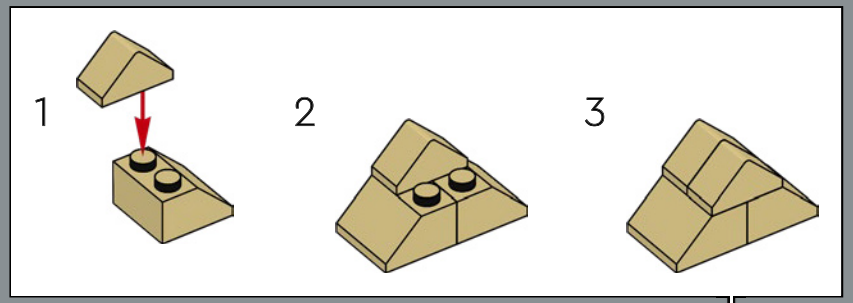


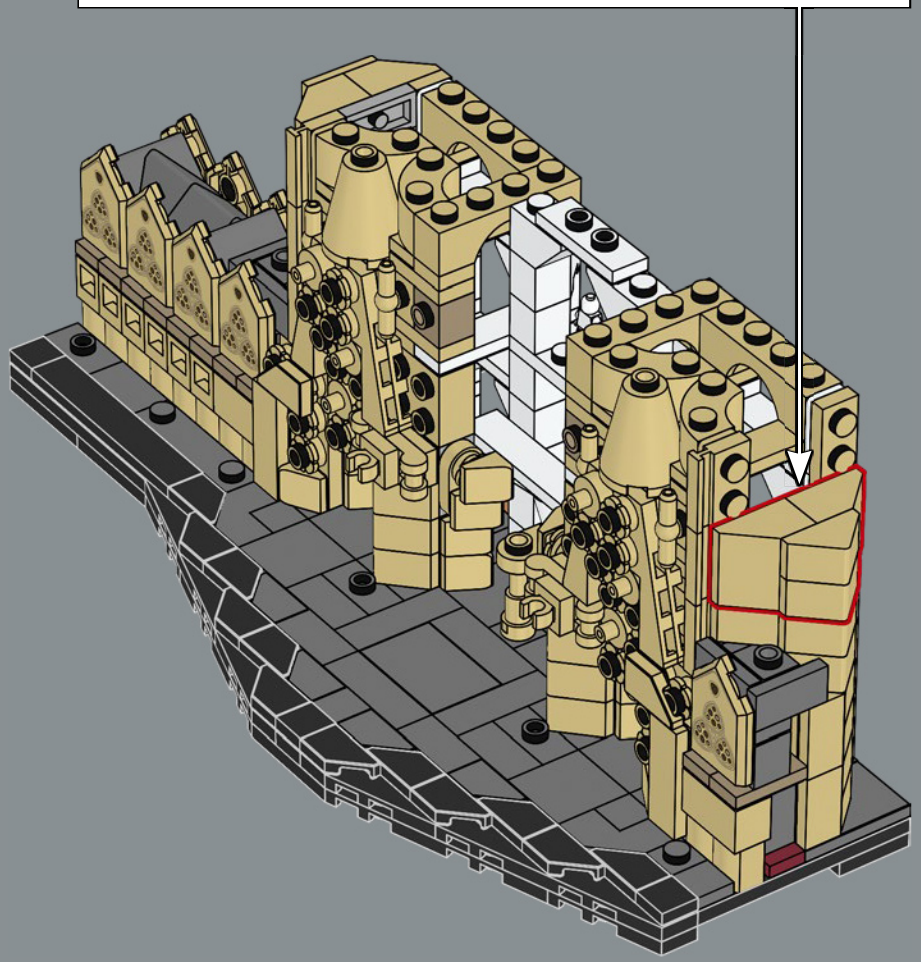
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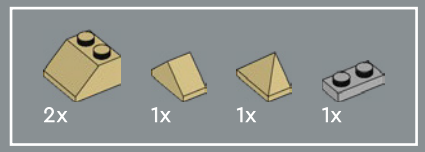




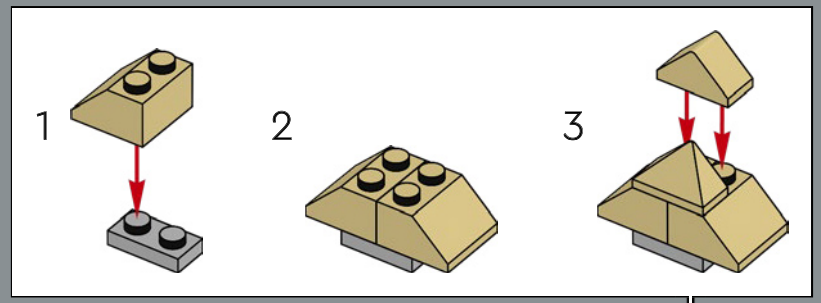
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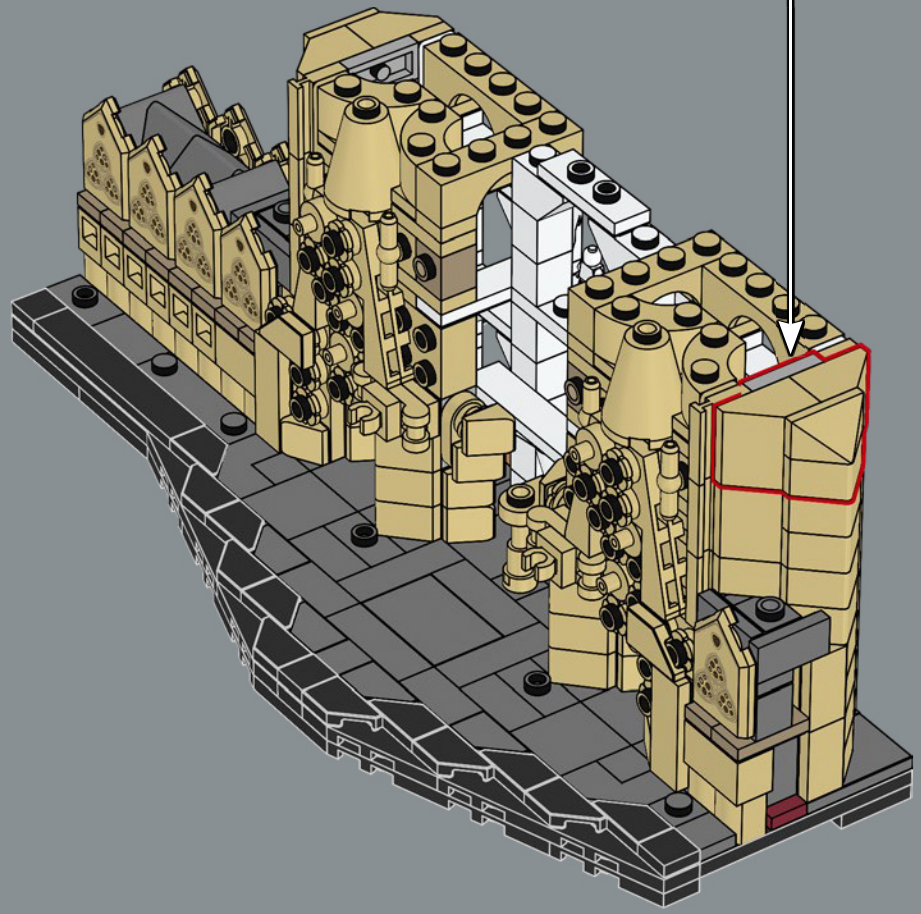






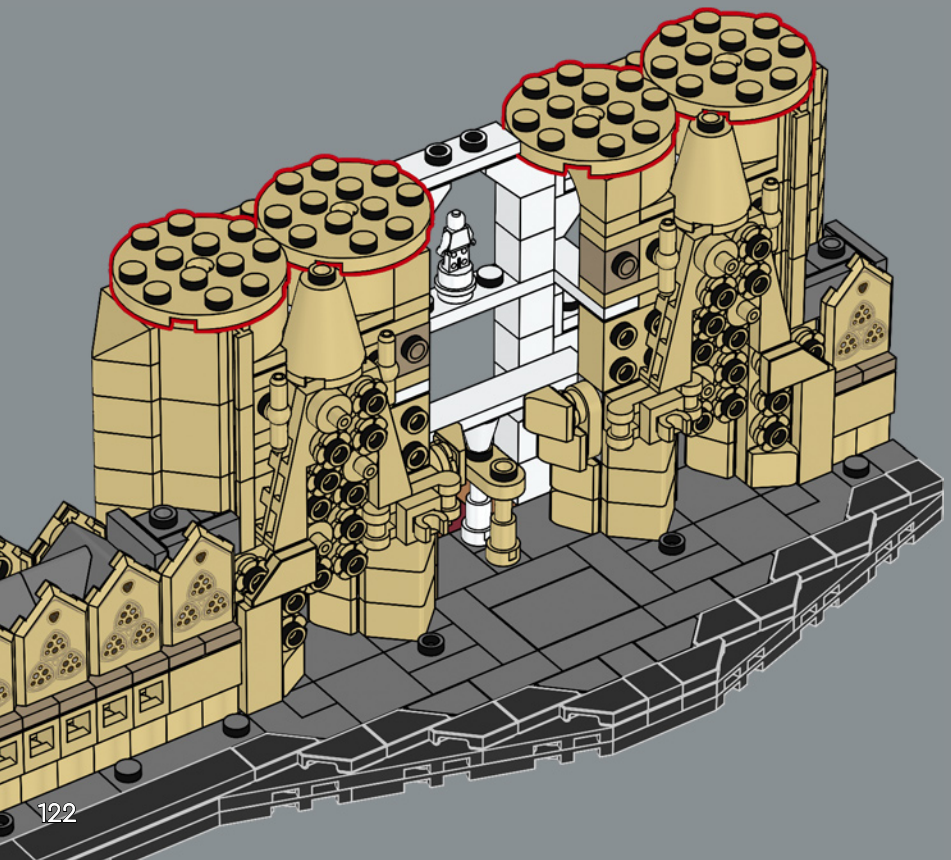
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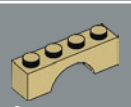






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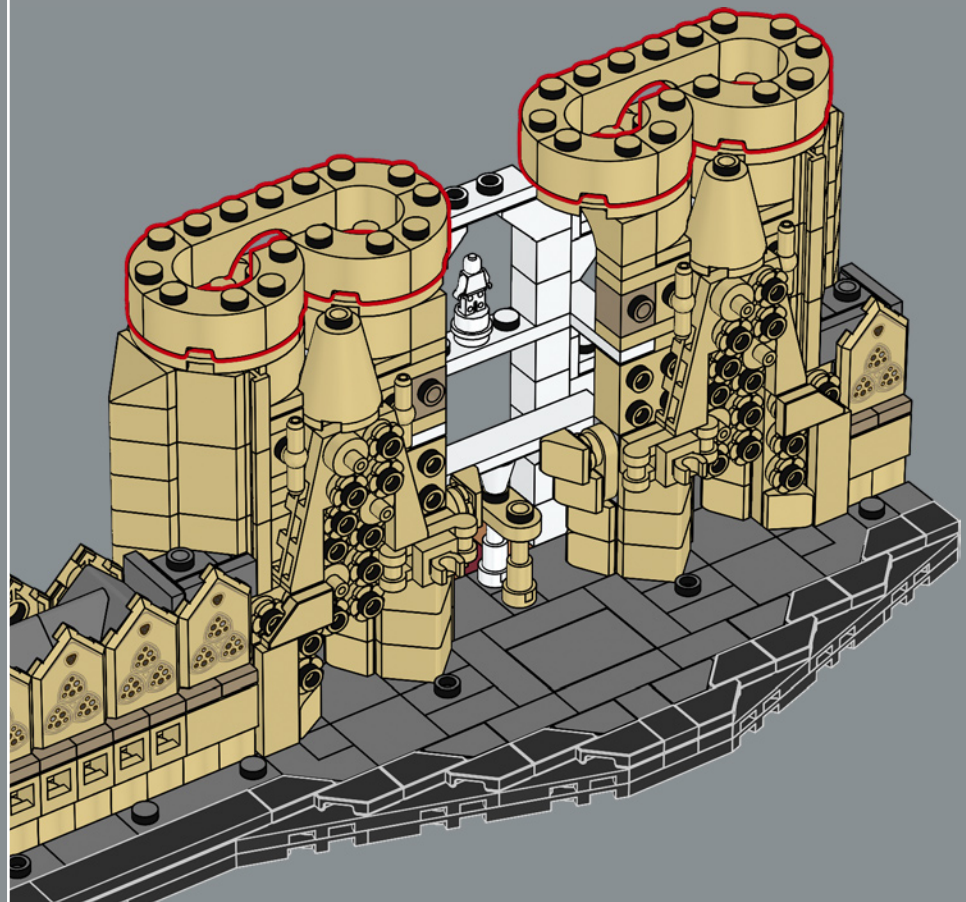


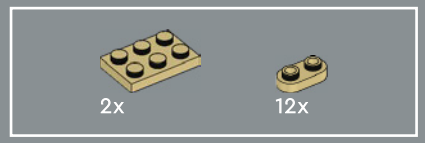




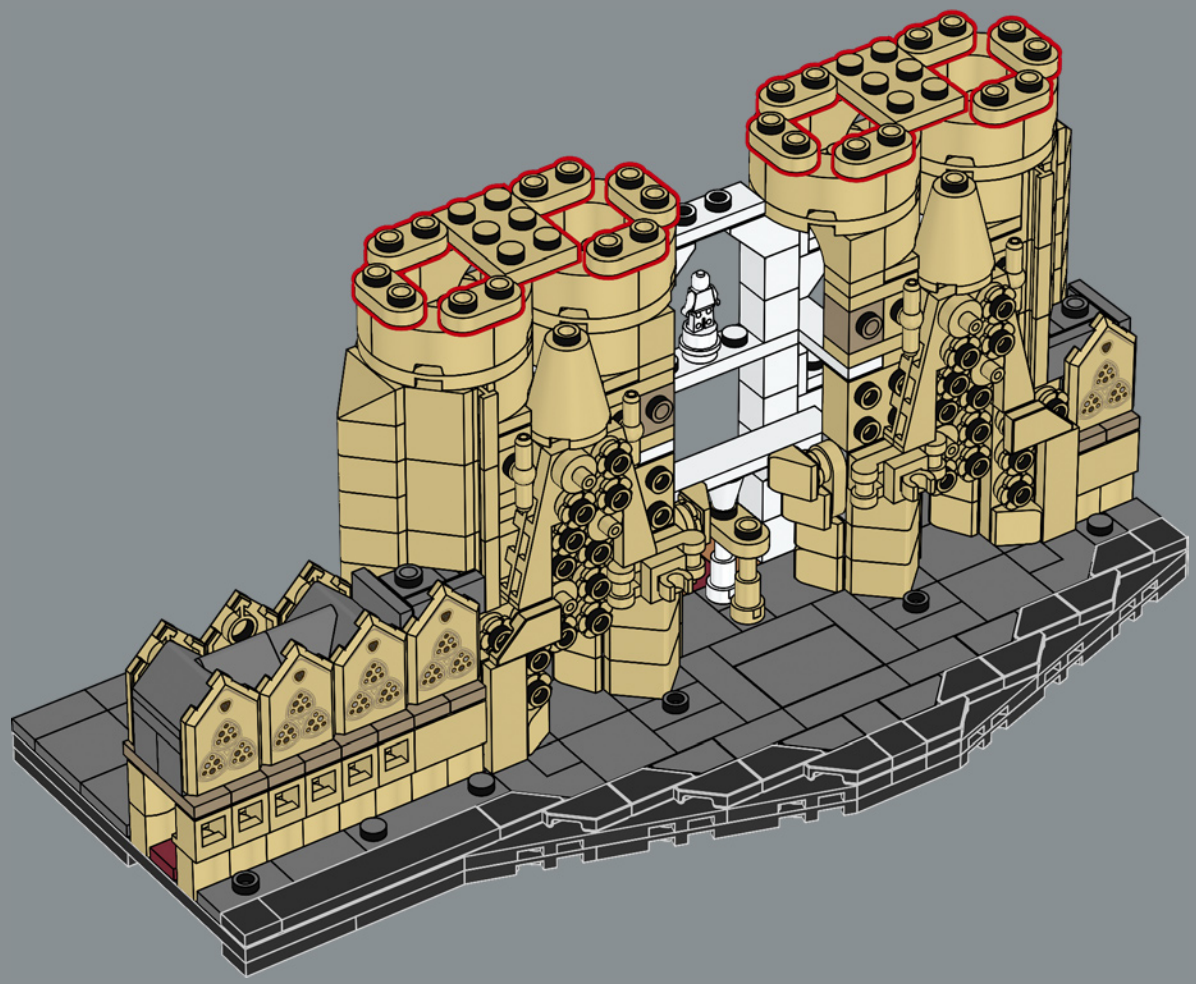
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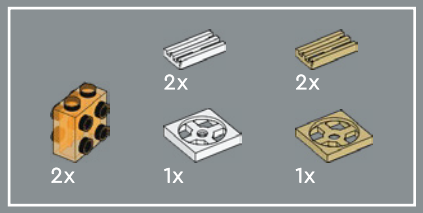
Die vier Glockentürme hier beginnen mit einem quadratischen Grundriss und werden im Laufe des Baus rund; dabei wechselt man zwischen seitlichem LEGO® Bauen und normalem „Stapeln".



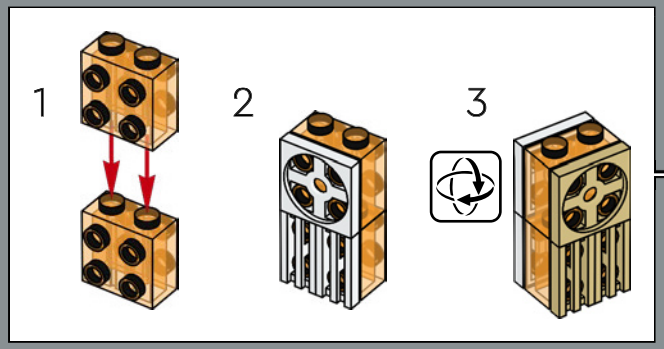


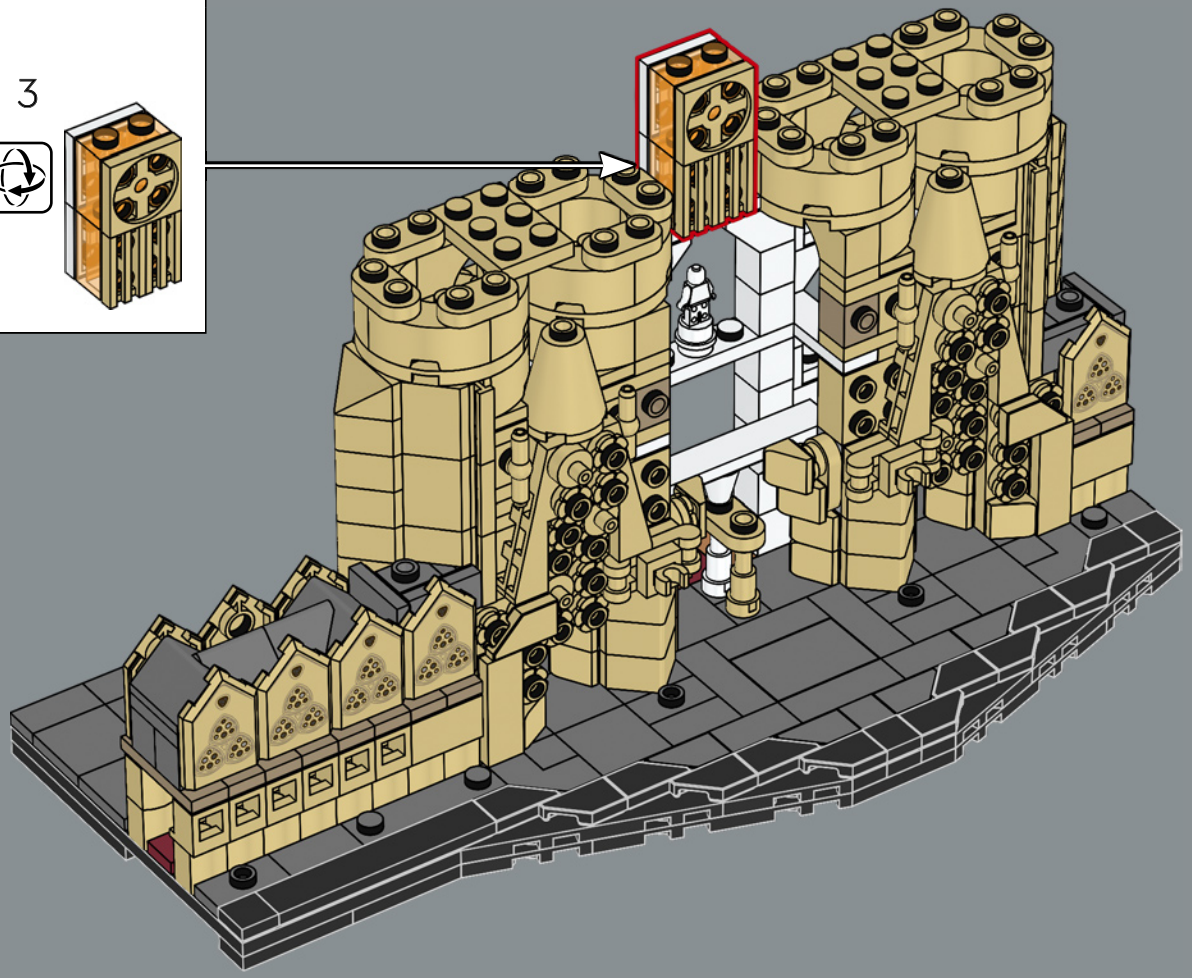
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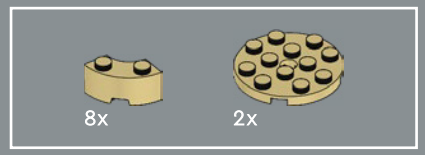




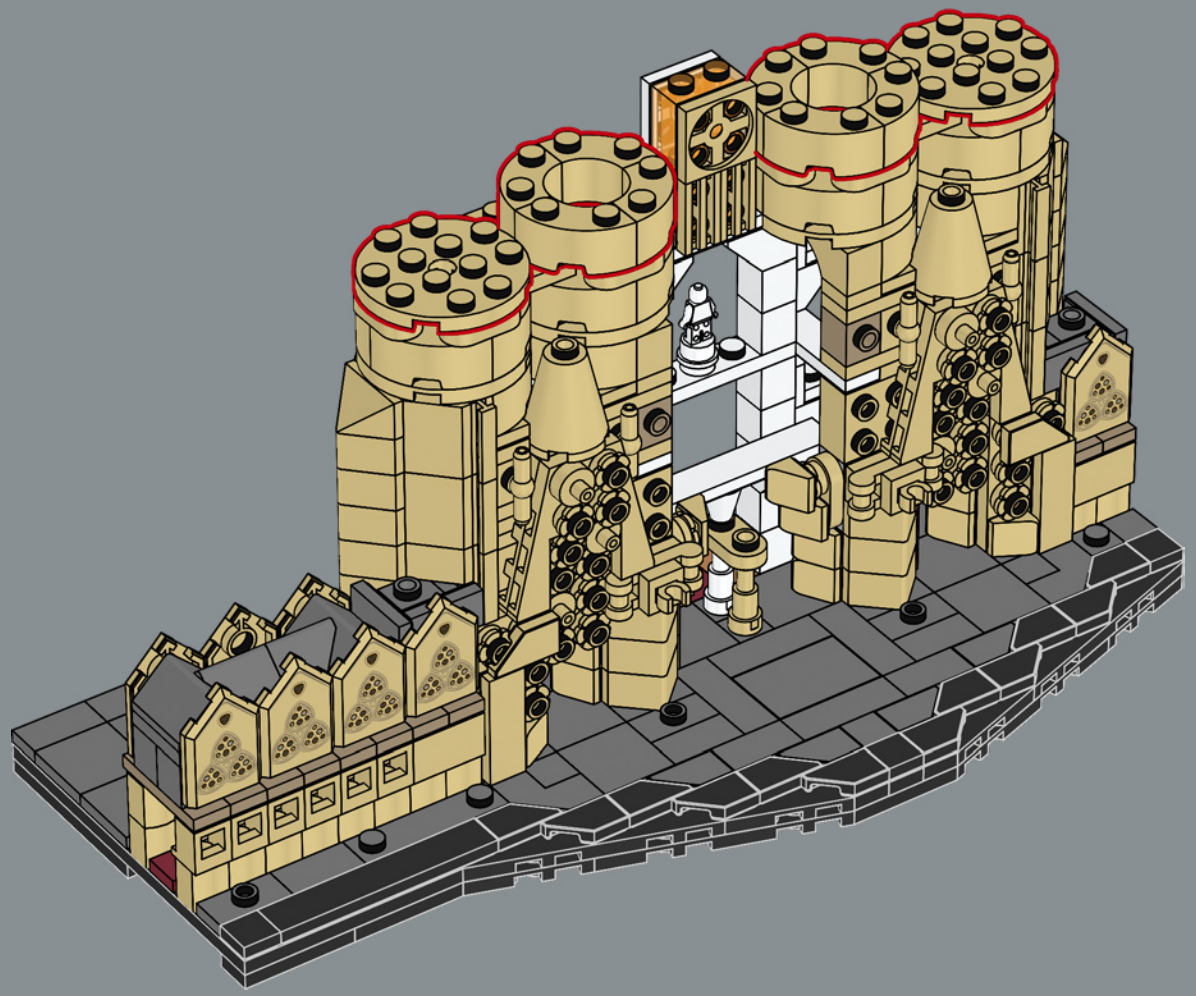
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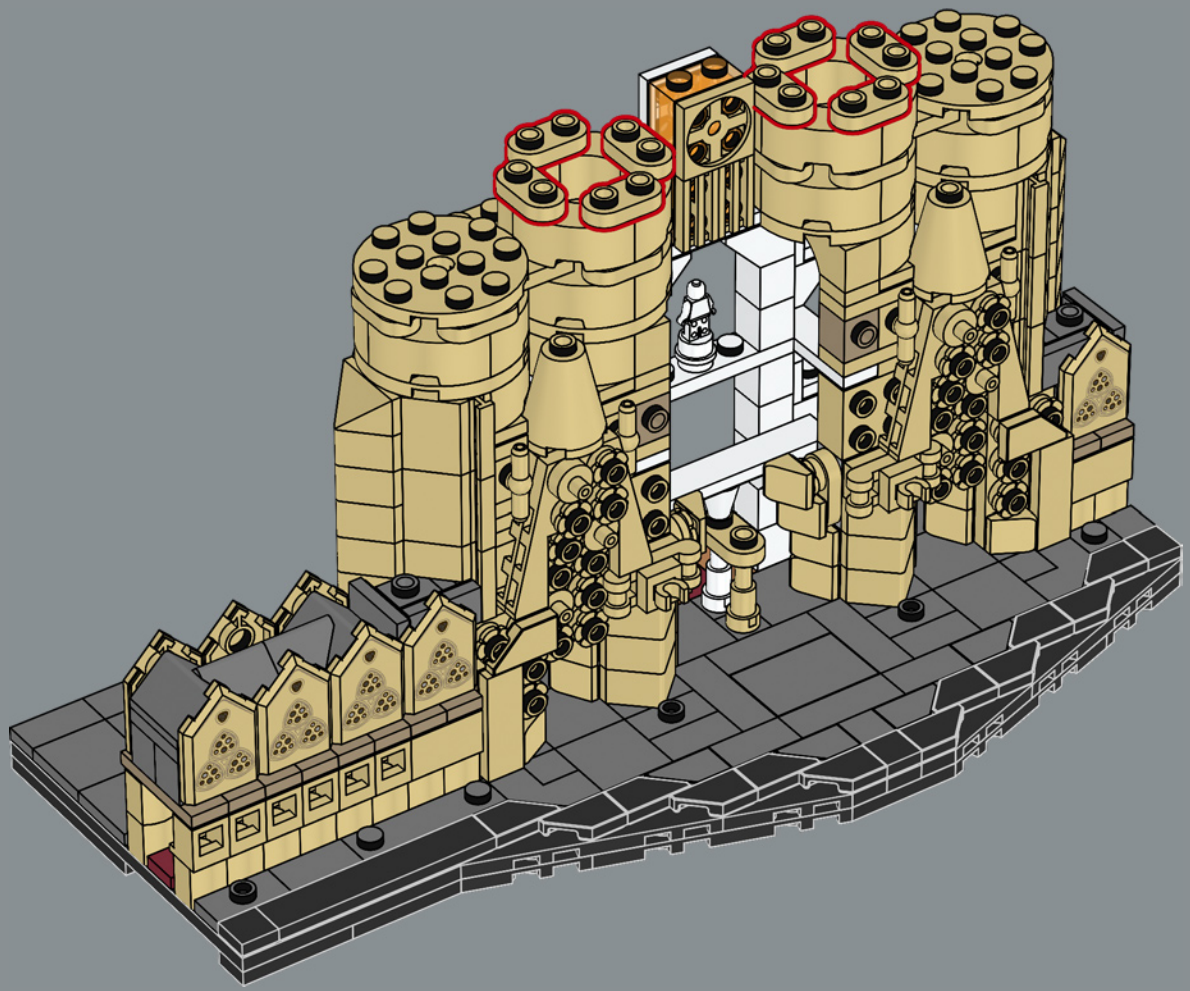
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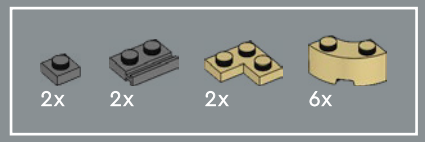




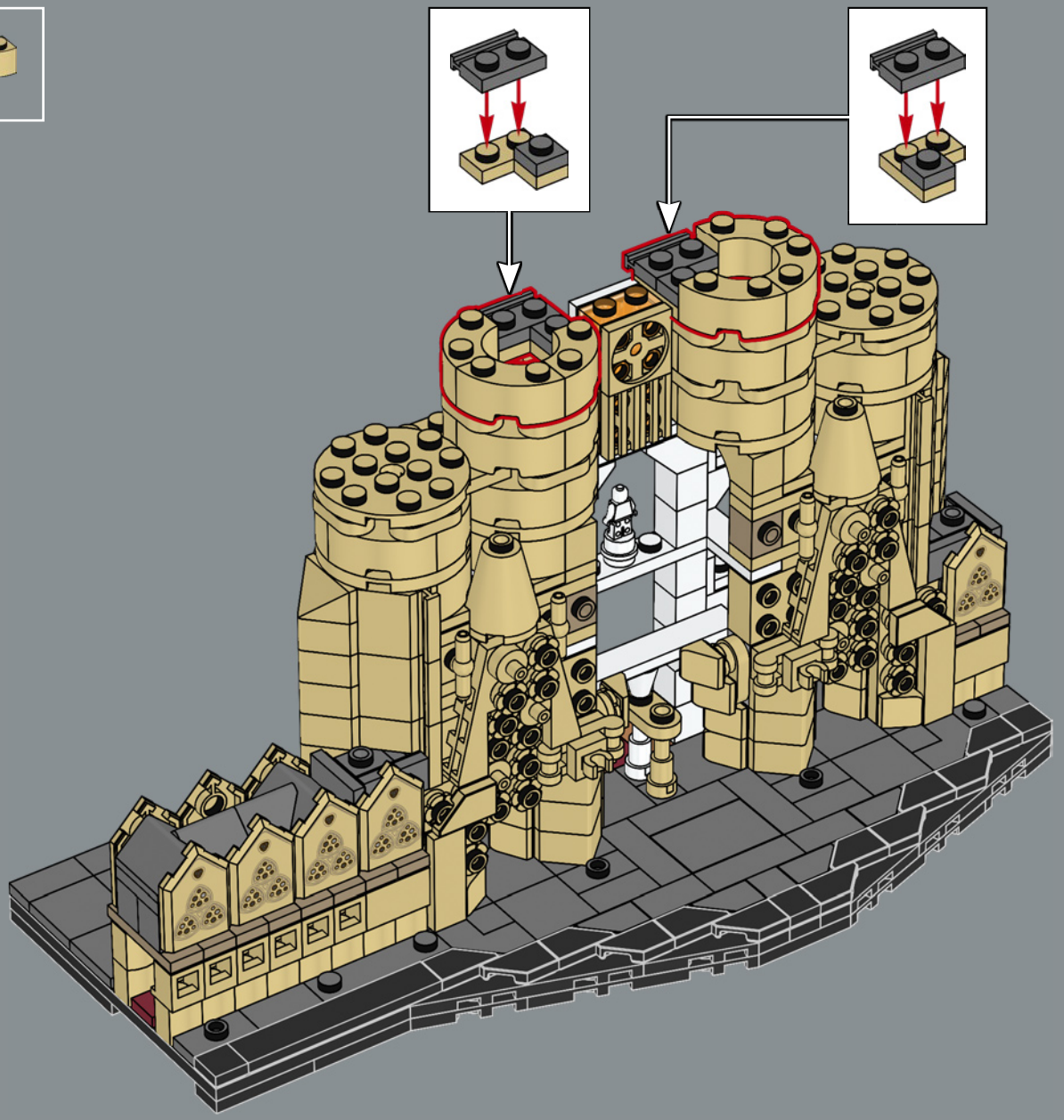
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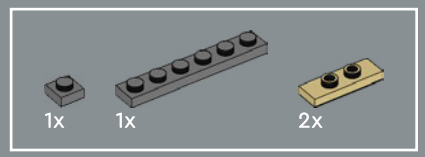
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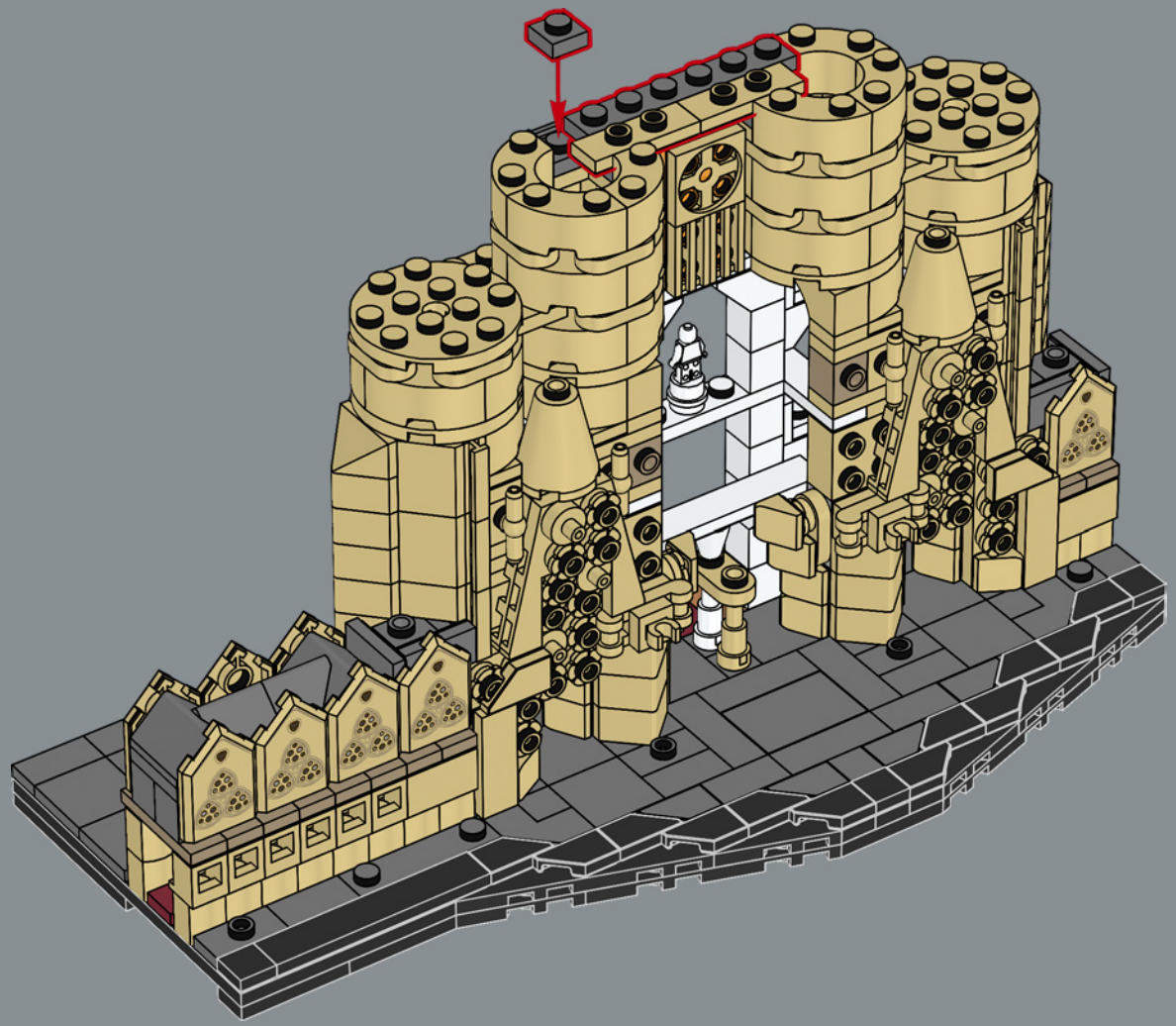


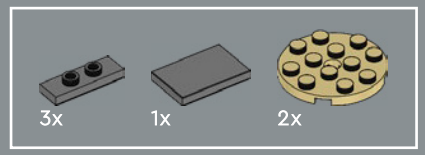
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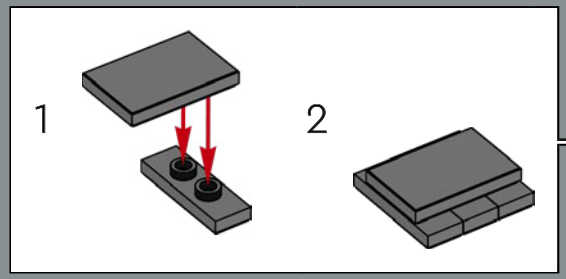


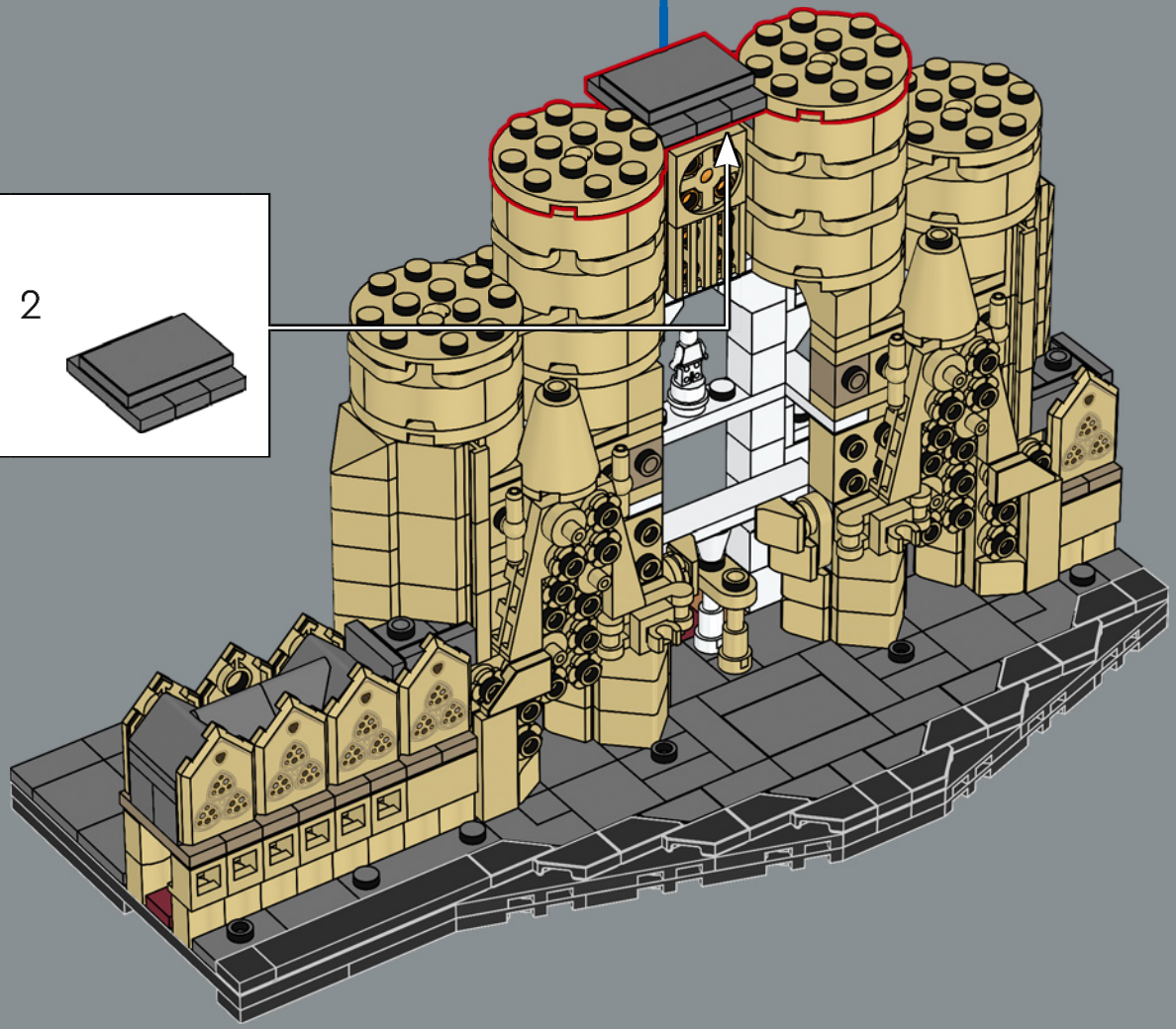
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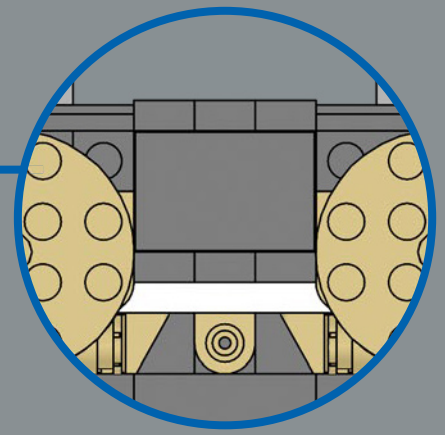




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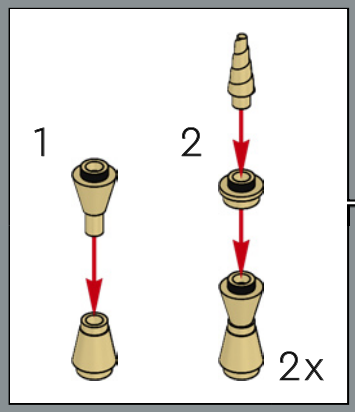


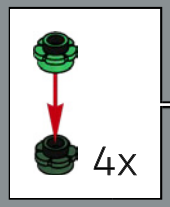




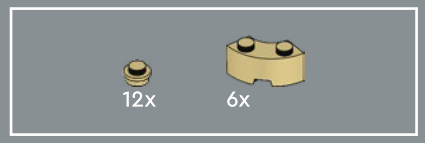


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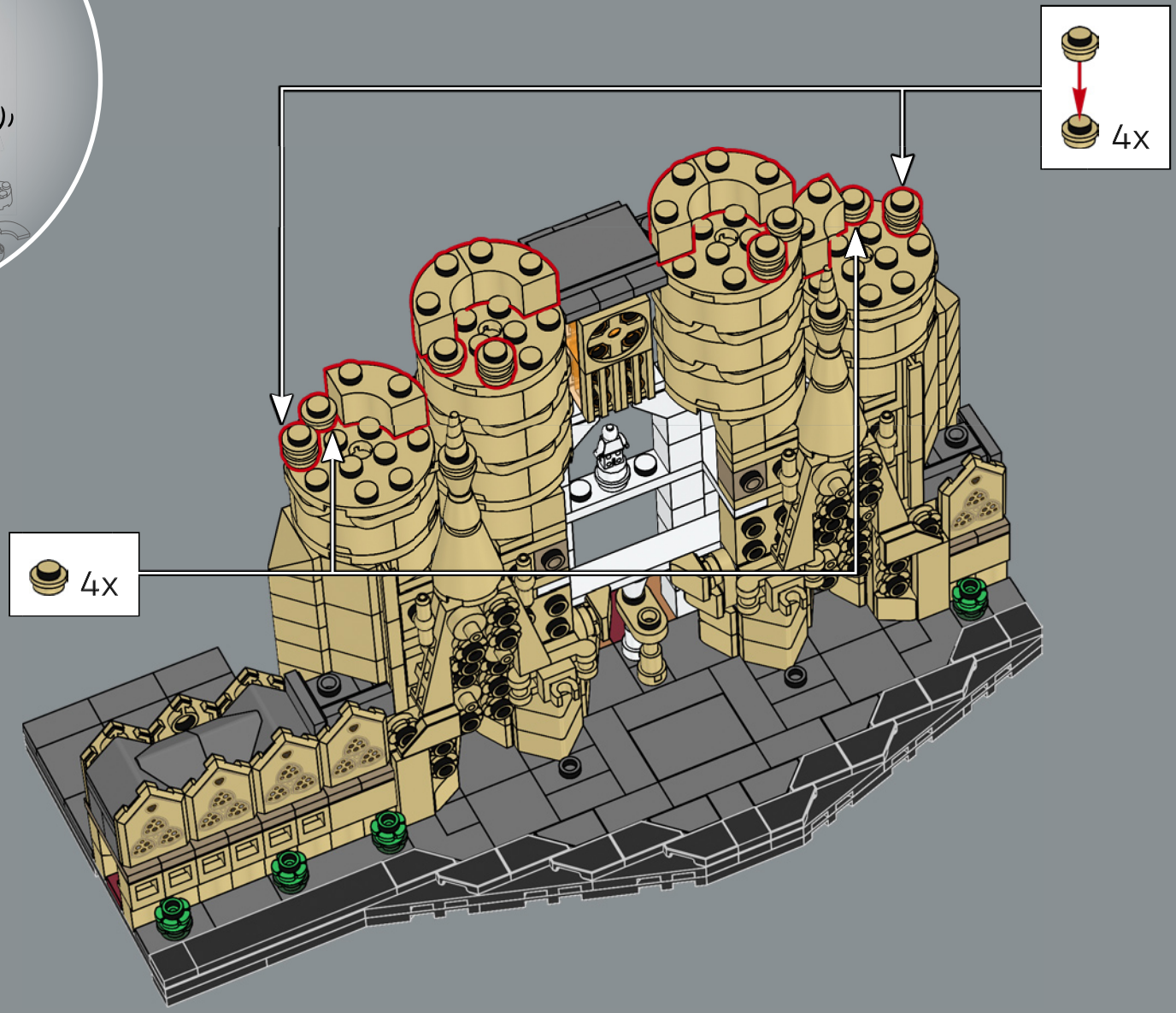


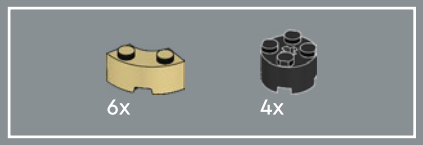




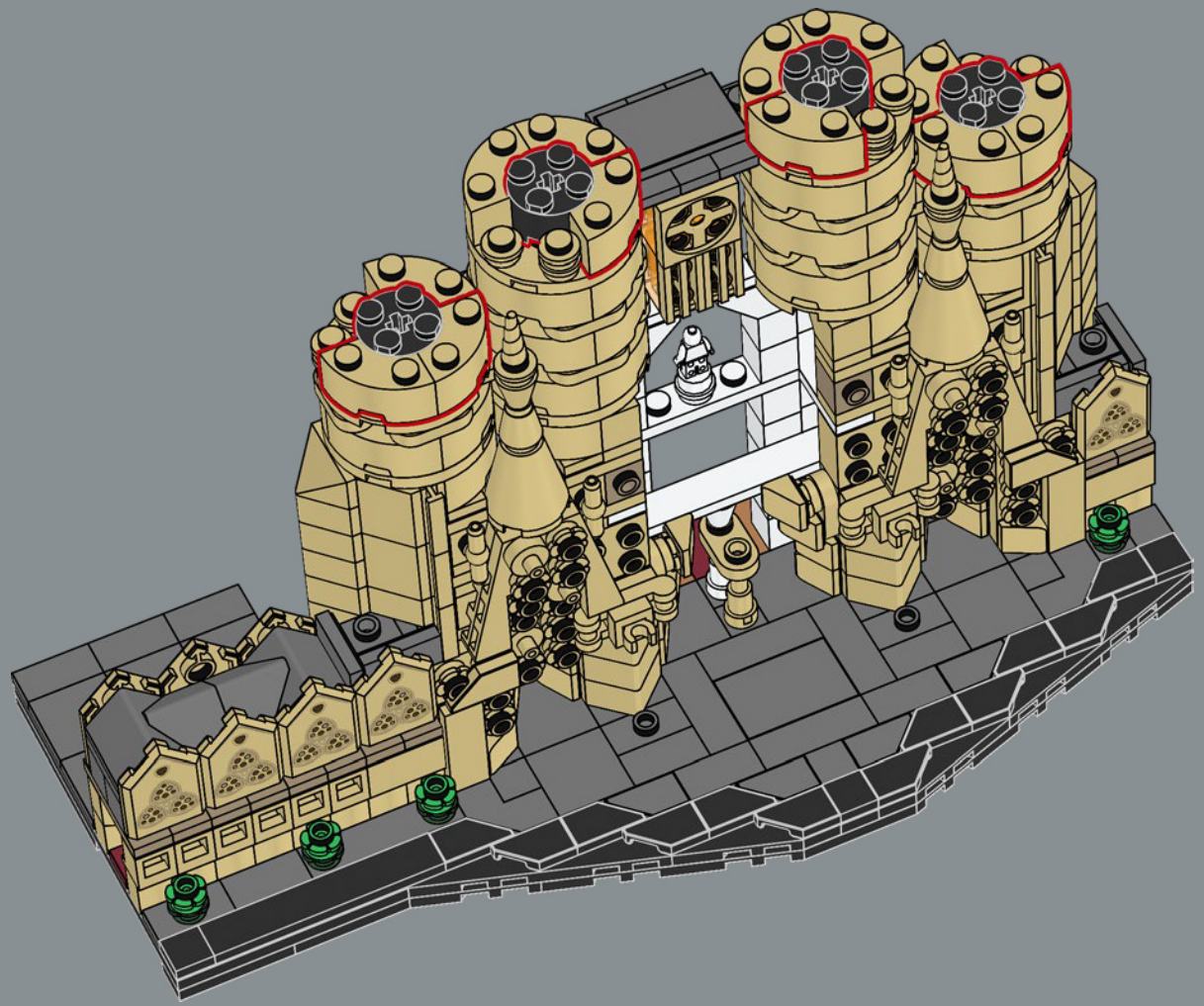


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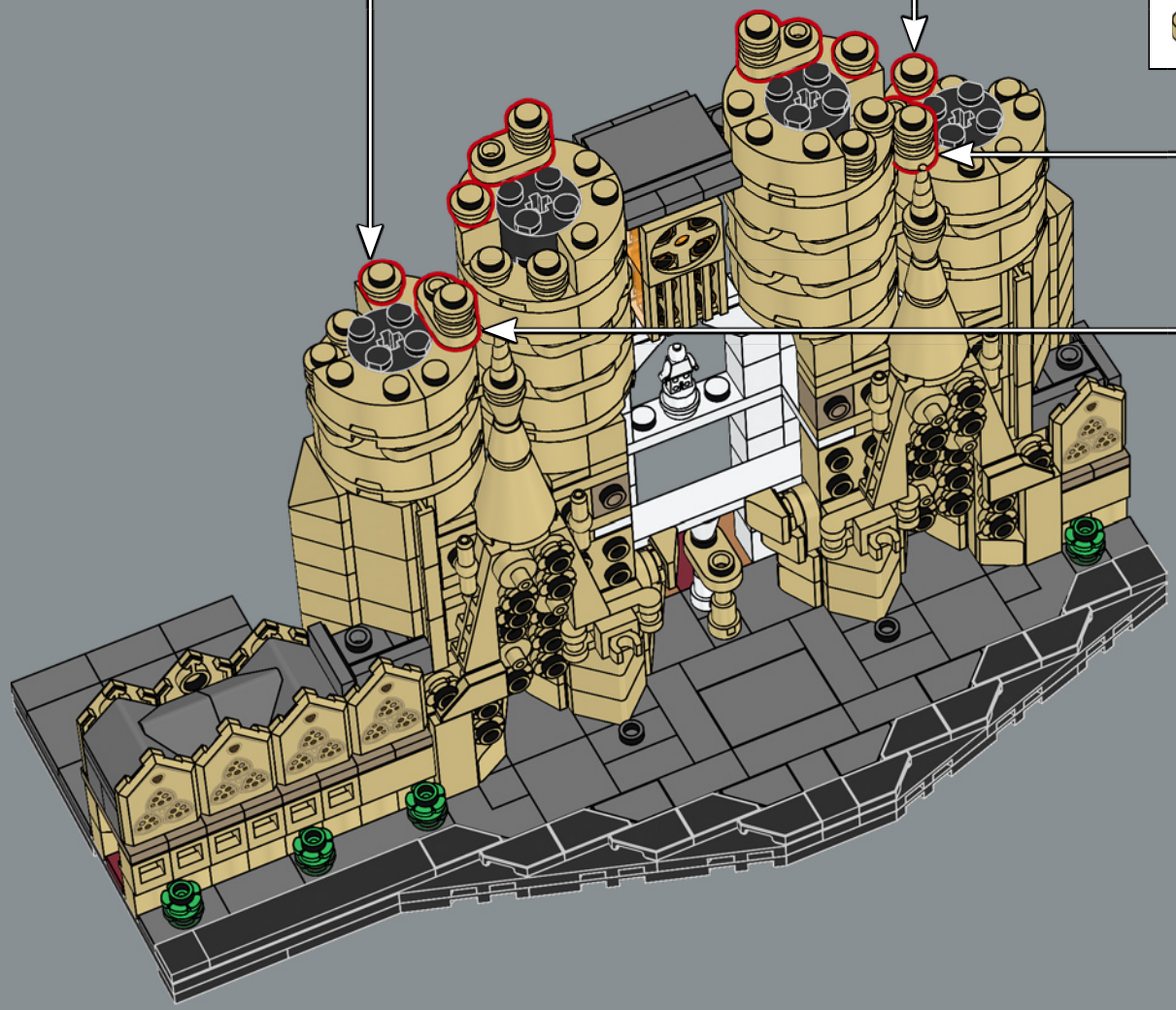


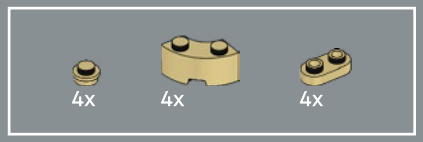
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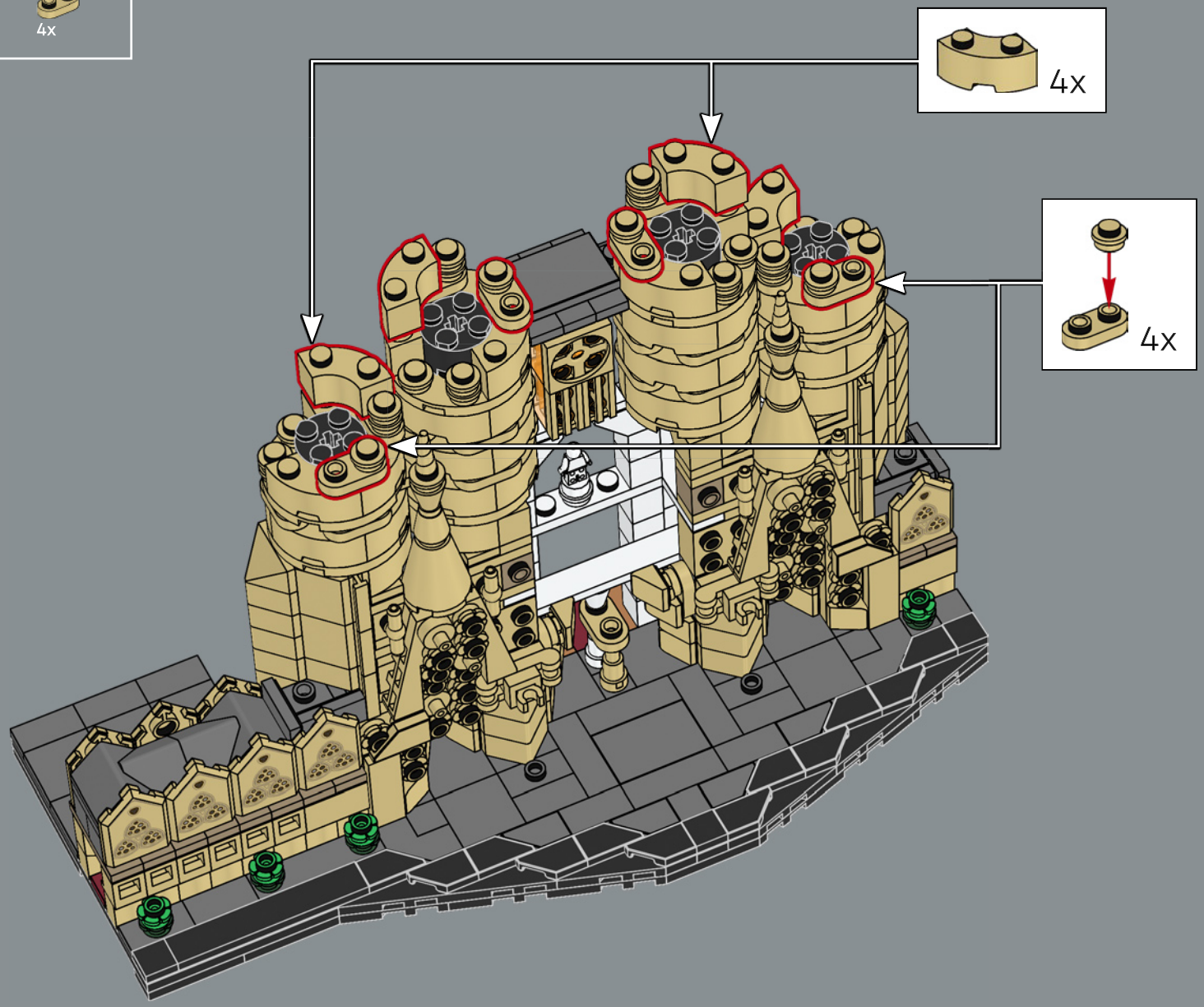
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4x



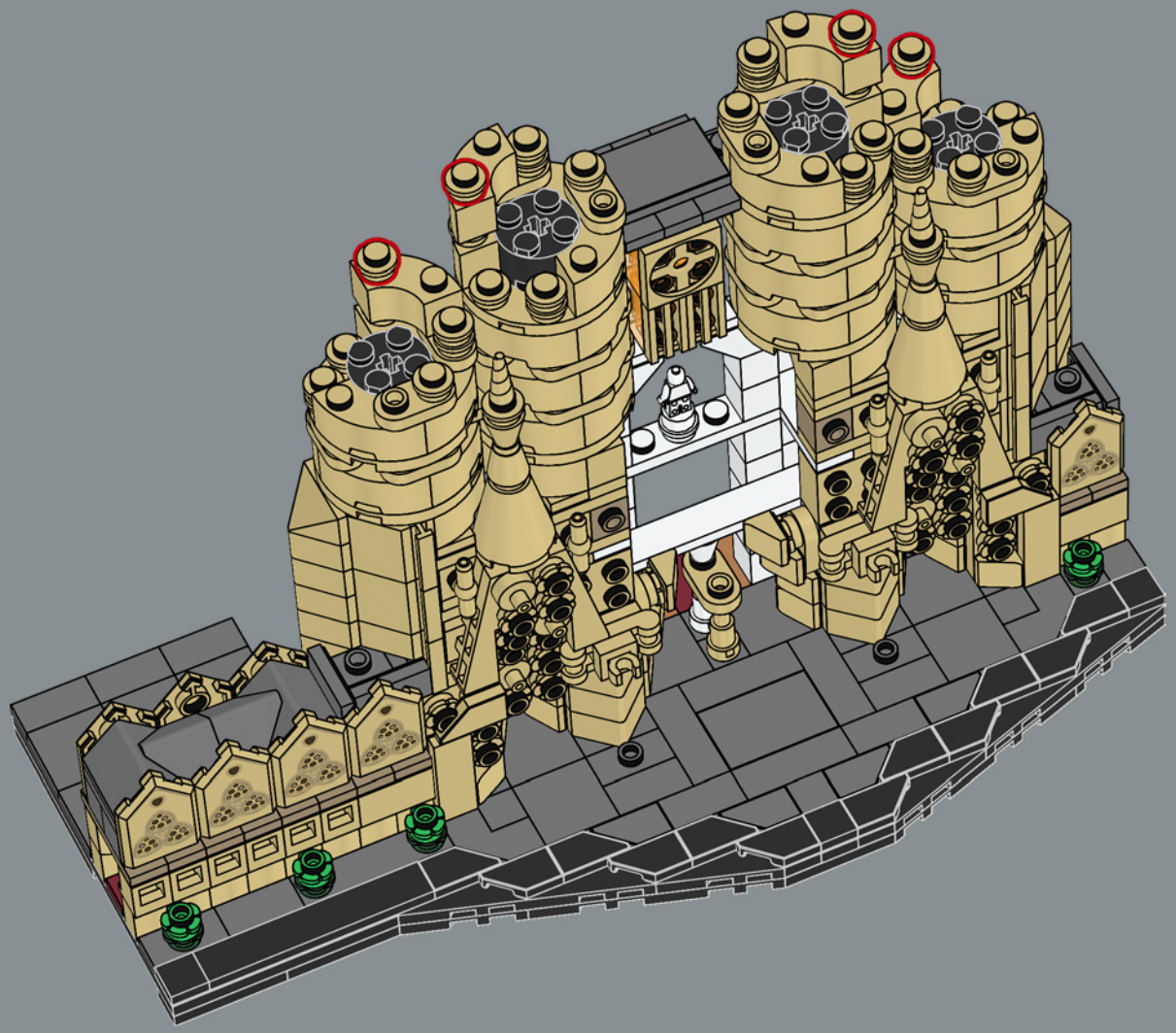


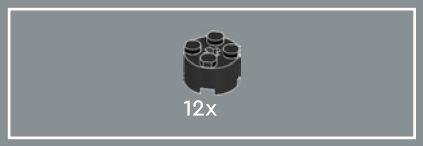
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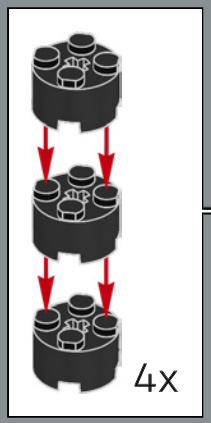


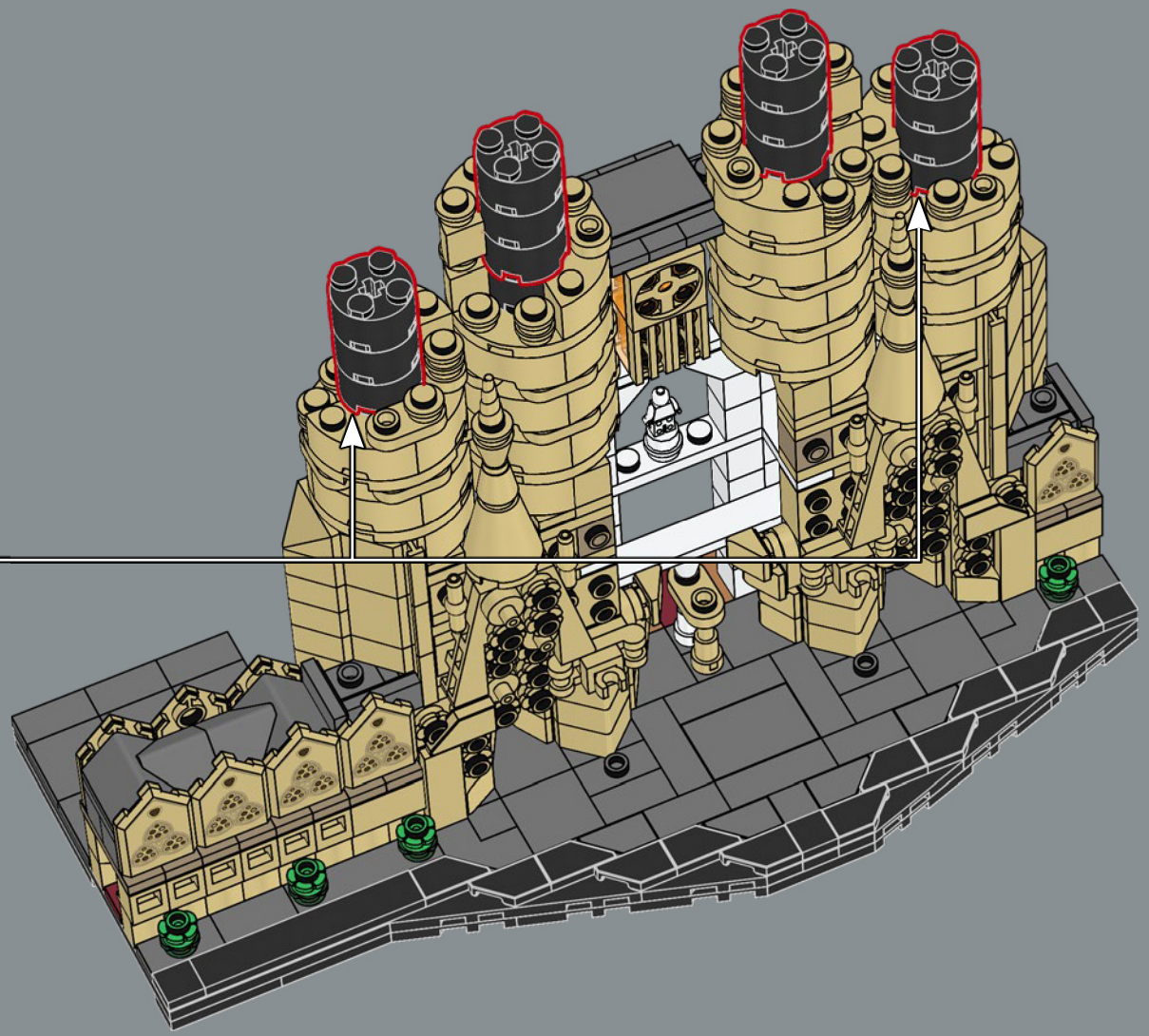
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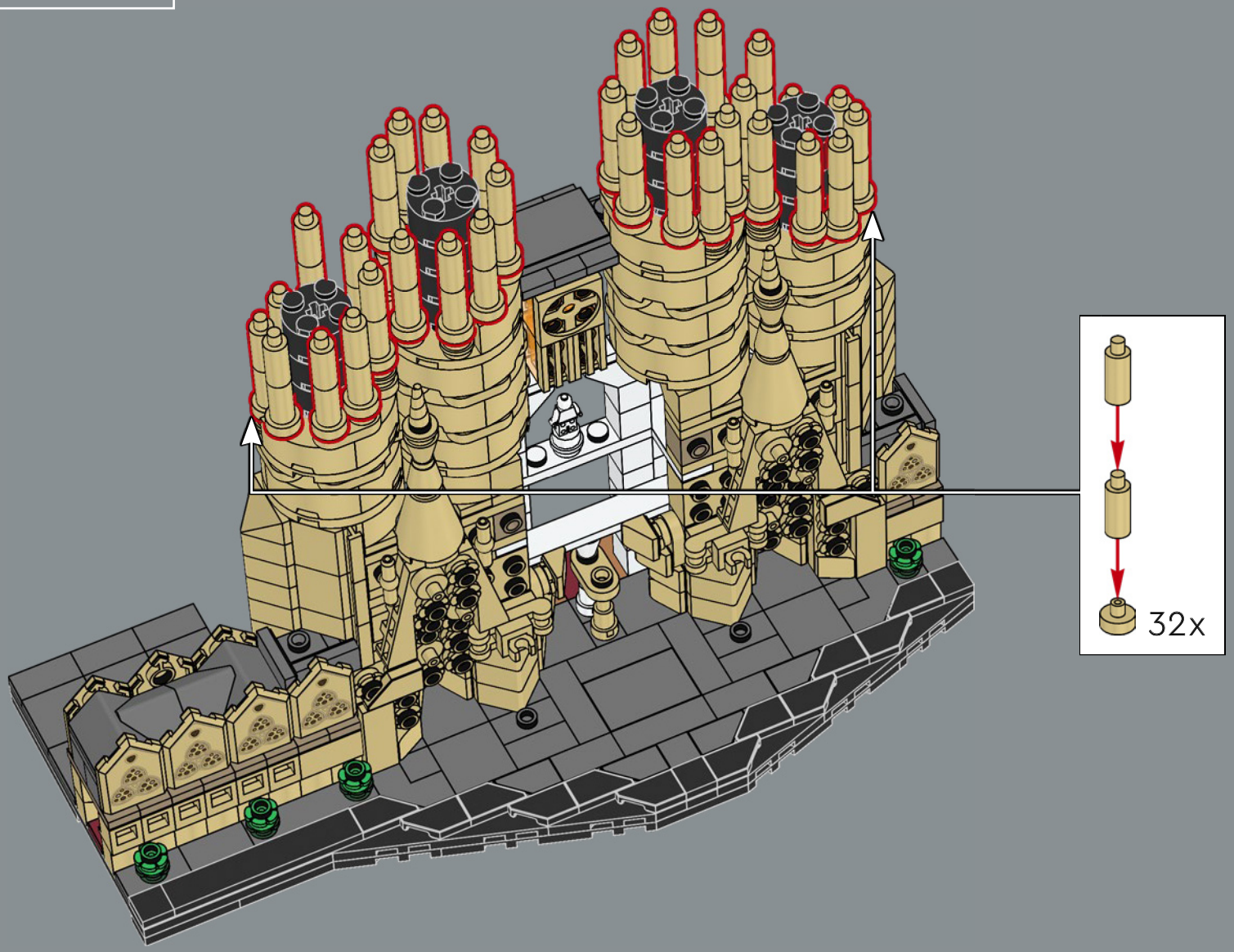




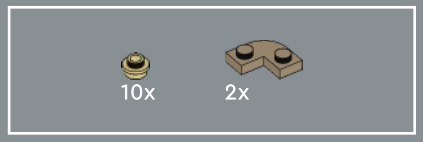
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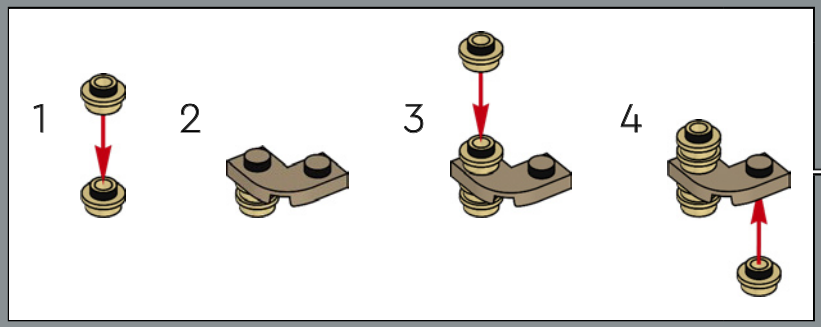
Dieses Teil wurde ursprünglich als Element für eine Kerze entworfen. In der LEGO® Architecture-Reihe wird es häufig zum Bauen von Säulen verwendet.

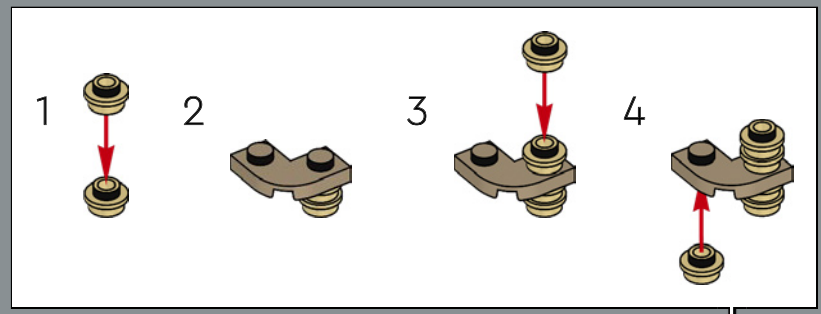


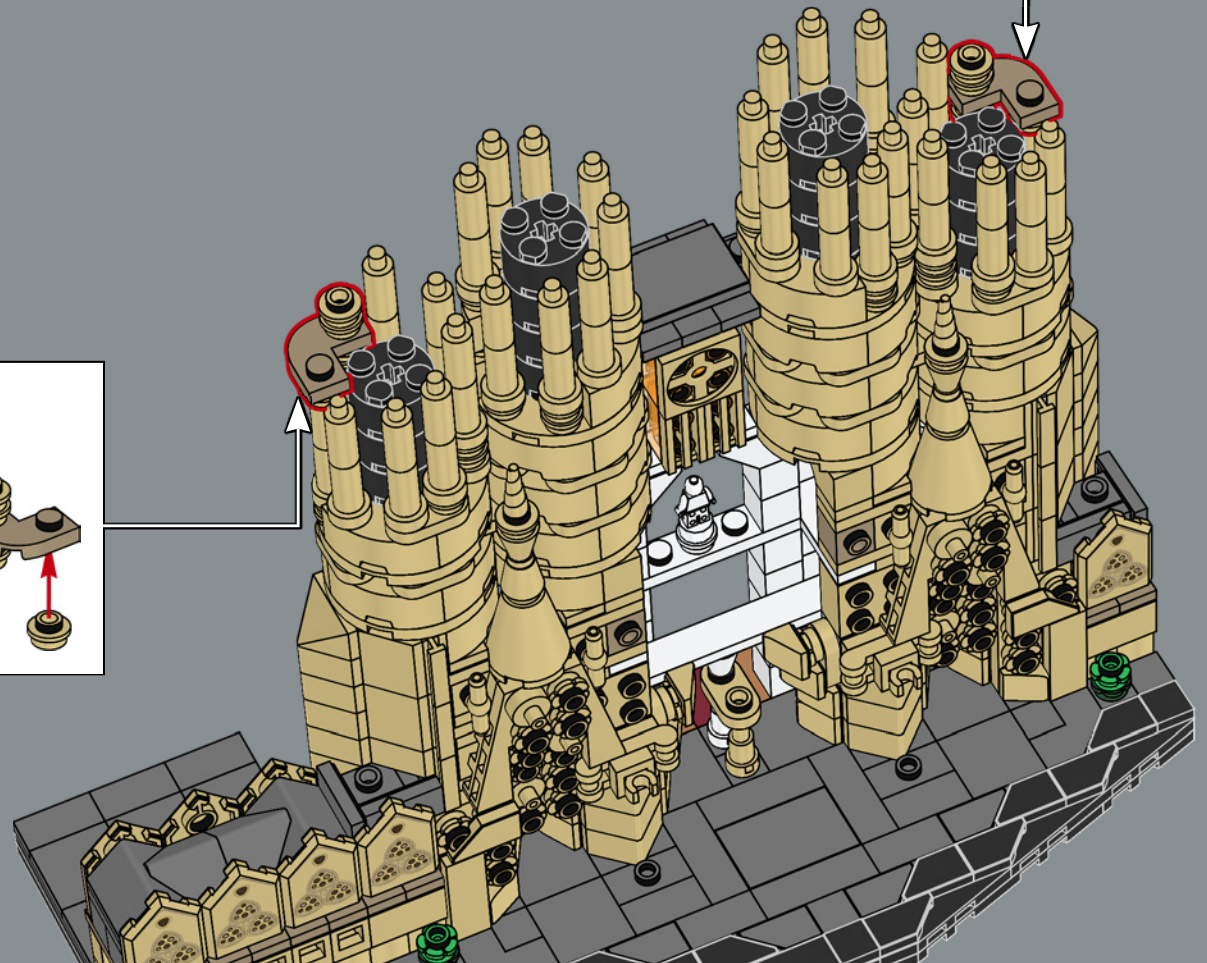




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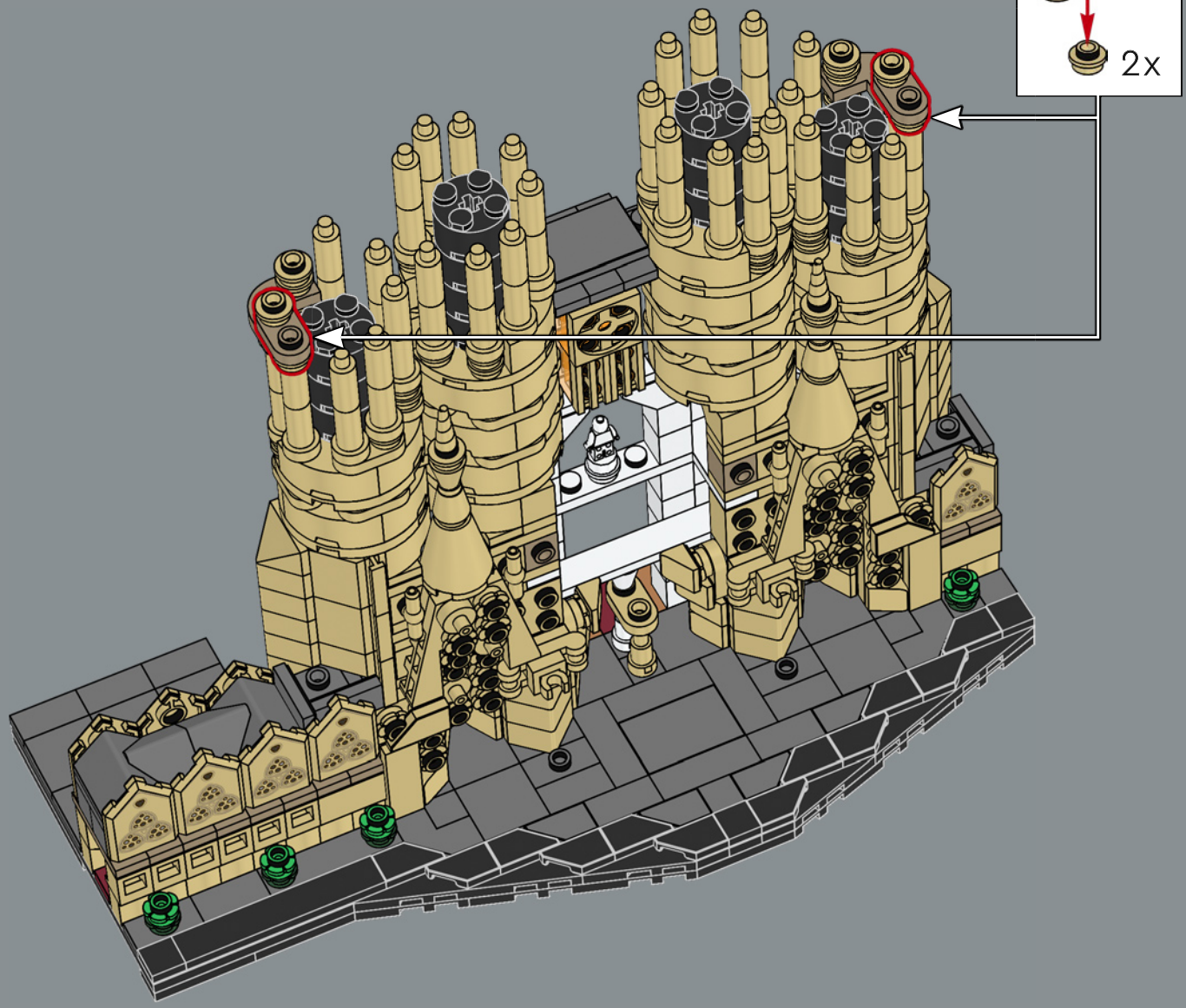






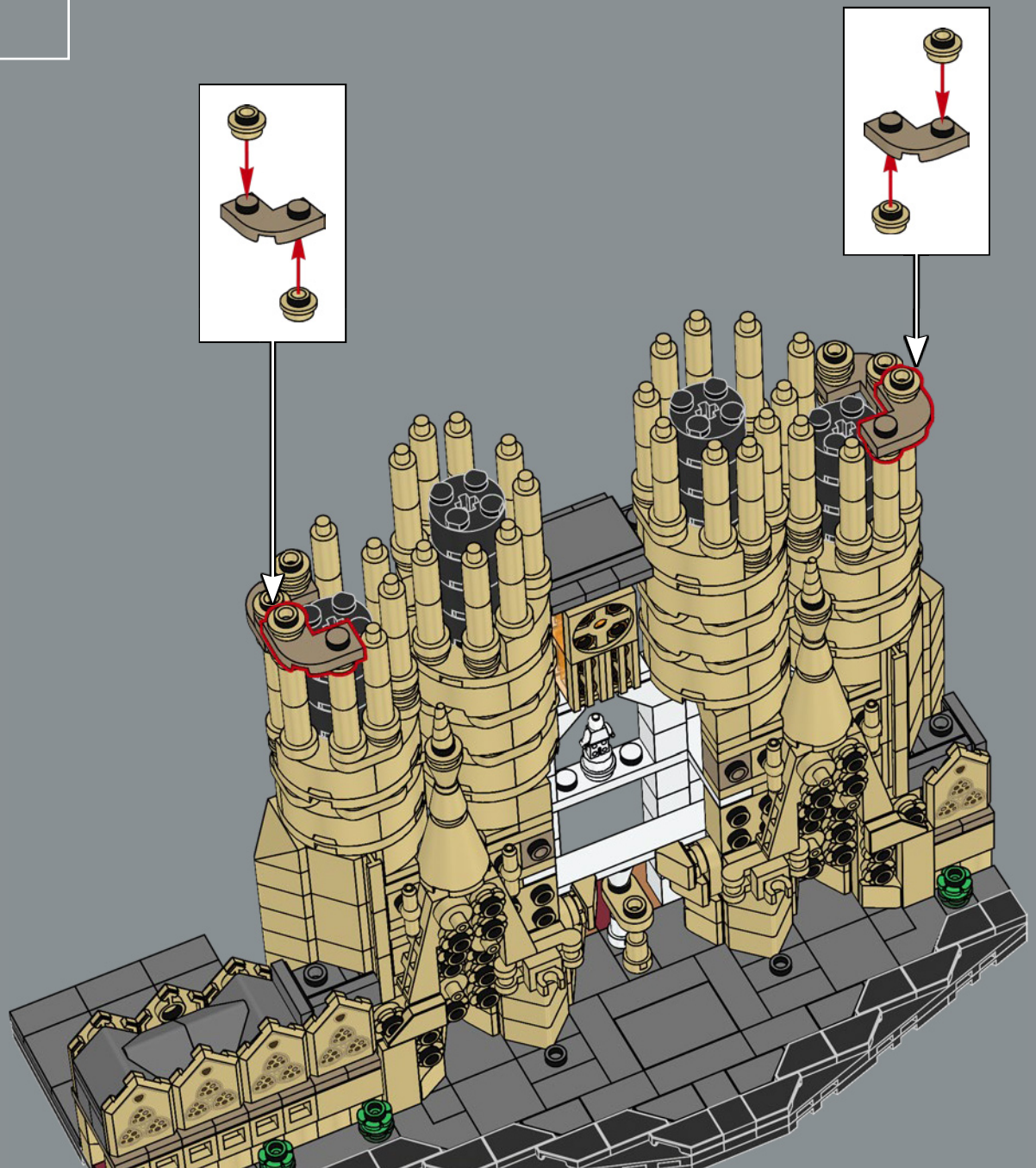


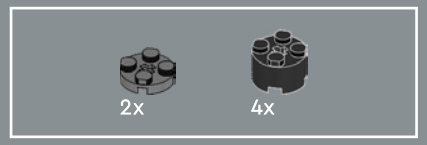
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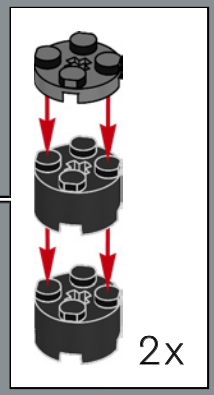


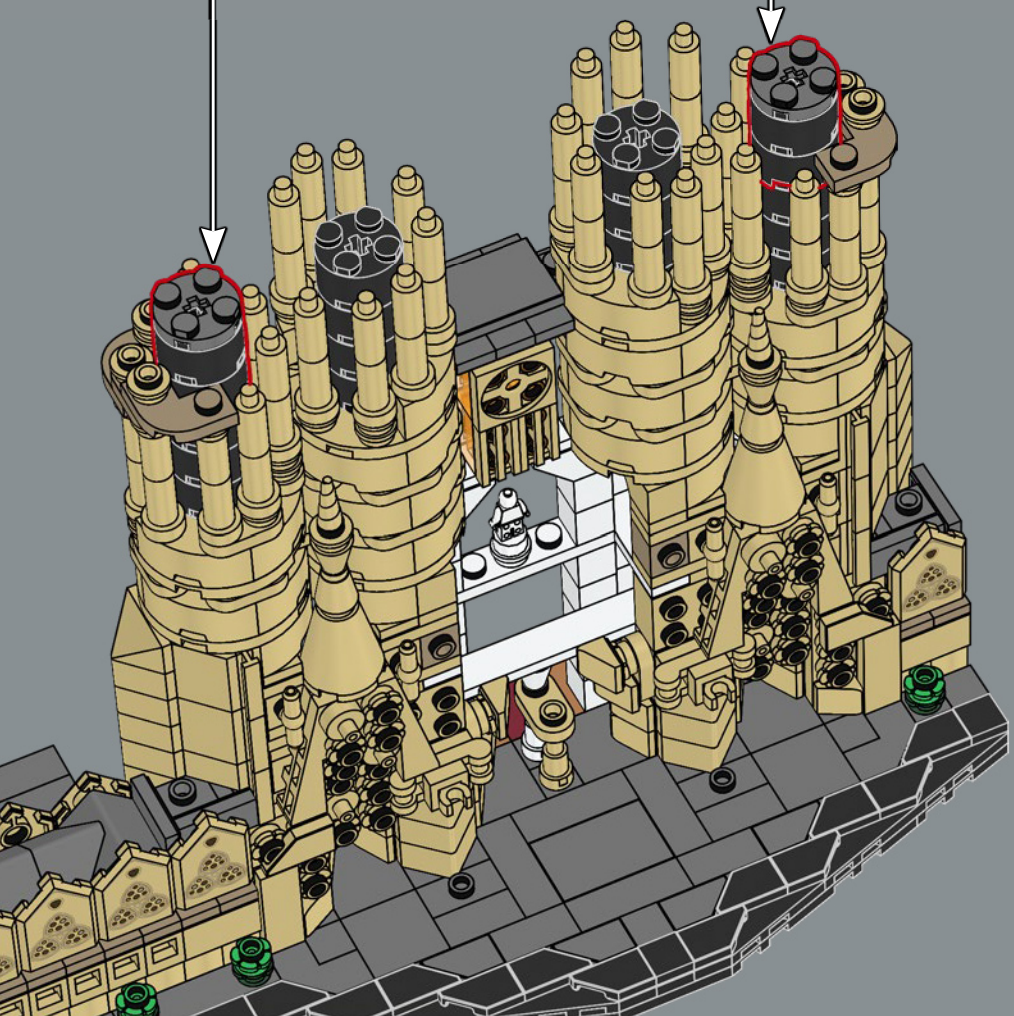
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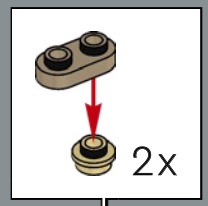
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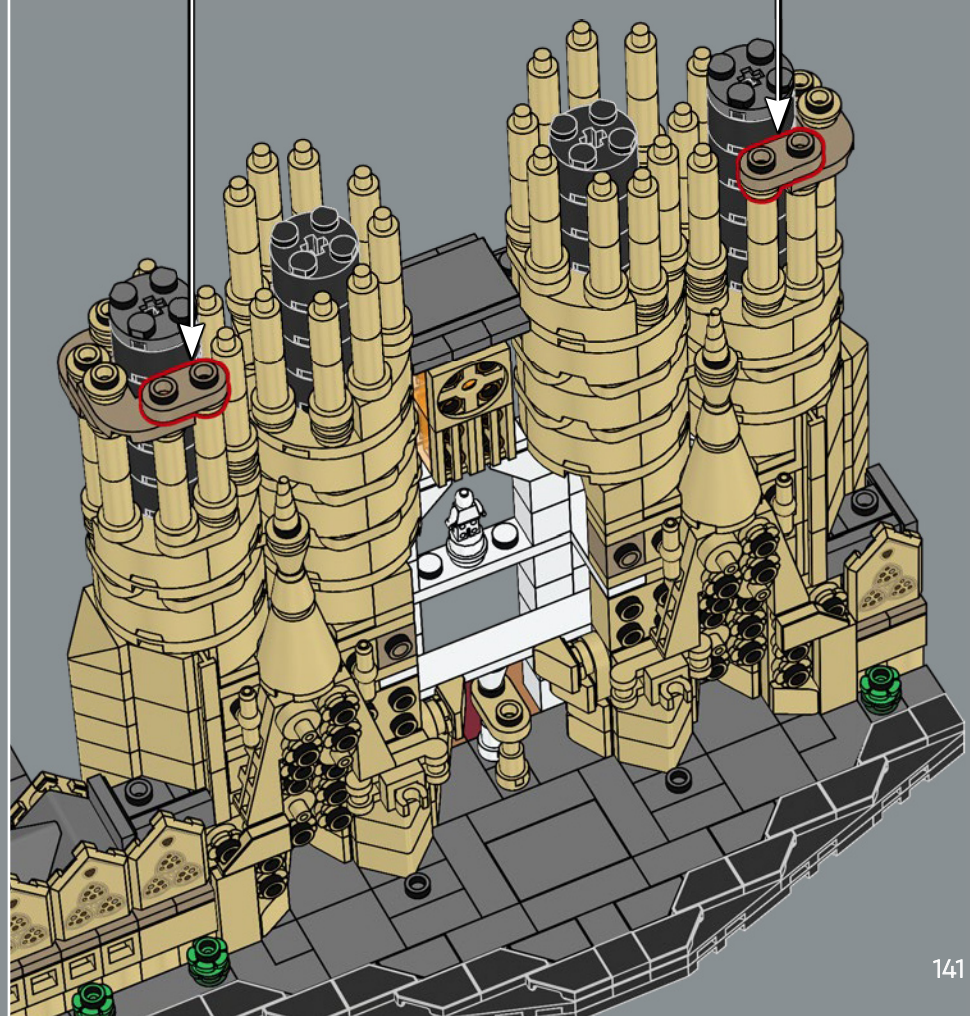


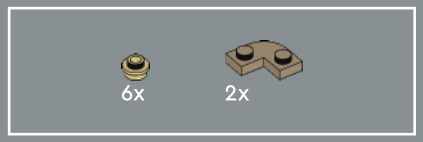




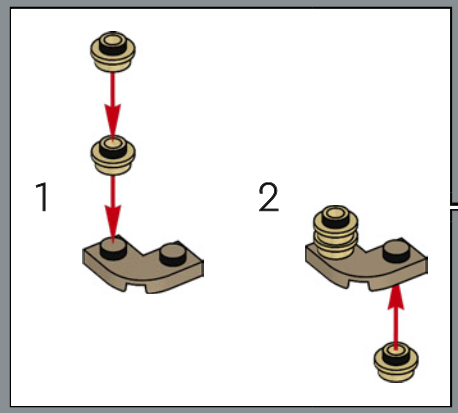
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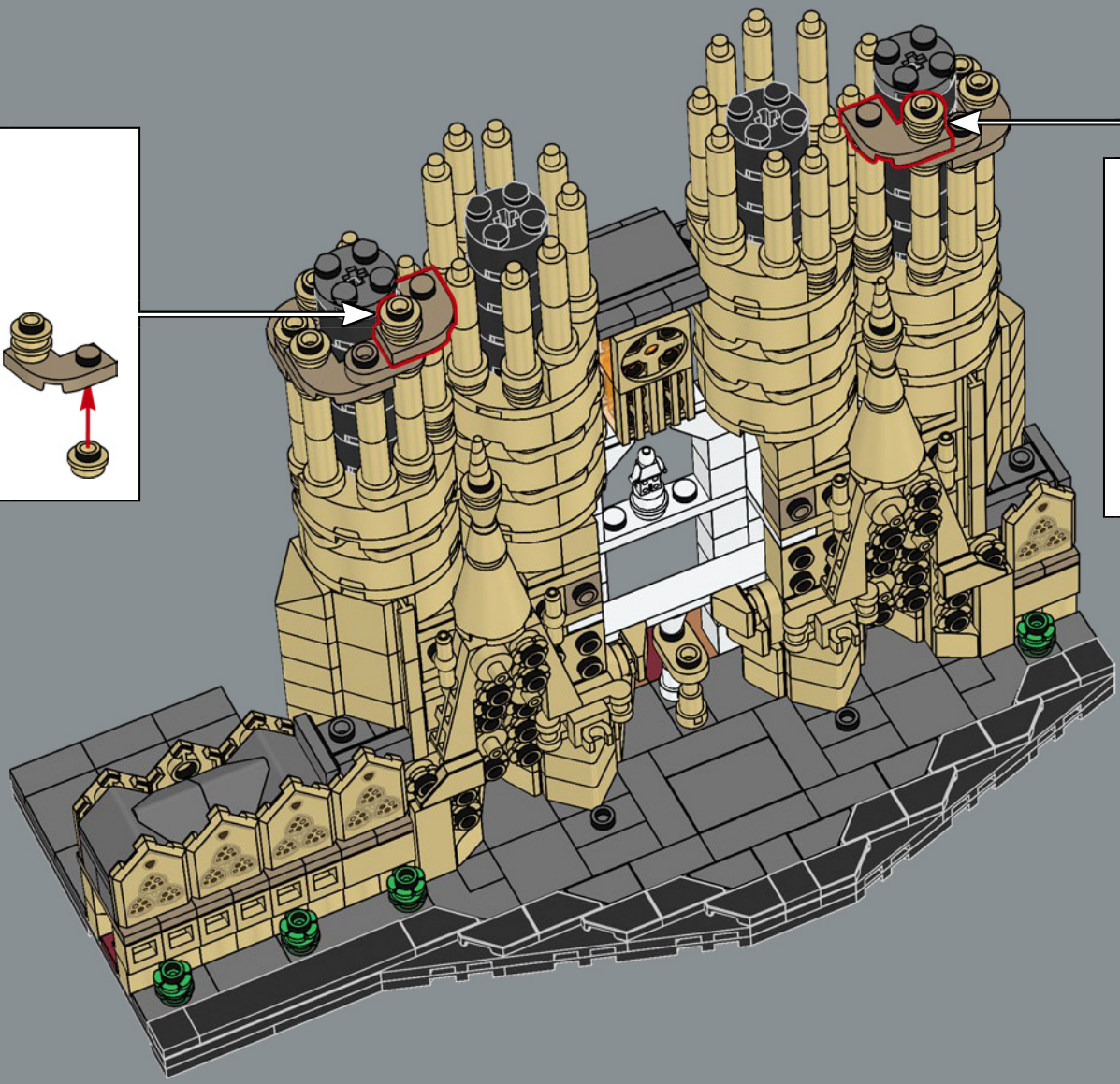


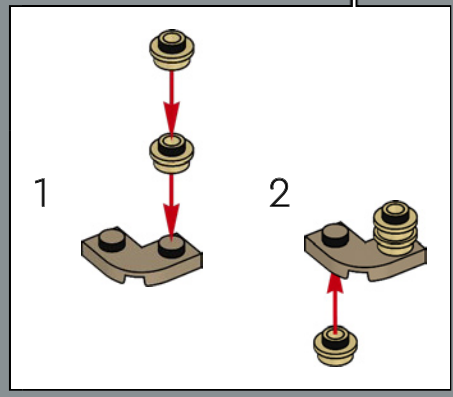




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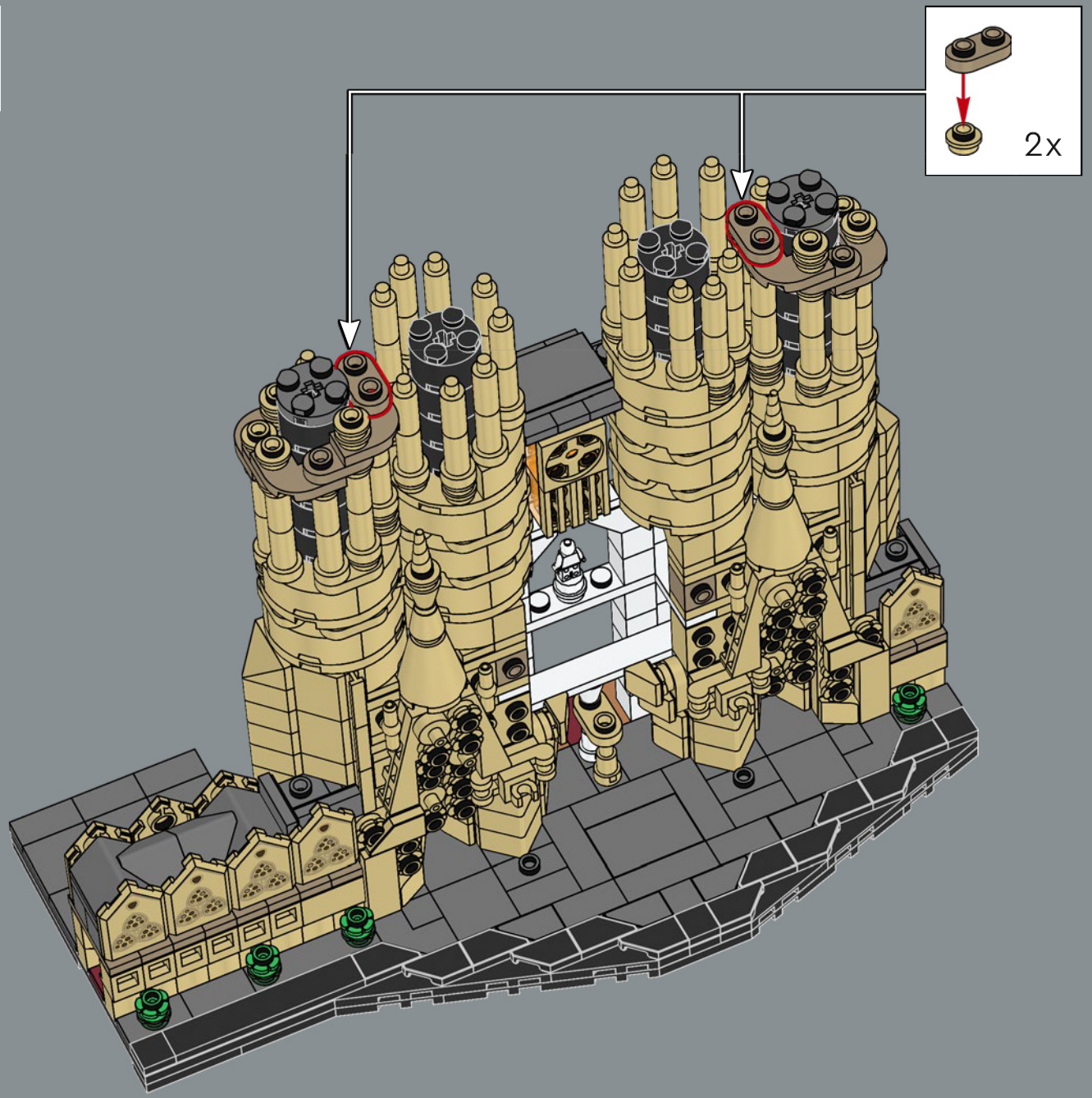


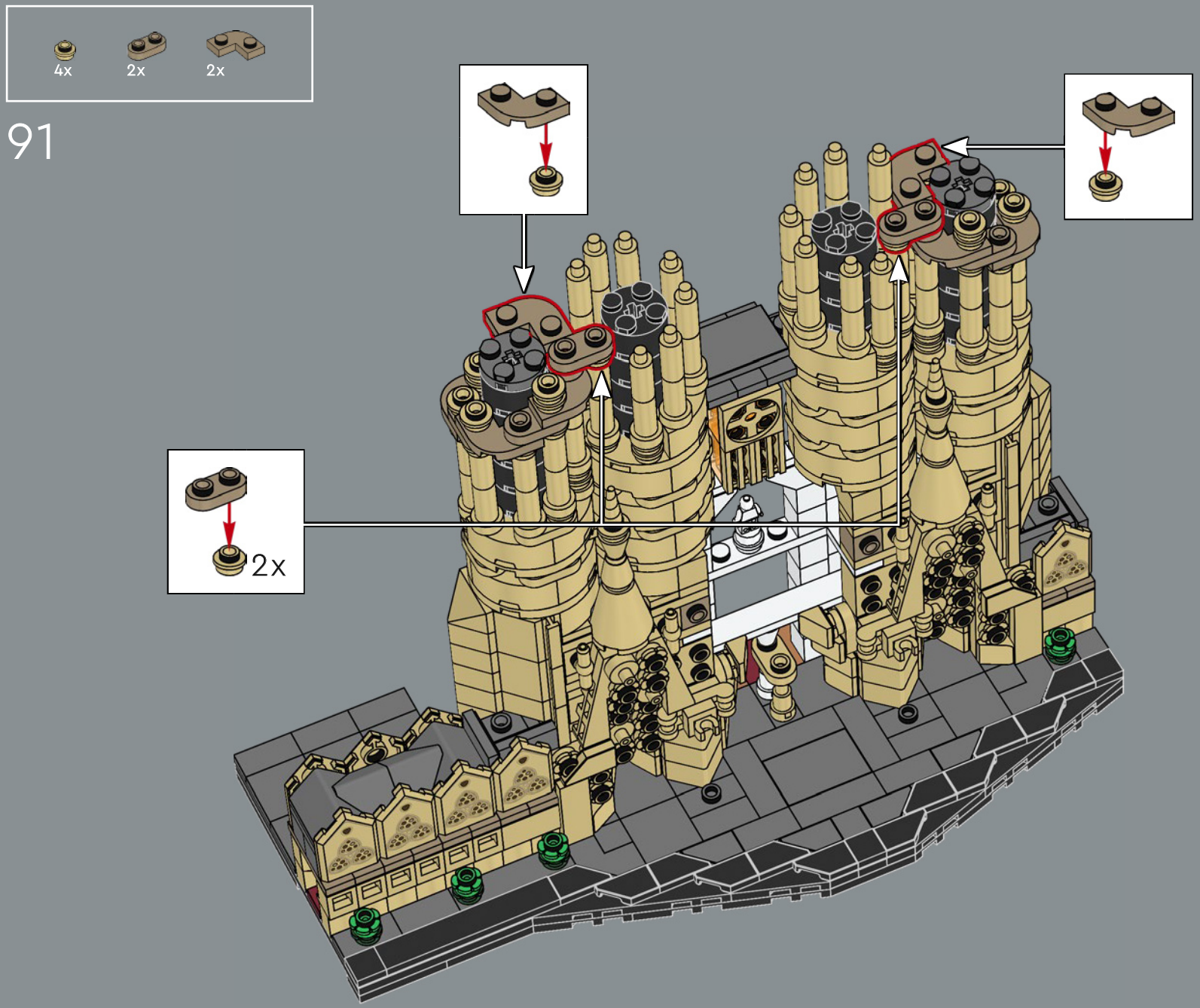




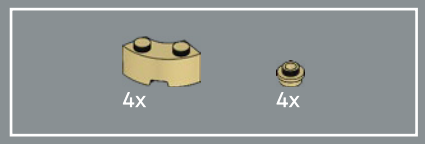


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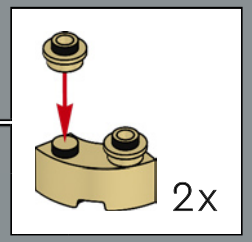


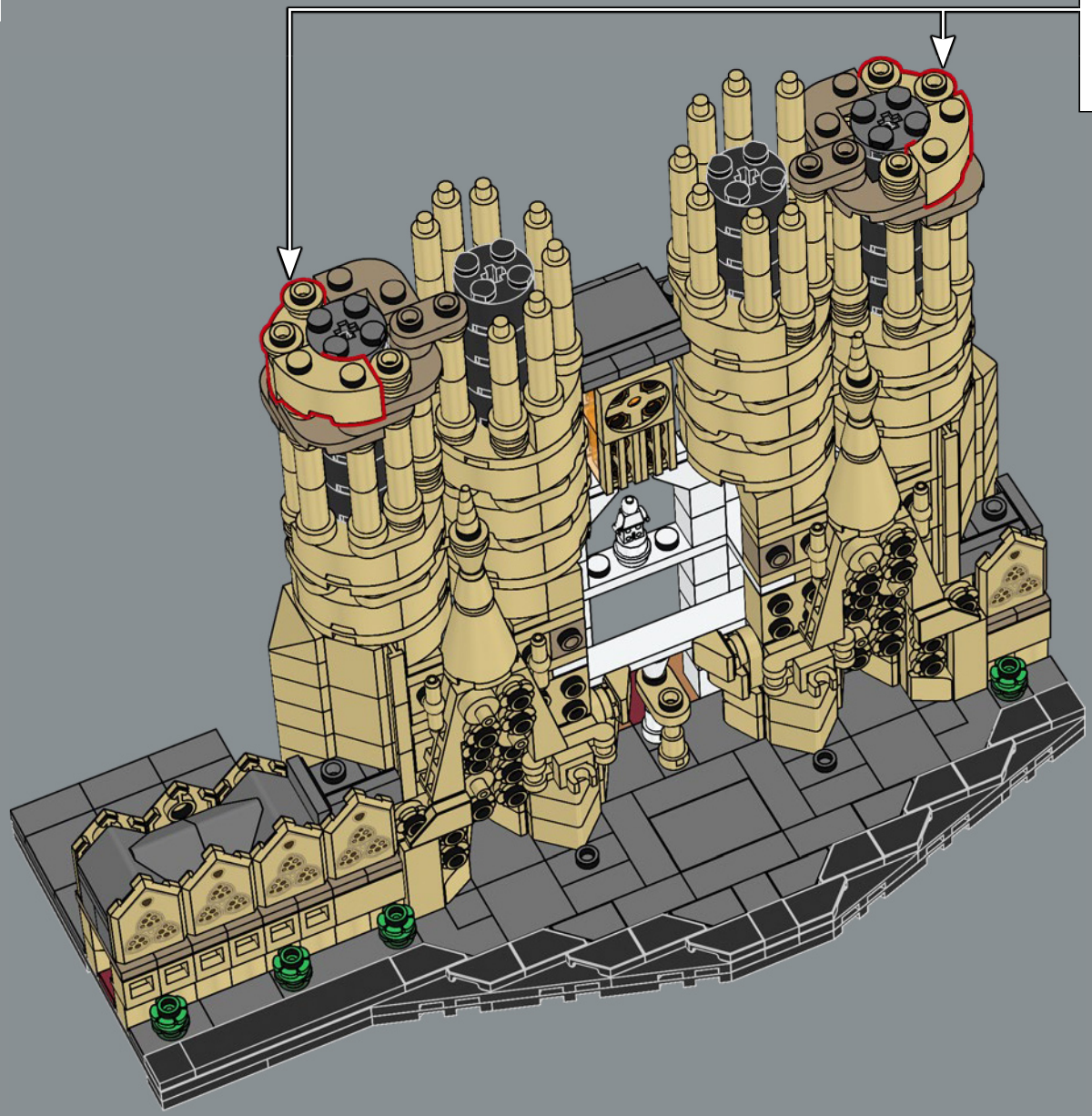


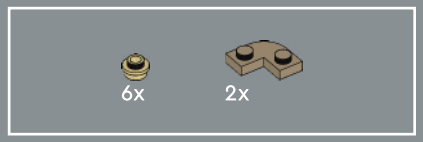
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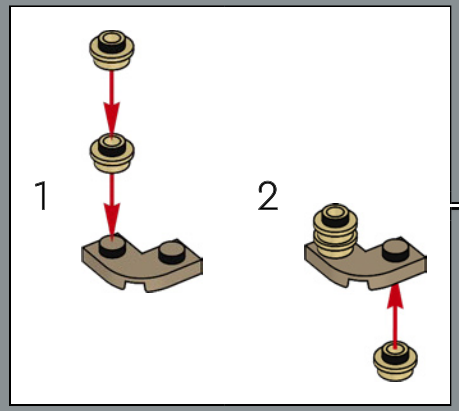
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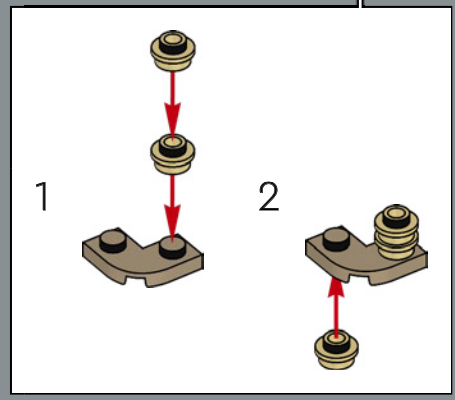






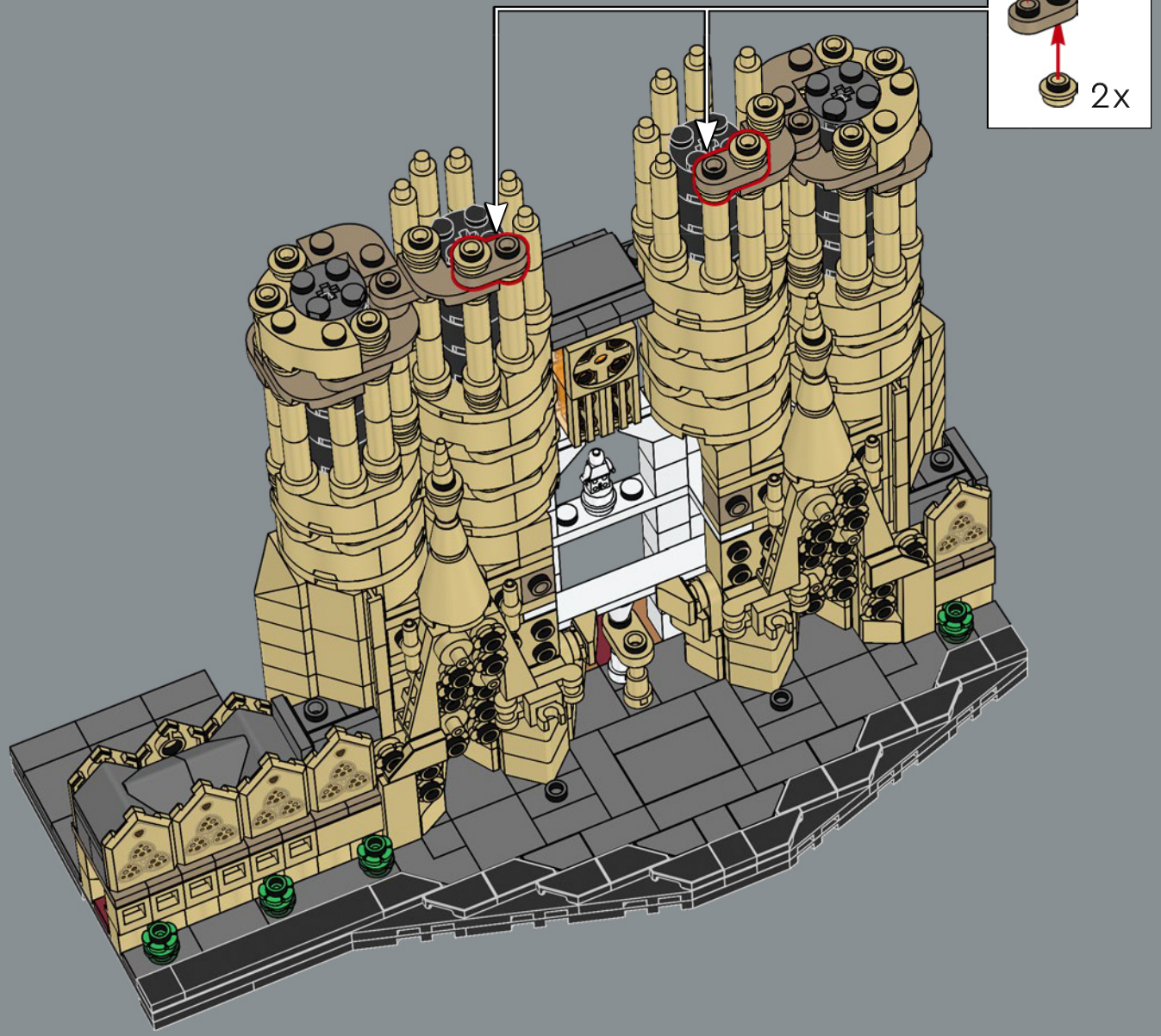
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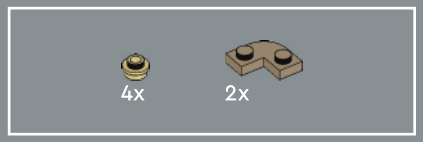




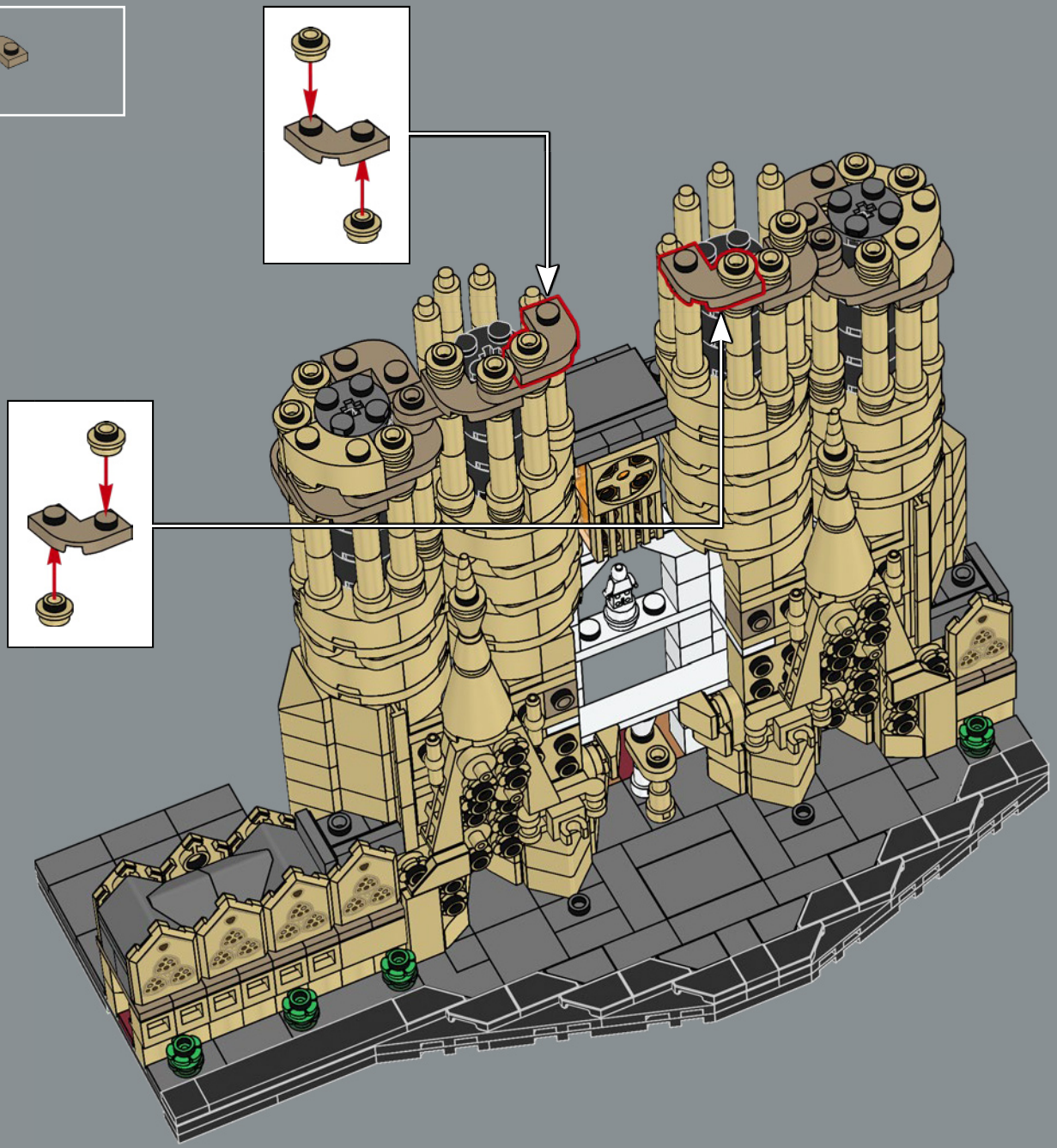


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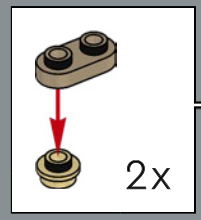


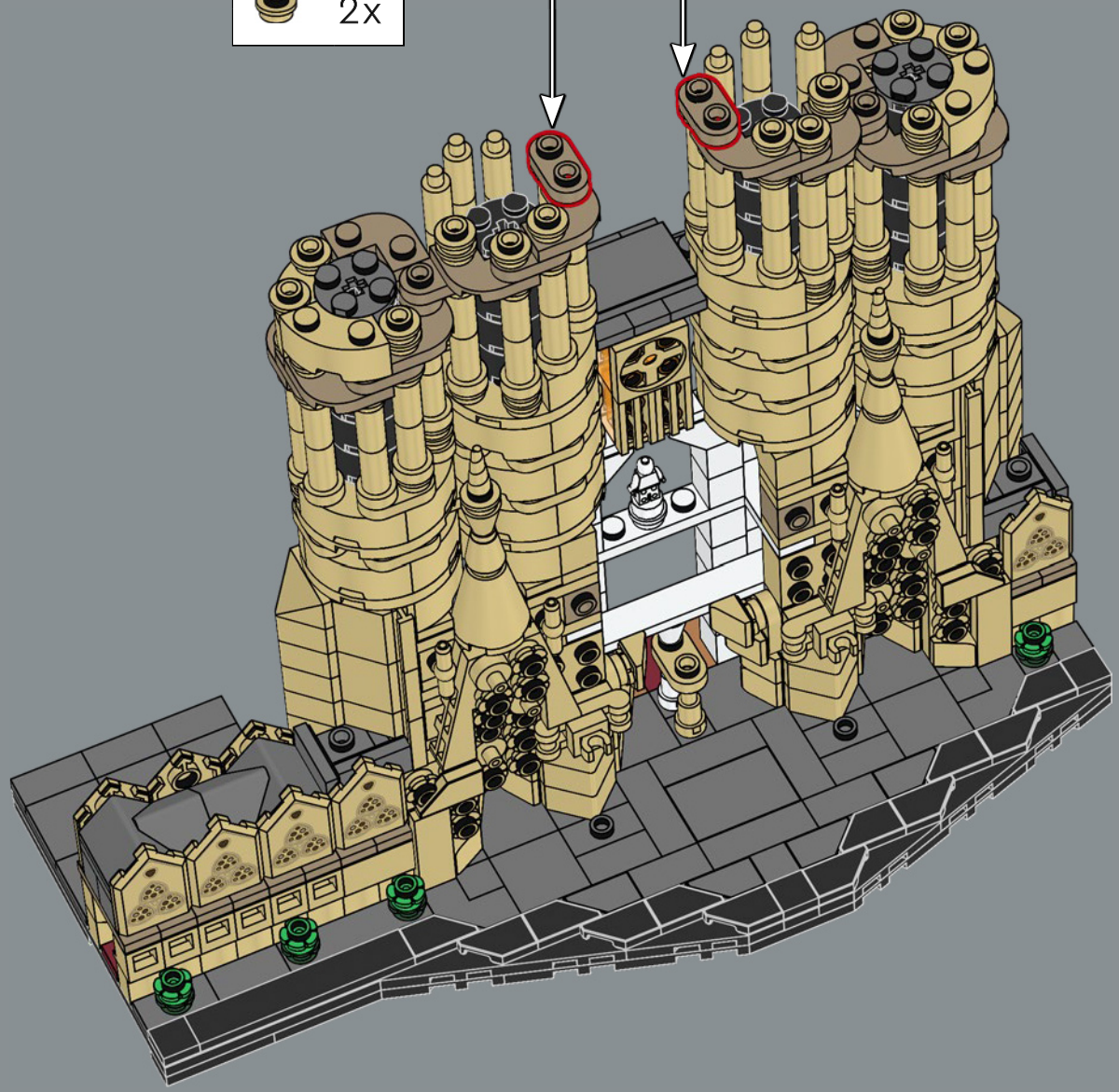
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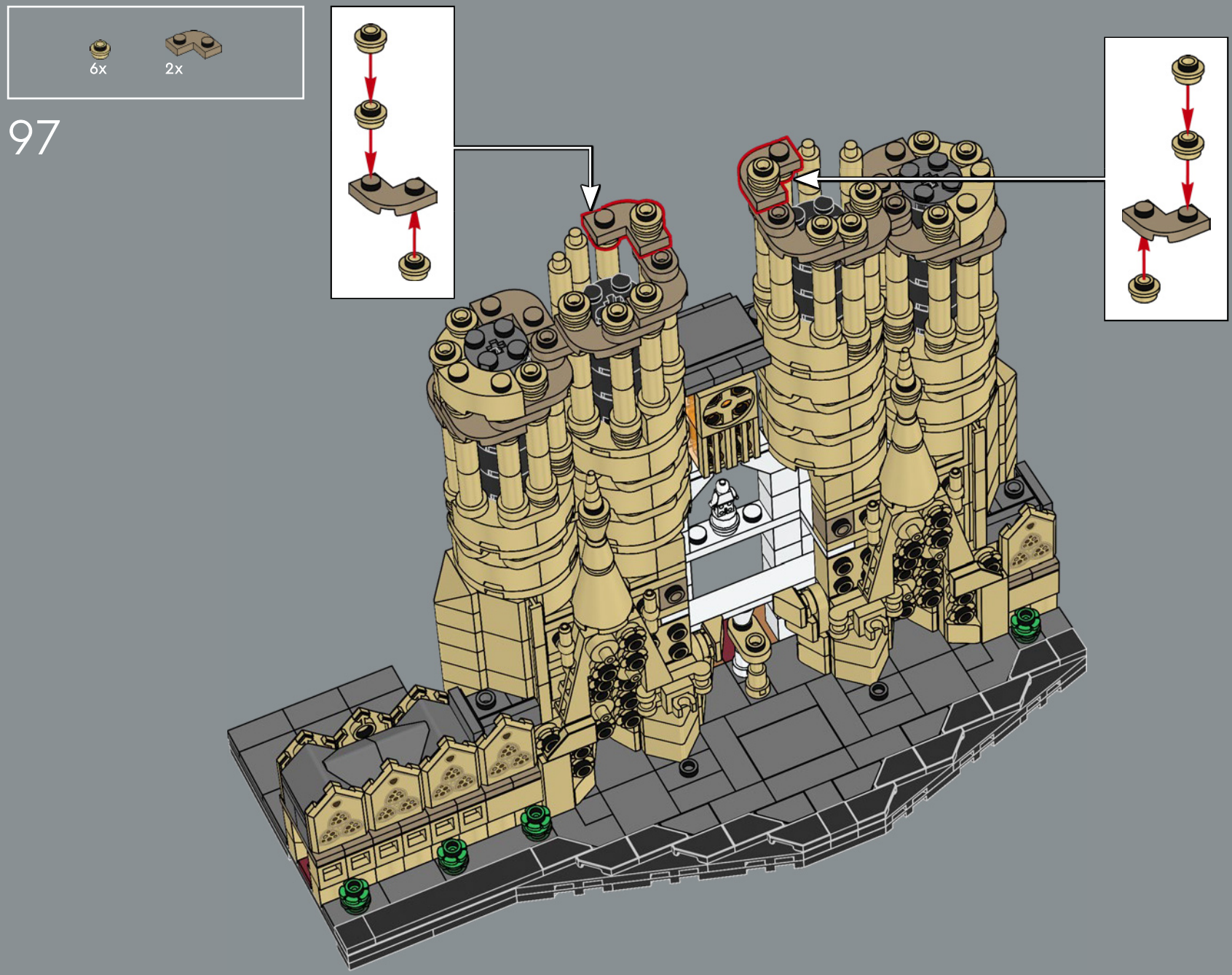




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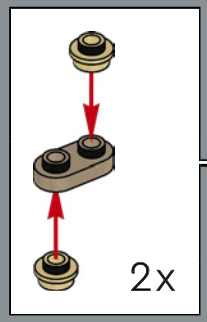




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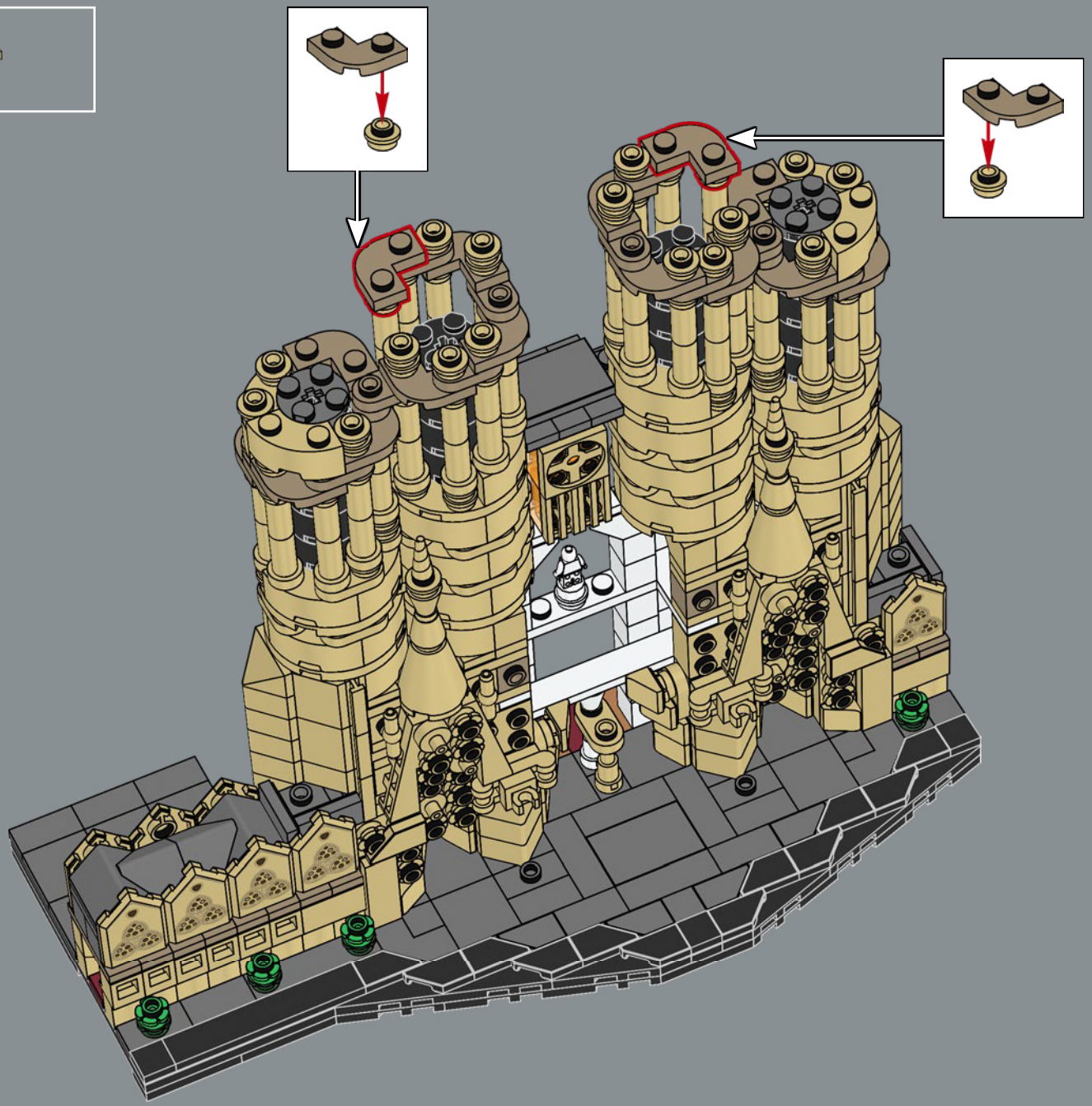


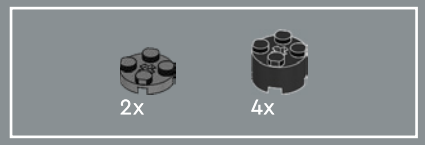
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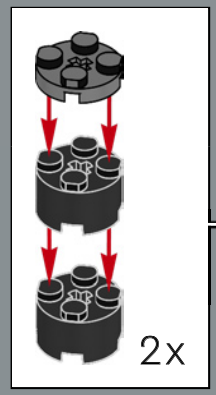


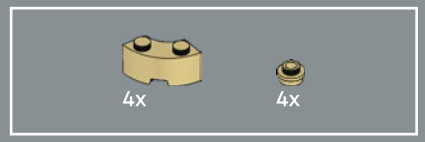
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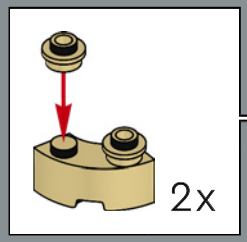


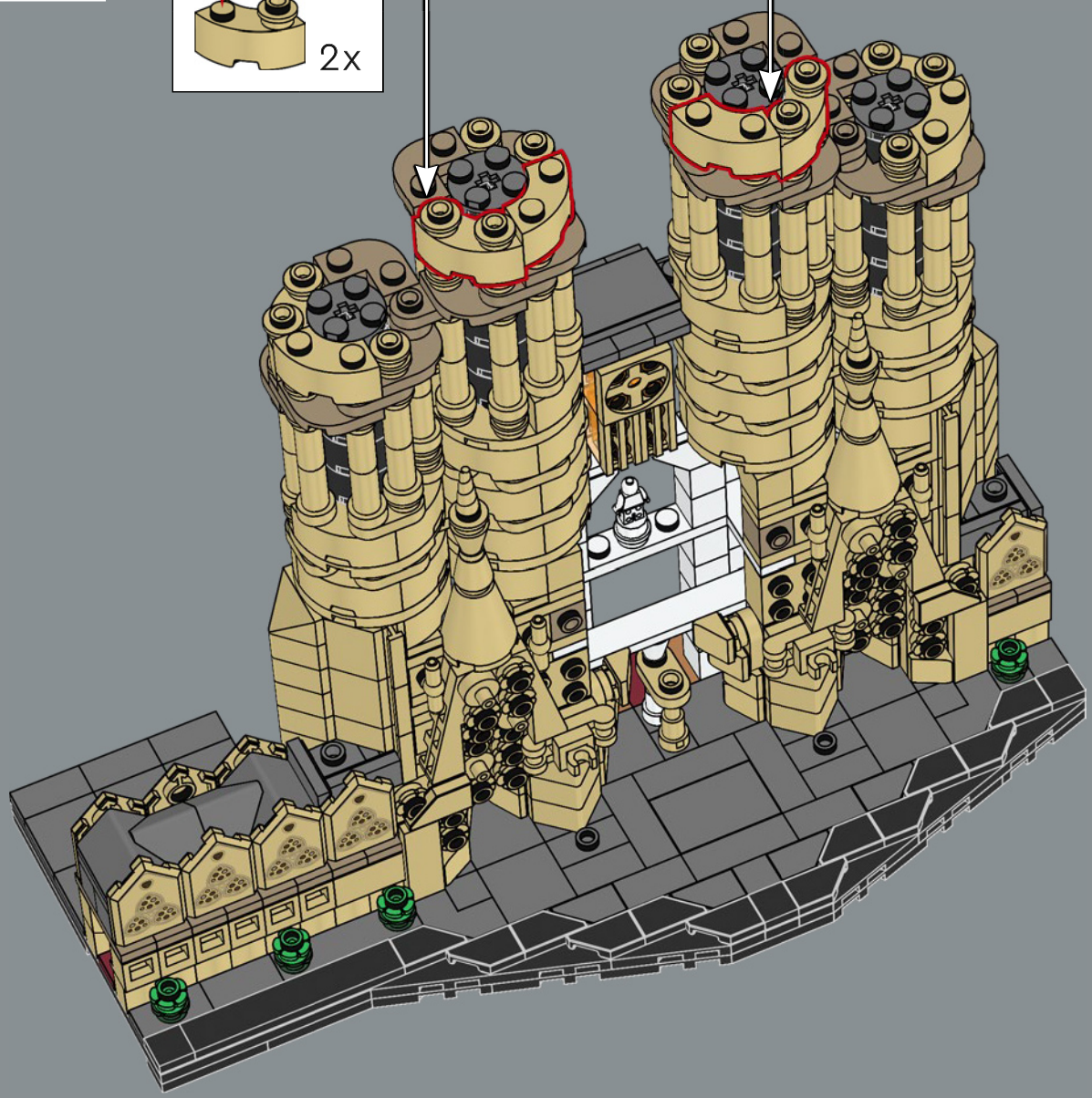
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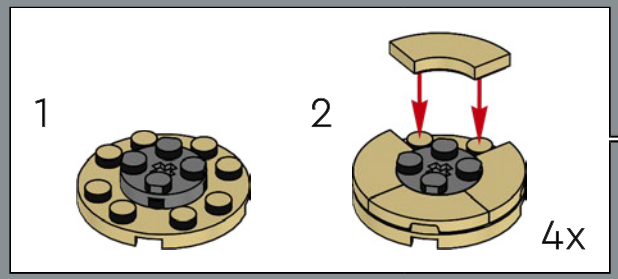
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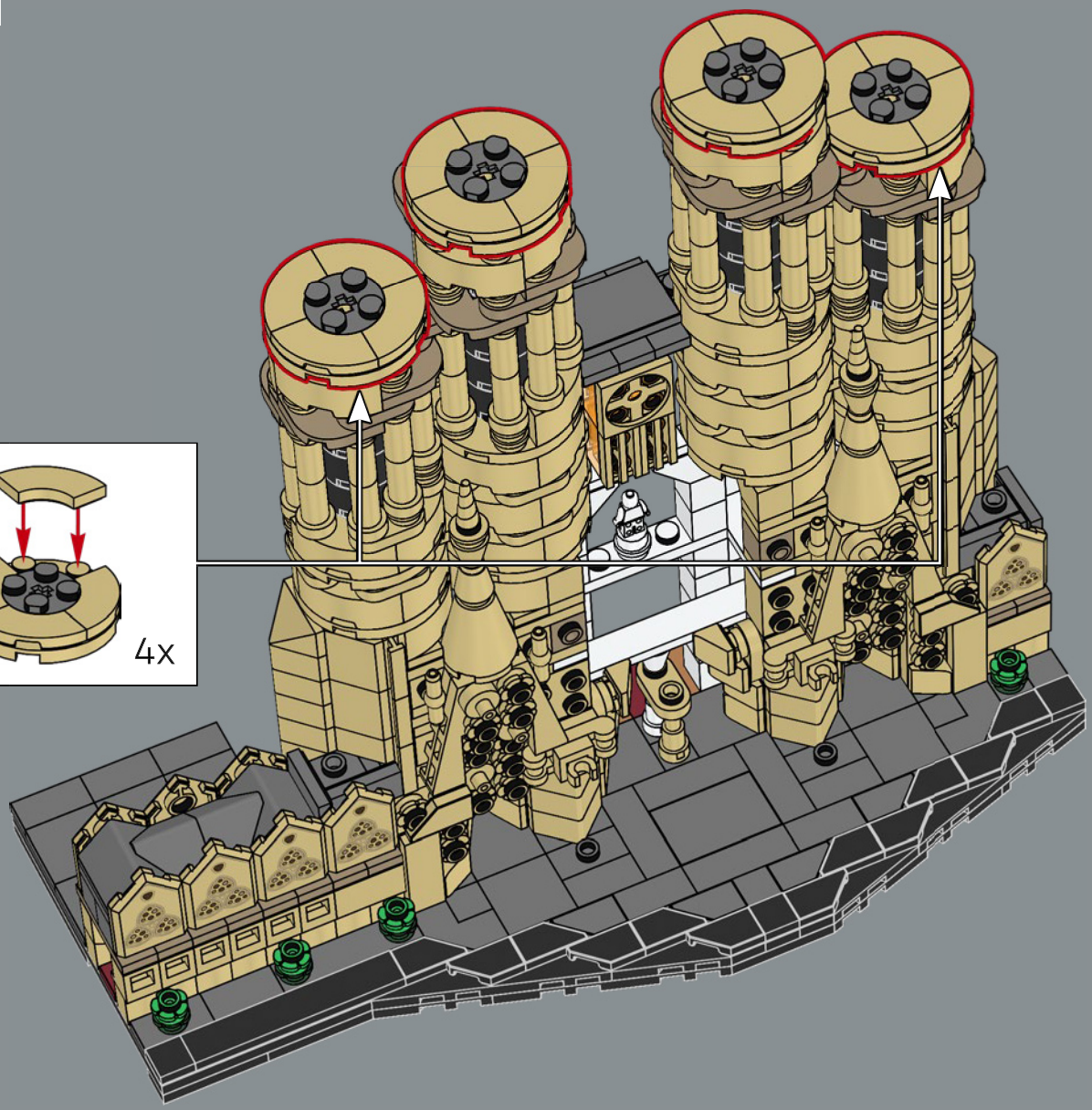


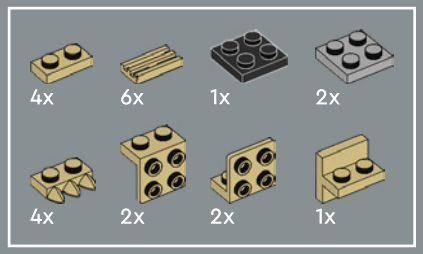




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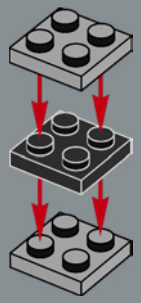




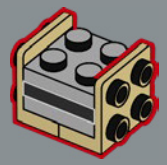


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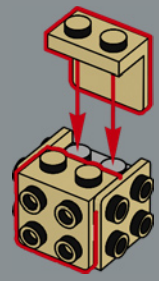
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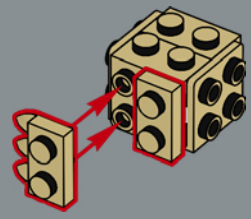
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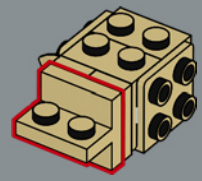
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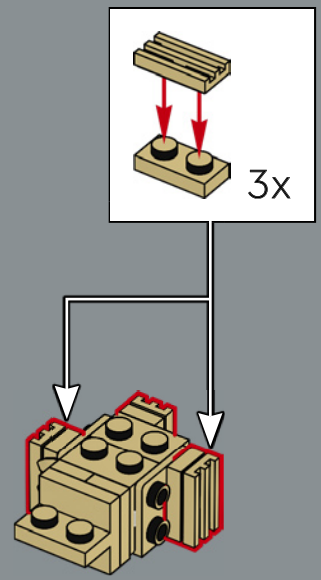
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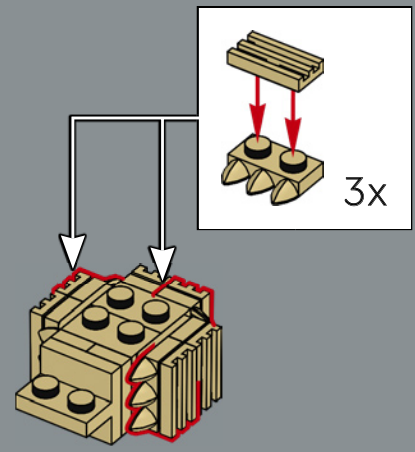
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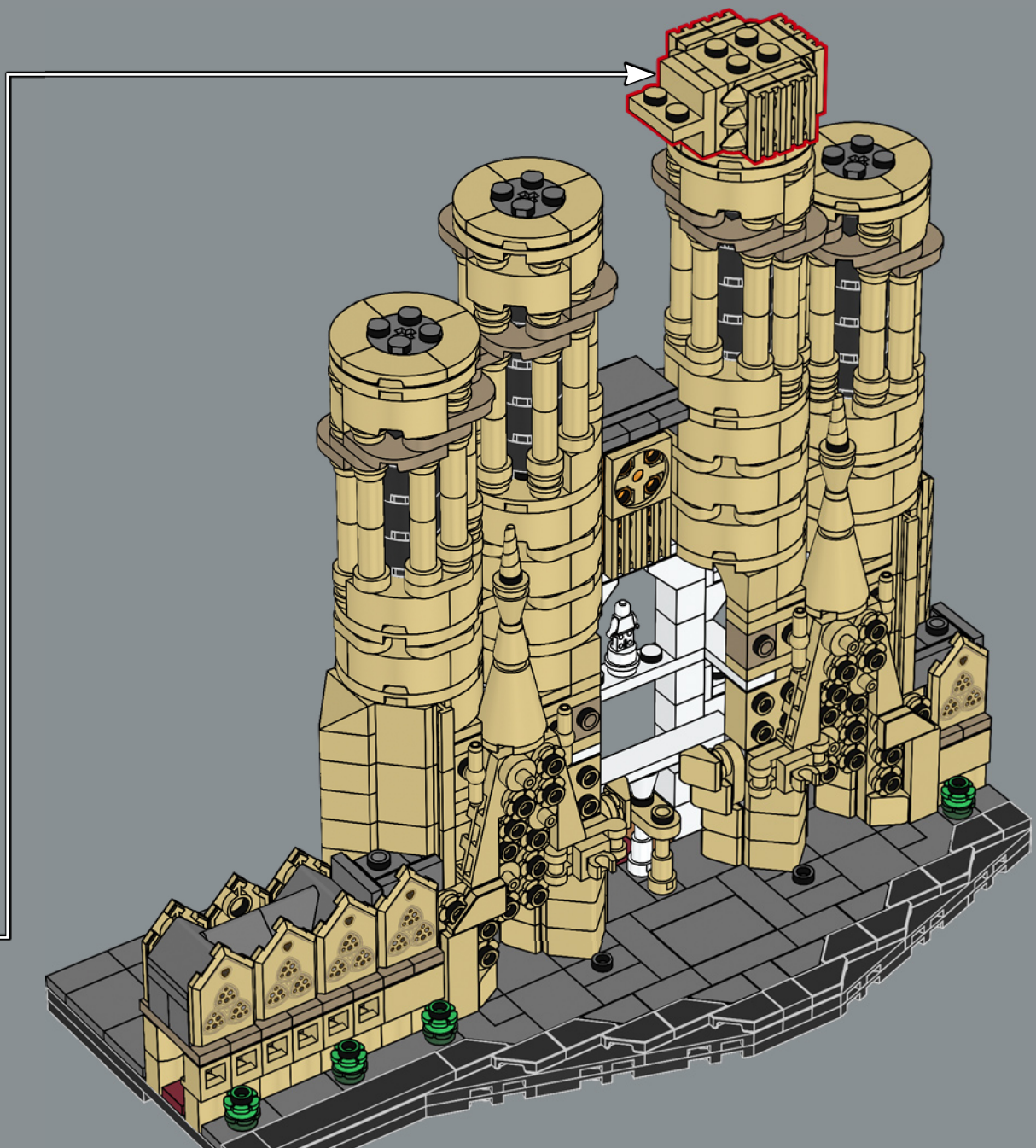


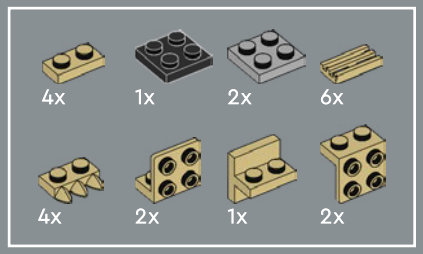
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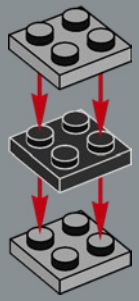




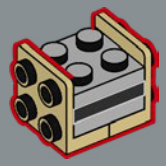


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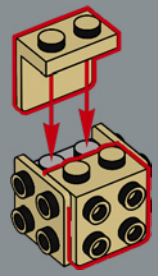
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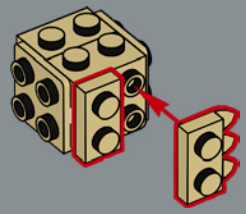
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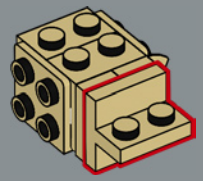
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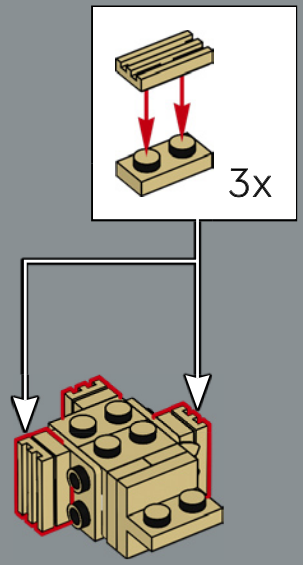
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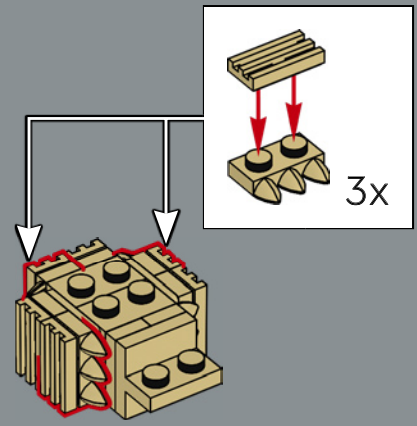
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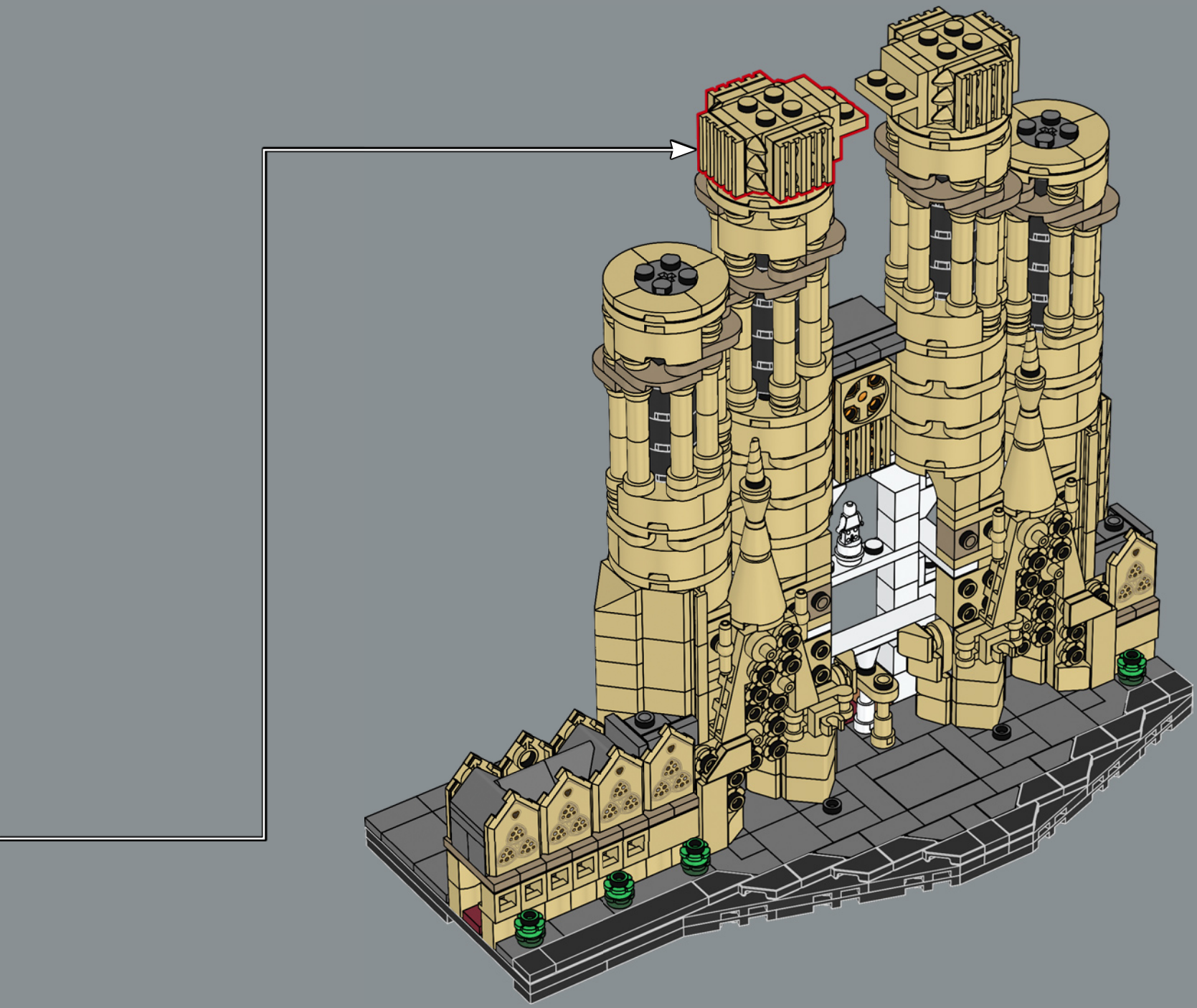


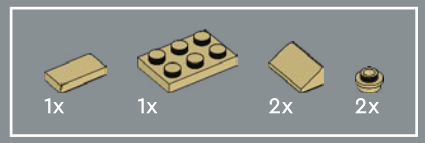
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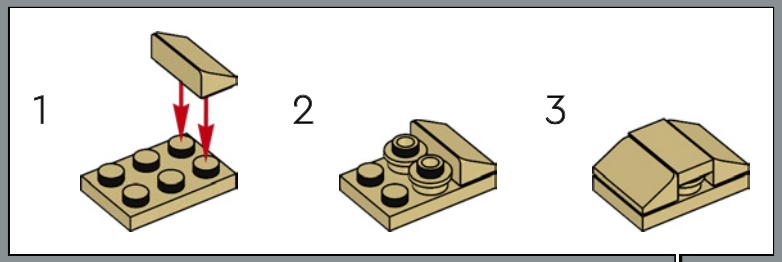
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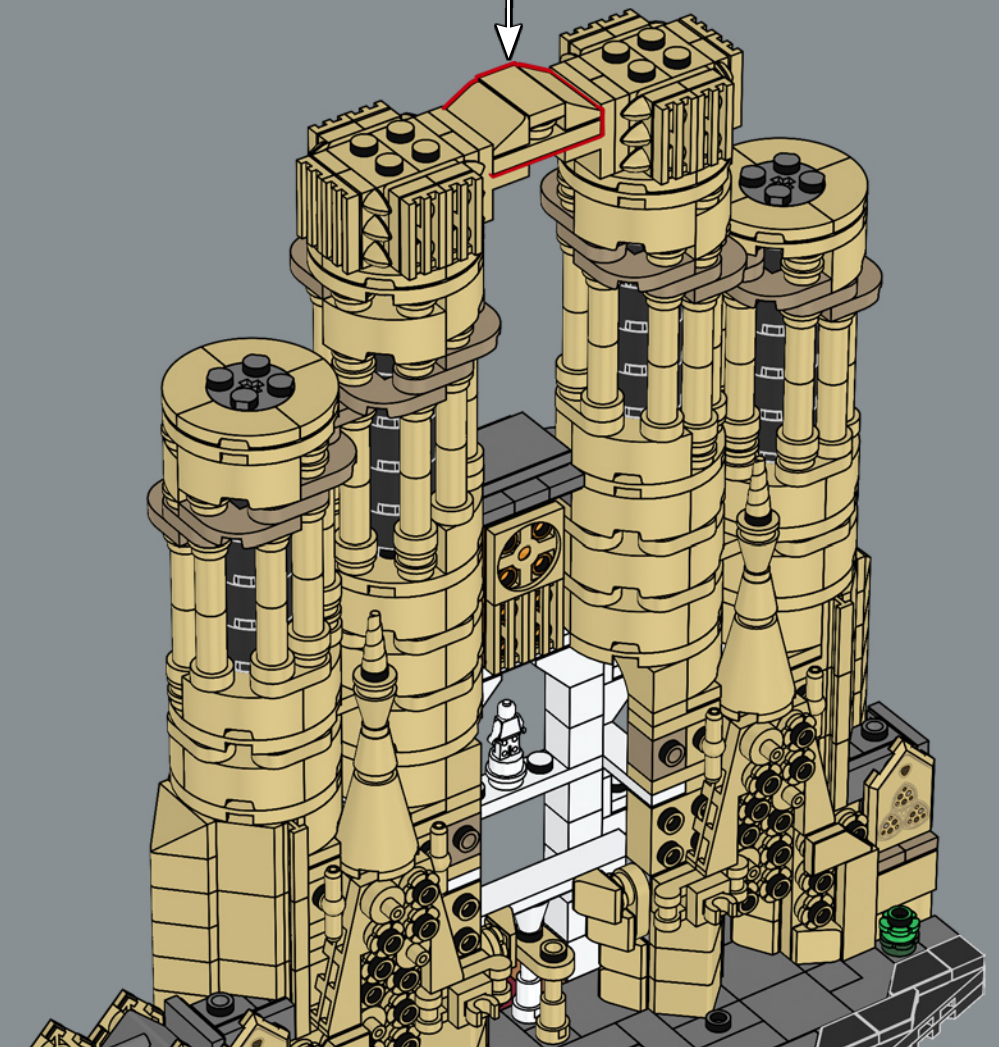


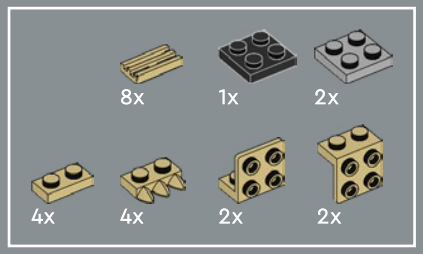


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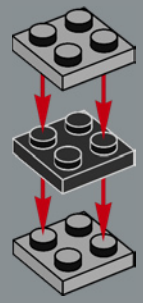
Die Steinbrücken symbolisieren die Verbindung und Harmonie zwischen den verschiedenen Türmen und sorgen für strukturelle Stabilität.



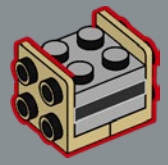


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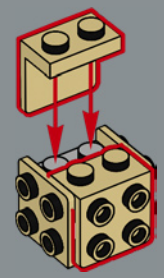
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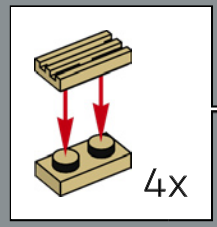


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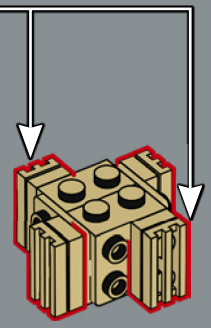


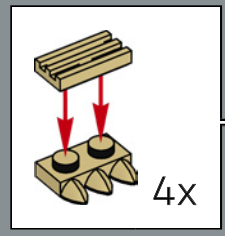
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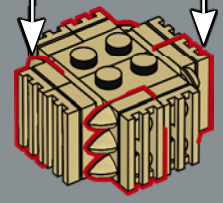


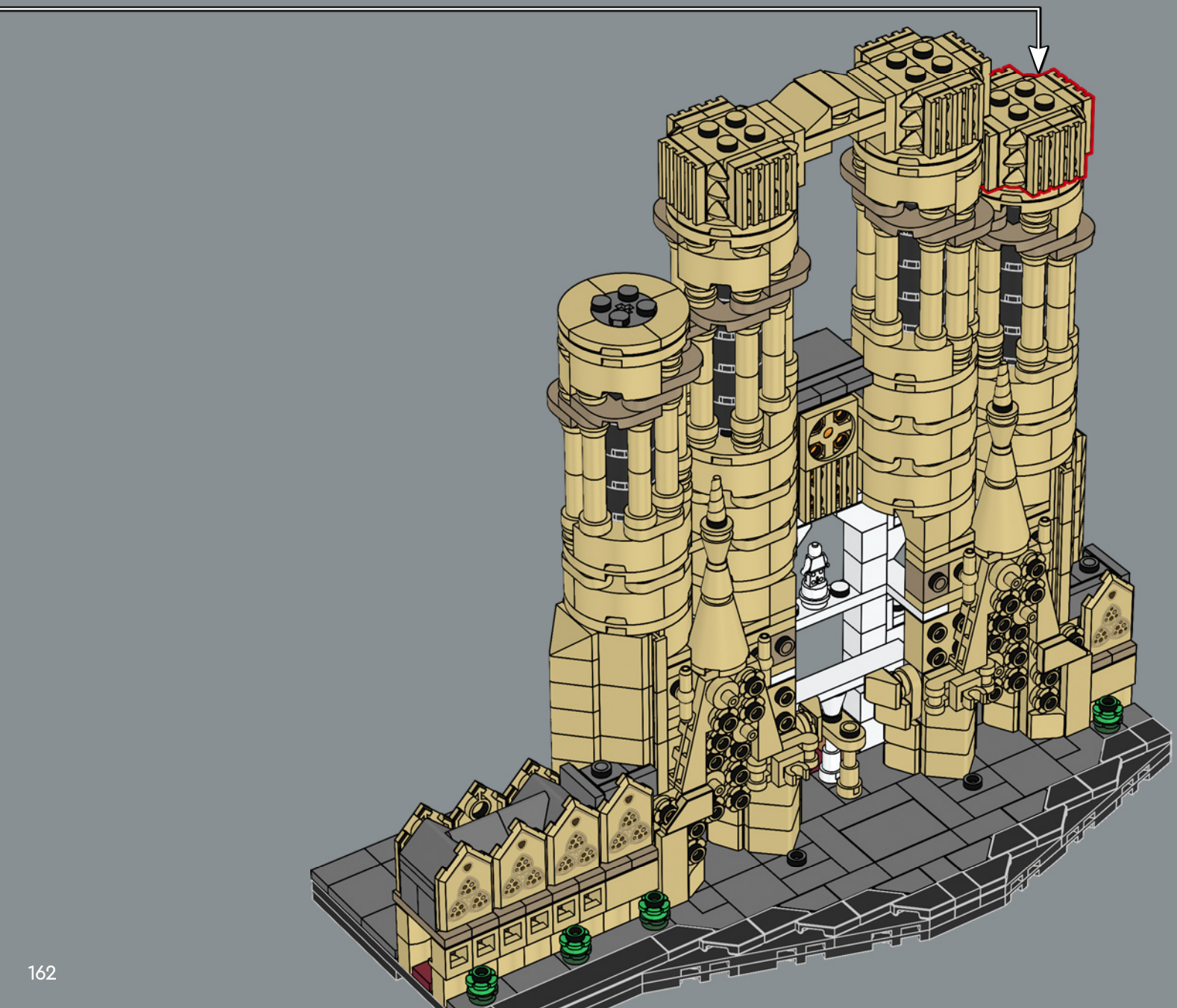
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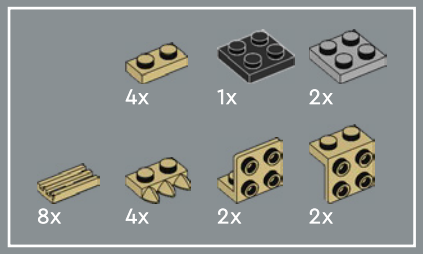




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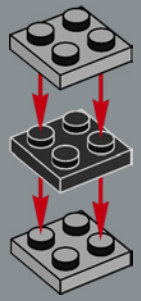




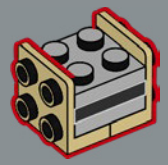


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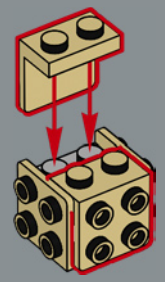
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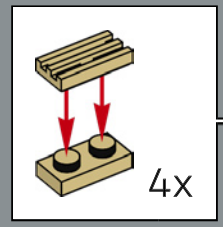


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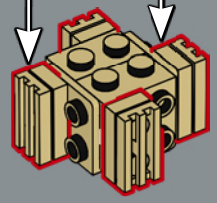


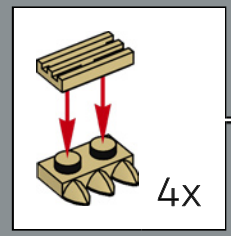
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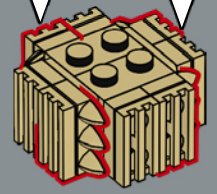


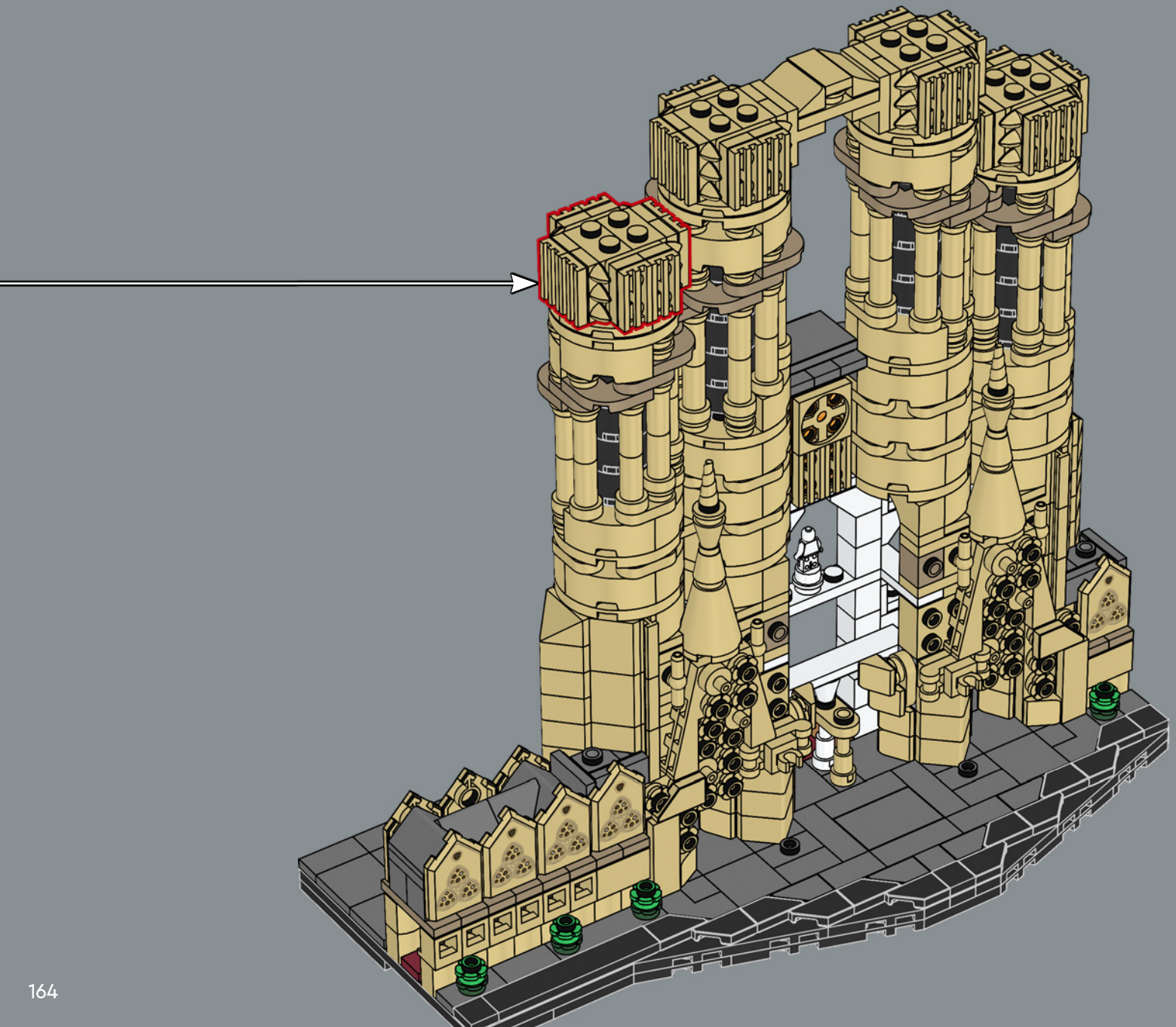
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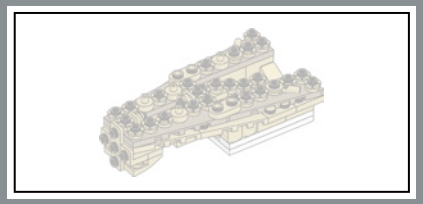


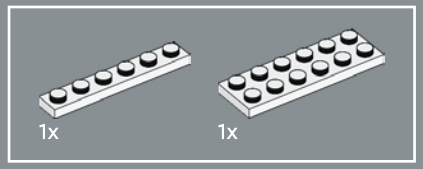
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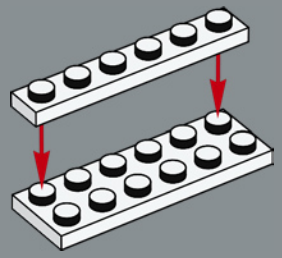






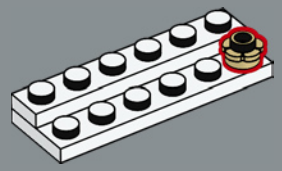


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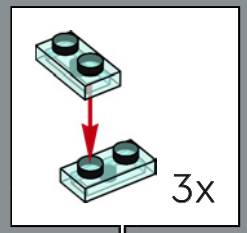


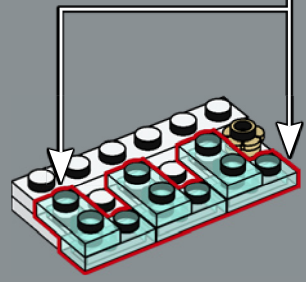
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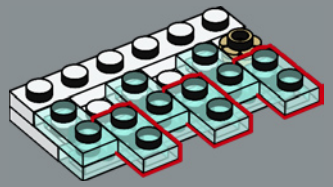
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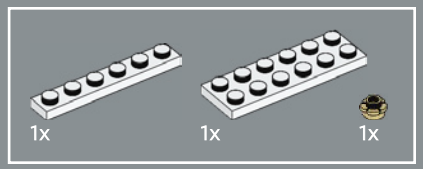




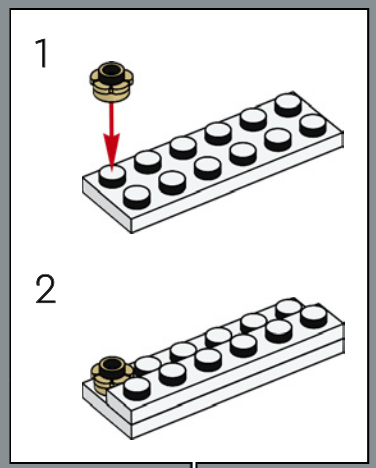


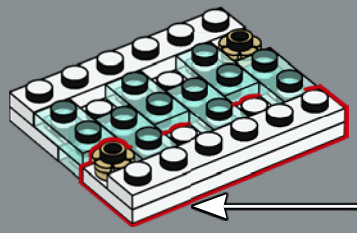
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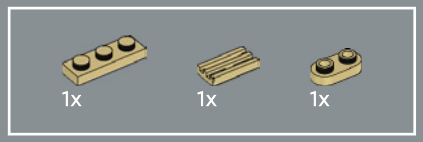




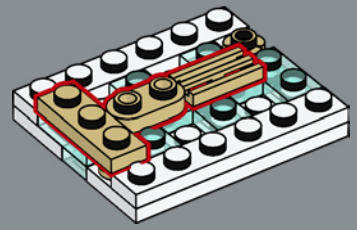
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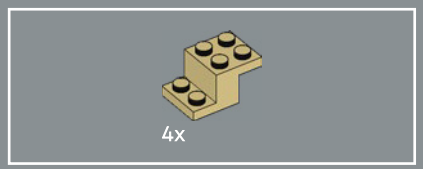




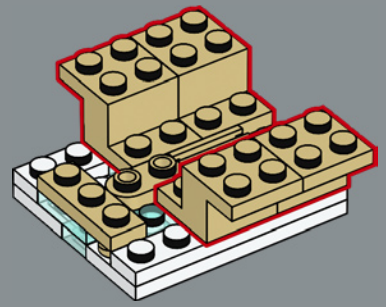


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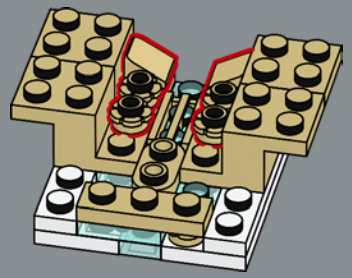


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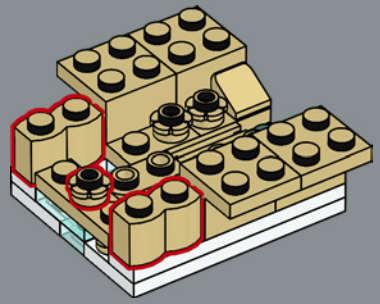


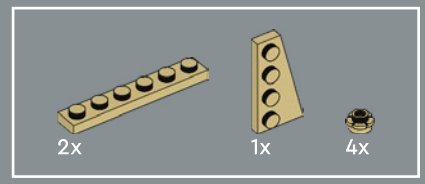
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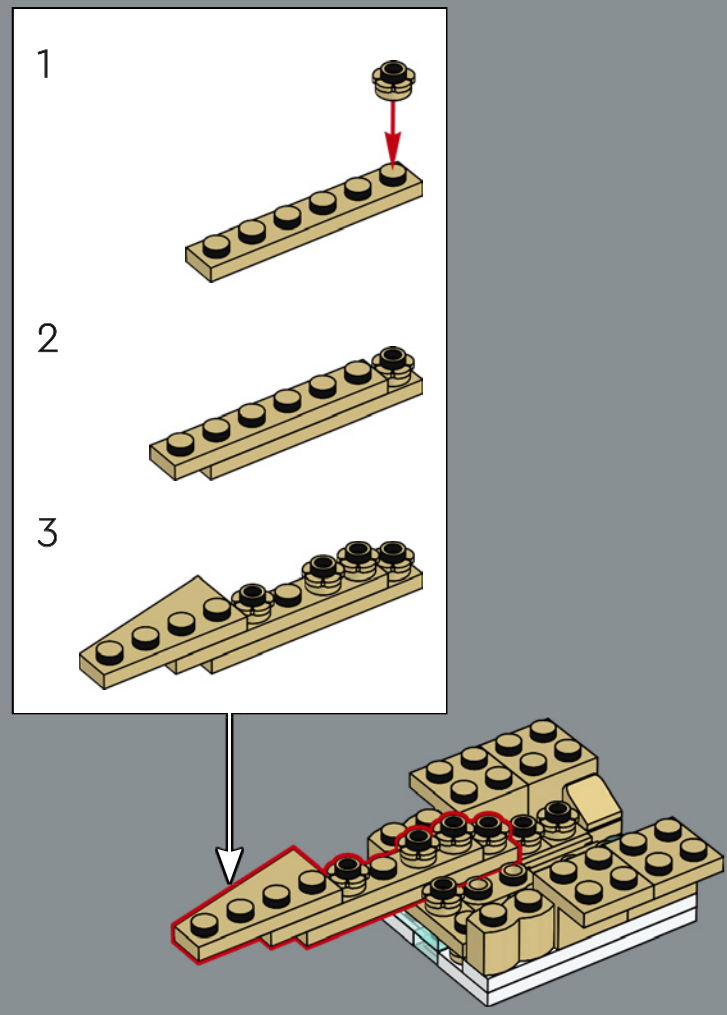


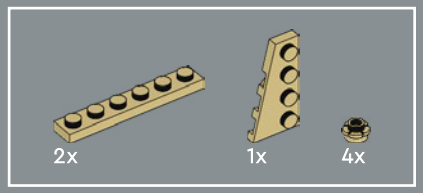
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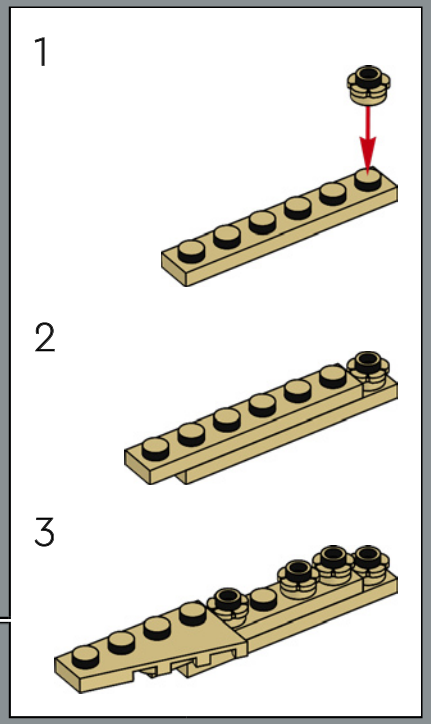


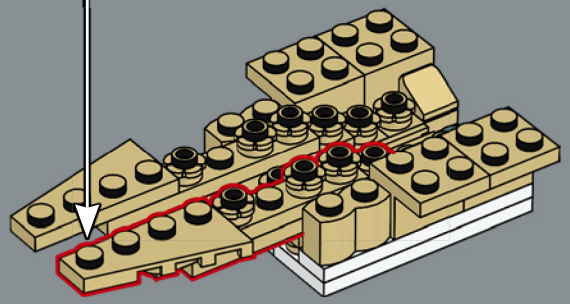
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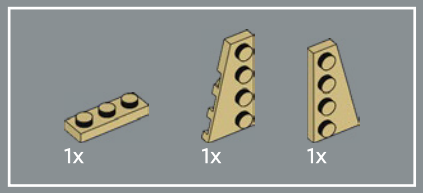




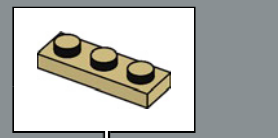
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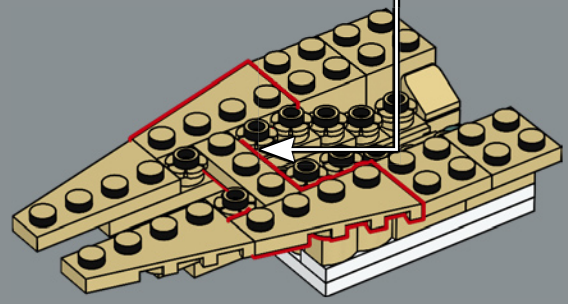


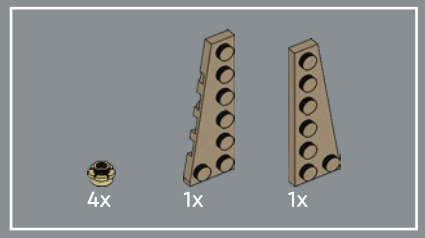




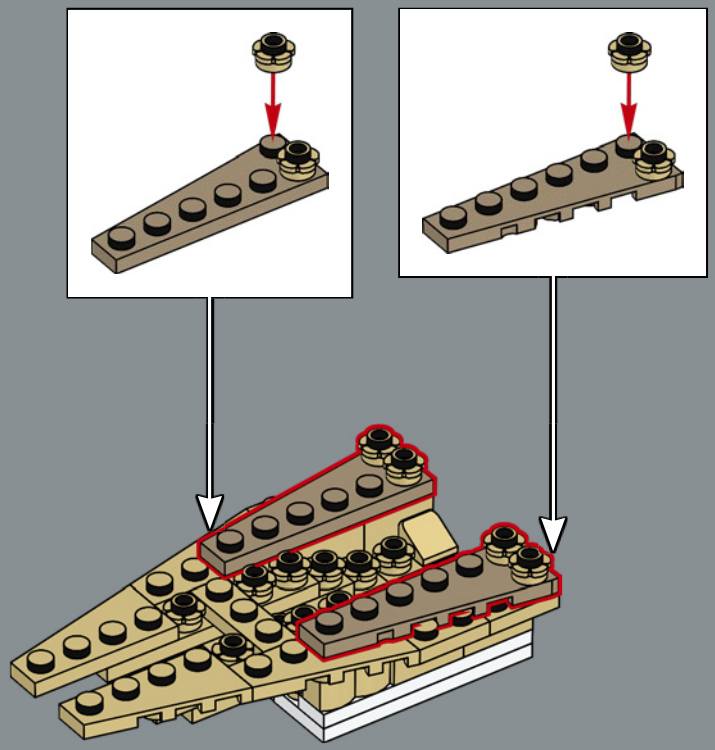
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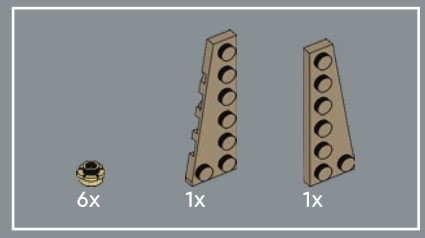




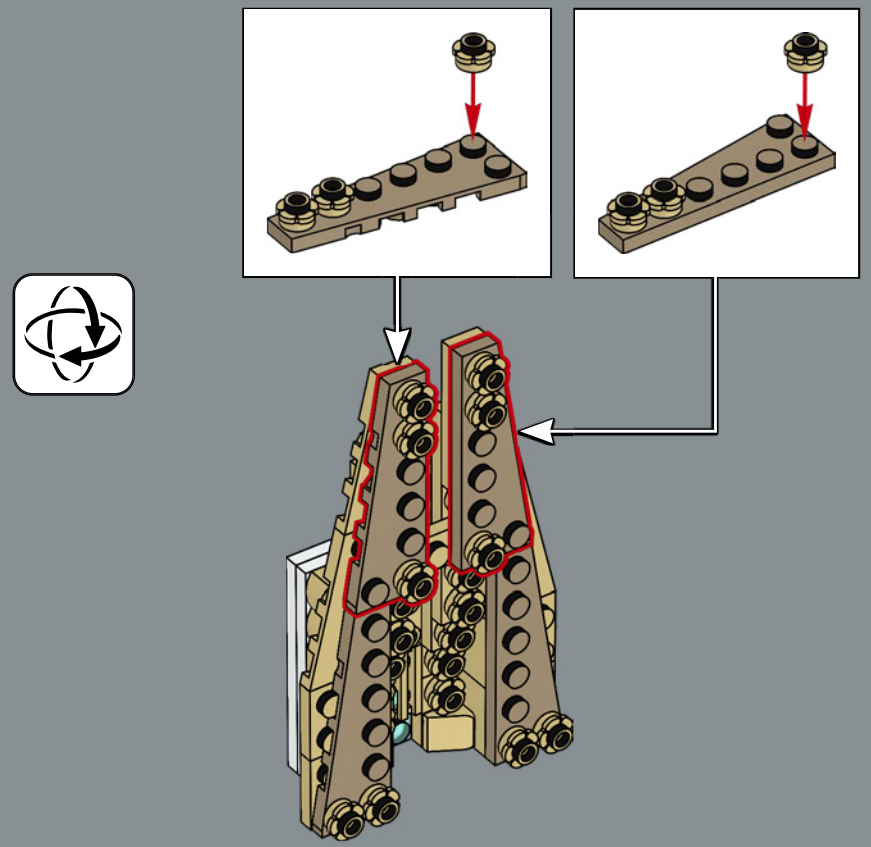


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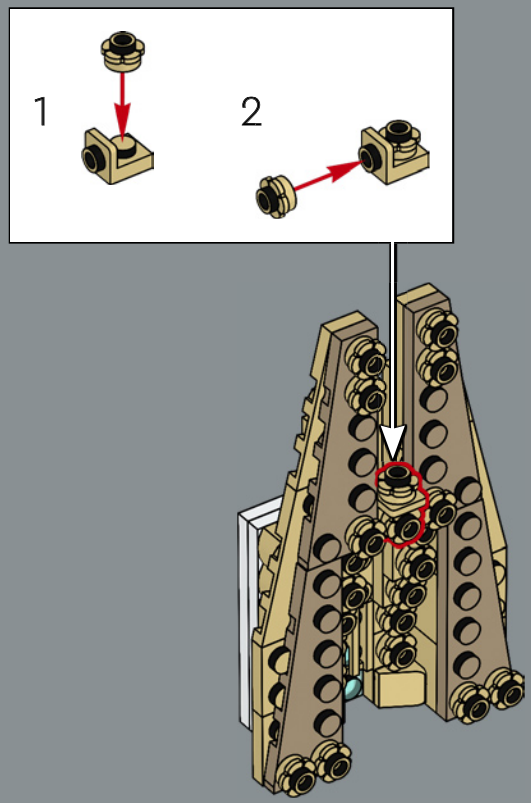


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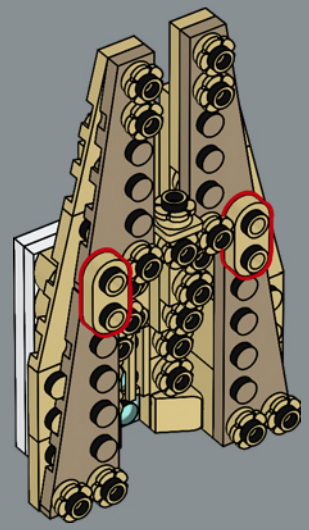


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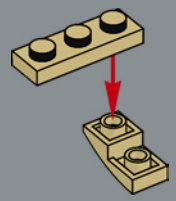
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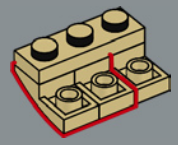


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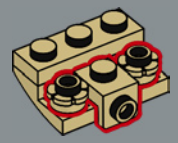


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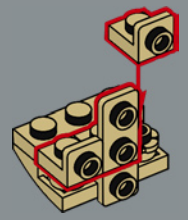


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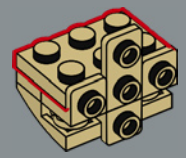


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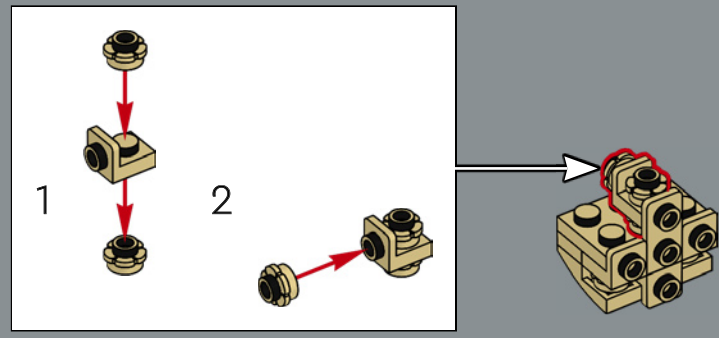


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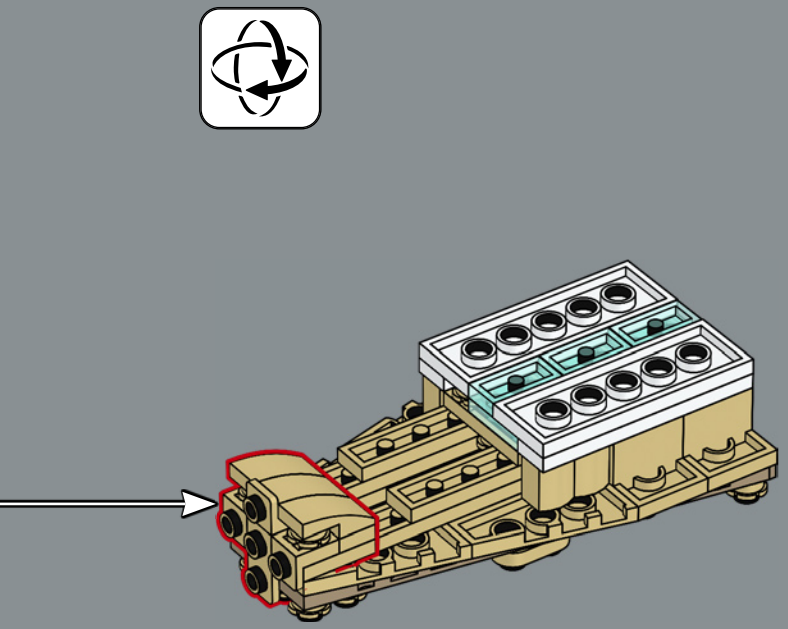




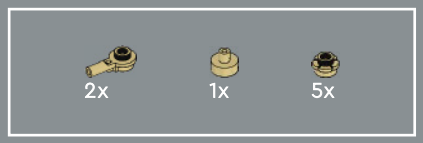
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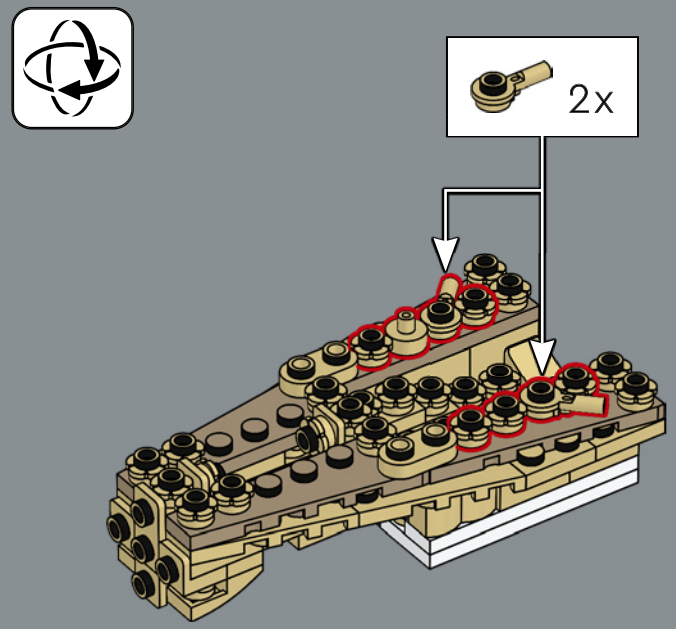


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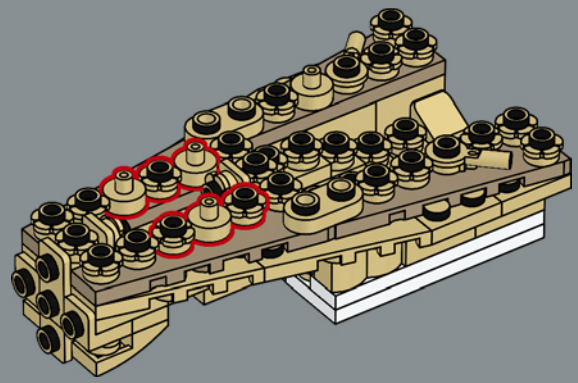
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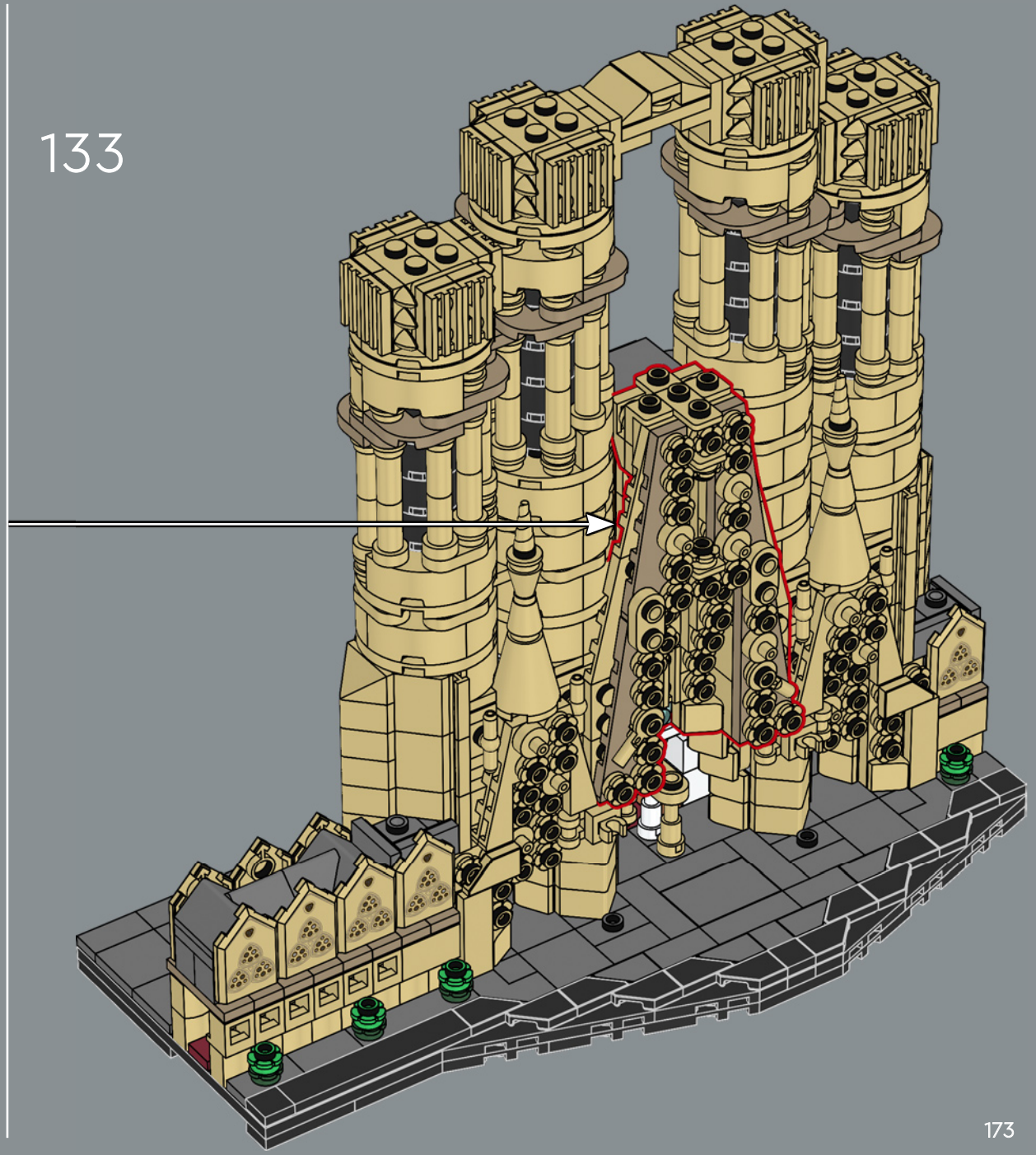




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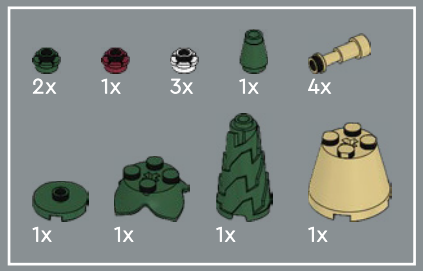
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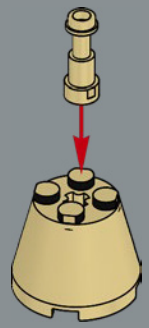
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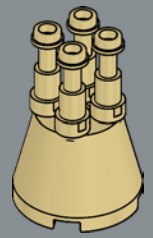


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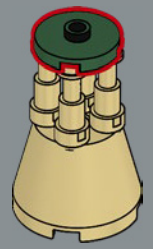
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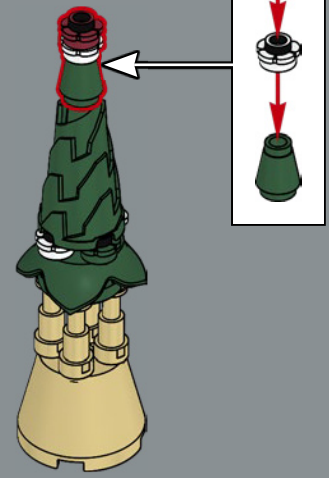
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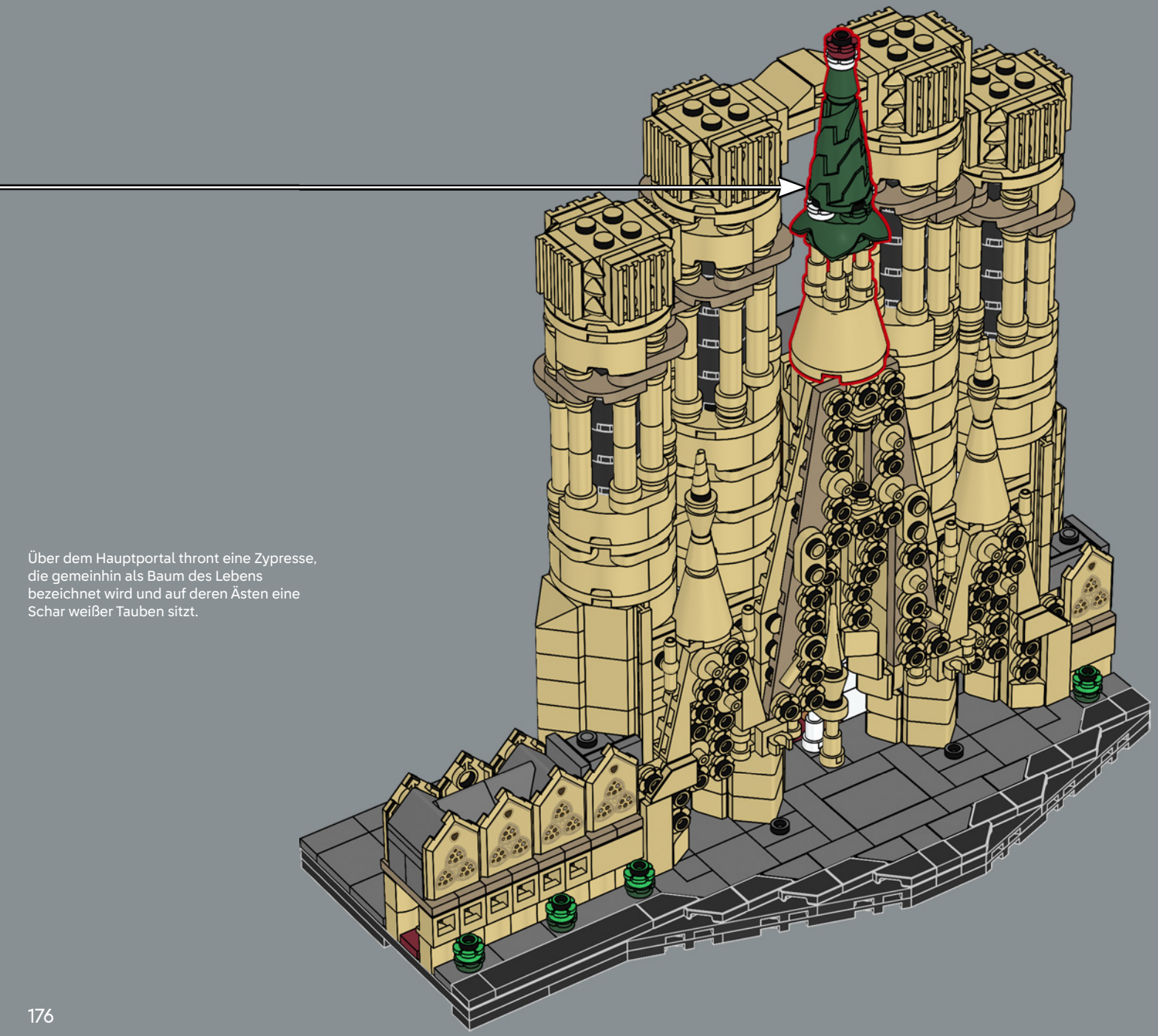


6



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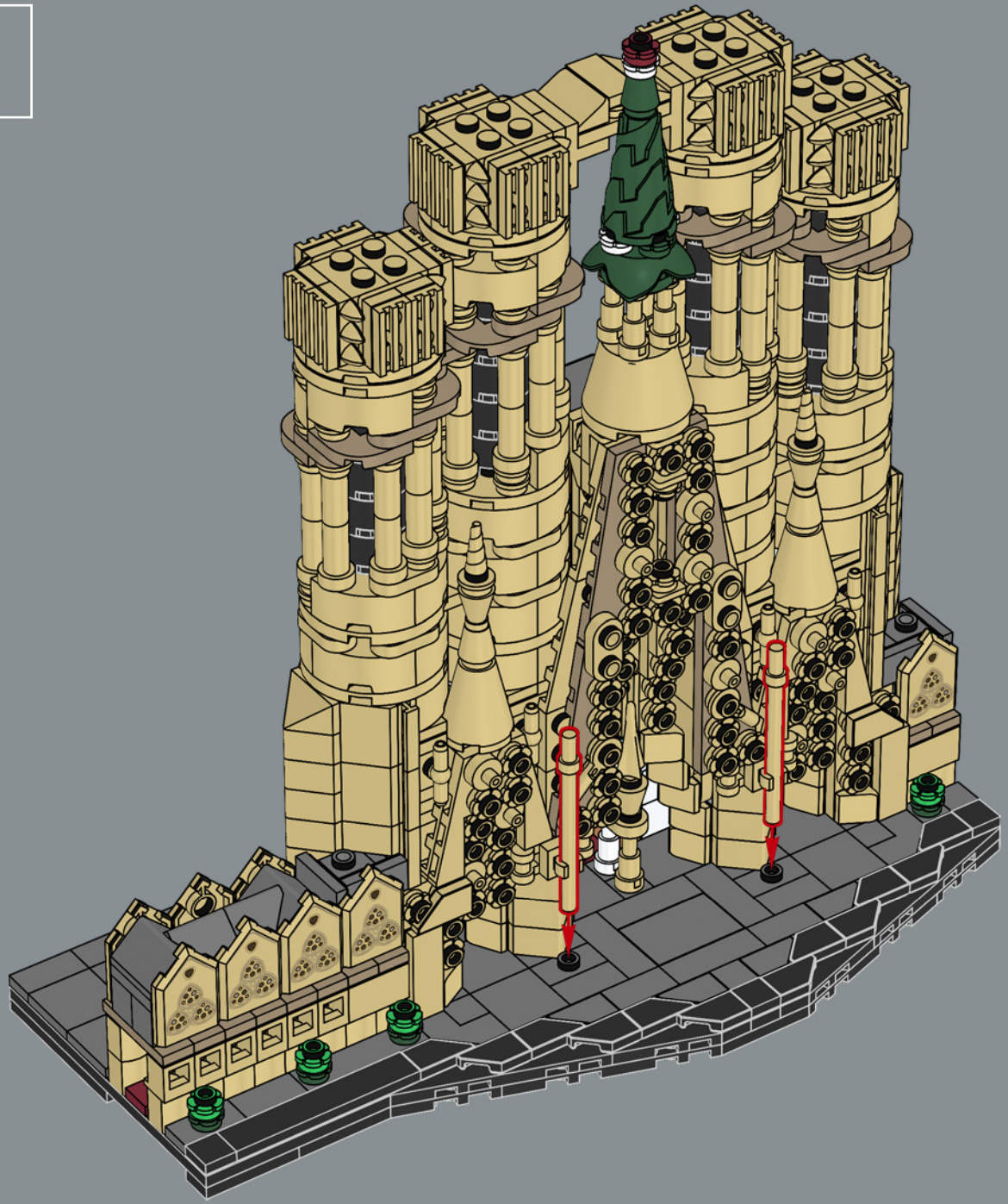




Über dem Hauptportal thront eine Zypresse, die gemeinhin als Baum des Lebens bezeichnet wird und auf deren Ästen eine Schar weißer Tauben sitzt.

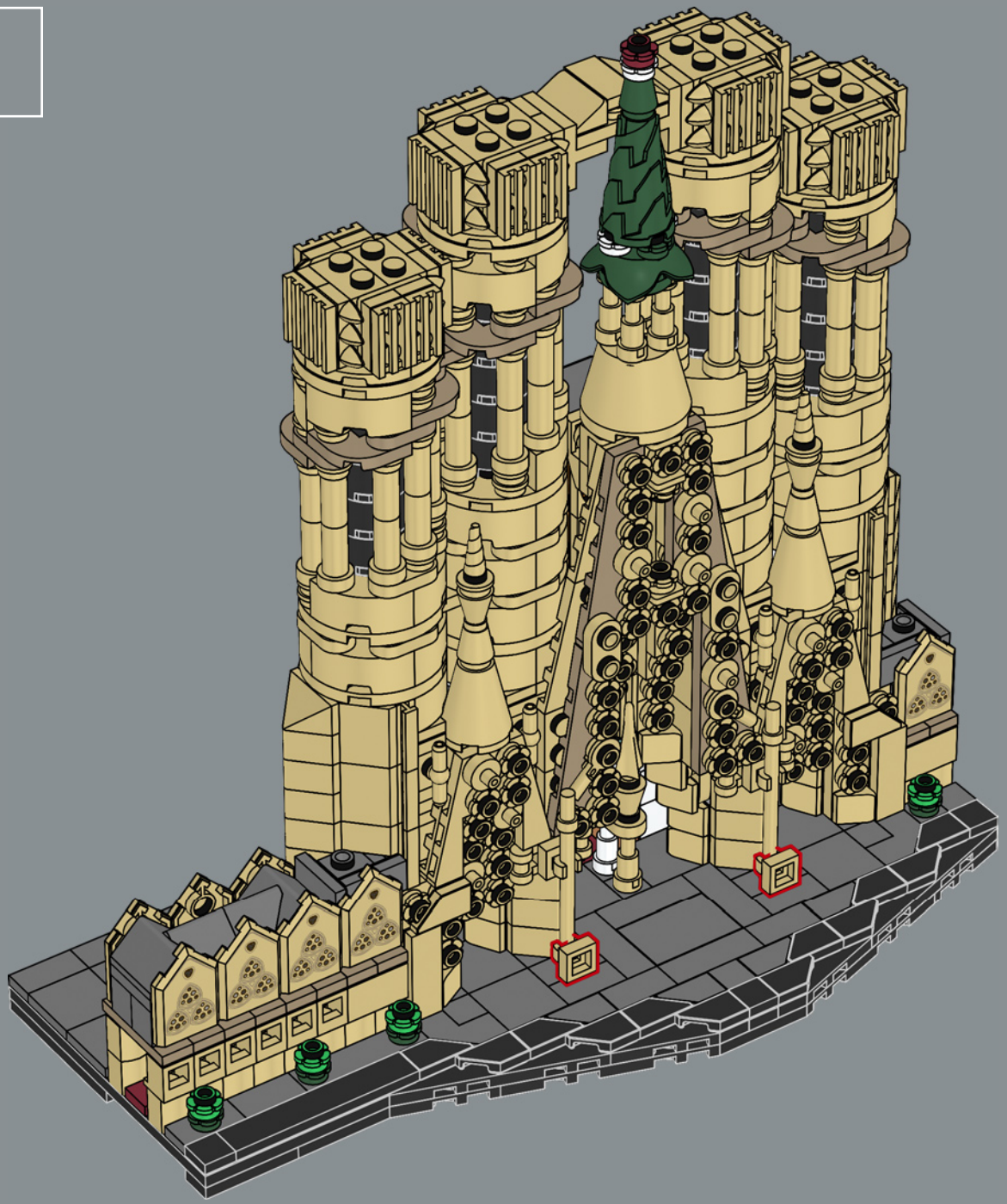


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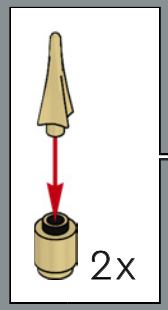


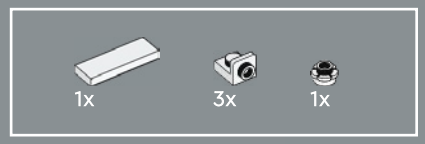
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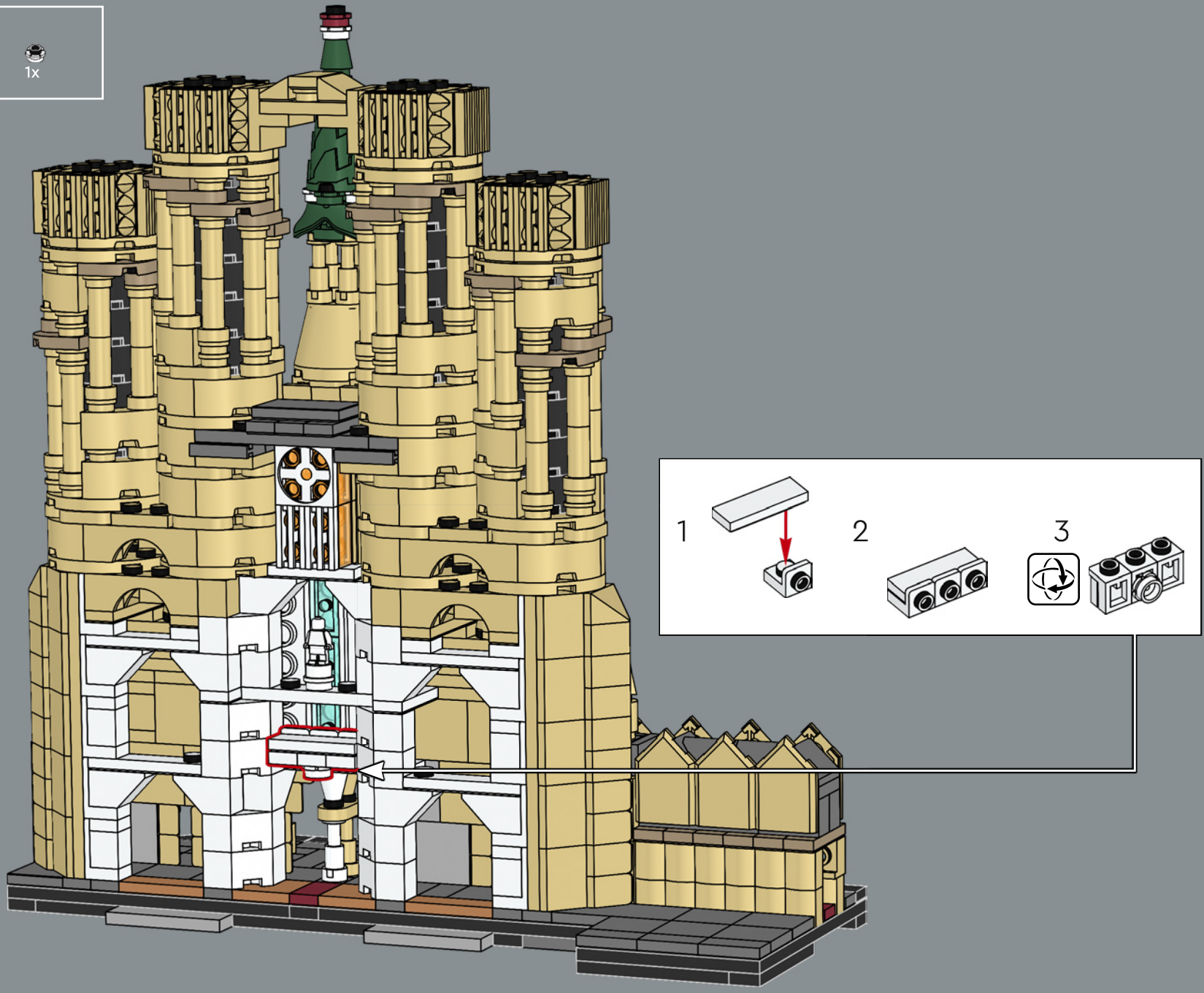
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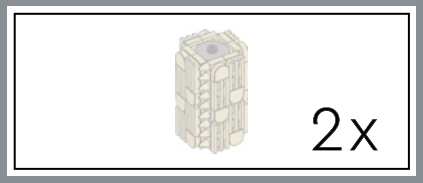


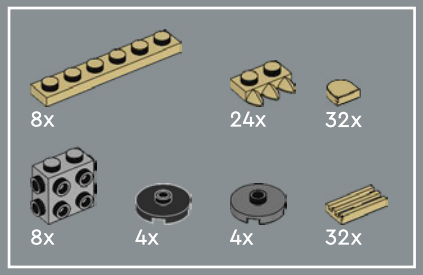


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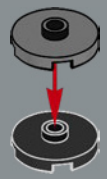




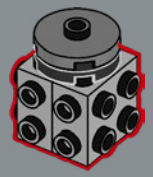


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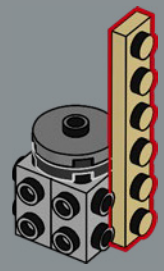
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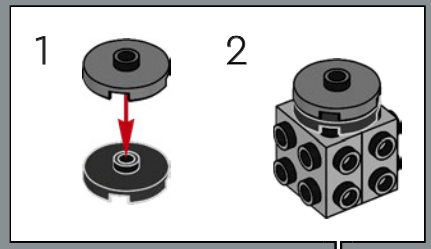


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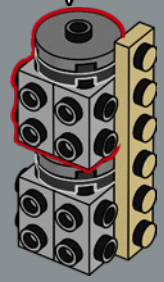


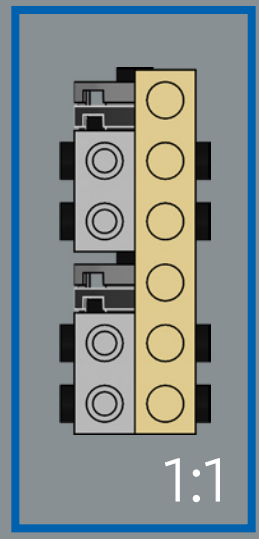
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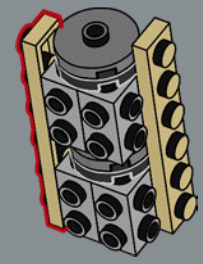


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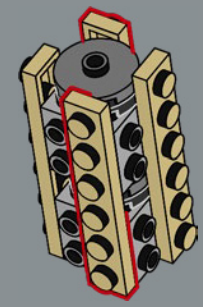




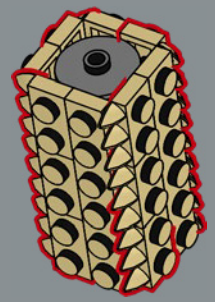
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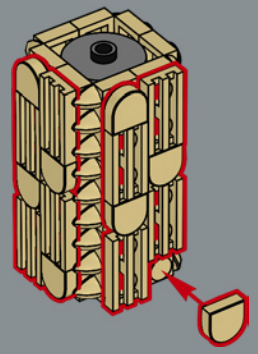
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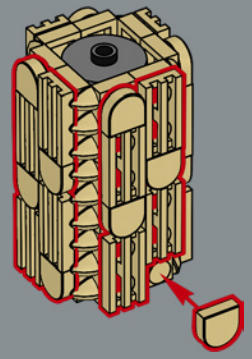
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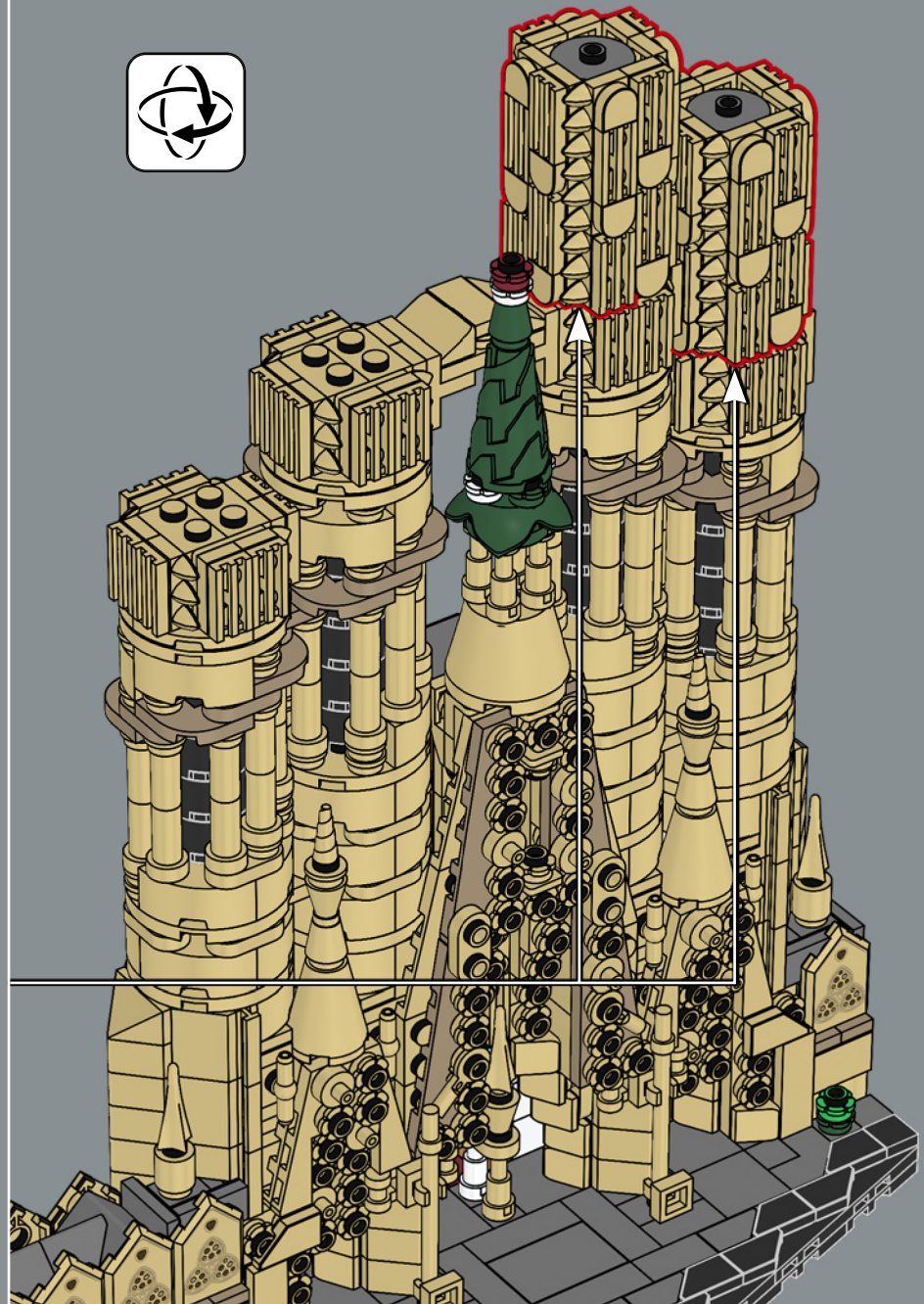
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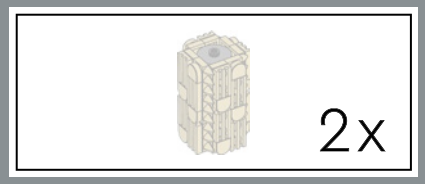
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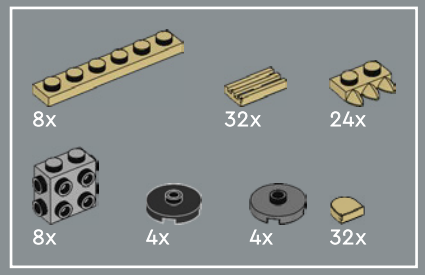


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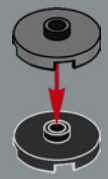




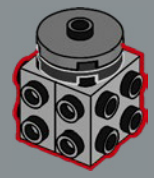


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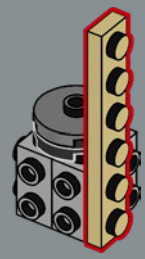
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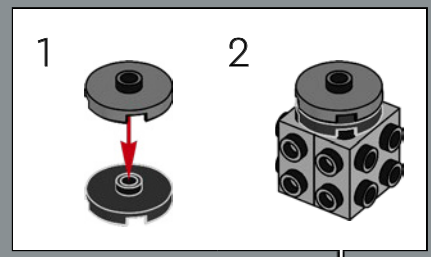


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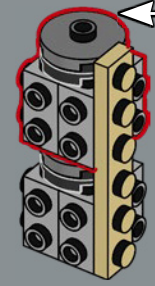


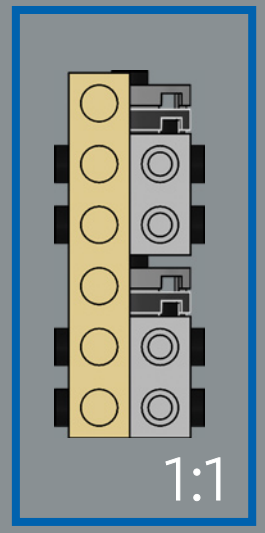
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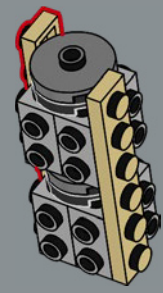


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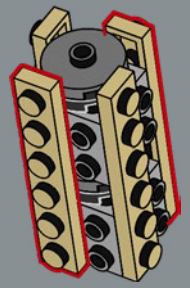




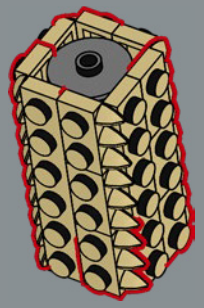
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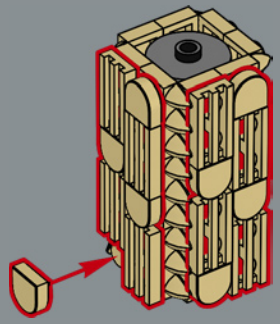
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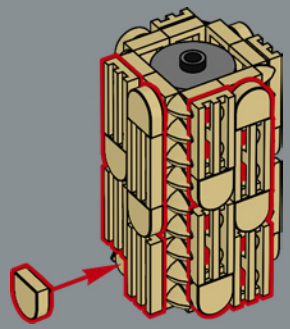
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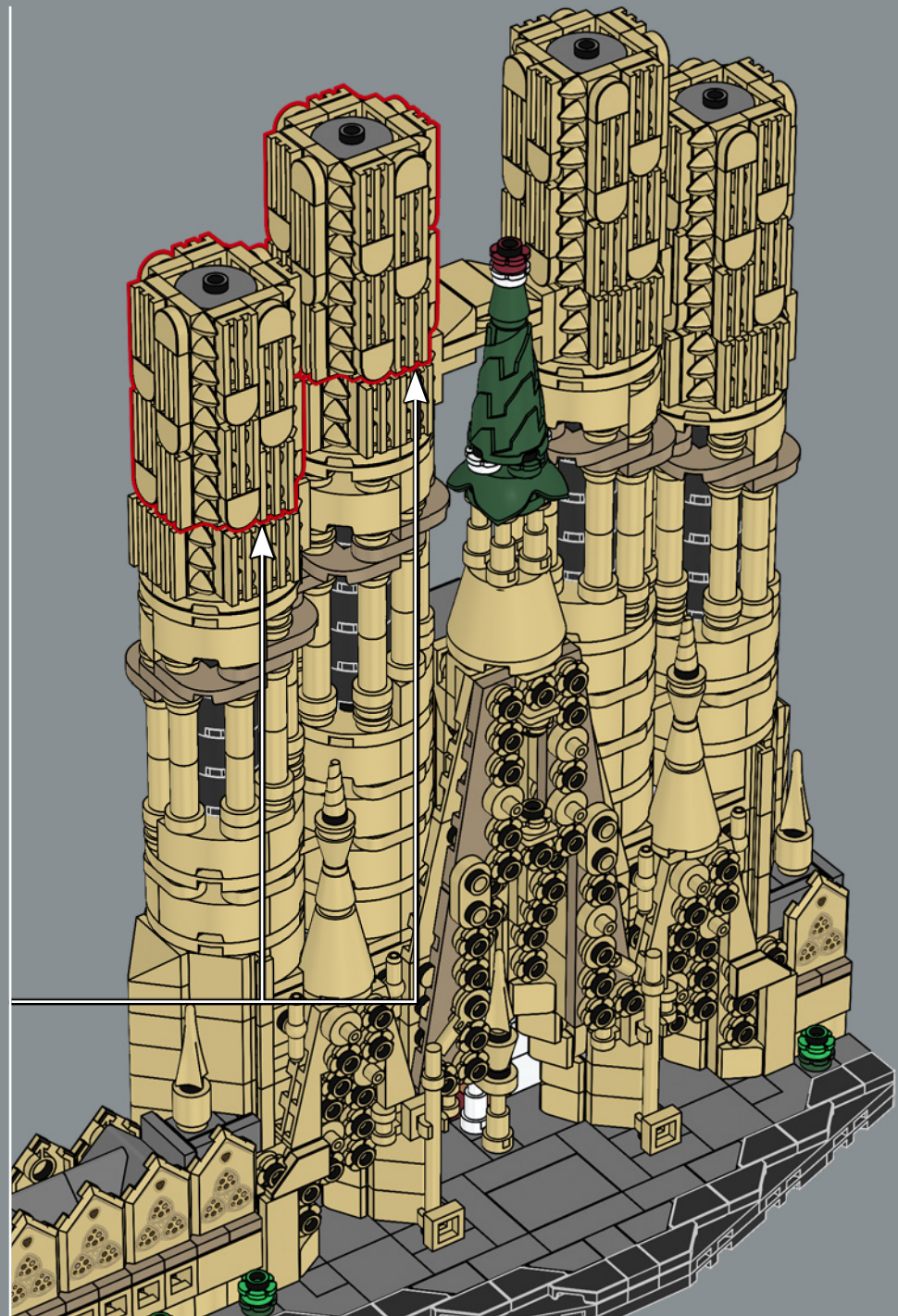
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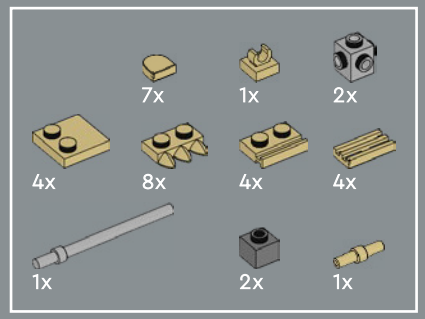


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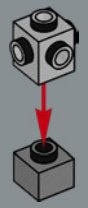
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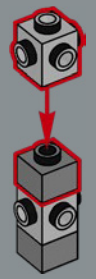


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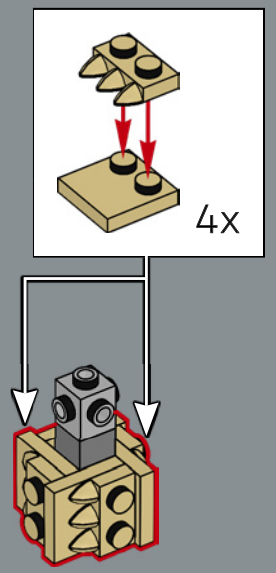
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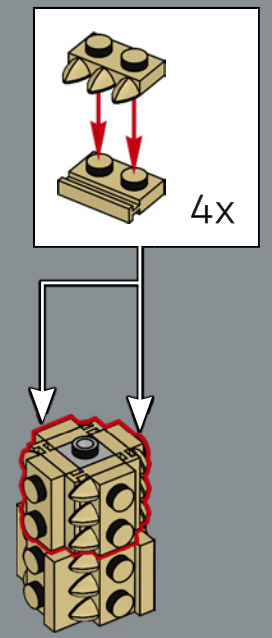
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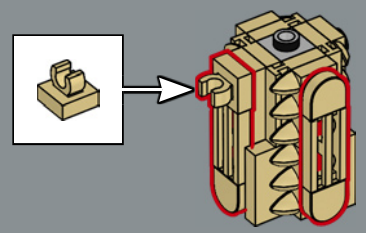
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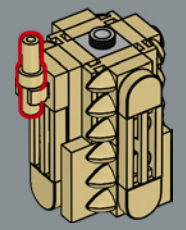
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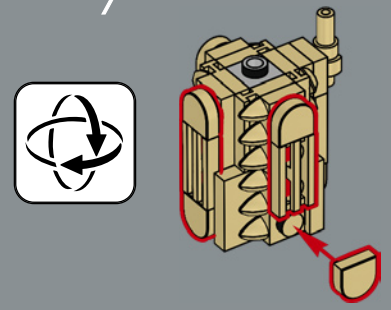
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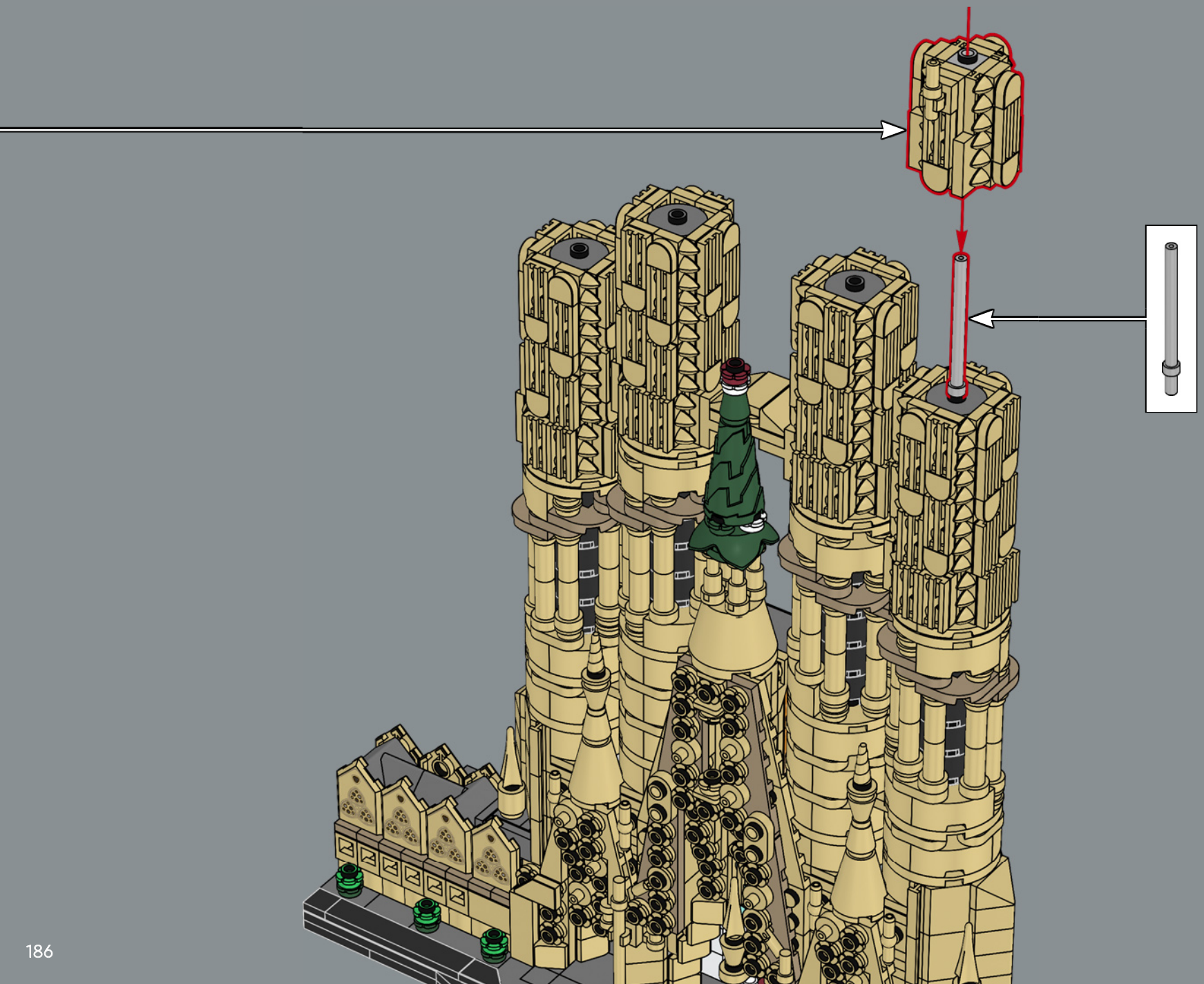


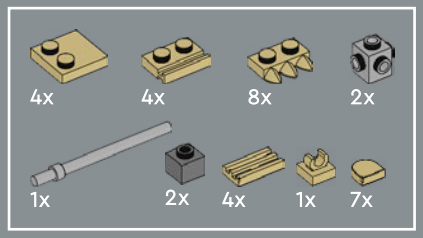
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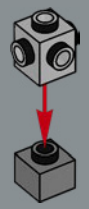




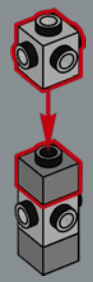


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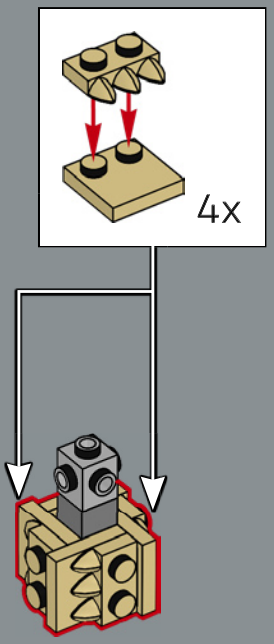
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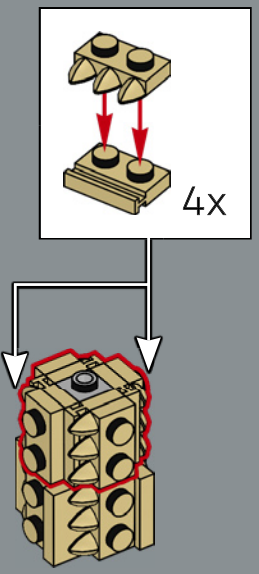
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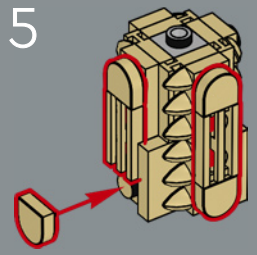
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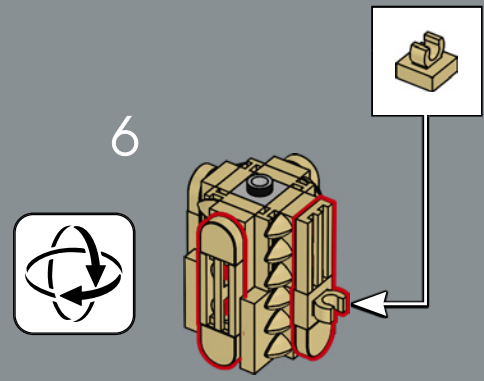
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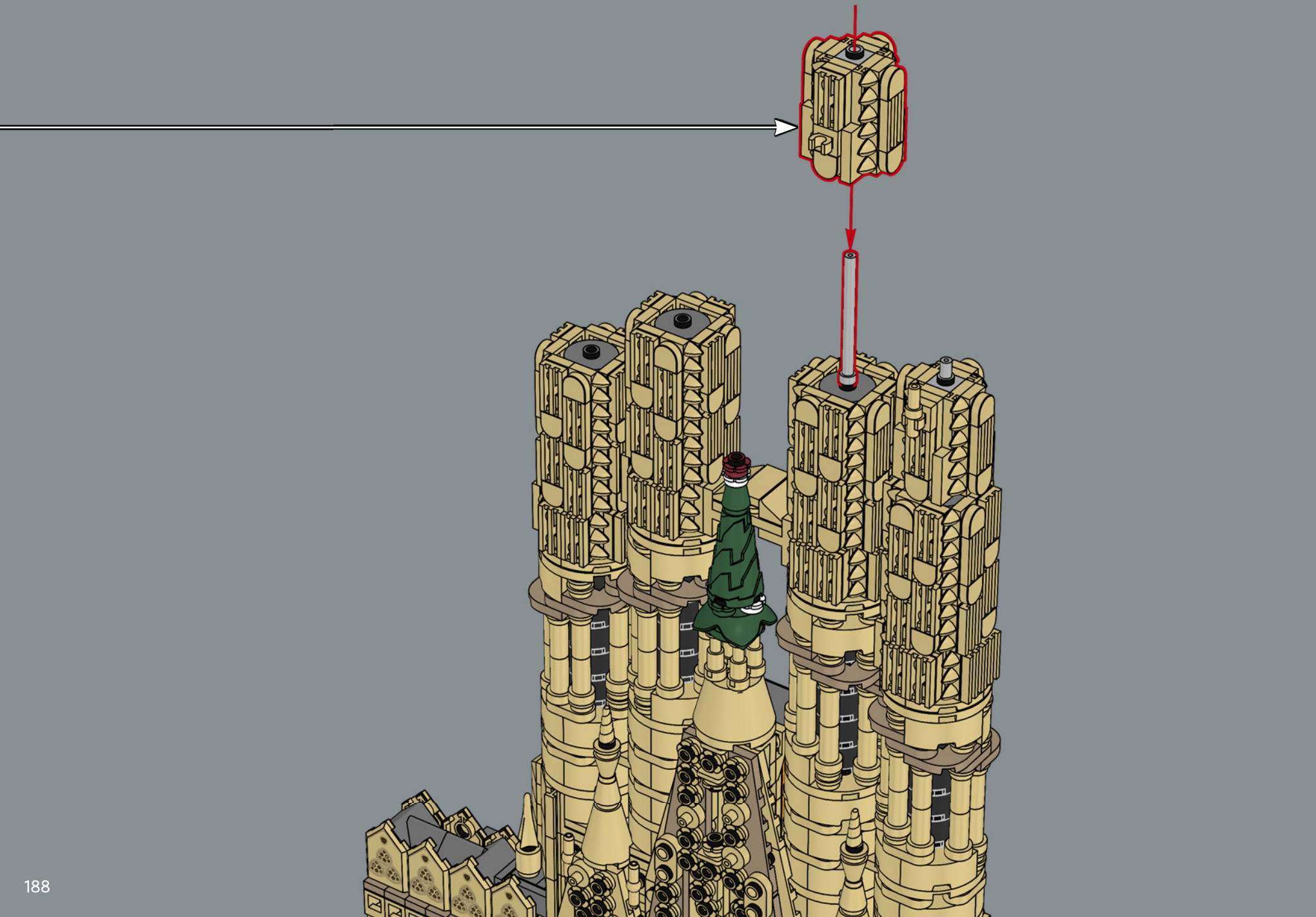


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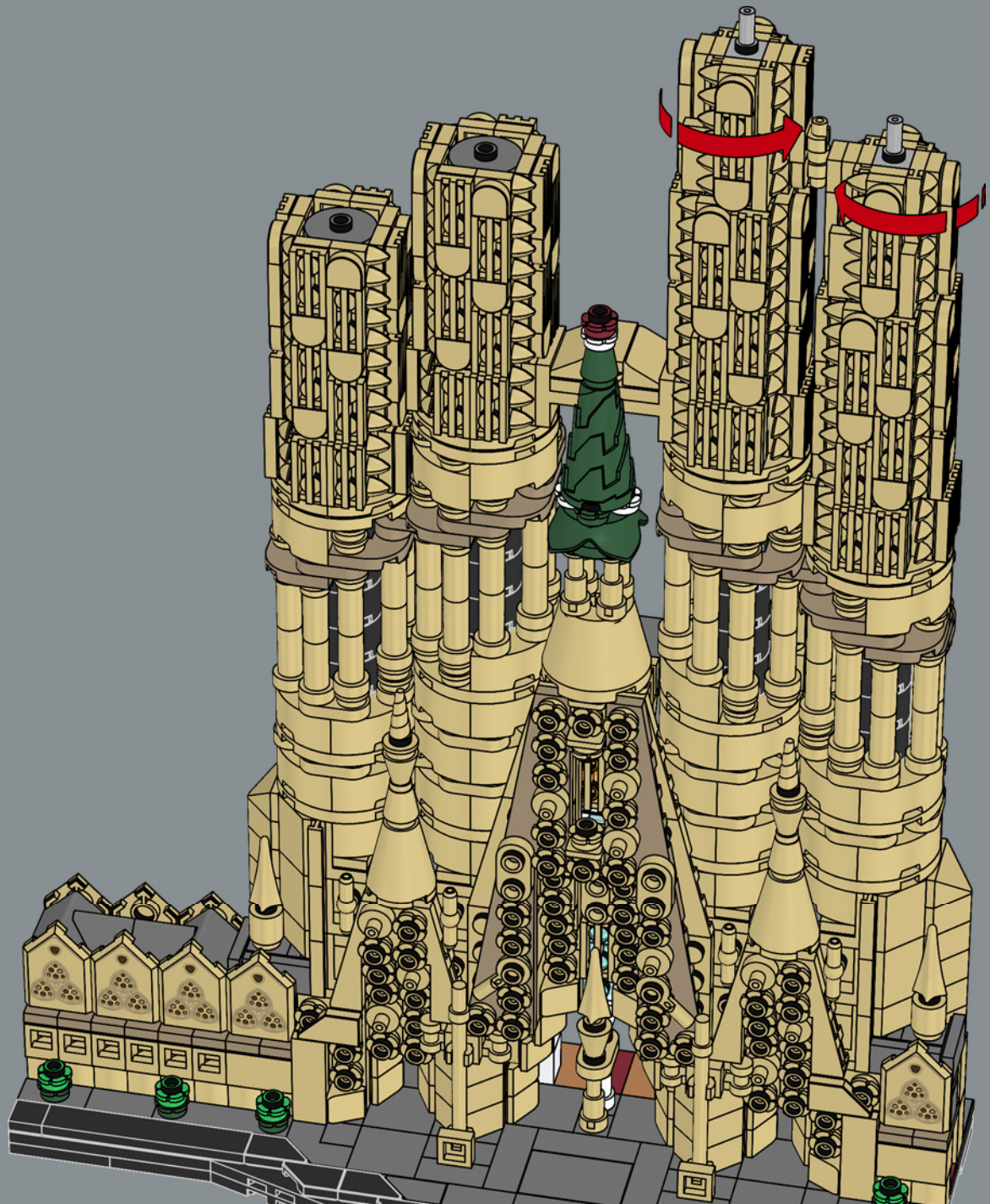


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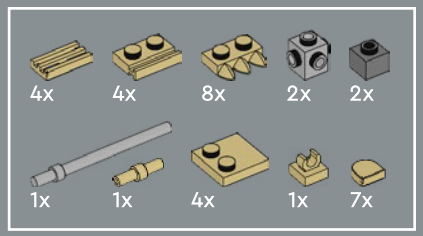




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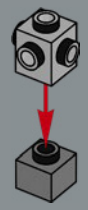




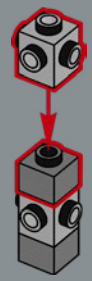


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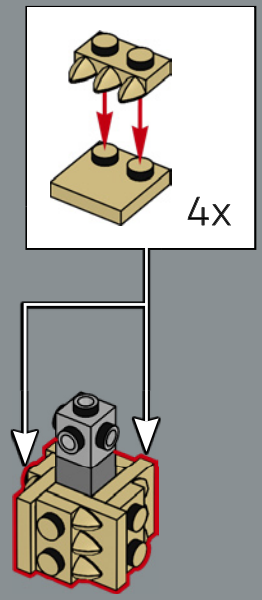
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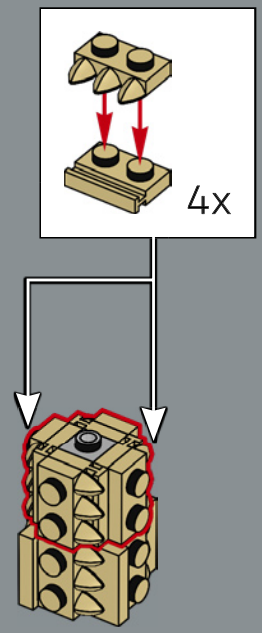
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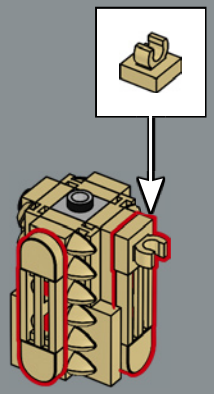
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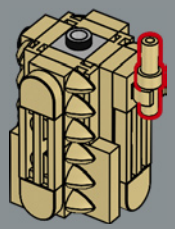
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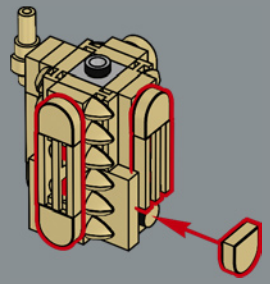
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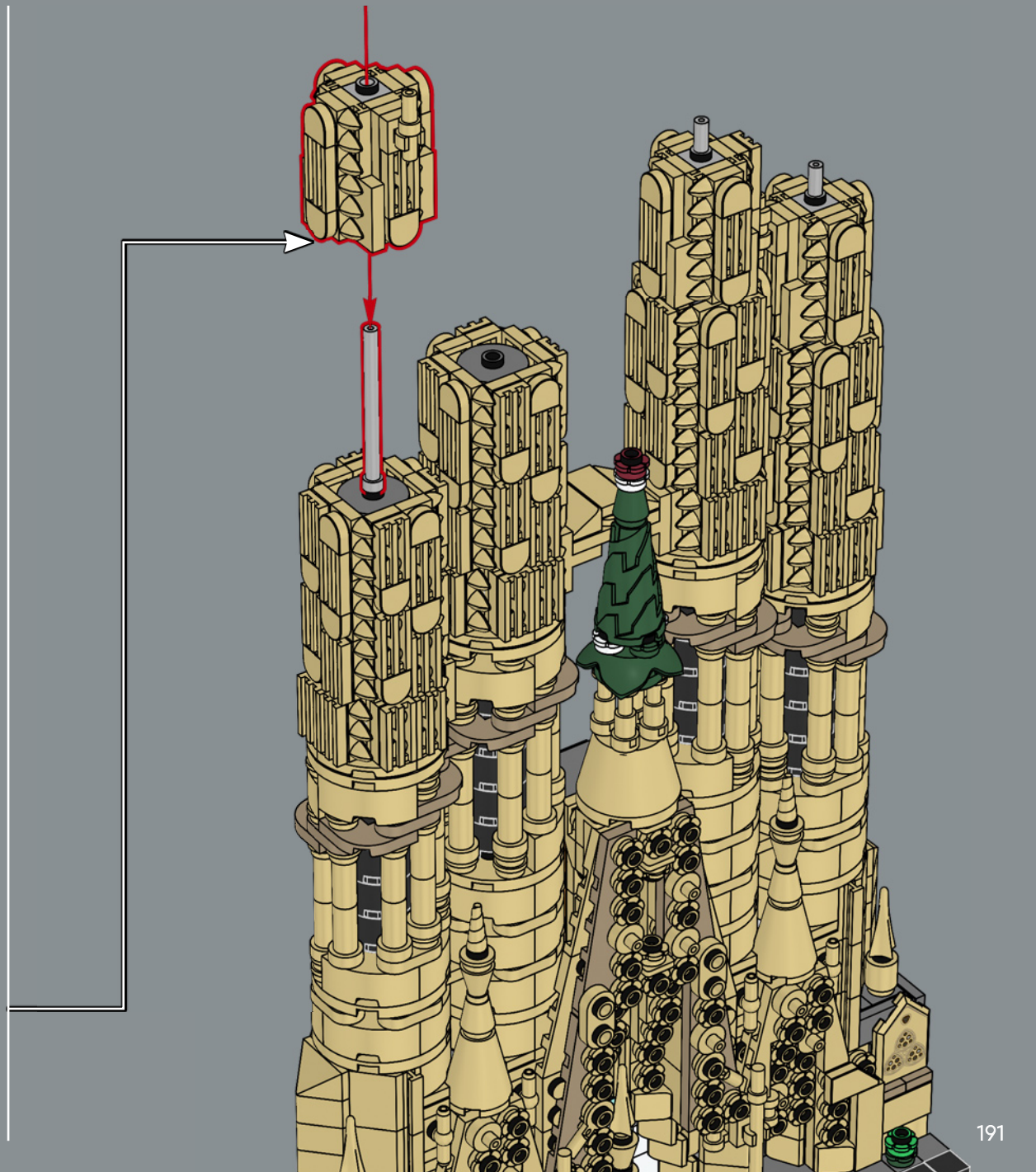


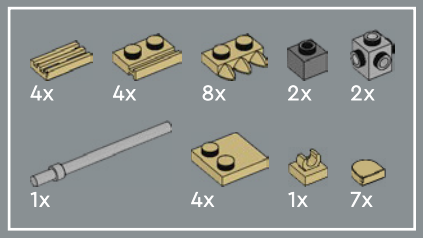
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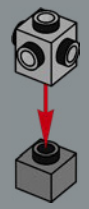




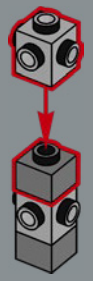


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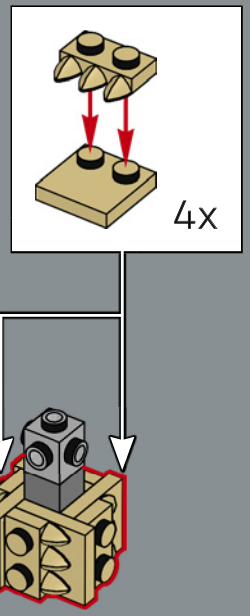
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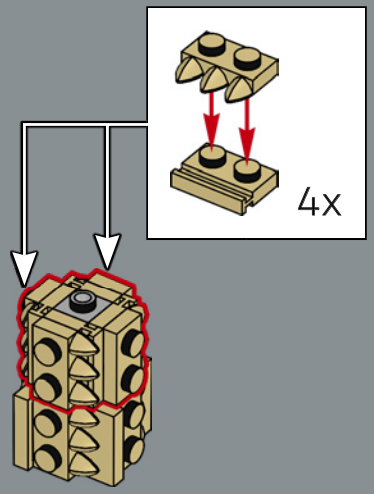
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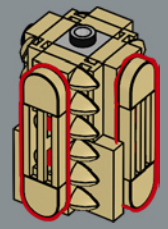
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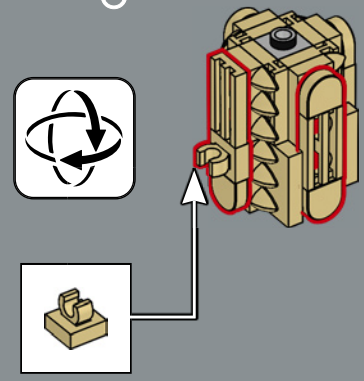
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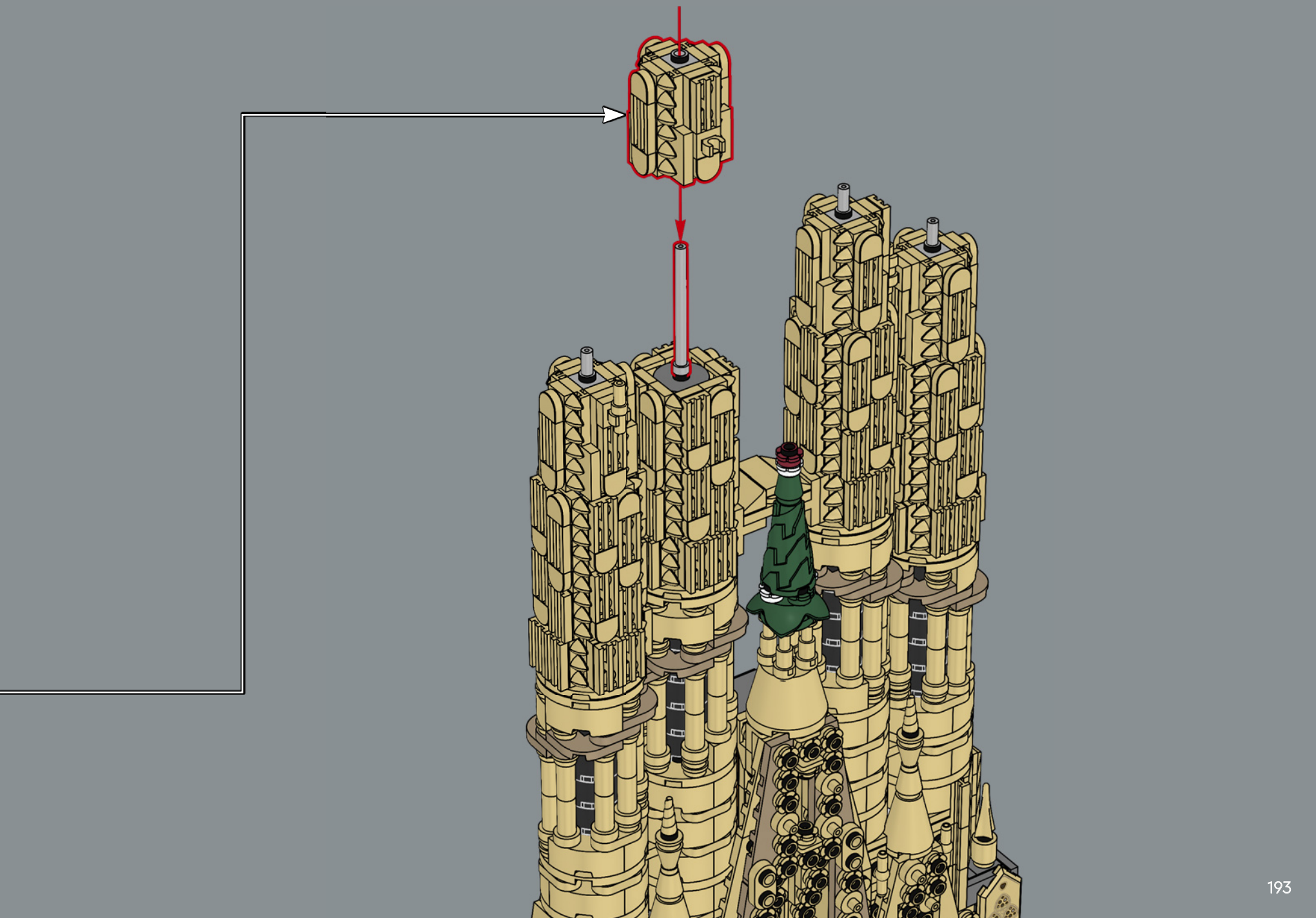


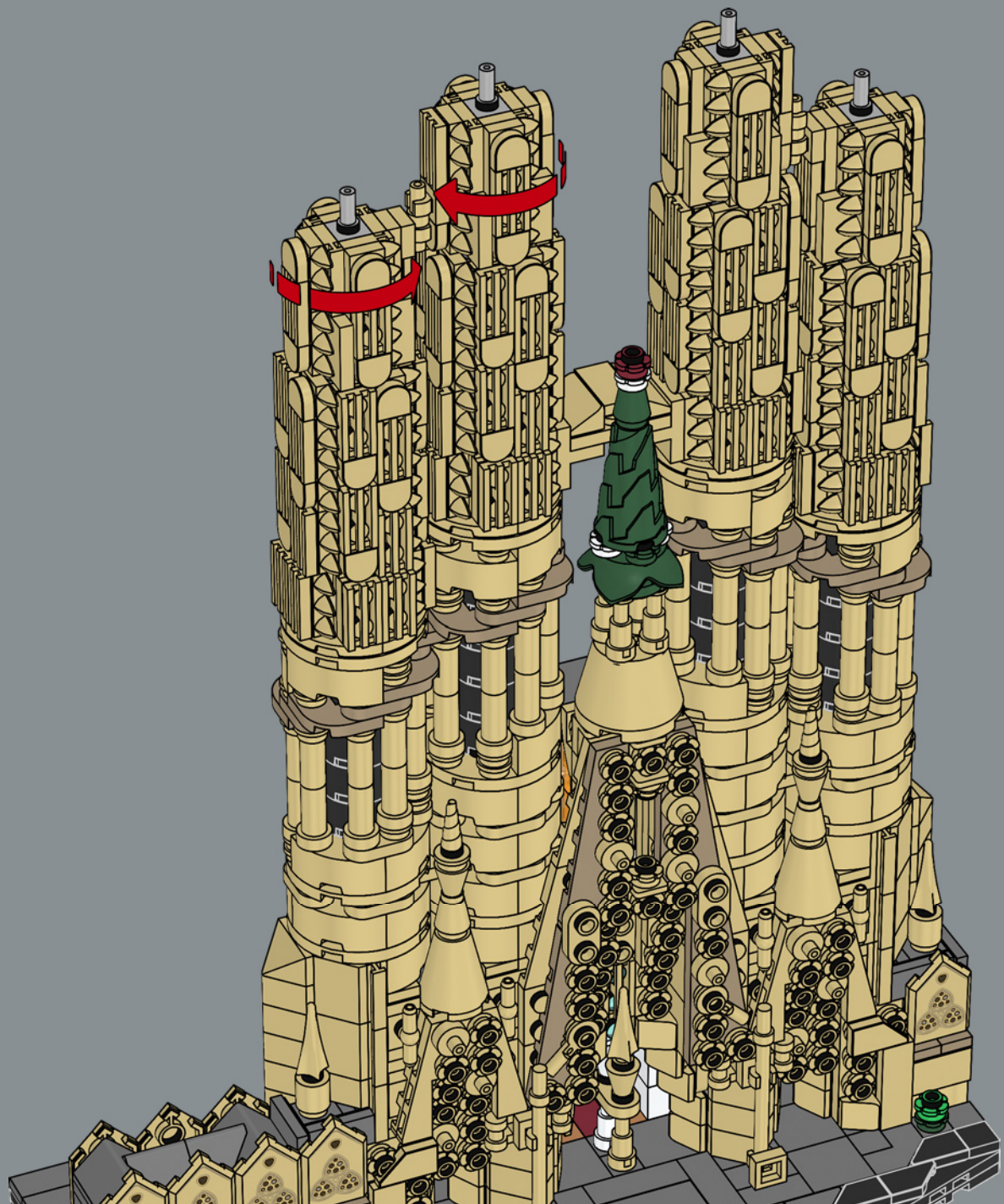
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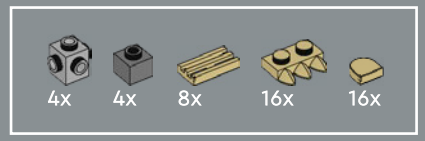
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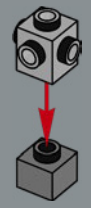




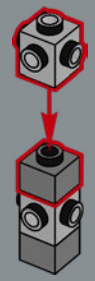


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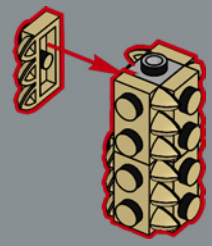
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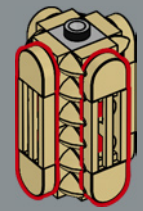


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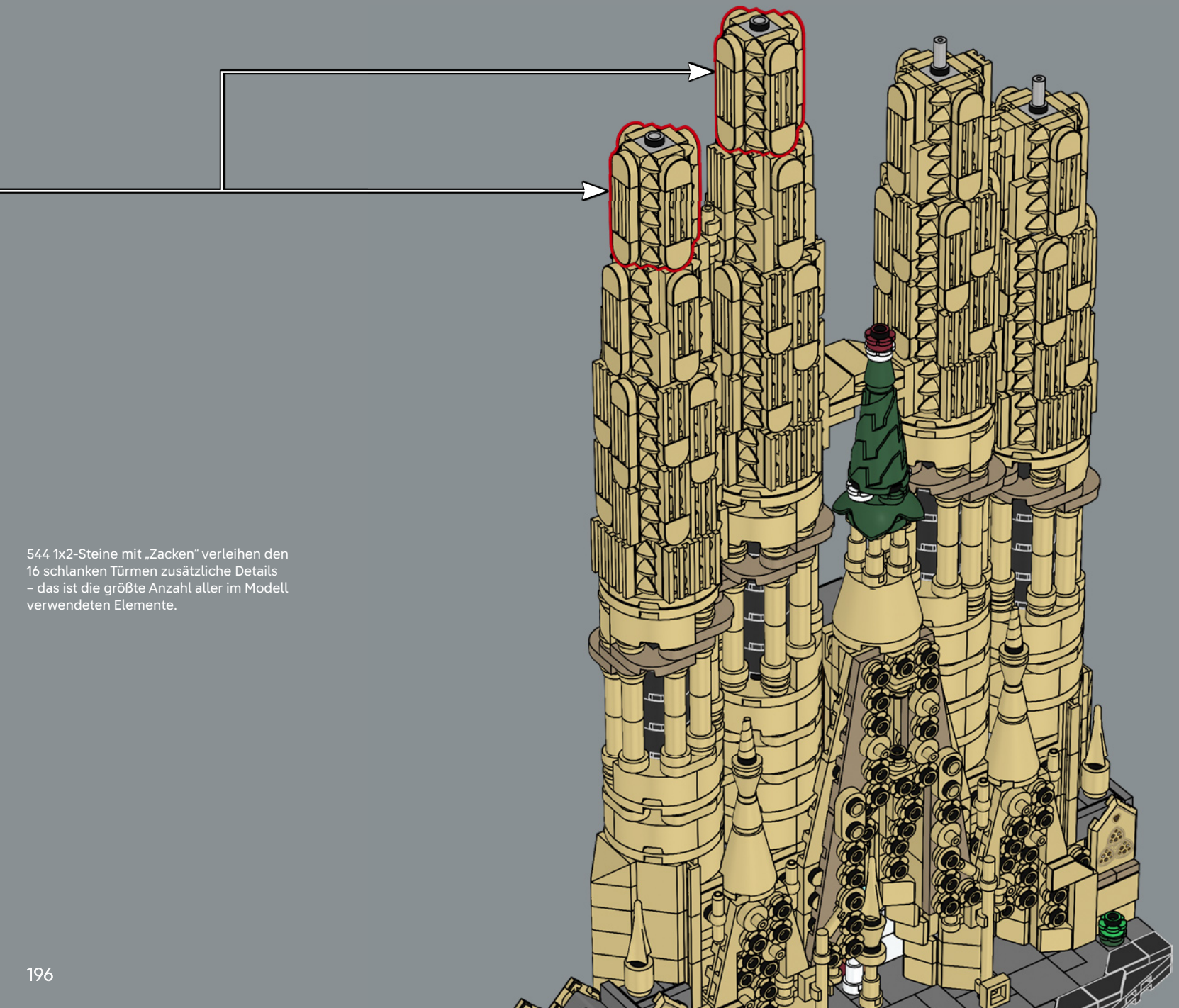


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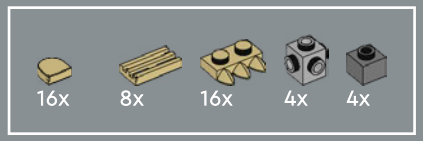


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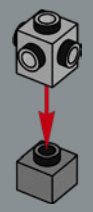
544 1x2-Steine mit „Zacken" verleihen den 16 schlanken Türmen zusätzliche Details – das ist die größte Anzahl aller im Modell verwendeten Elemente.





149

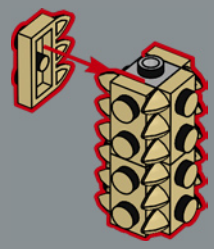
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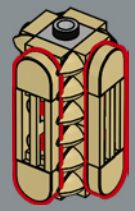
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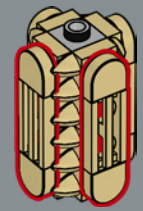


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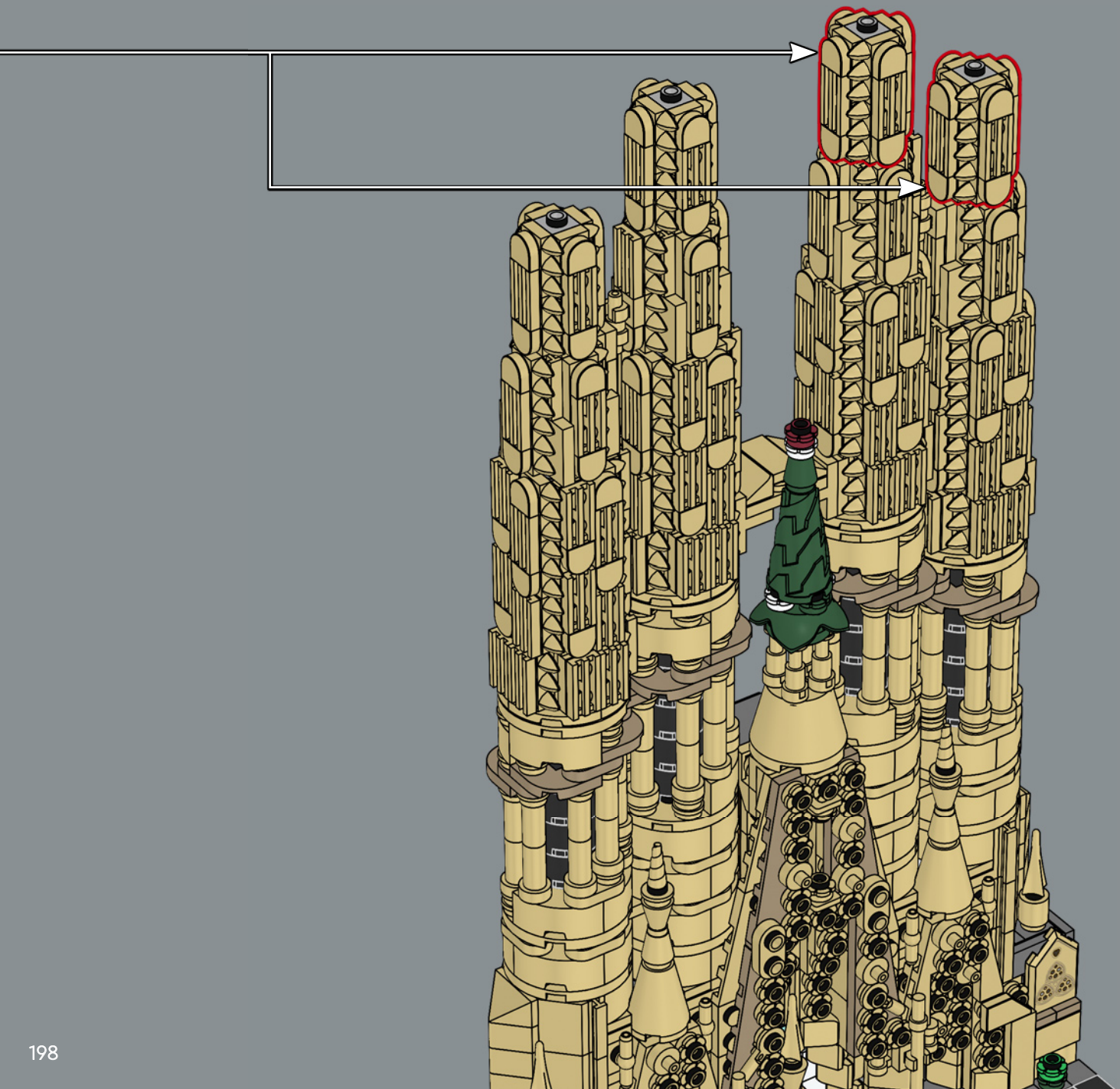


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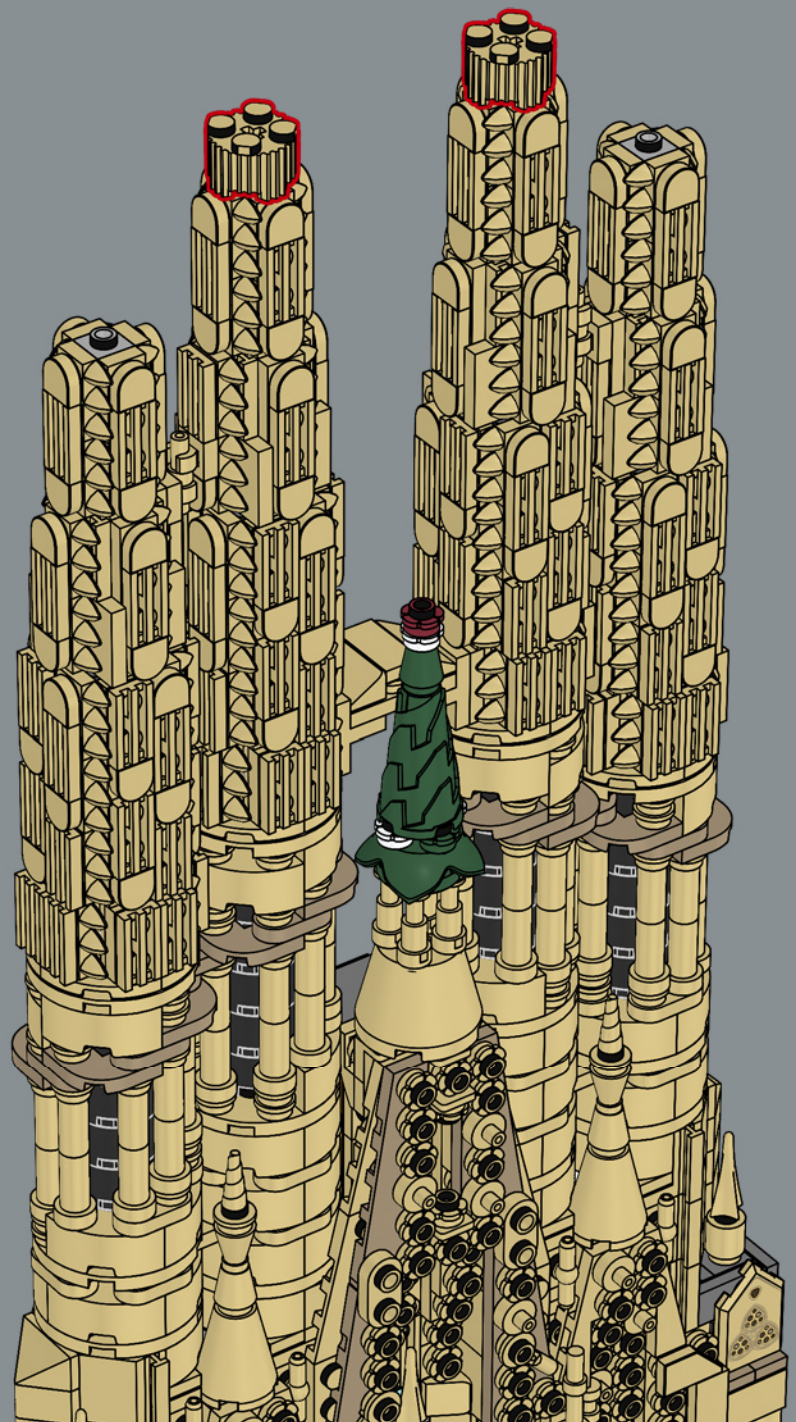
2x





2x

150







151

1



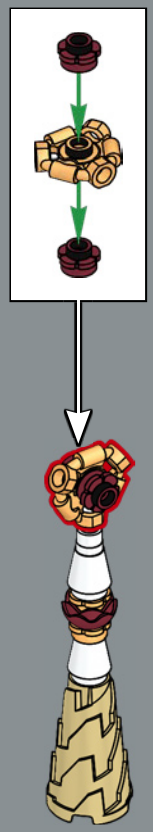
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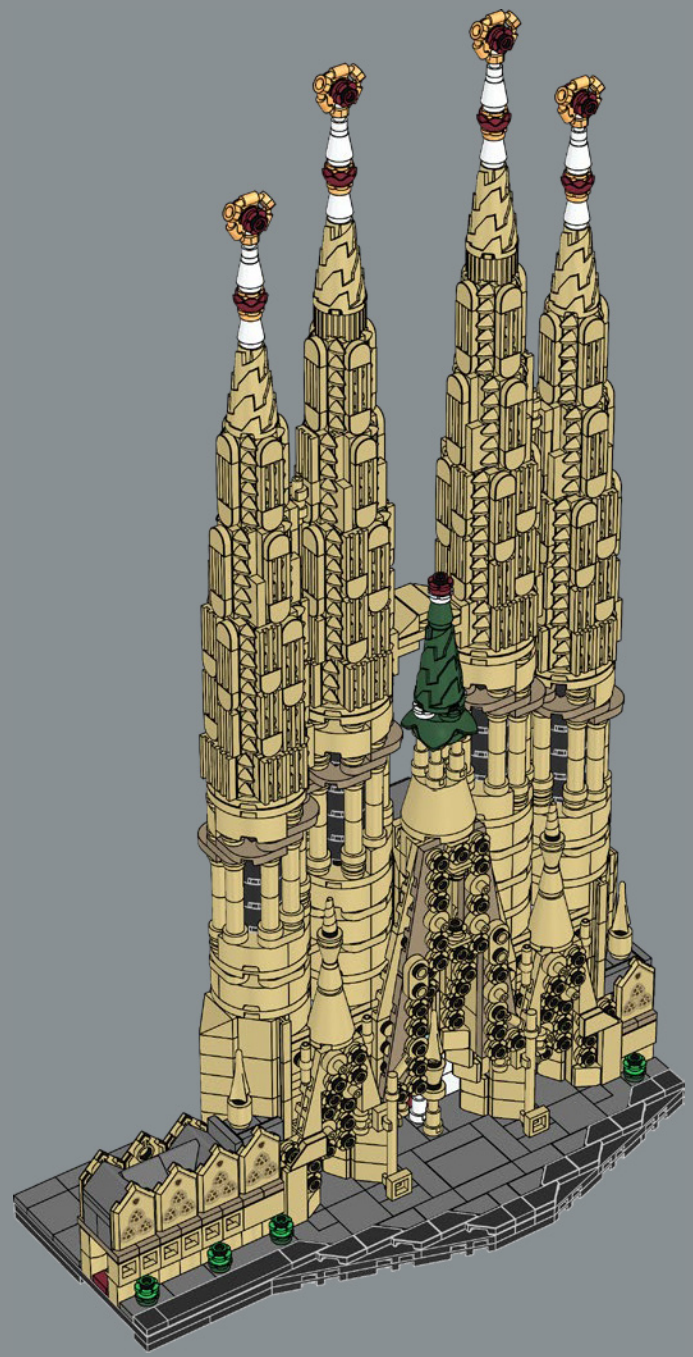
4



4x

Die sich verjüngende Form der Türme wird durch einen LEGO® Kegel und ein speziell für dieses Set neu eingefärbtes Bohrer-Element nachgebildet.



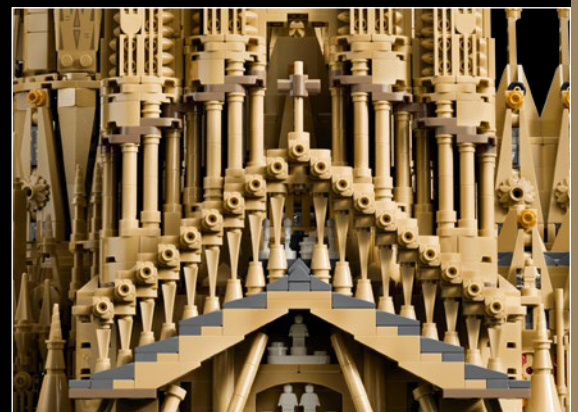


1954-1977

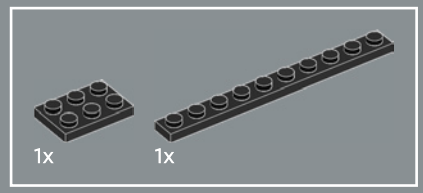
PASSIONSFASSADE

✶ Der Bau der Passionsfassade an der Westseite begann 1954. Gaudí entwarf sie als Kontrast zur Krippenfassade; daher setzte er schärfere Linien, tiefe Nischen und Hell-Dunkel-Kontraste ein, um ihre dramatische Wirkung zu verstärken. Gaudí war sogar bereit, Verzerrungen der Bögen und Einschnitte in den Säulen zuzulassen, um das Thema des Opfers zu unterstreichen. Die Fassade weist einen doppelten Narthex auf: Sechs schräg stehende Säulen tragen die untere Ebene, auf der achtzehn Säulen in Dreiergruppen angeordnet sind. Im Jahr 1986 wurde der Bildhauer Josep Maria Subirachs damit beauftragt, Statuen zu erschaffen, die mit ihrem kantigen, feierlichen Stil Gaudís Absichten widerspiegeln.

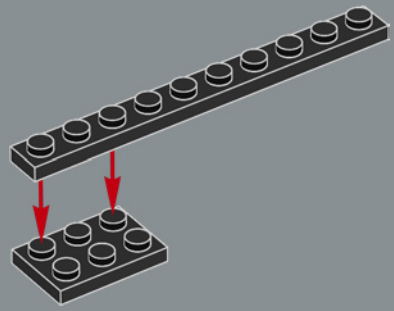


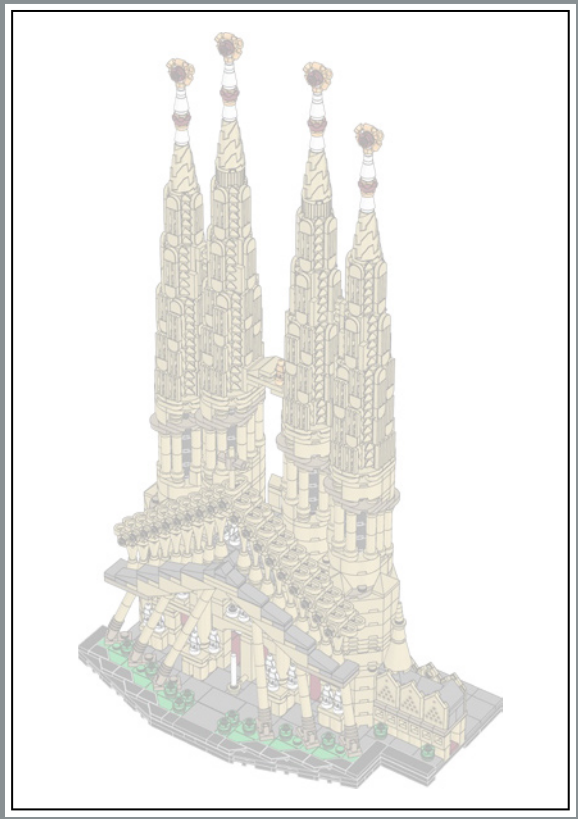


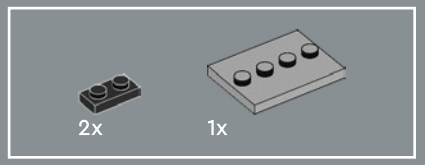




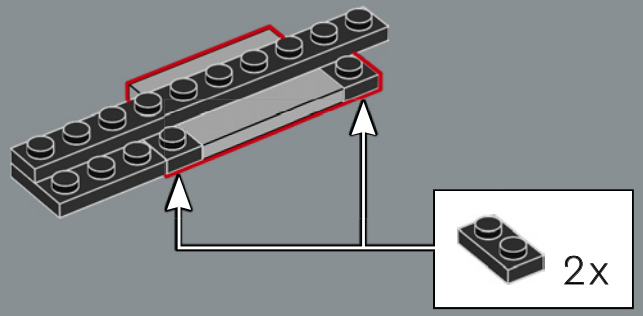
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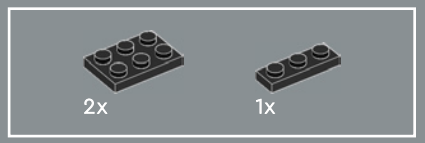




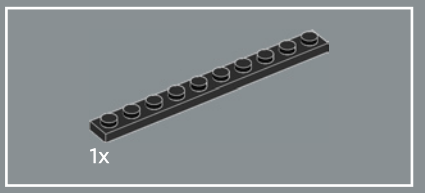


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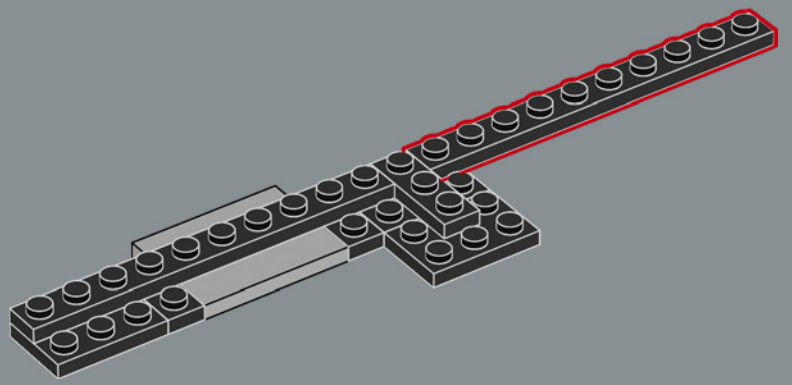


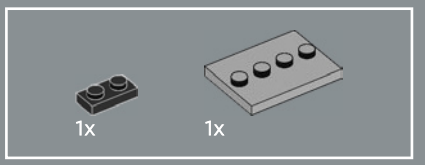


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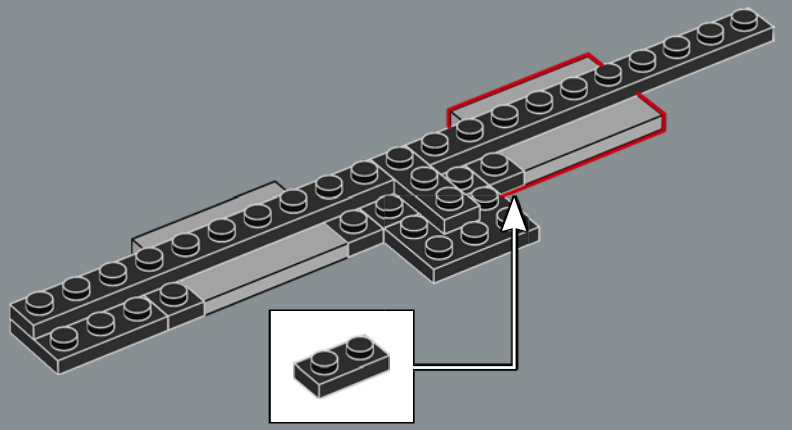


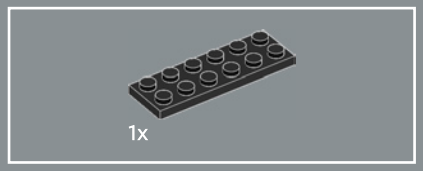
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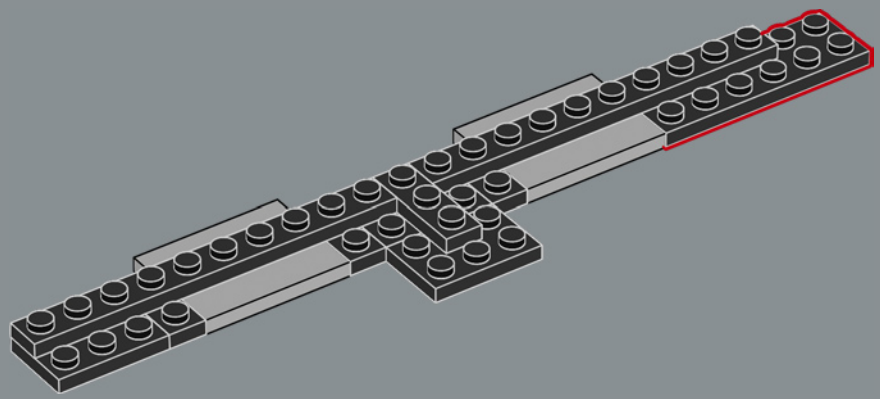


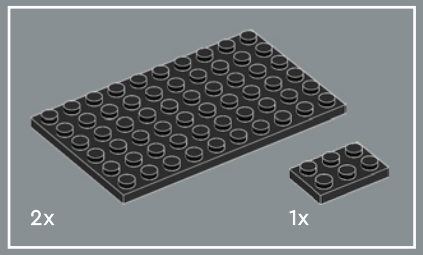
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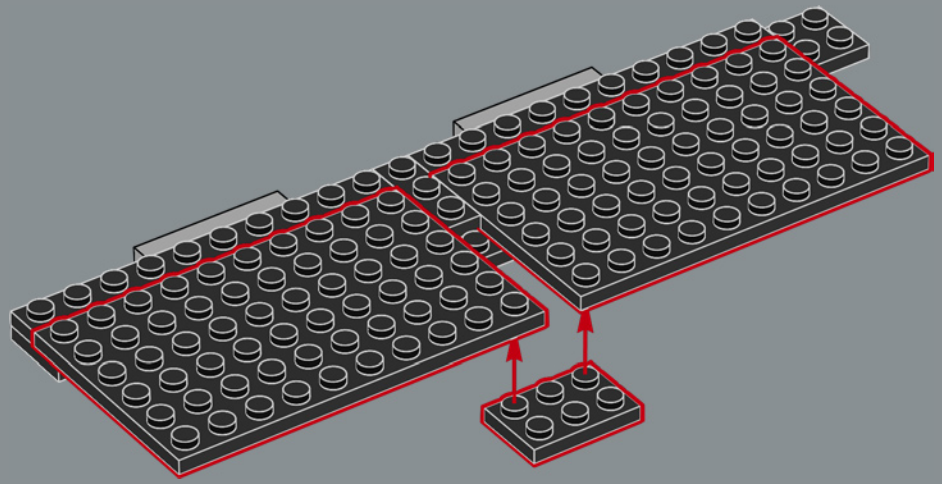


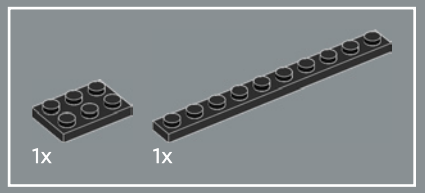
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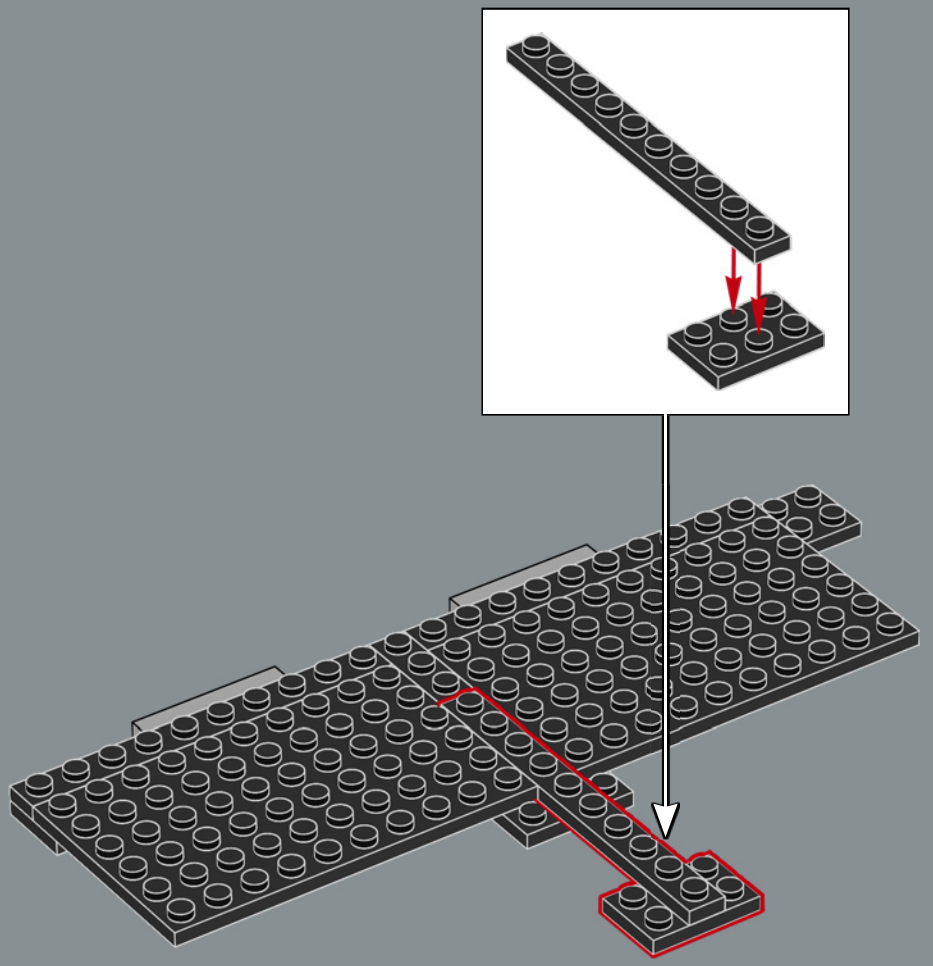


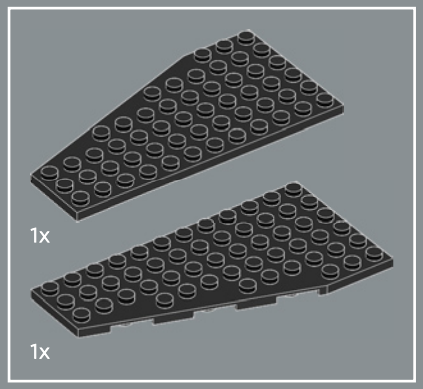
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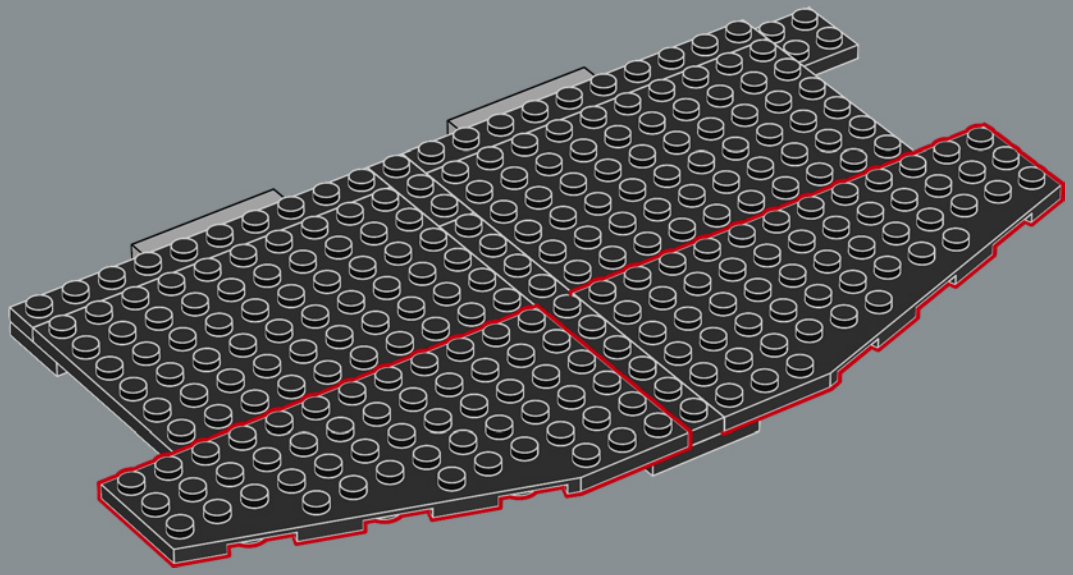


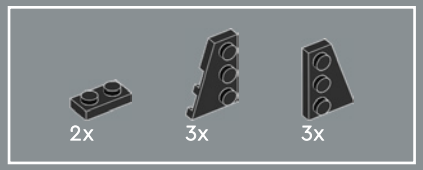
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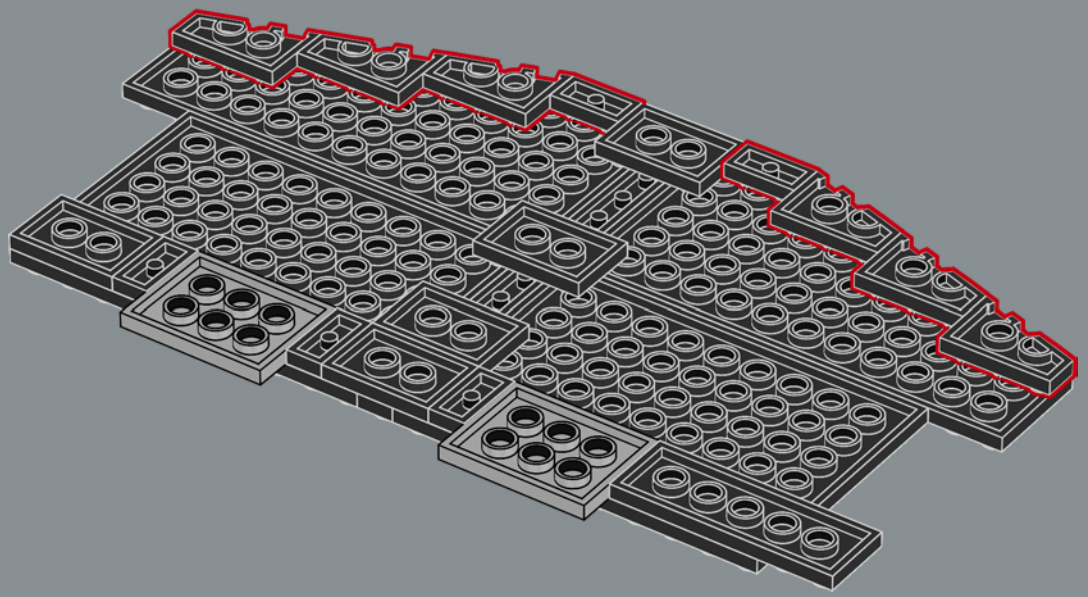
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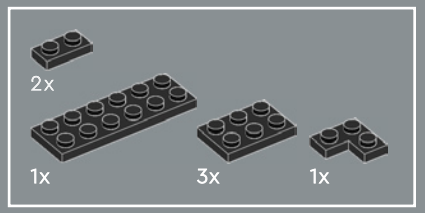




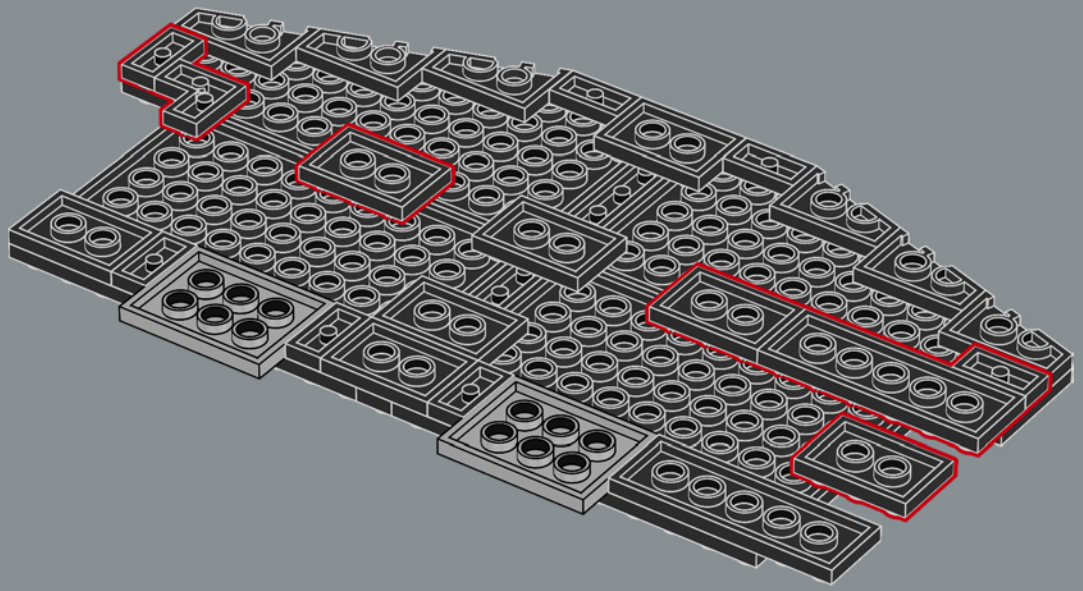
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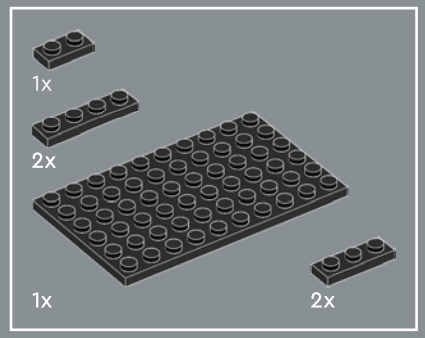






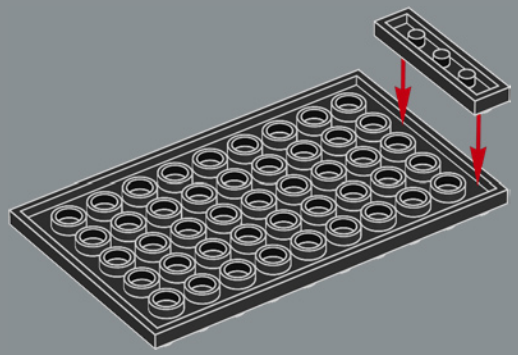
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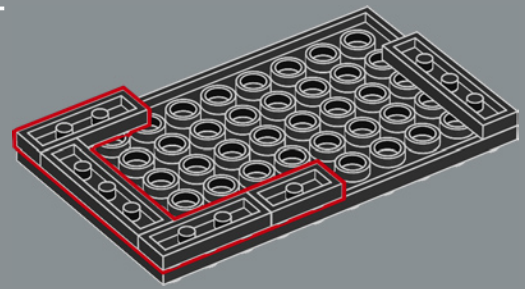


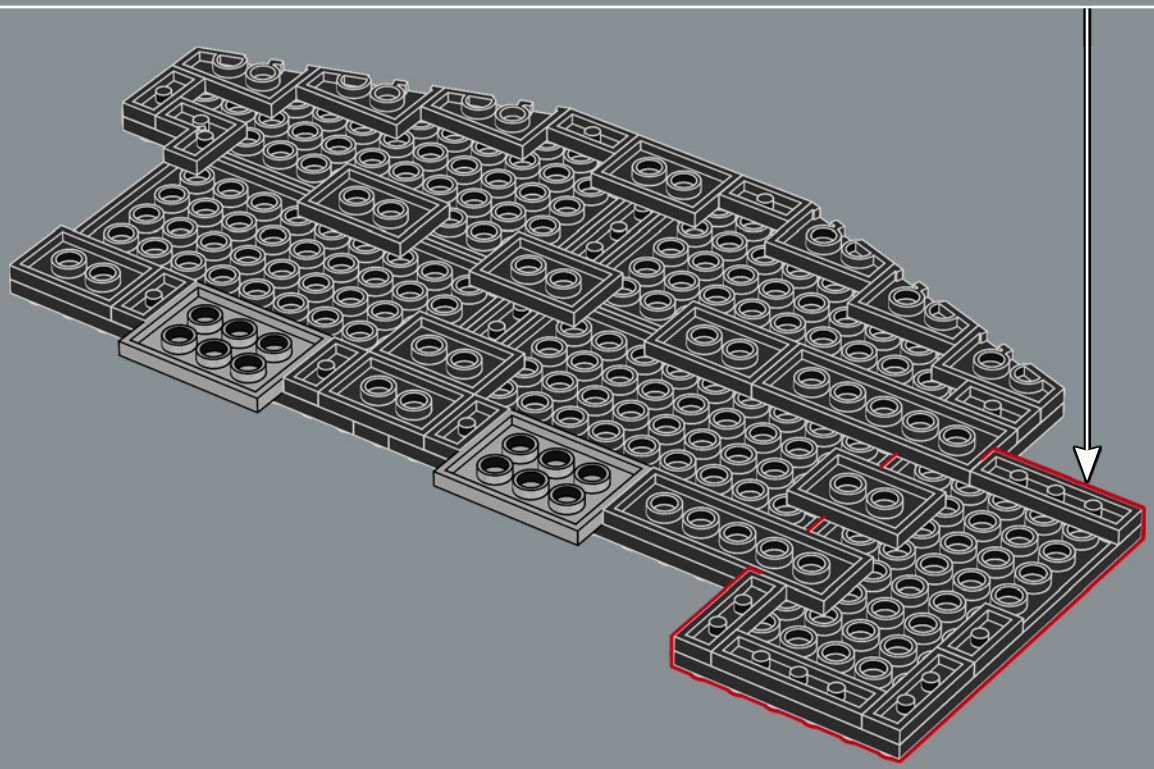
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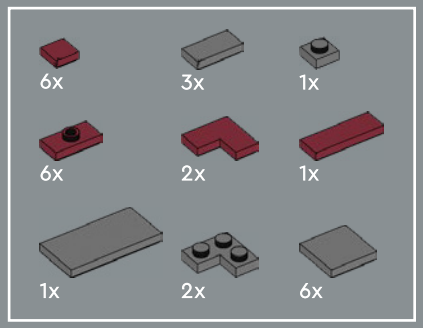
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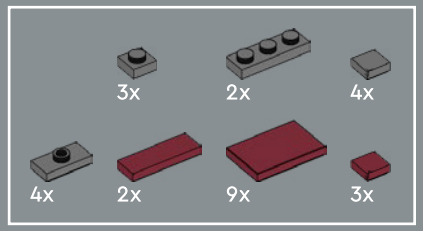




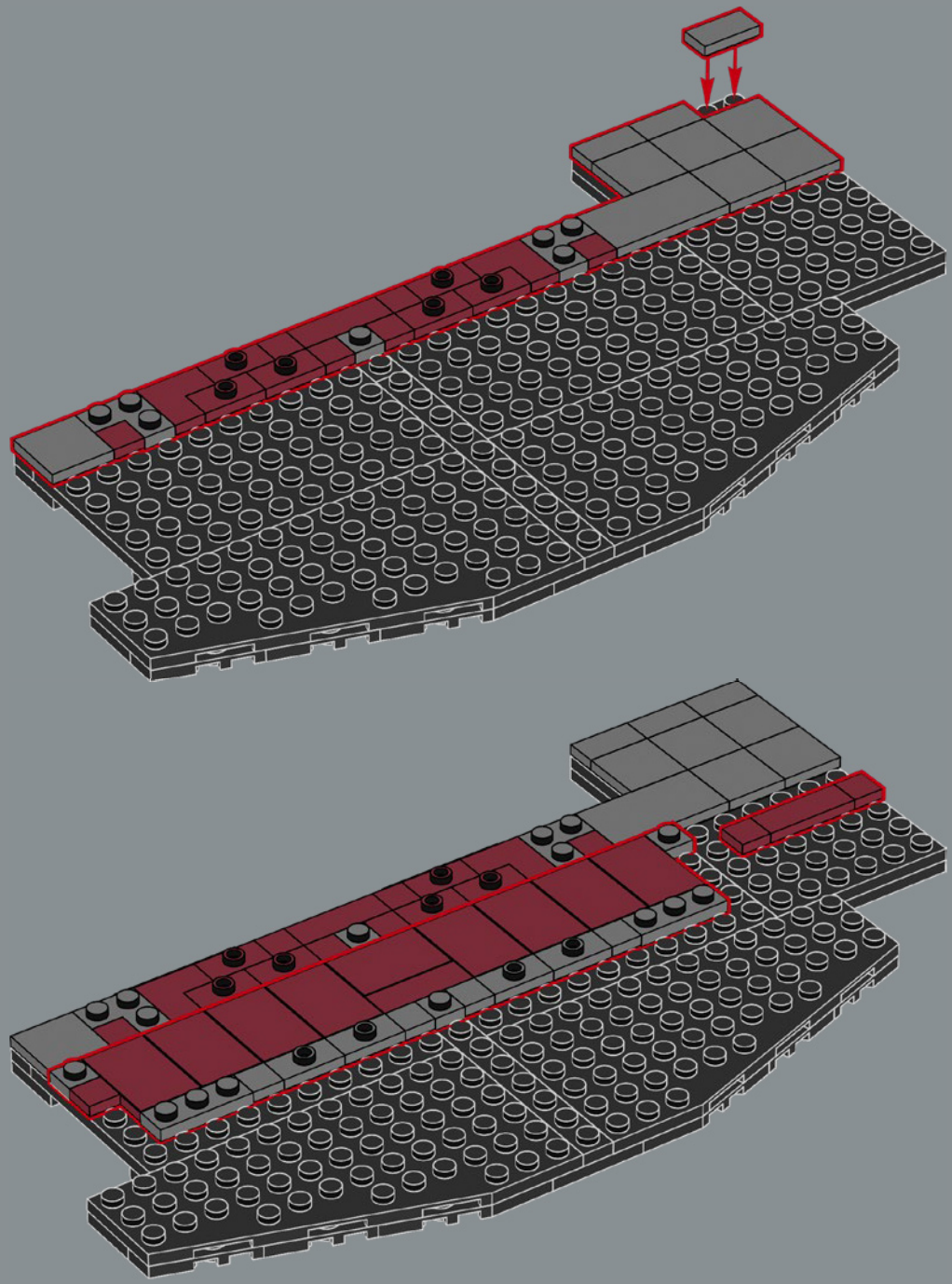


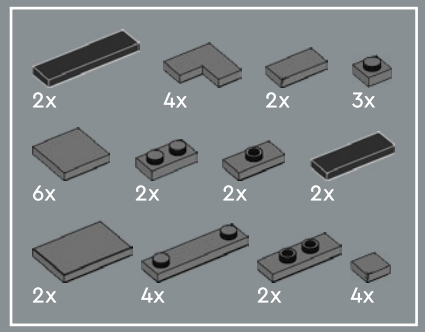
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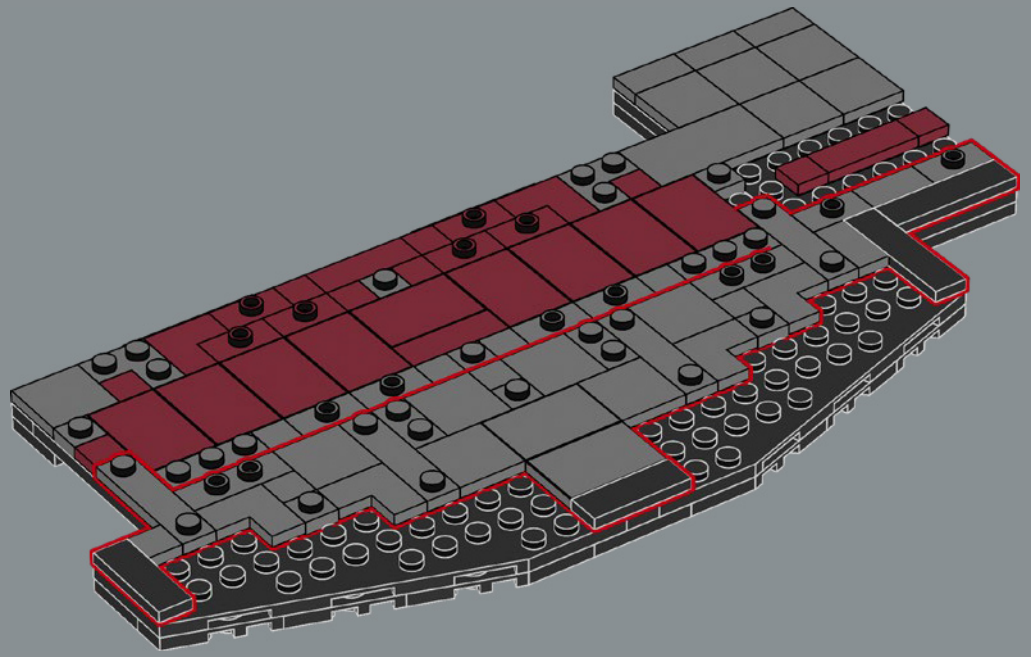


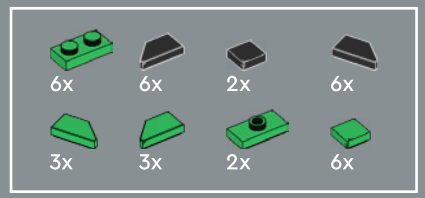
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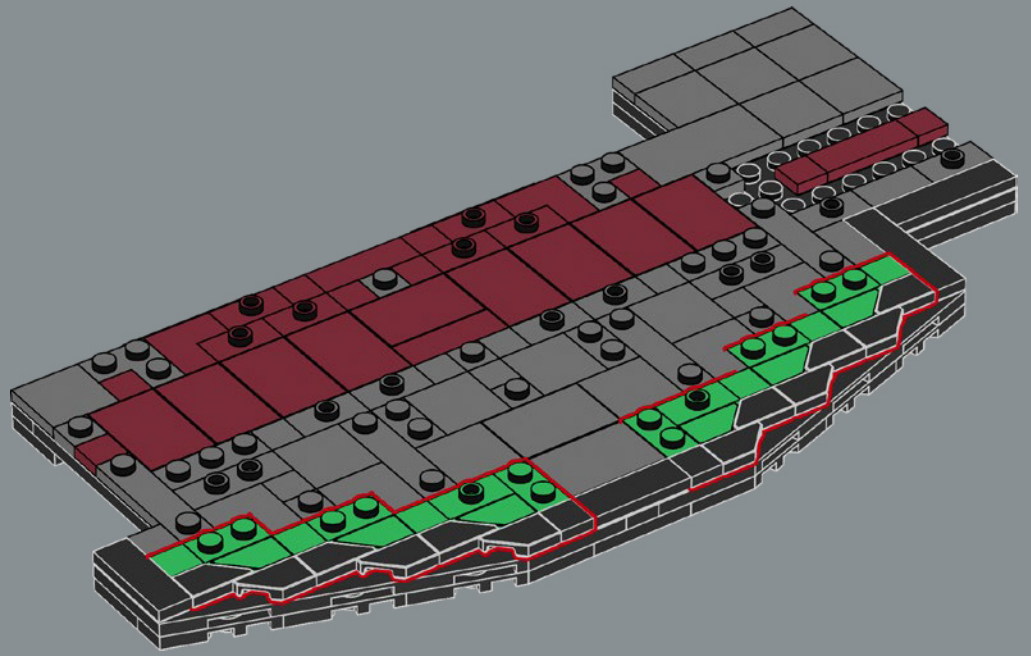


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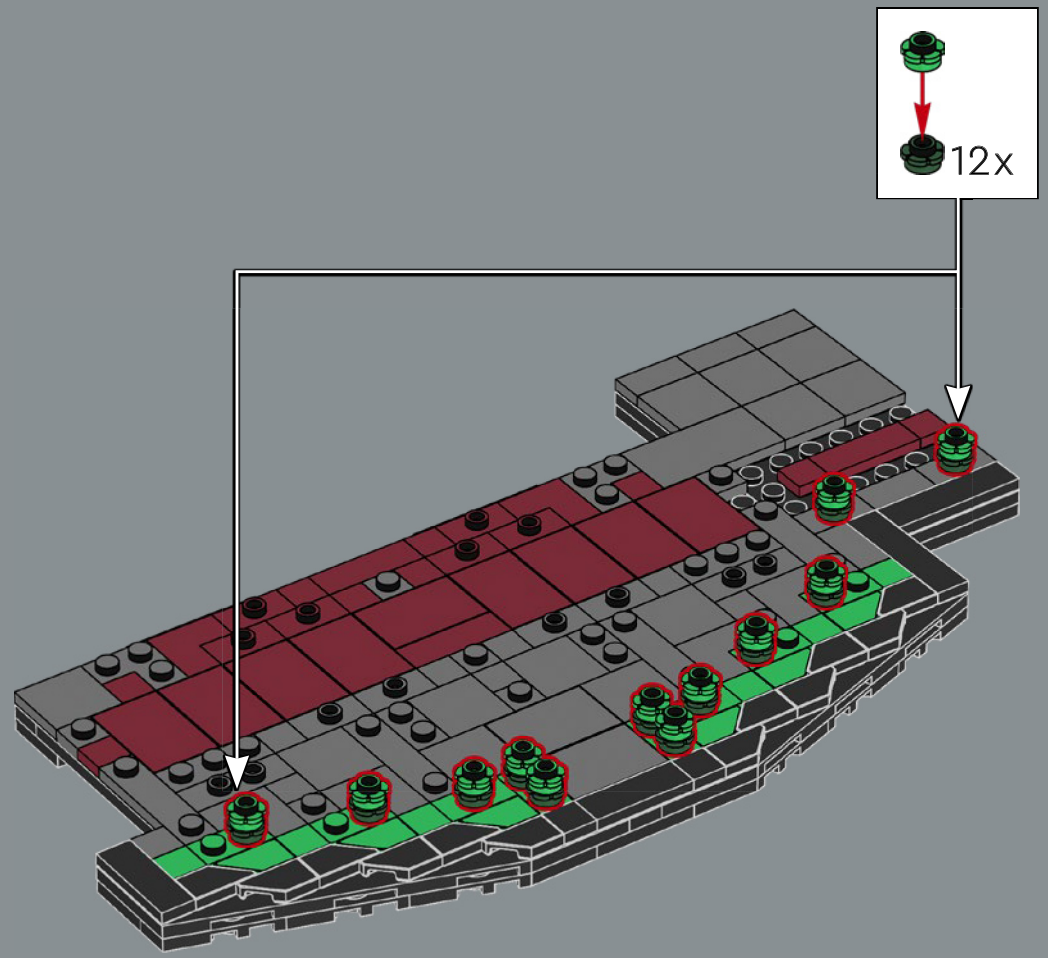


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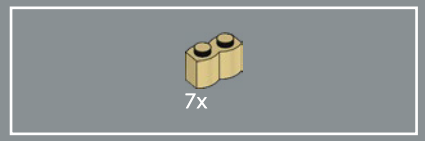


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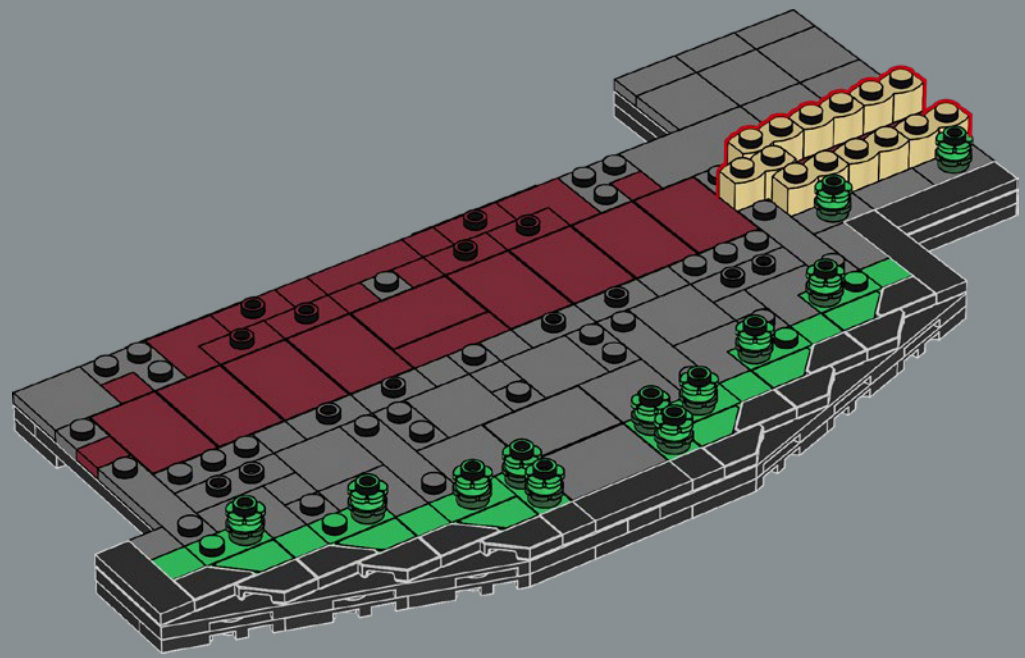
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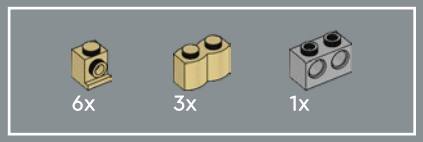




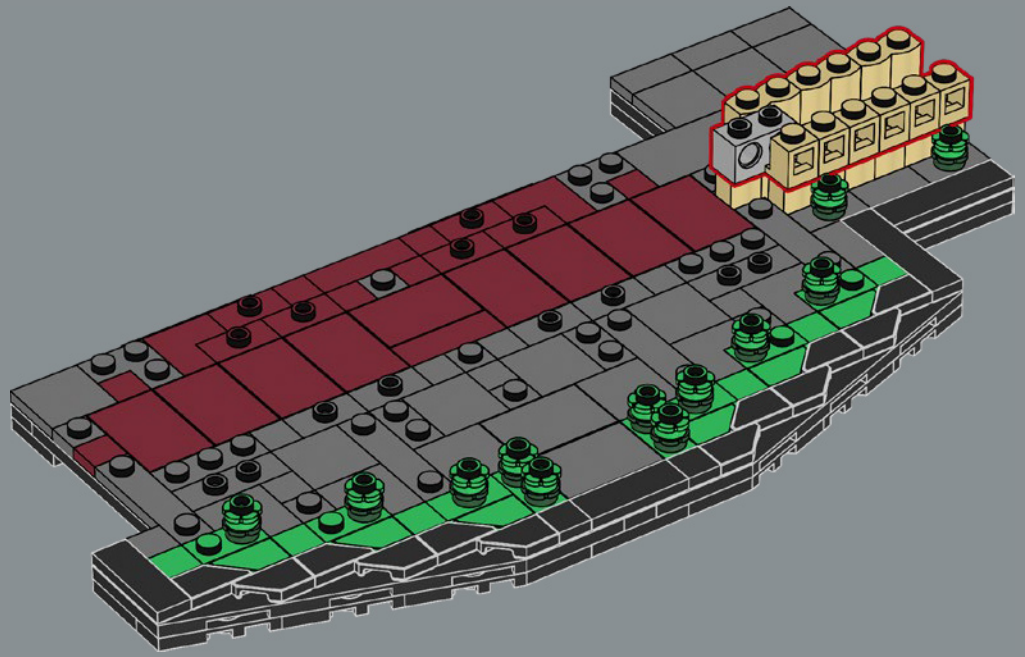


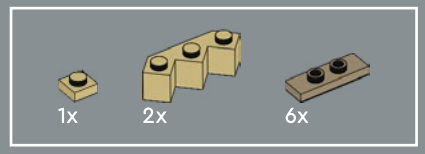
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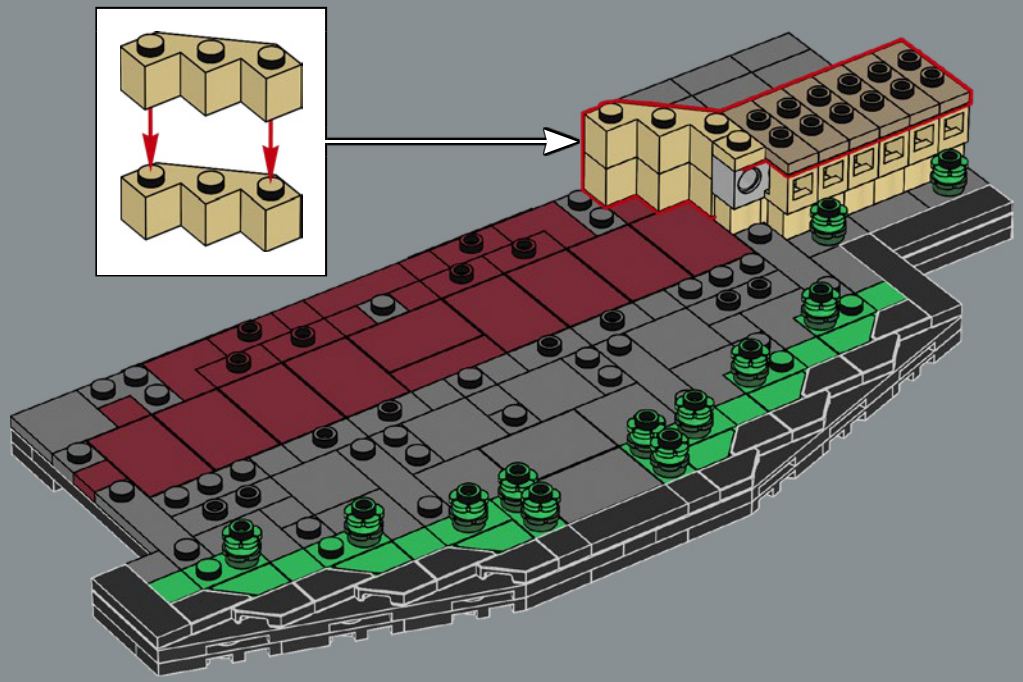


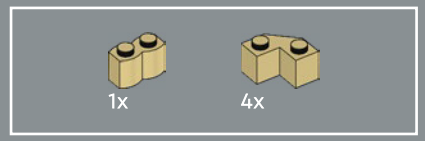
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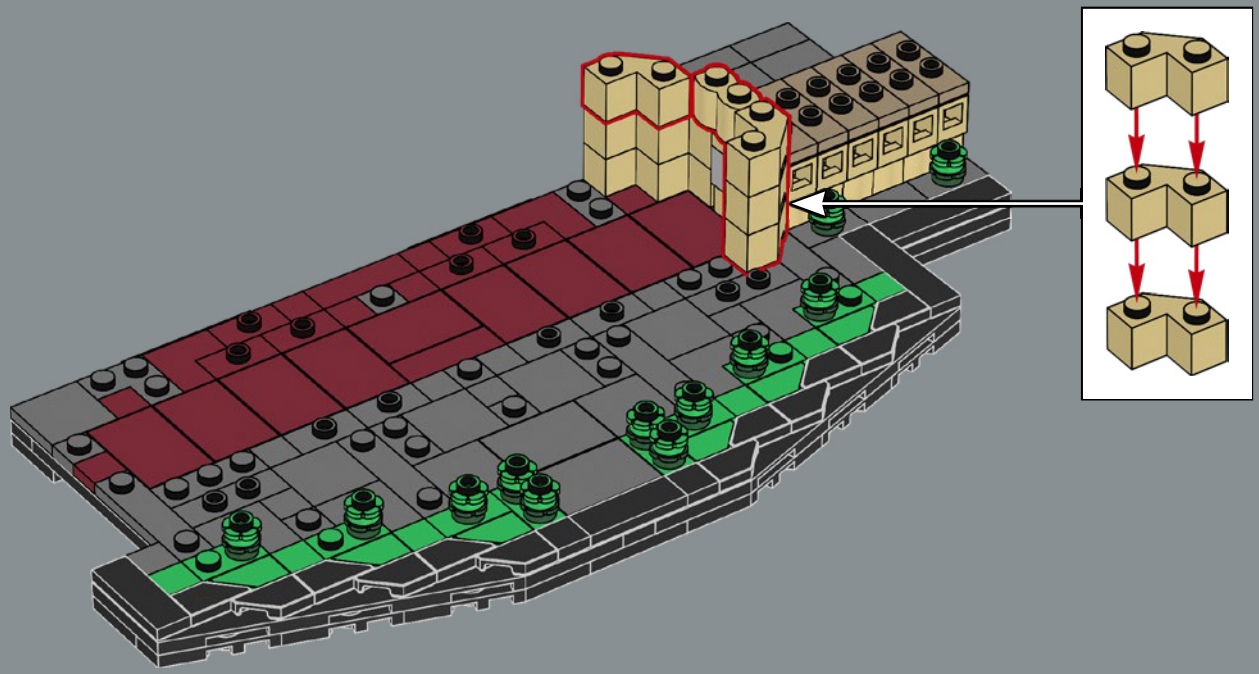


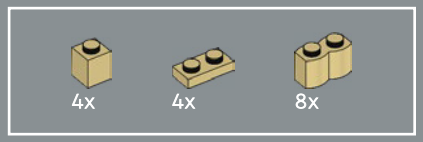
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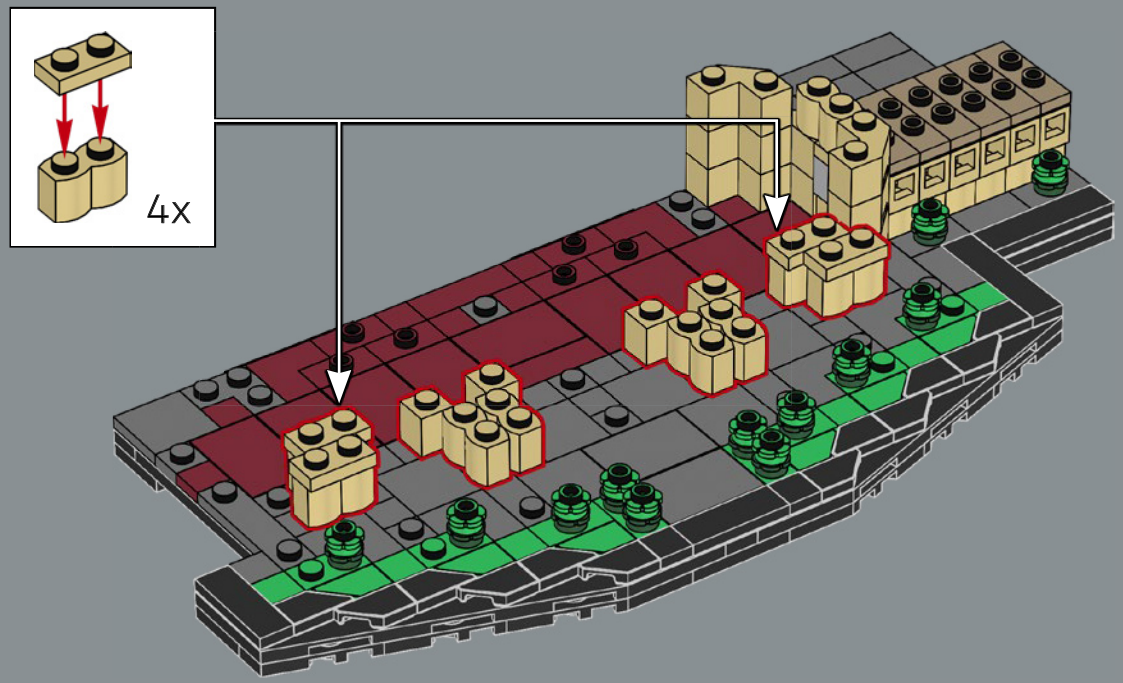


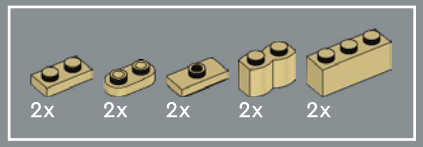
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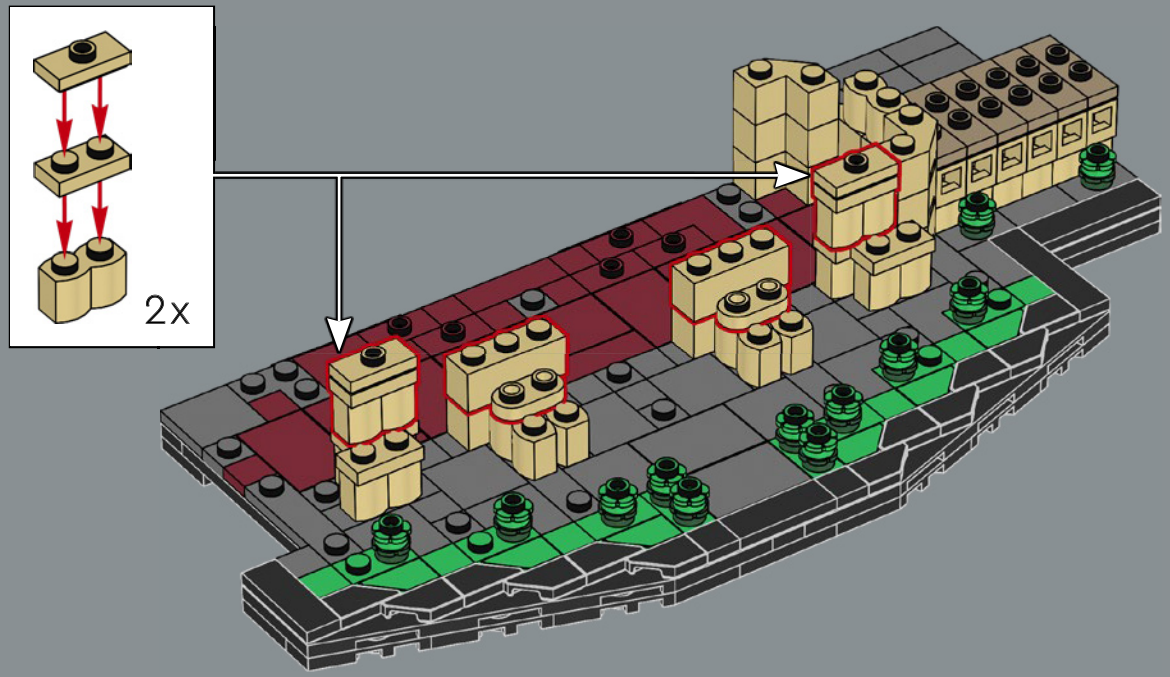


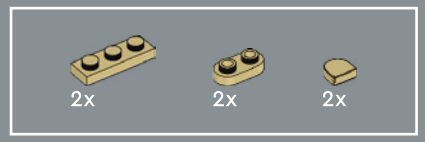
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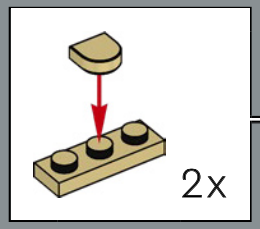


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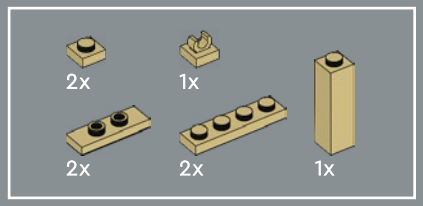


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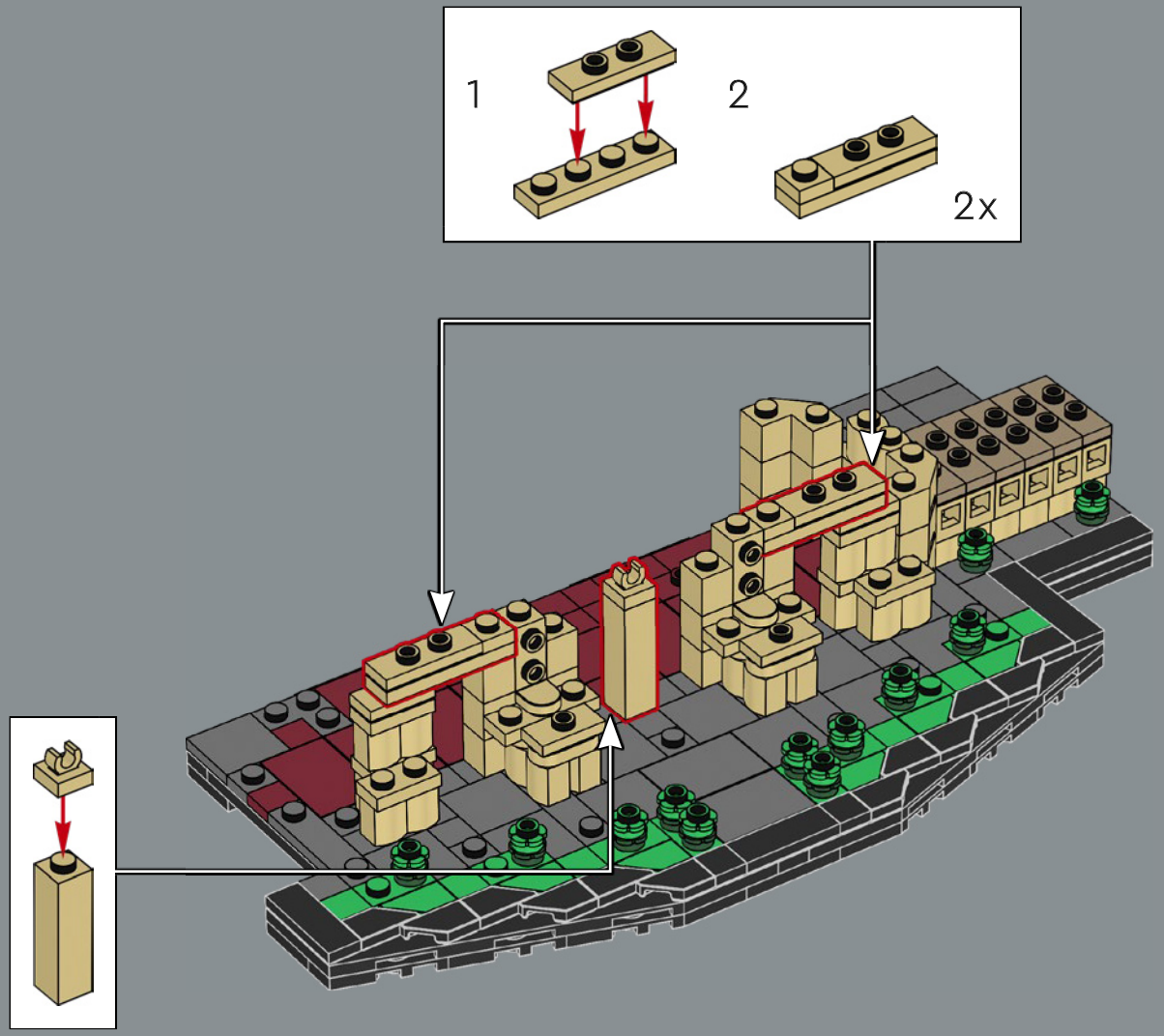


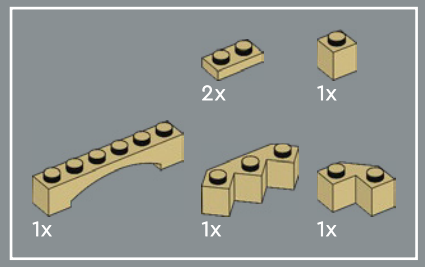


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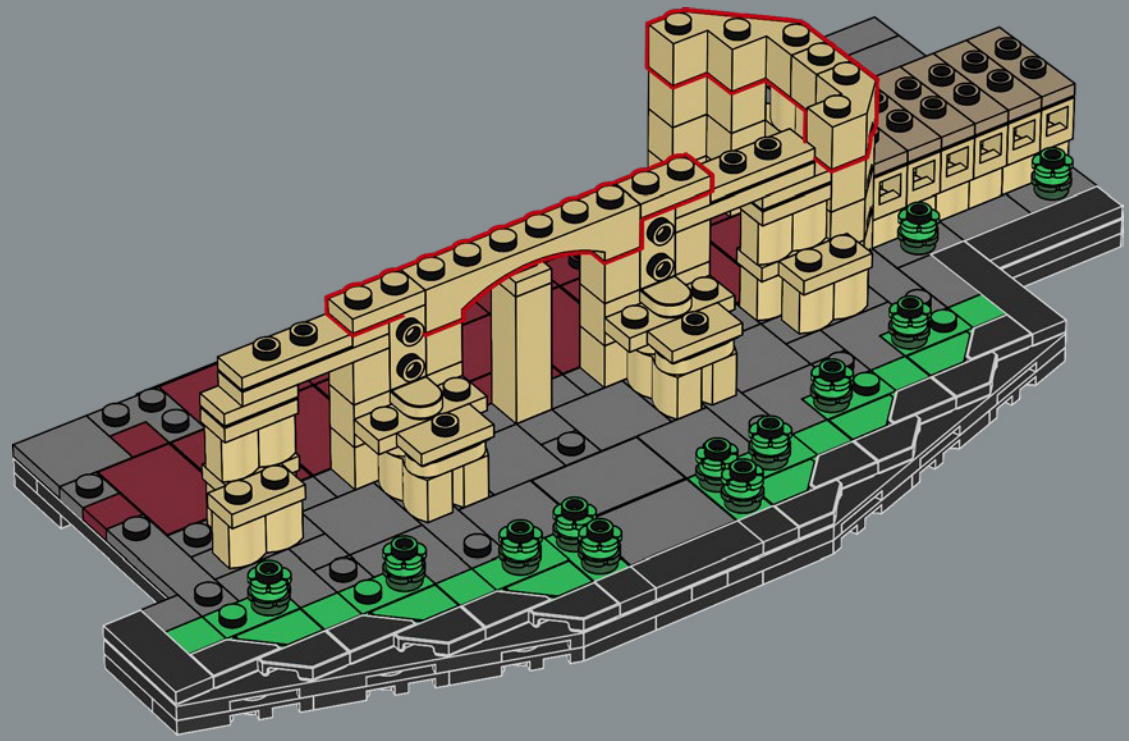


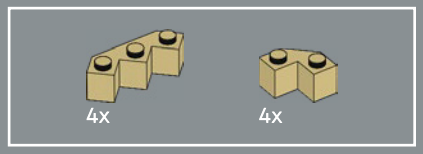
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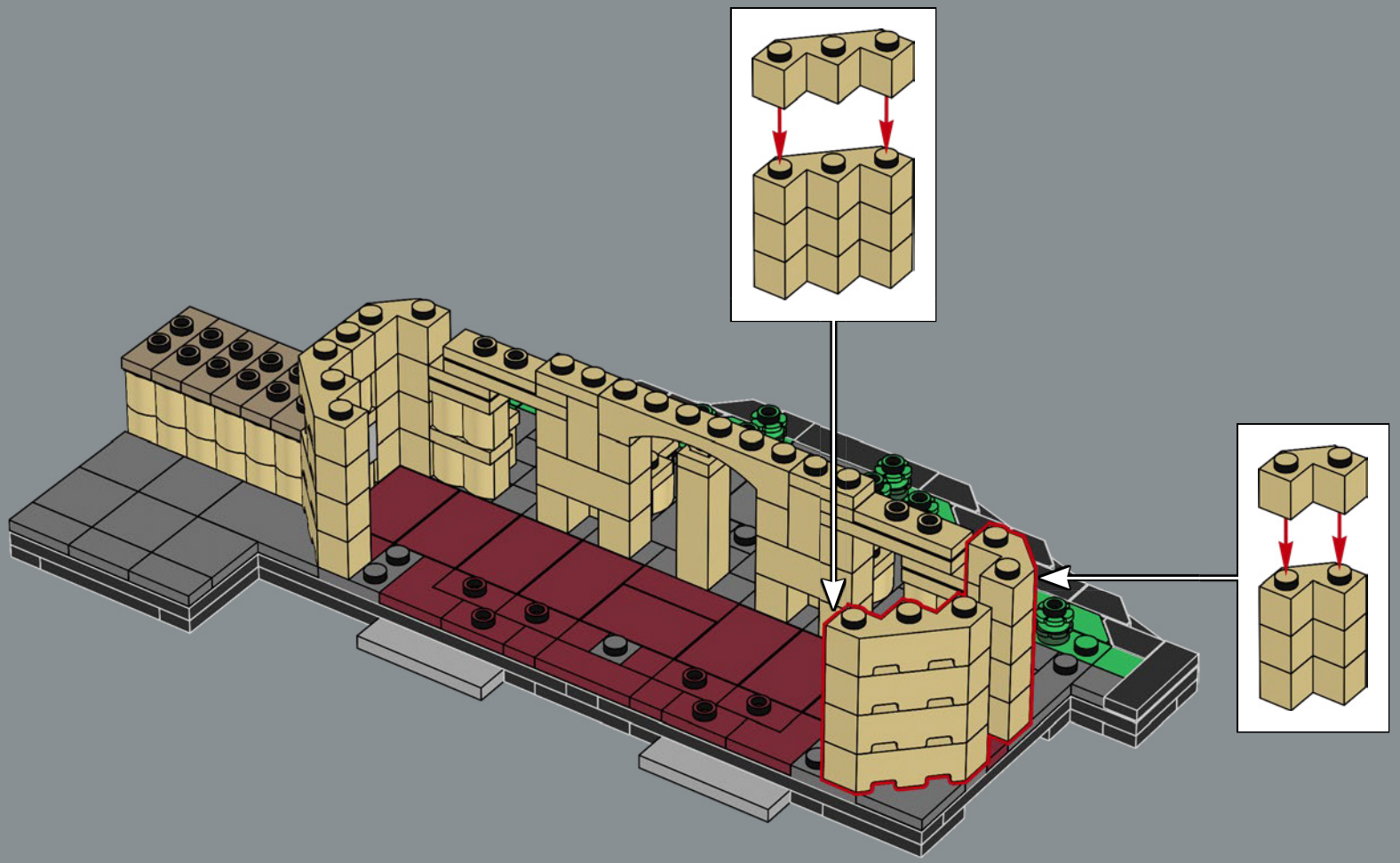


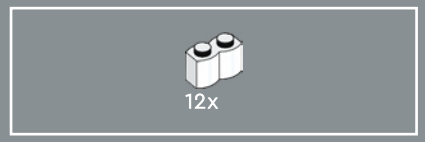
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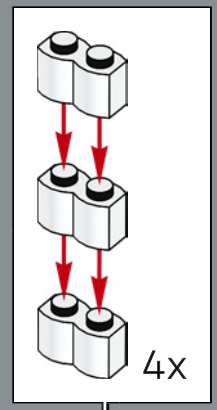


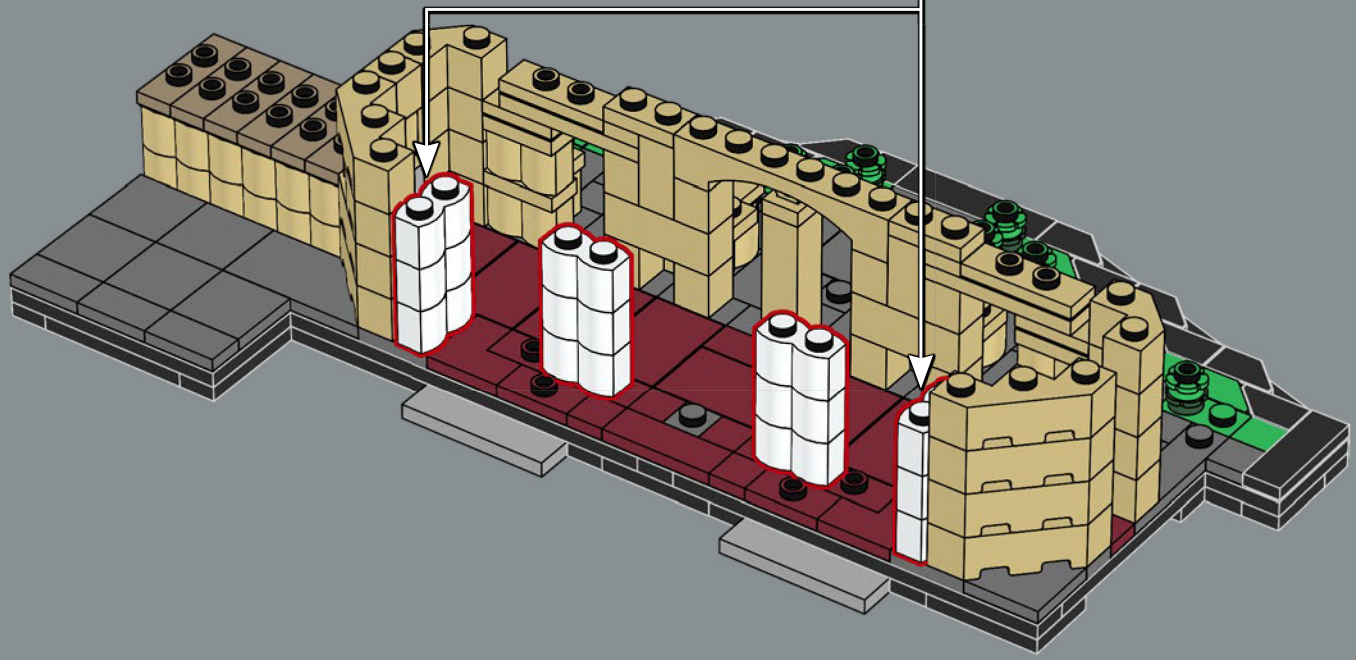
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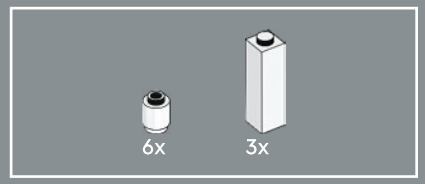




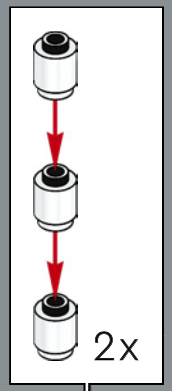
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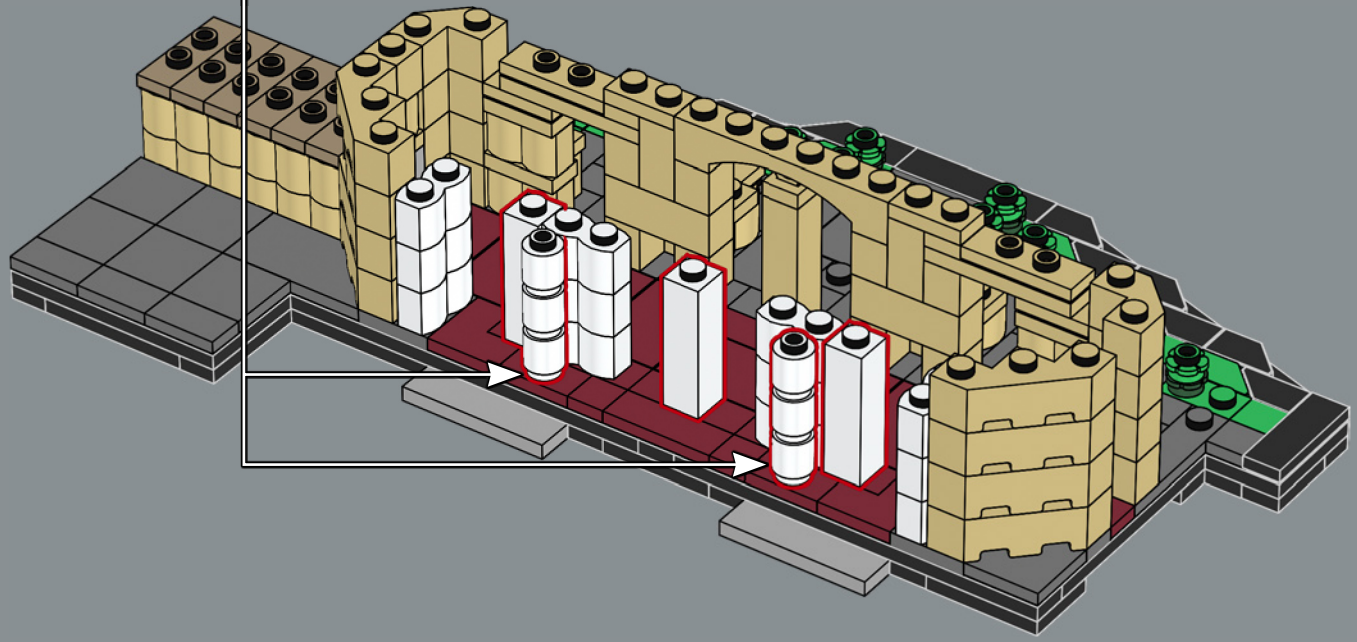






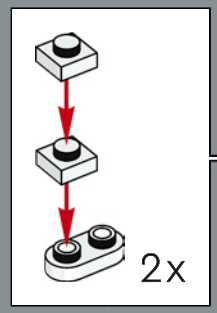
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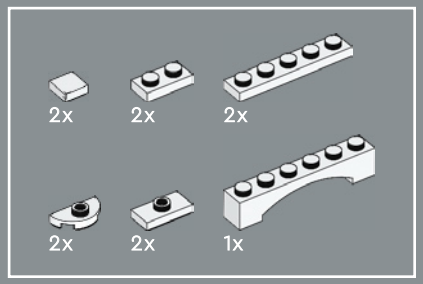




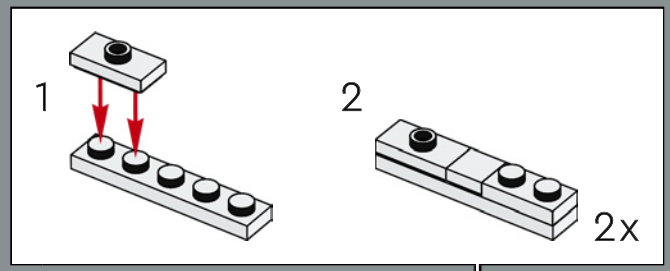


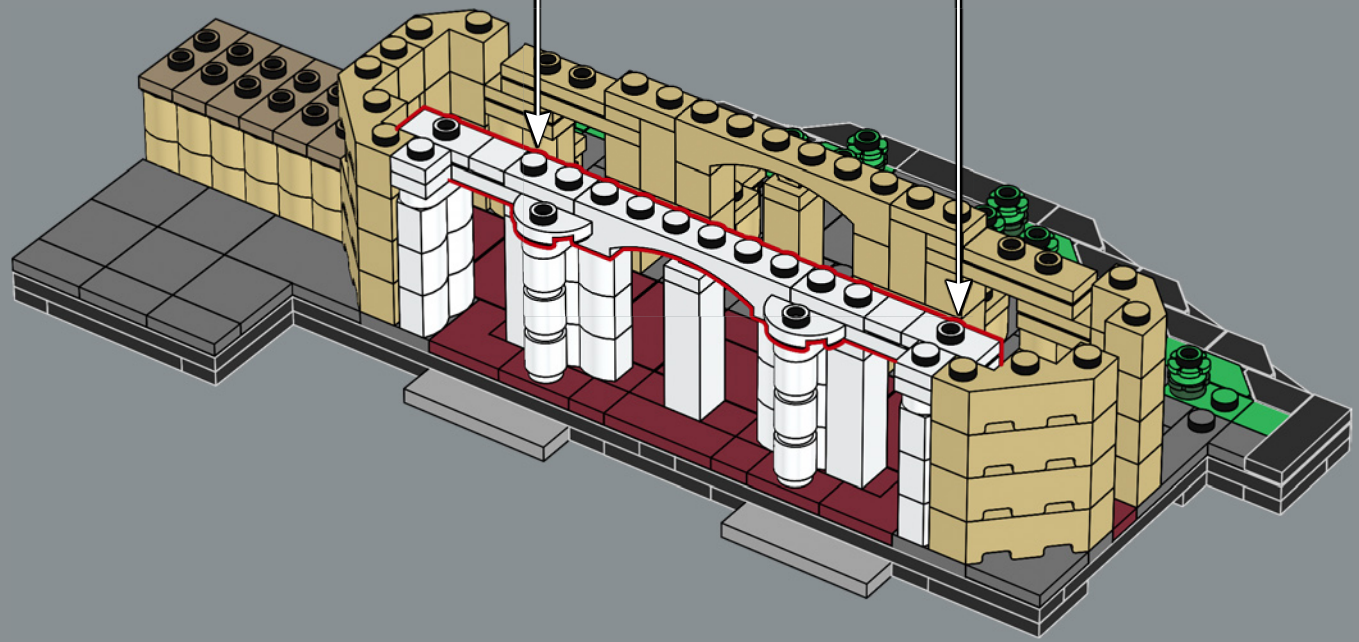
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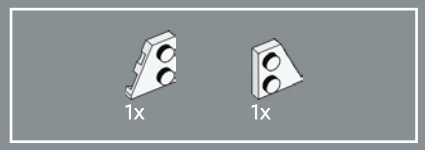




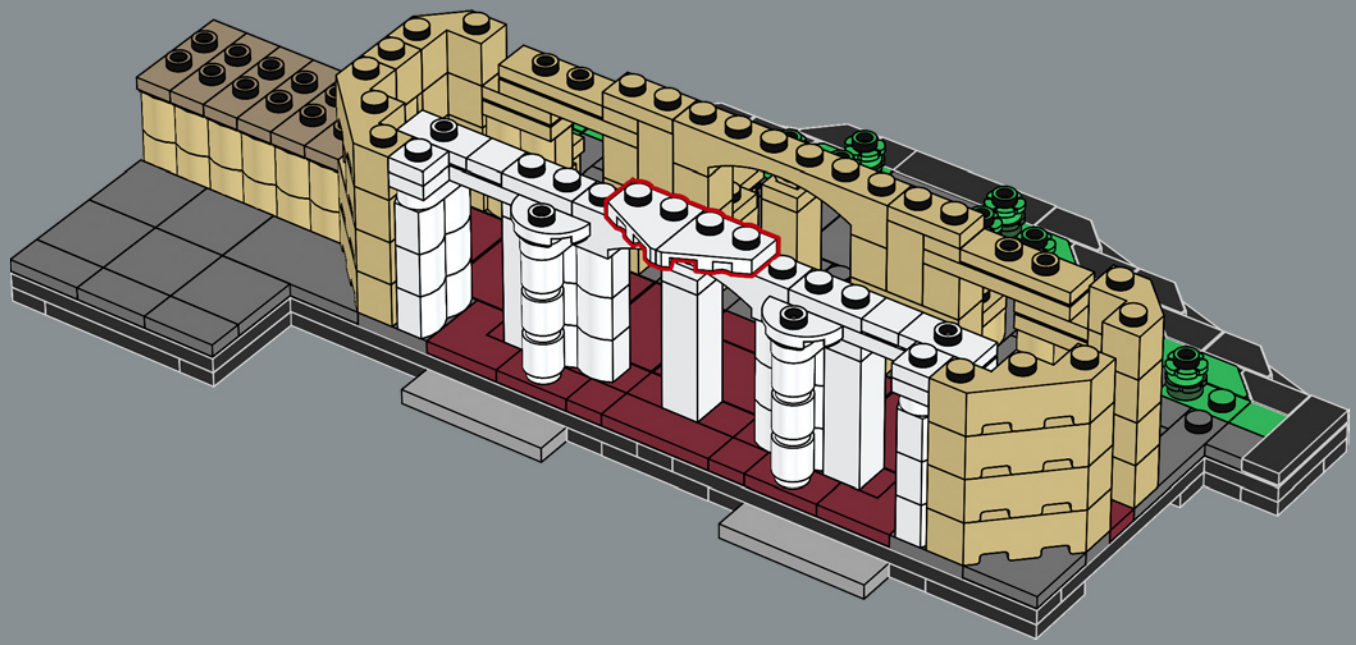
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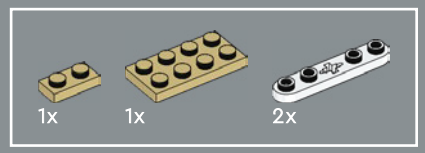




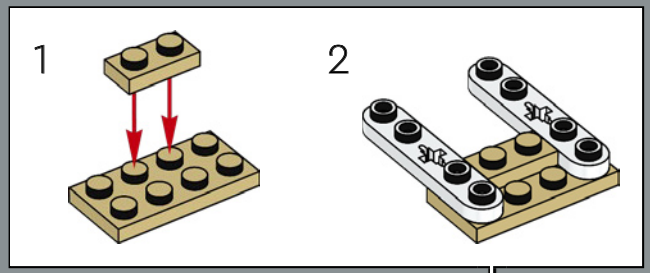


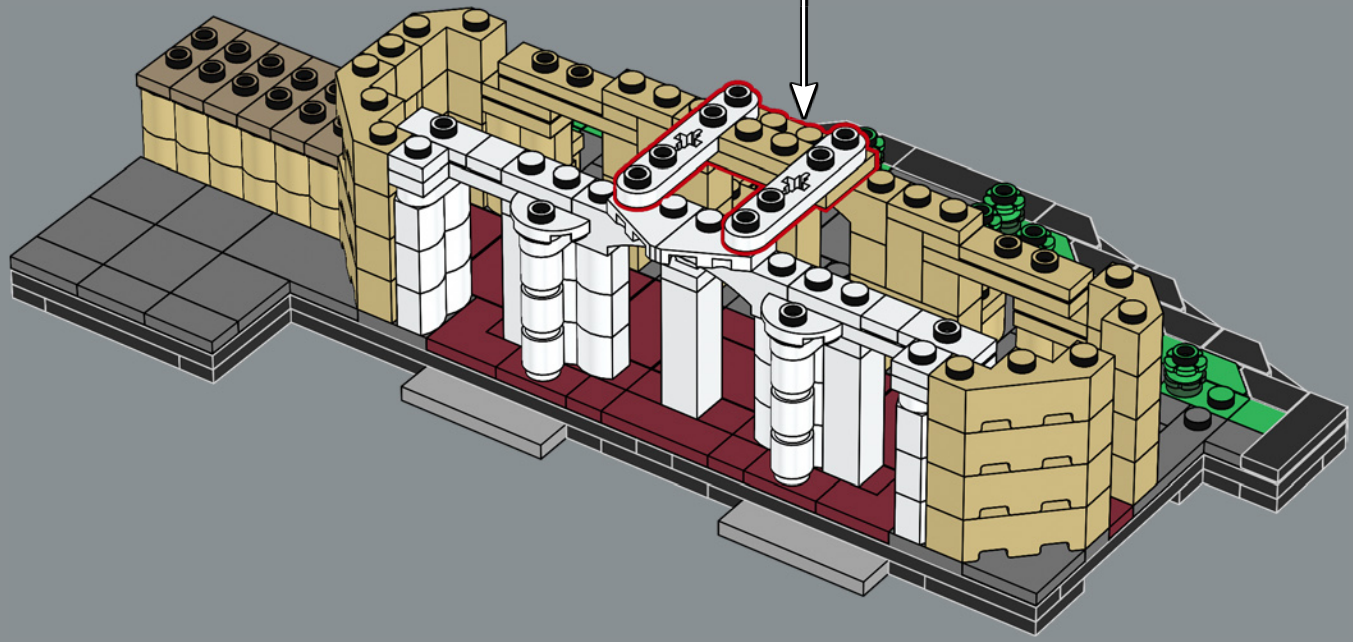
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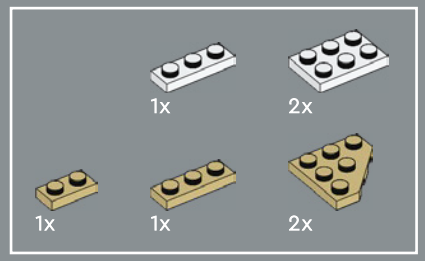




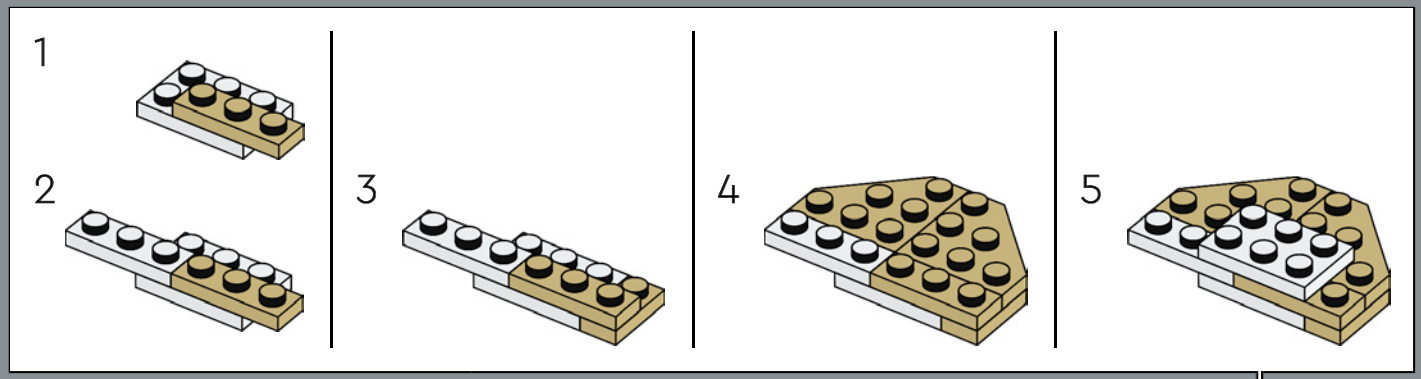
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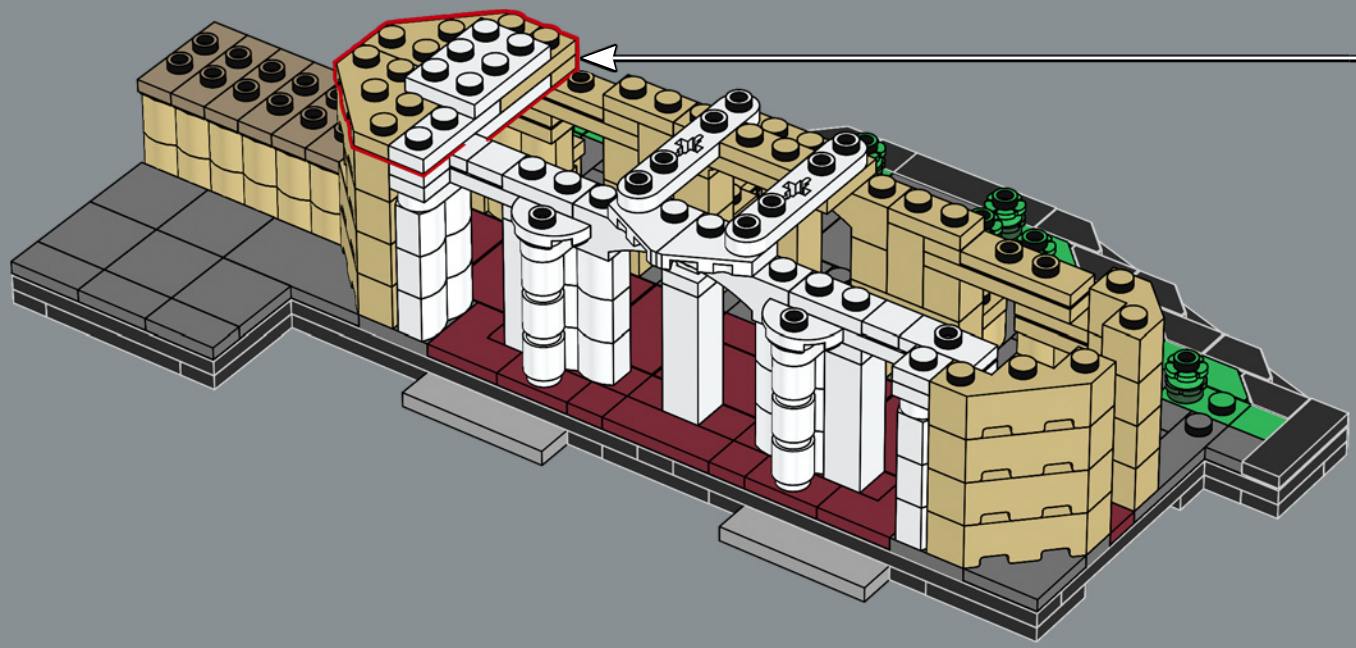


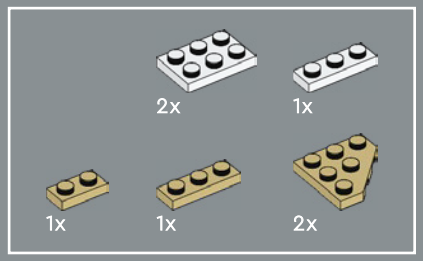




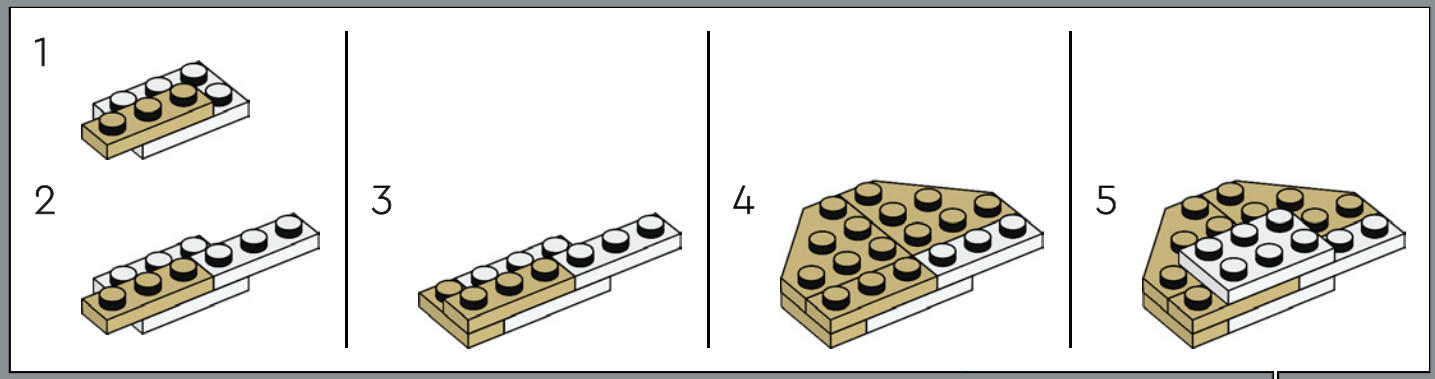
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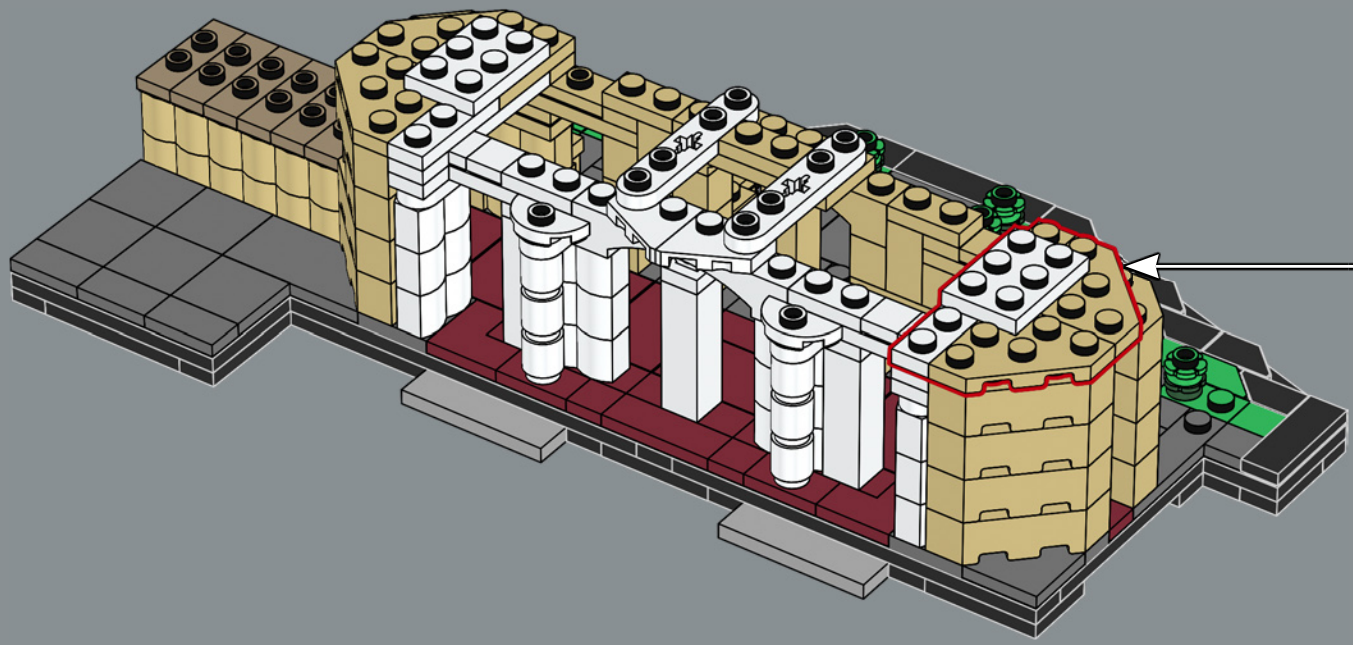


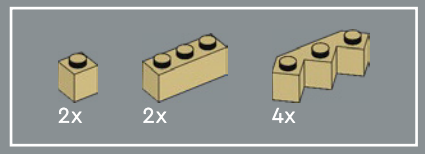




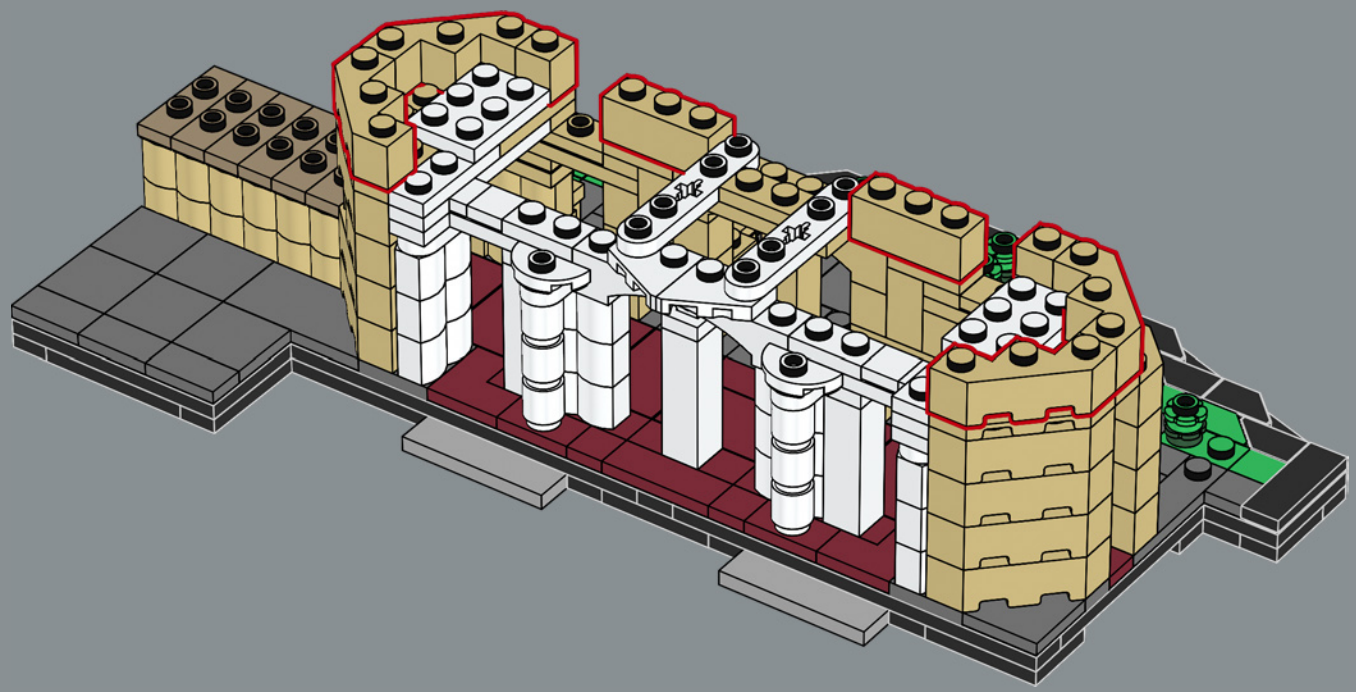
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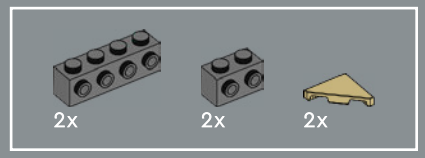




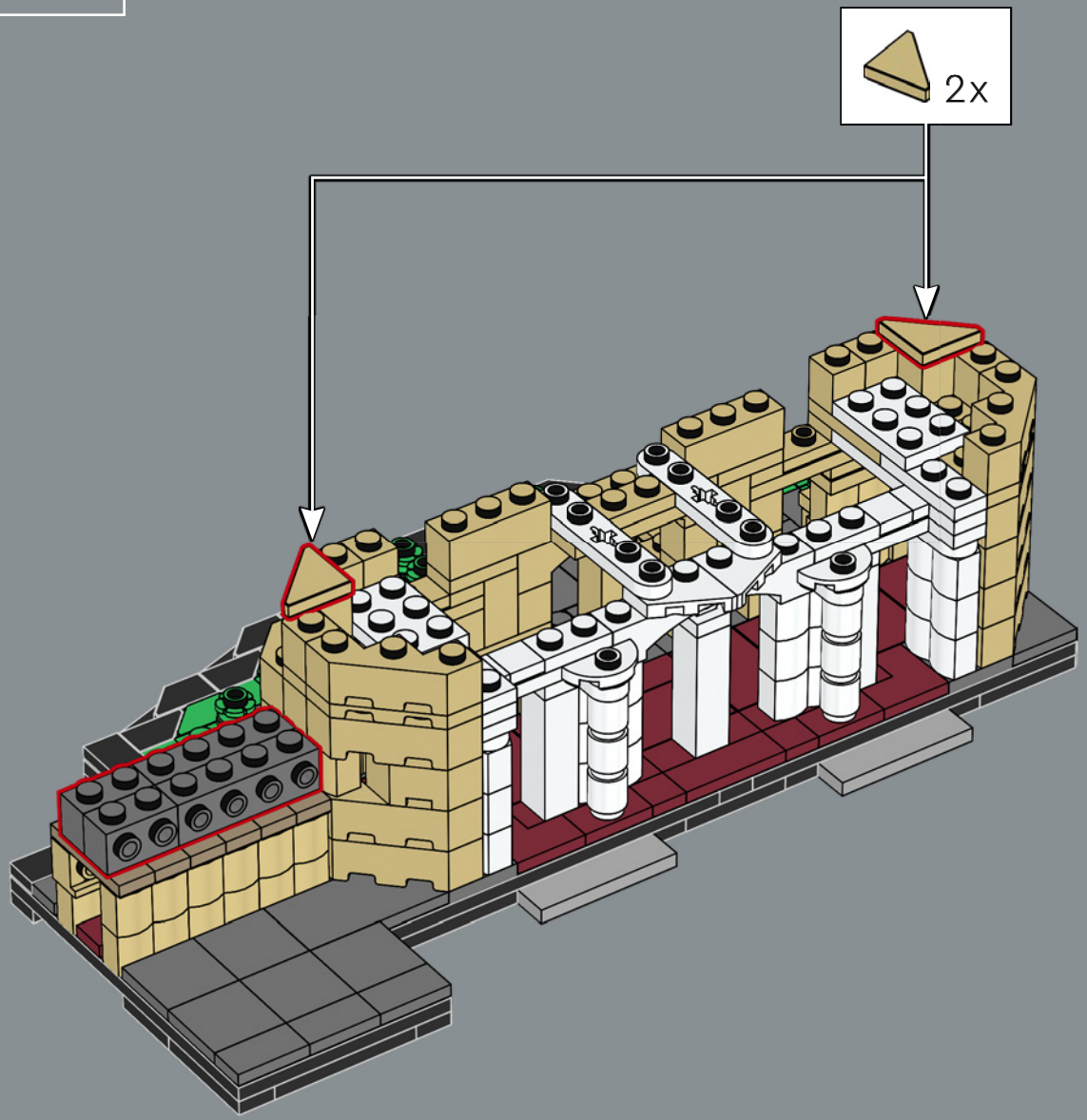


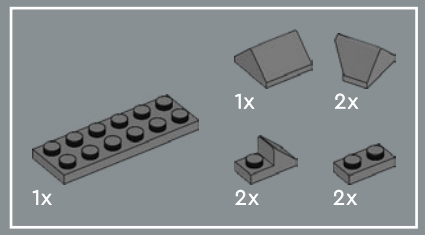
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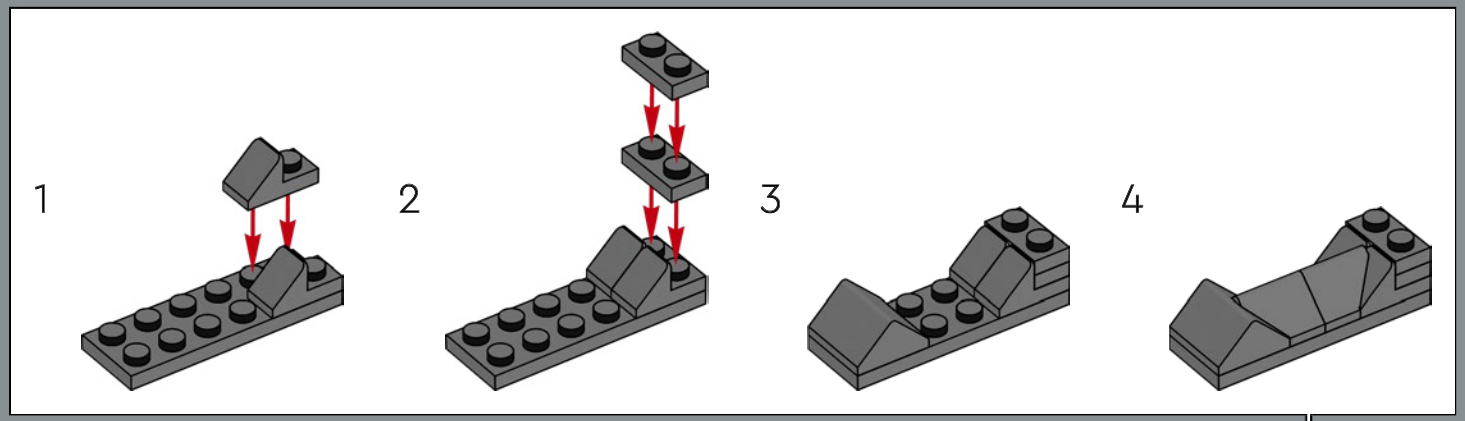


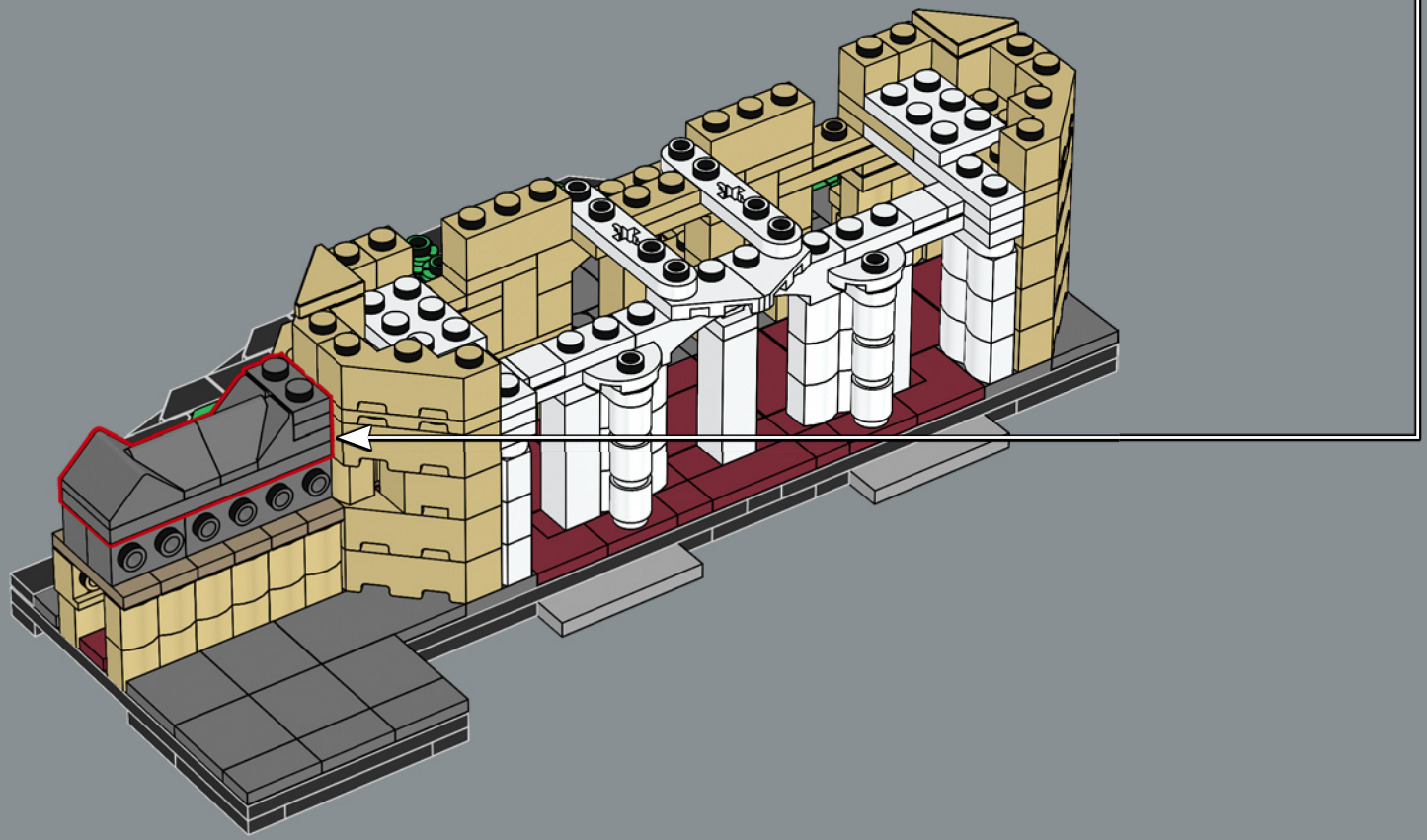
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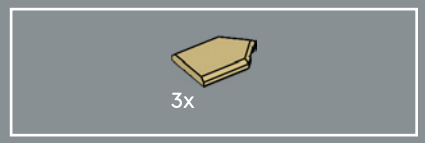




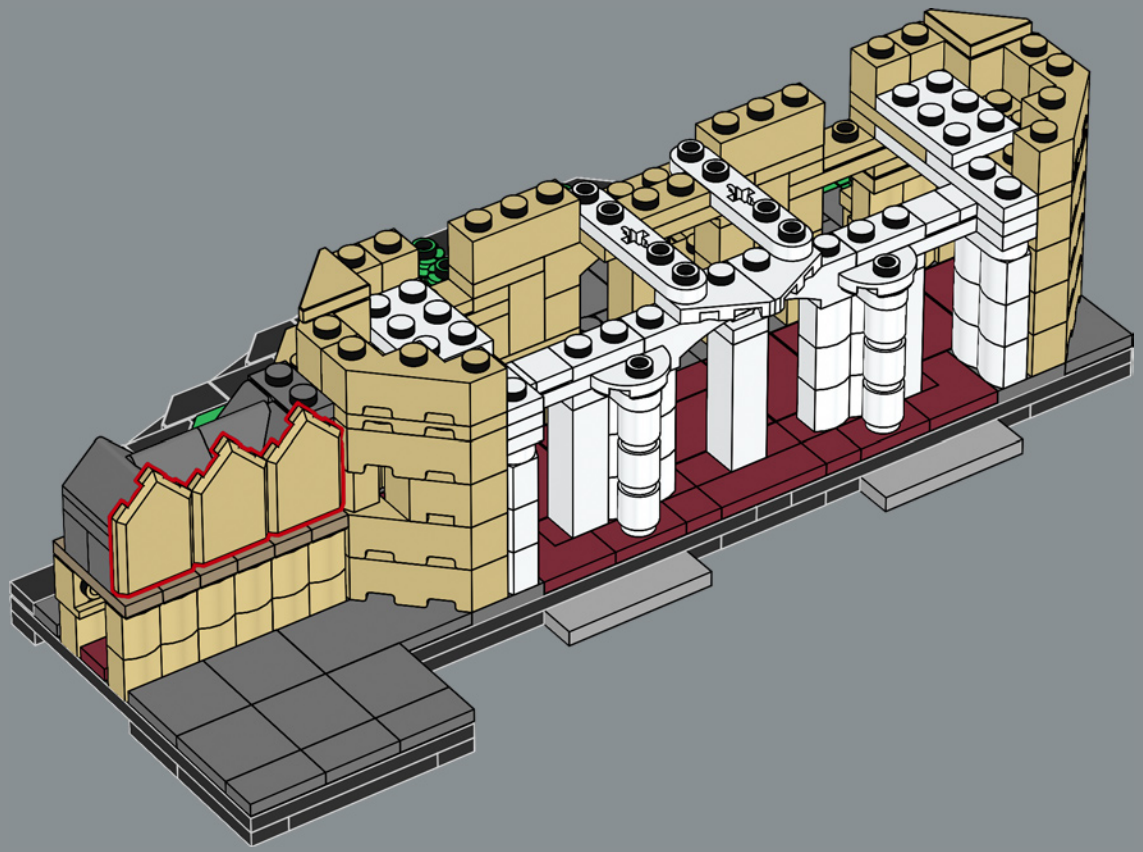
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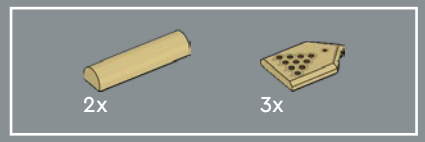




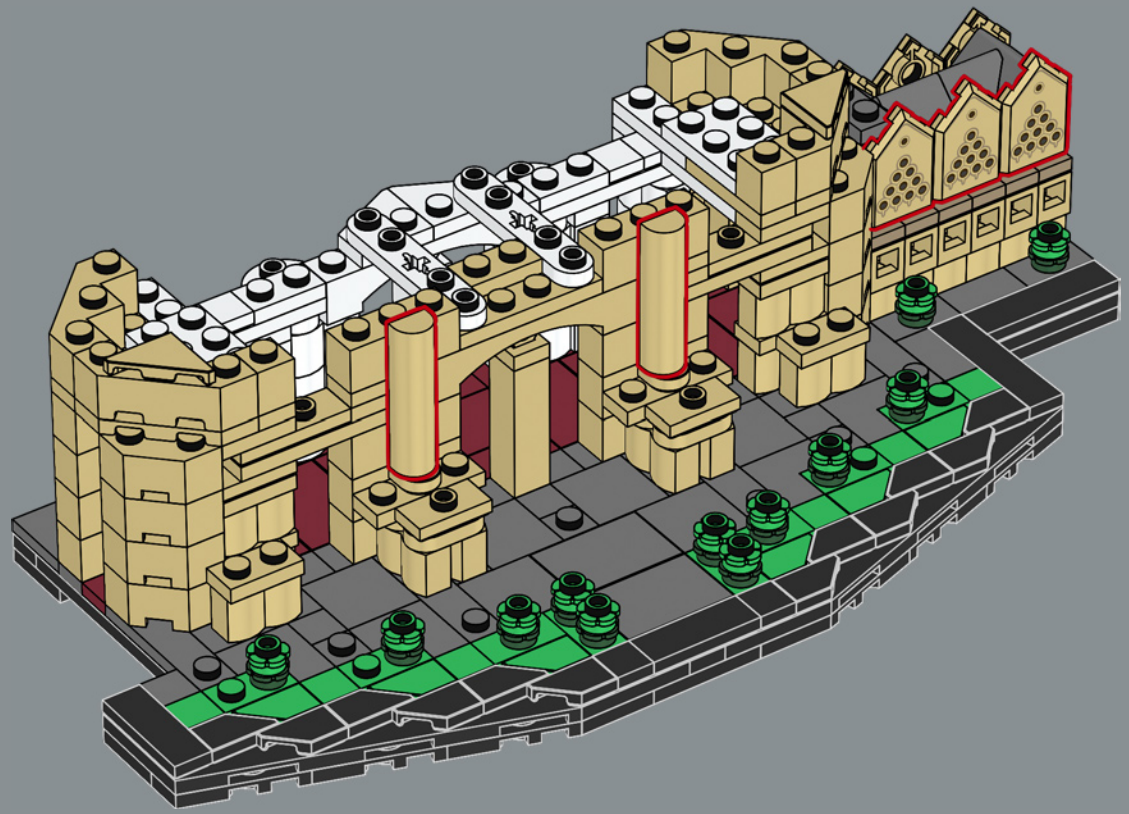


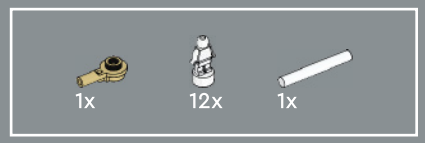
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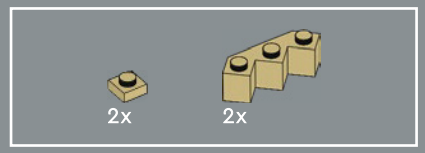


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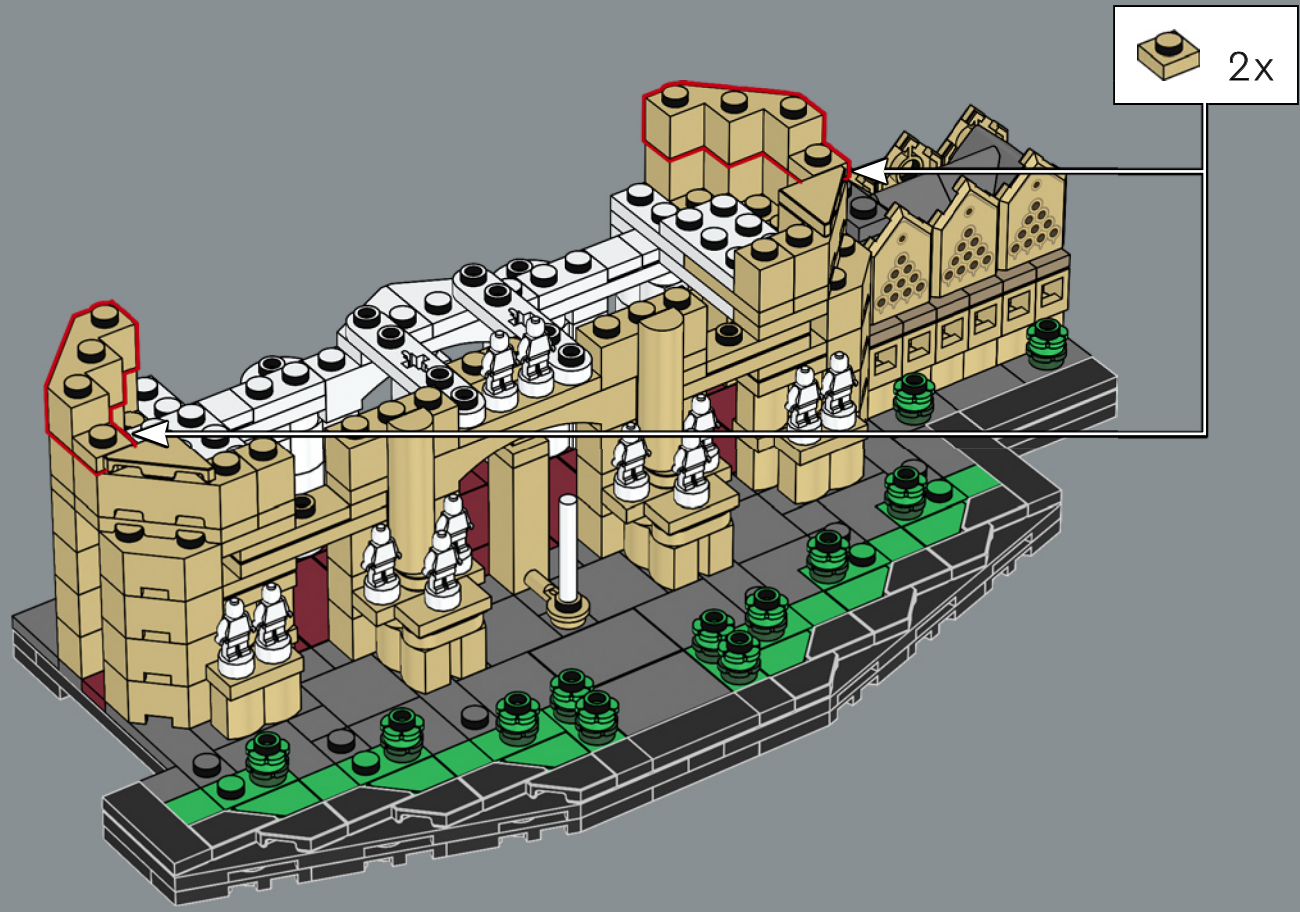
Der Bildhauer Josep Maria Subirachs würdigte Gaudí, indem er dessen Porträt in eine der Statuen einarbeitete, die er für die Passionsfassade geschaffen hatte.

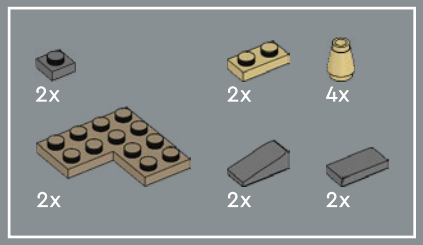




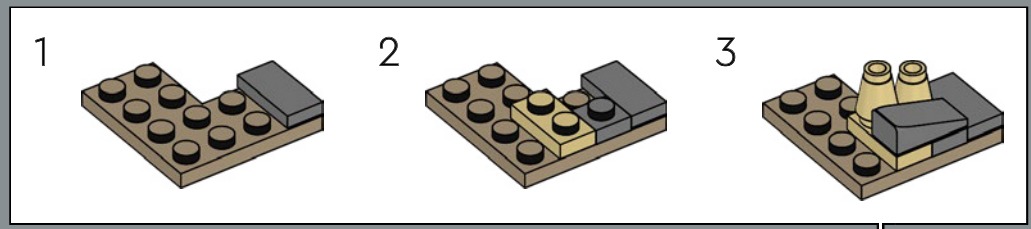


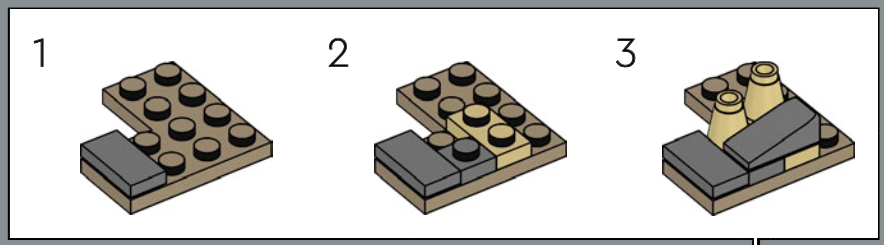
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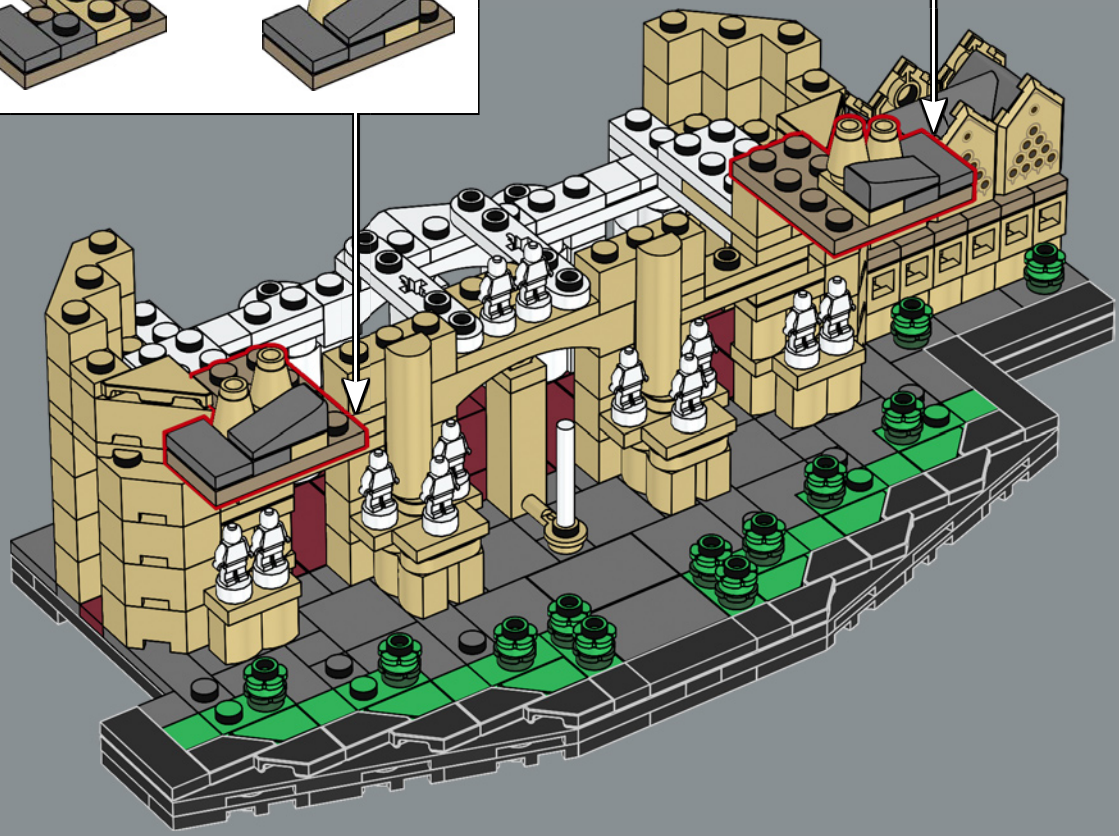


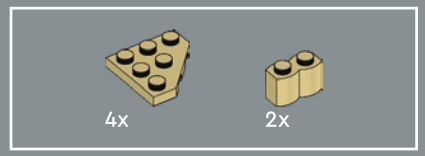


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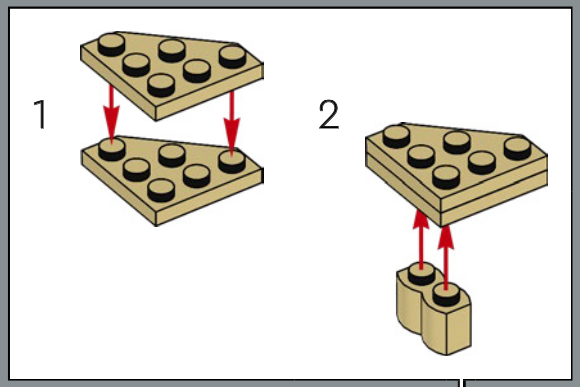


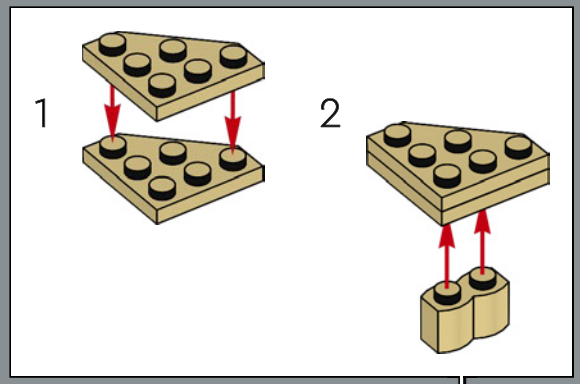


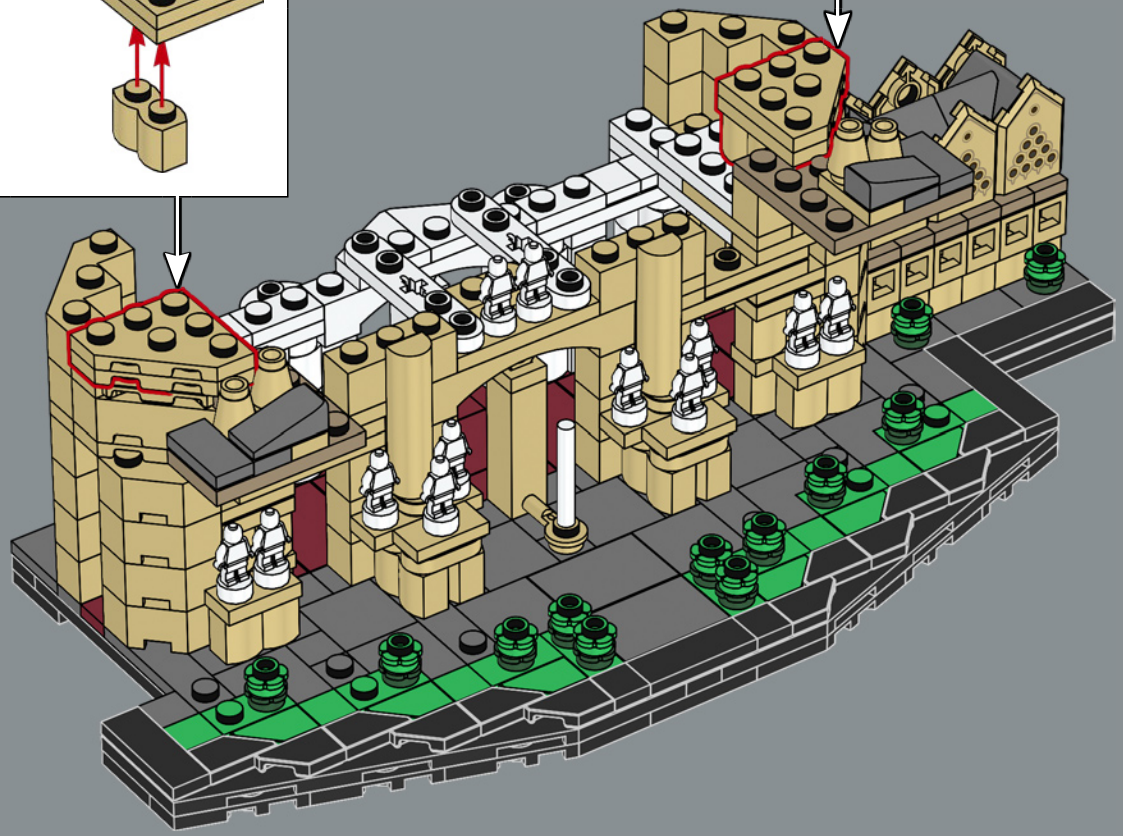


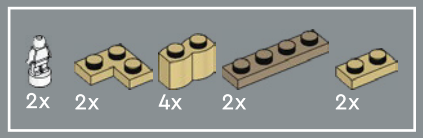


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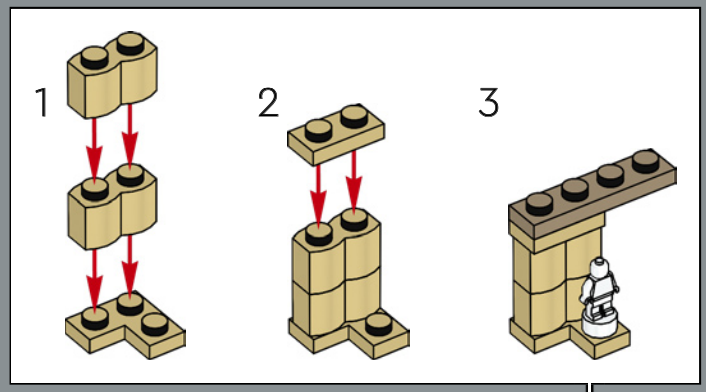


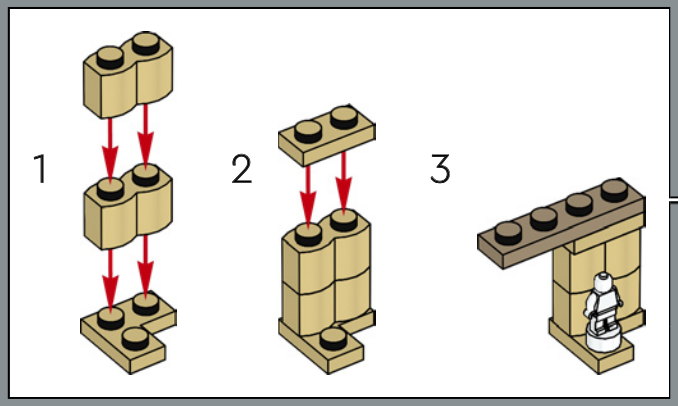


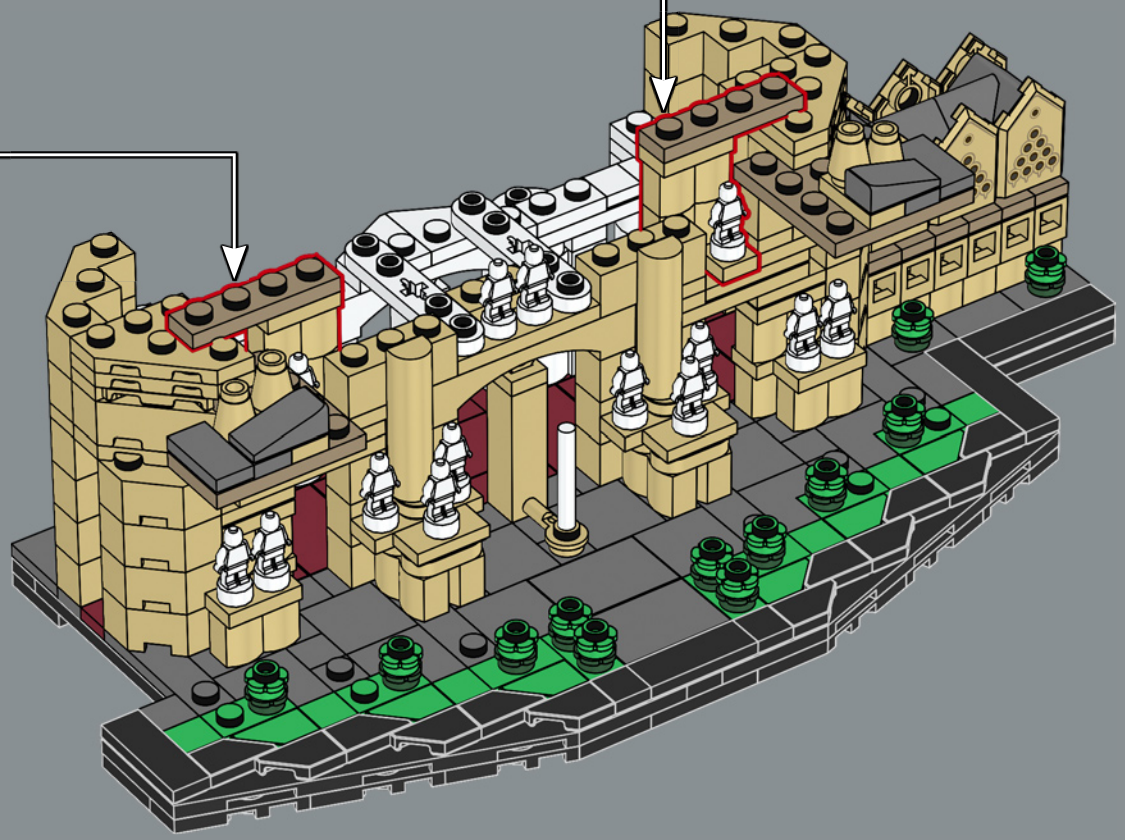


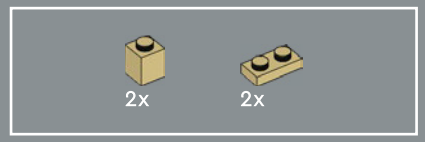


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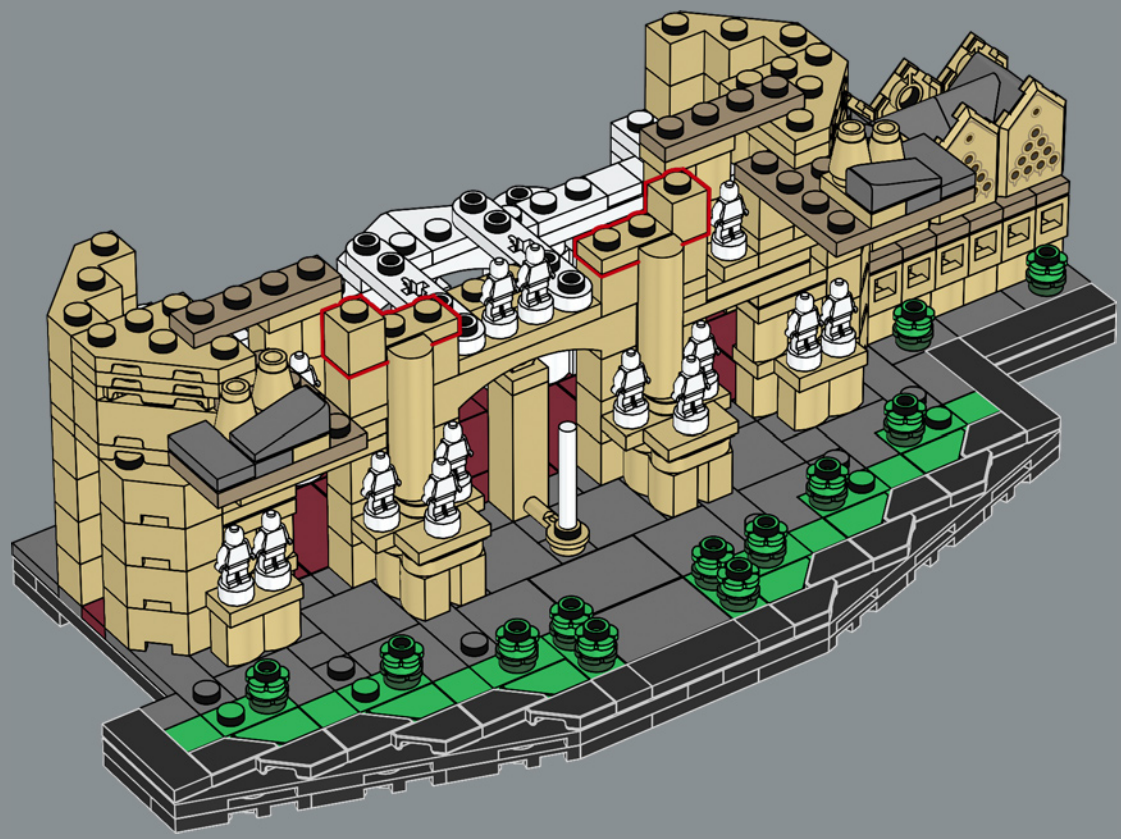


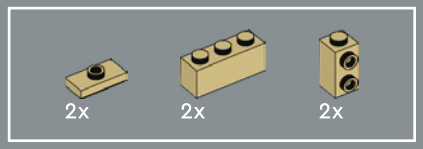




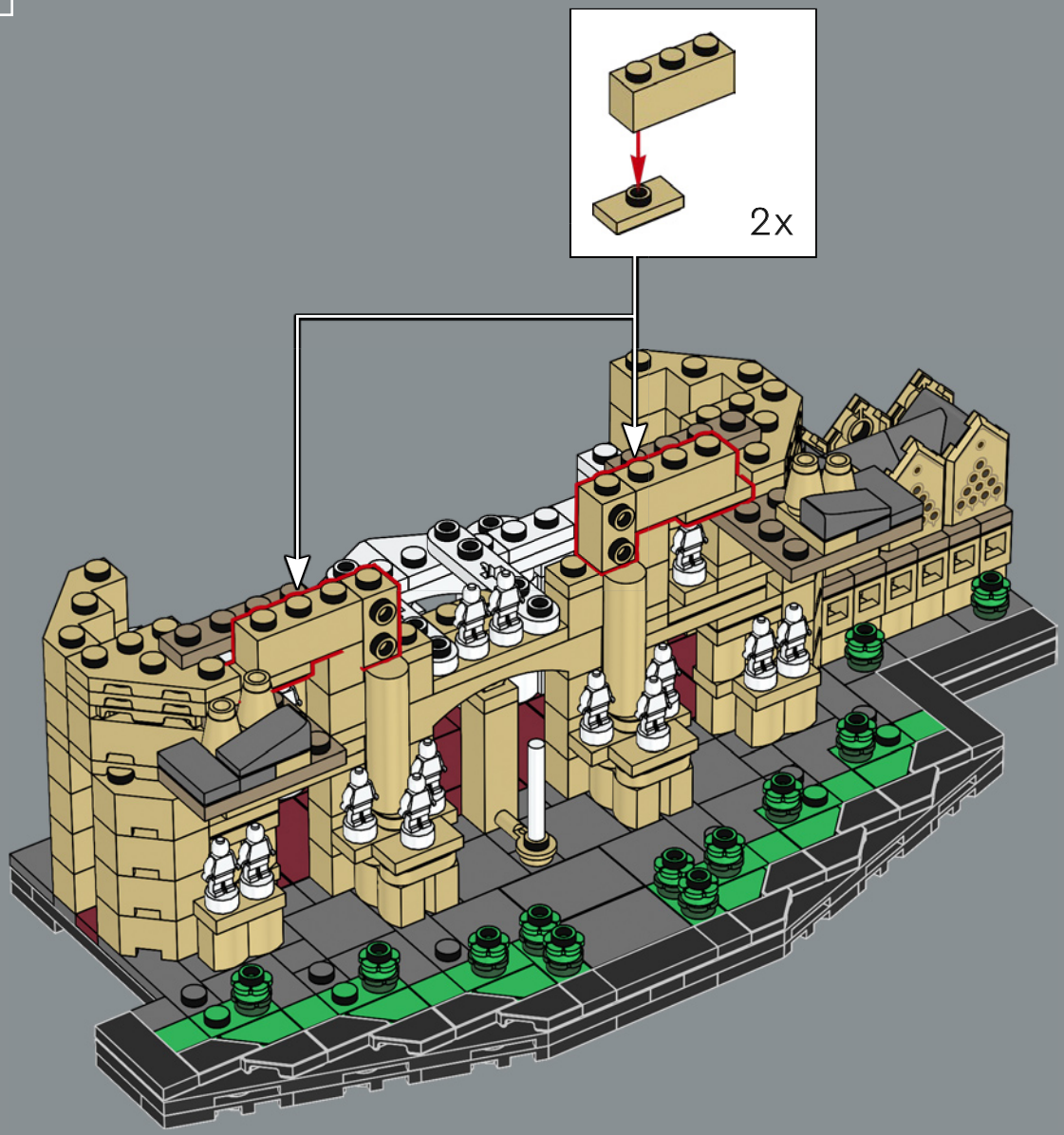


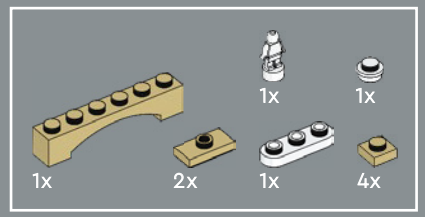
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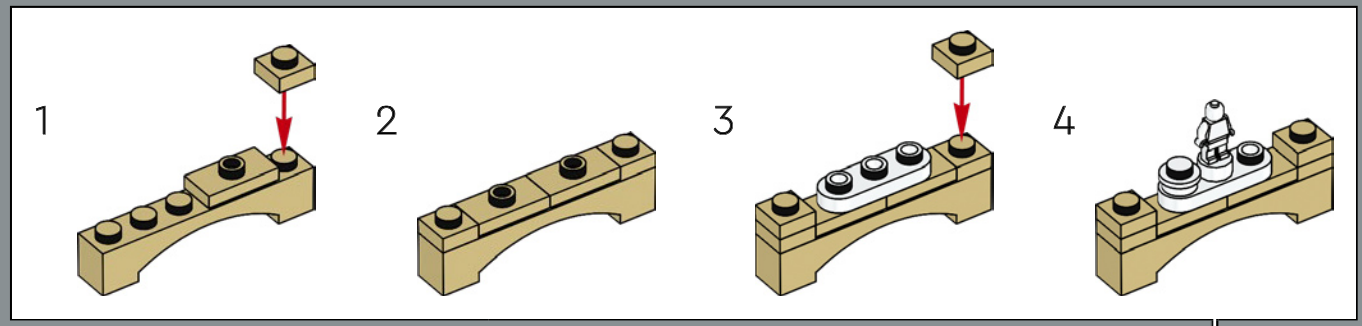


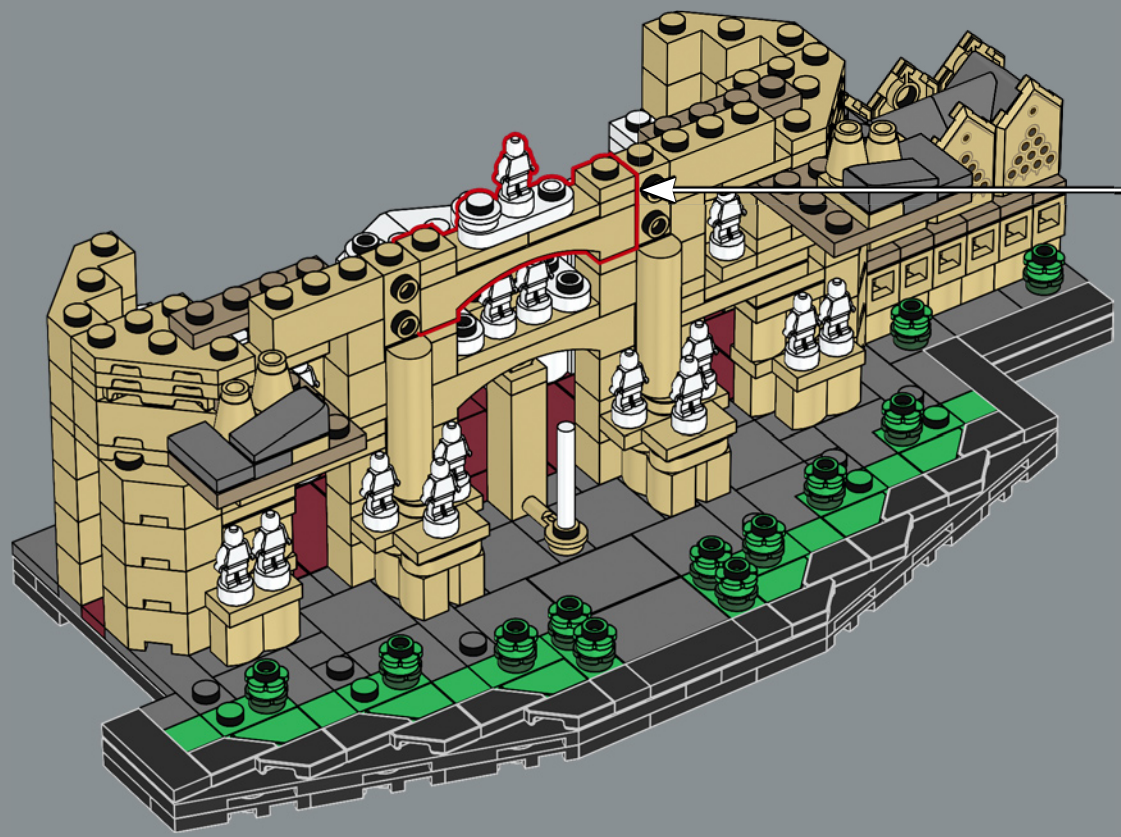
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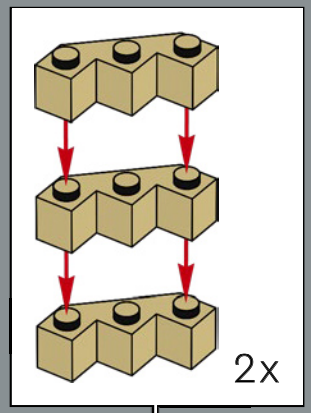
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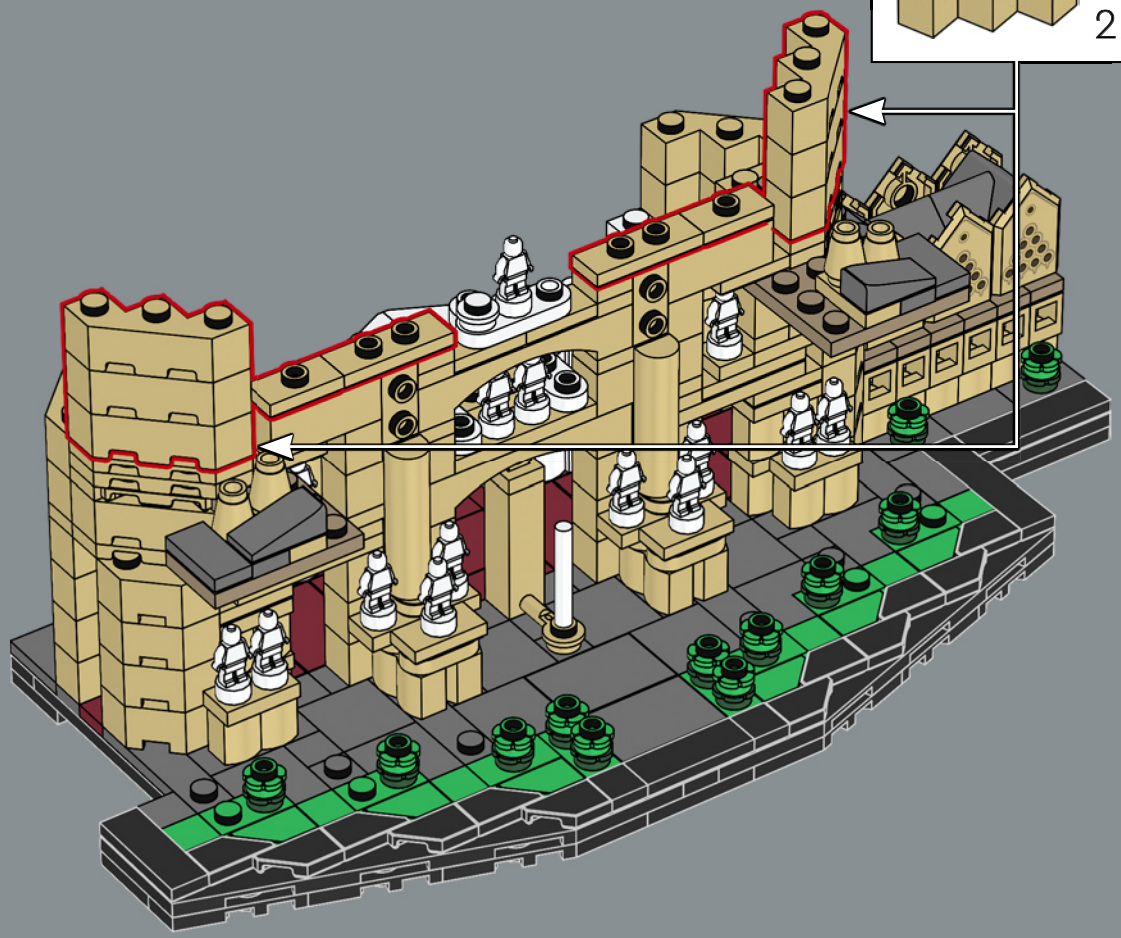


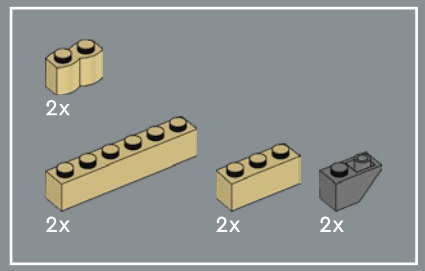




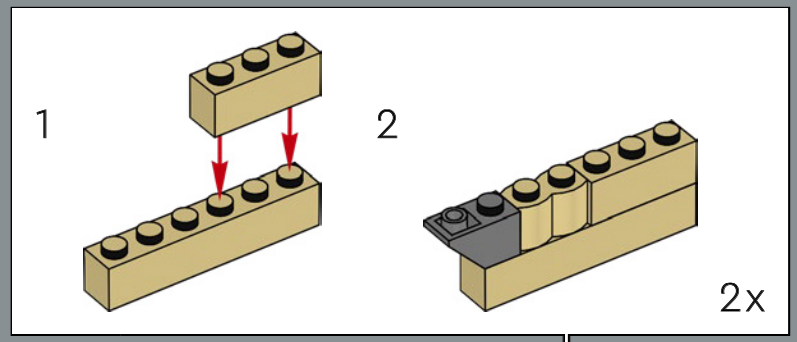
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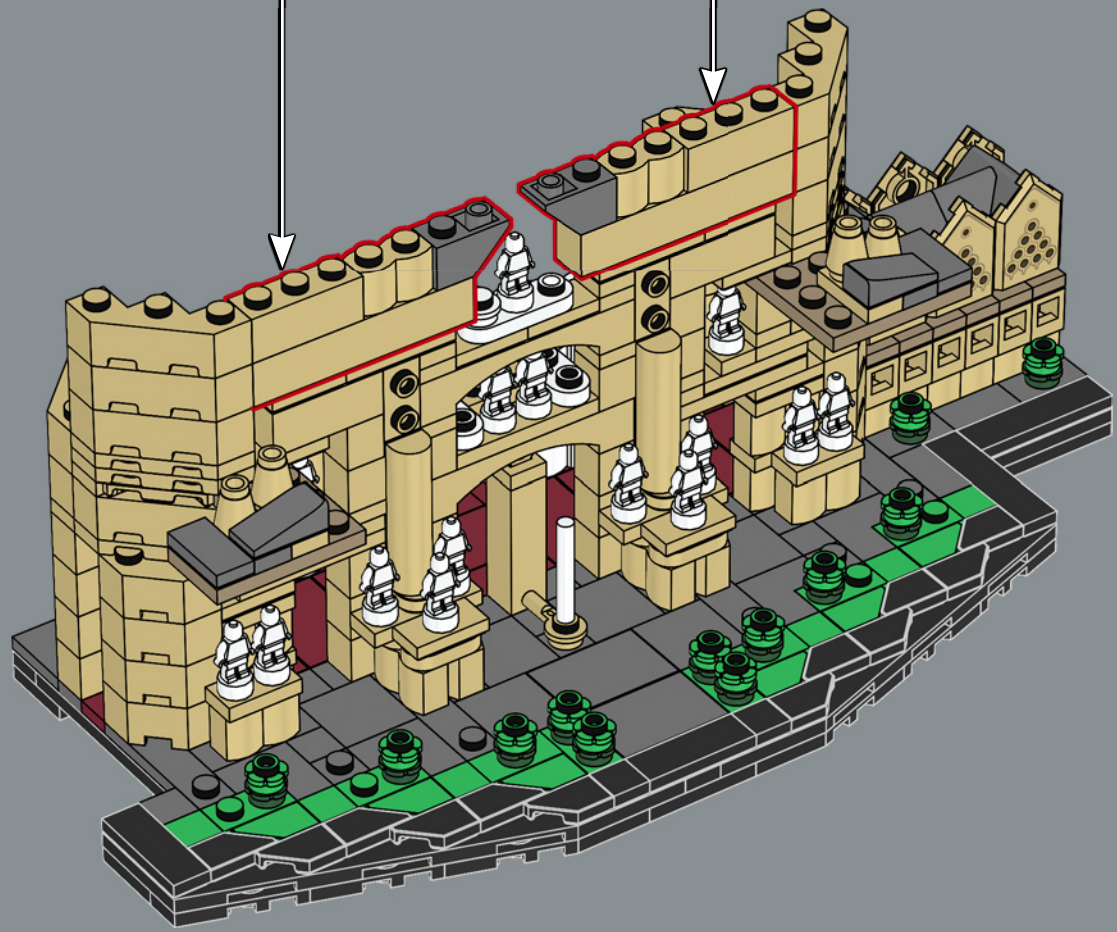






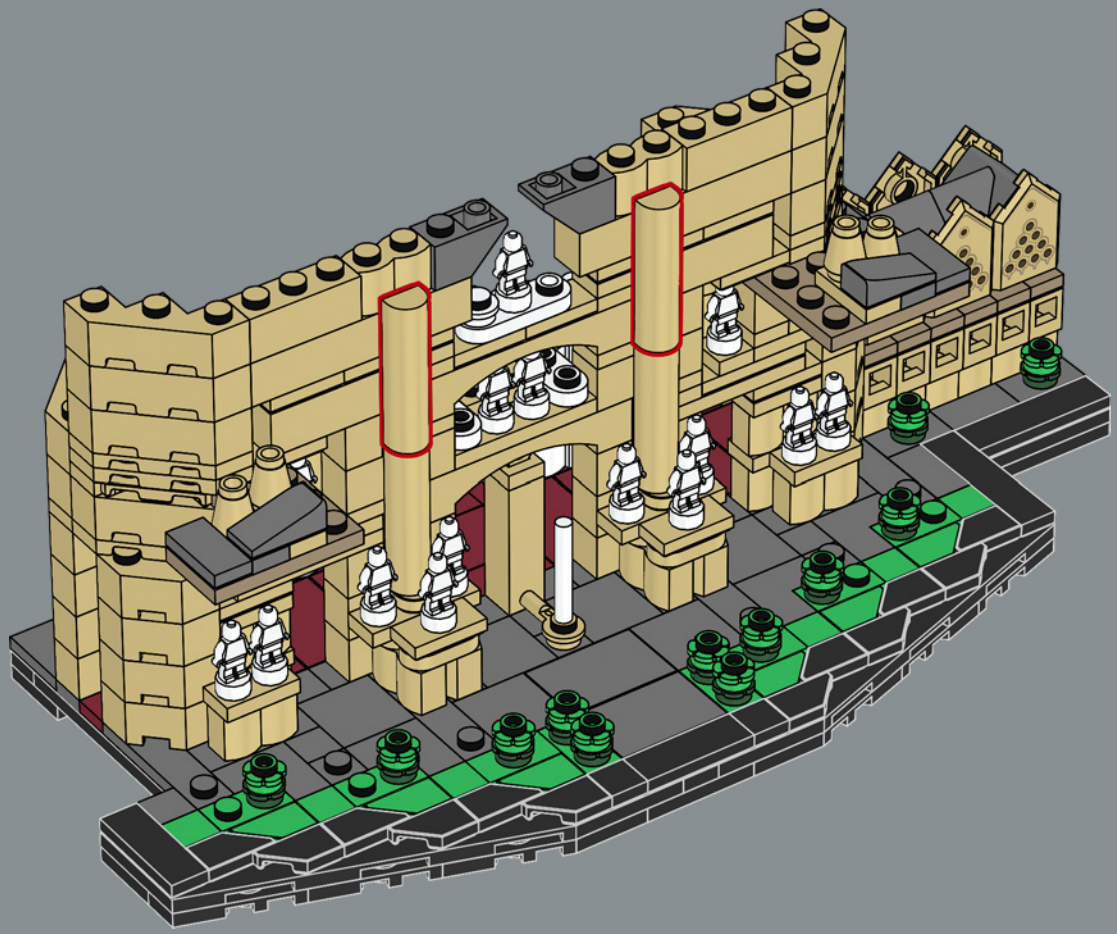
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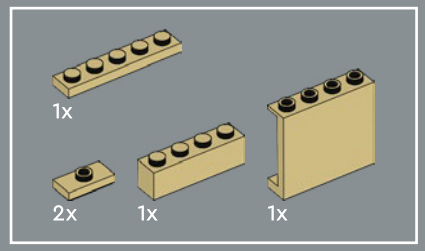




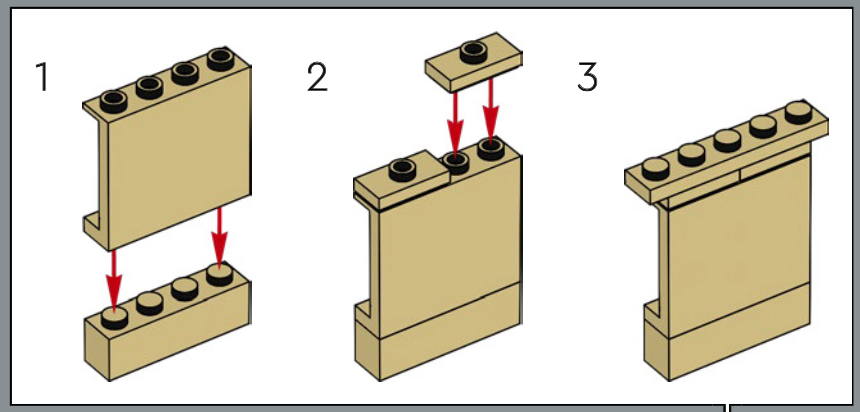


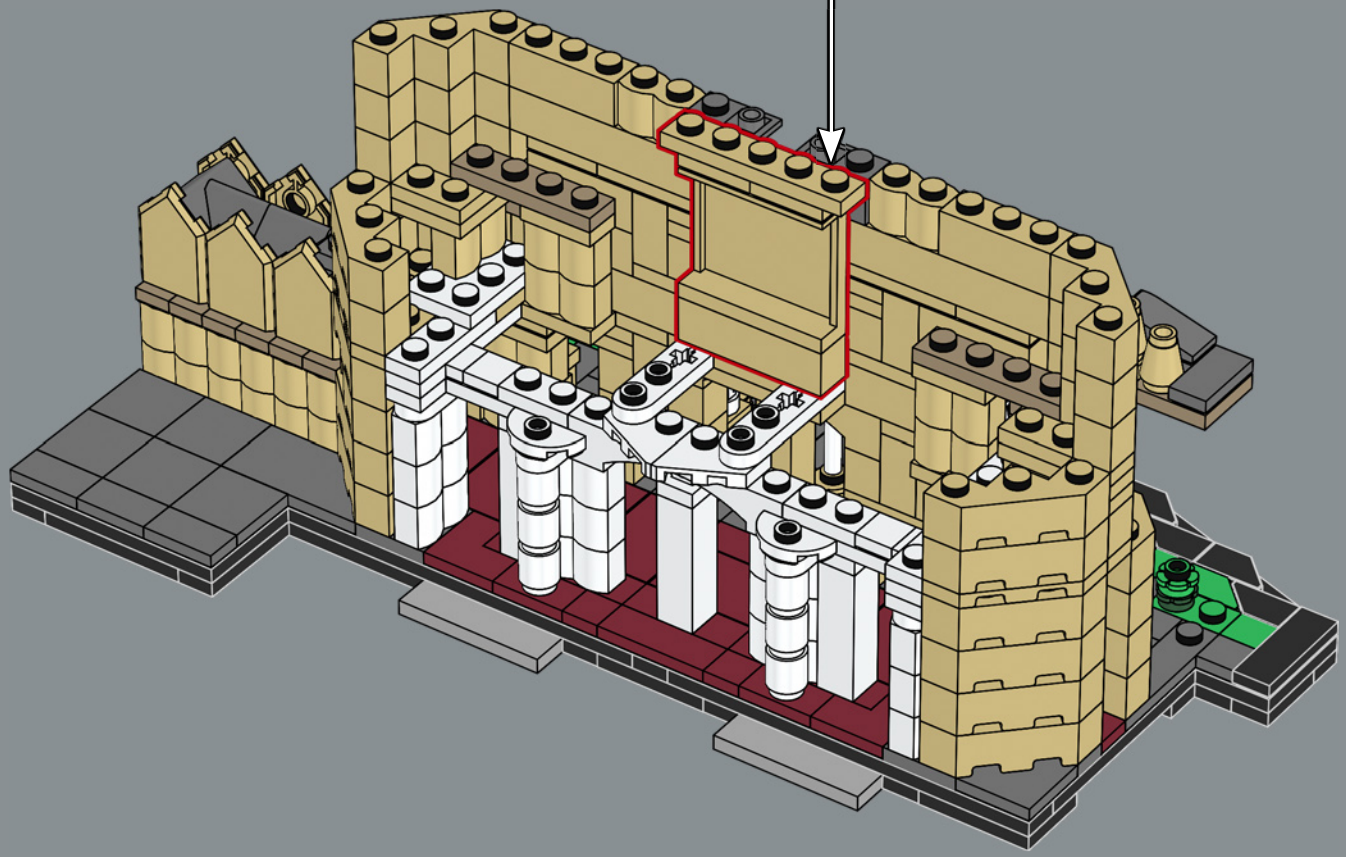
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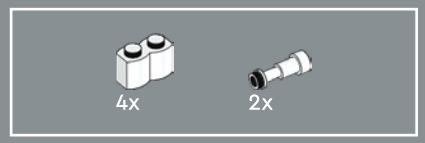




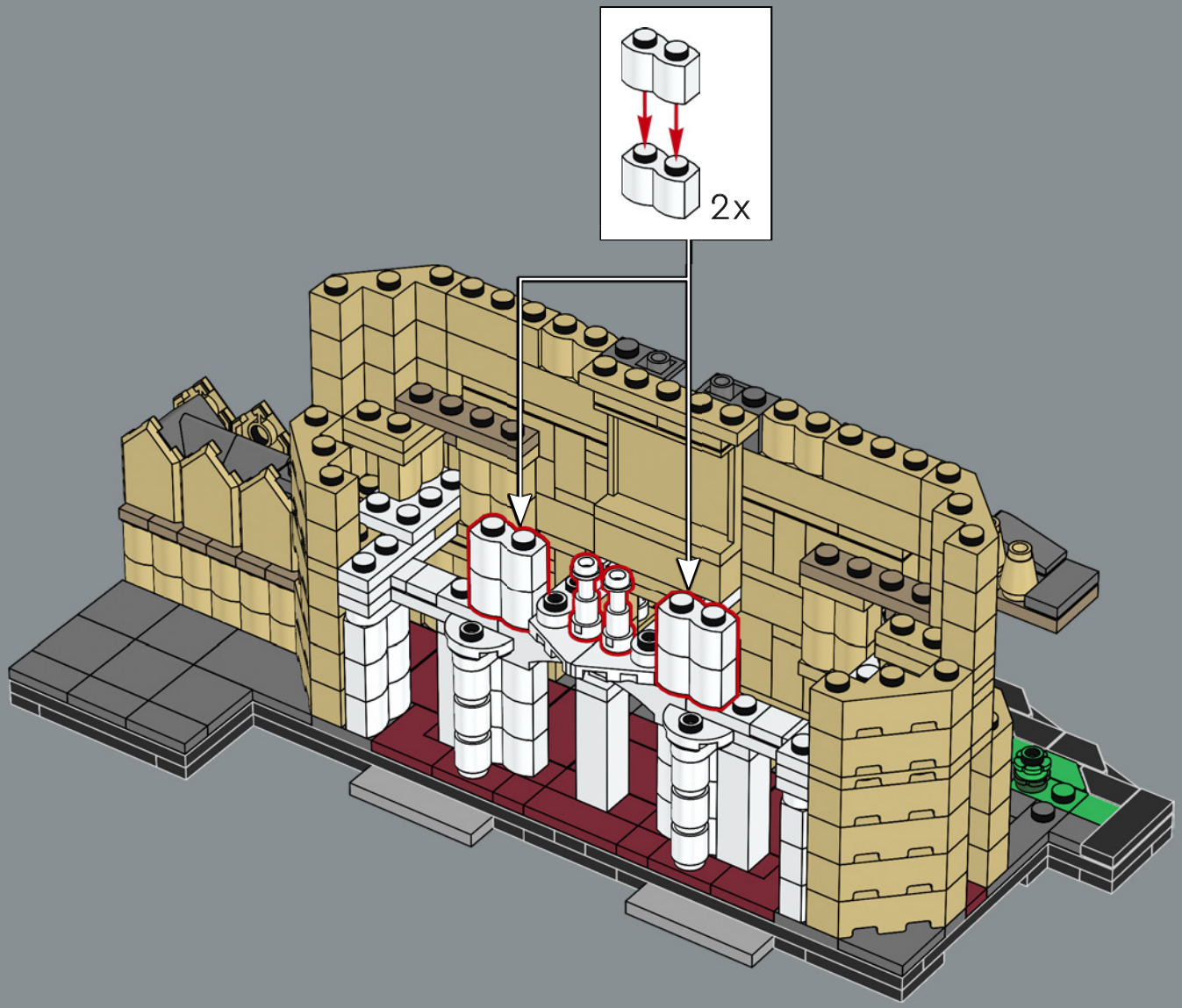
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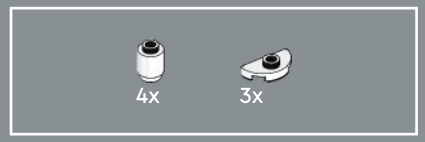




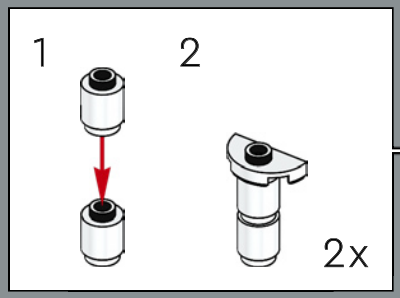


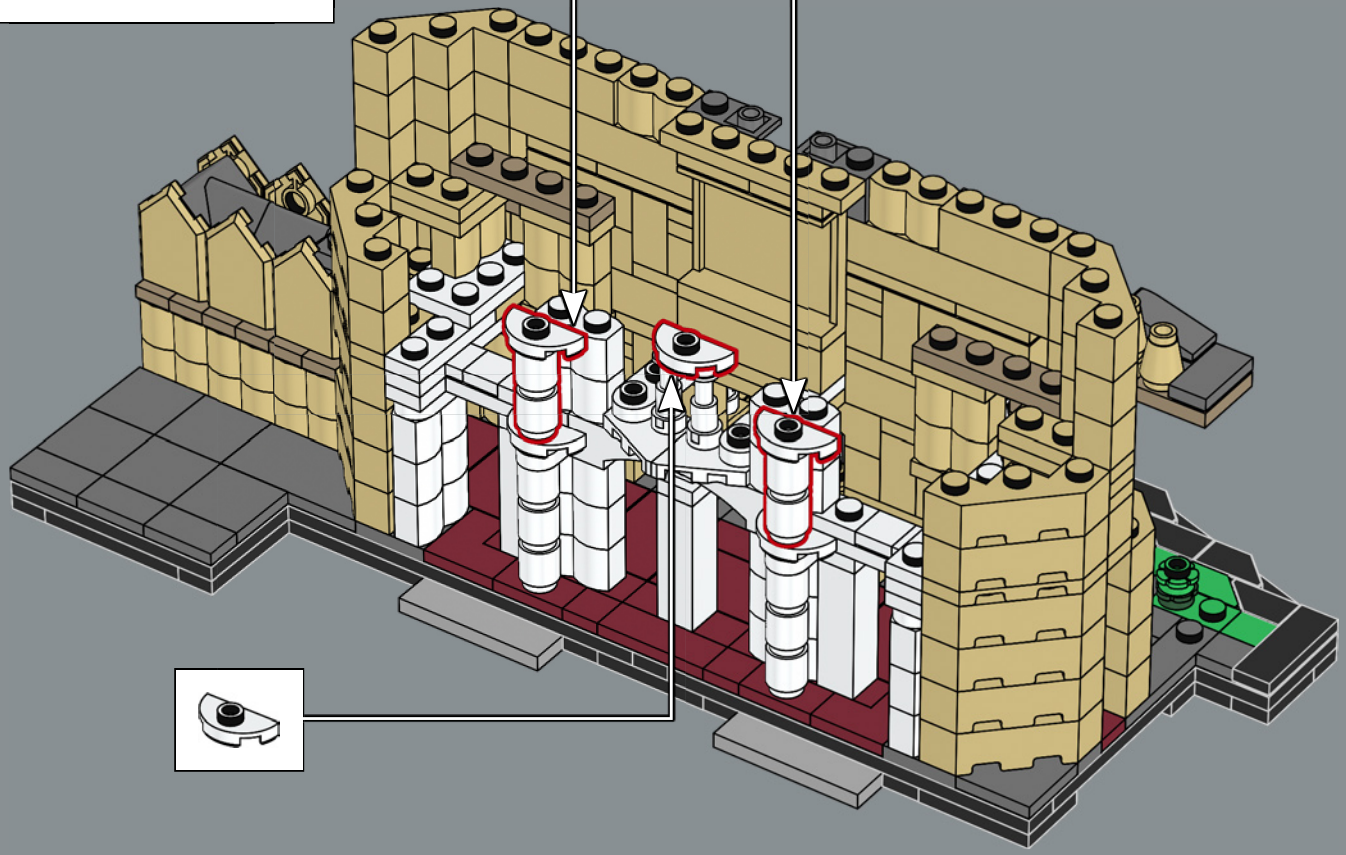
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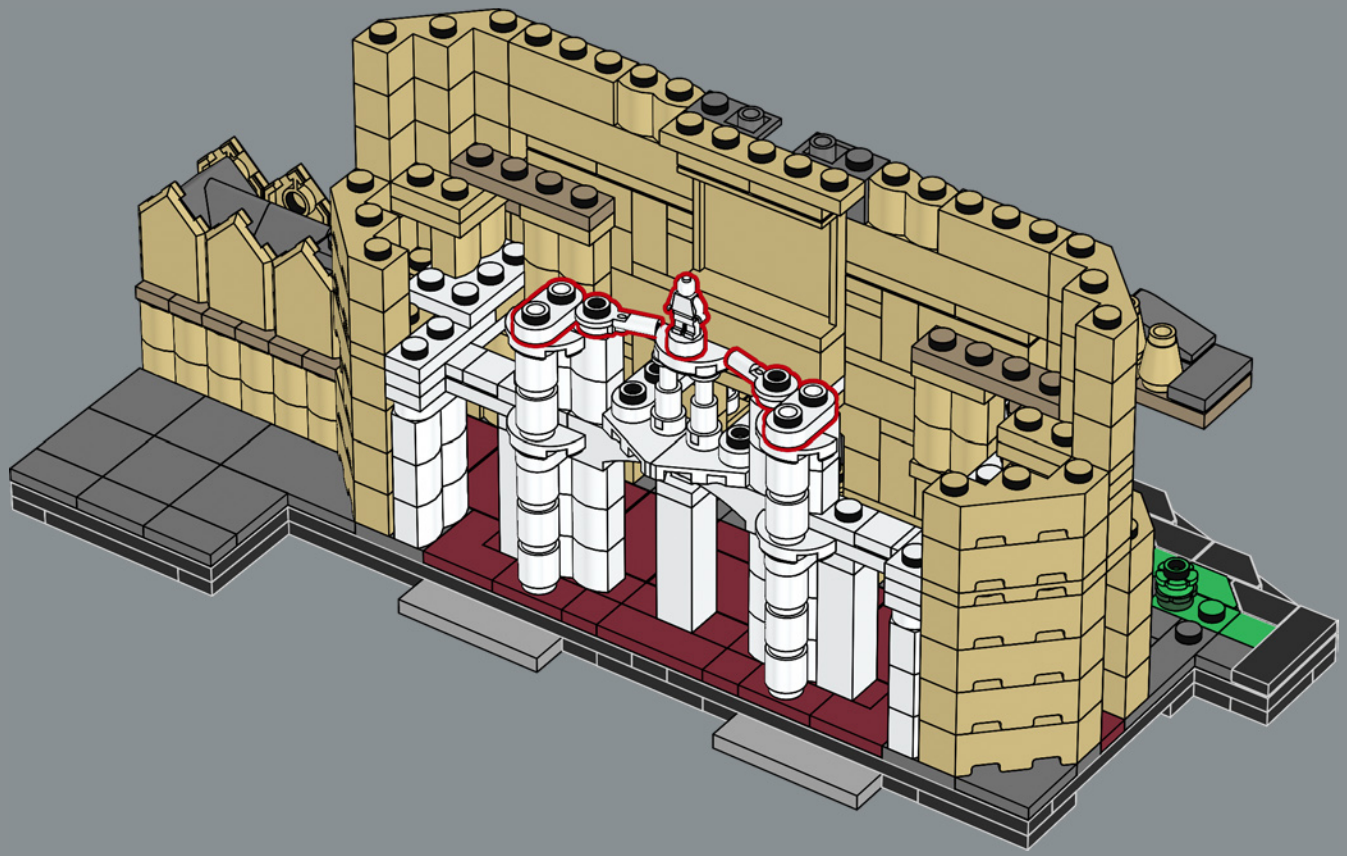
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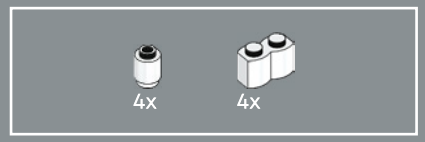




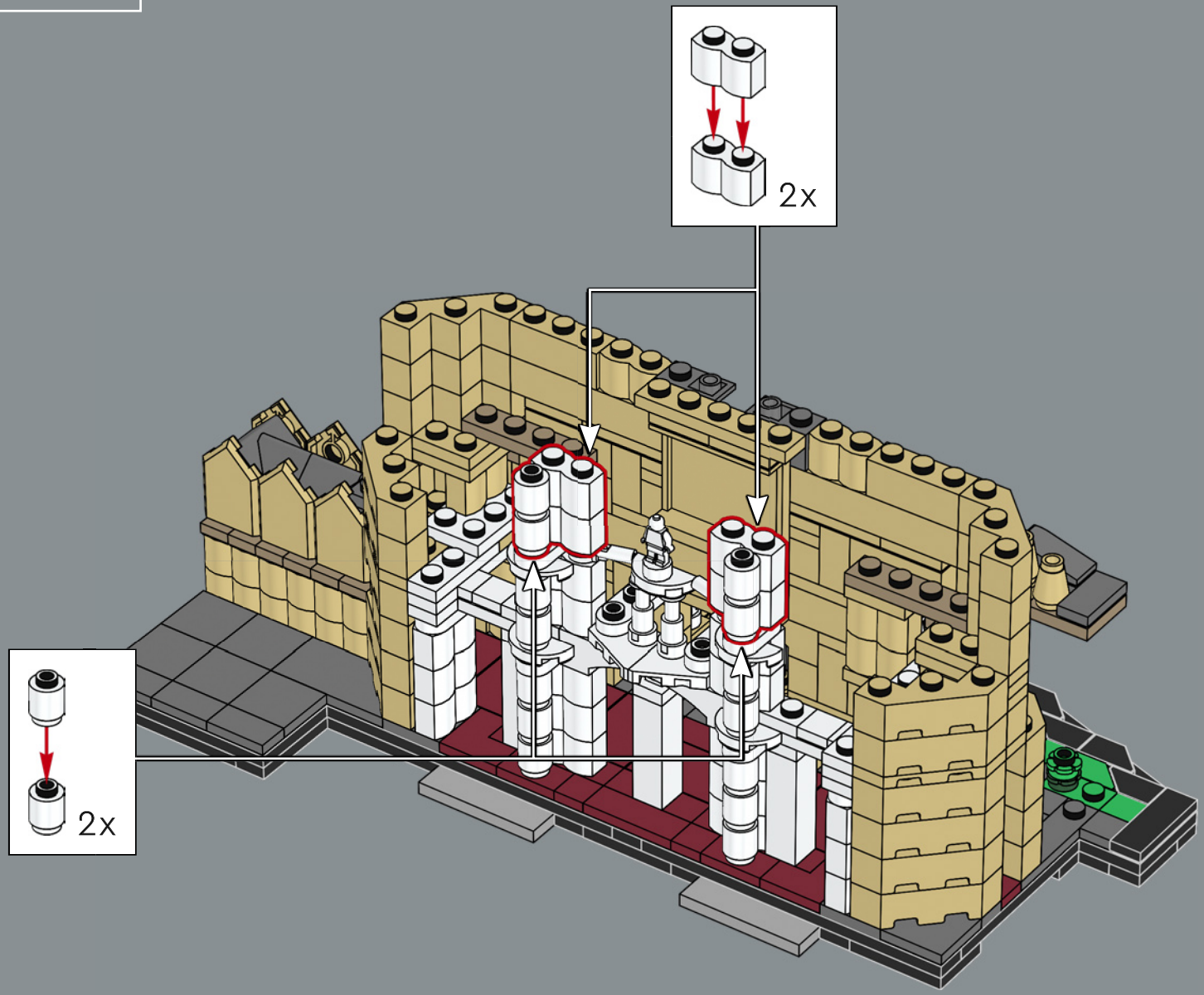


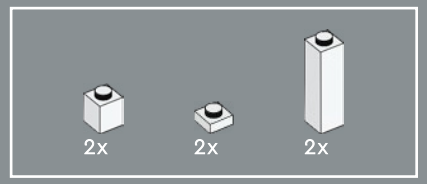
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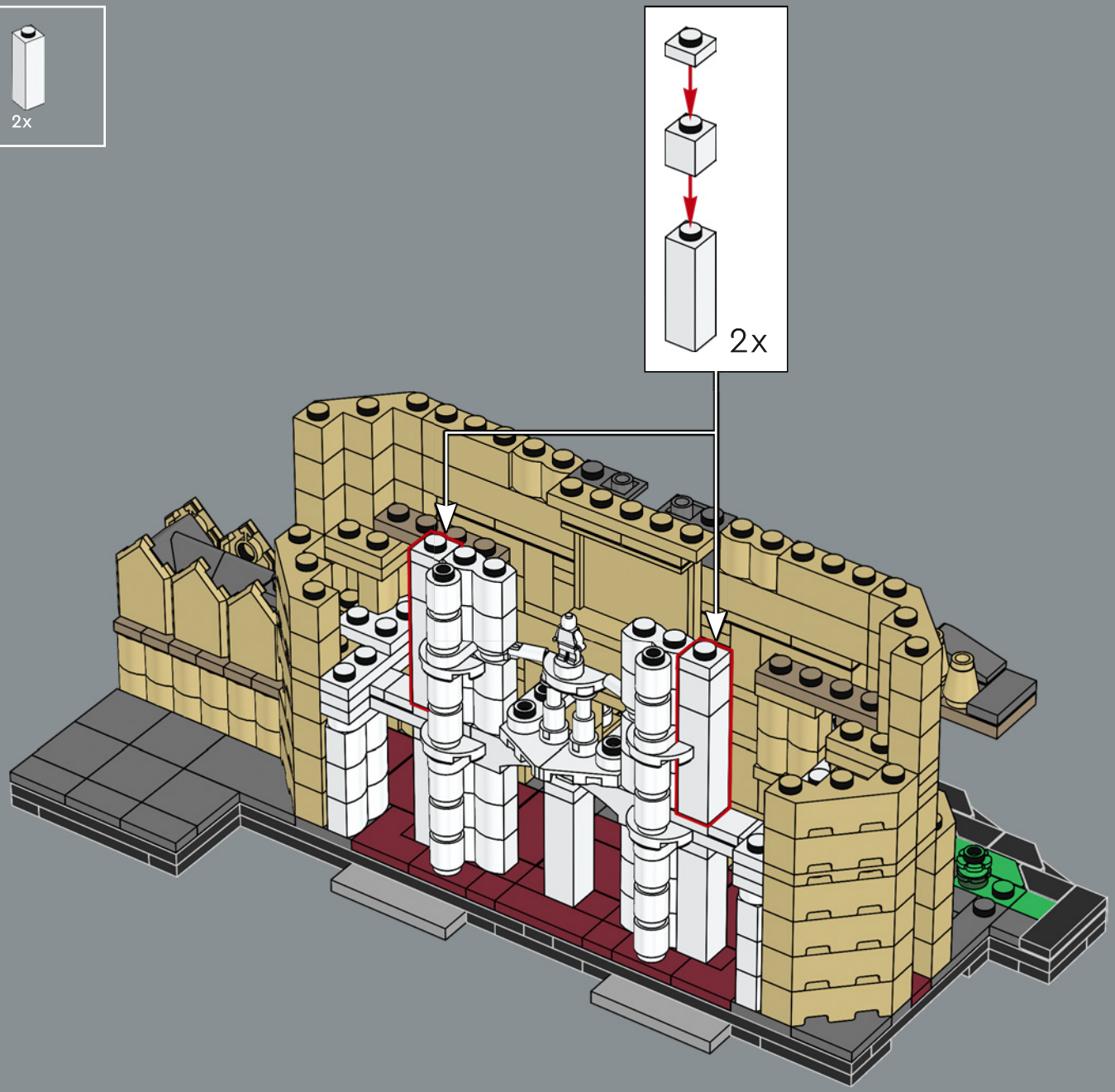


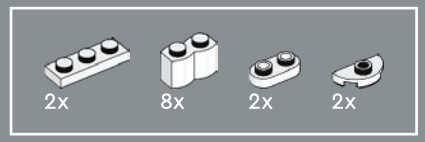
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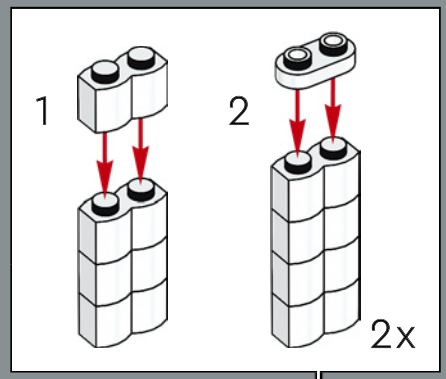


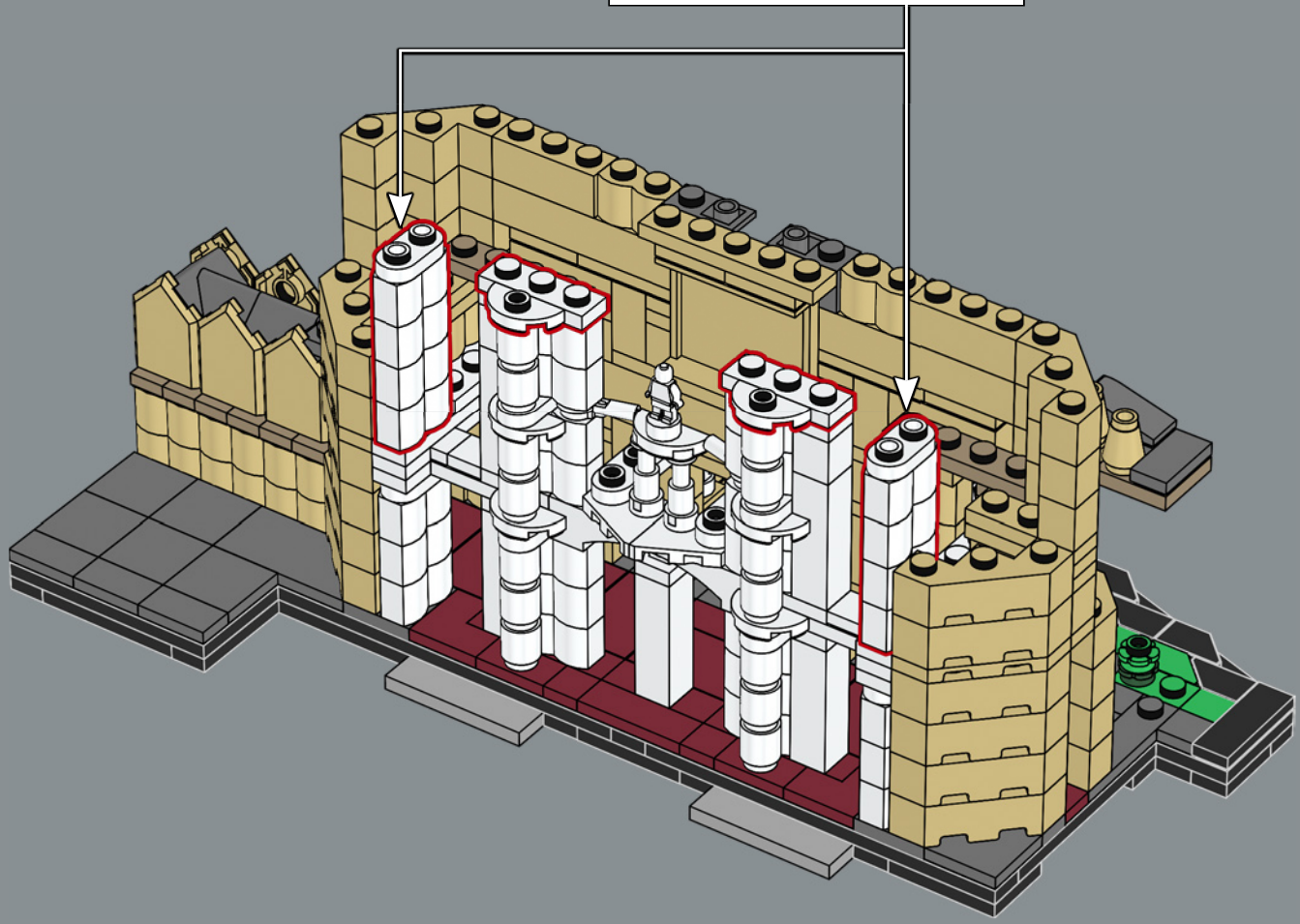
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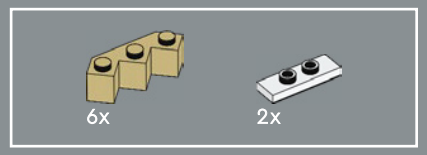




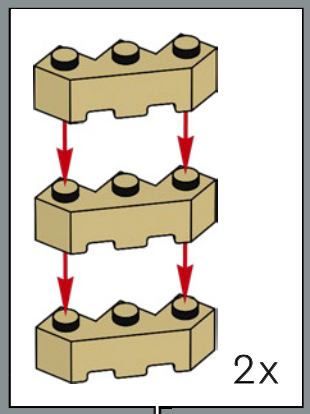
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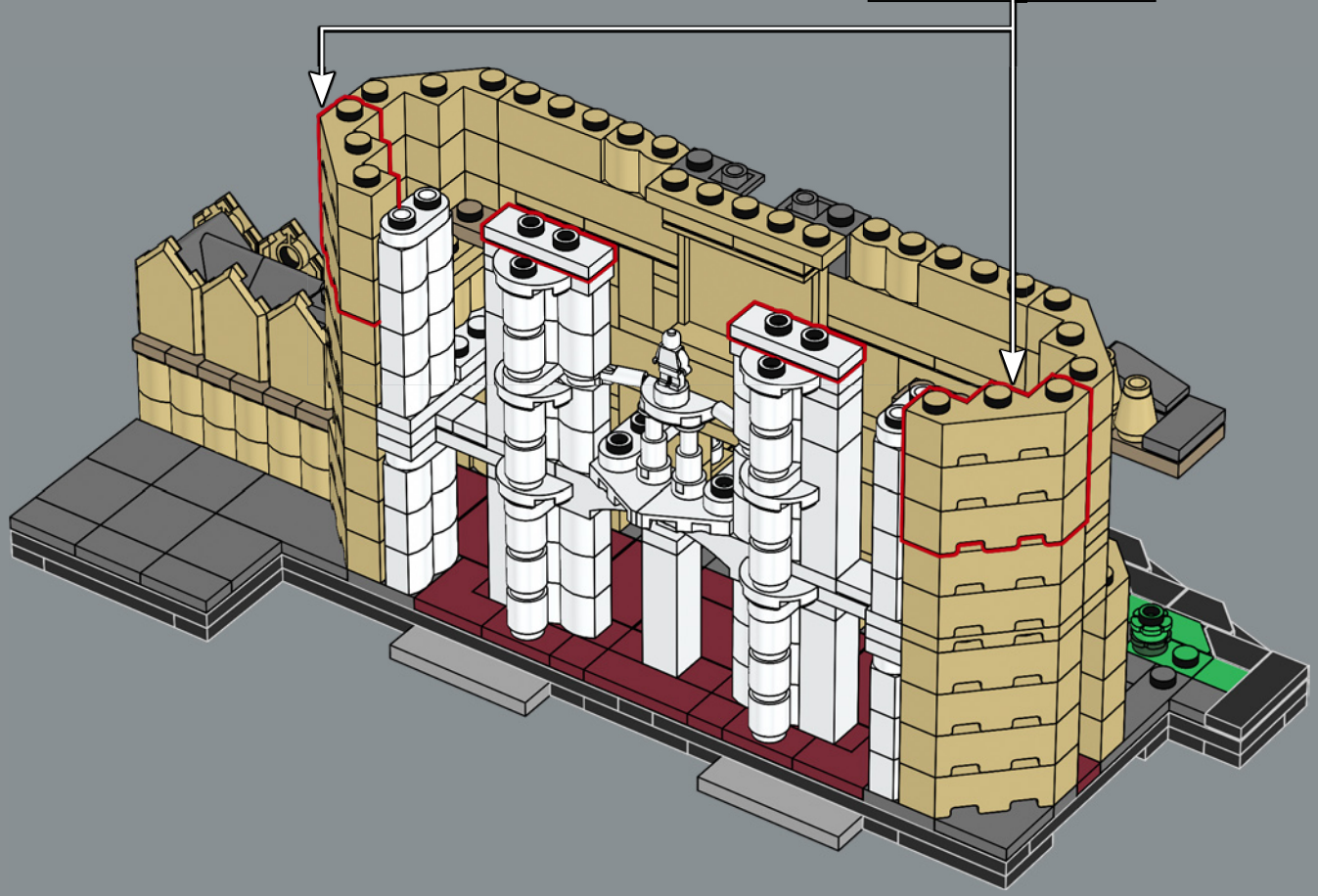


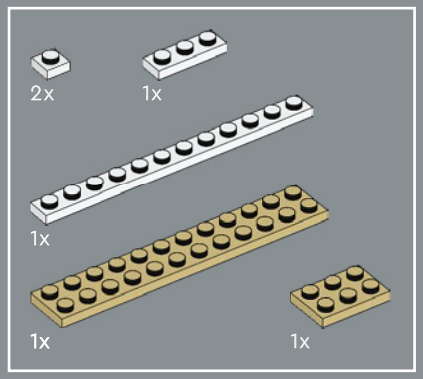




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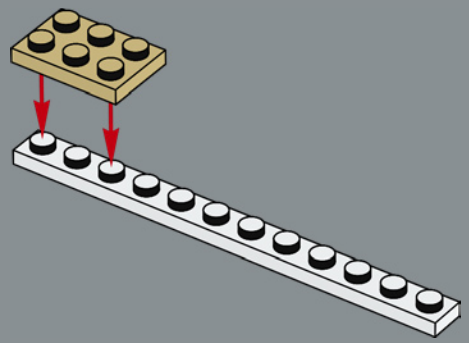




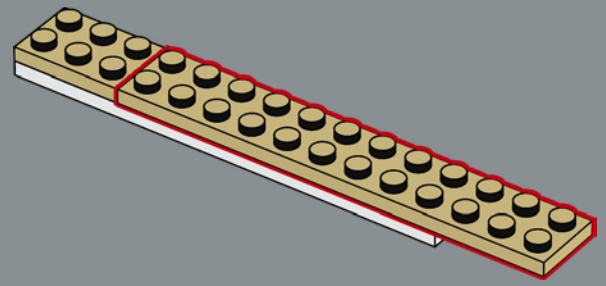


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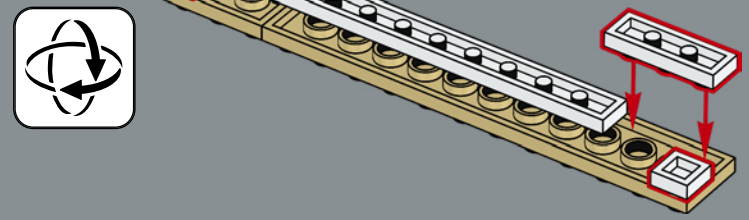
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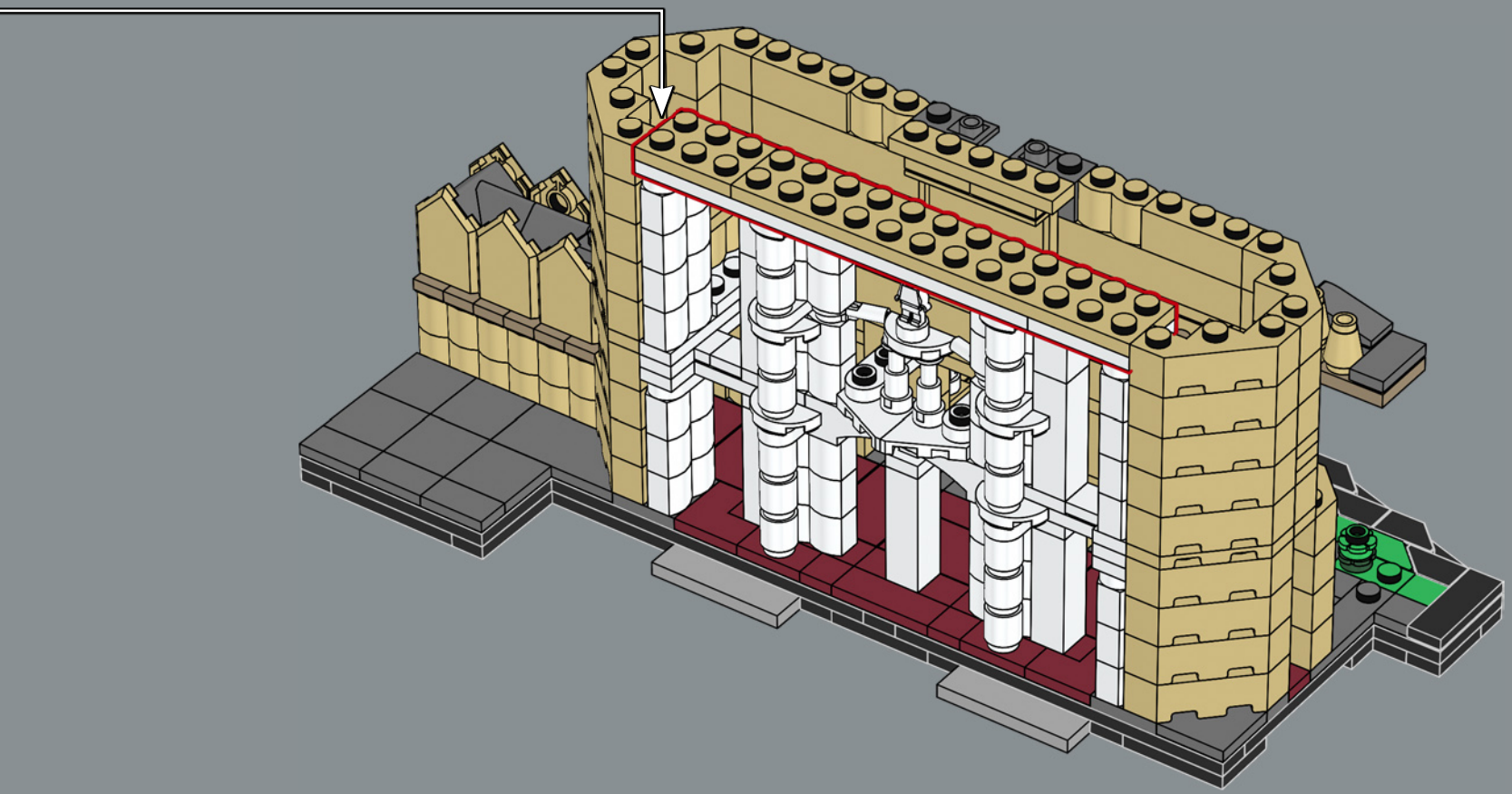


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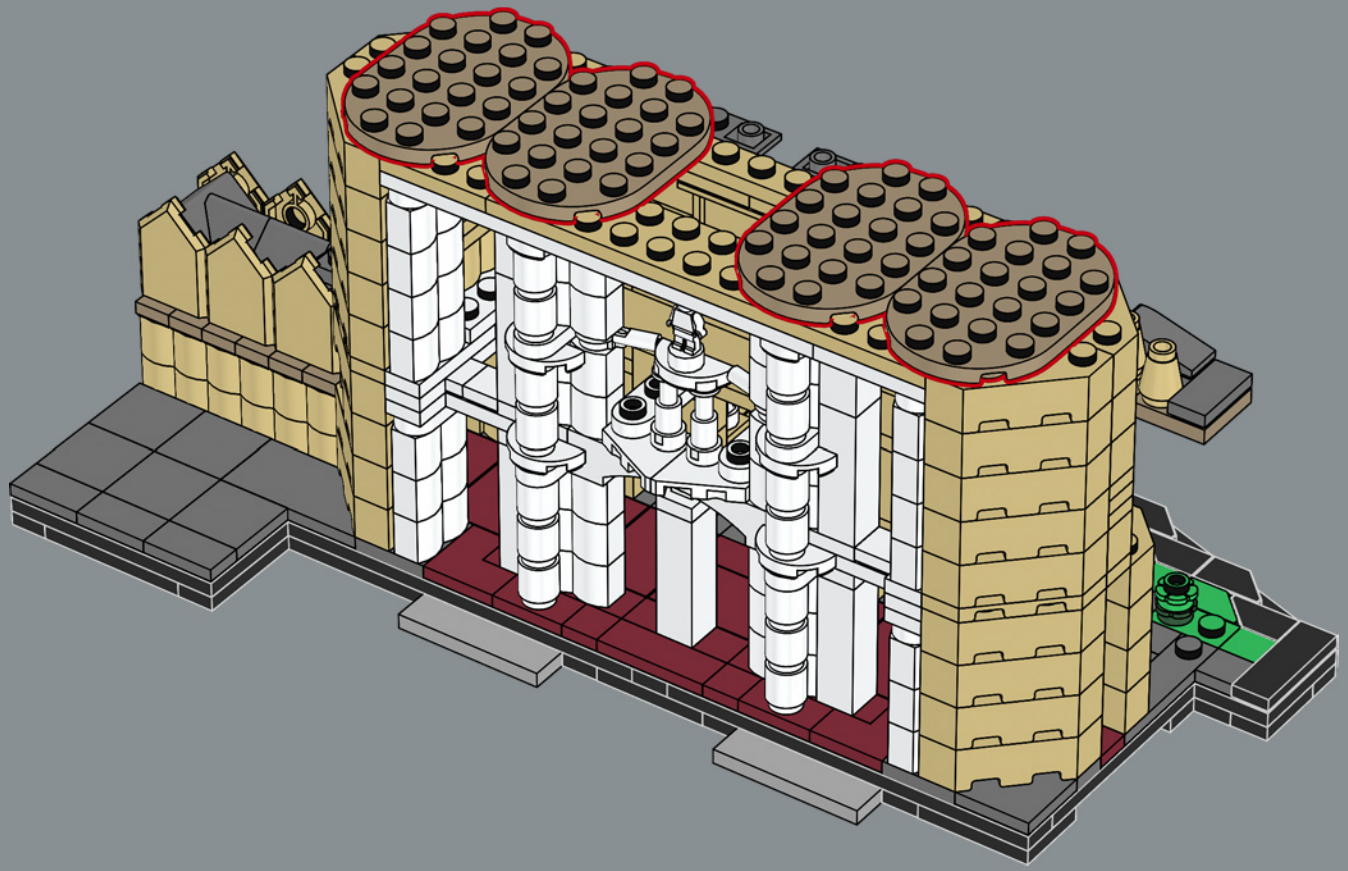




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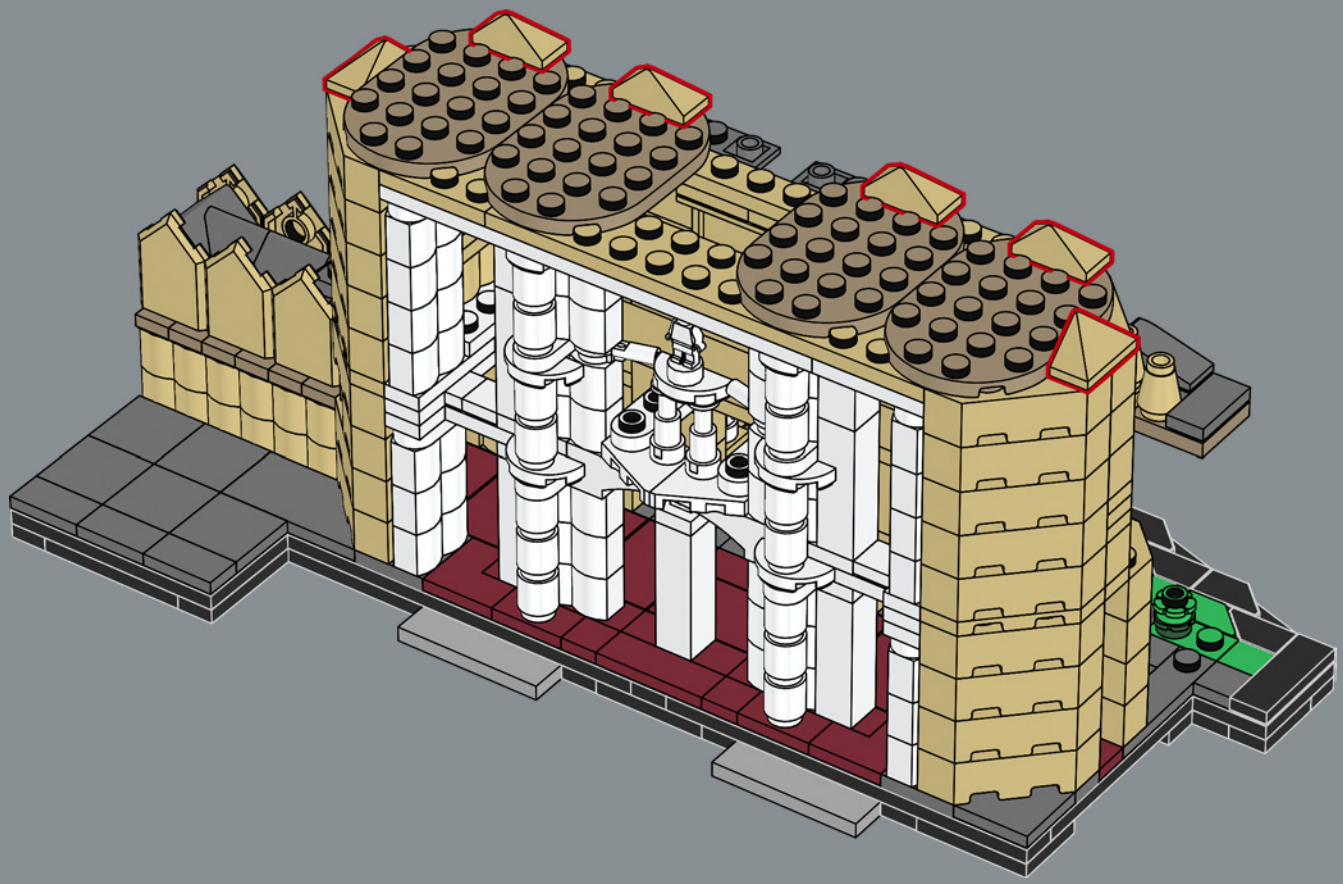
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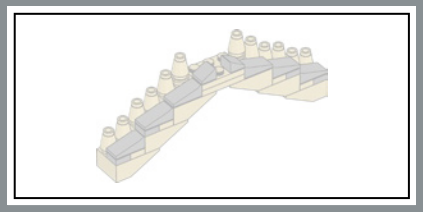
An der Passionsfassade beginnt der Querschnitt der Glockentürme am Sockel als Raute und geht nach oben hin allmählich in eine Ellipse über.

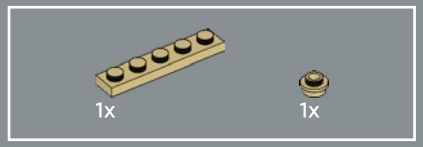




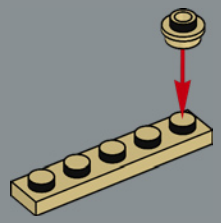
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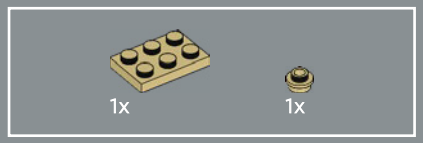




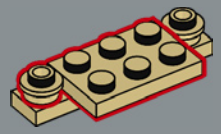


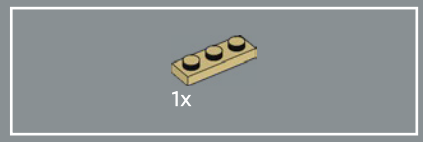
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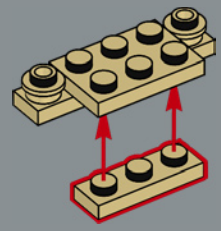


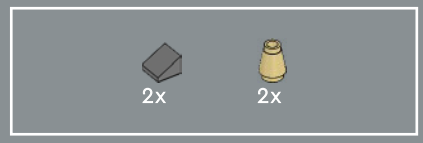
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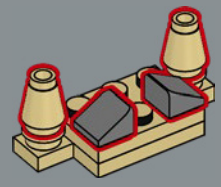


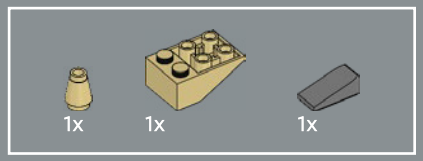
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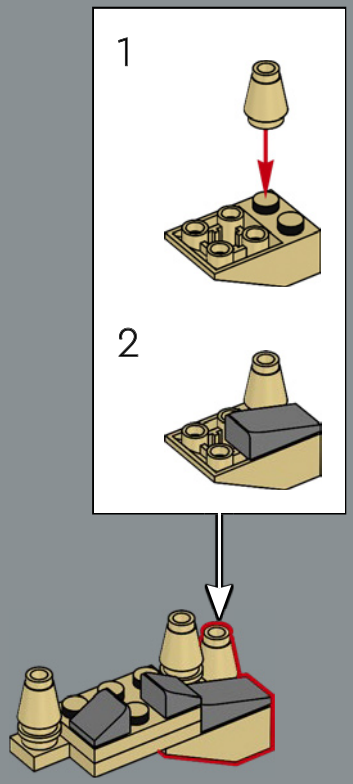


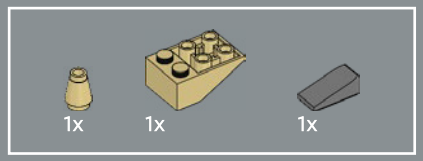
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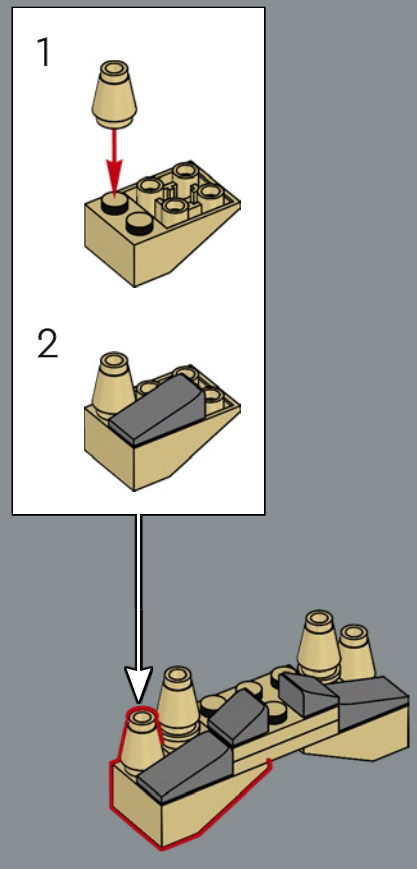


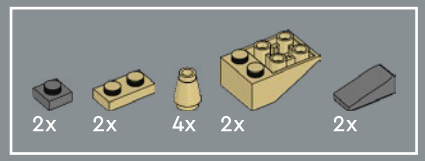
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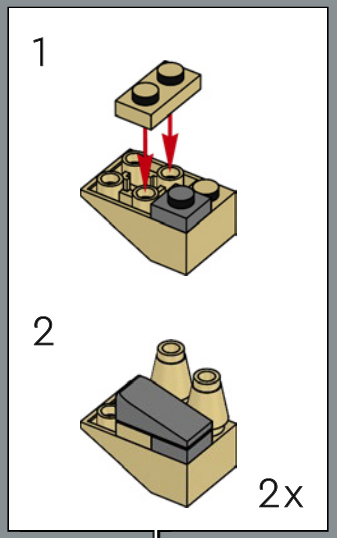


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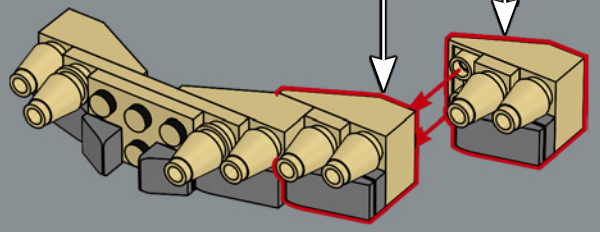


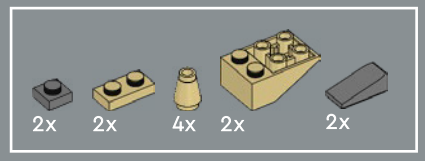


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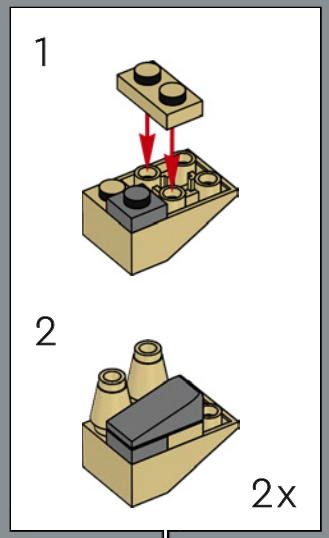


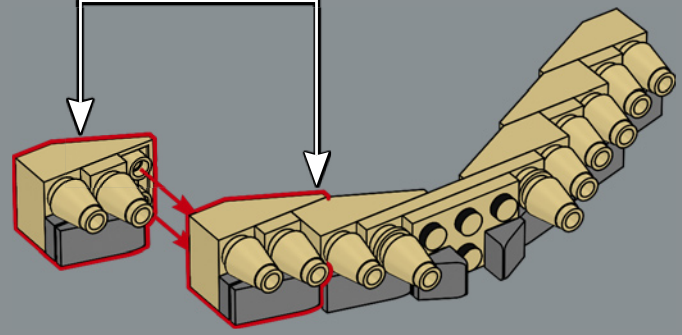




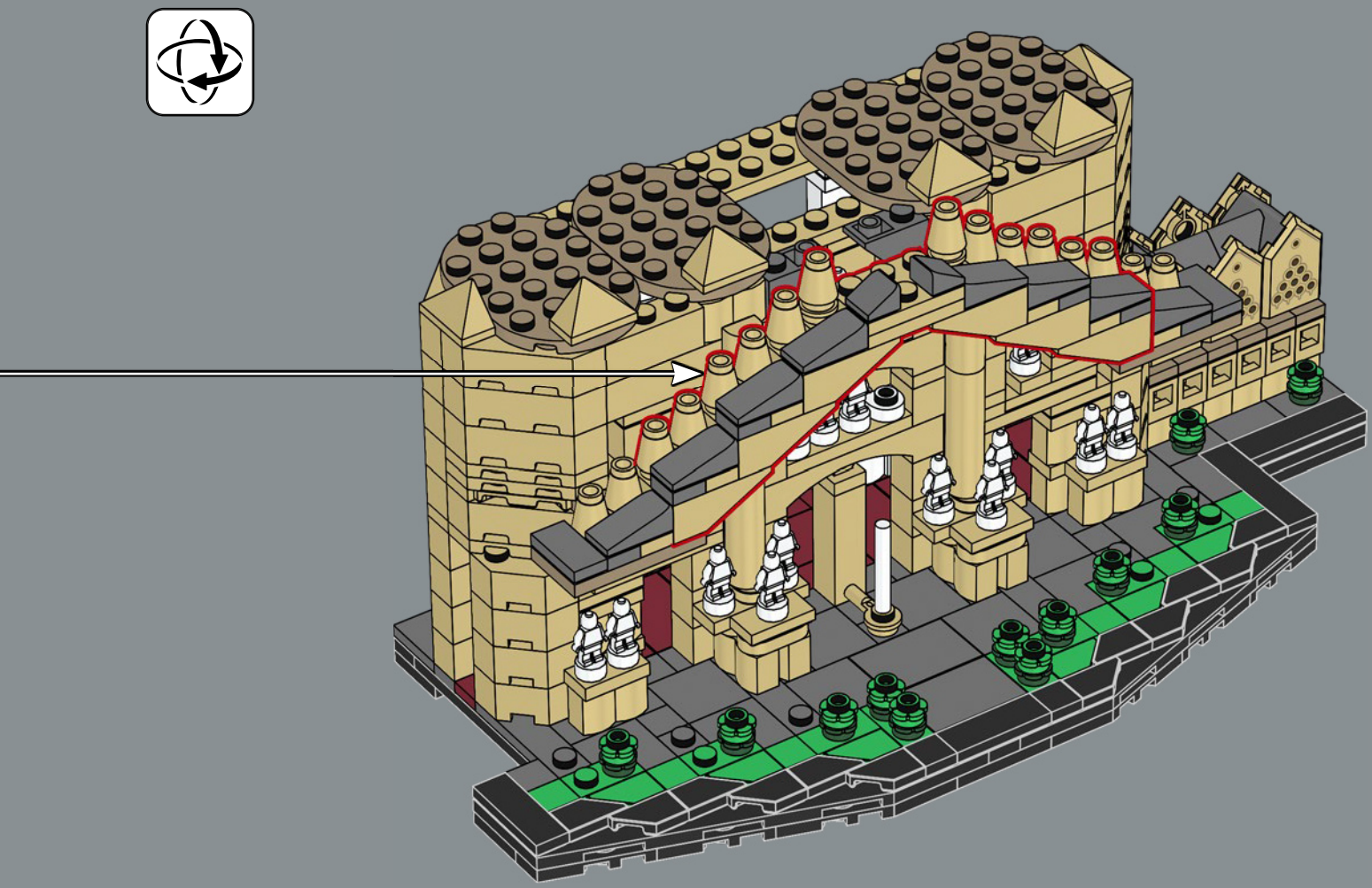


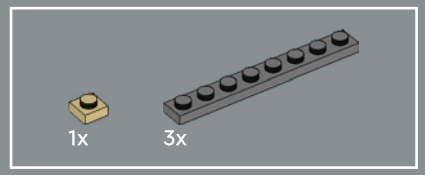
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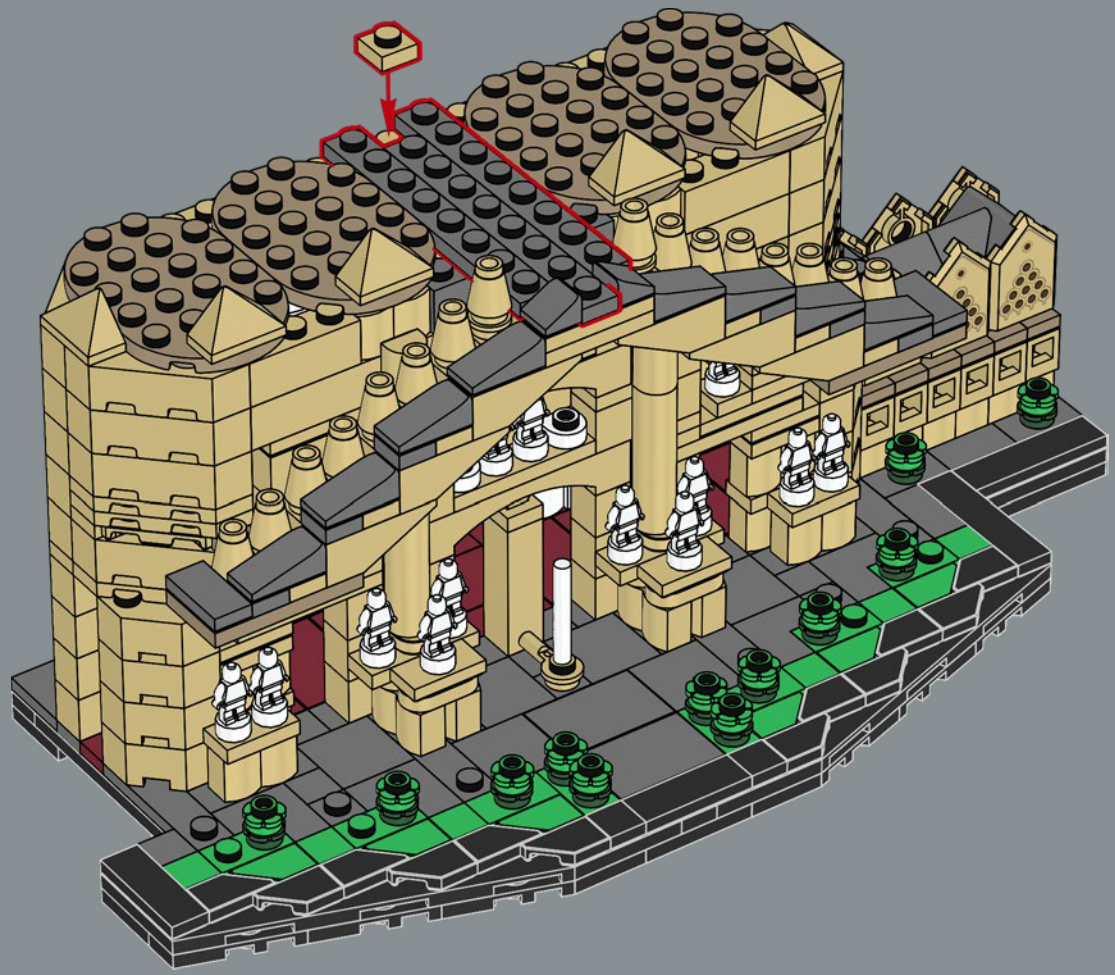


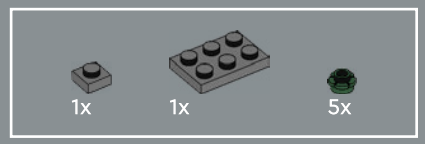
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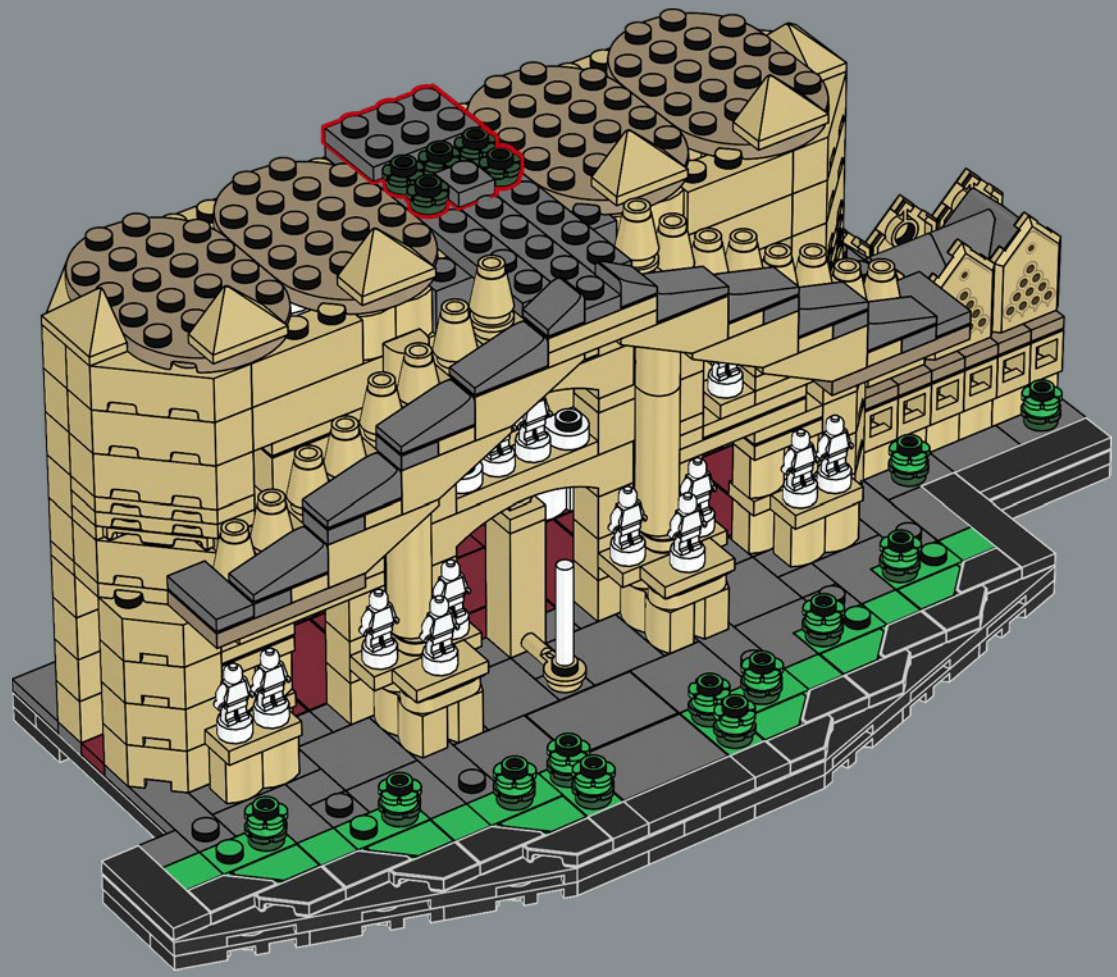


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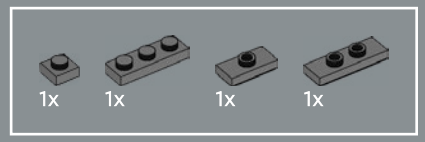
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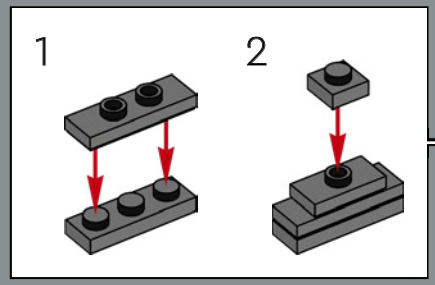
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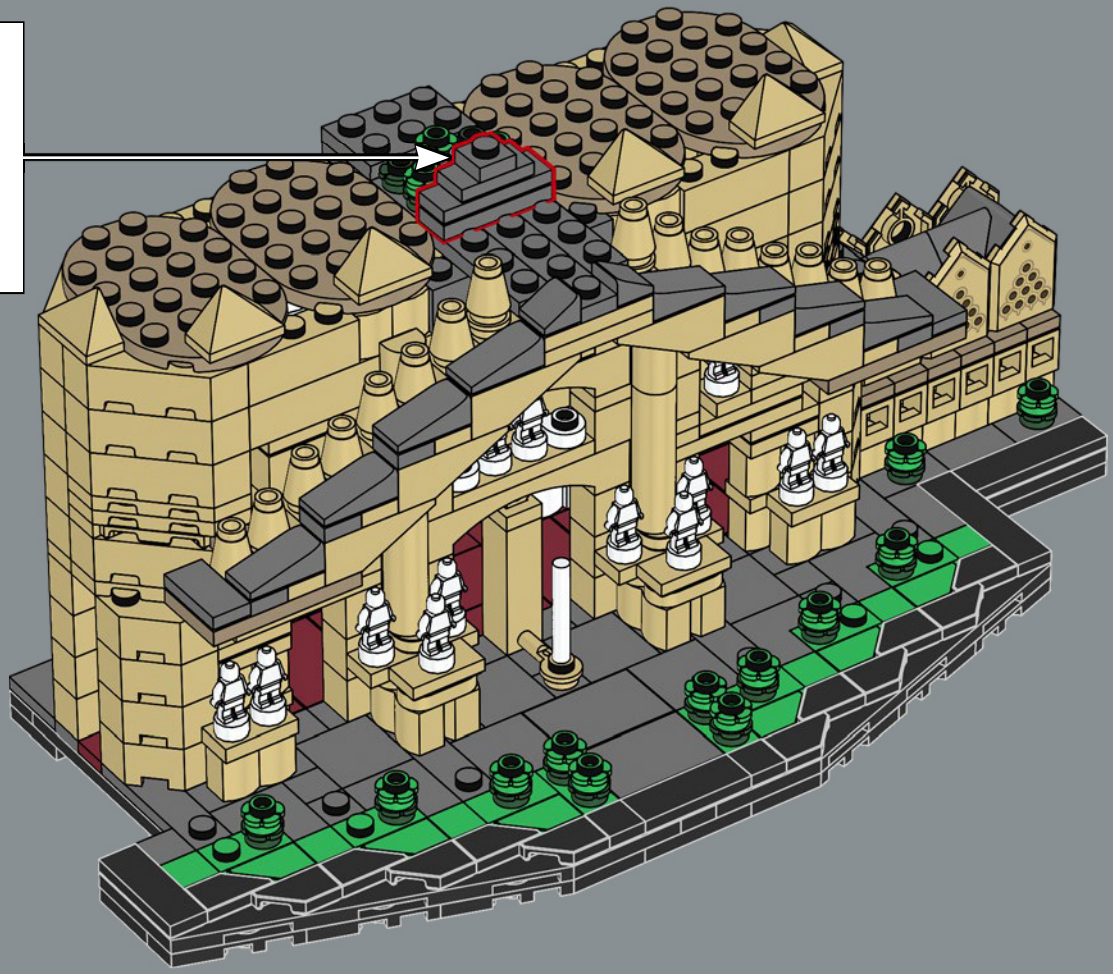


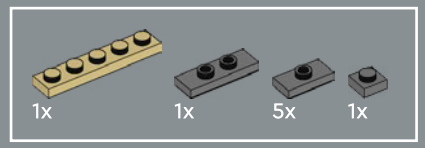


Zu den Geheimnissen des Gebäudes, die von außerhalb des Bauwerks nicht zu sehen sind, zählen der dekorative Steinbruch und der Garten.

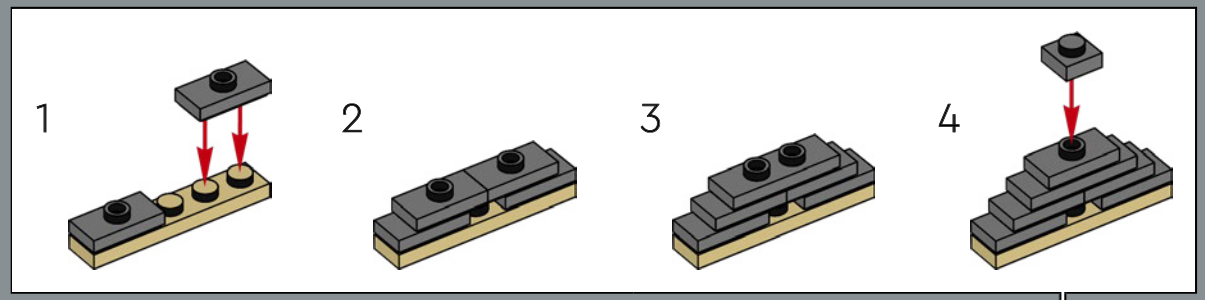
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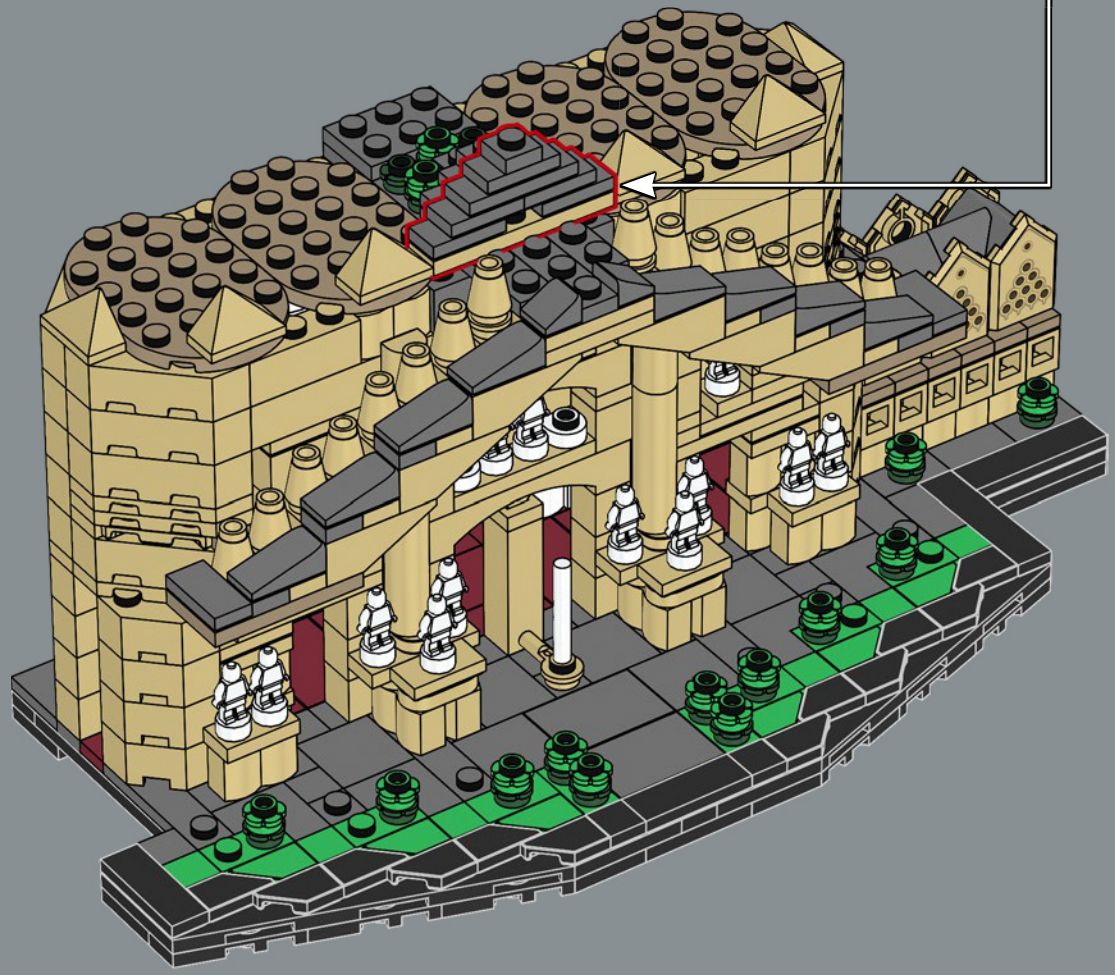


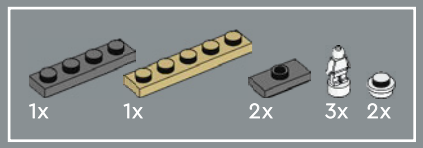




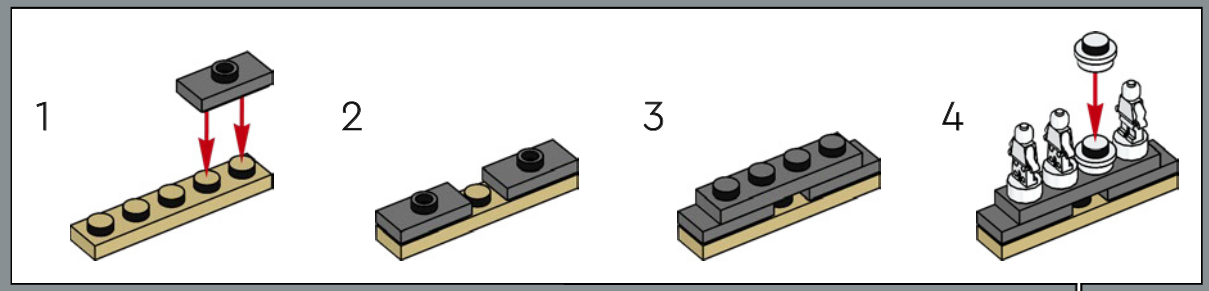
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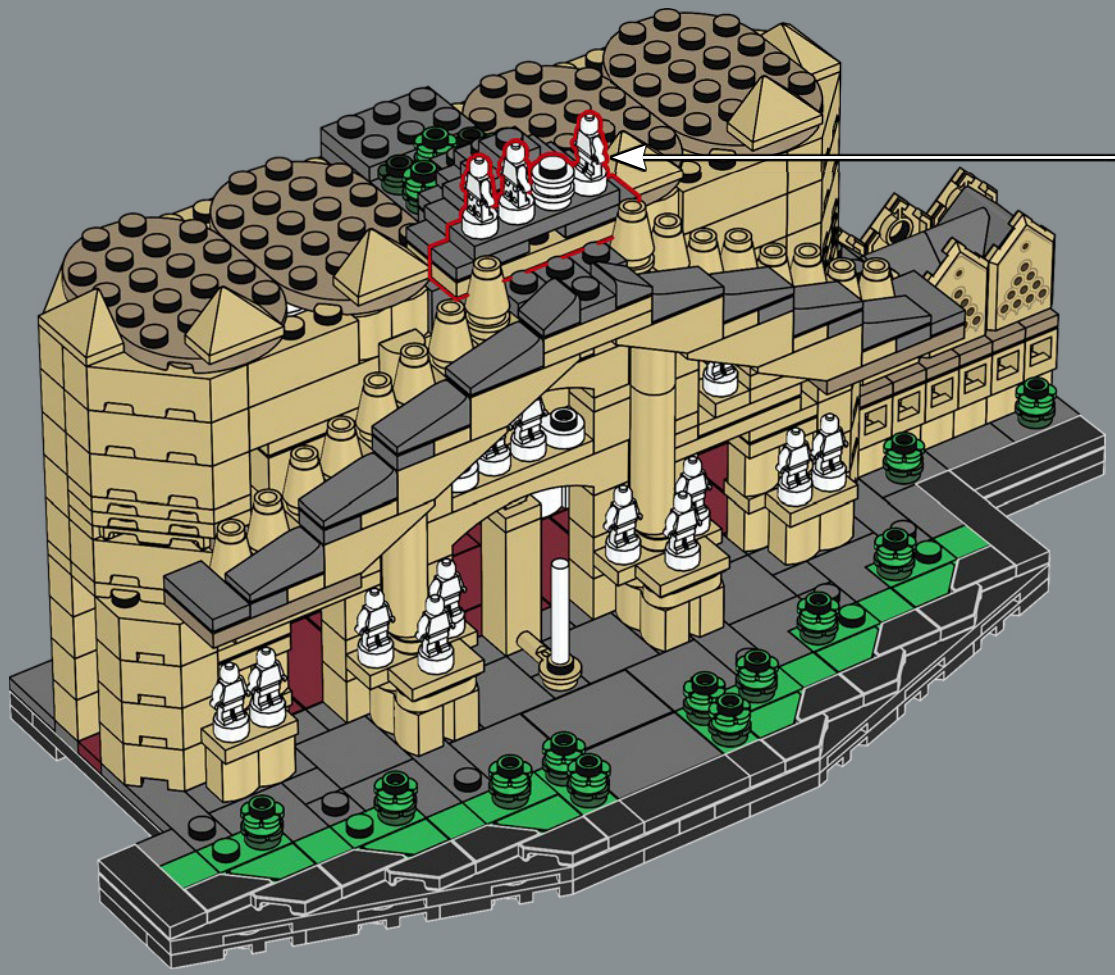


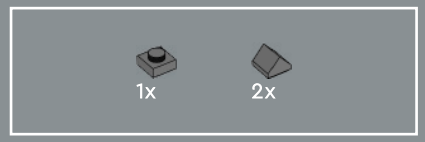




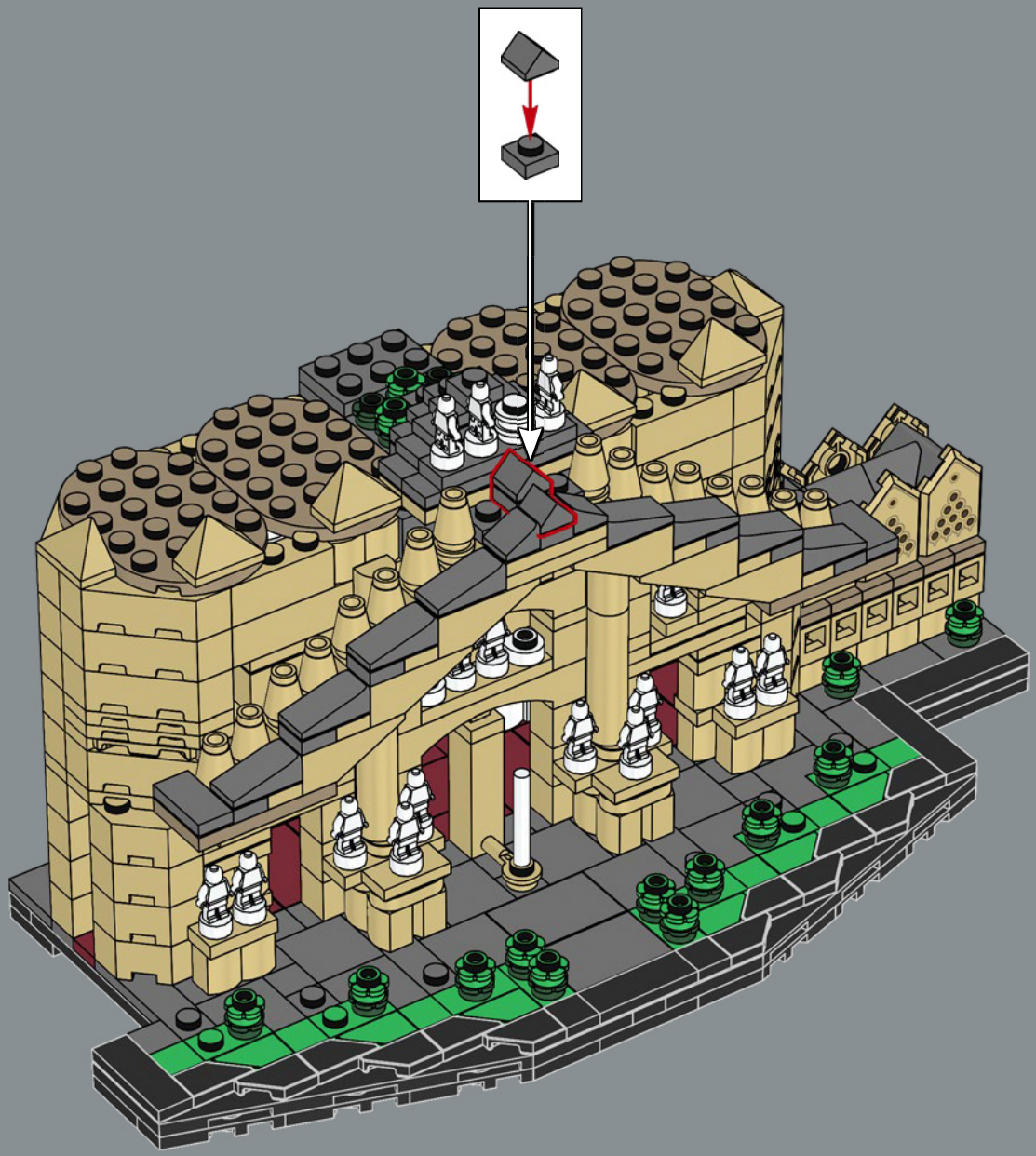
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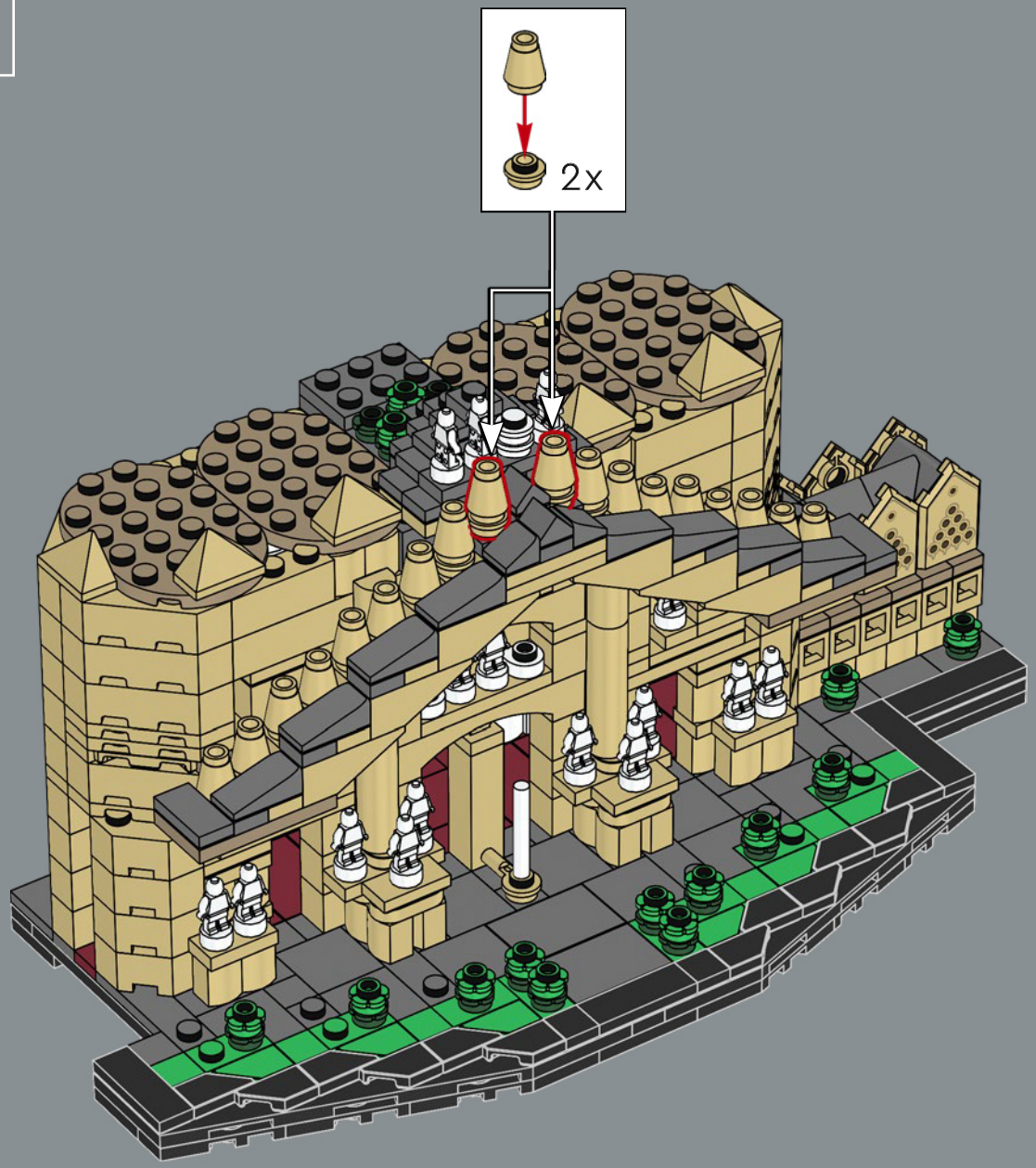


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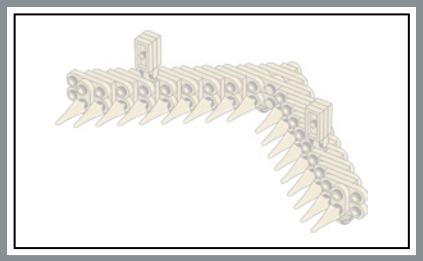




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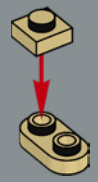






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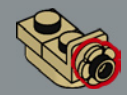
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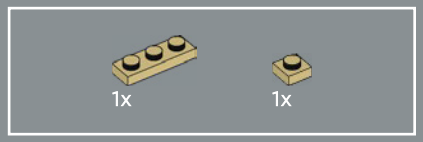
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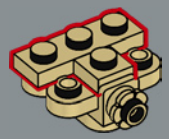
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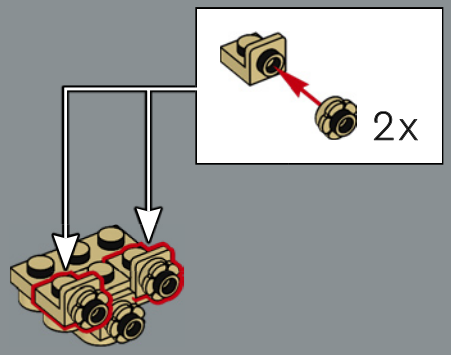


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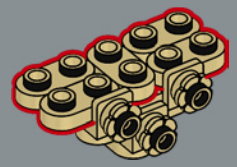


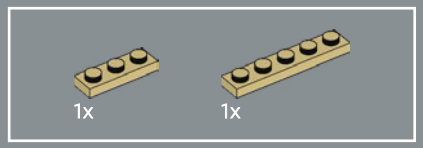
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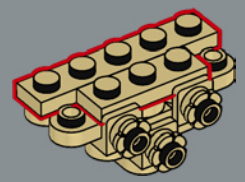


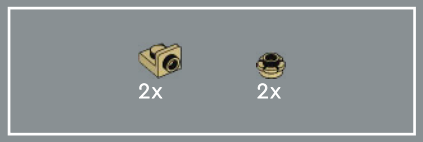
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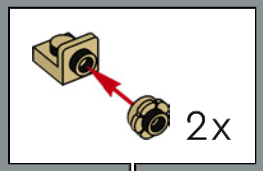


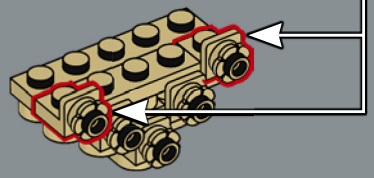
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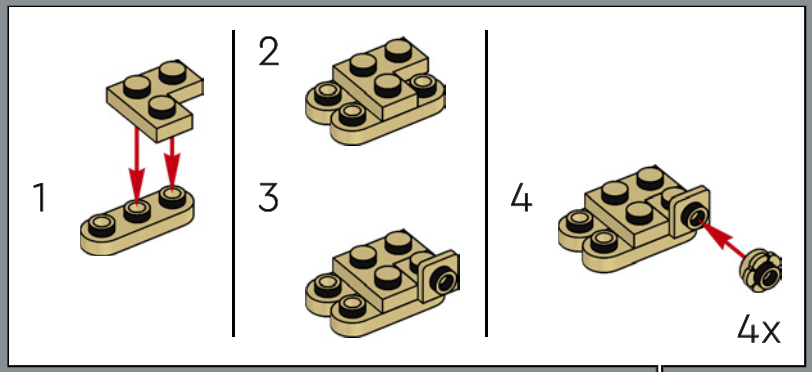
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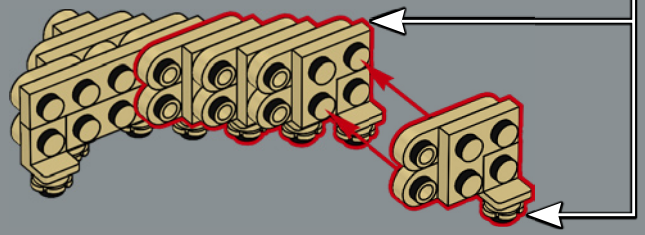


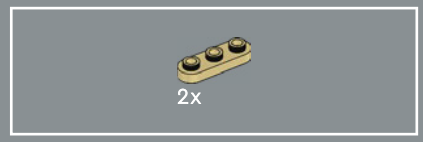


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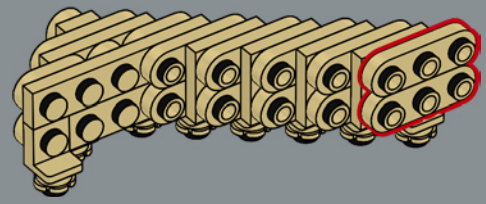


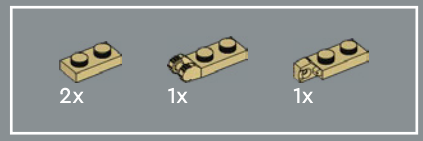




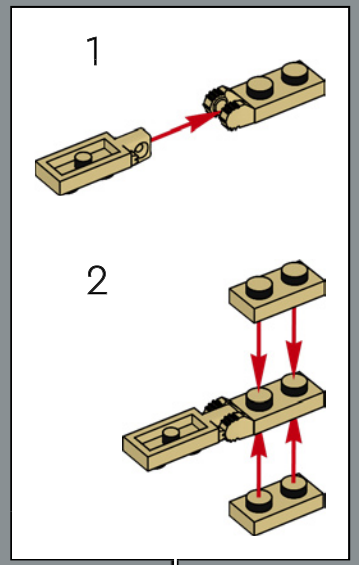


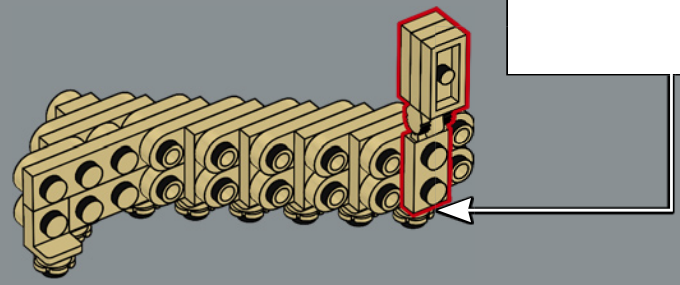
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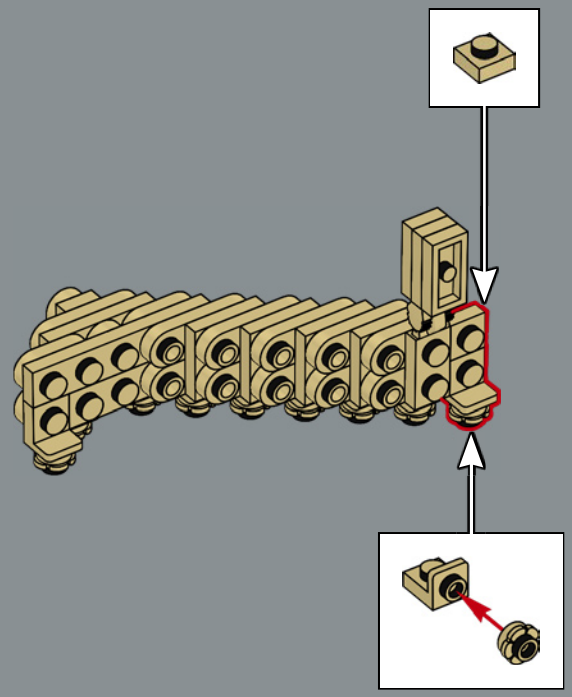
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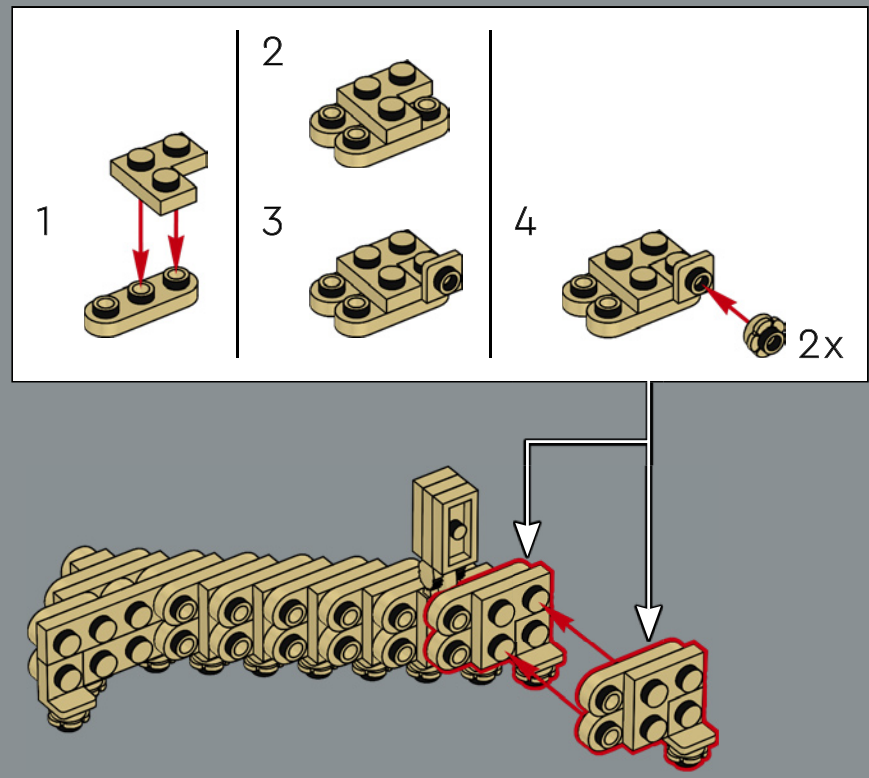


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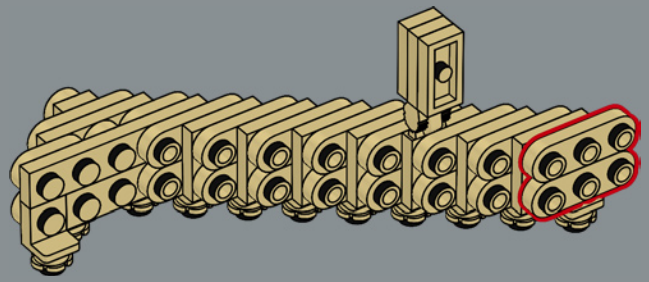


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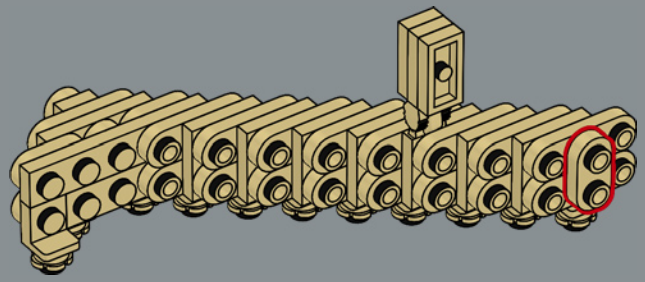


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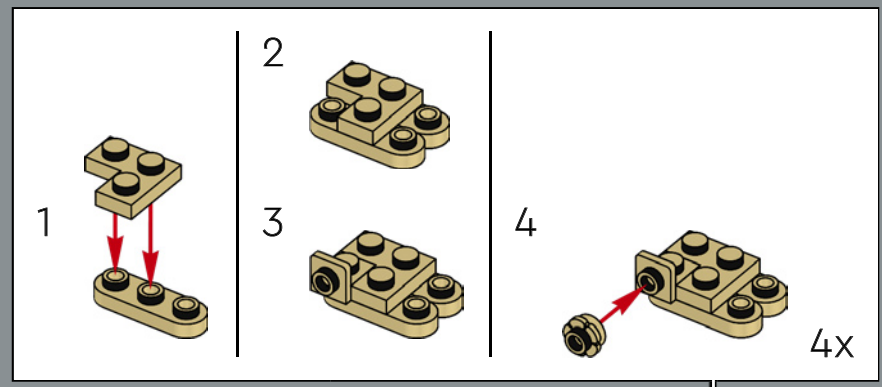


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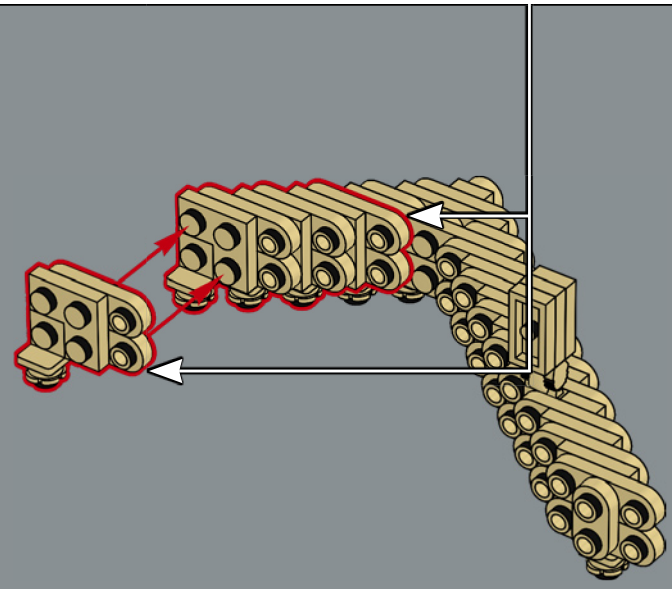




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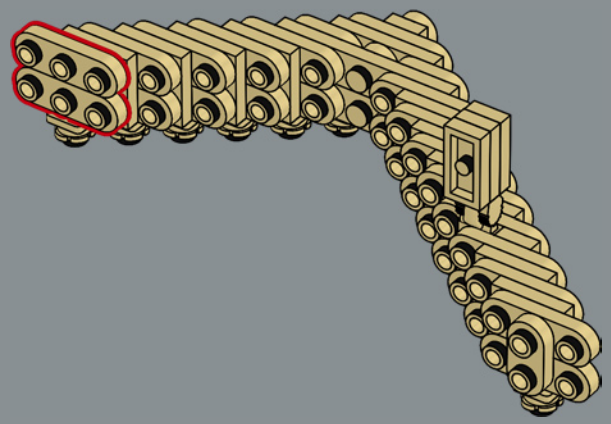






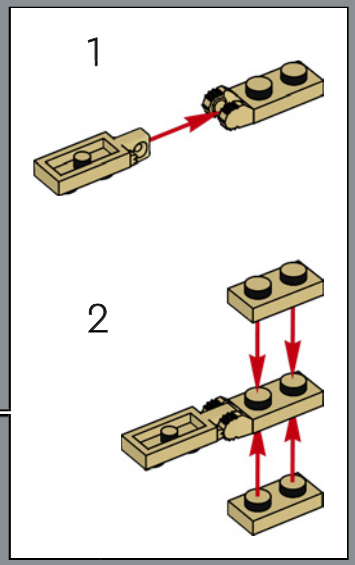


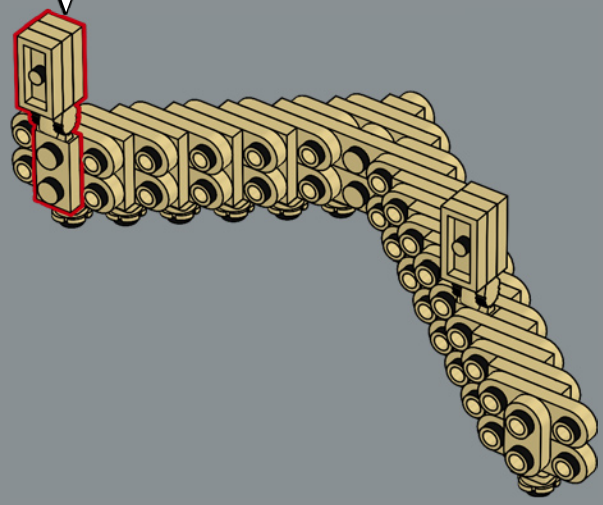
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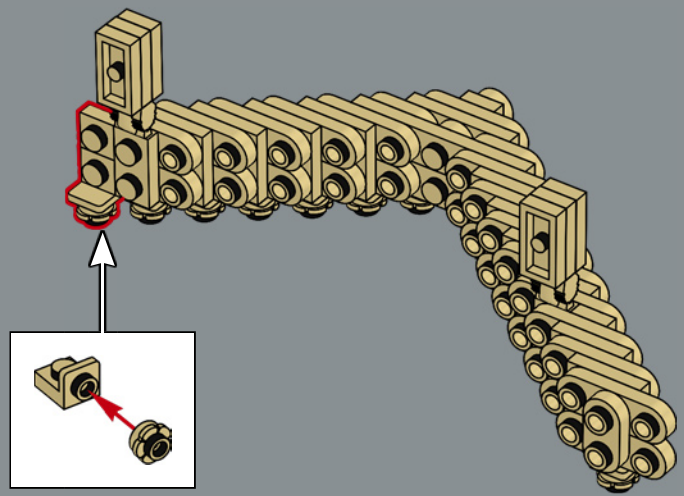
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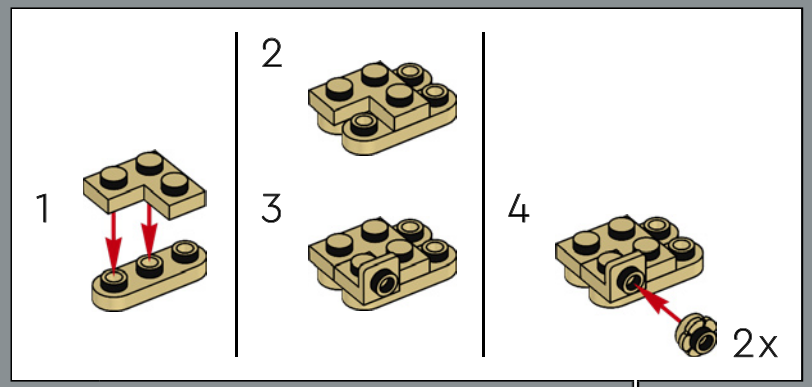


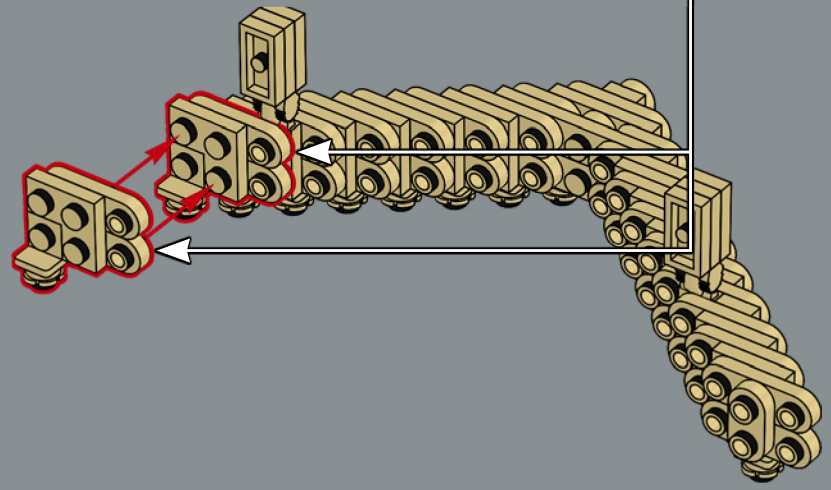
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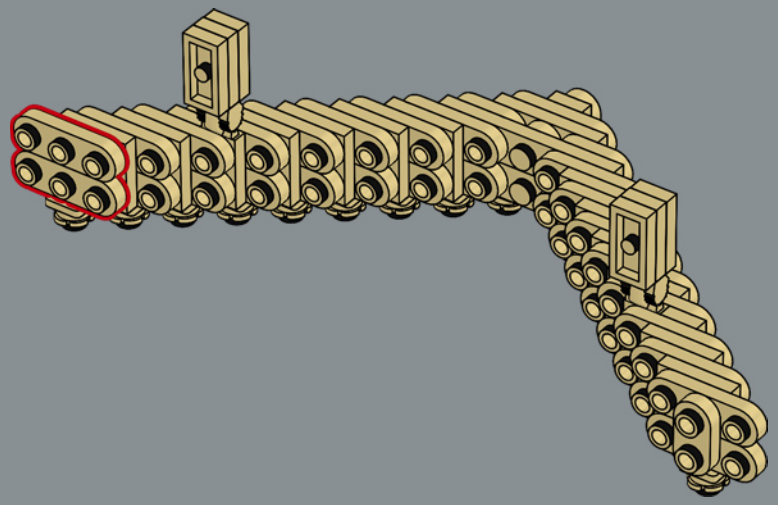
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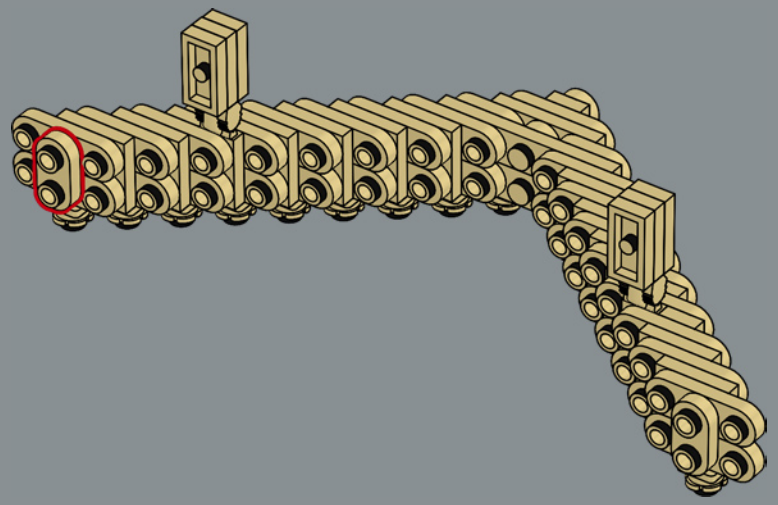


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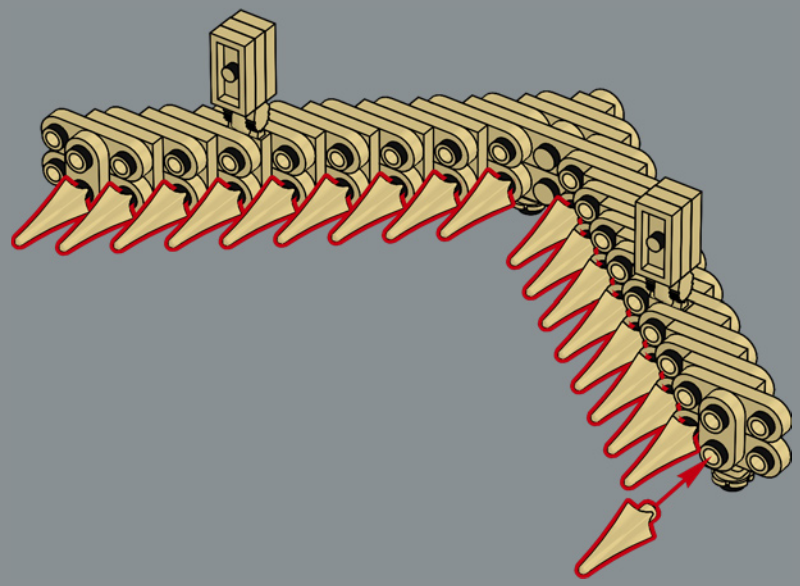


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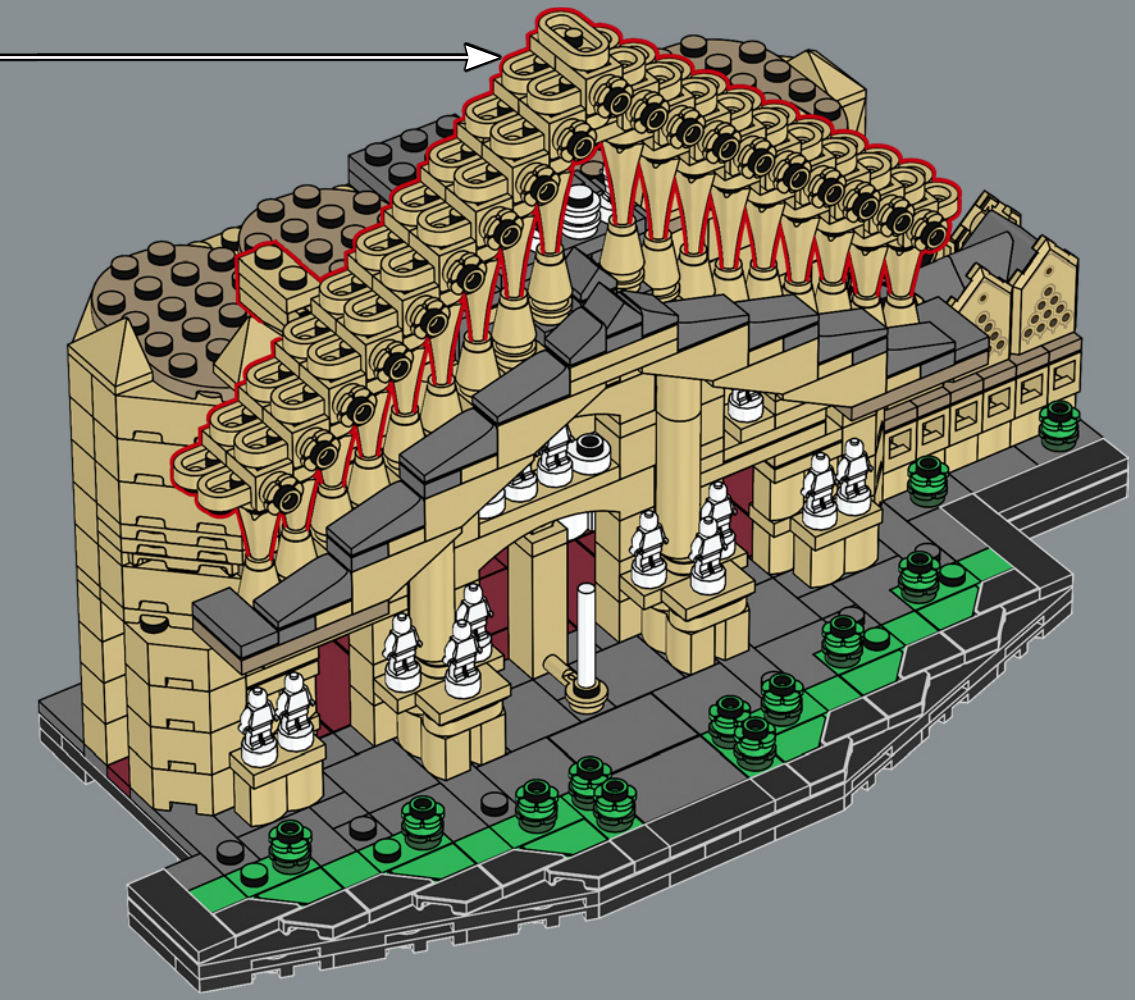


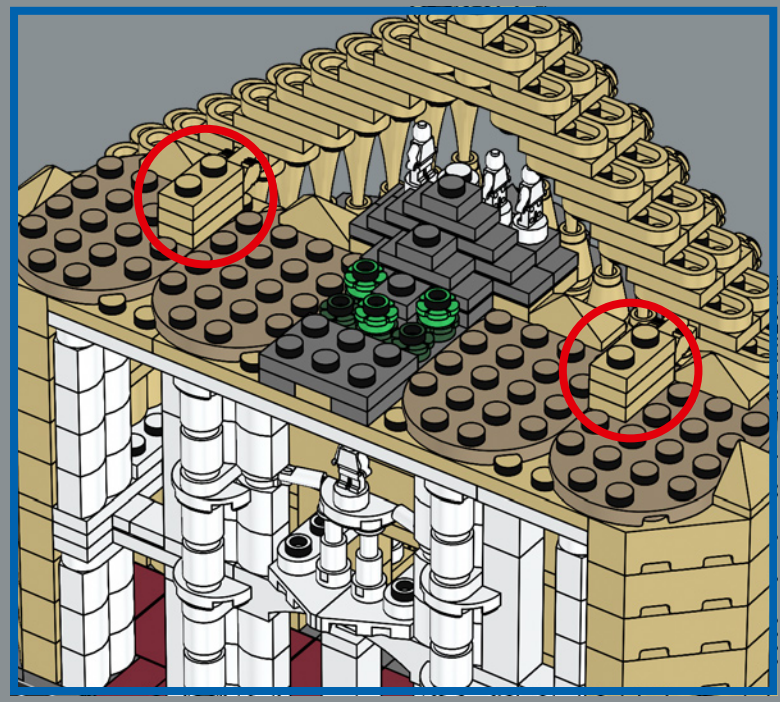


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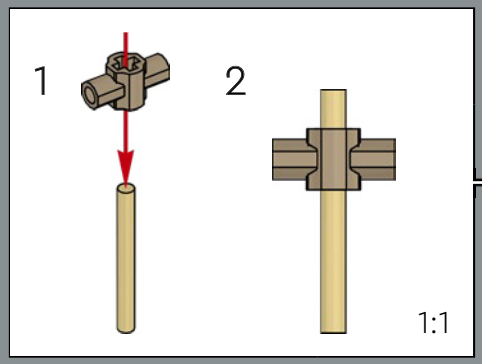
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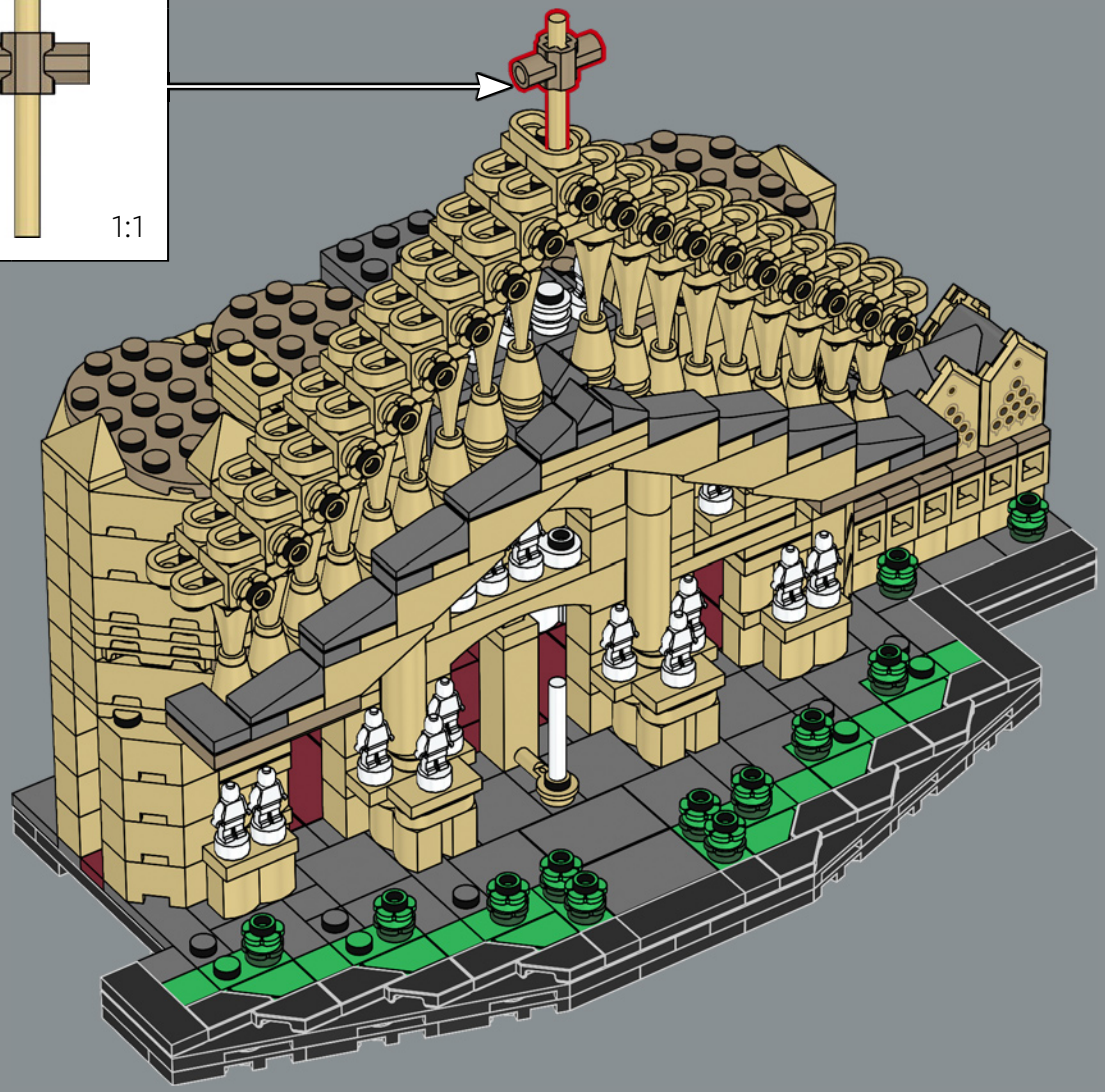






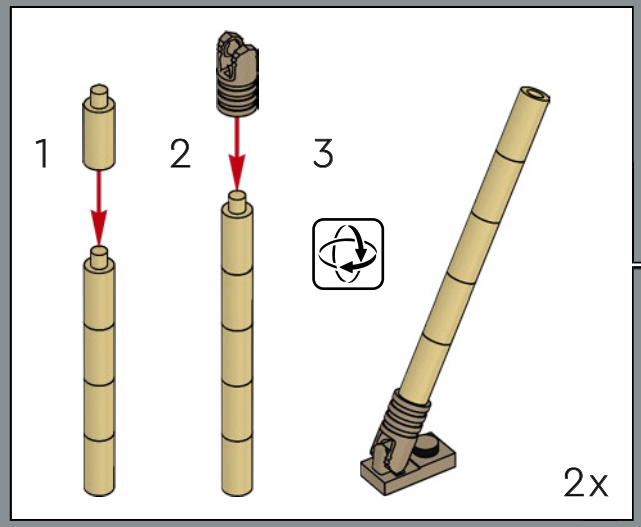
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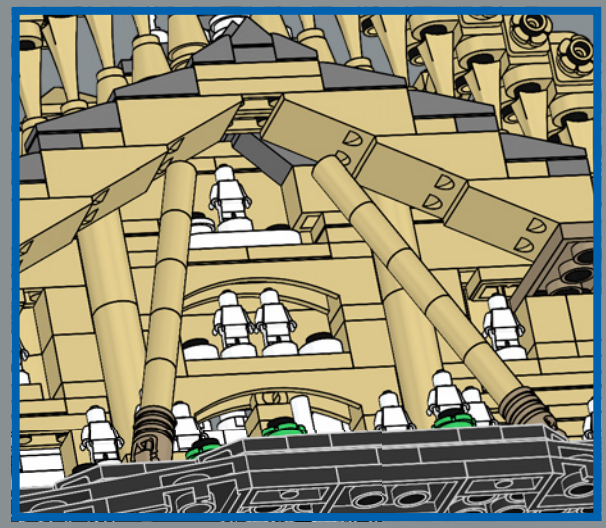


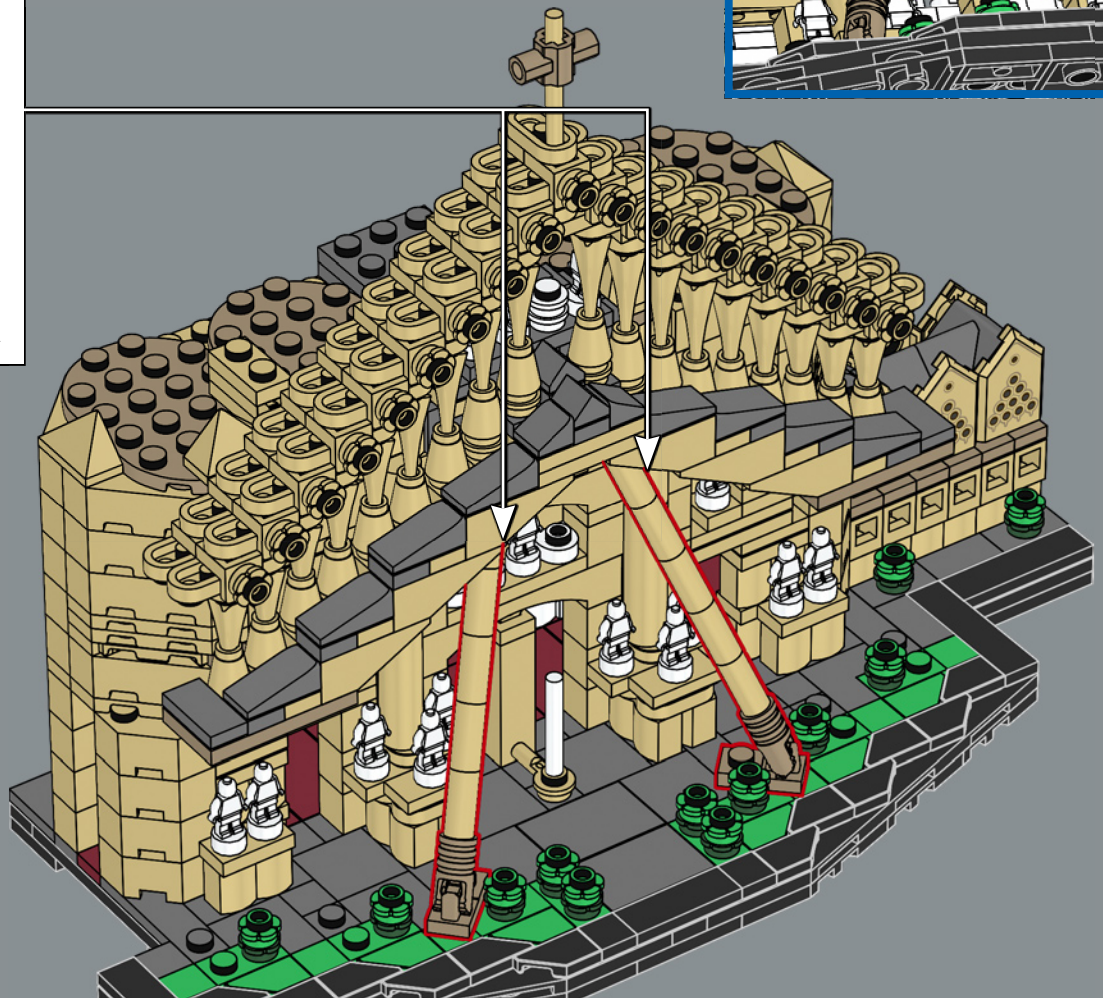


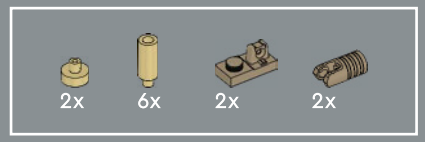


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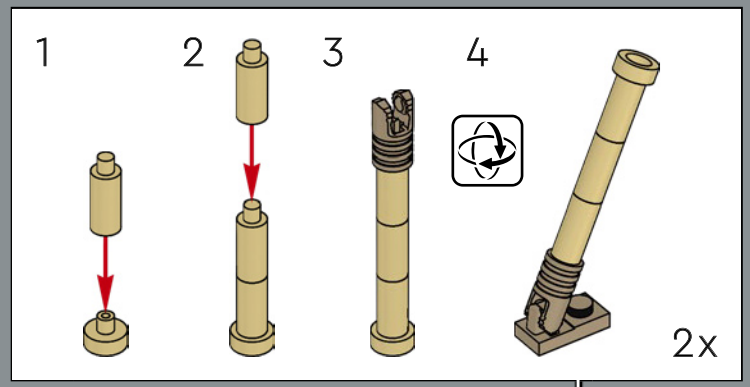


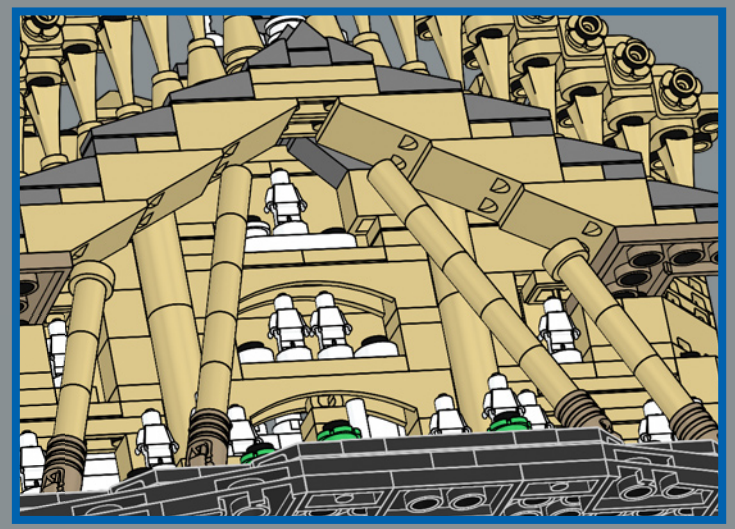


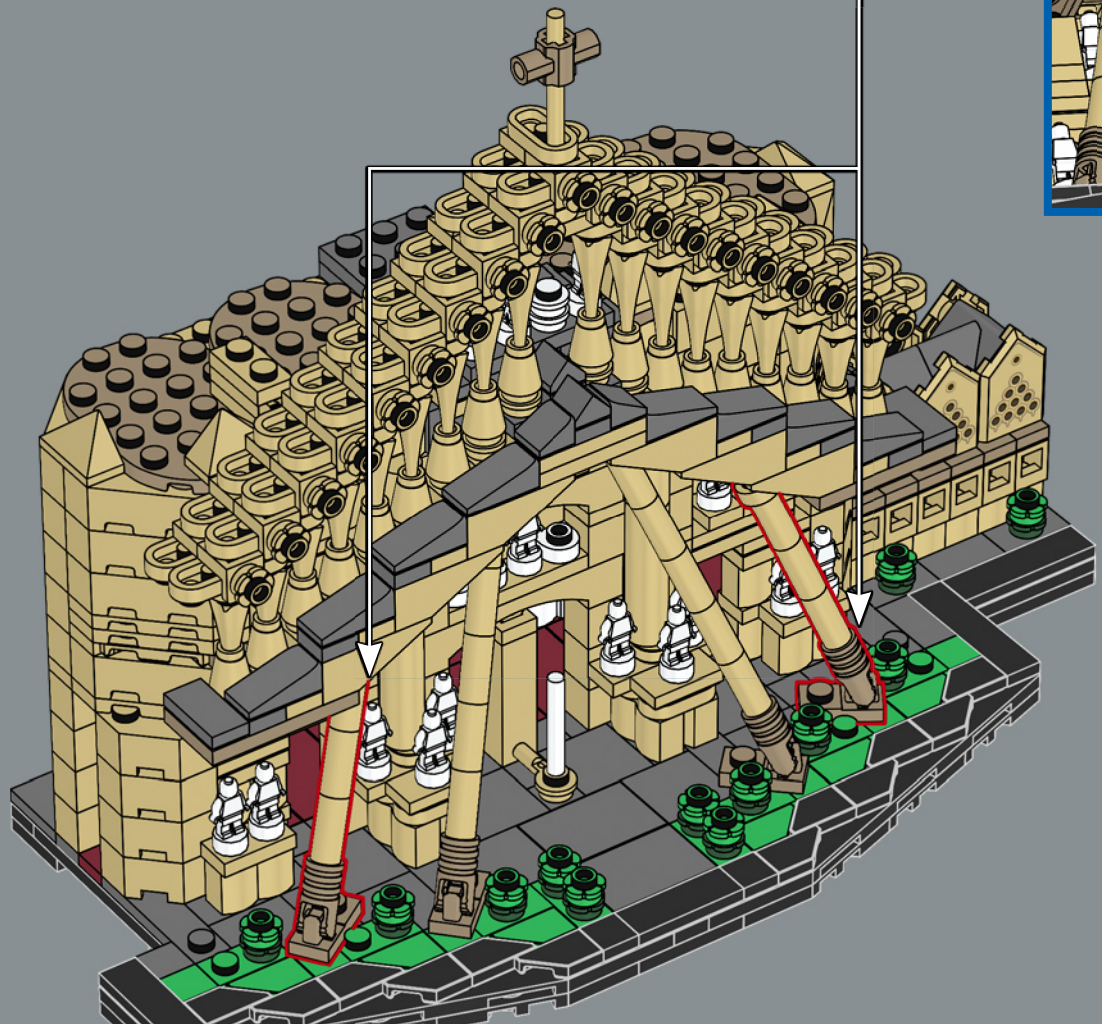




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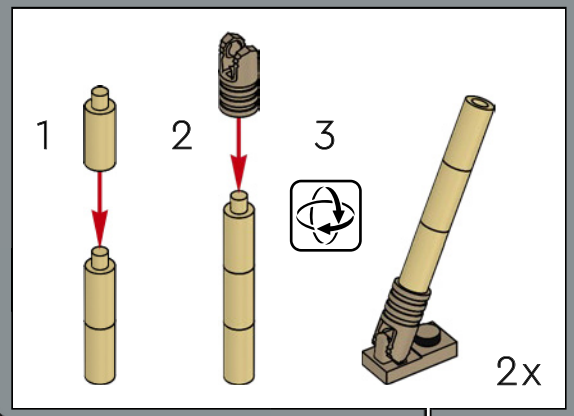




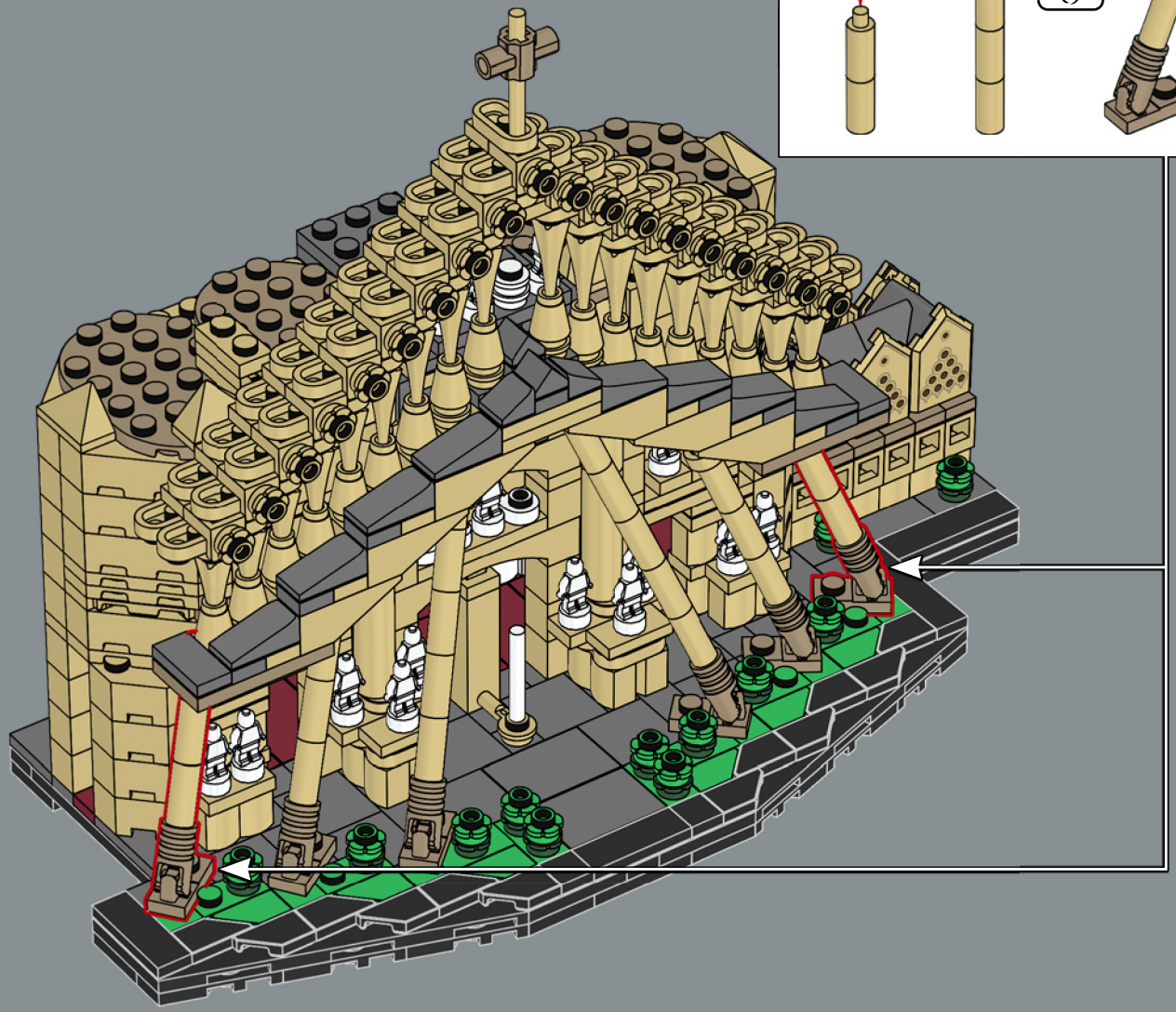




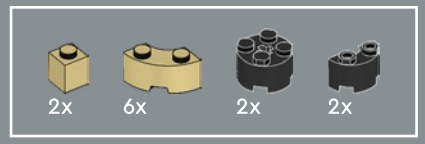
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Die Form der Säulen erinnert an riesige Baumstämme, die sich nach unten hin verbreitern und den Gewölben Stabilität verleihen.

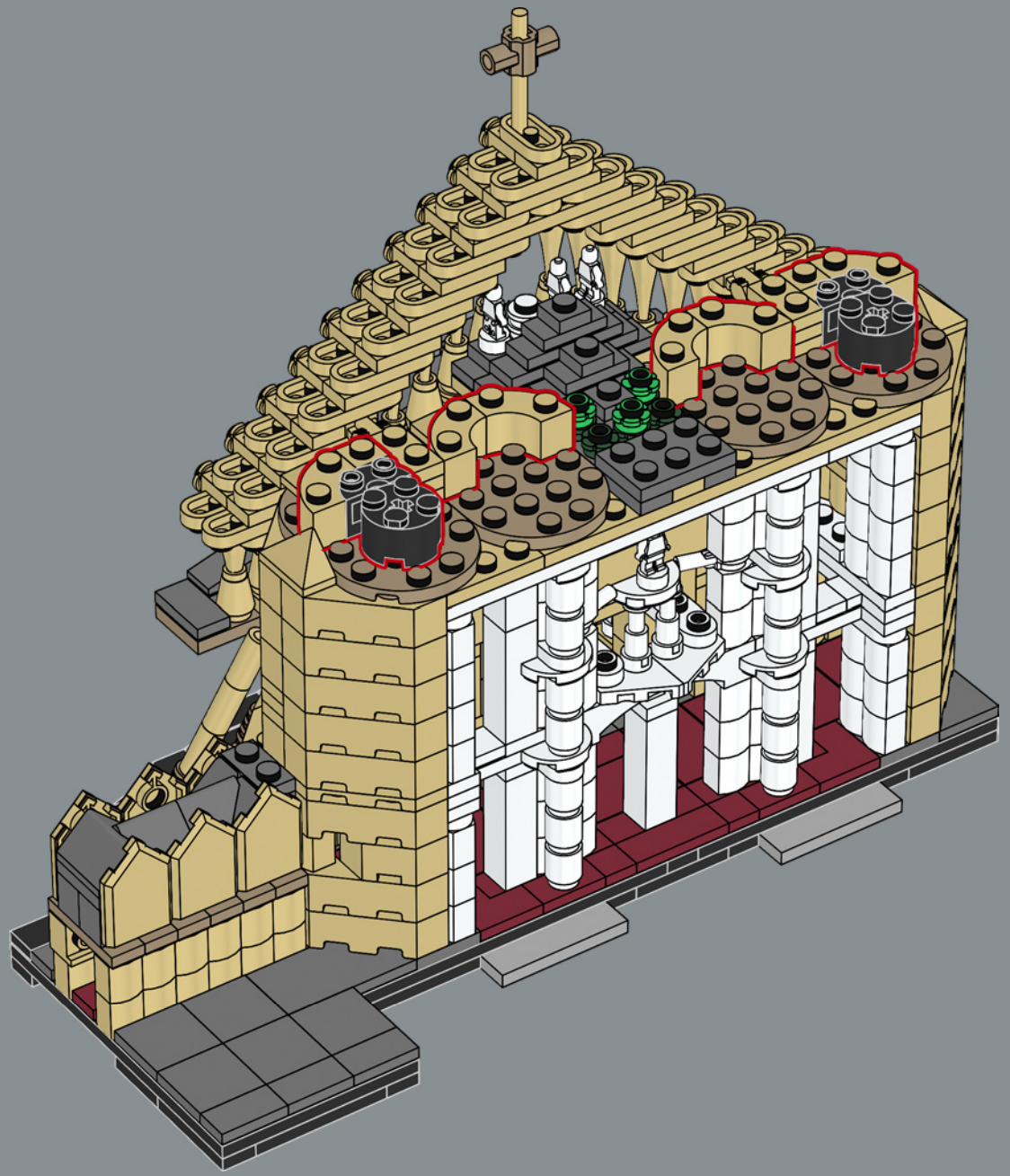


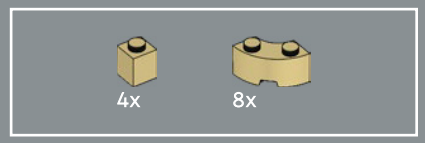




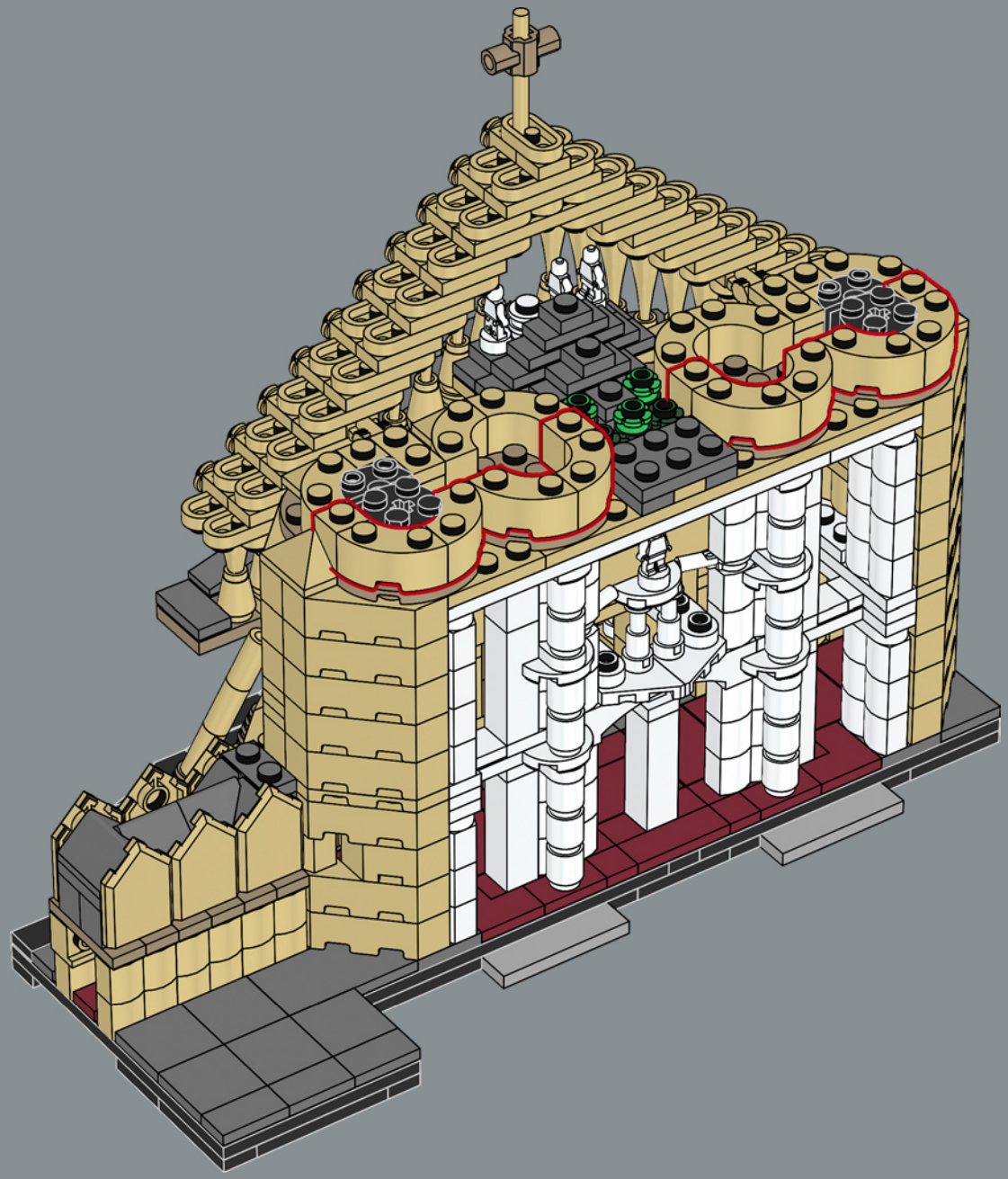
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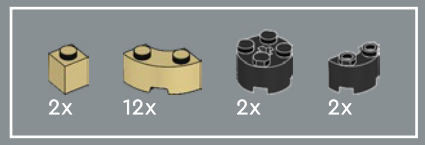




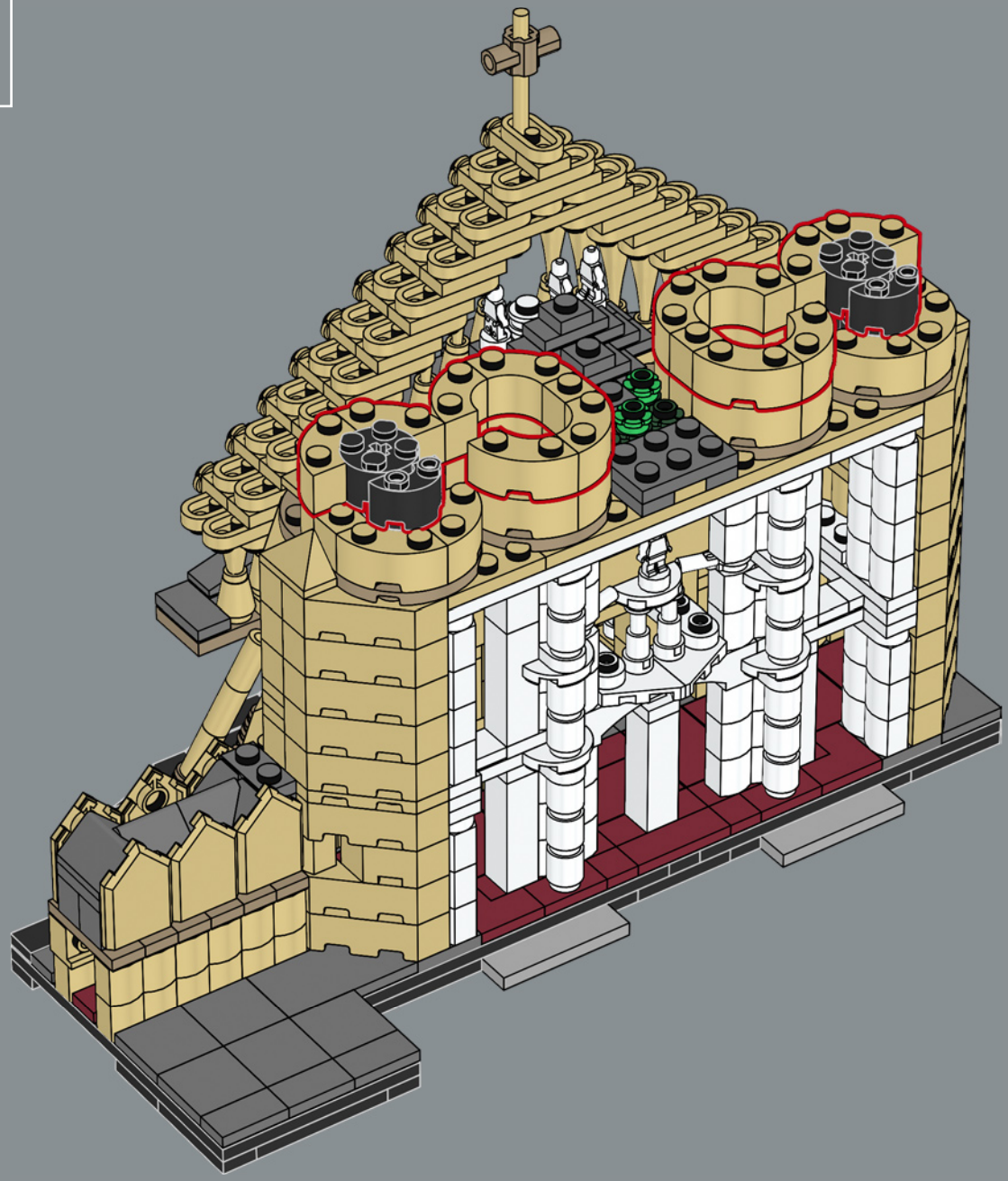


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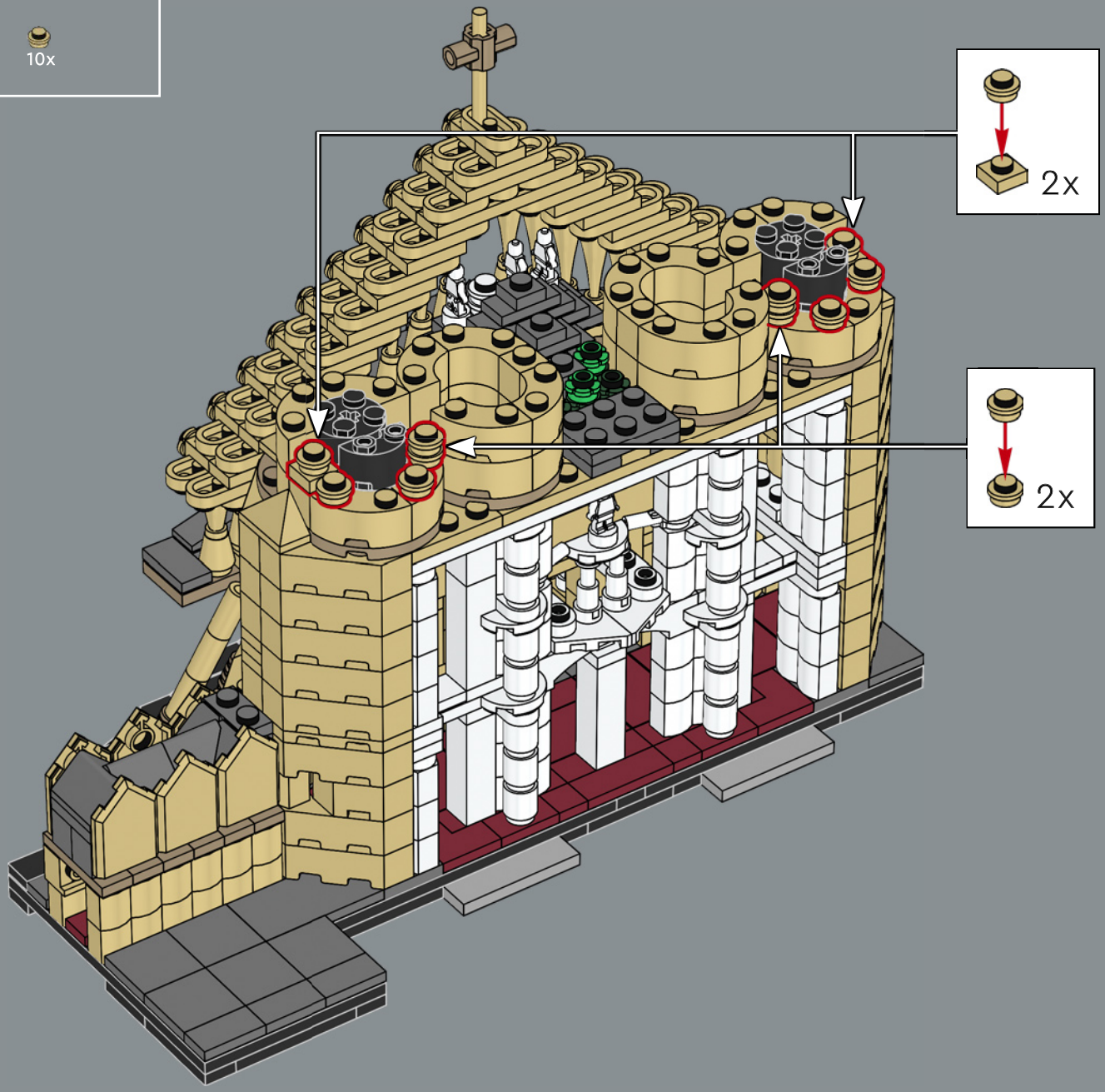


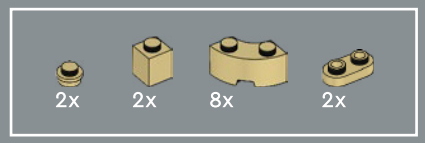
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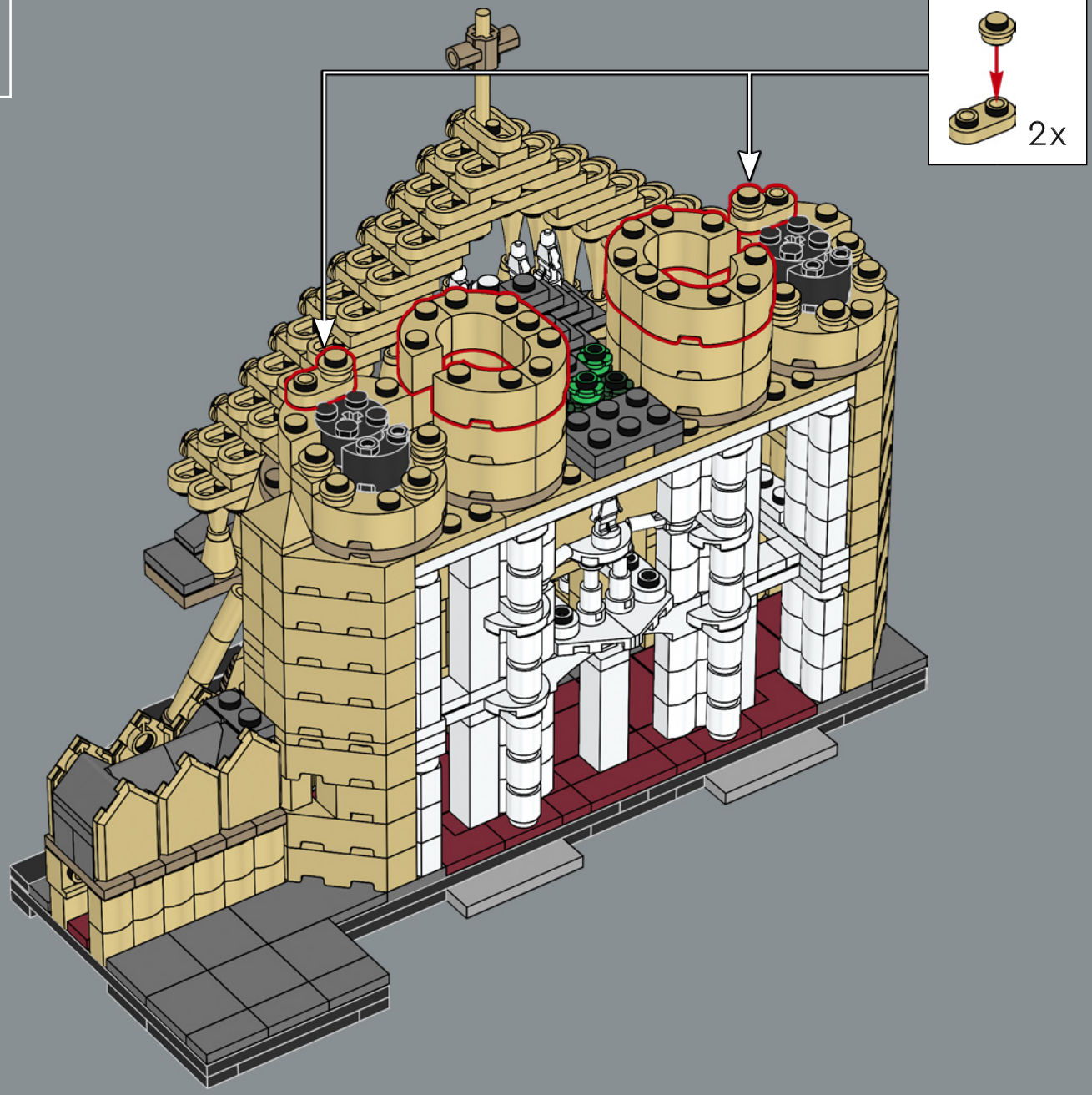
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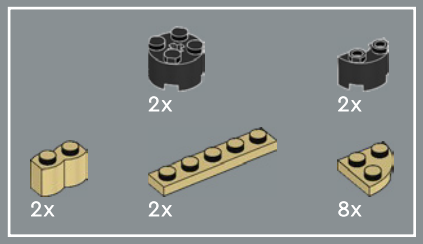
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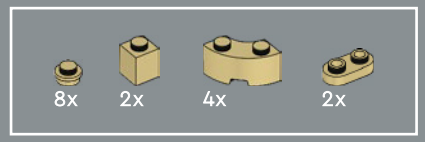


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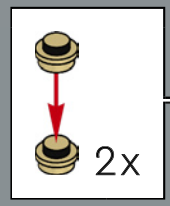


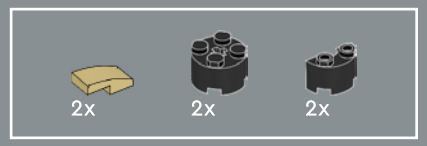


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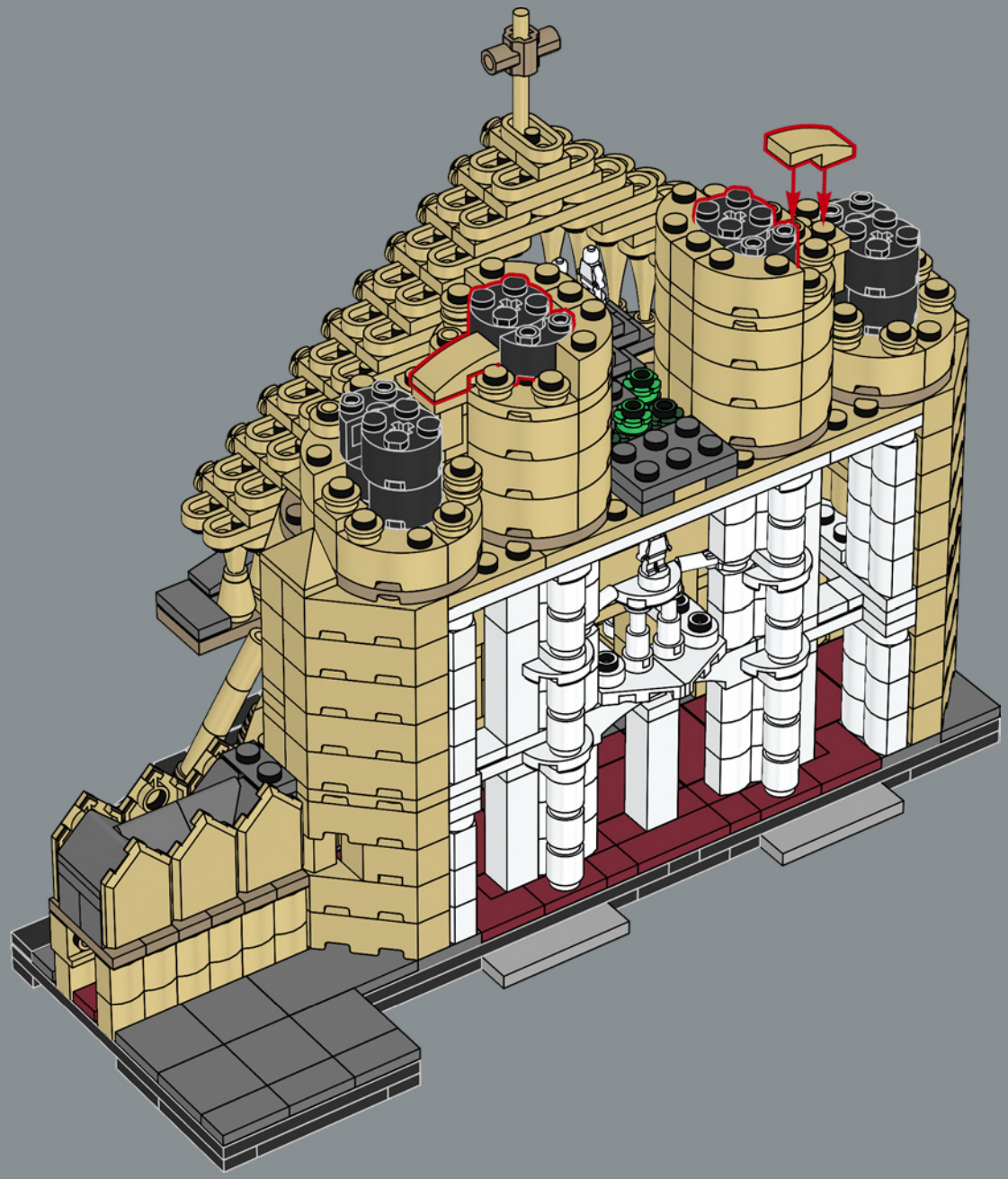


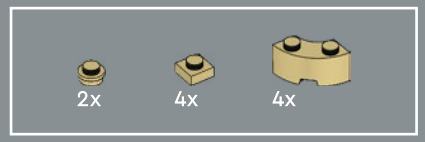
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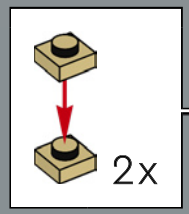


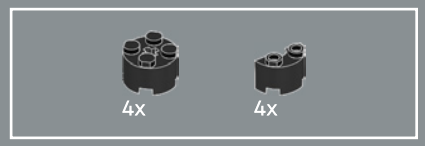
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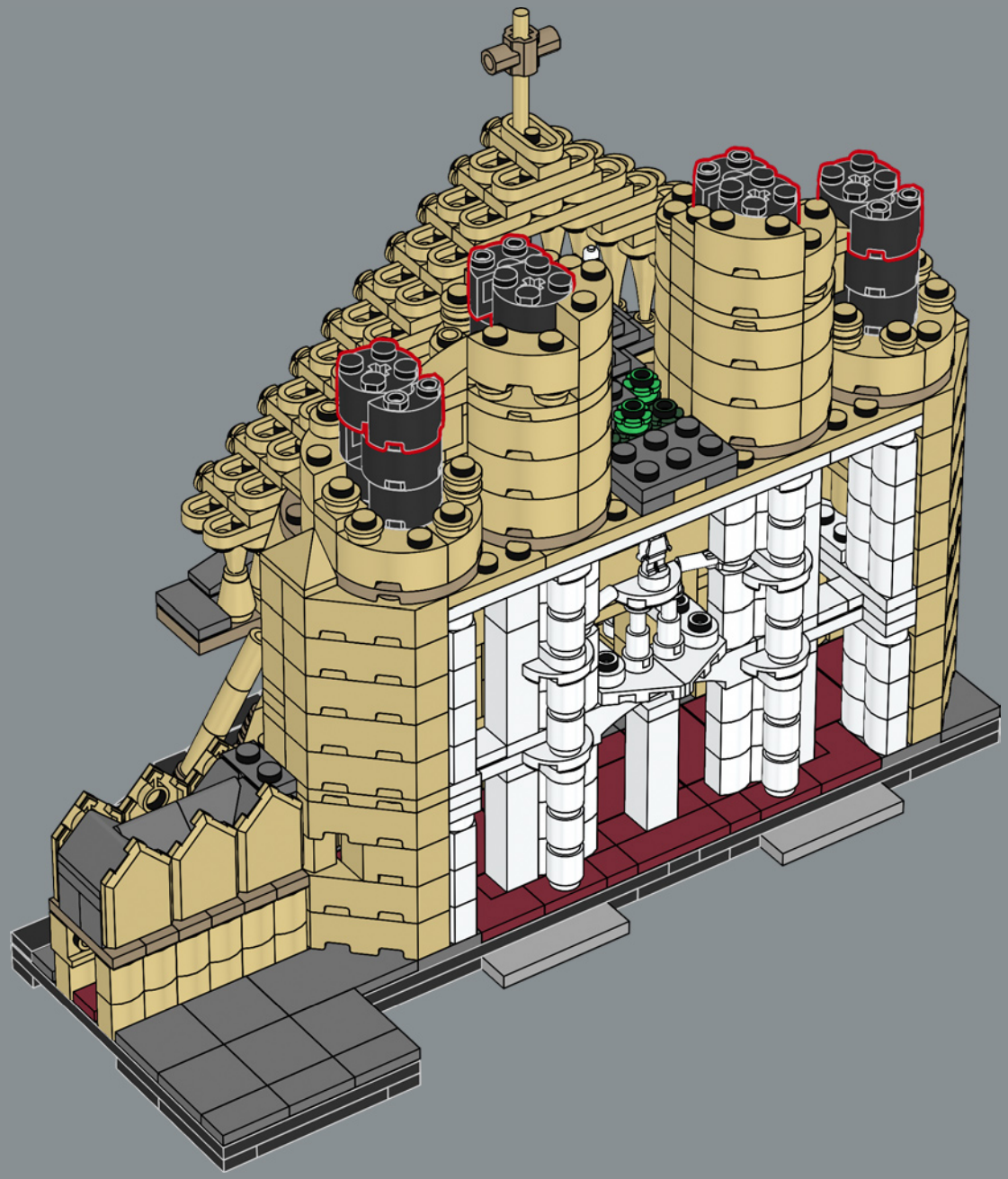


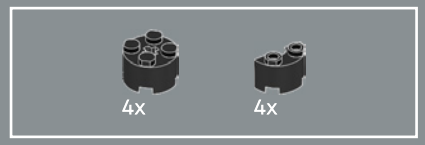
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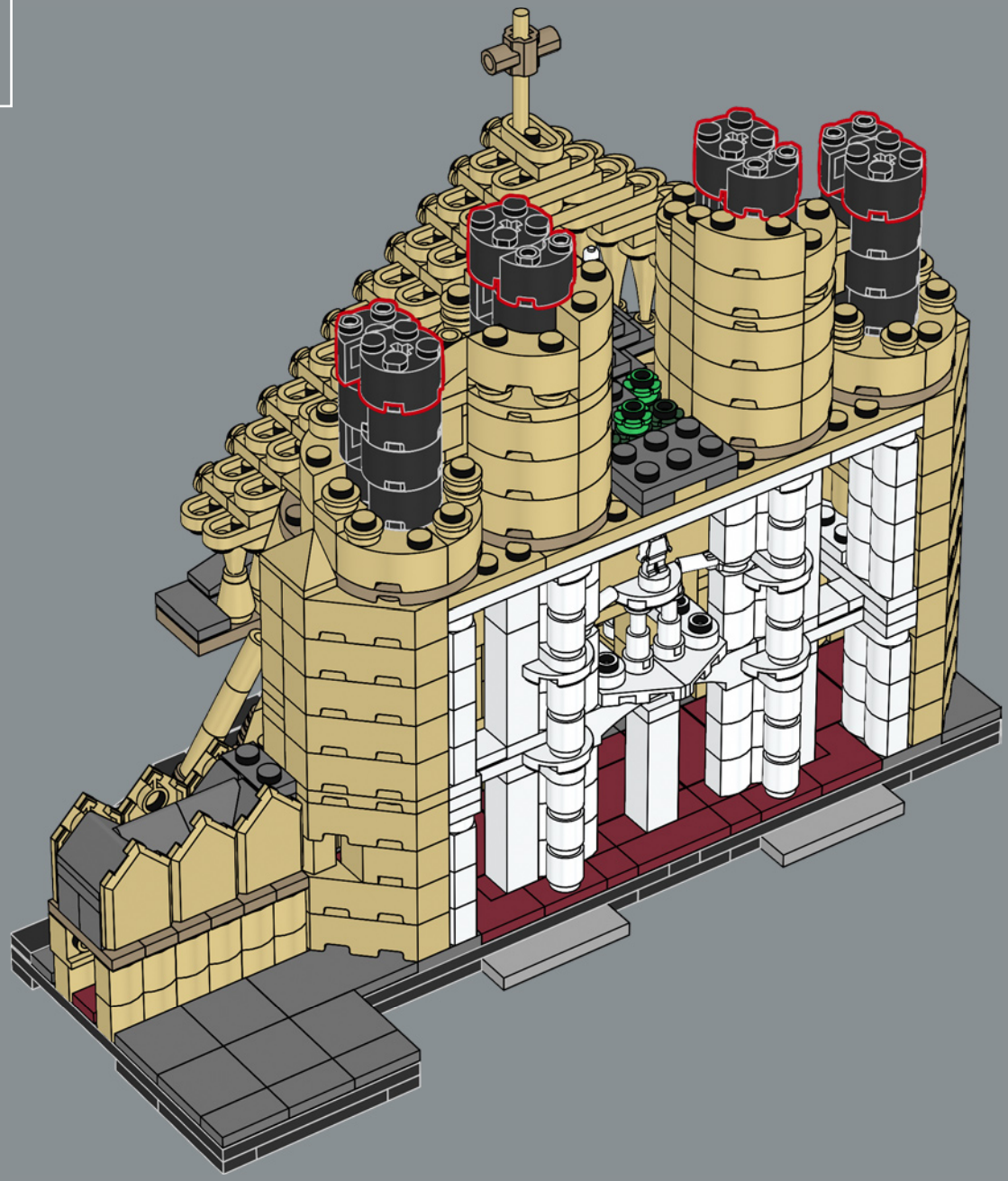


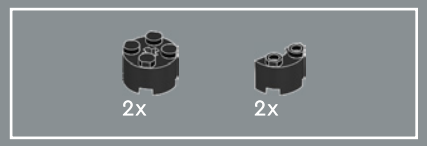
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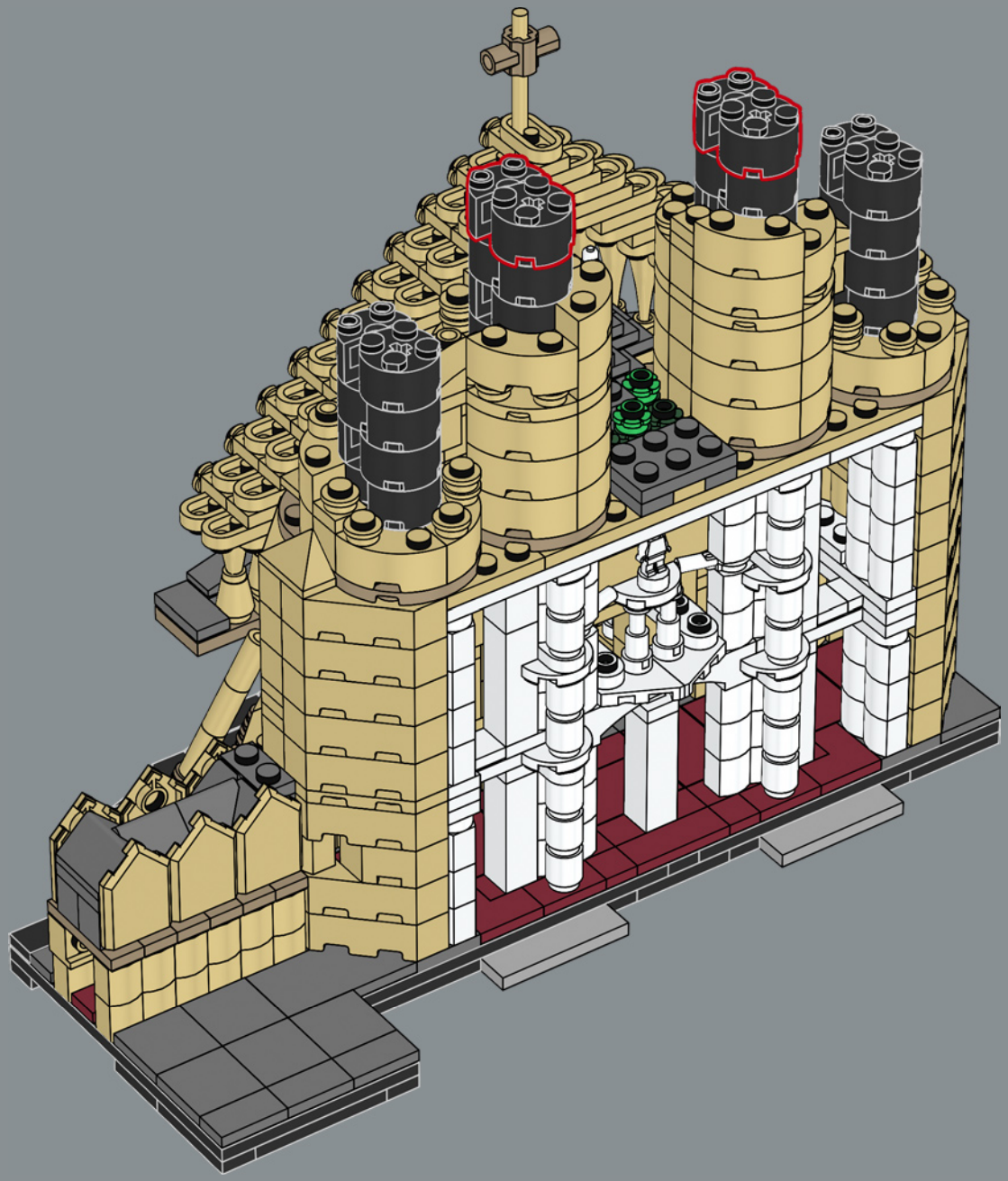


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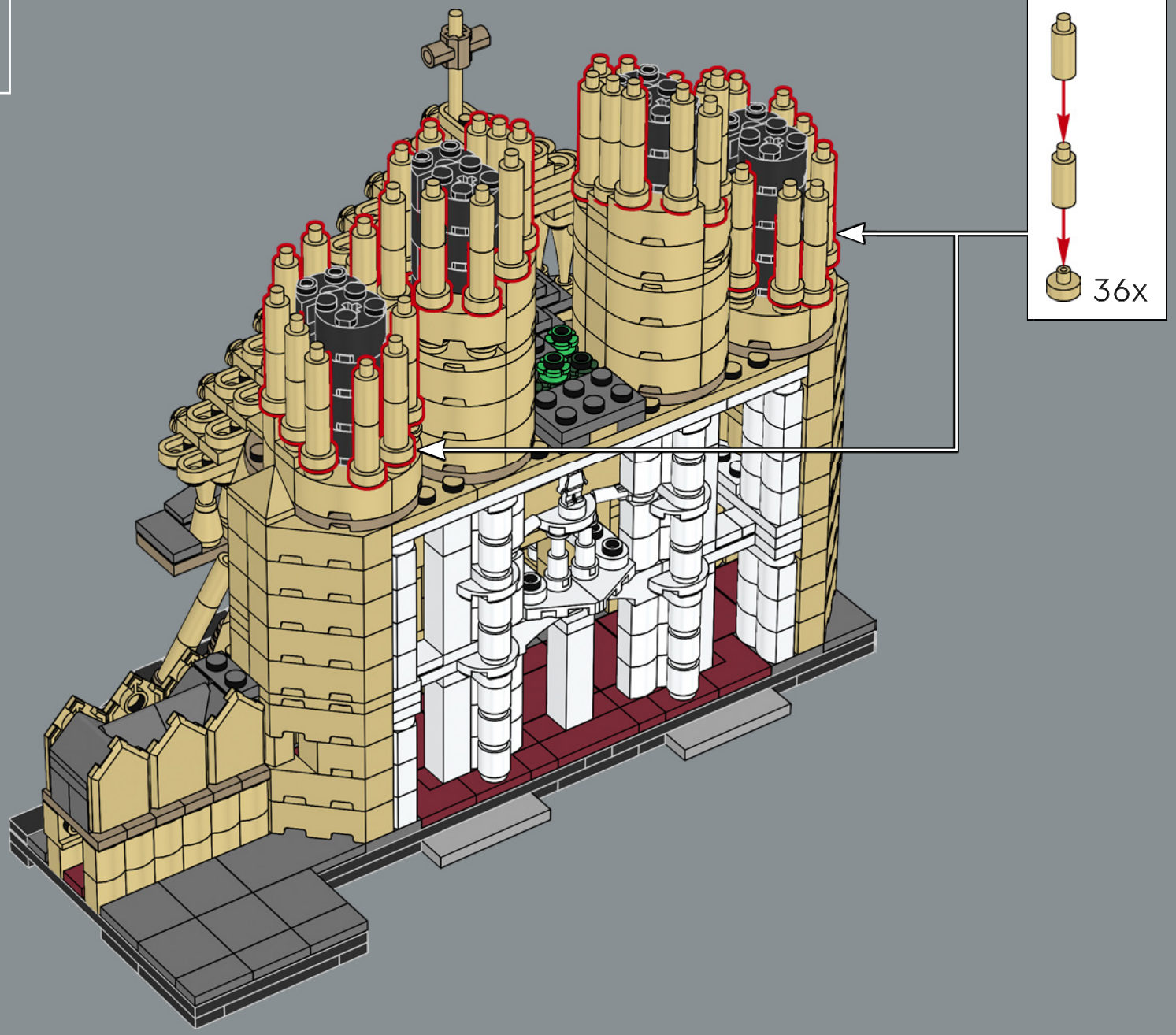


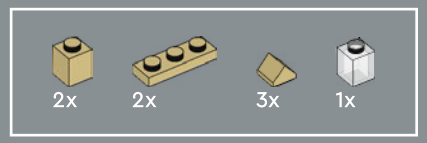
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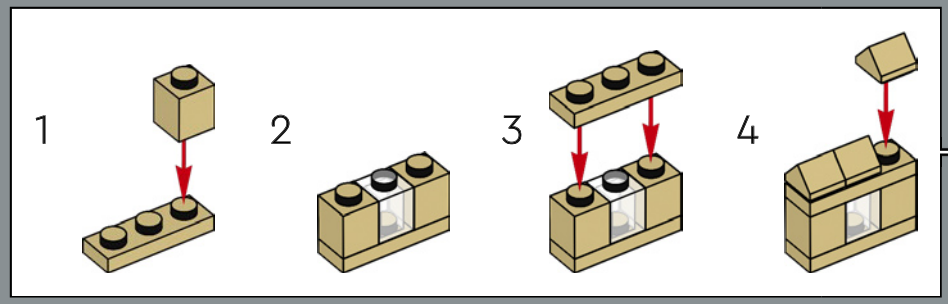
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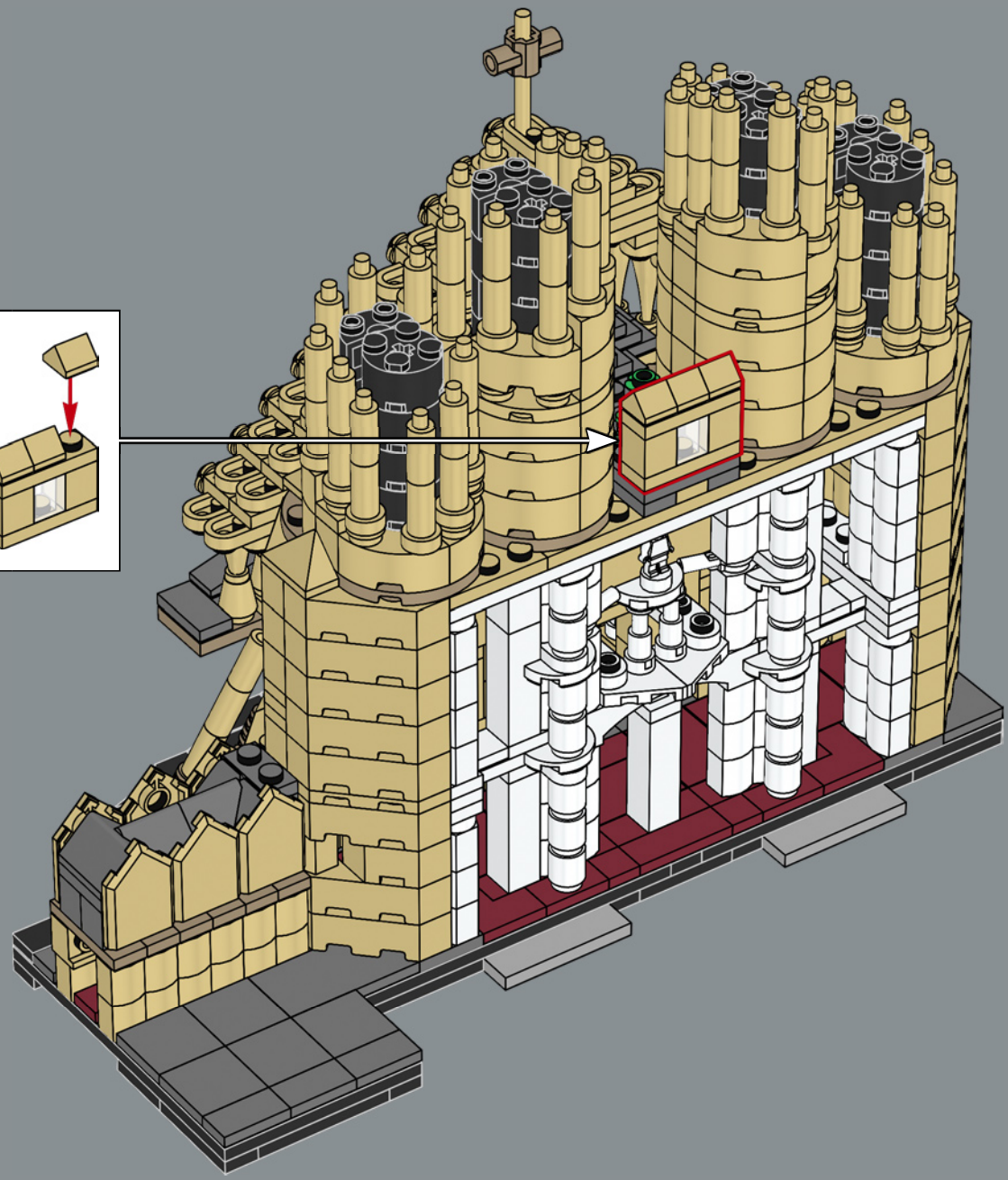
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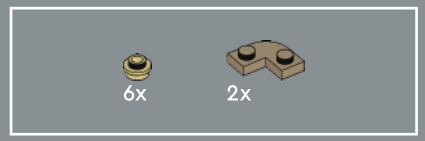


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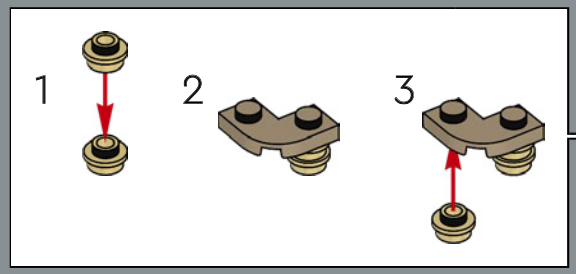


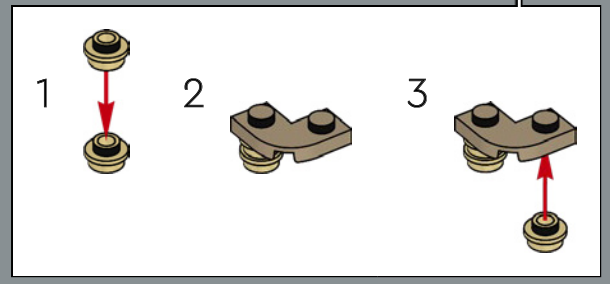






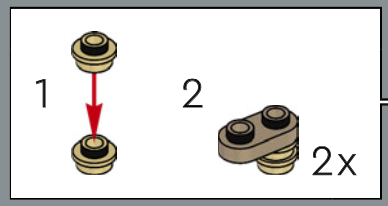
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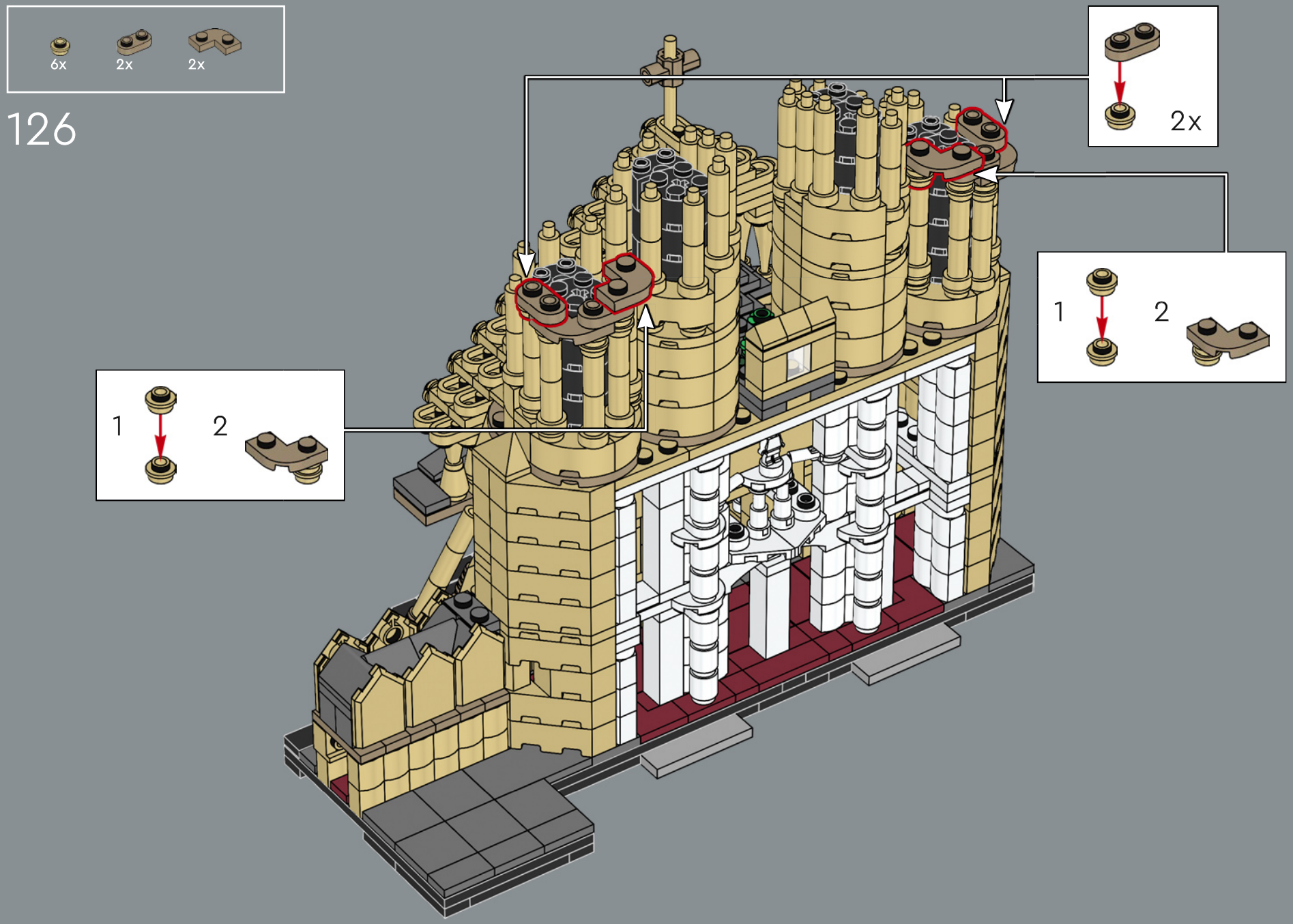






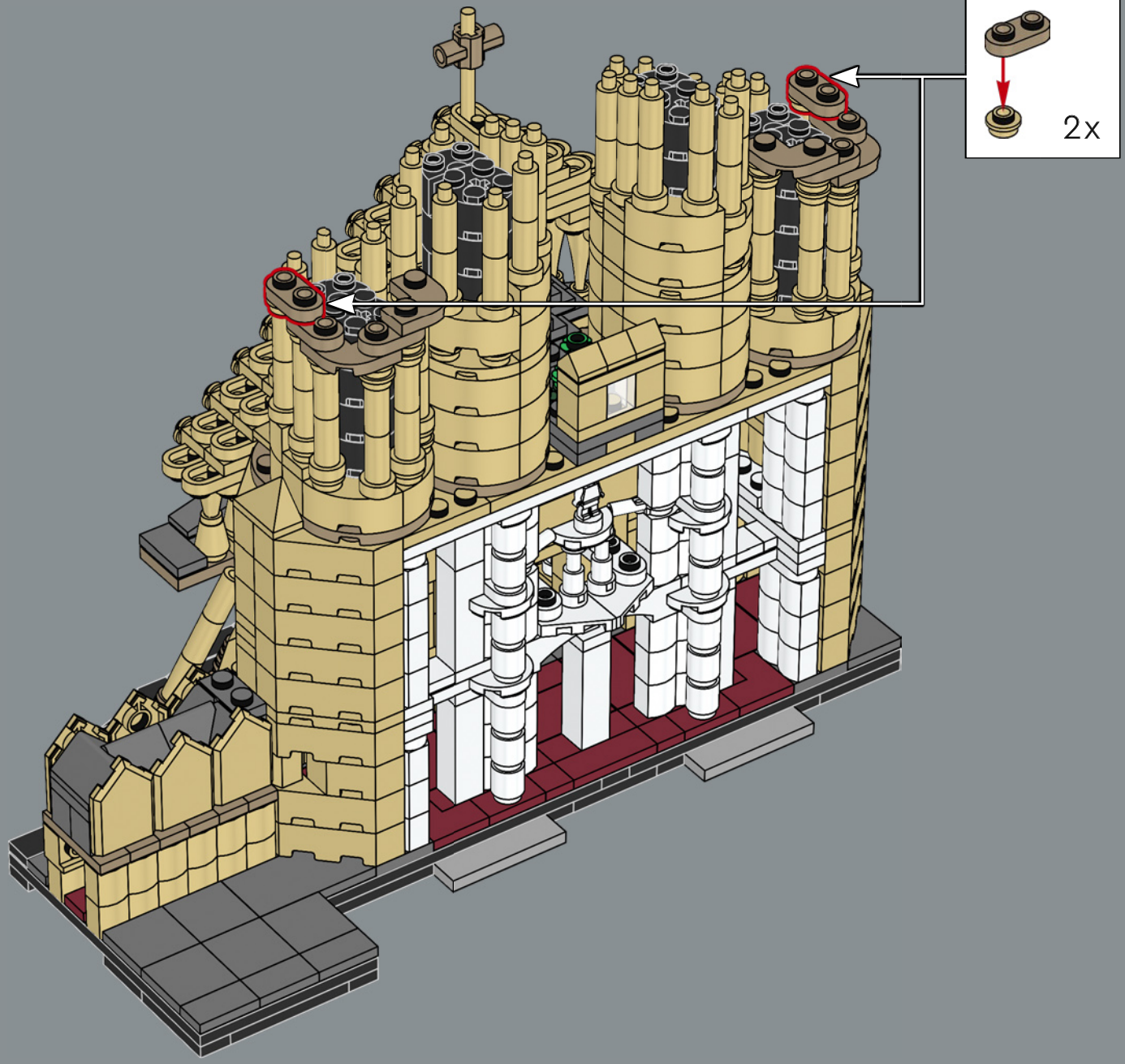
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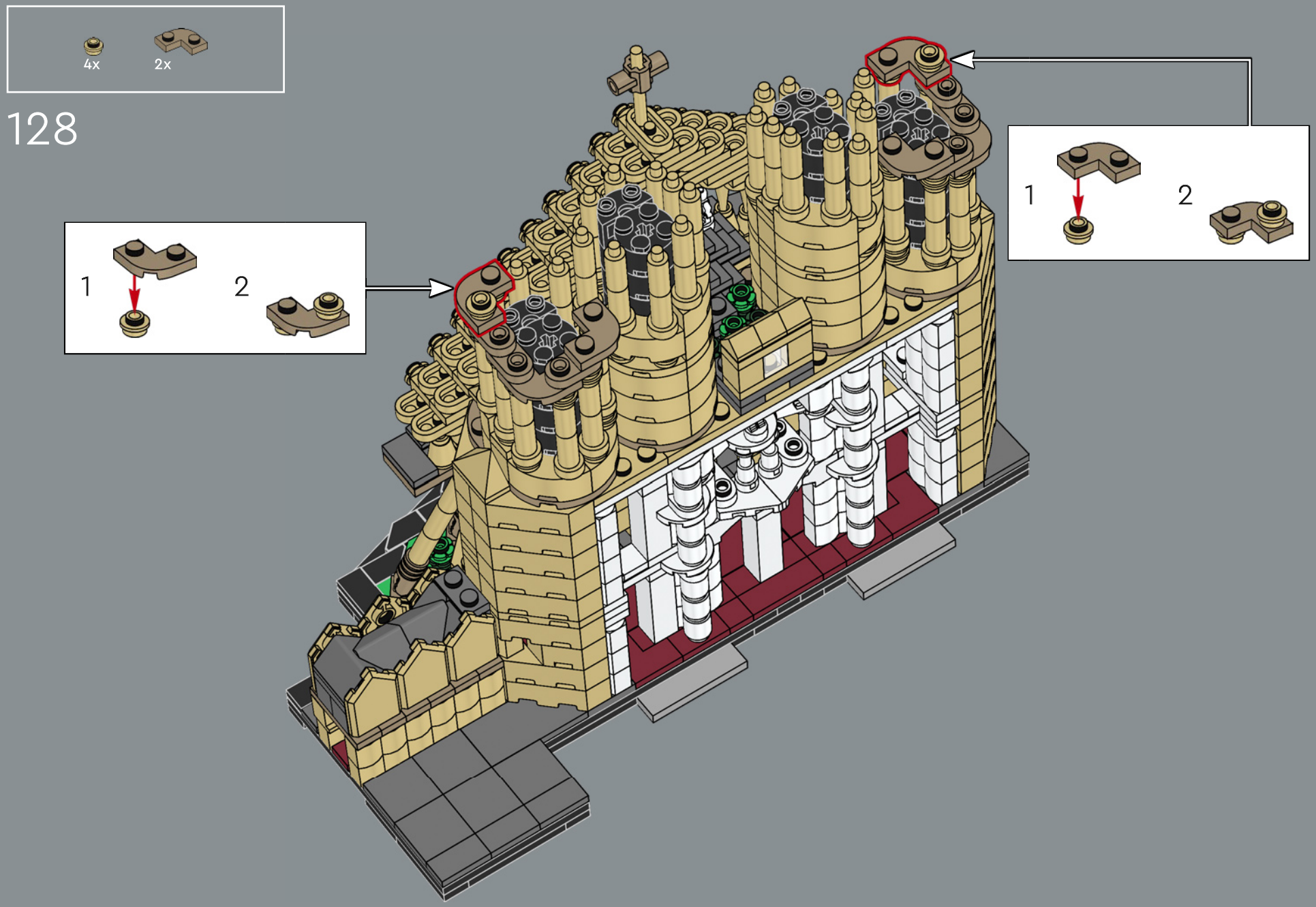


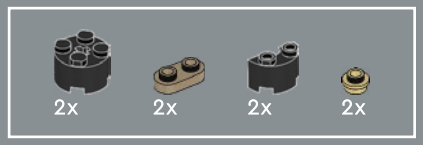

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2x
126
2x
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1
2



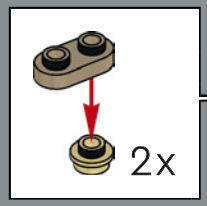
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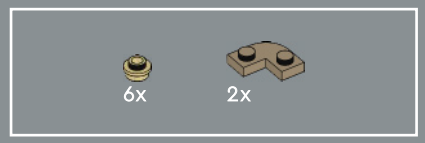



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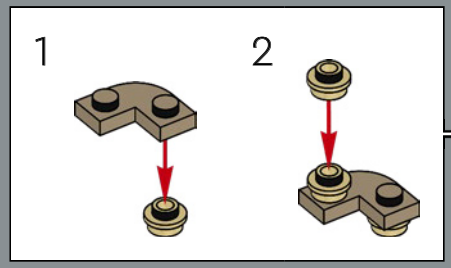


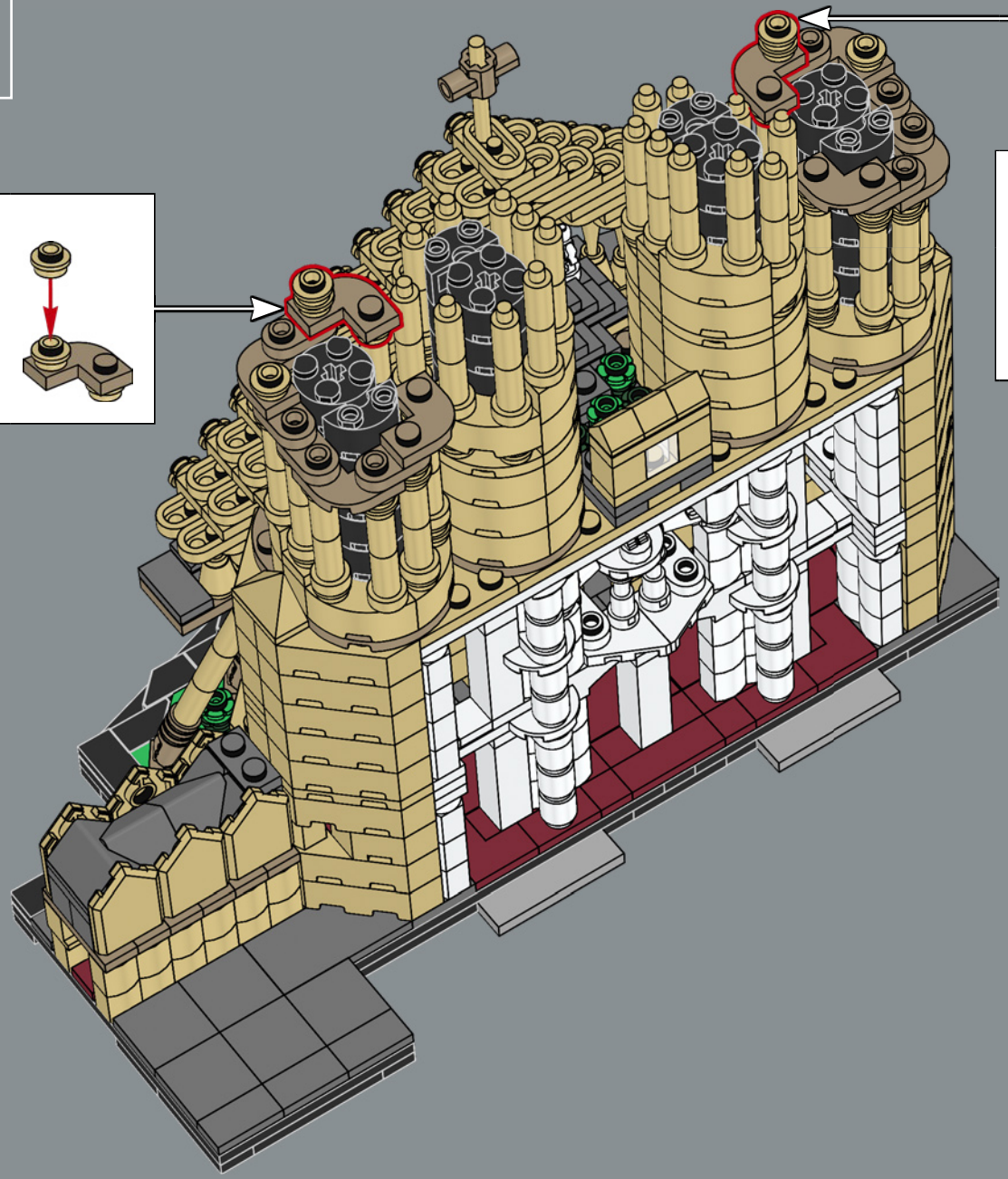
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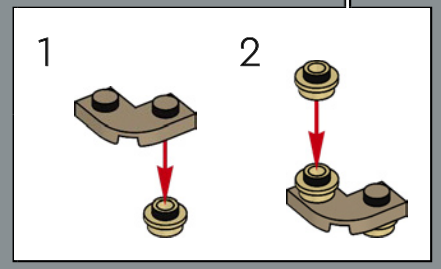




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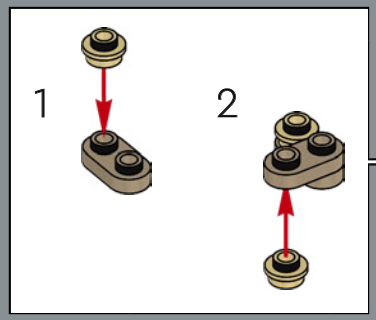


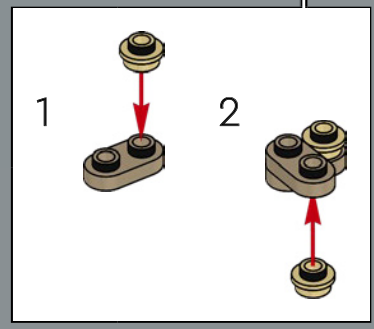




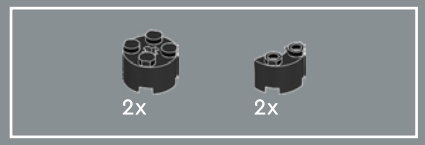


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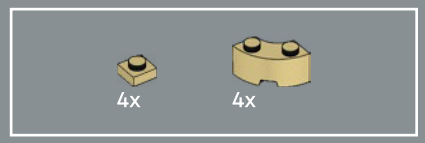


Gaudí lässt die Türme spiralförmig in die Höhe wachsen, inspiriert durch die Wachstumsmuster der Natur – wie bei Muscheln und Pflanzen.

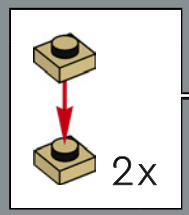


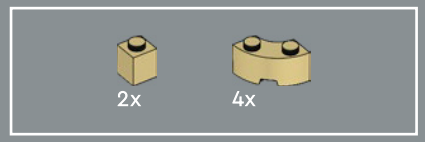
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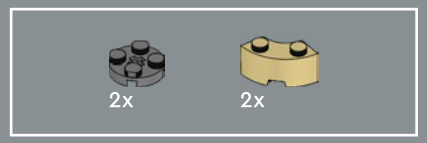
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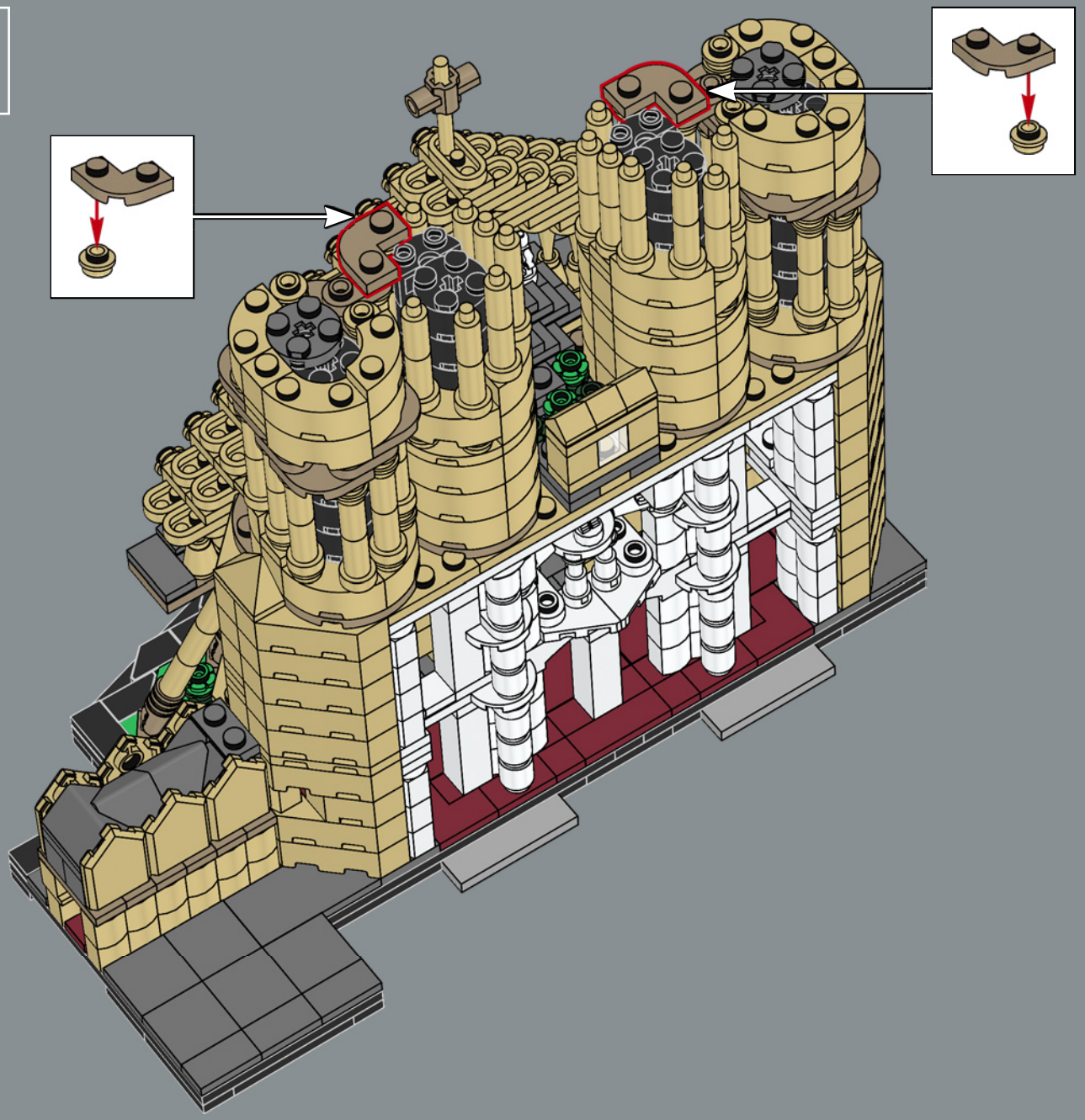


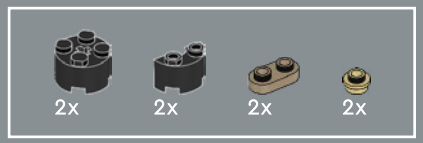
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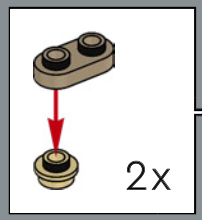


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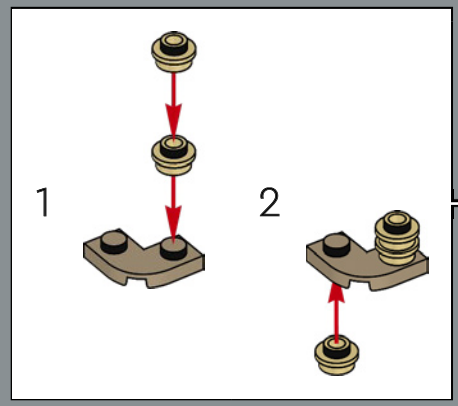


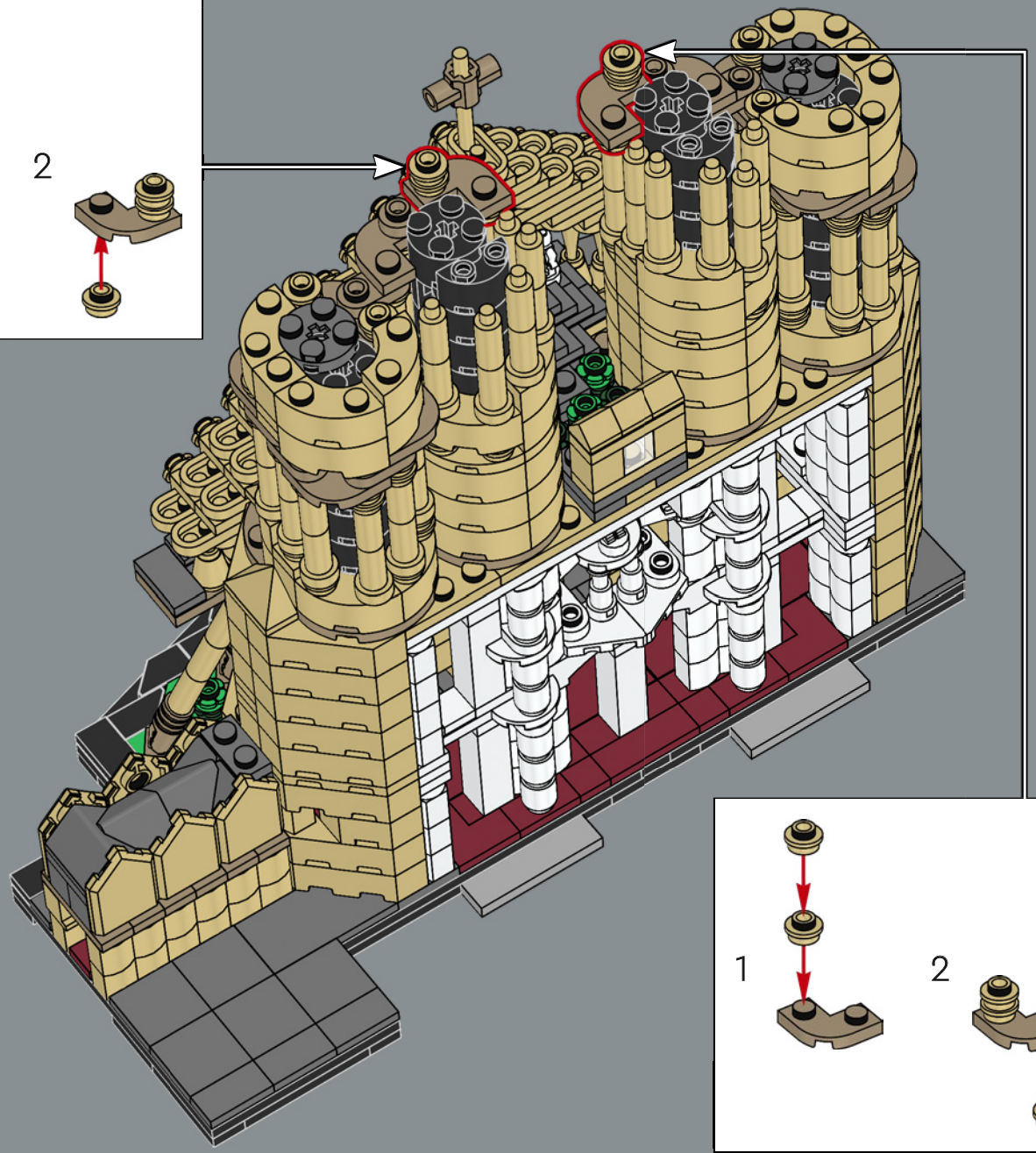
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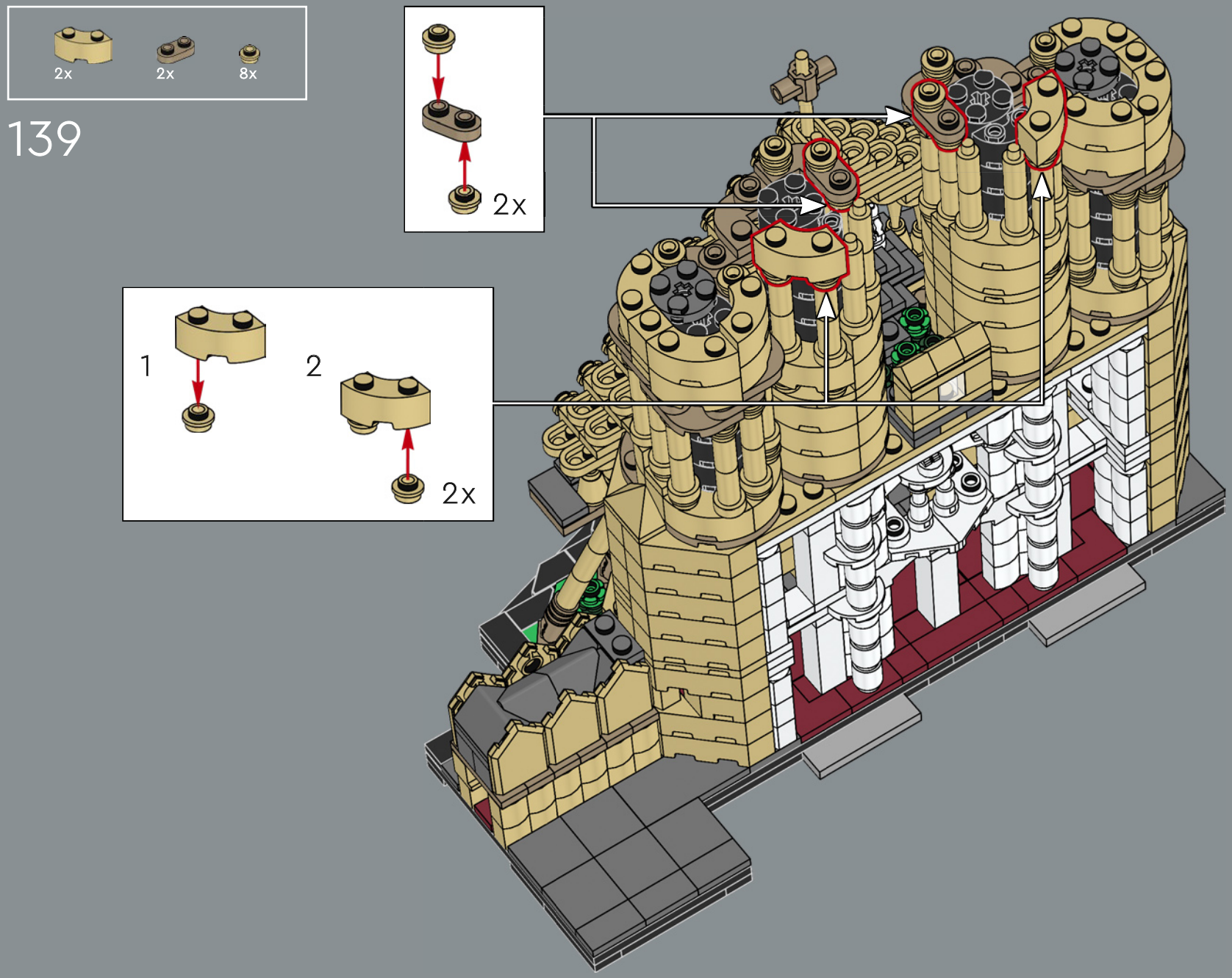


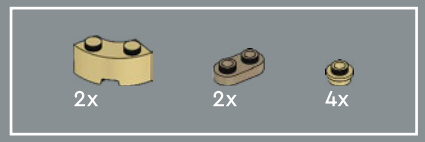


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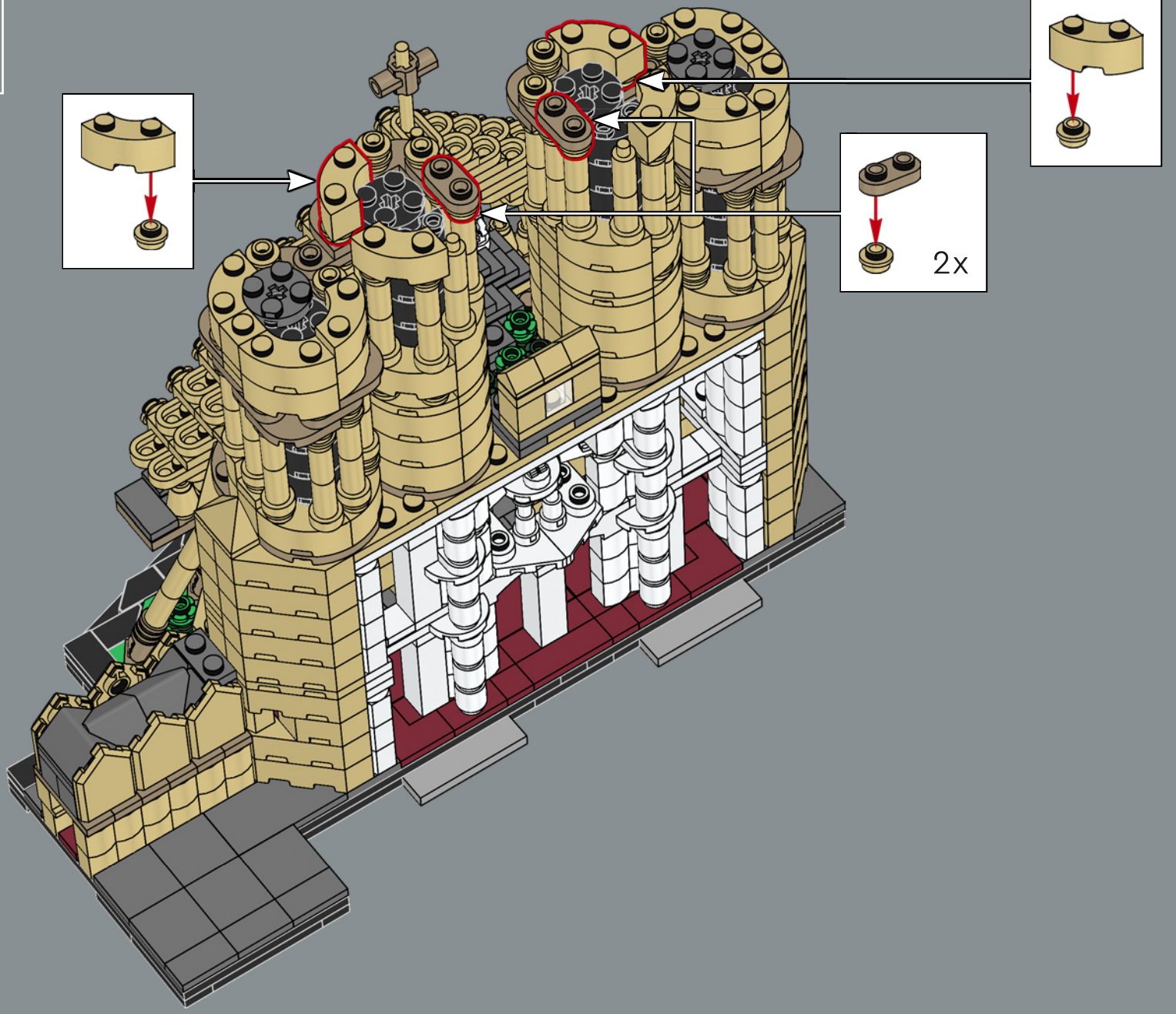





2x
2x
8x
139
2x
1
2
2x

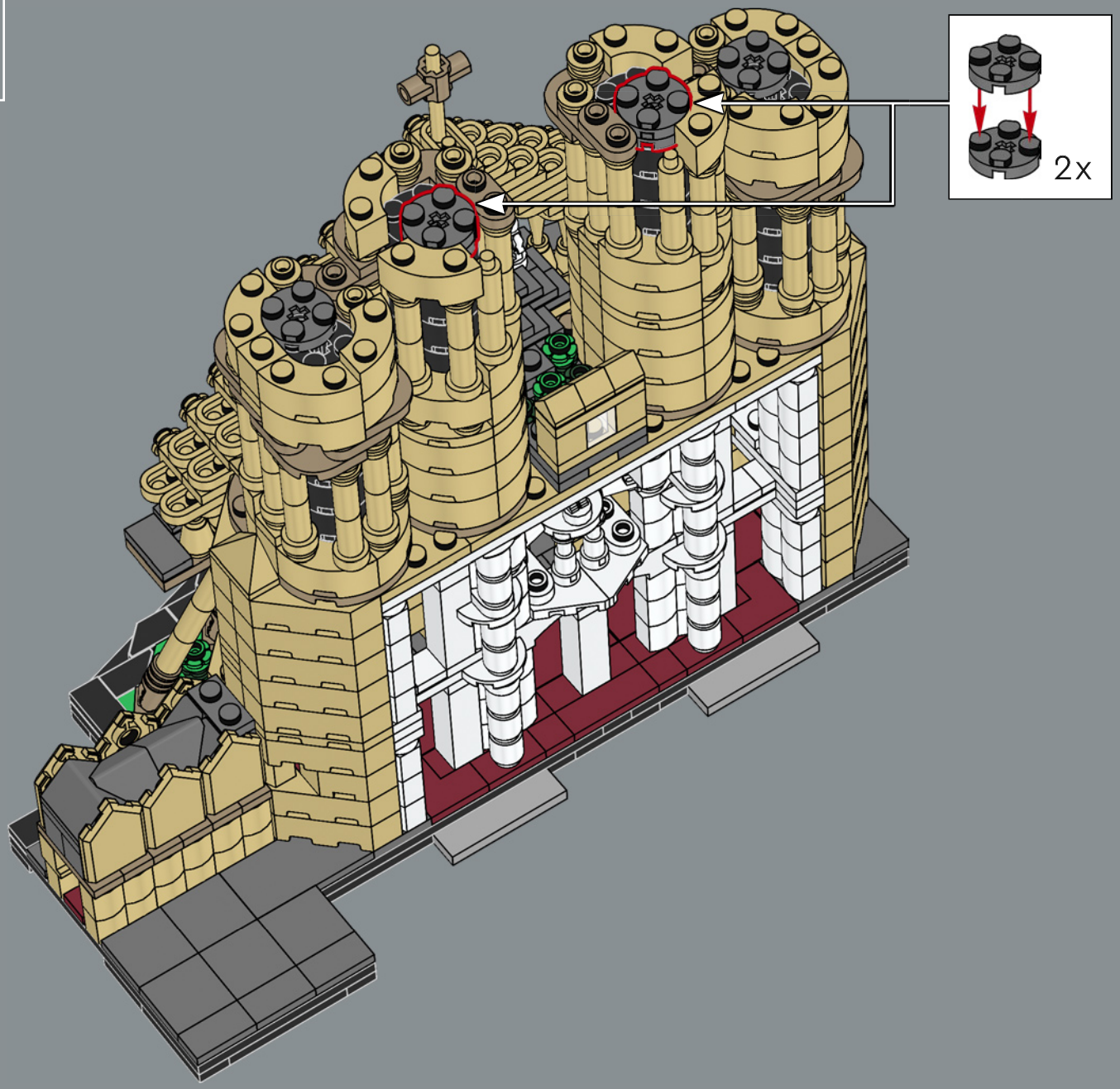


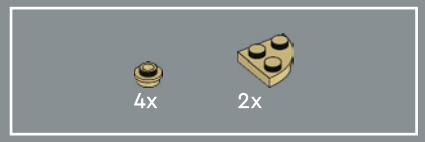
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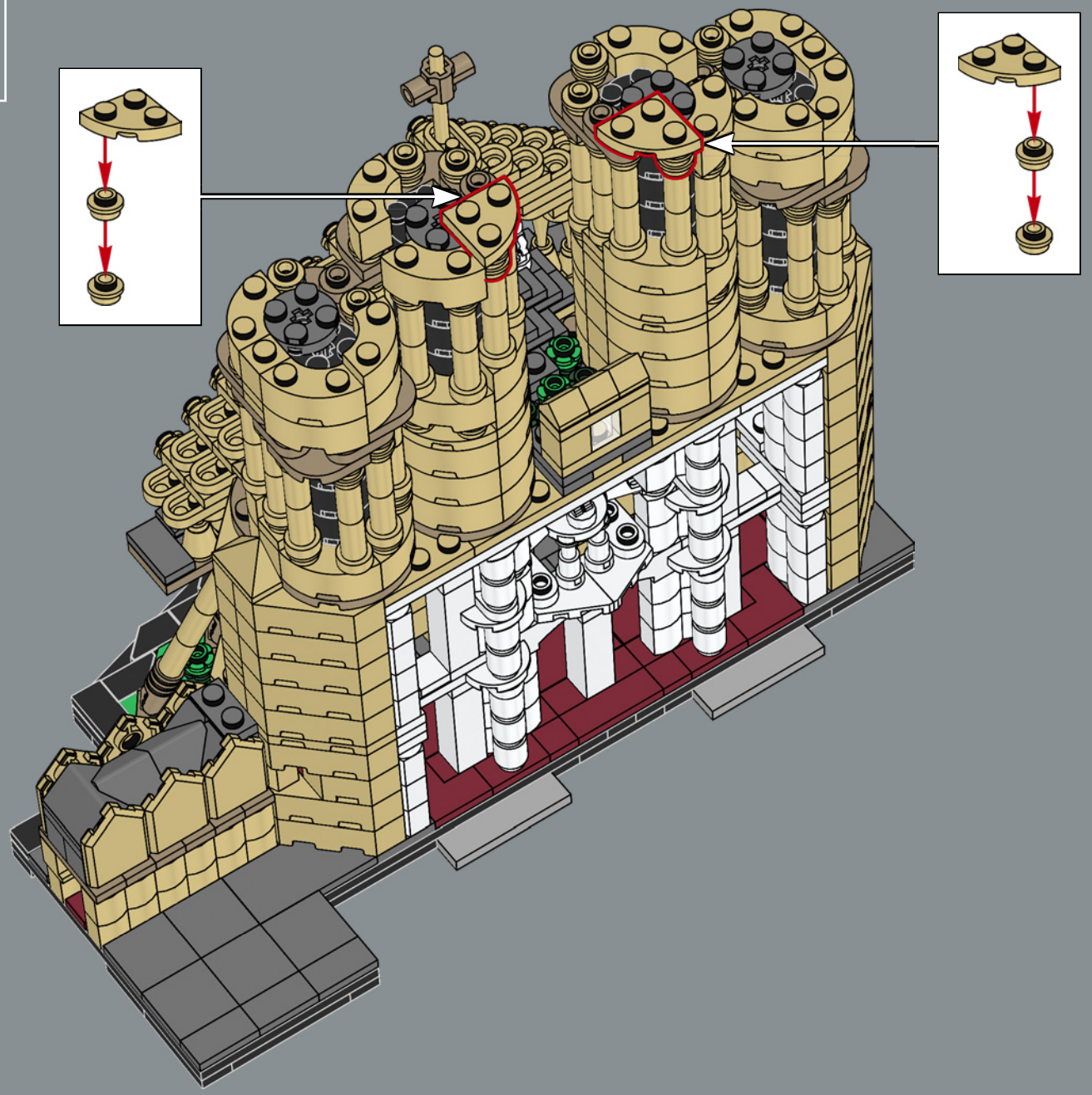
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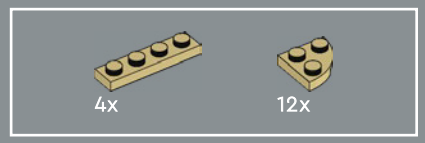
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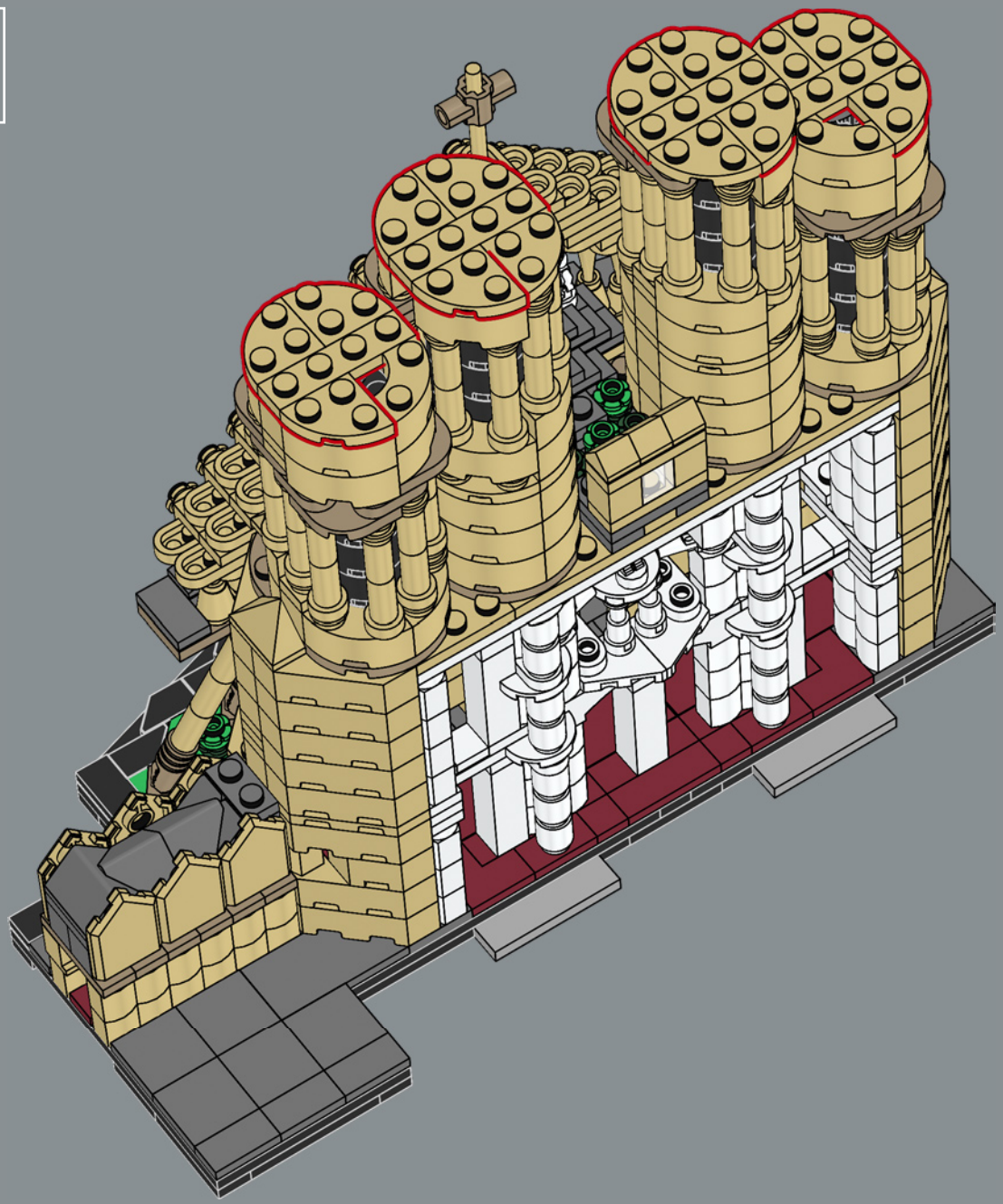


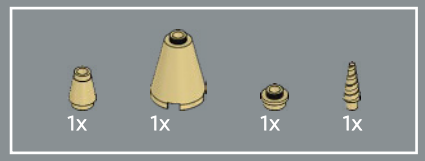
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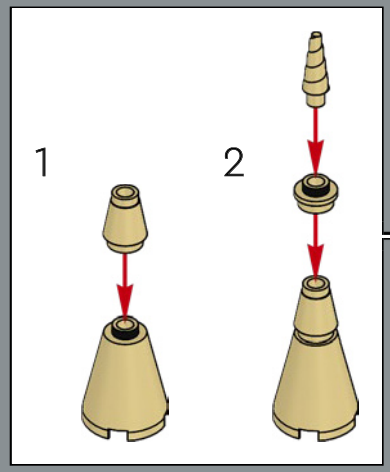


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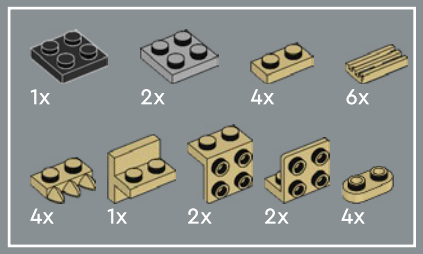
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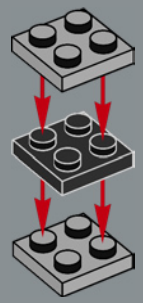
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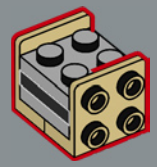


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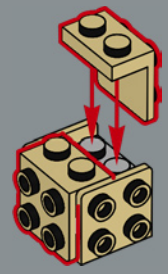
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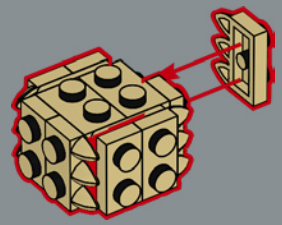
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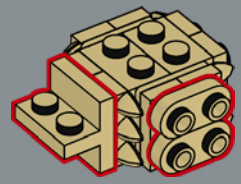
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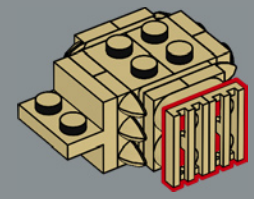
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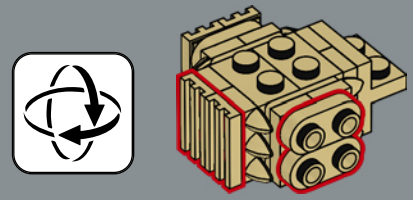
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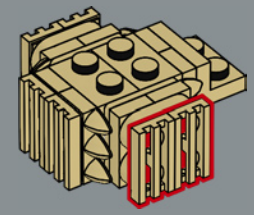
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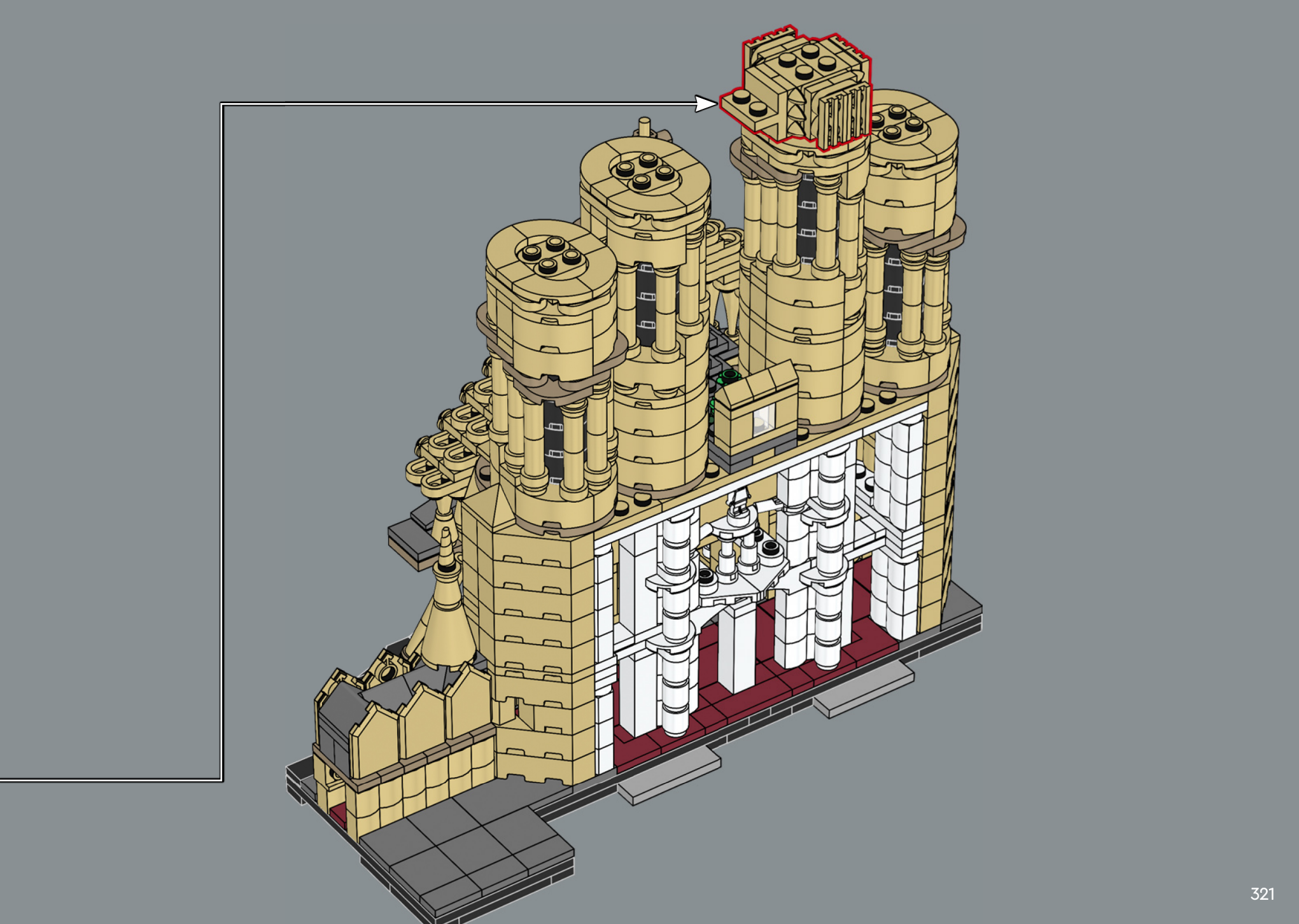


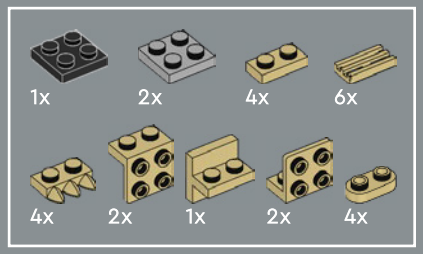
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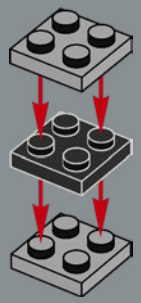




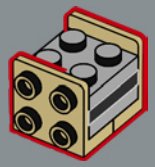


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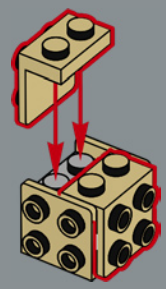
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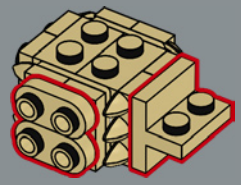
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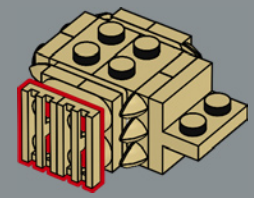
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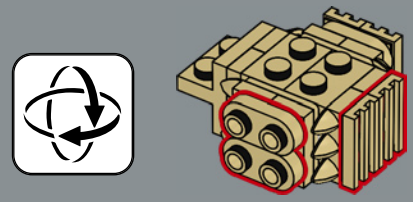
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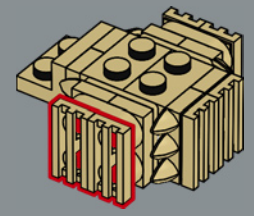
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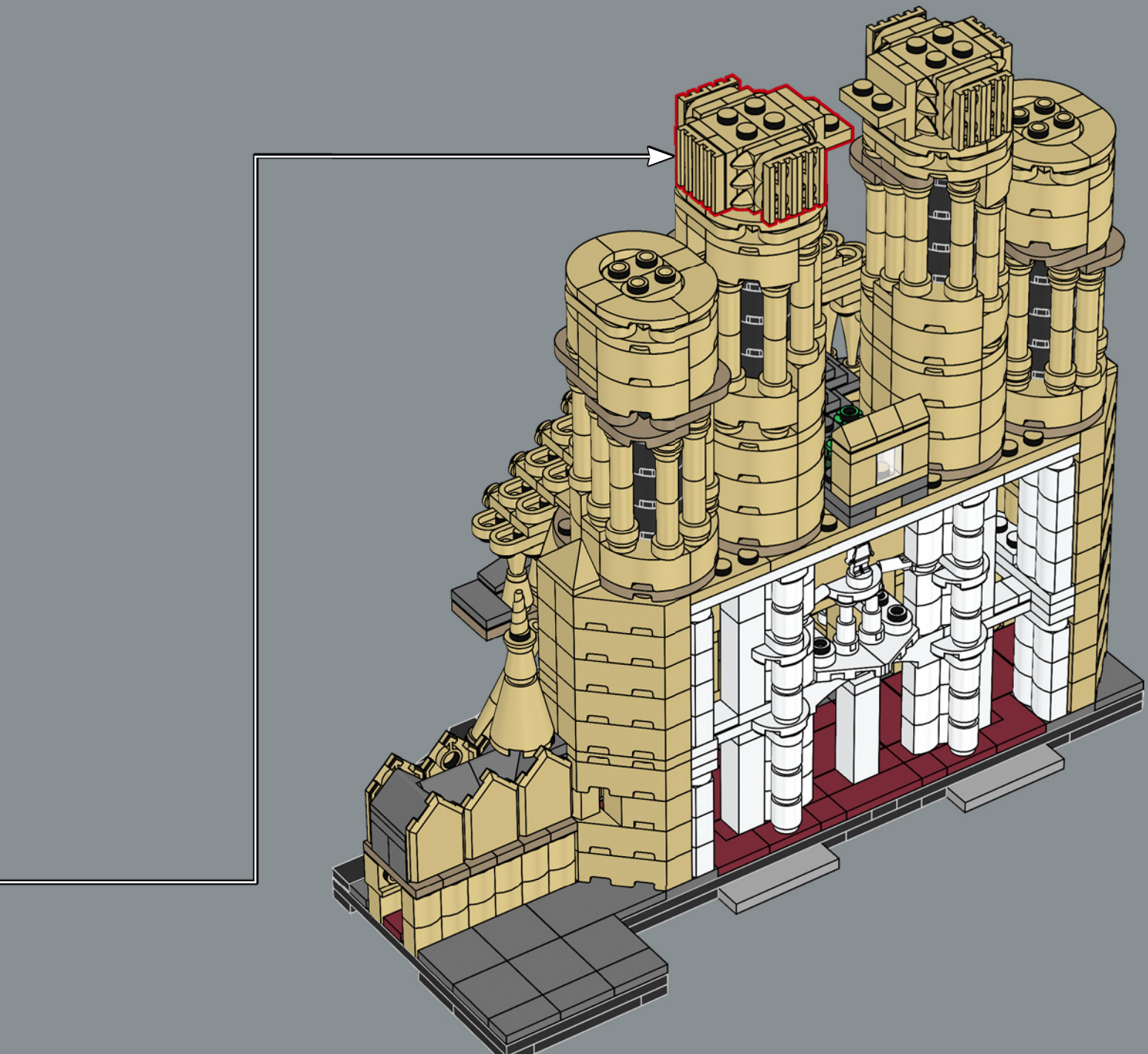


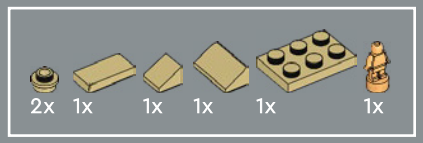
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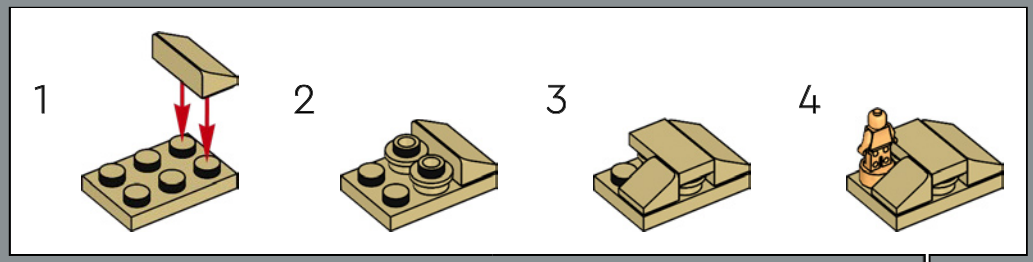
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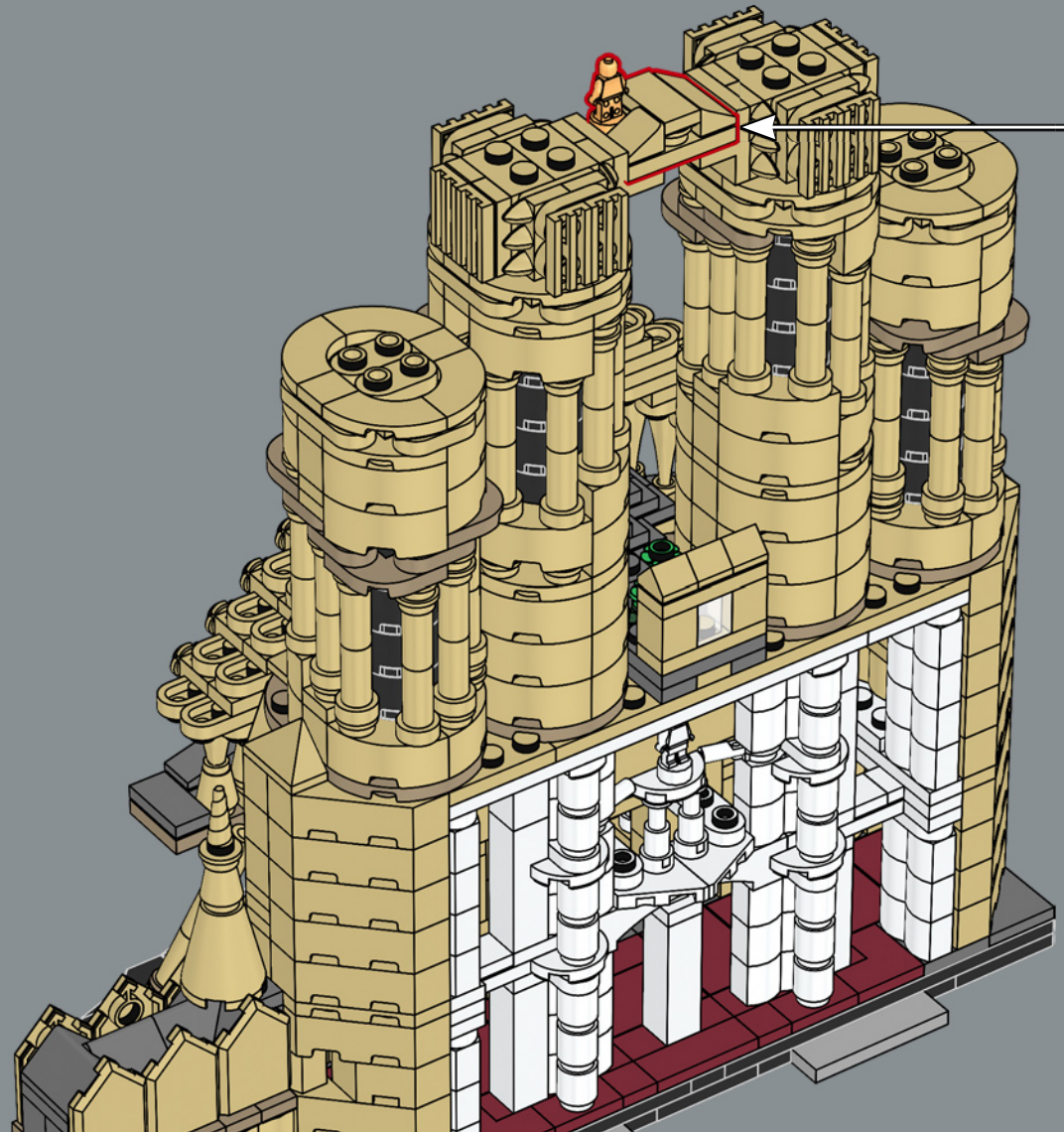




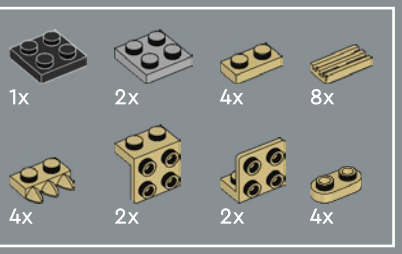


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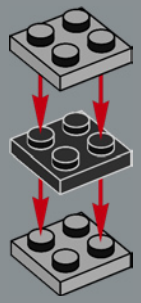


Für die Brücke, die die beiden zentralen Glockentürme verbindet, schuf Josep Maria Subirachs eine Figur aus vergoldeter Bronze, die die Himmelfahrt Jesu darstellt.



150

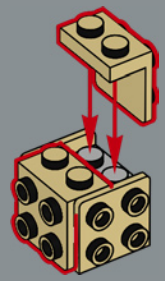
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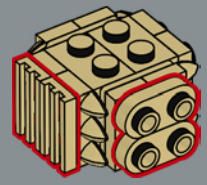
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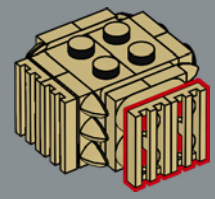
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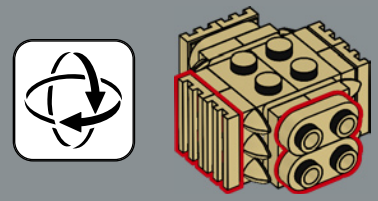
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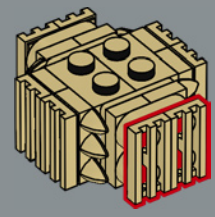
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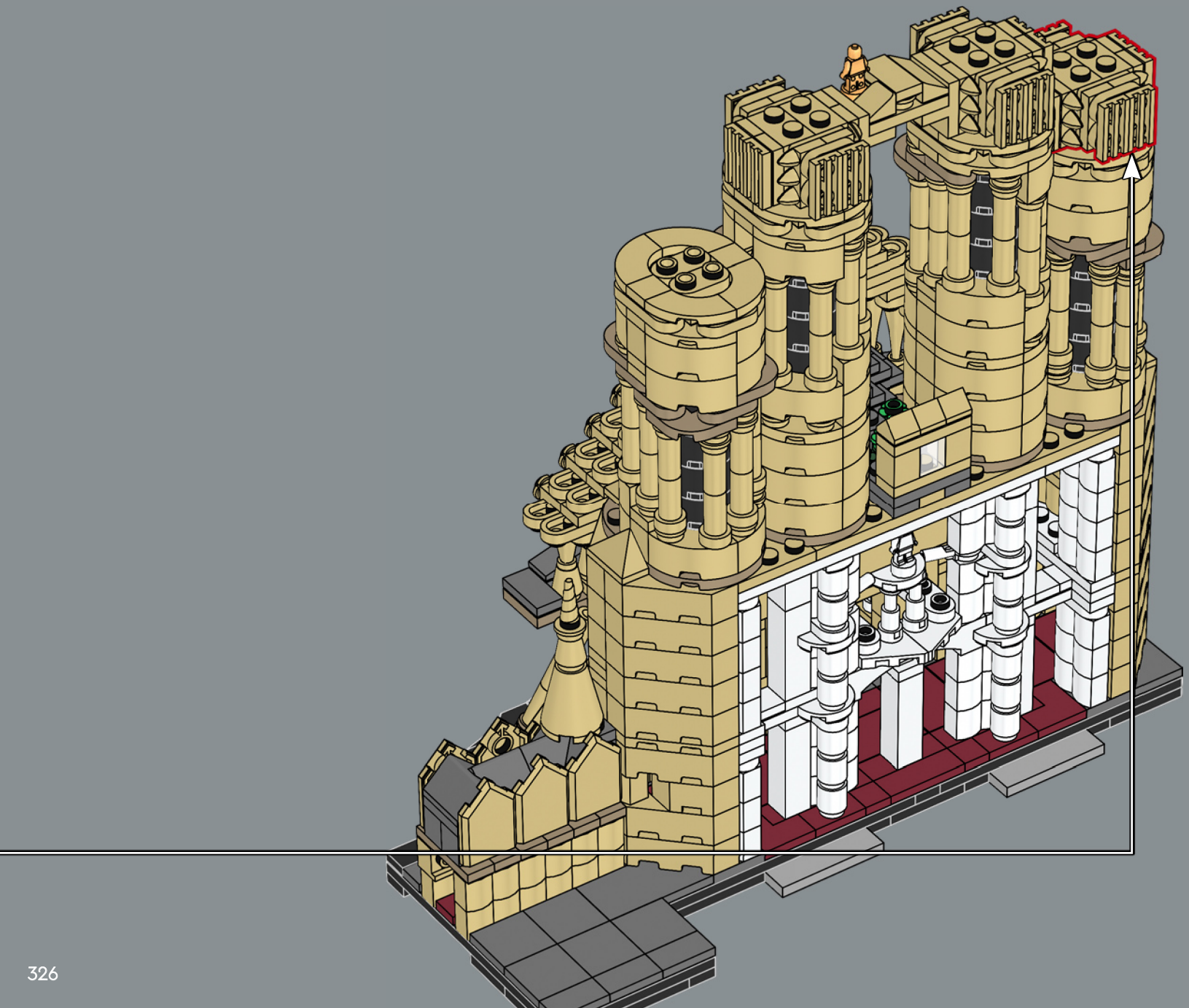


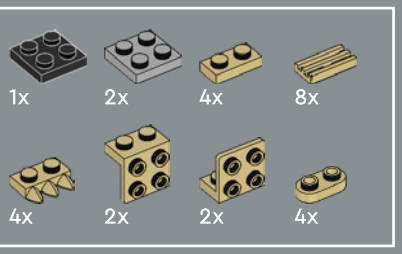
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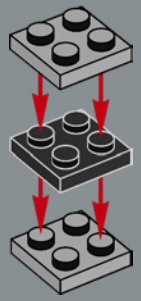






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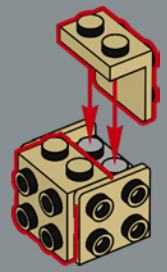
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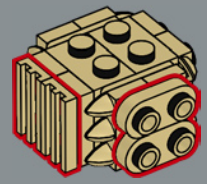
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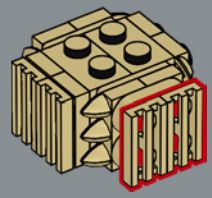
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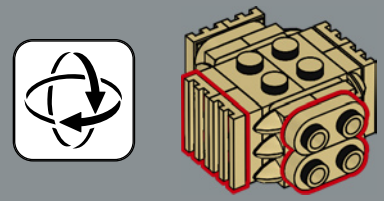
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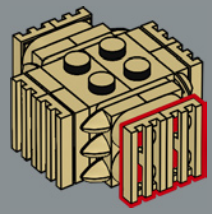
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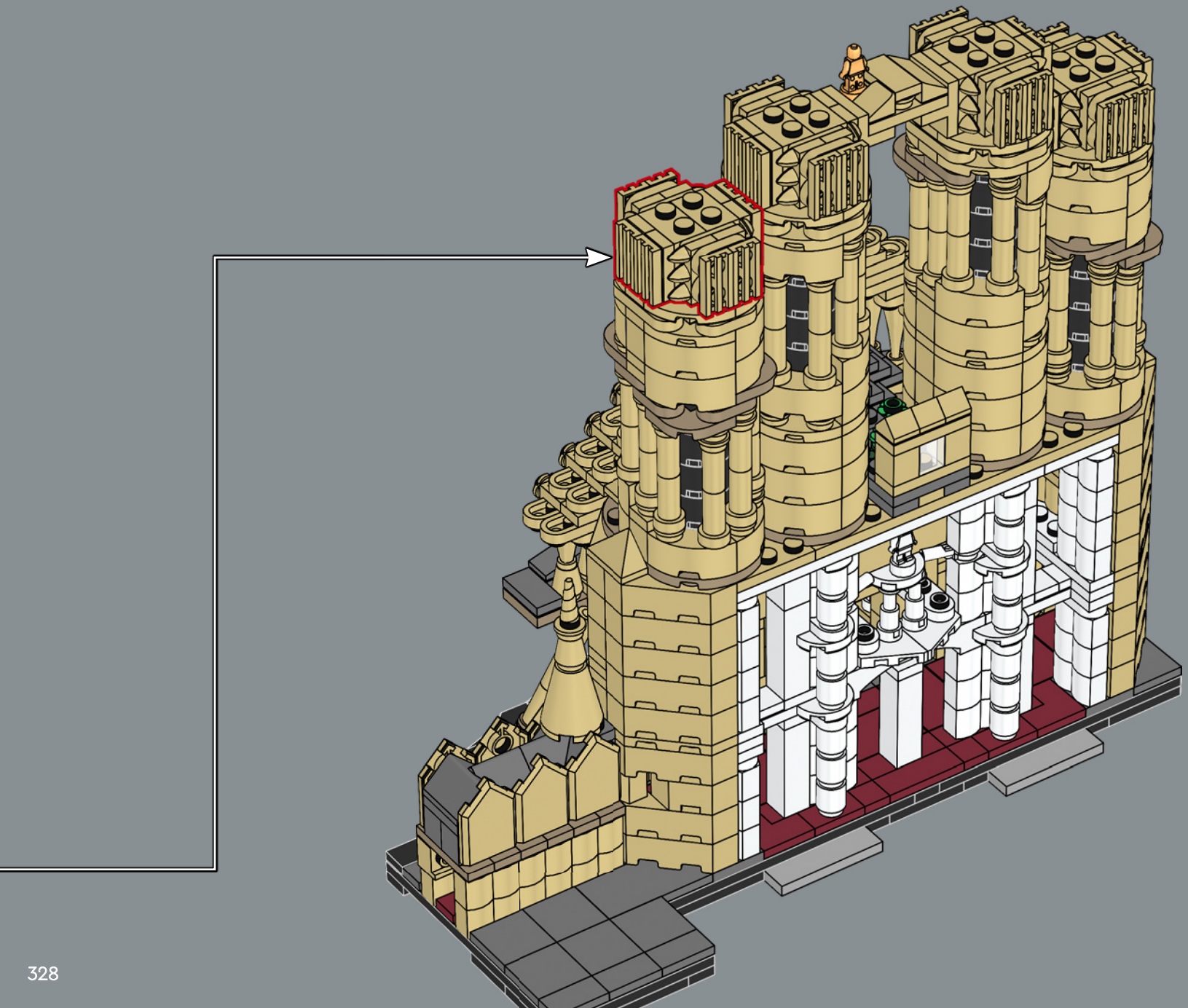


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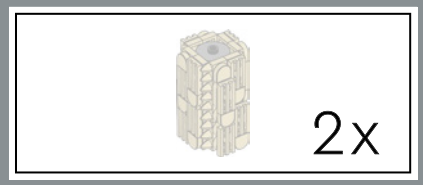


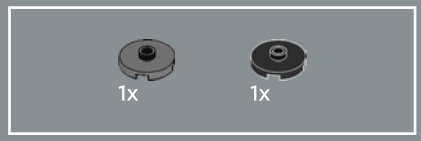
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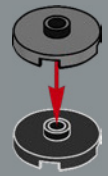


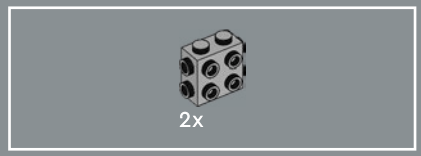




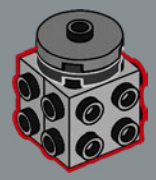


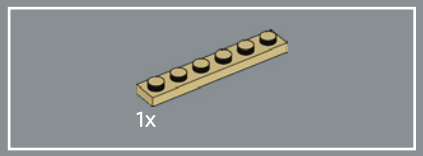
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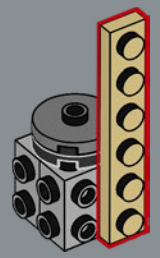


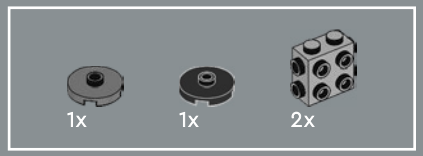
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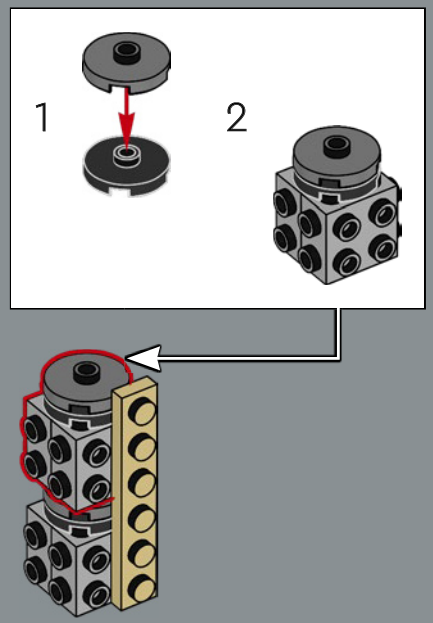


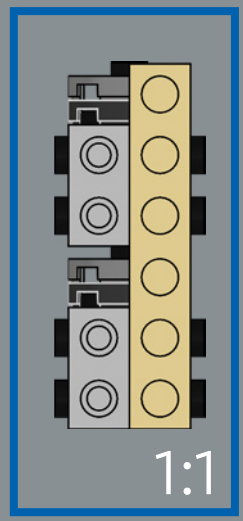
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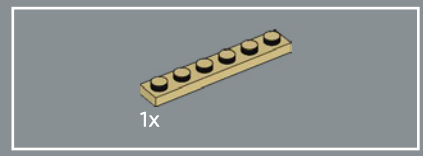




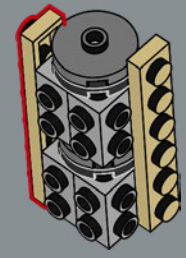
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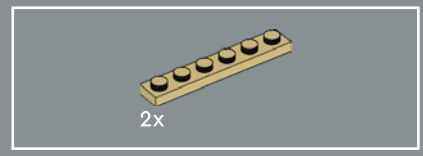




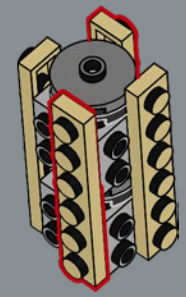


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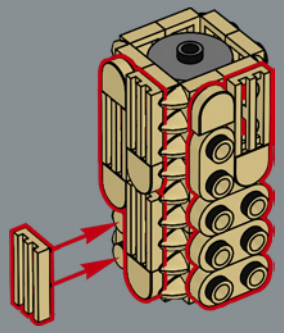
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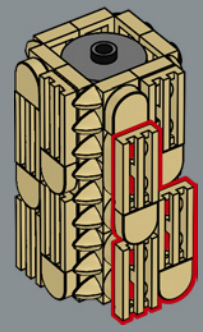
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3x 2x

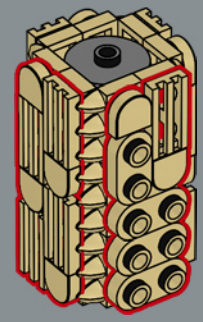
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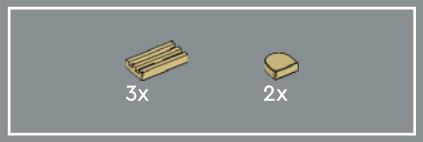


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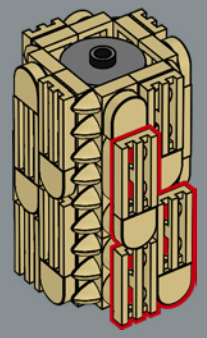
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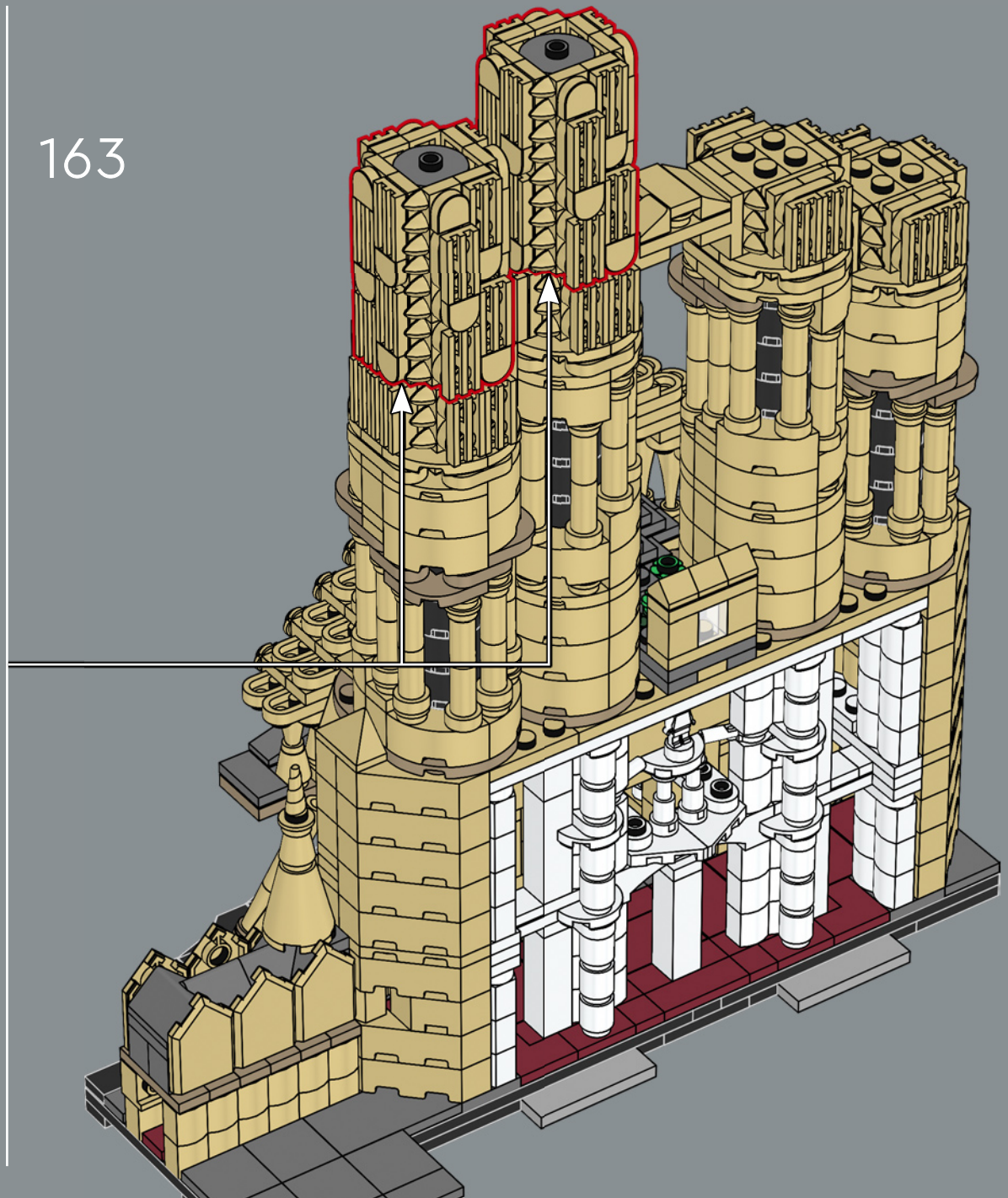


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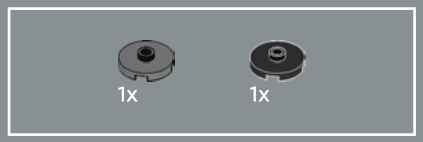


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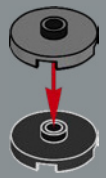
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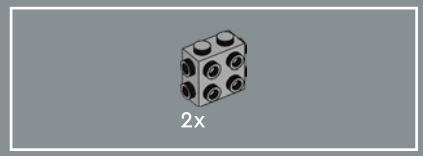




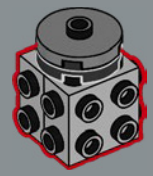


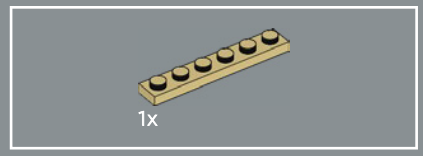
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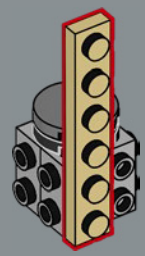


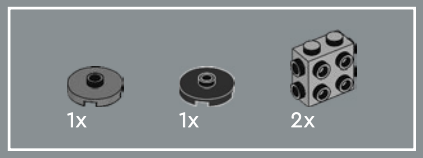
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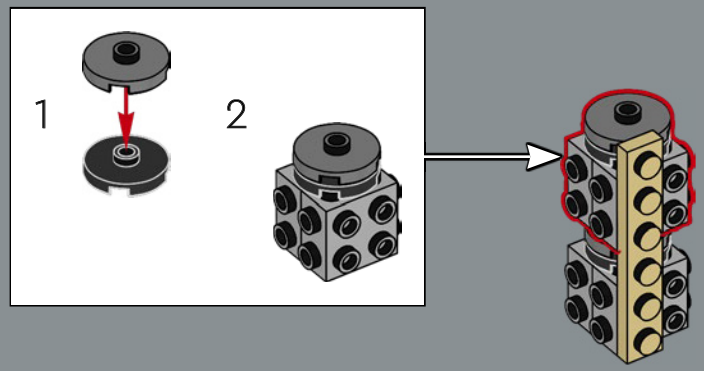


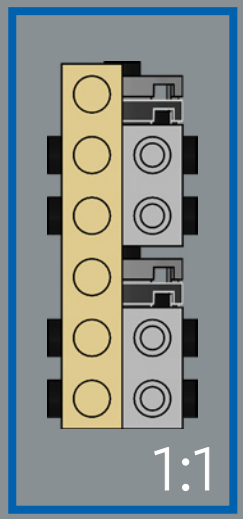
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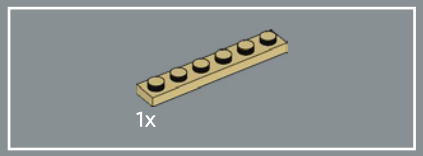




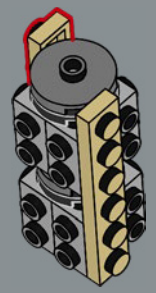
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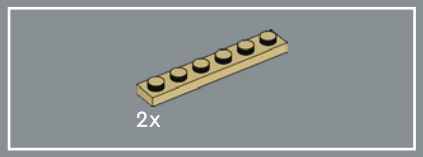




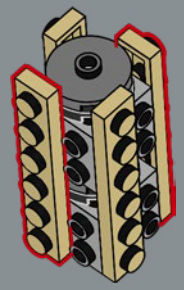


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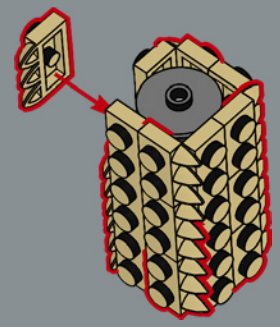


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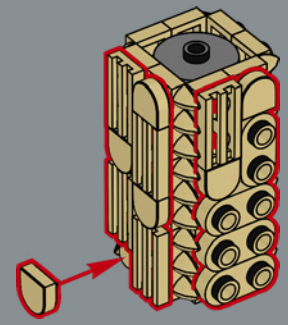


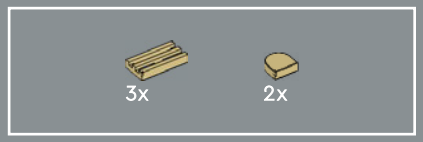
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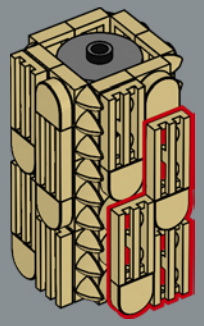


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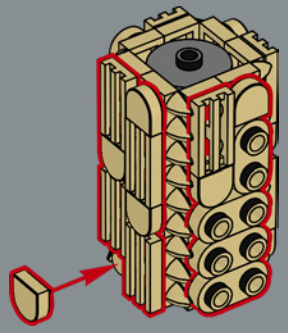
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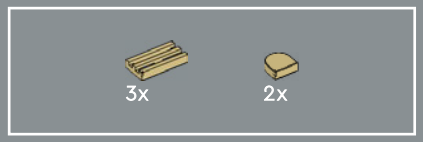




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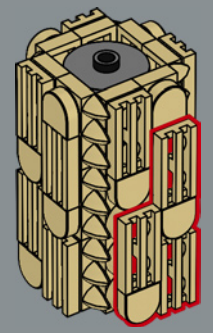






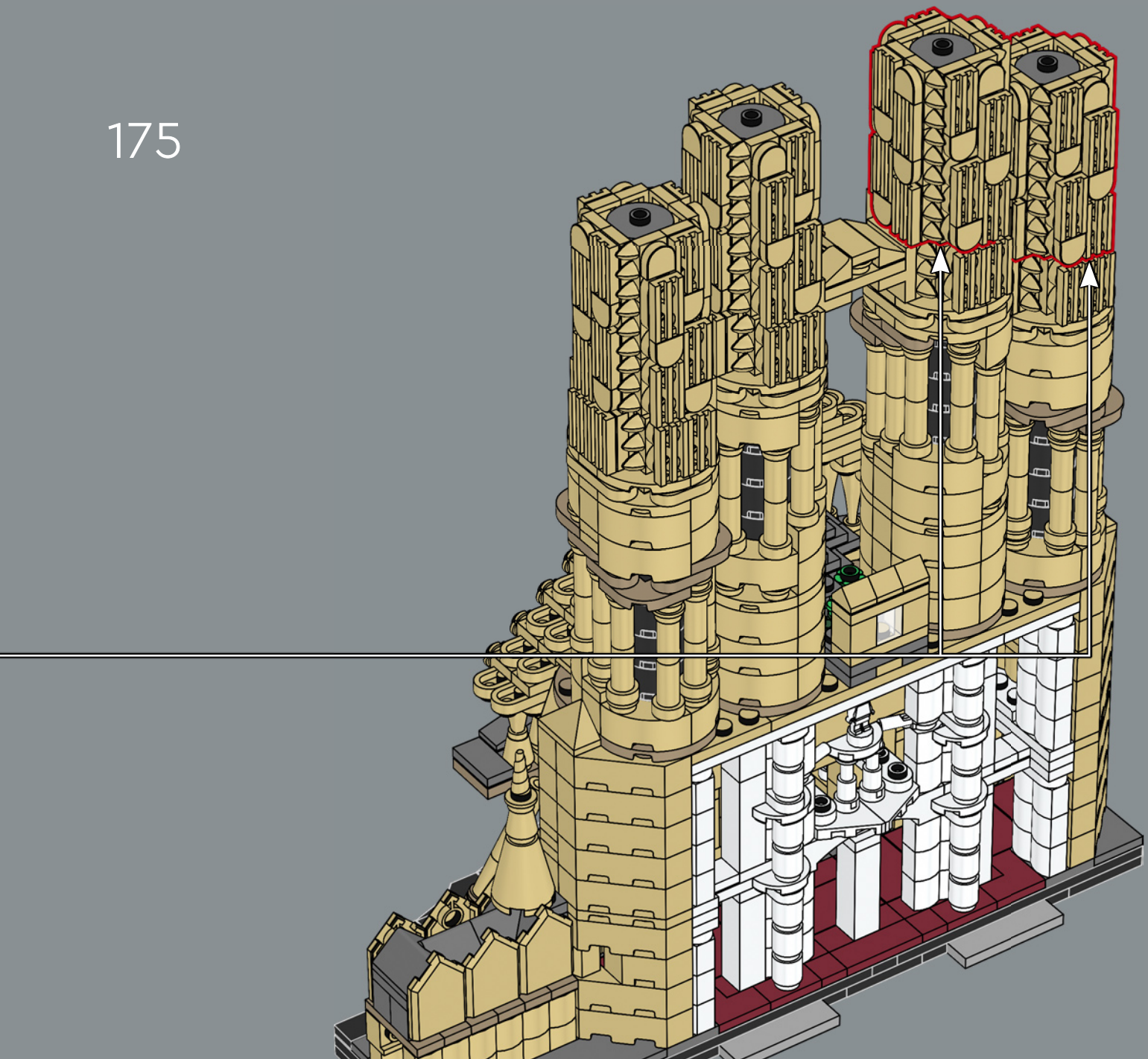
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In den Glockentürmen stellen diese LEGO® Steinchenelemente die Lamellen dar, durch die der Klang der Glocken in die Stadt dringen kann.

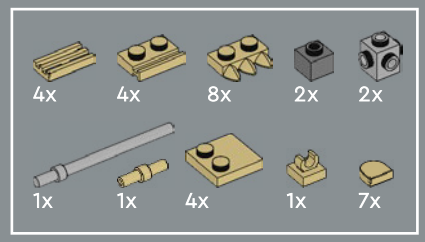


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175

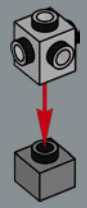




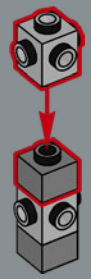


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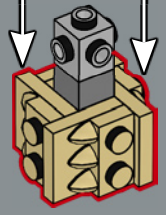
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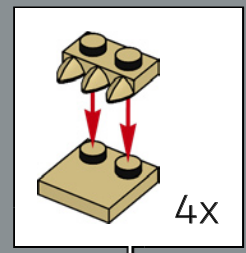


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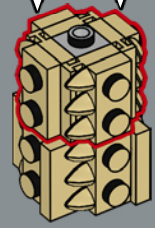


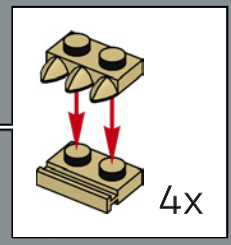
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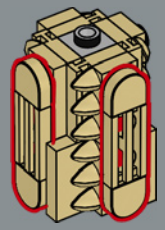


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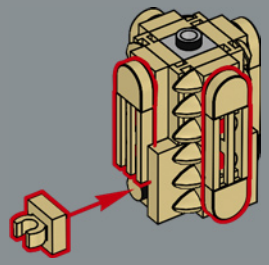




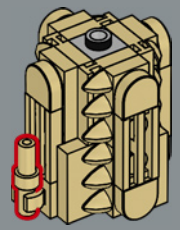
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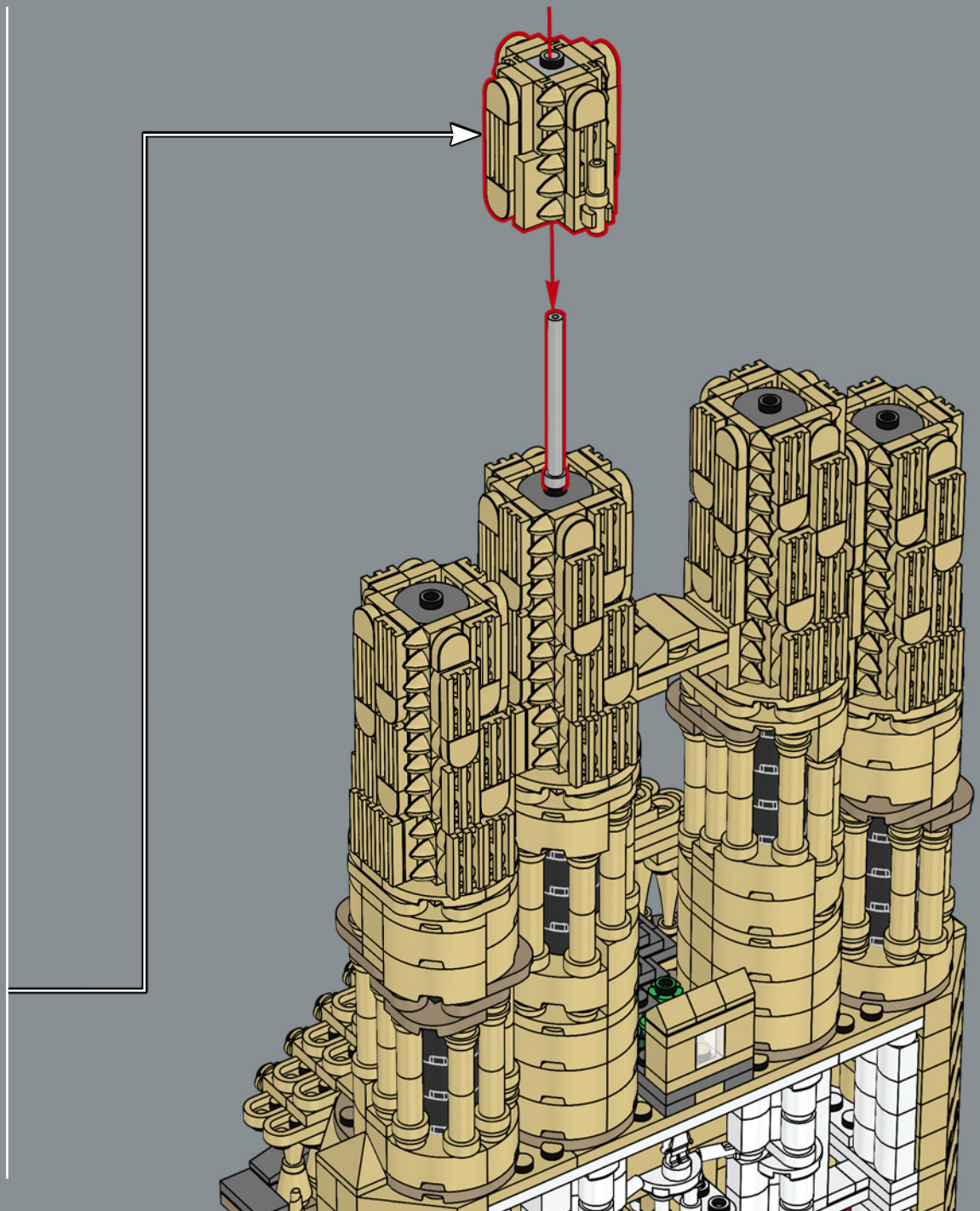


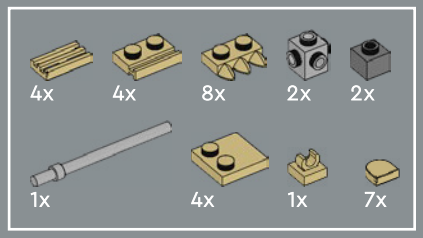
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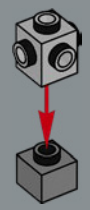




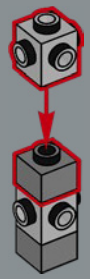


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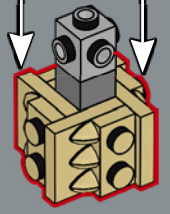
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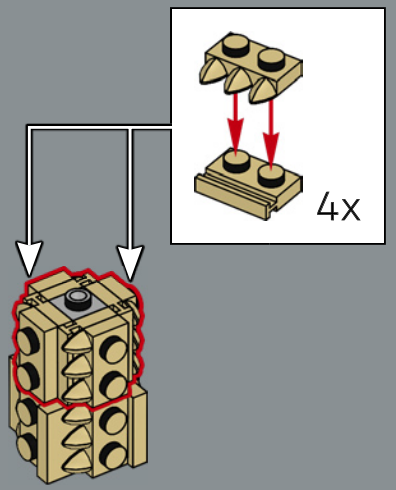
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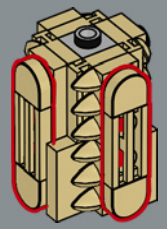
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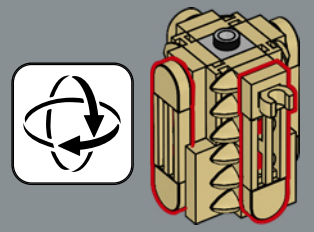
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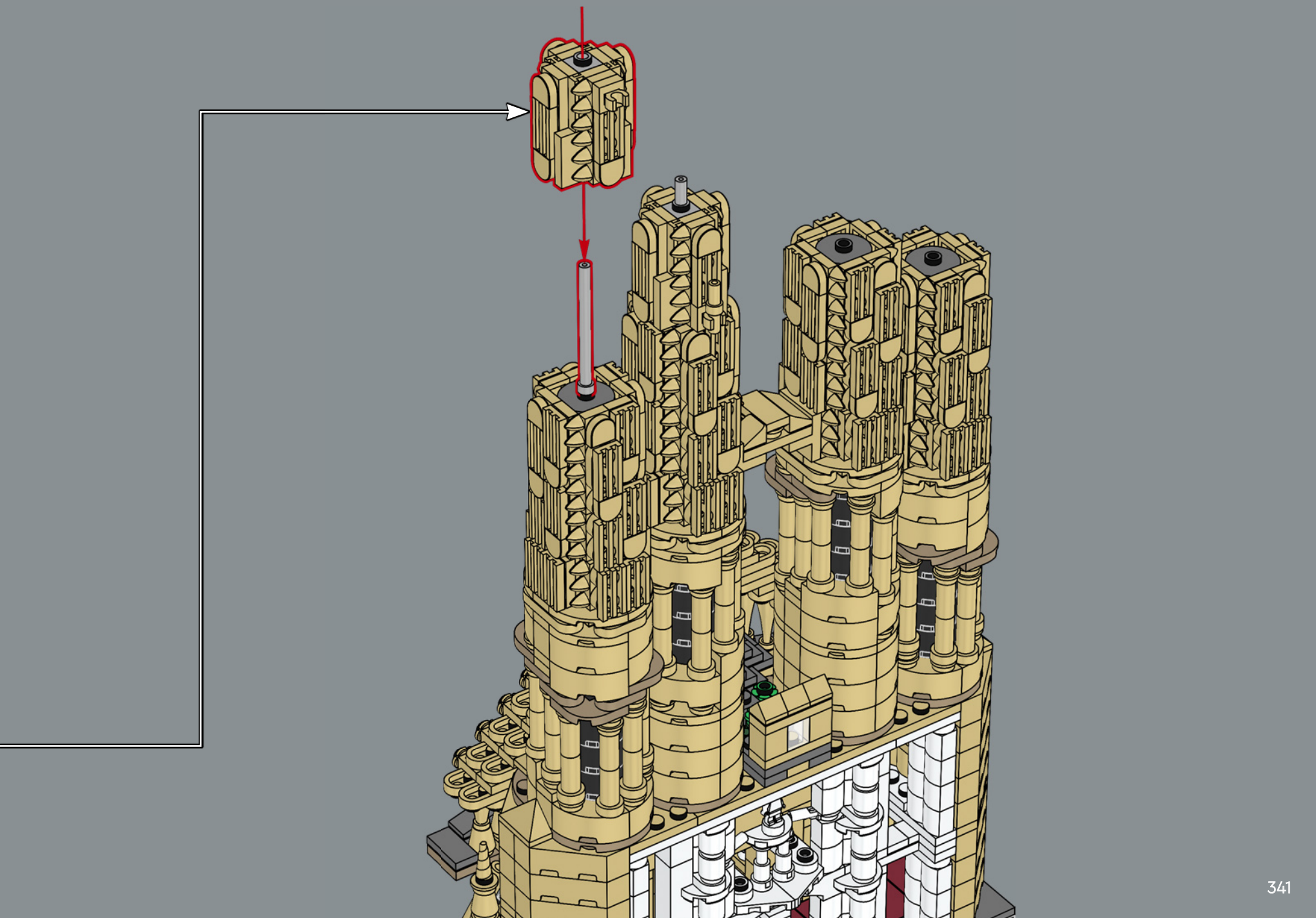


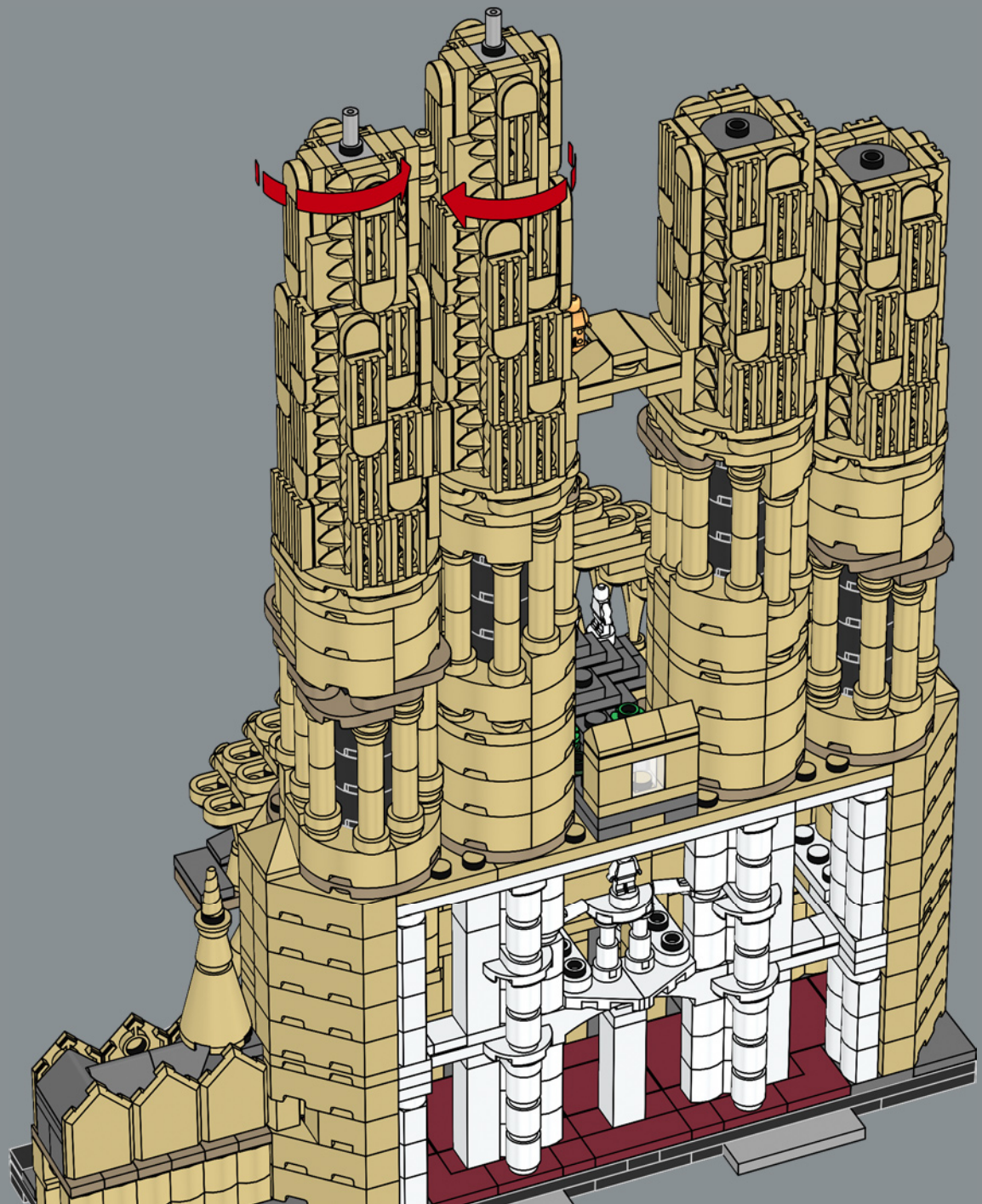
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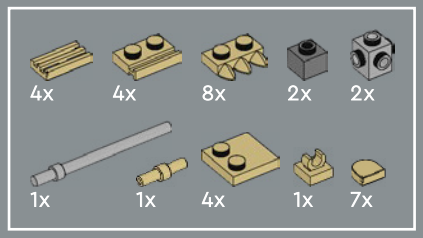


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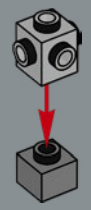




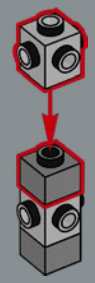


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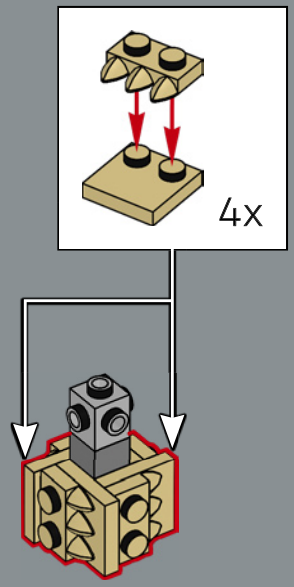
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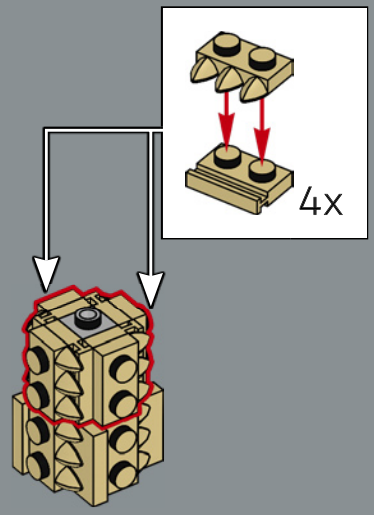
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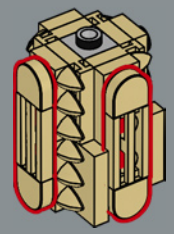
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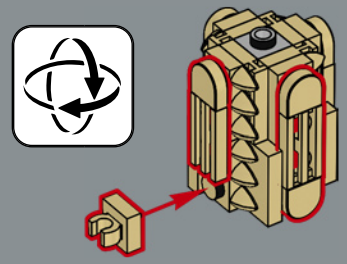
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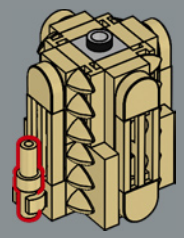
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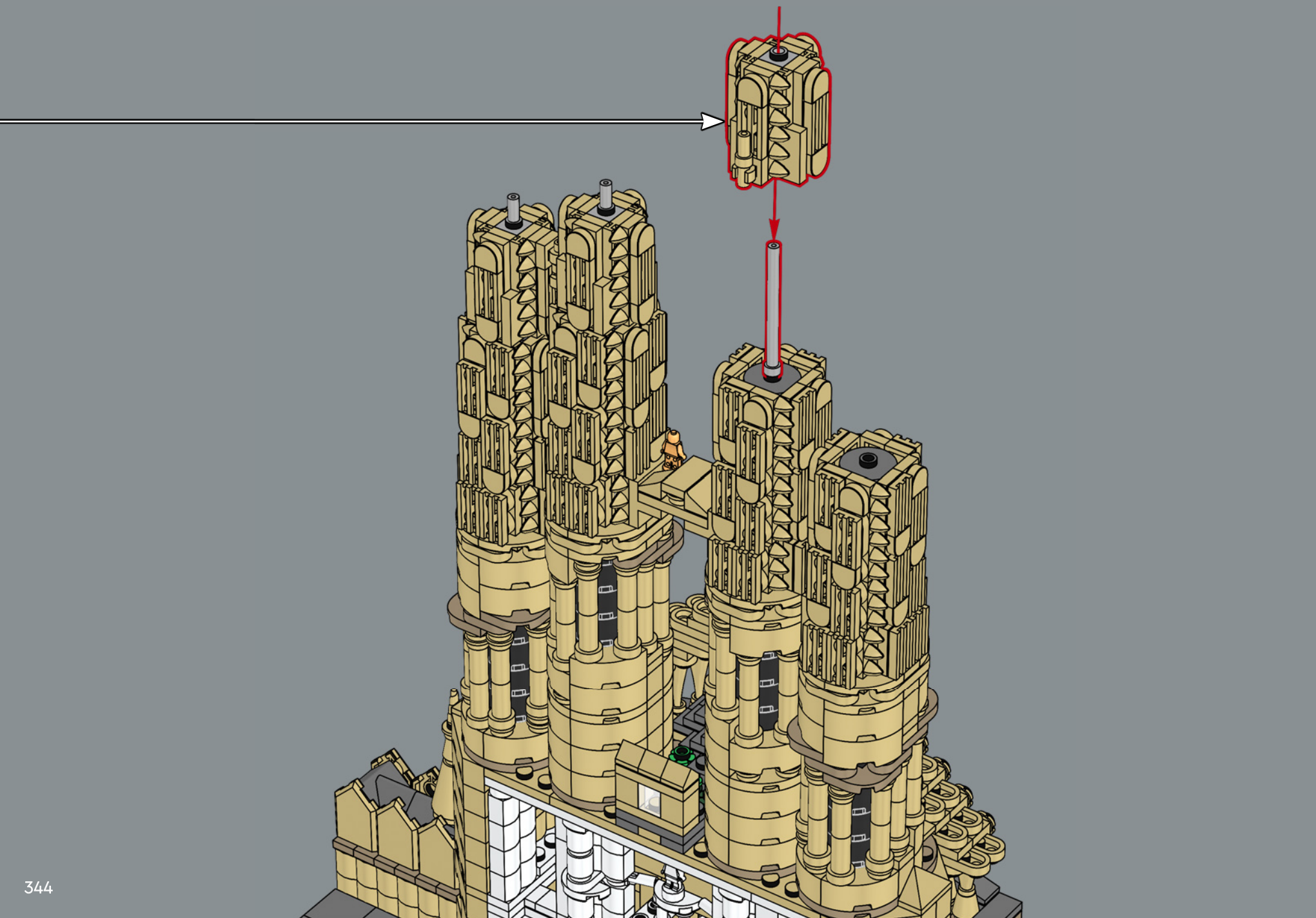


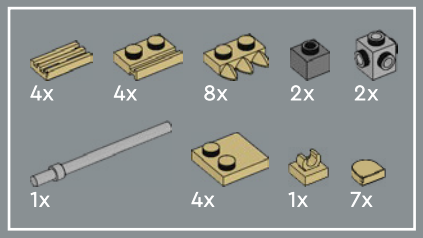
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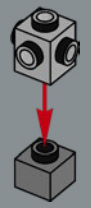




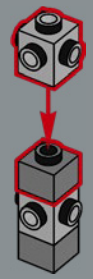


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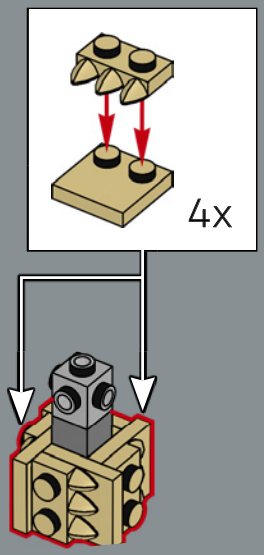
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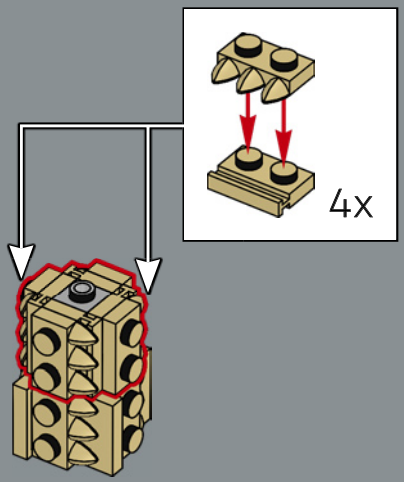
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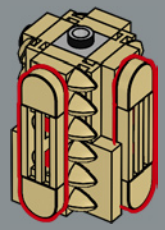
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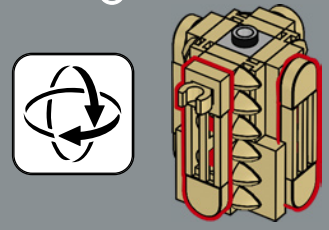
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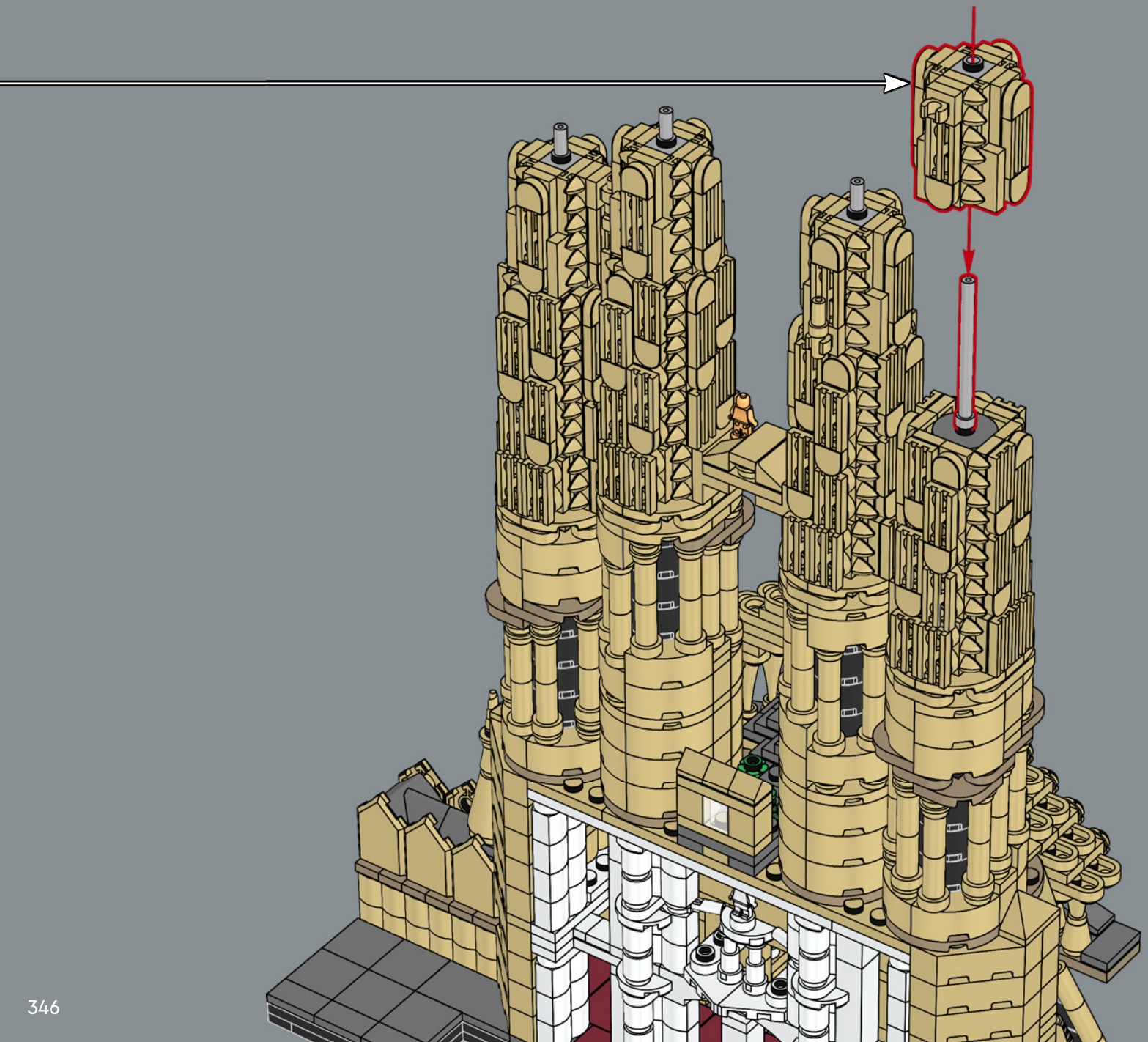


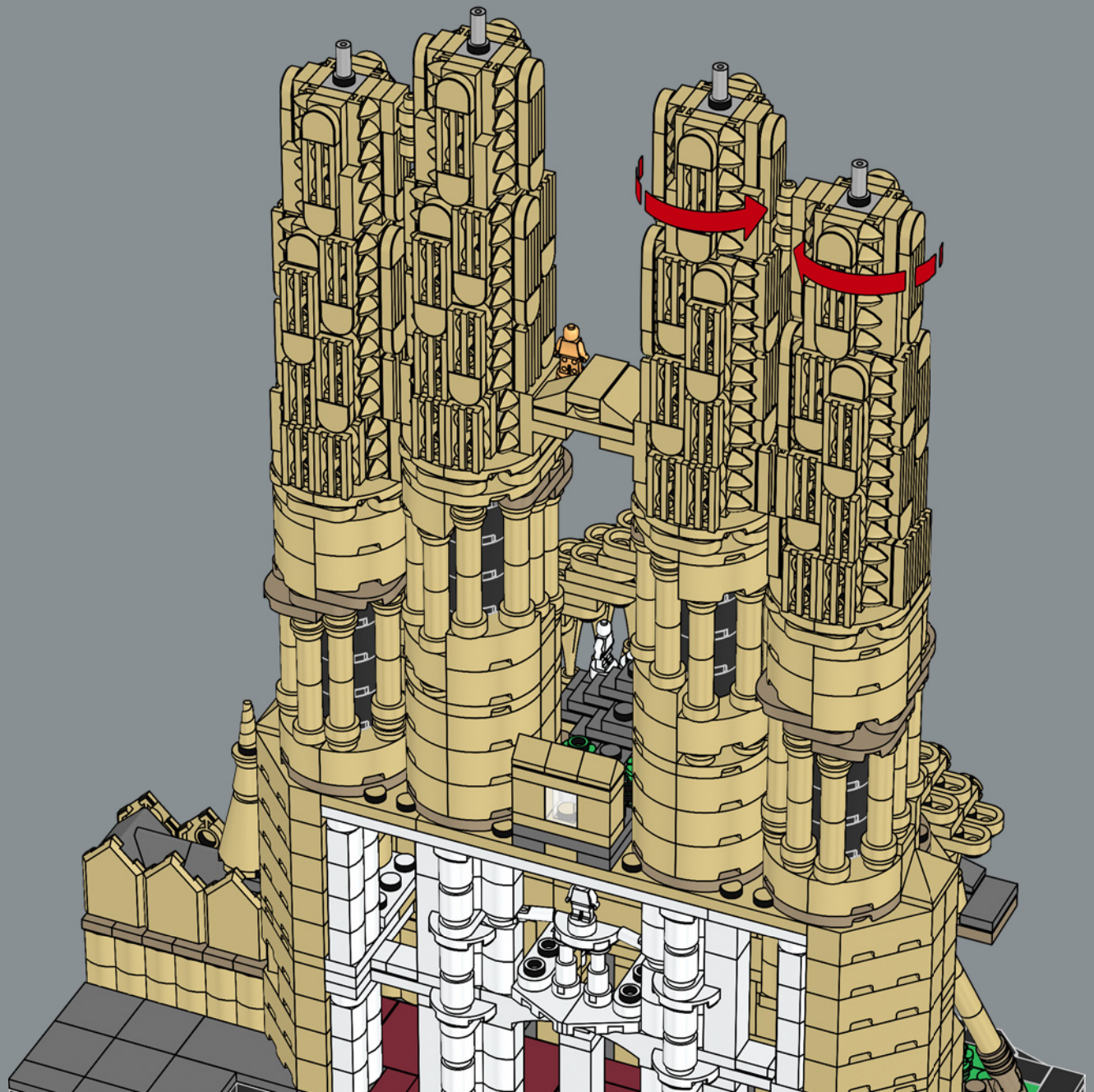
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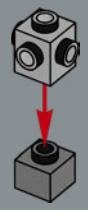




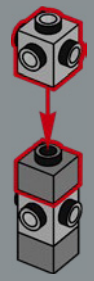


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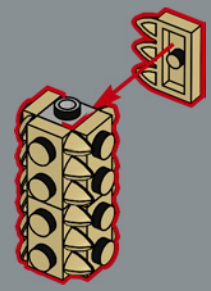
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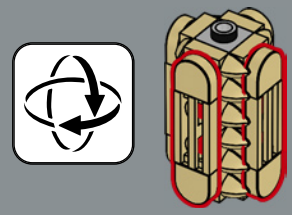
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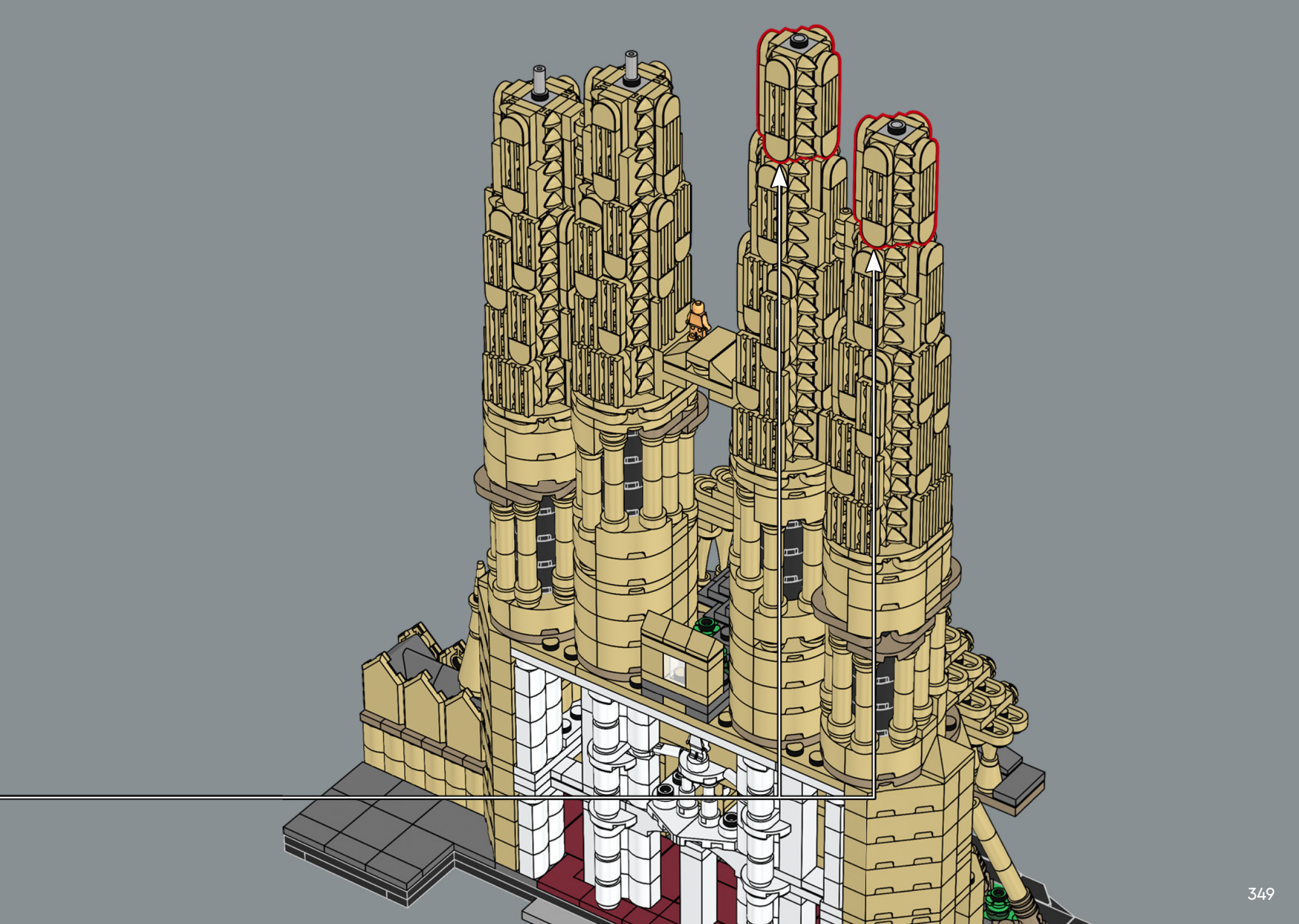
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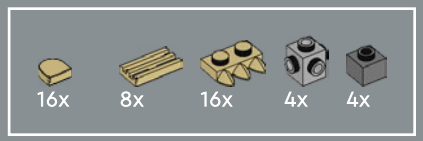
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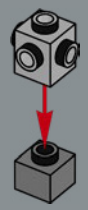




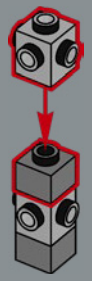


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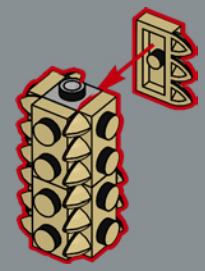
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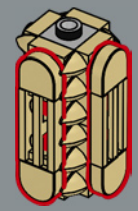
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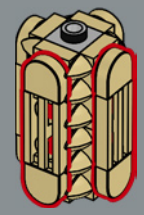


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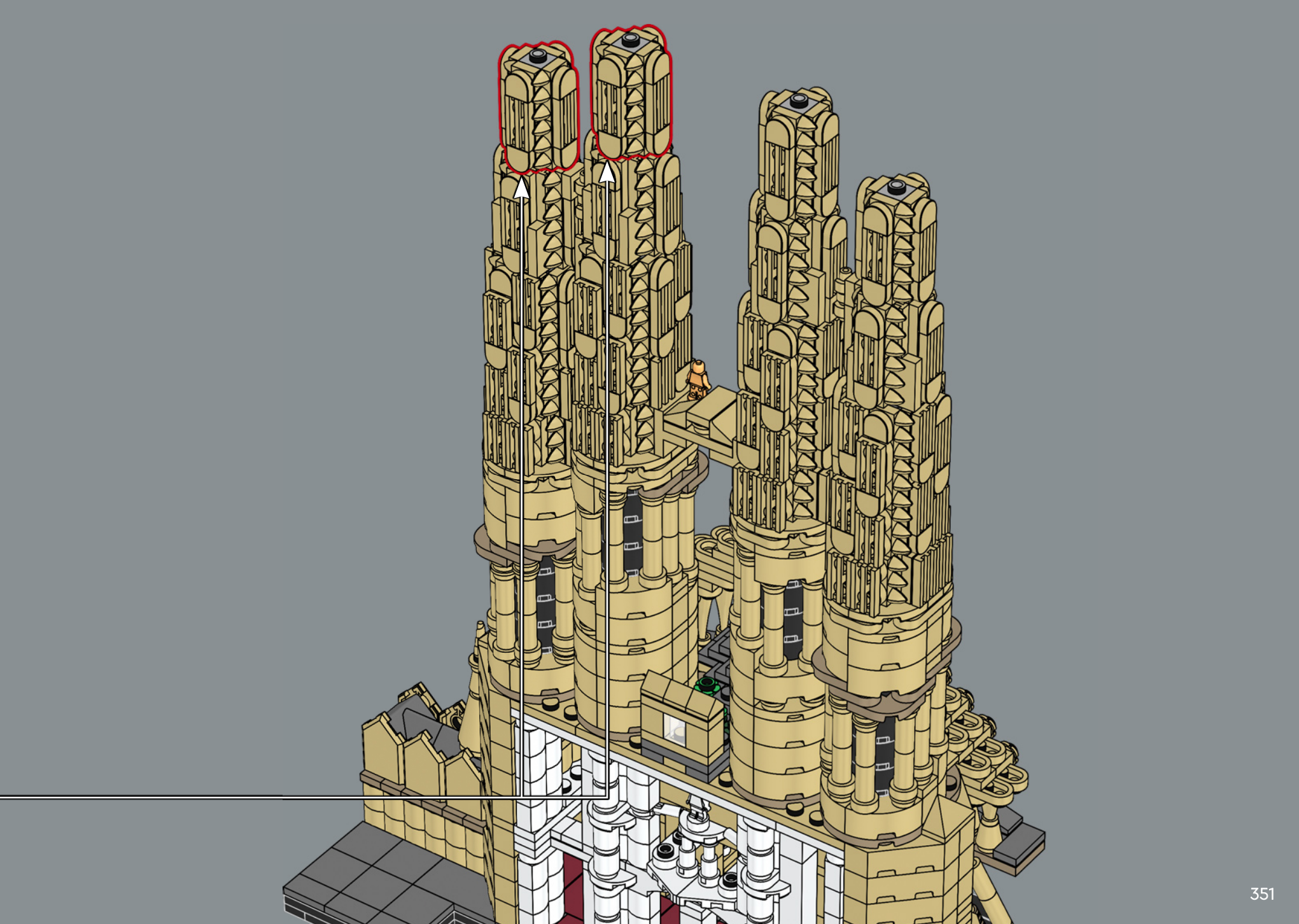


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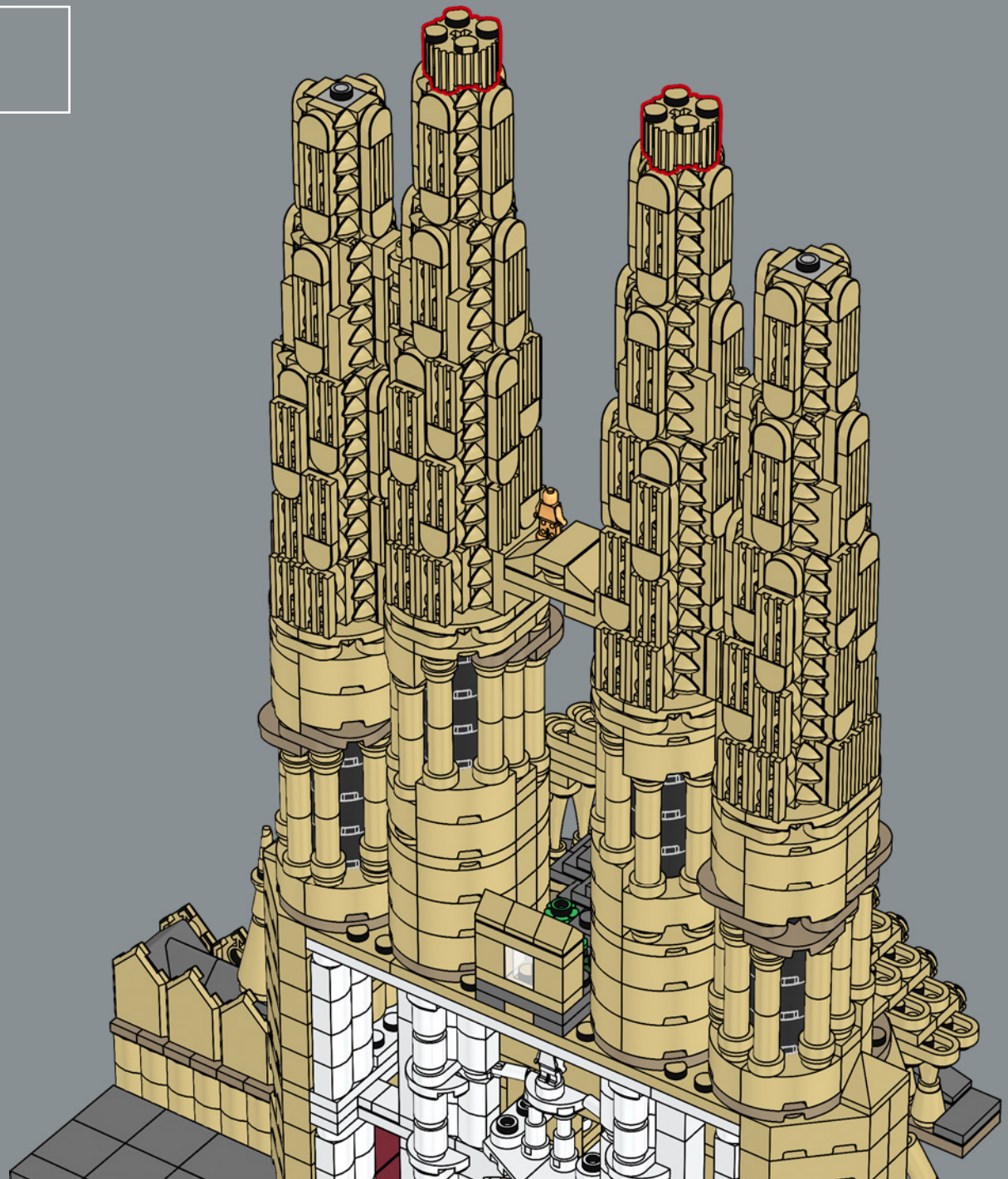
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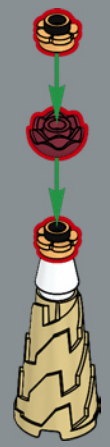


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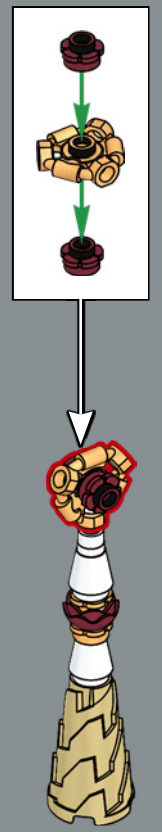
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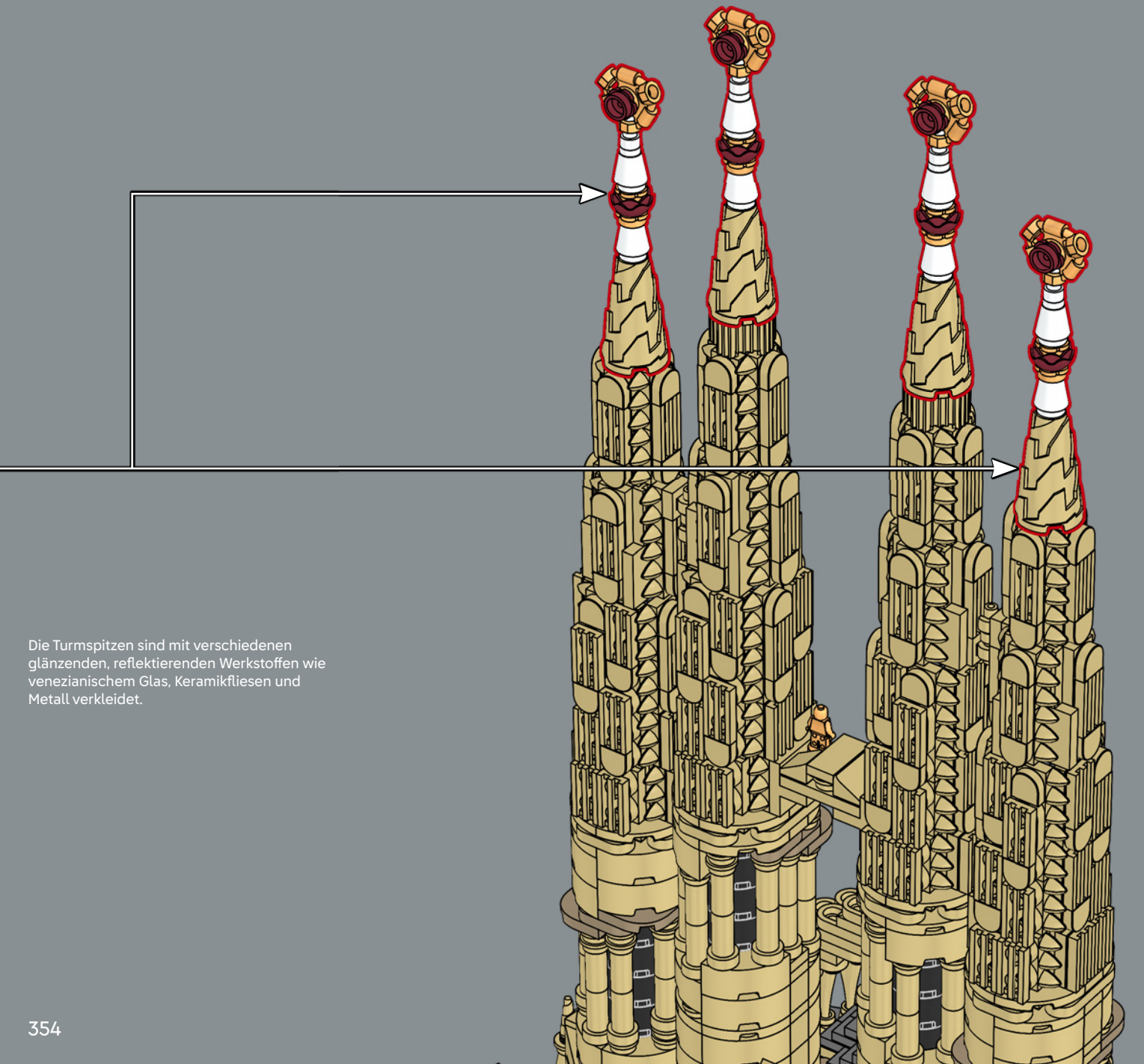
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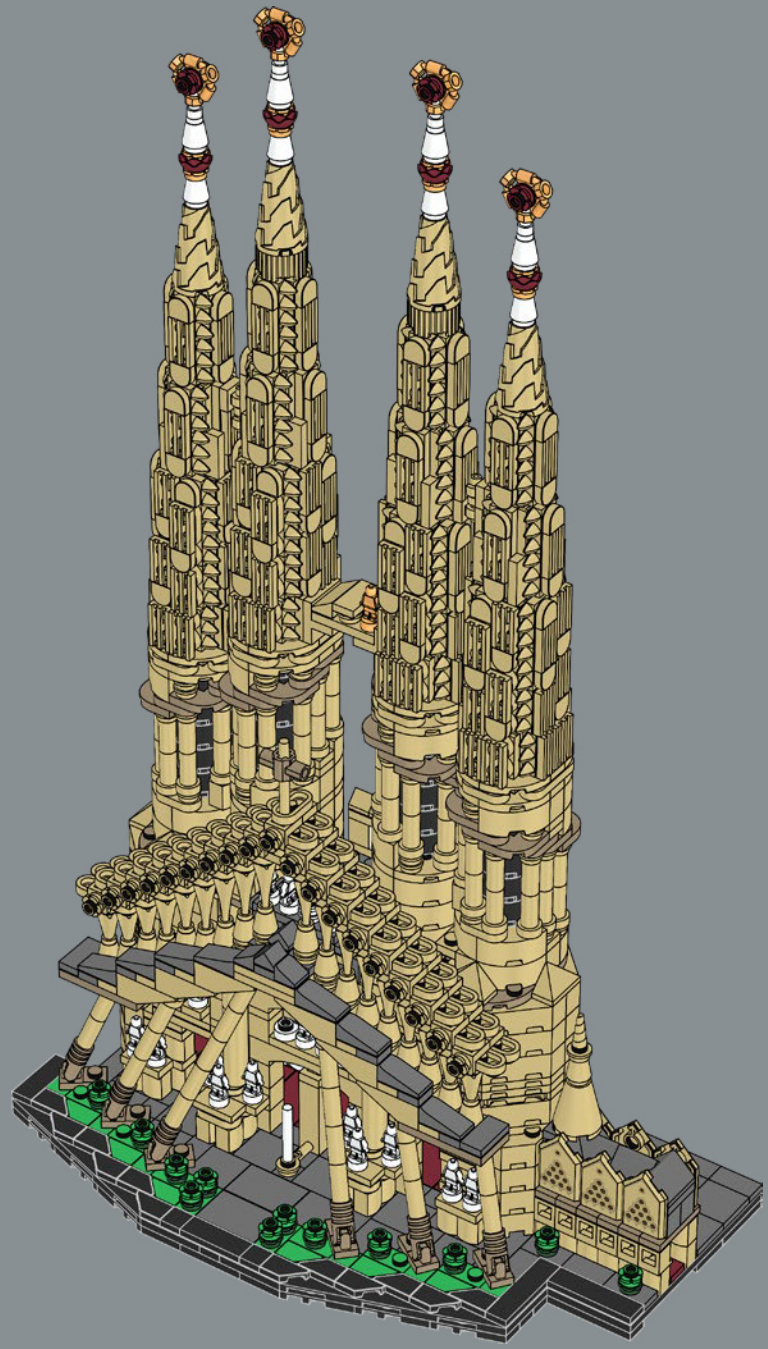
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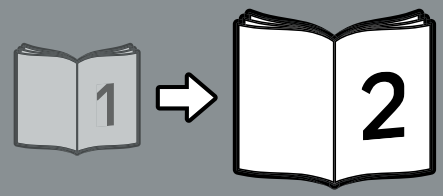


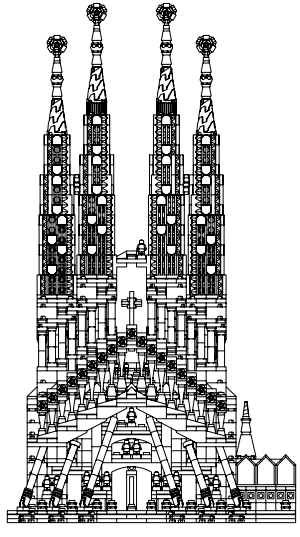
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Die Turmspitzen sind mit verschiedenen glänzenden, reflektierenden Werkstoffen wie venezianischem Glas, Keramikfliesen und Metall verkleidet.




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