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1882-1977

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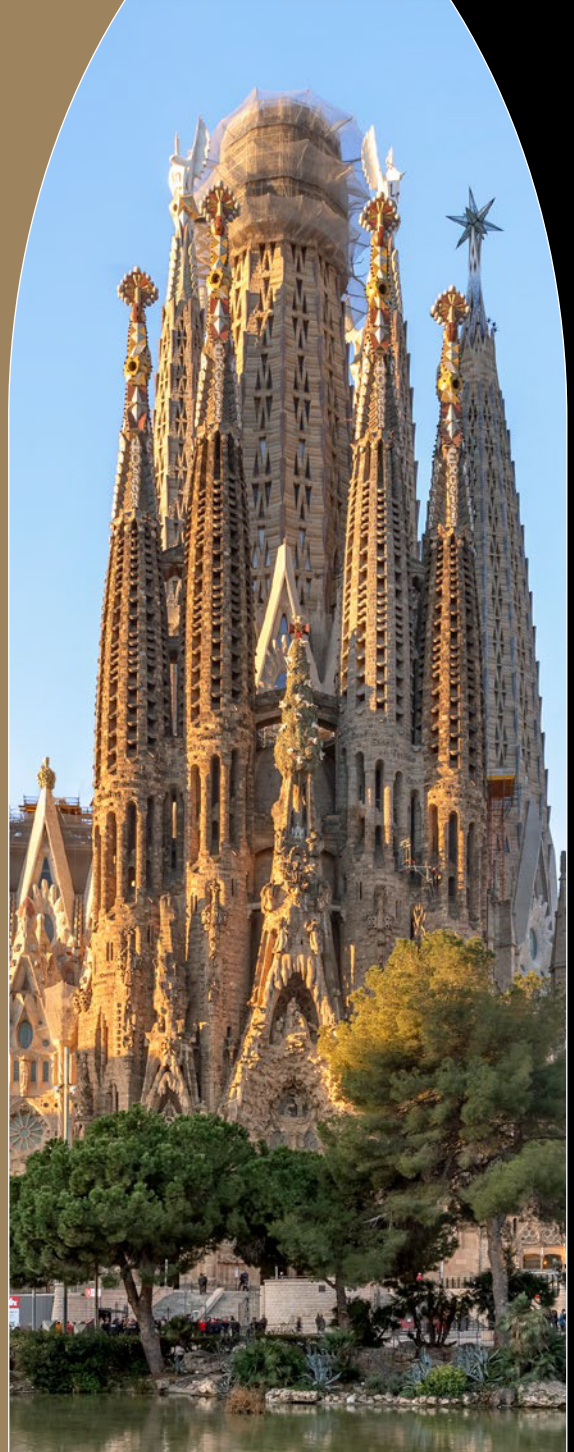
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FOI, PATIENCE ET CRÉATIVITÉ HUMAINE

Avec ses flèches élancées et ses intérieurs lumineux qui dominent Barcelone, la Sagrada Família est un monument intemporel, un témoignage culturel vivant et une véritable révolution dans l'histoire de l'architecture. Sa construction a débuté en 1882. Il s'agit aujourd'hui d'un site classé au patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO qui attire plus de cinq millions de visiteurs par an. Peu après le début des travaux, l'architecte initial a démissionné et Antoni Gaudí, alors âgé de 31 ans, a pris la relève. Dès son enfance, ce jeune visionnaire était fasciné par la nature, la faune et la flore méditerranéennes, ainsi que par les formations rocheuses érodées de Montserrat. En s'inspirant de tout cela, il a créé son propre style, repoussant les limites de la science, de l'art et de l'ingénierie. Gaudí y vit l'occasion de perfectionner le style gothique des cathédrales, qui reposait sur des arcs-boutants, des pinacles et de lourds contreforts extérieurs. Pour y parvenir, il a réalisé des expériences avec des modèles inversés composés de ficelles et de poids. Cela lui a permis de visualiser à quoi ressemblerait une structure interne optimisée par la loi naturelle de la gravité. Il a ainsi pu comprendre comment des colonnes inclinées et des arcs paraboliques pouvaient former des structures autoportantes s'élevant vers le ciel. Même aujourd'hui, son génie laisse les architectes perplexes.





LA BEAUTÉ DE L'INACHEVÉ

Financée par des dons et portée par les successeurs de Gaudí, la basilique a surmonté des décennies de difficultés. Elle n'a cessé d'évoluer grâce au dévouement de ses collaborateurs, architectes et artisans, ainsi qu'au soutien croissant des technologies modernes. Gaudí, sachant qu'il ne verrait pas le projet aboutir, a consigné ses idées dans des dessins et des maquettes minutieux, dont beaucoup ont été détruits dans un incendie en 1936, pendant la guerre civile espagnole. Il a fallu de nombreuses années pour reconstituer l'ensemble des maquettes qui définissaient le projet de Gaudí, car les éléments modélisés étaient variés, à différentes échelles, dans différentes versions, et chaque partie se trouvait à un stade d'avancement différent. Il a fallu récupérer des milliers de pièces éparpillées parmi les décombres, ce qui fut très long. Au milieu des années 1990, lorsque la numérisation des documents de référence a commencé, les idées originales de Gaudí dépassaient même les capacités des logiciels d'architecture les plus avancés de l'époque. Grâce à des logiciels de conception navale et aéronautique, les architectes ont pu préserver l'héritage de Gaudí sous forme numérique et mettre au point des techniques de construction permettant de concrétiser ses ambitions. Lorsque la tour centrale sera achevée en 2026, elle culminera à 172,5 mètres. Alors que la dernière phase de construction débute, la Sagrada Família continue d'enflammer notre imagination et de repousser les limites de l'architecture.

1882-1883

Le 19 mars 1882, la première pierre de la basilique est posée. En 1883, Antoni Gaudí prend la relève.



1885

Inauguration de la chapelle Saint-Joseph.

1925

La tour de Saint-Barnabé, située sur la façade de la Nativité, est achevée.



1926-1936

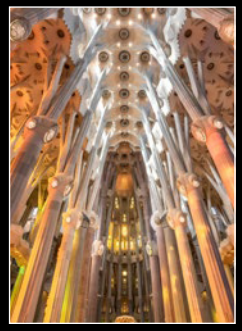
À la mort de Gaudí en 1926, son associé Domènec Sugranyes prend la relève. En 1936, la Sagrada Família et l'atelier de Gaudí sont vandalisés, ainsi que de nombreux plans, photographies et maquettes originaux.

1954-1977

La façade de la Passion est achevée.



1978-2010



D'après les maquettes restaurées, les fondations, les colonnes, les façades et les voûtes de la nef commencent à prendre forme, tout comme le cloître de Notre-Dame de Montserrat.

2012-2016

La sacristie occidentale et le cloître de Notre-Dame des Douleurs sont achevés.



2026

La tour de Jésus, la tour de Marie et les quatre tours des évangélistes devraient être achevées à l'occasion du centenaire de la mort de Gaudí, marquant ainsi le début de la phase finale. La façade de la Gloire ainsi que la chapelle de la Pénitence et du Saint-Sacrement seront construites à l'aide de techniques avancées de modélisation et d'impression 3D.


Sagrada Família

LE MOT DE L'ÉQUIPE DE DESIGNERS LEGO® ARCHITECTURE

✶ Transposer en briques LEGO® ce chef-d'œuvre époustouflant et complexe d'Antoni Gaudí était pour le moins intimidant. La taille du modèle à elle seule a mis nos systèmes de construction à rude épreuve ! Avec ses 12 060 pièces, dont 65 décorées, c'est notre set le plus détaillé à ce jour. Nous avons conçu ce modèle en plusieurs sous-sections, ce qui vous permet de l'exposer soit assemblé, soit en plusieurs parties. Mêlant des éléments de l'architecture gothique, Art nouveau et organique, l'intérieur et les vitraux de la basilique se caractérisent par des formes hyperboloïdes, créant ainsi l'un des espaces les plus époustouflants de l'histoire de l'architecture. Nous souhaitions mettre en valeur les colonnes de la « Forêt d'arbres » et les vitraux, tout en garantissant la stabilité structurelle de la maquette. Pour ces raisons, les colonnes s'étendent en branches, comme dans le modèle original. Là où Gaudí réutilisait des tuiles de céramique et des morceaux de verre brisés dans ses mosaïques et ses vitraux, nous avons utilisé plus de 500 pièces transparentes pour laisser passer la lumière à travers des ouvertures réalistes. La vision de Gaudí en LEGO a été conçue dans le plus grand respect de la riche histoire de la Sagrada Família. Nous espérons que vous apprécierez de voir tous les détails prendre forme, brique par brique.

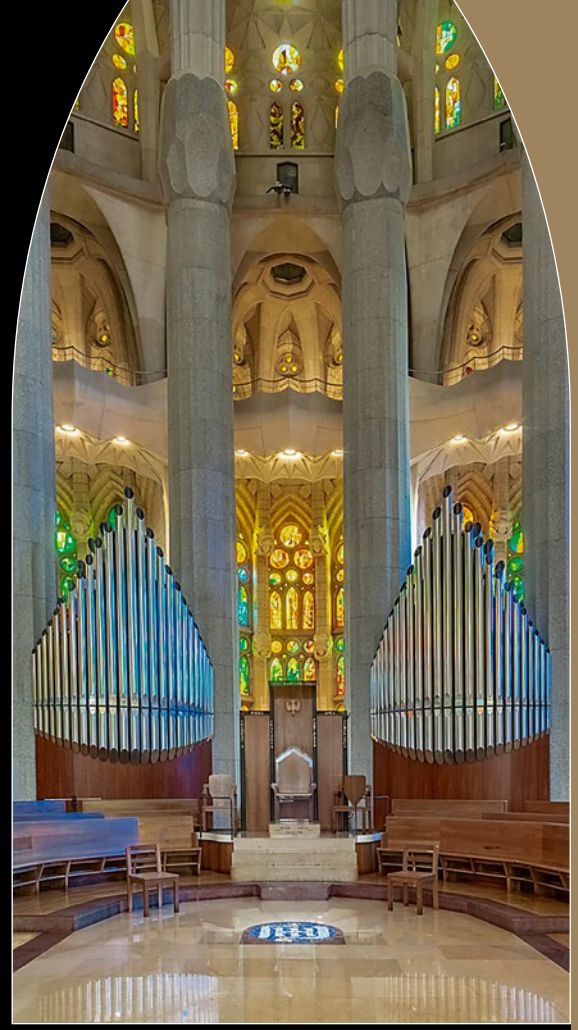




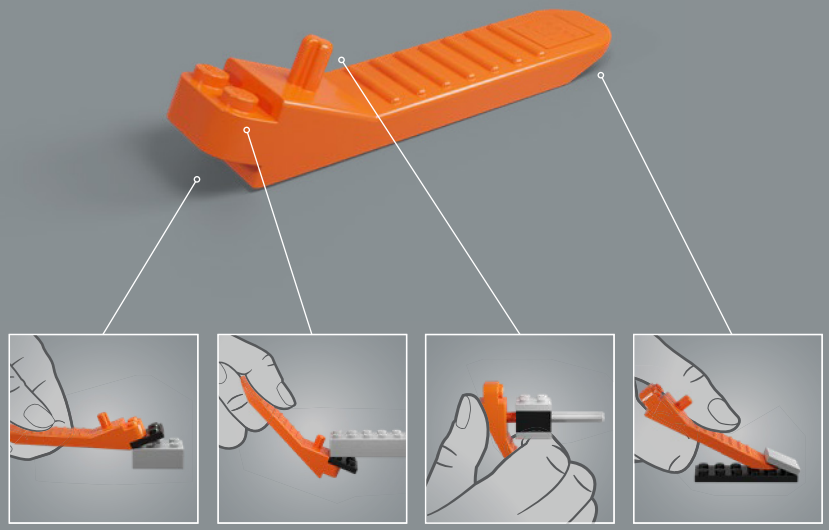
1882-1893

ABSIDE AVEC CRYPTE

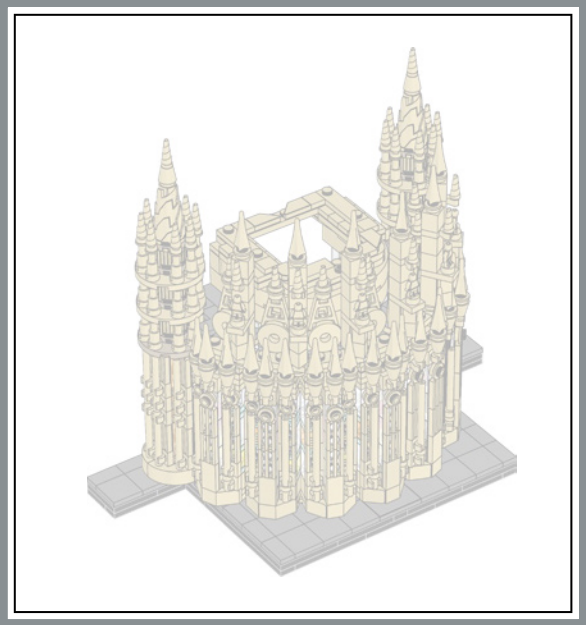
✶ Nous avons conçu ce modèle de manière à ce qu'il suive le même déroulement de construction que l'avancée réelle des travaux de la Sagrada Família. Les travaux de terrassement de l'abside avec crypte ont commencé en 1882. Elle se trouve à l'extrémité est, fermant la basilique par l'arrière et ancrant la structure tant physiquement que symboliquement. Le projet initial de l'architecte Francisco de Paula del Villar prévoyait une abside polygonale flanquée de sept chapelles. Au lieu de faire monter le bâtiment de manière uniforme à partir de ses fondations, Gaudí a choisi de procéder par sections afin de favoriser la continuité. La crypte a été construite à environ 10 mètres sous le sol. Elle a été achevée en 1889. Entre 1890 et 1893, la façade de l'abside a été érigée, marquant une transition manifeste entre le projet de Villar et le langage architectural en pleine évolution de Gaudí.

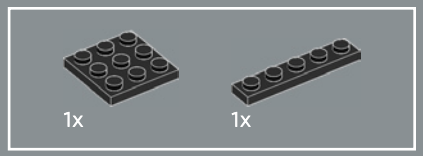




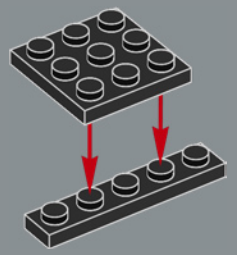


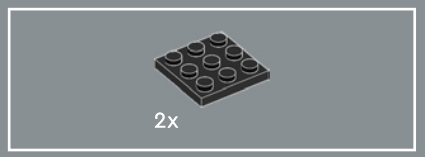

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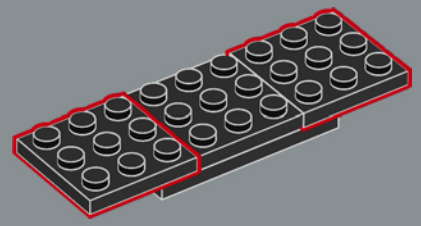


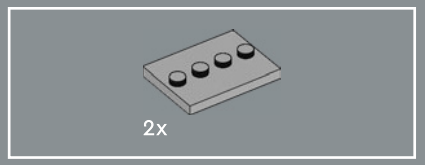
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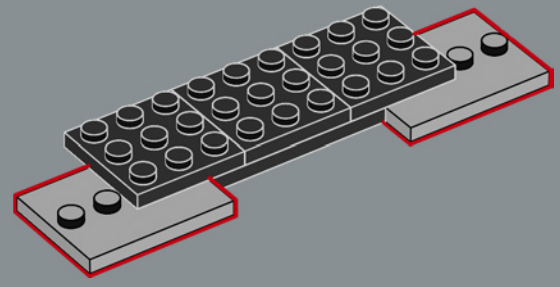


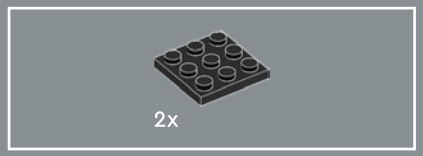
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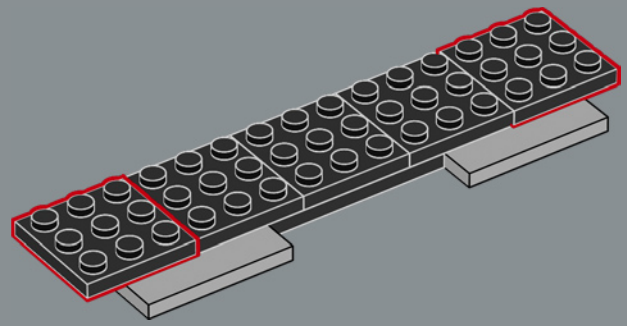


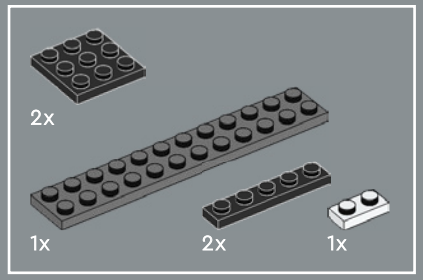
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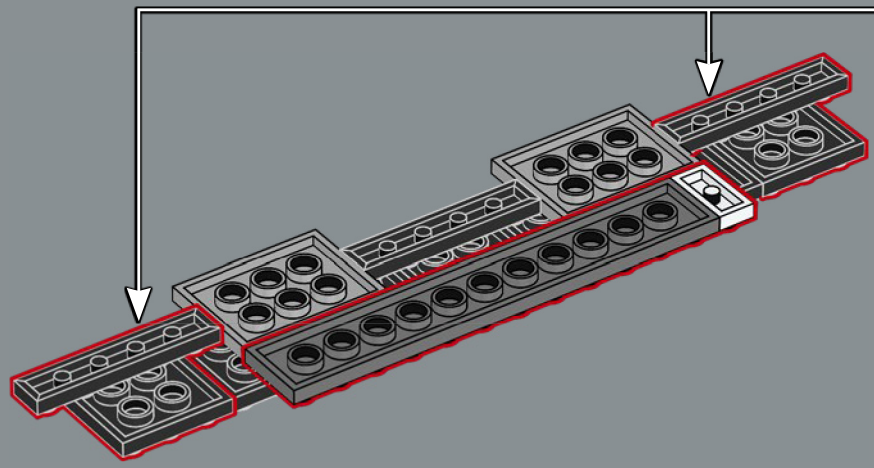
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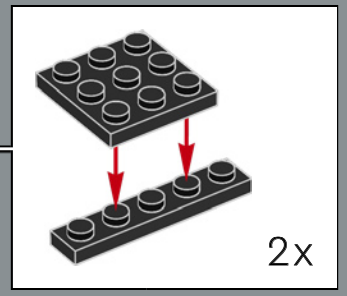


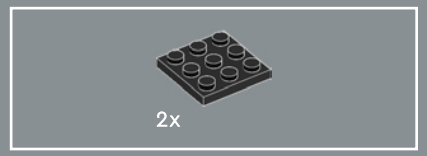


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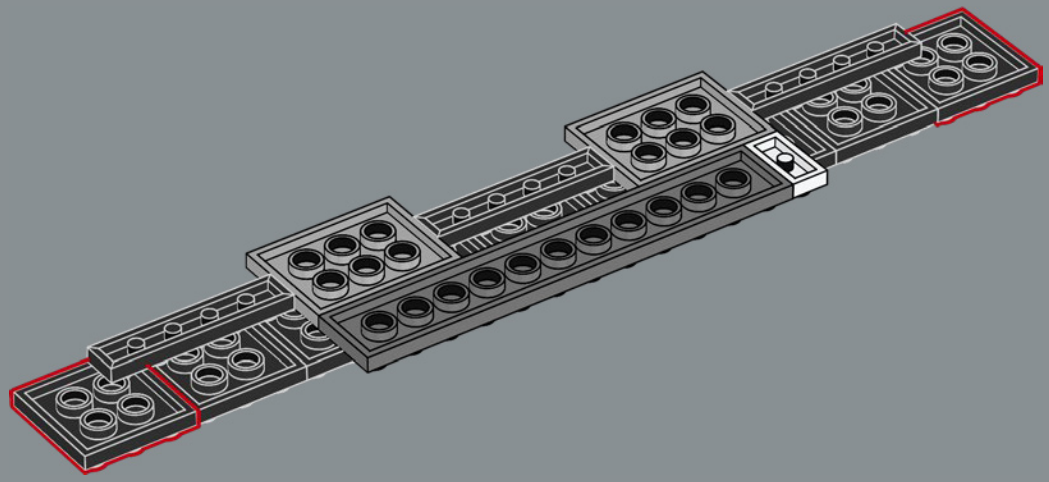


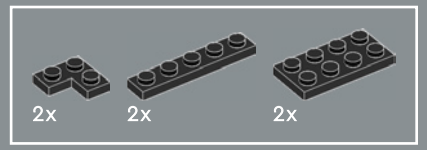




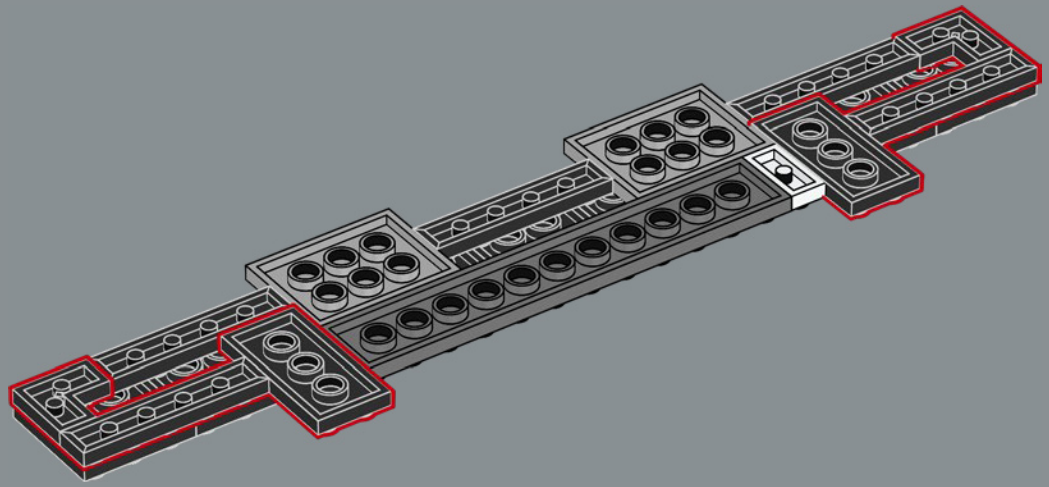


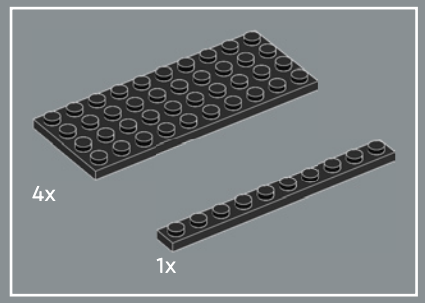
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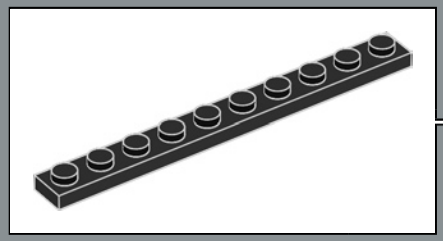


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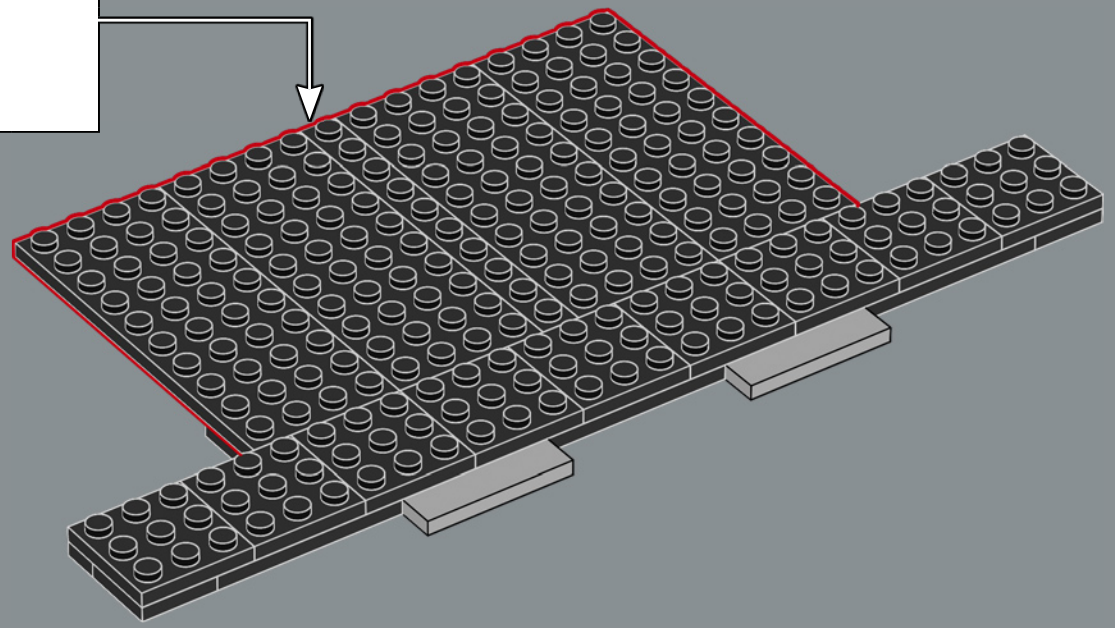


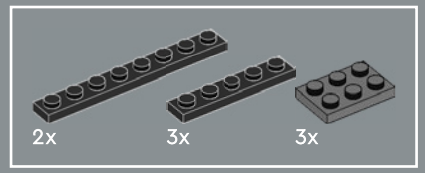


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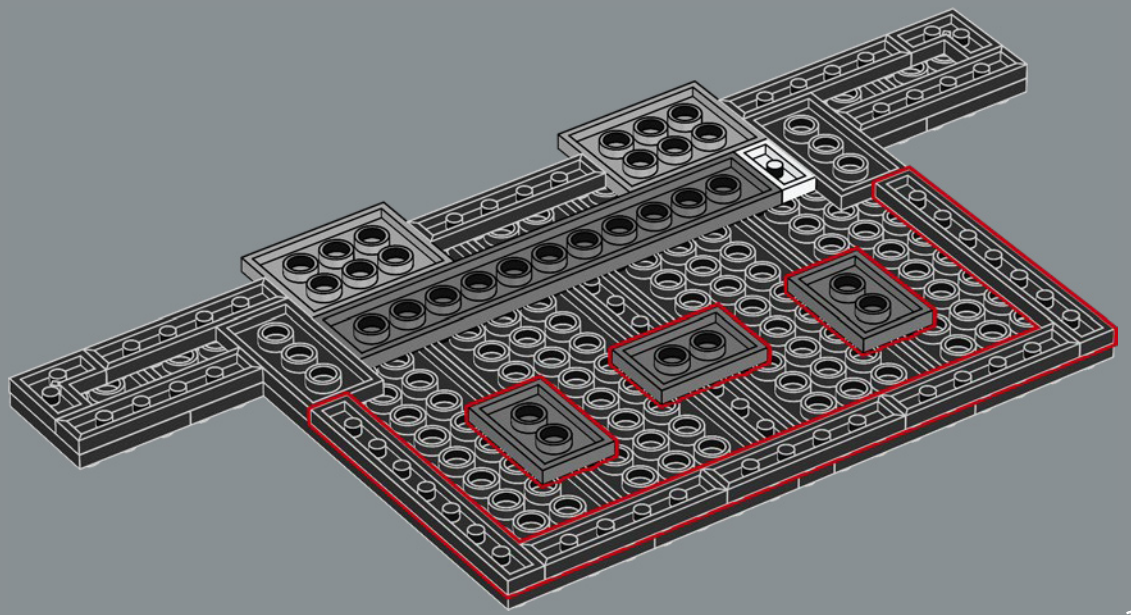


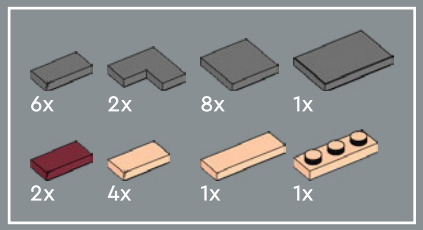




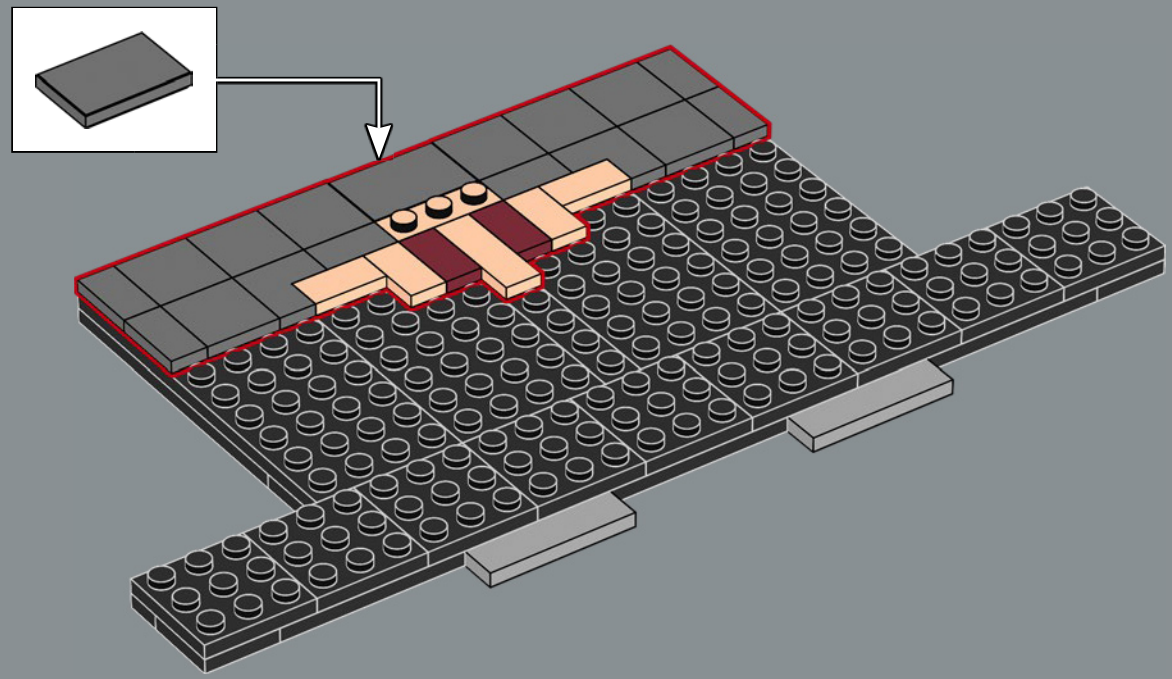
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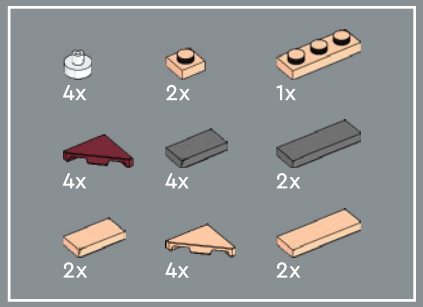




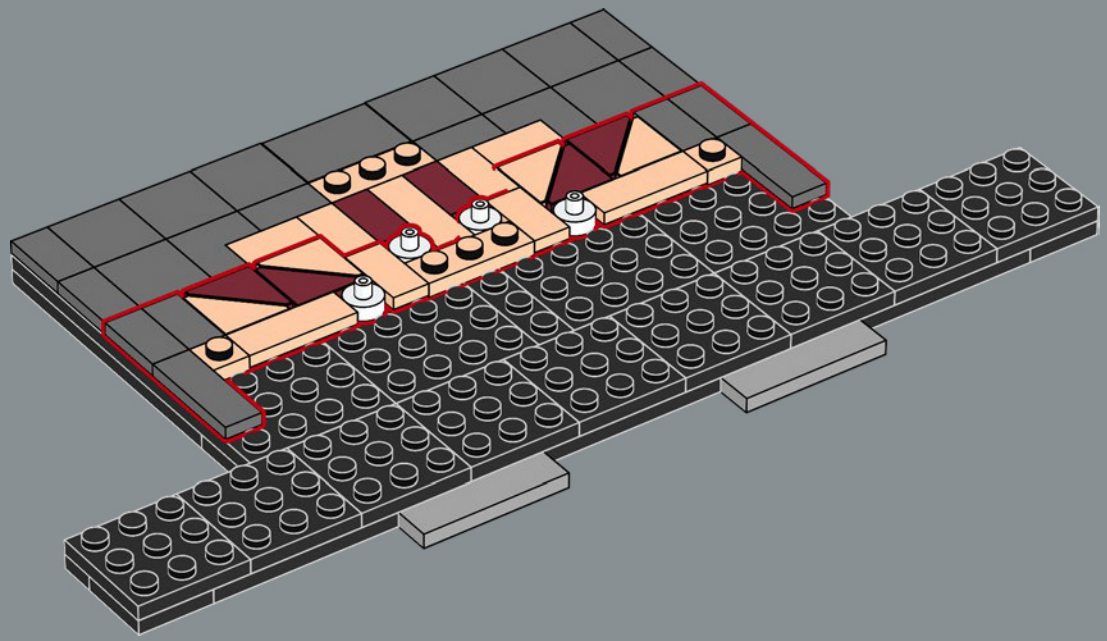


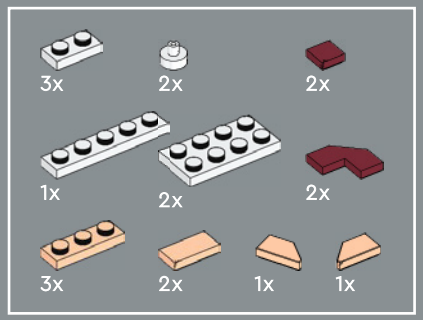
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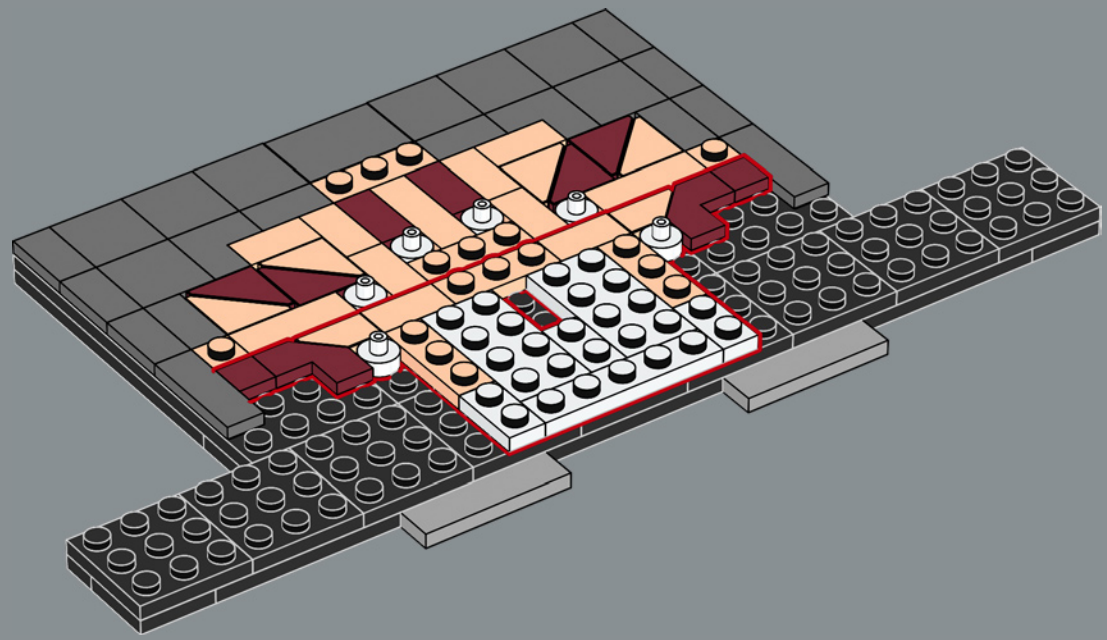


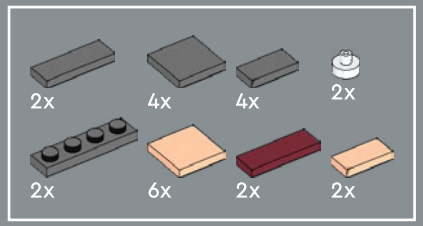
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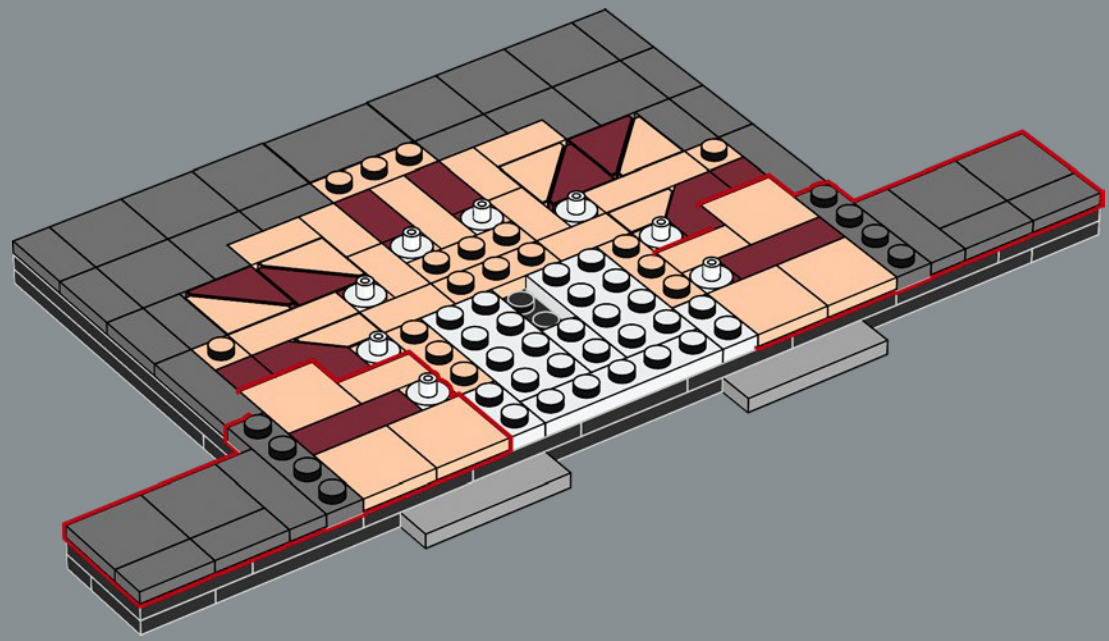


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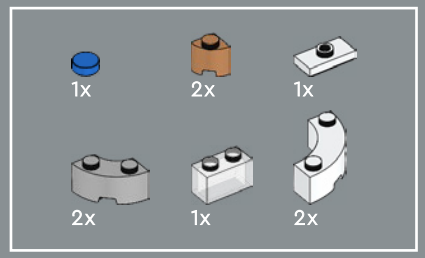




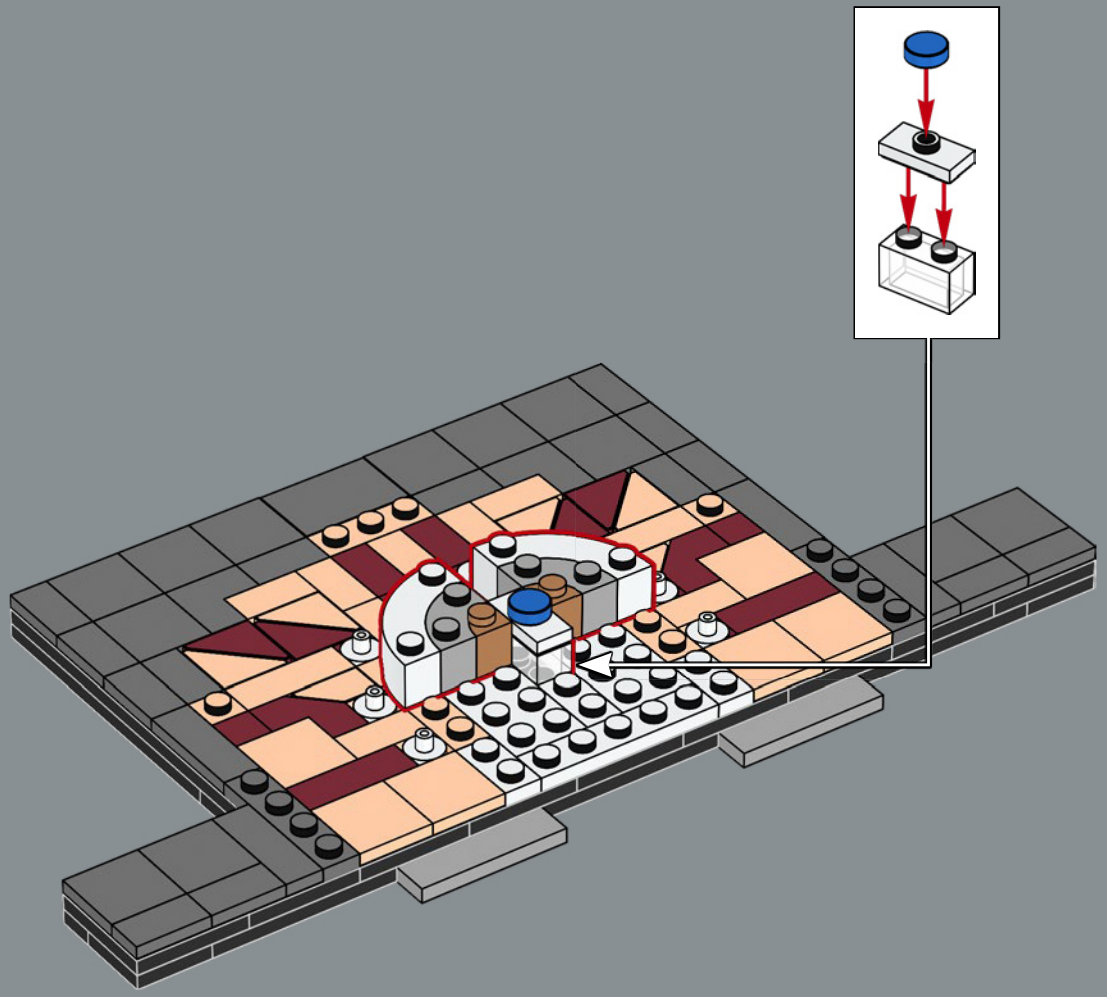
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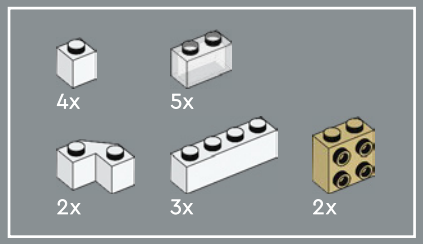




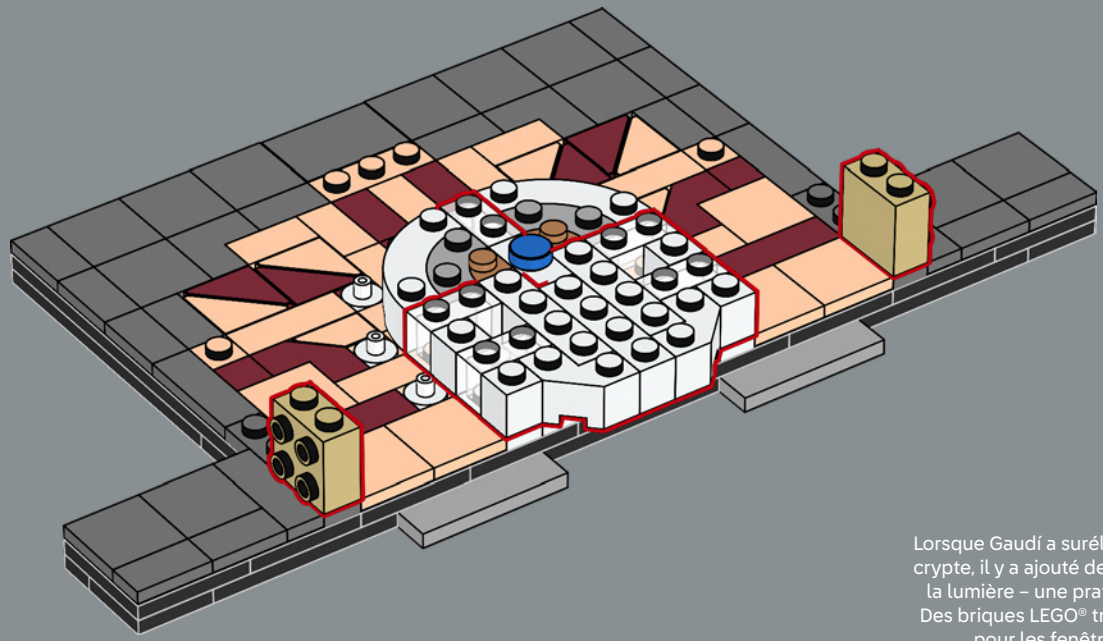
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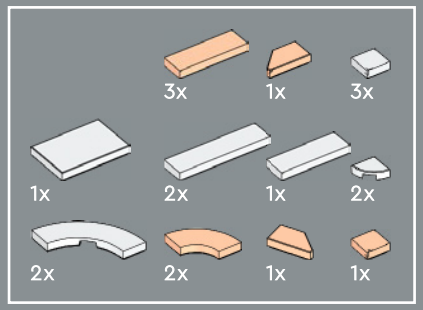
La mosaïque circulaire bleue portant l'inscription « JMJ » est représentée par une petite tuile LEGO® bleue.



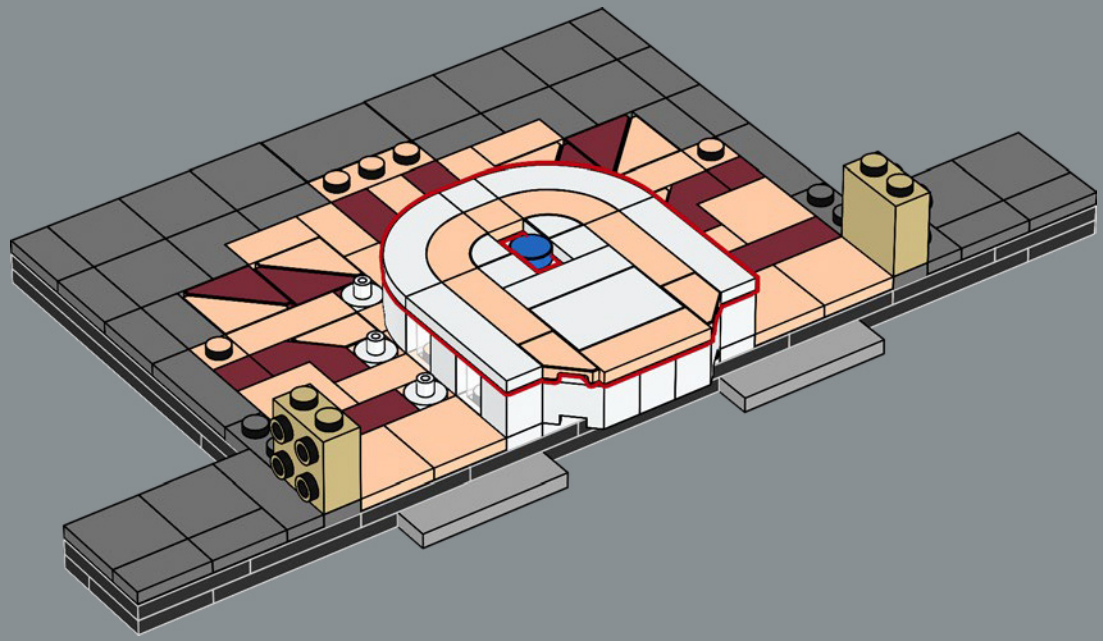
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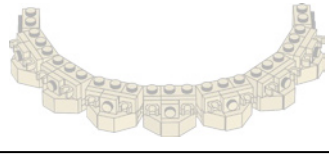


Lorsque Gaudí a surélevé la voûte qui recouvrait la crypte, il y a ajouté des fenêtres pour laisser entrer la lumière – une pratique courante à son époque. Des briques LEGO® transparentes ont été utilisées pour les fenêtres sur l'ensemble du modèle.



16



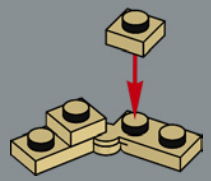




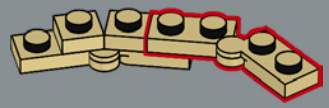


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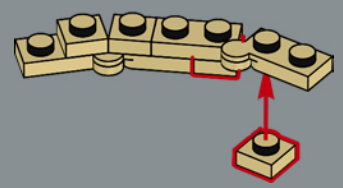
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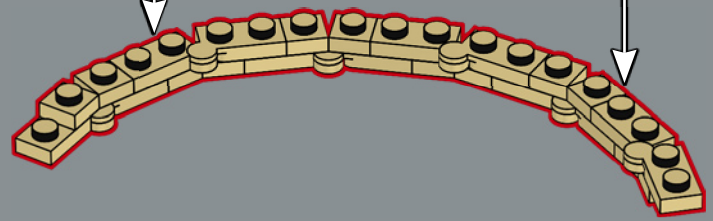
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3

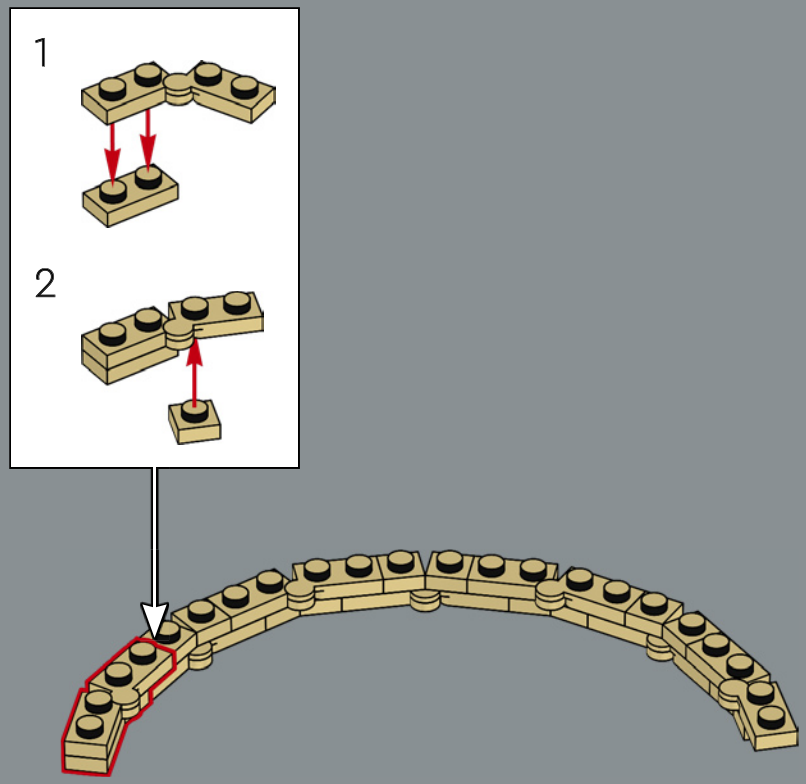


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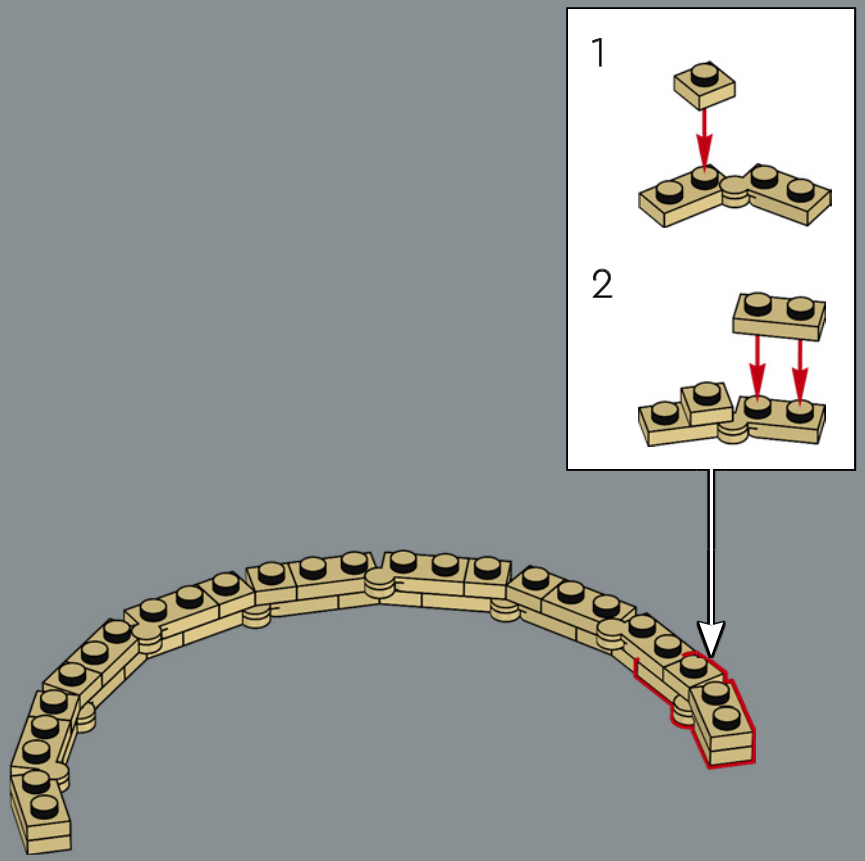


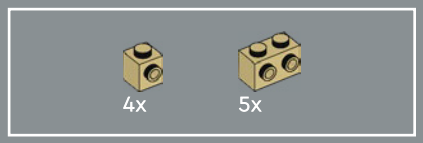
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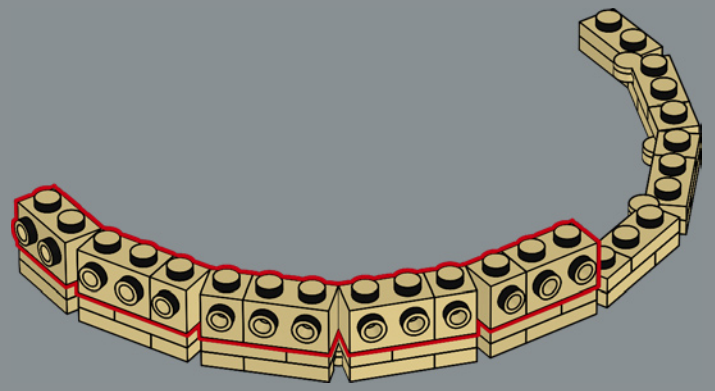
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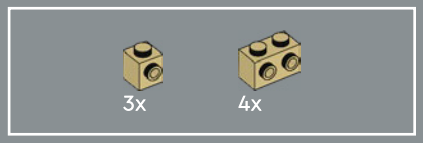




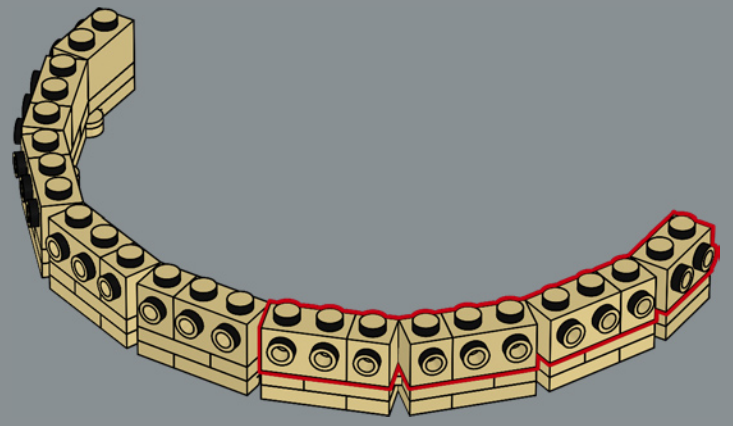
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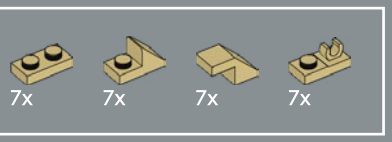




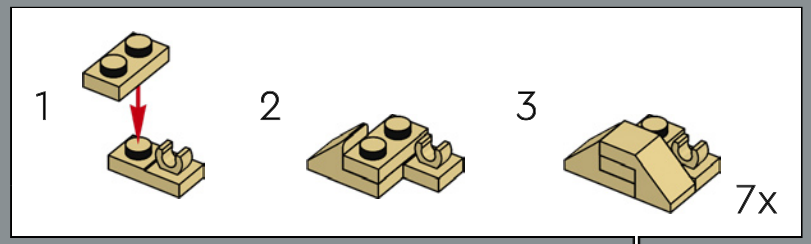


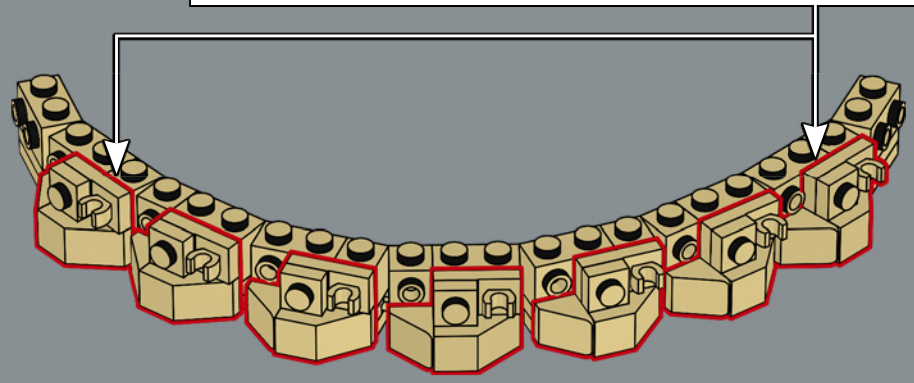
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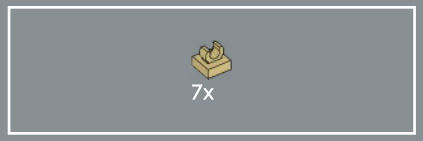




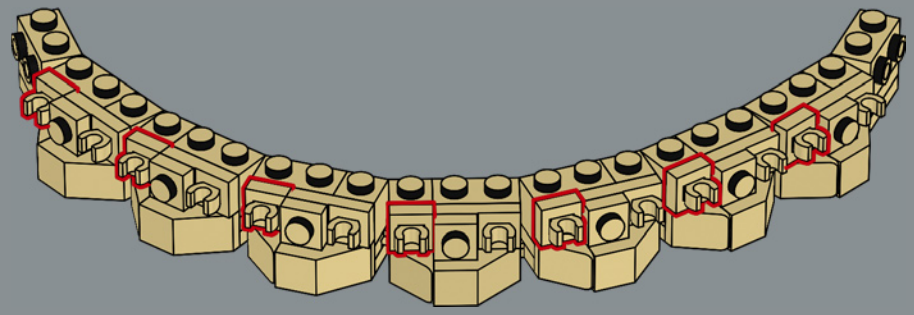
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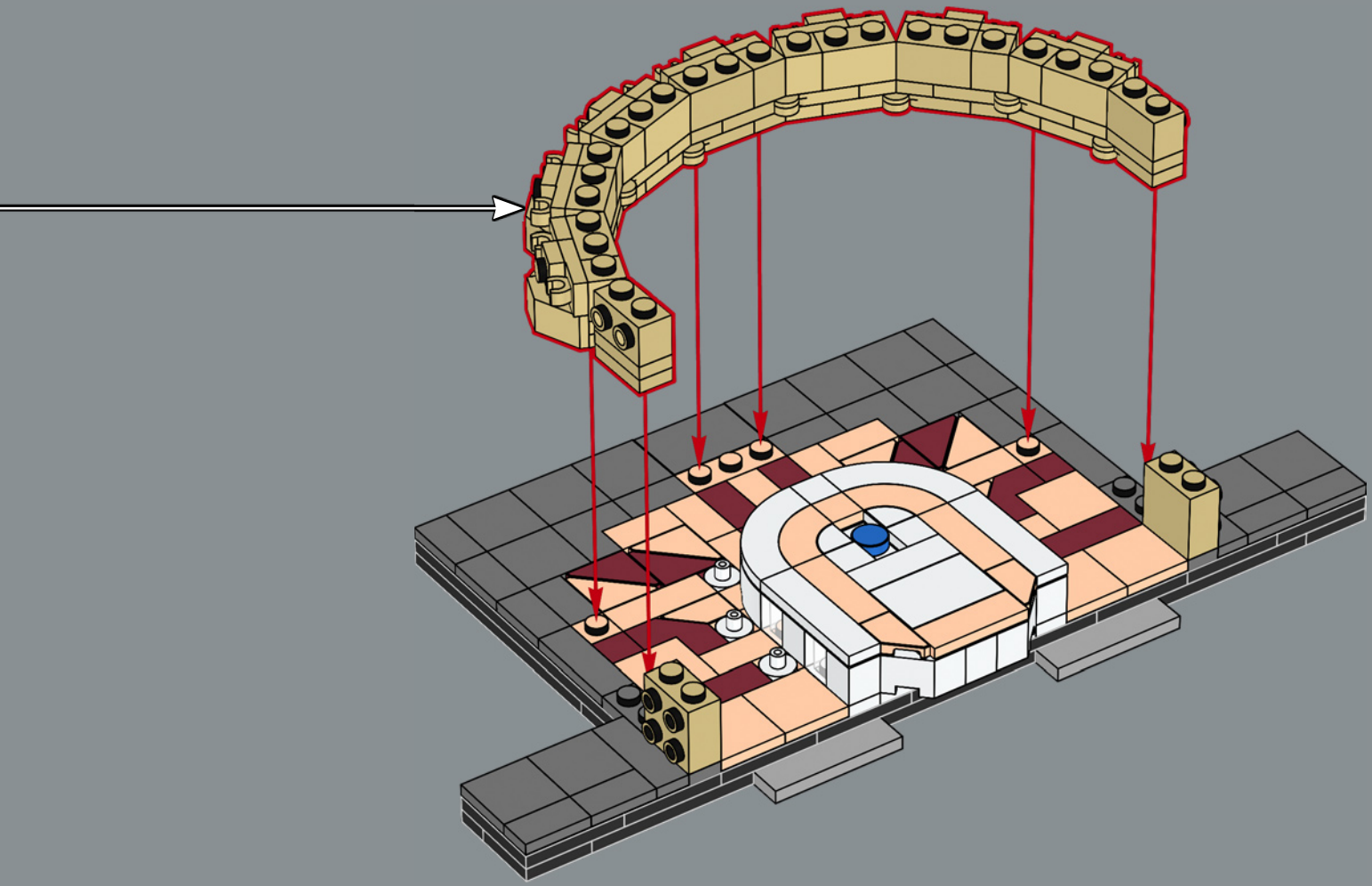


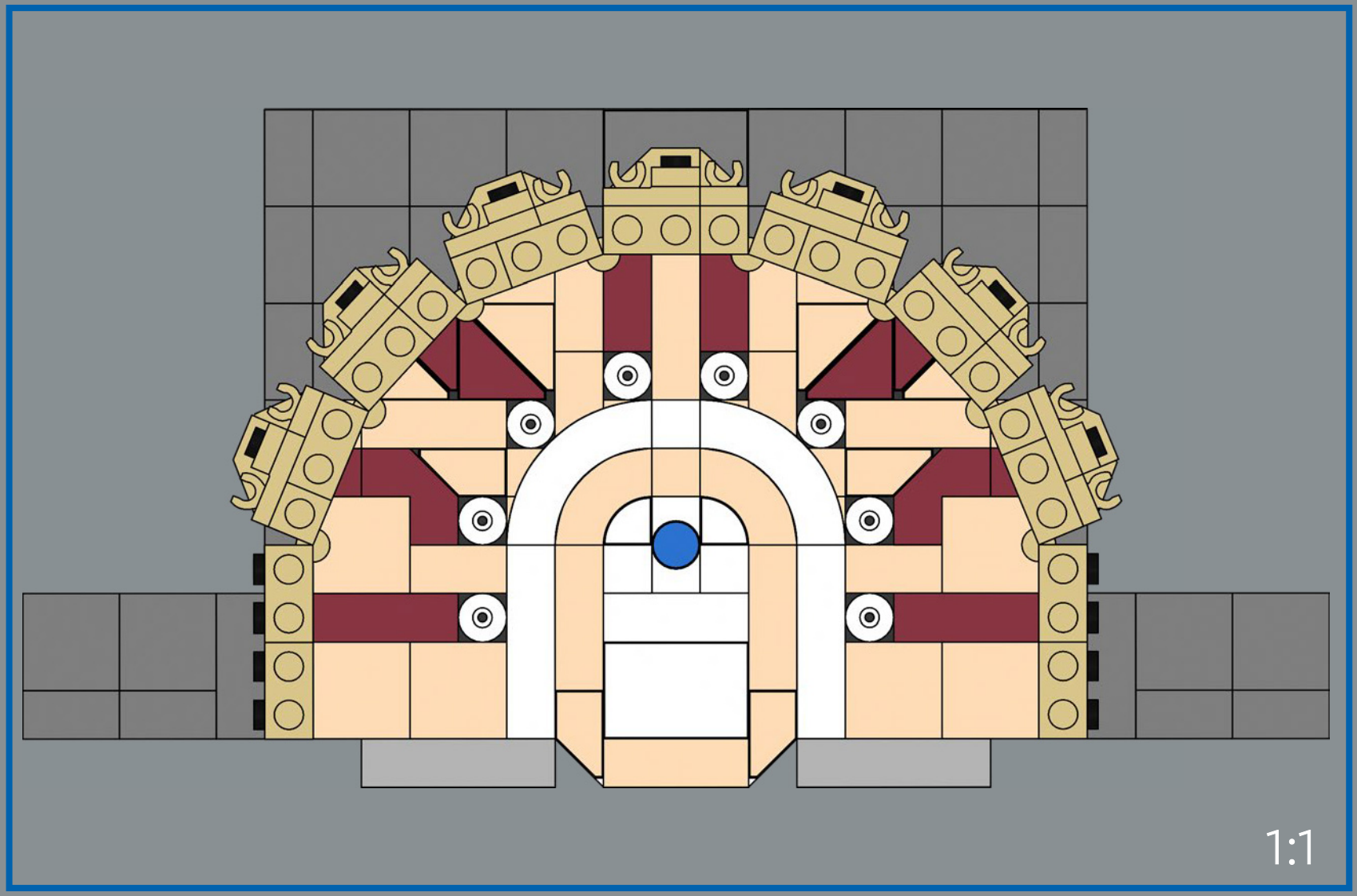


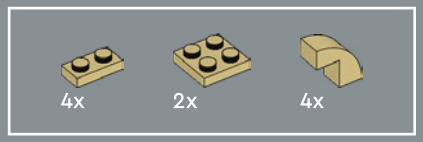
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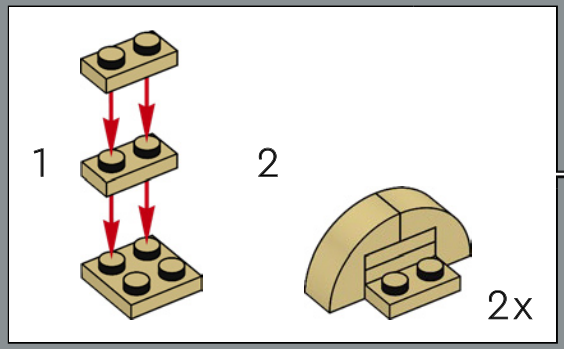
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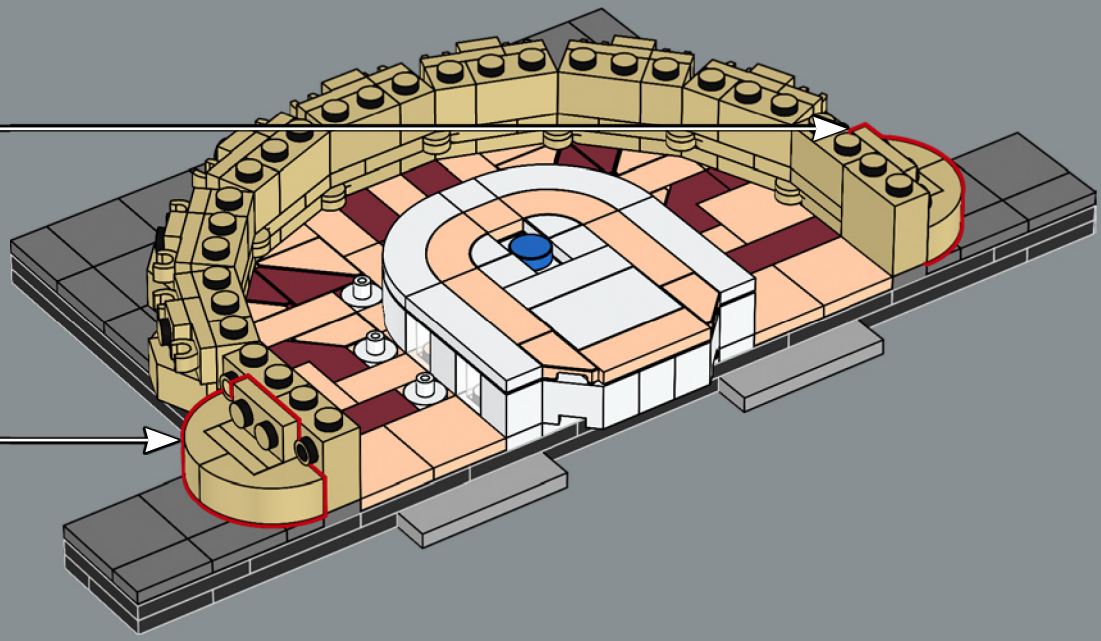



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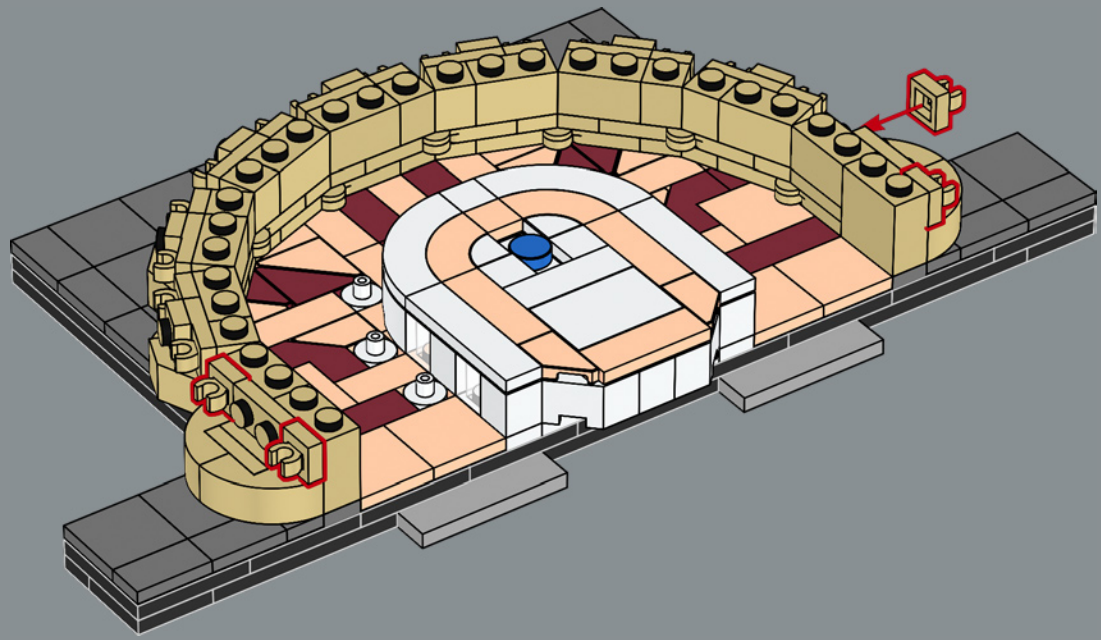
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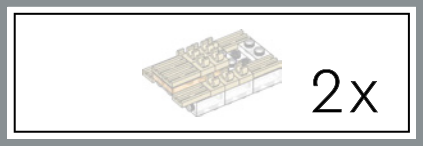






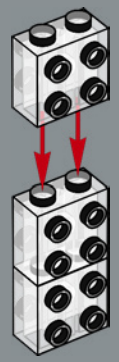
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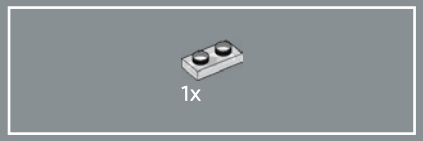




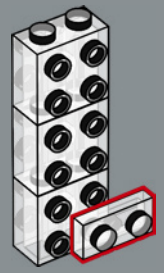


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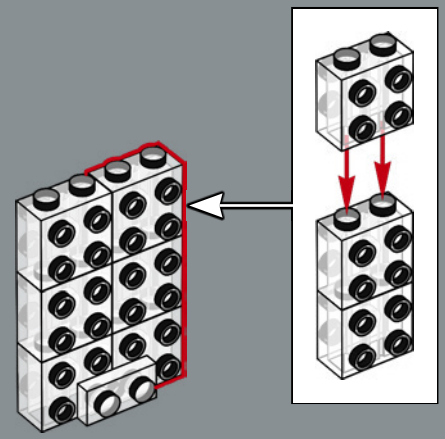


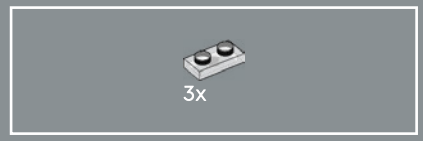
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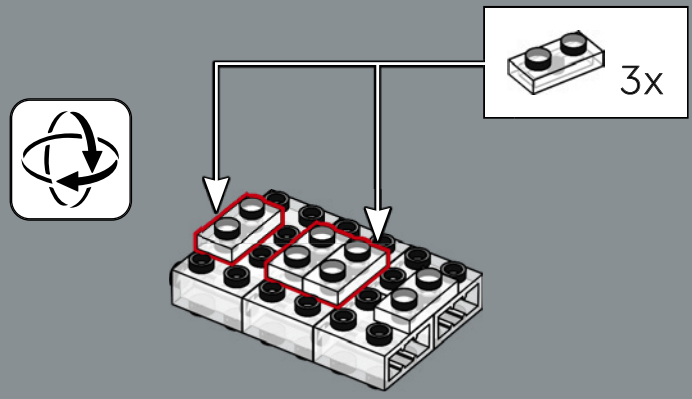


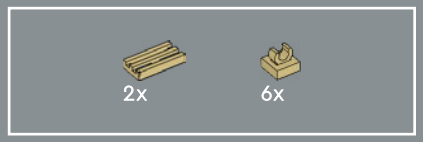
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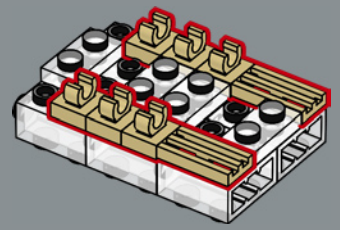


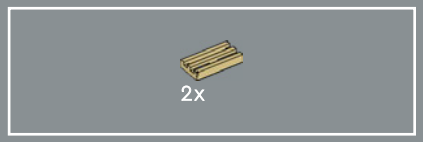
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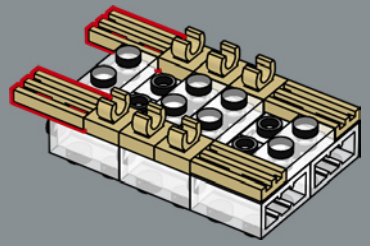


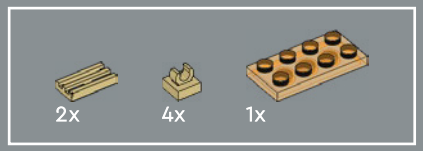
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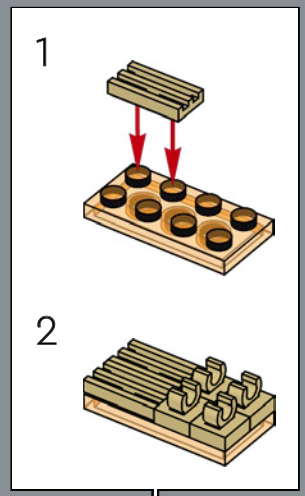


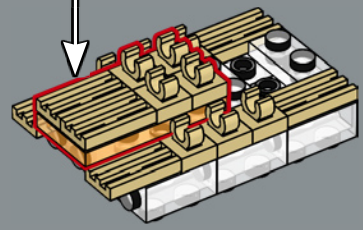
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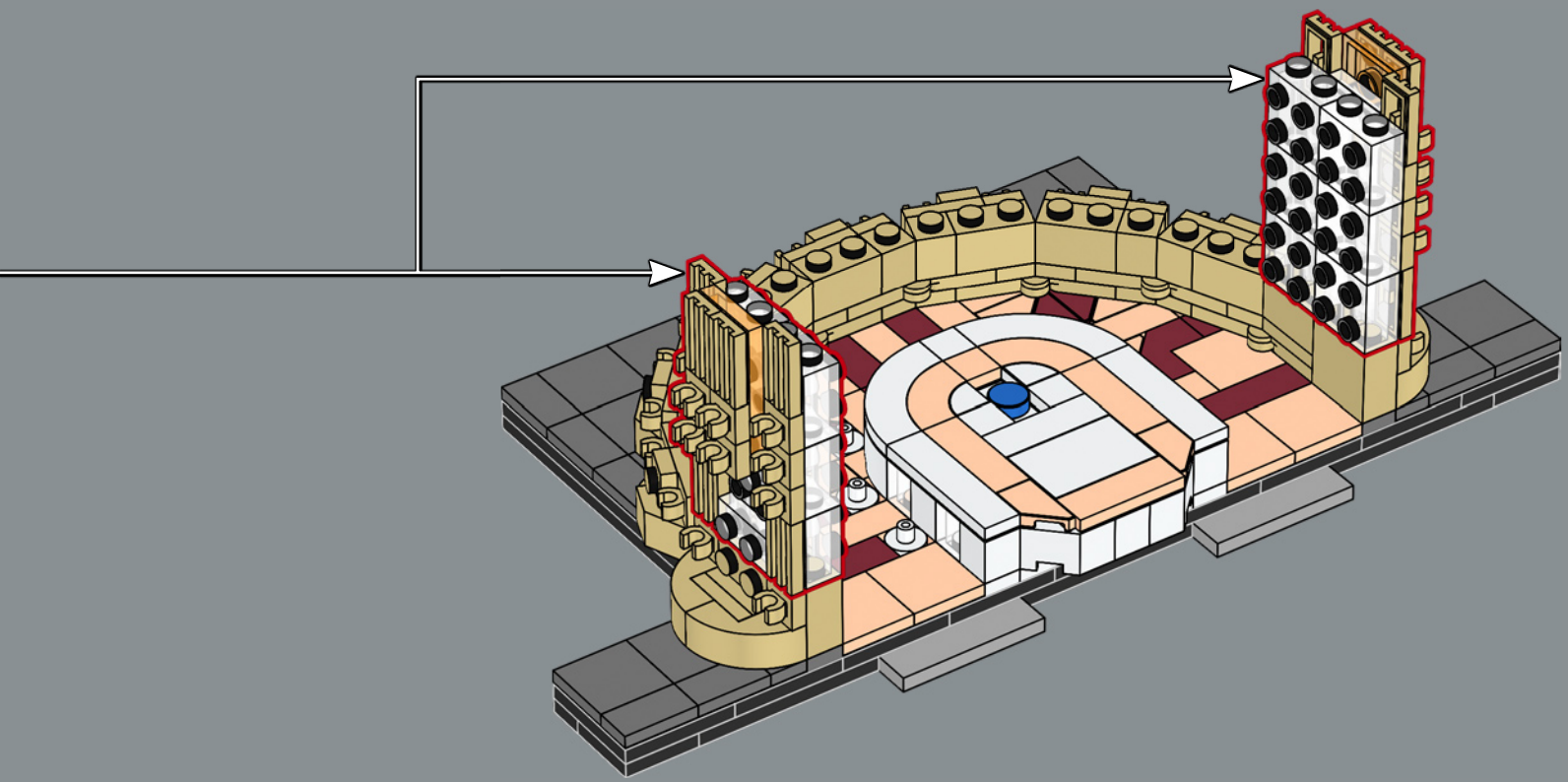
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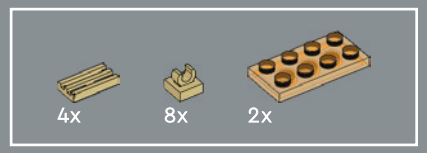




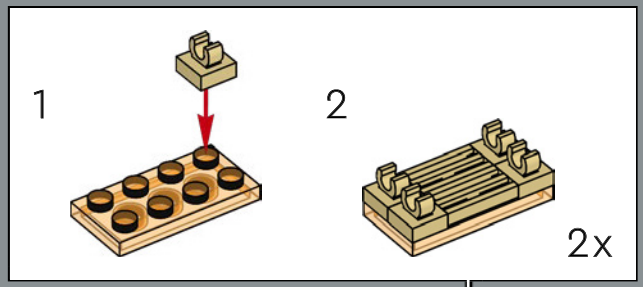
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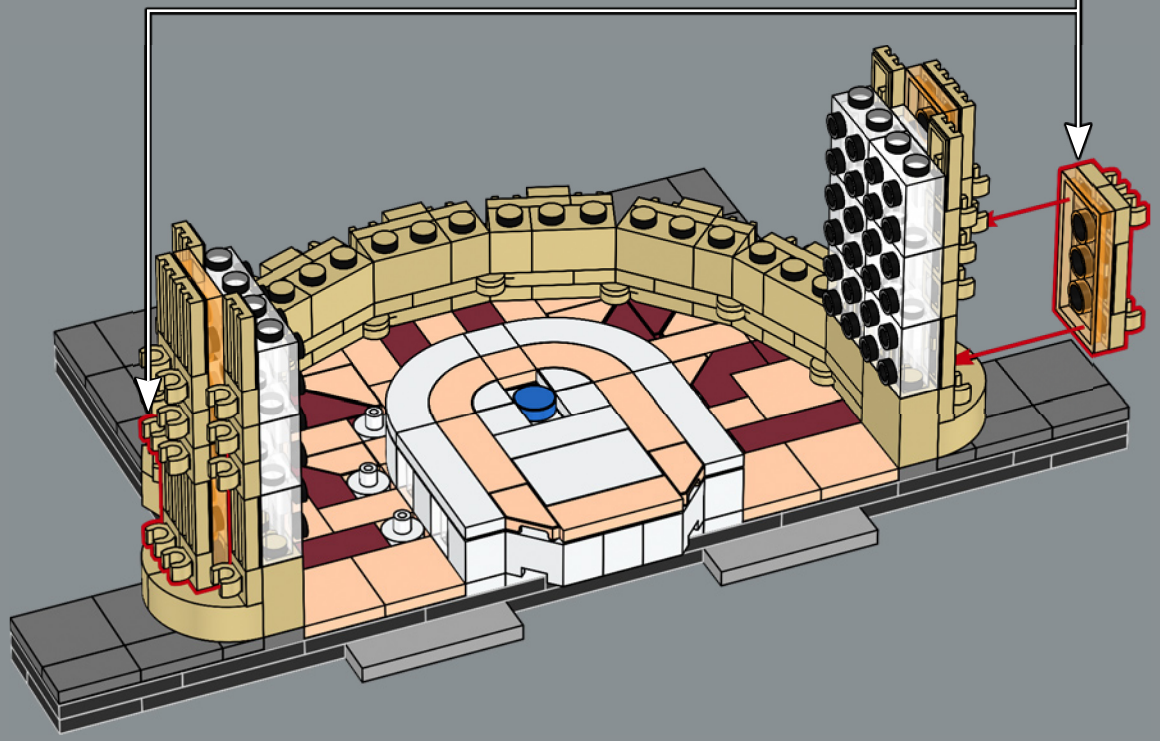
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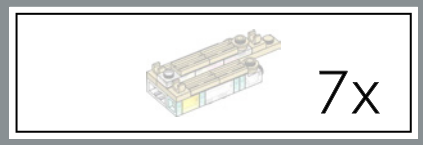


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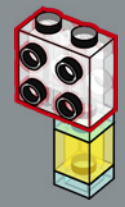


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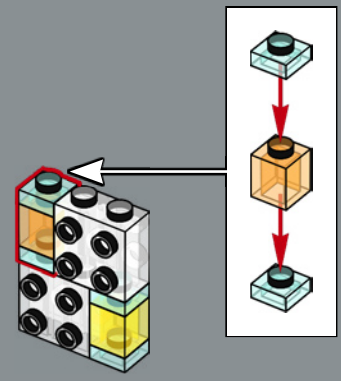


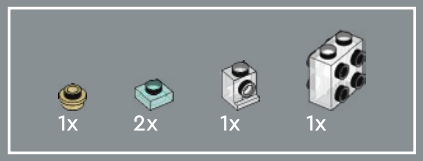
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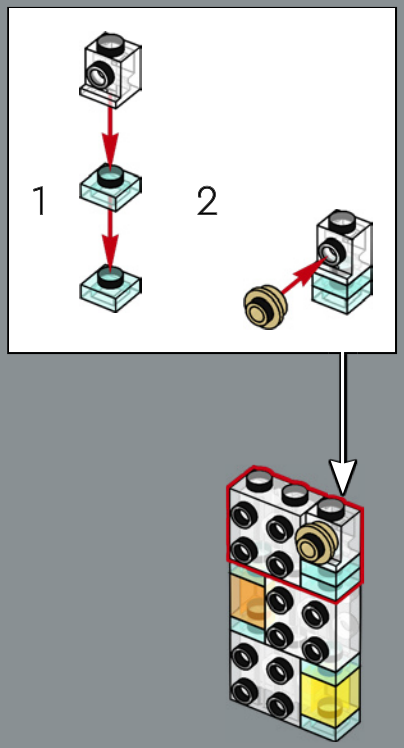


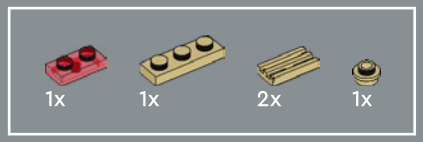
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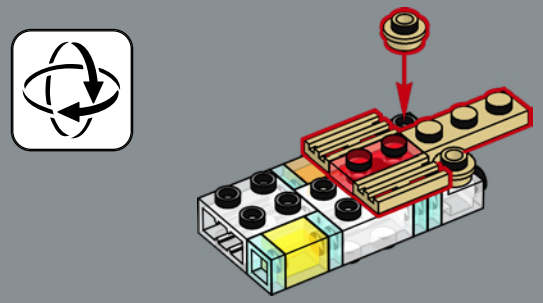


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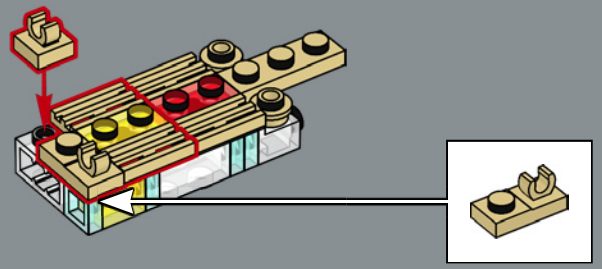


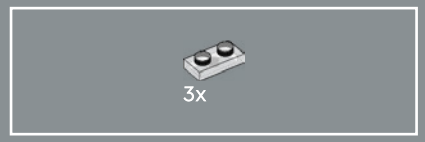
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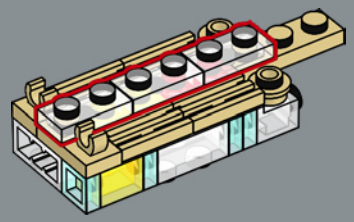


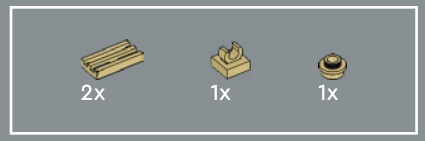
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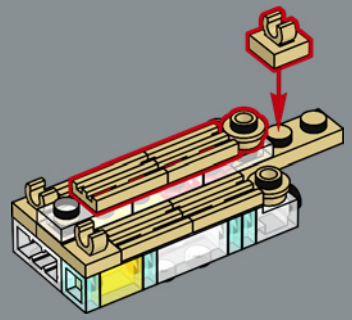


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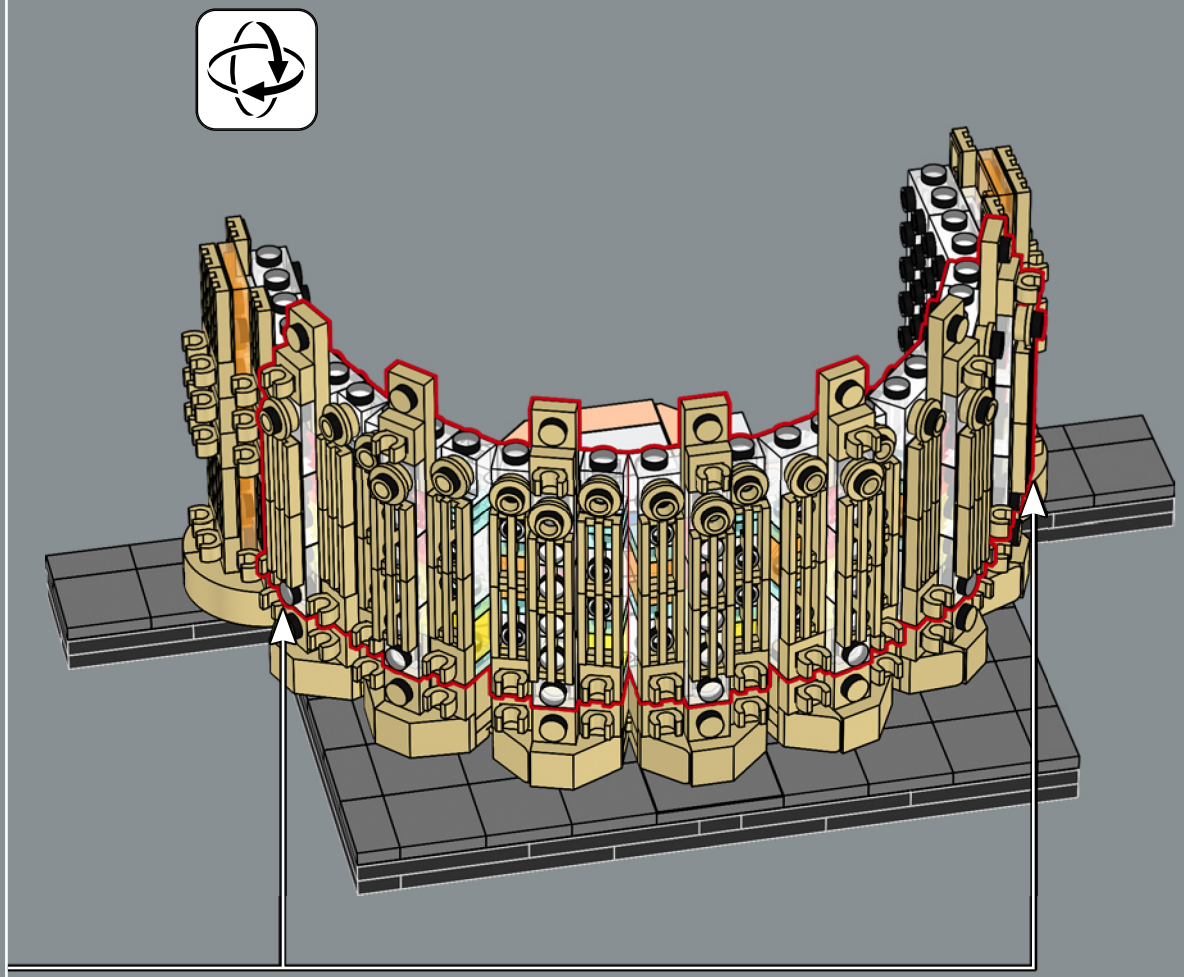


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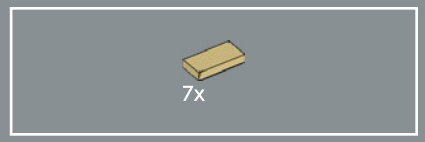


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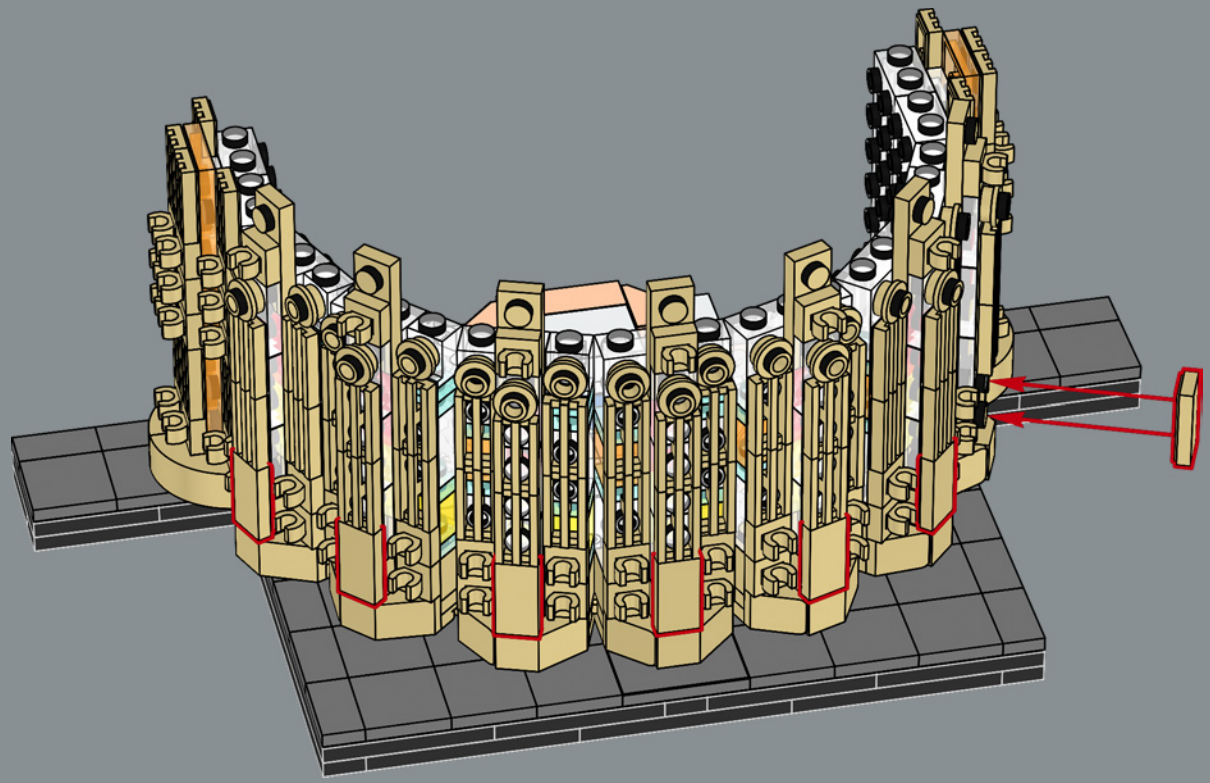
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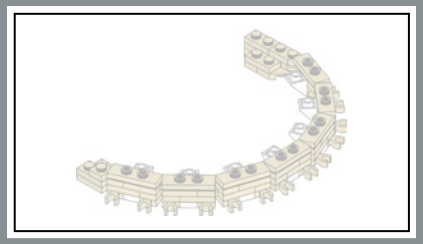


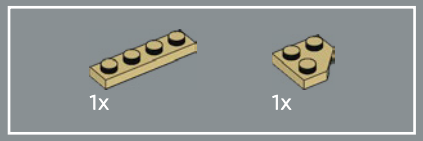




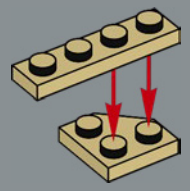
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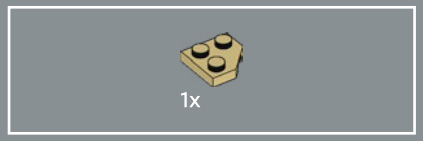




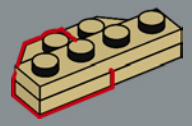


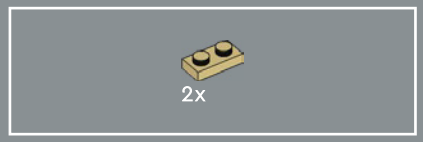
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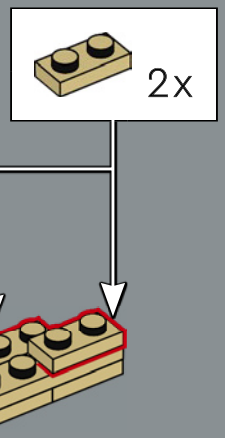


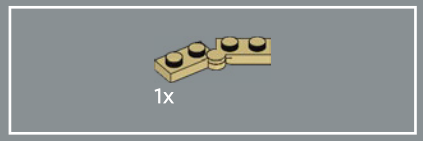
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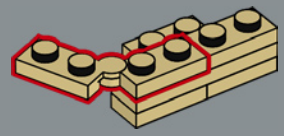


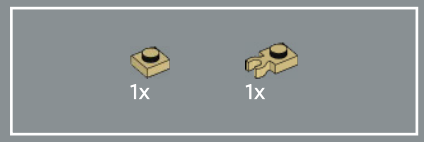
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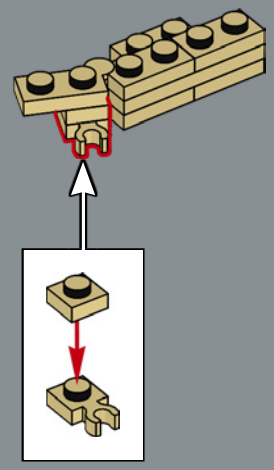


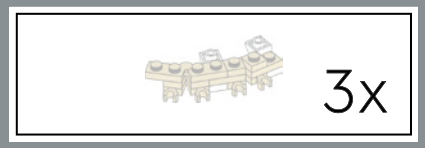
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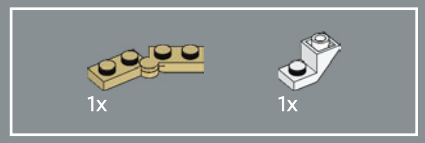




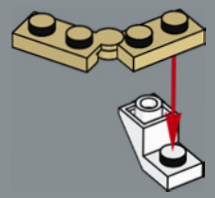
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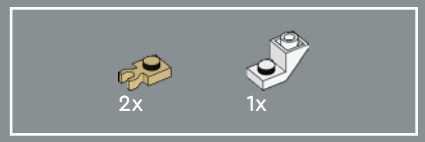




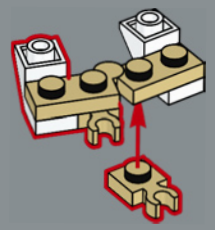


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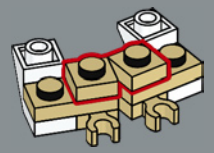


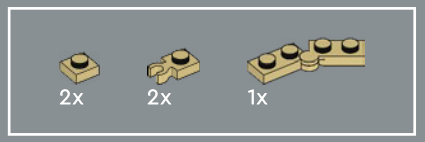
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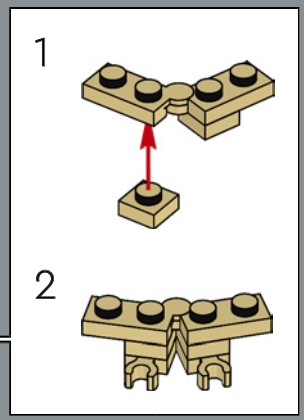


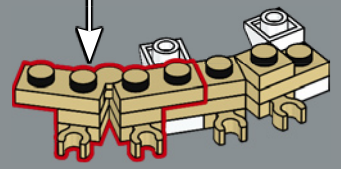
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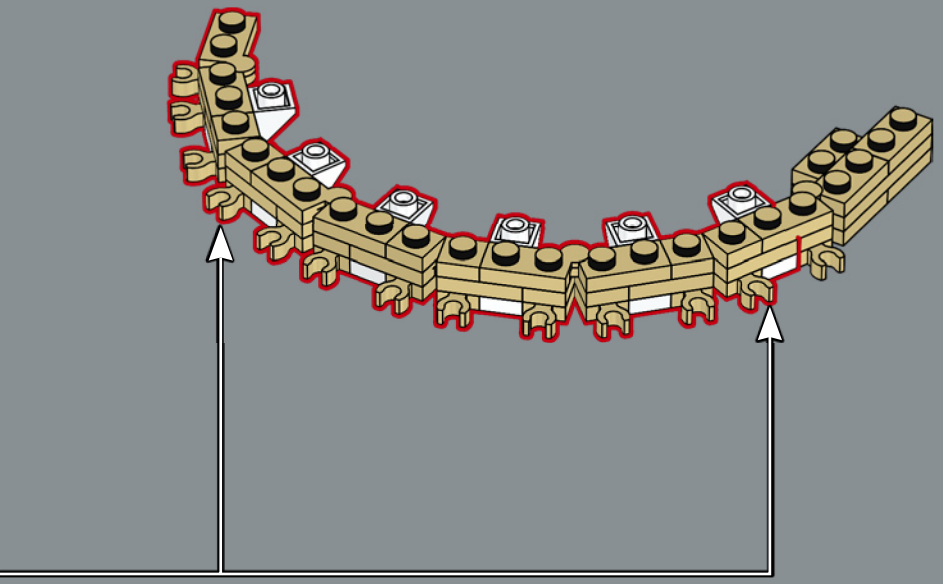
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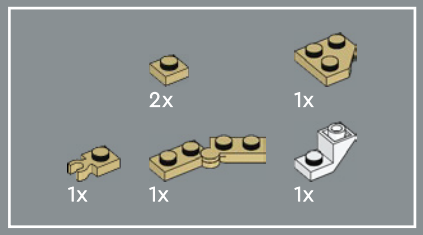




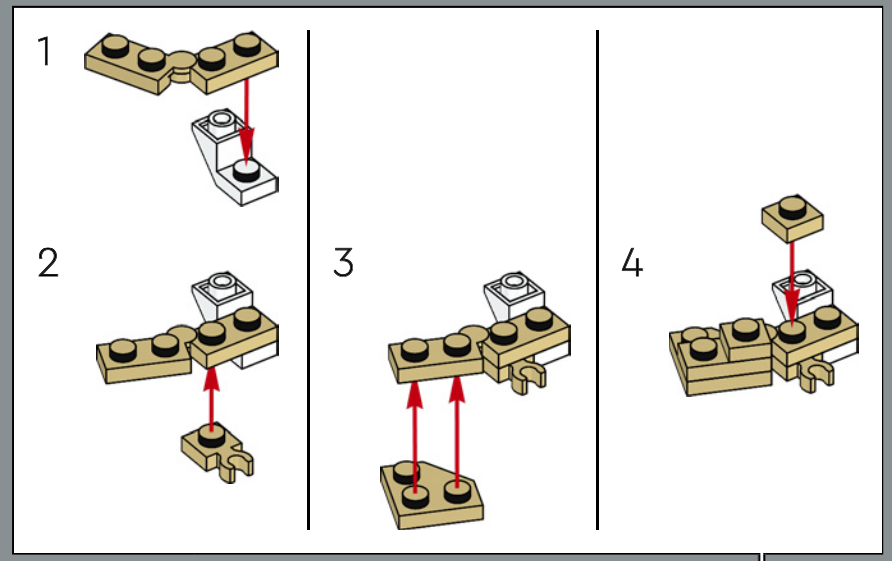
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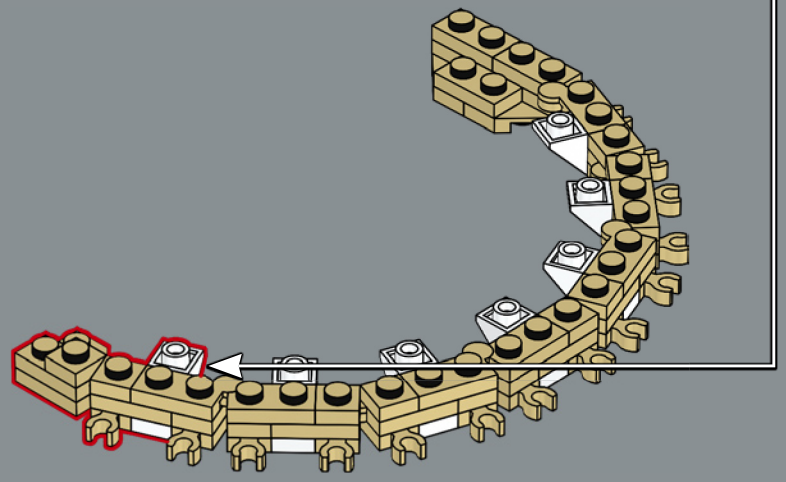
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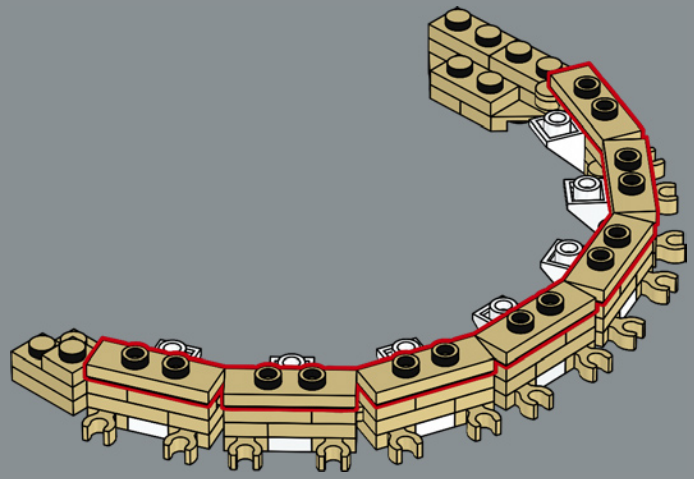
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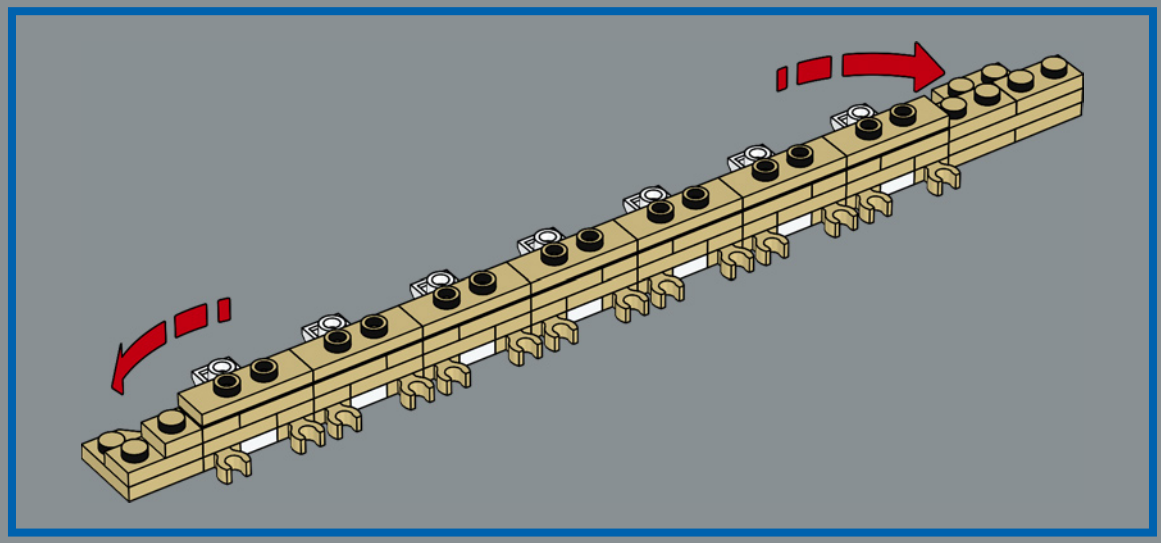




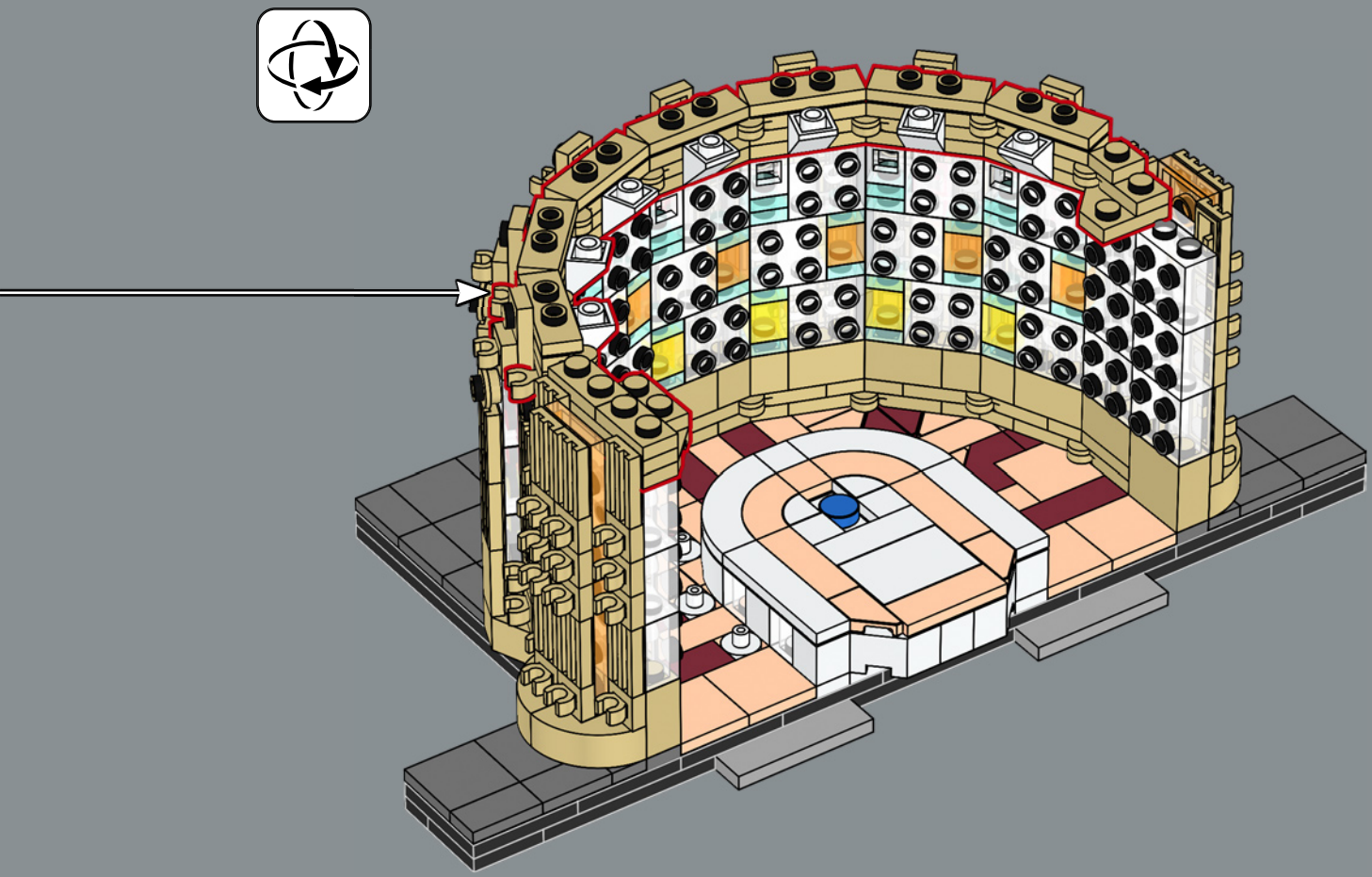


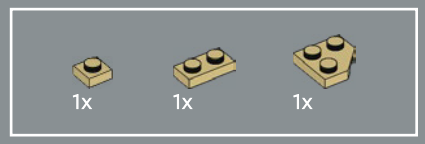
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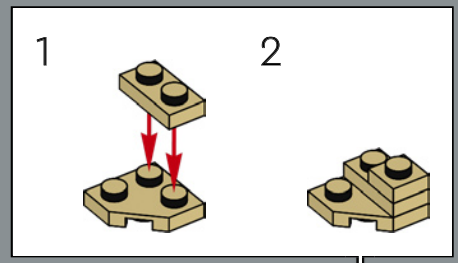


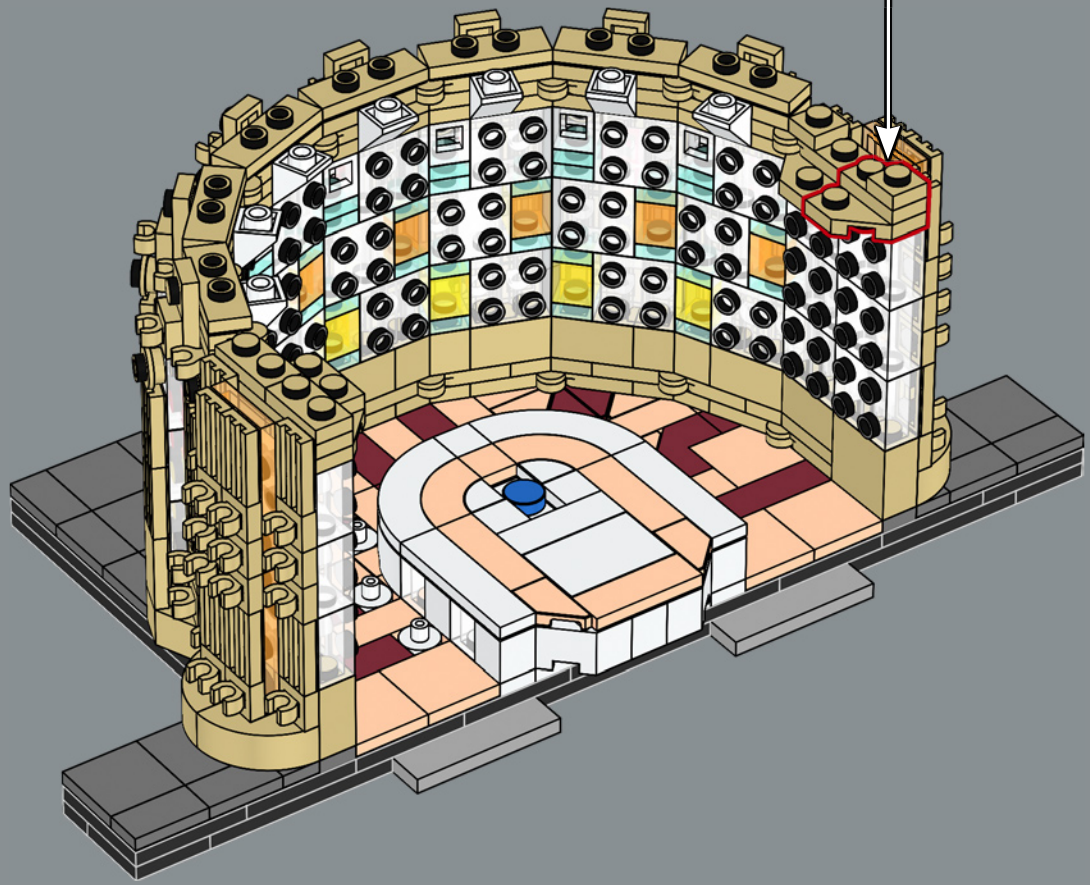
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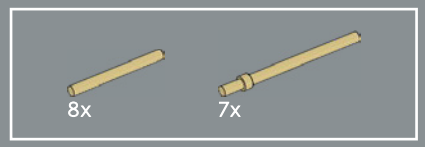




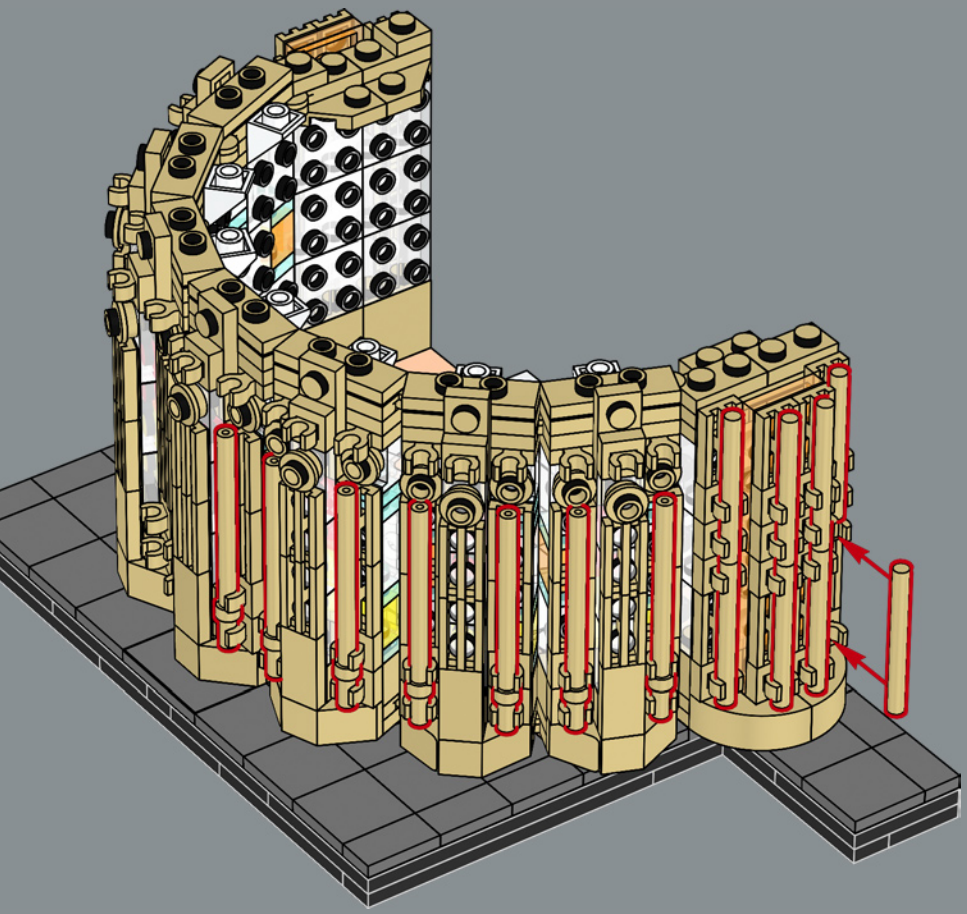
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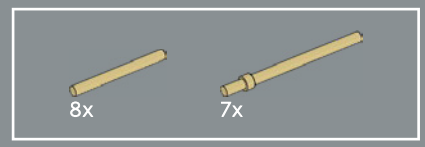




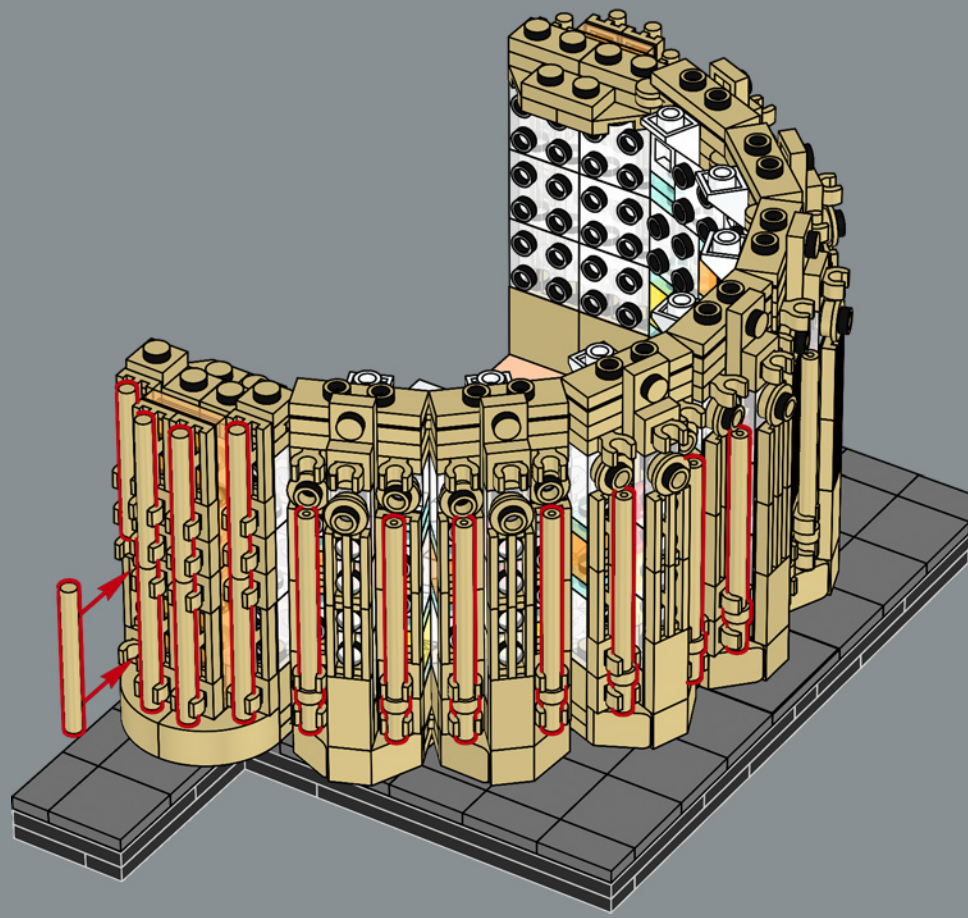


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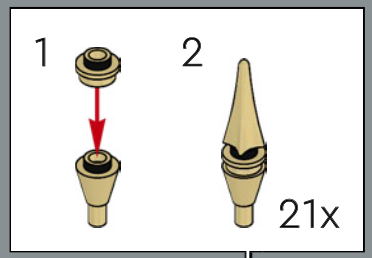


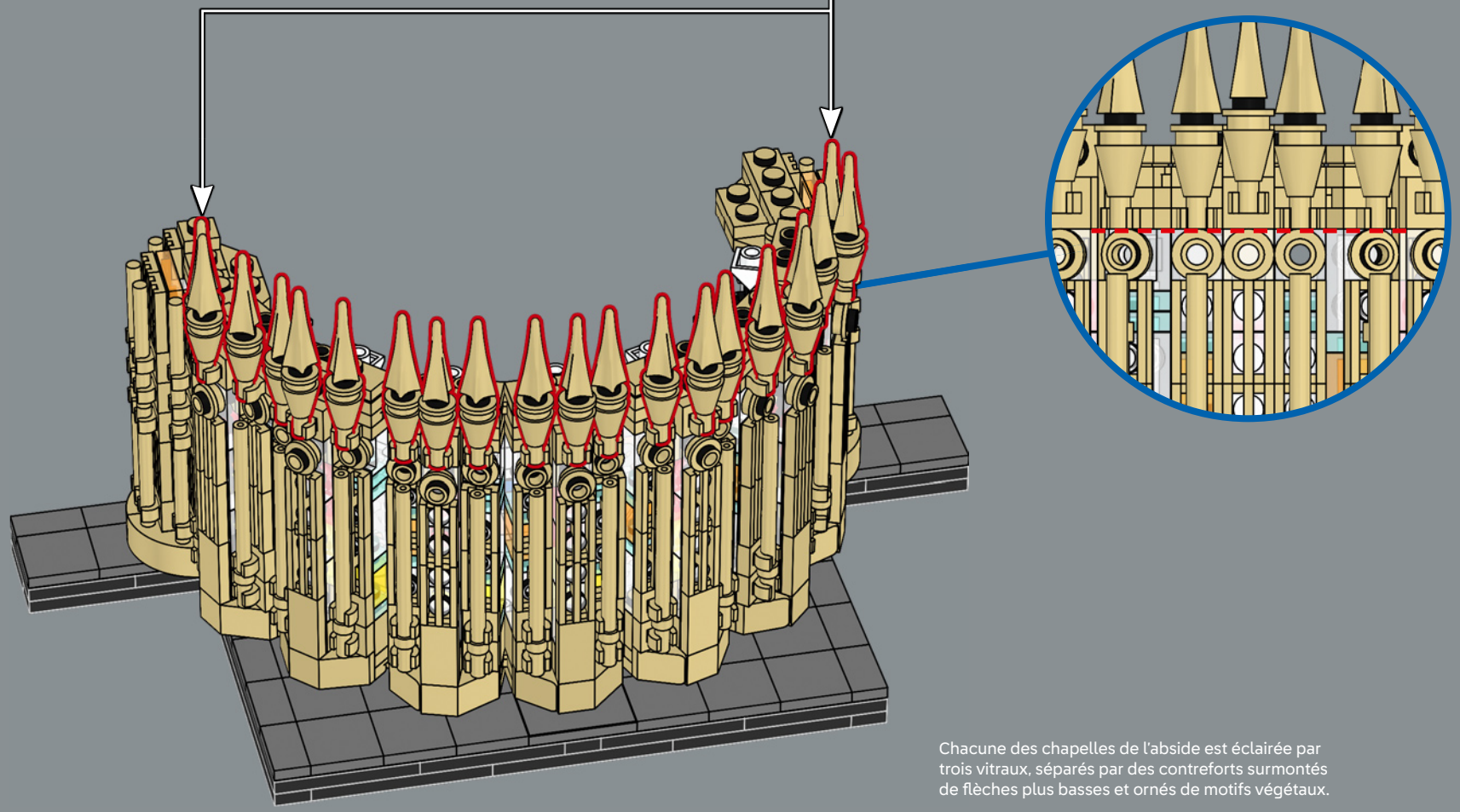
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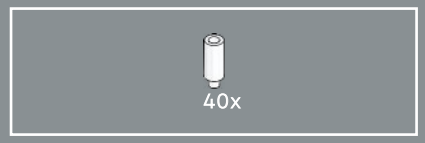
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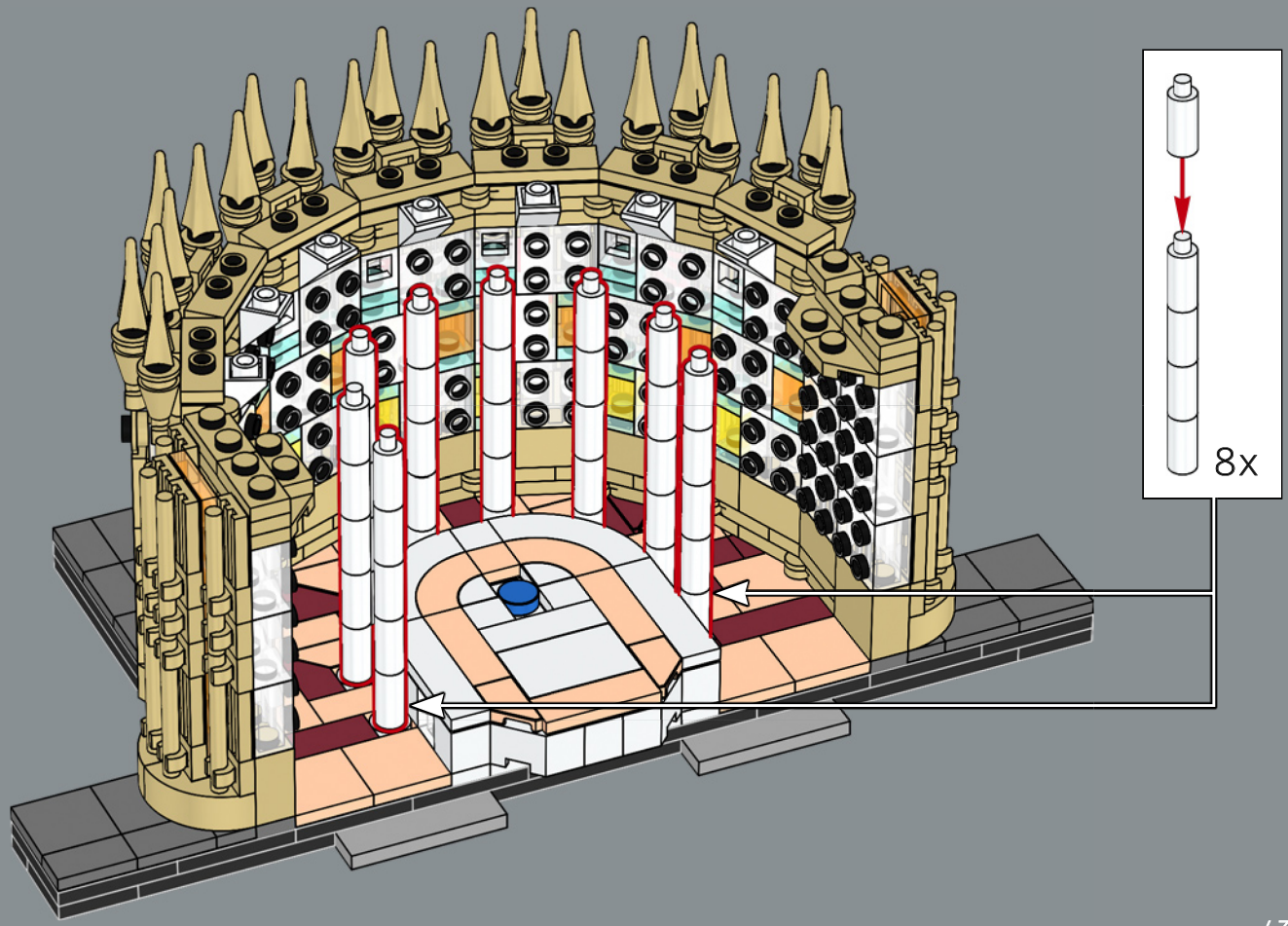
Chacune des chapelles de l'abside est éclairée par trois vitraux, séparés par des contreforts surmontés de flèches plus basses et ornés de motifs végétaux.

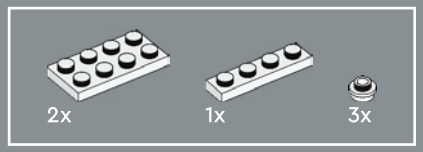




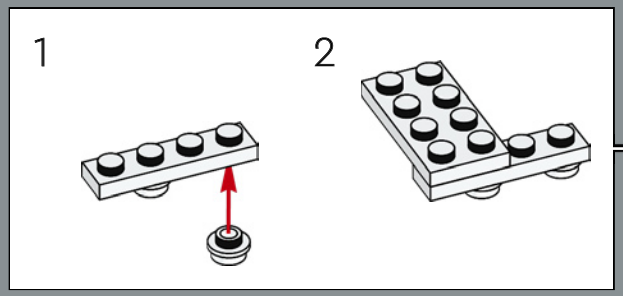
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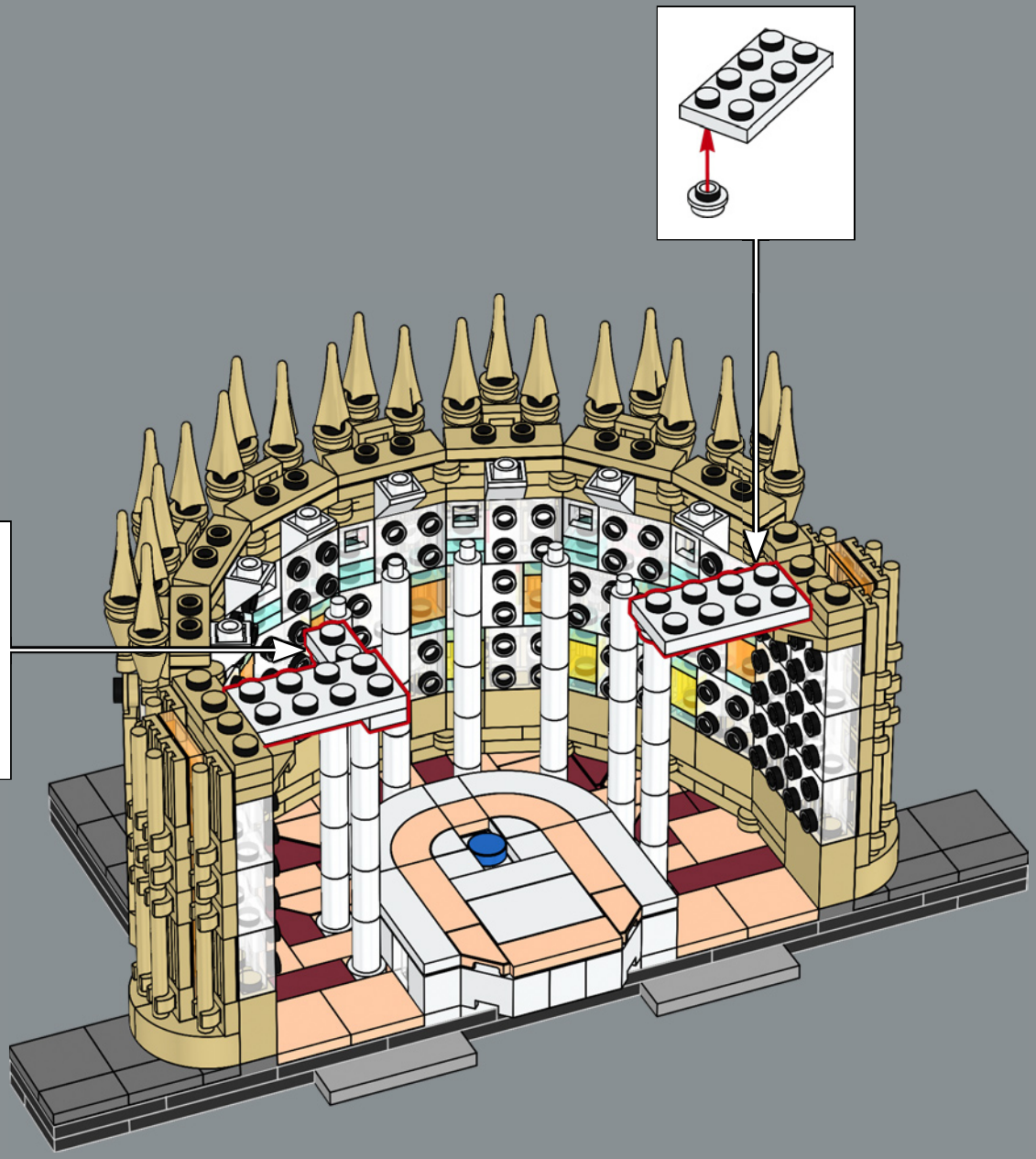


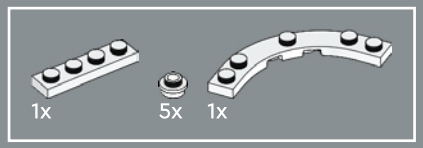




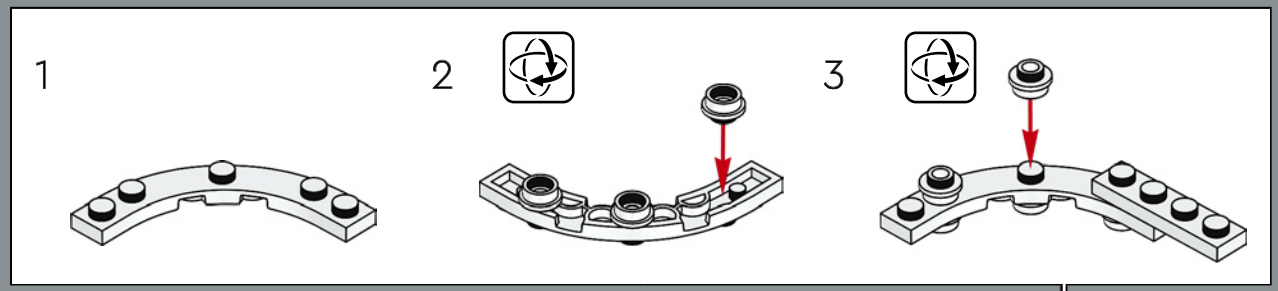
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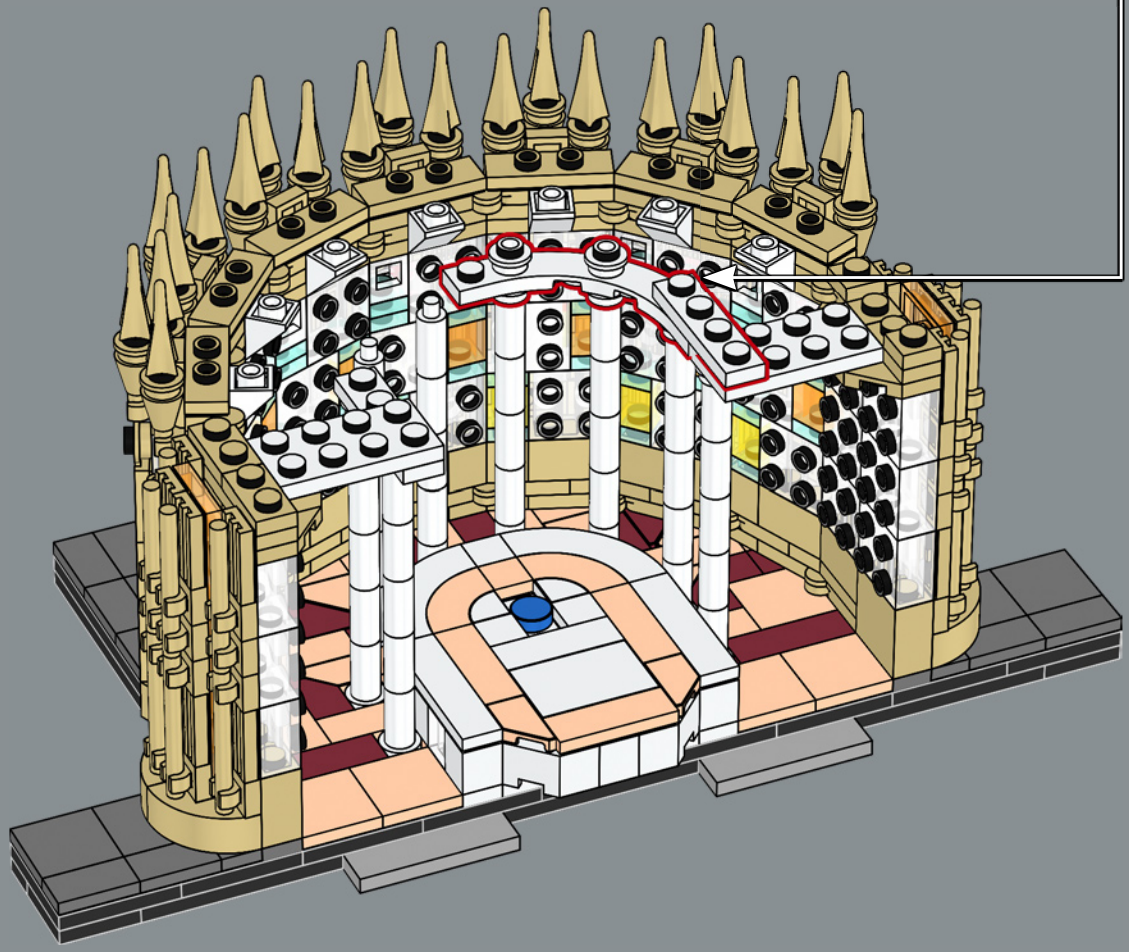


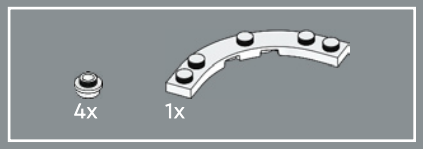




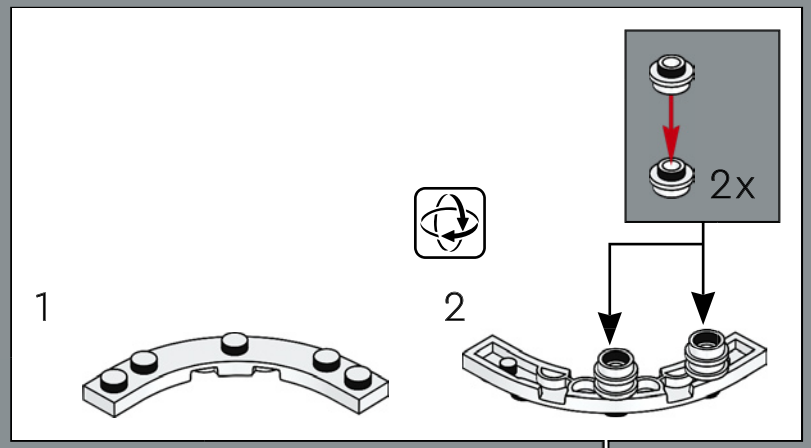
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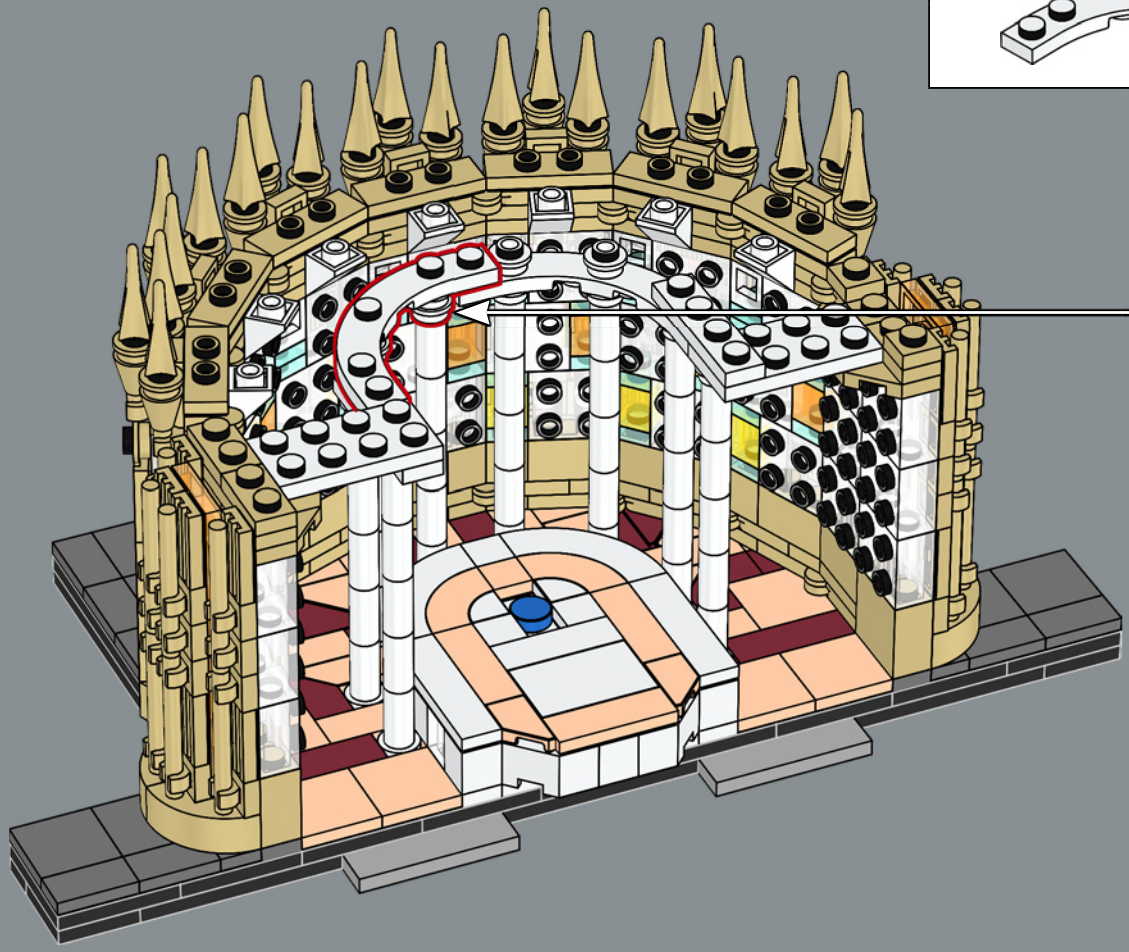


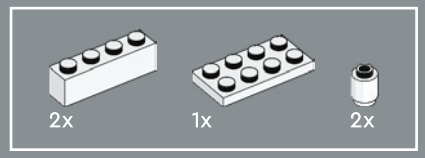




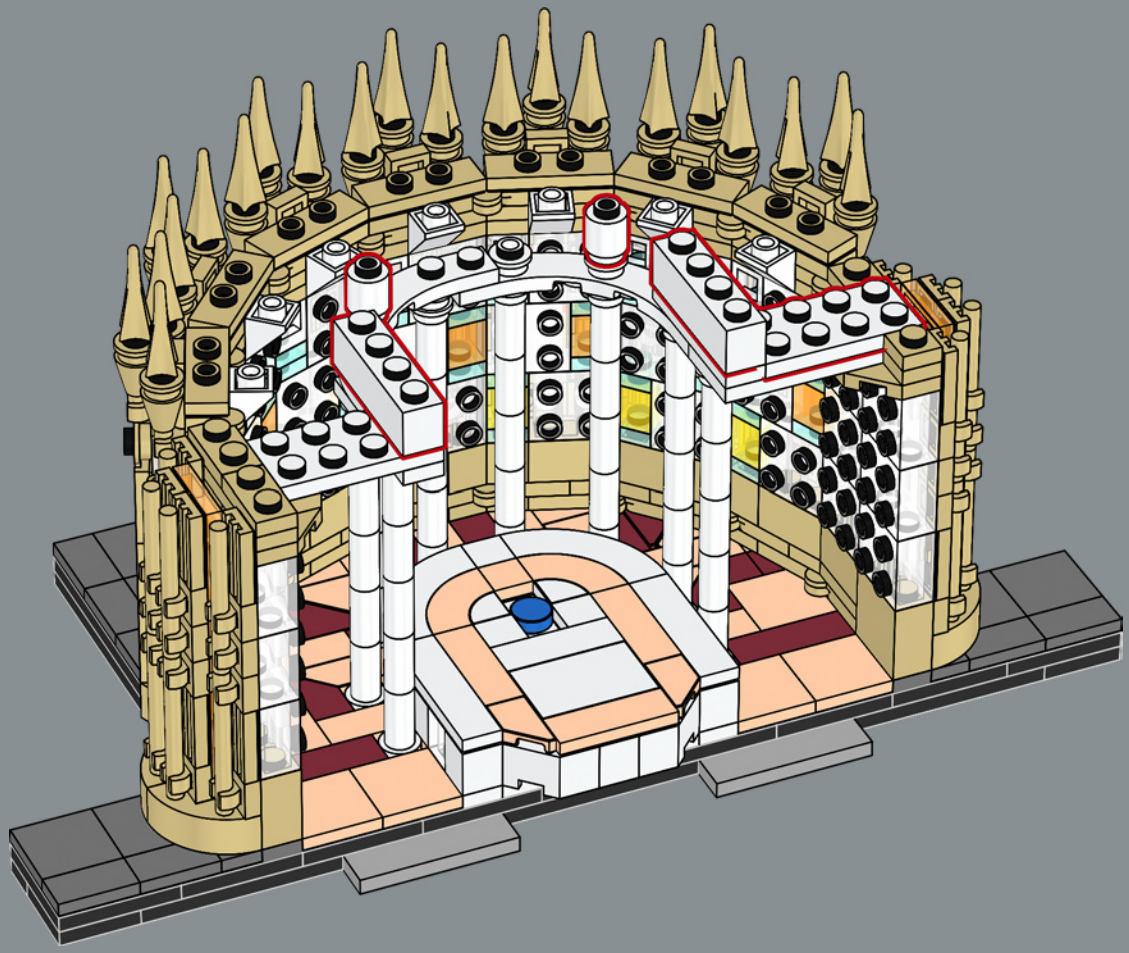
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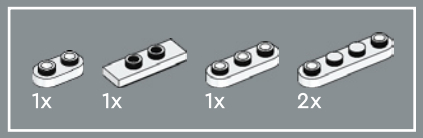




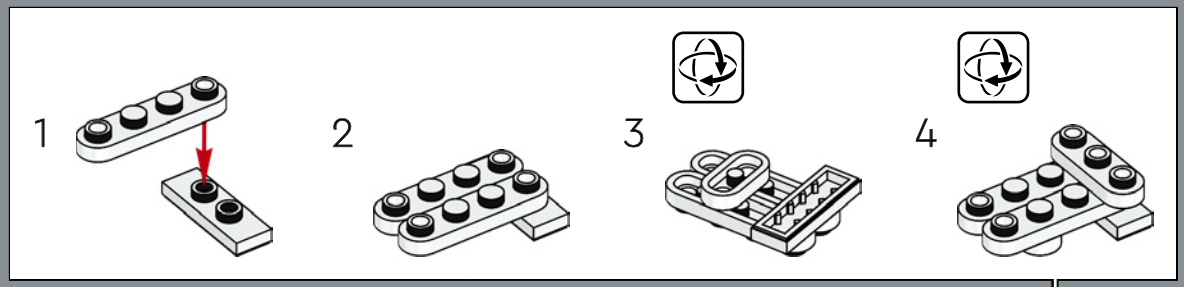


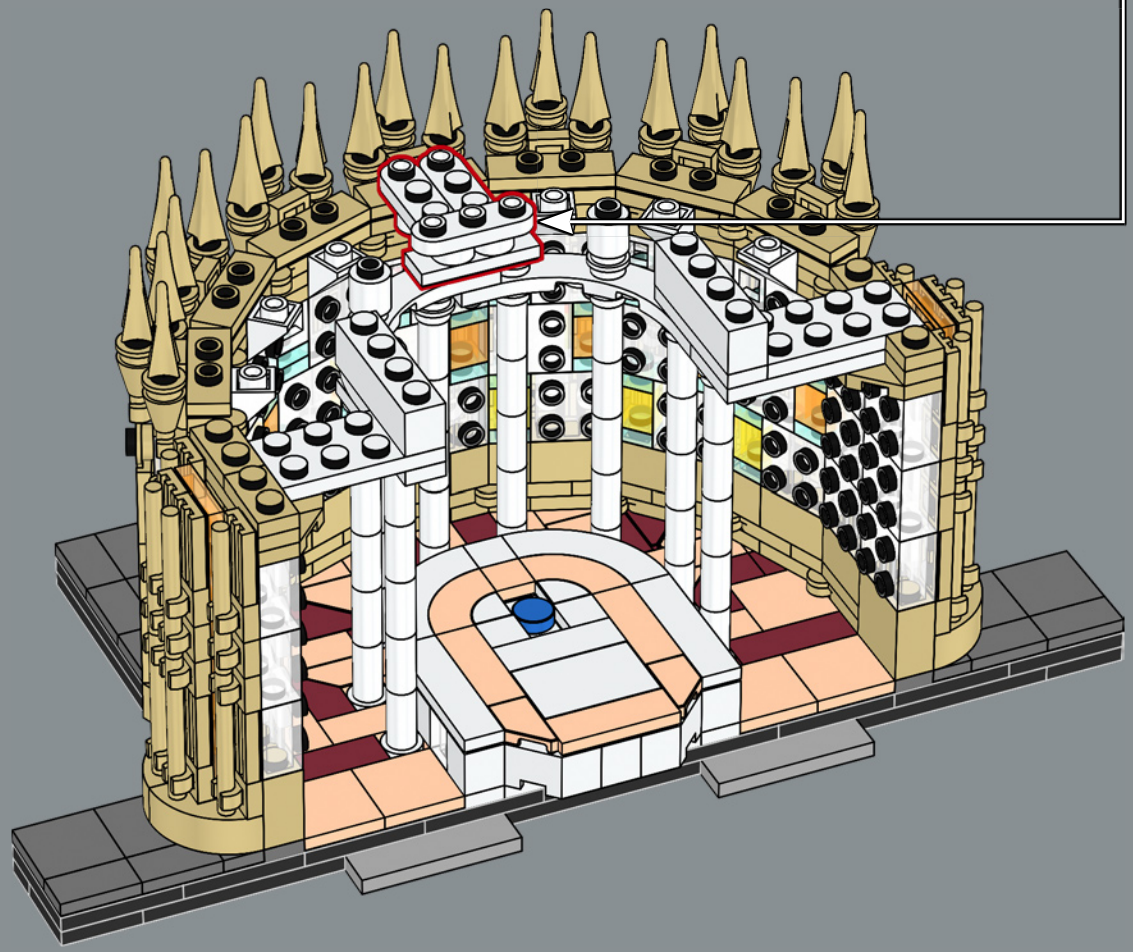
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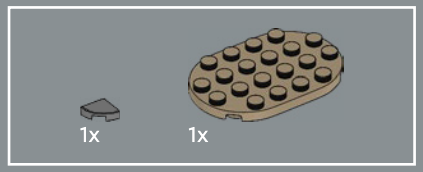


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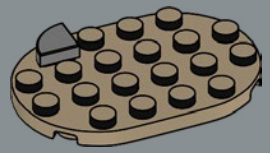


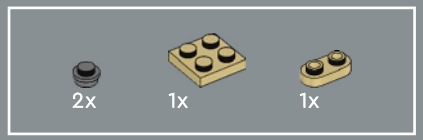






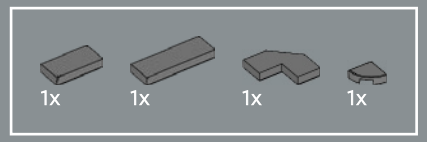
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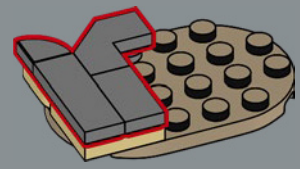


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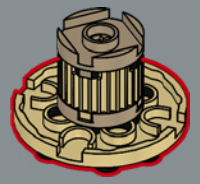
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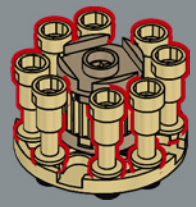


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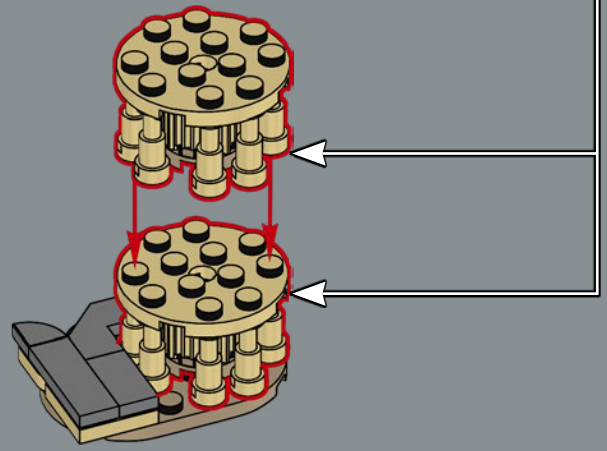




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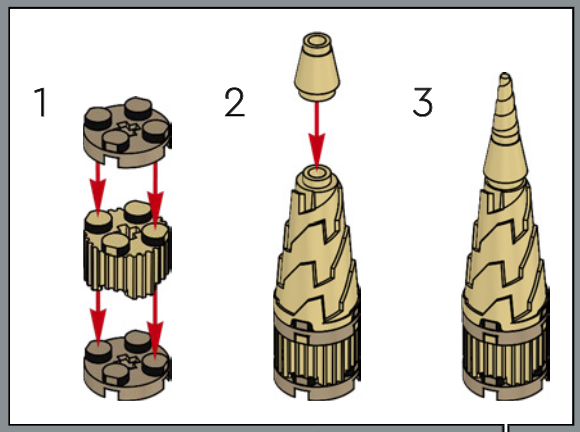


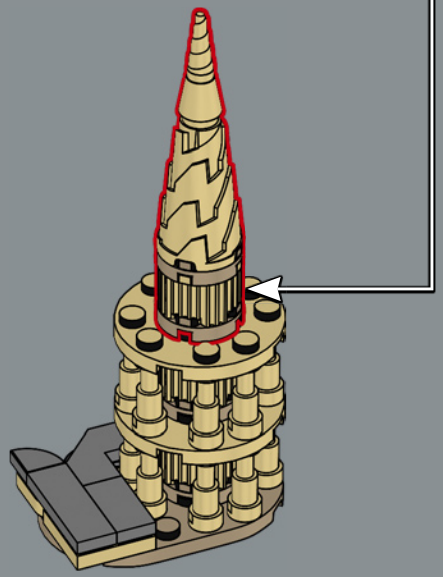
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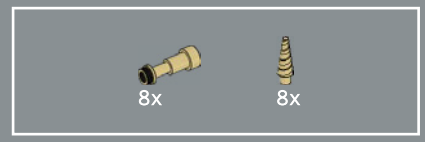




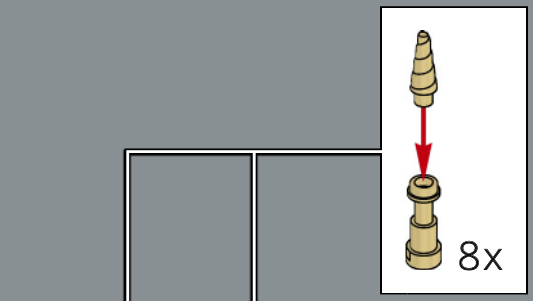
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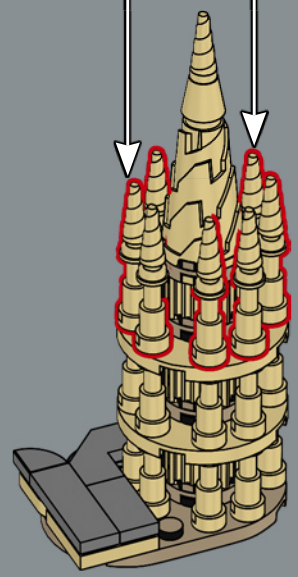




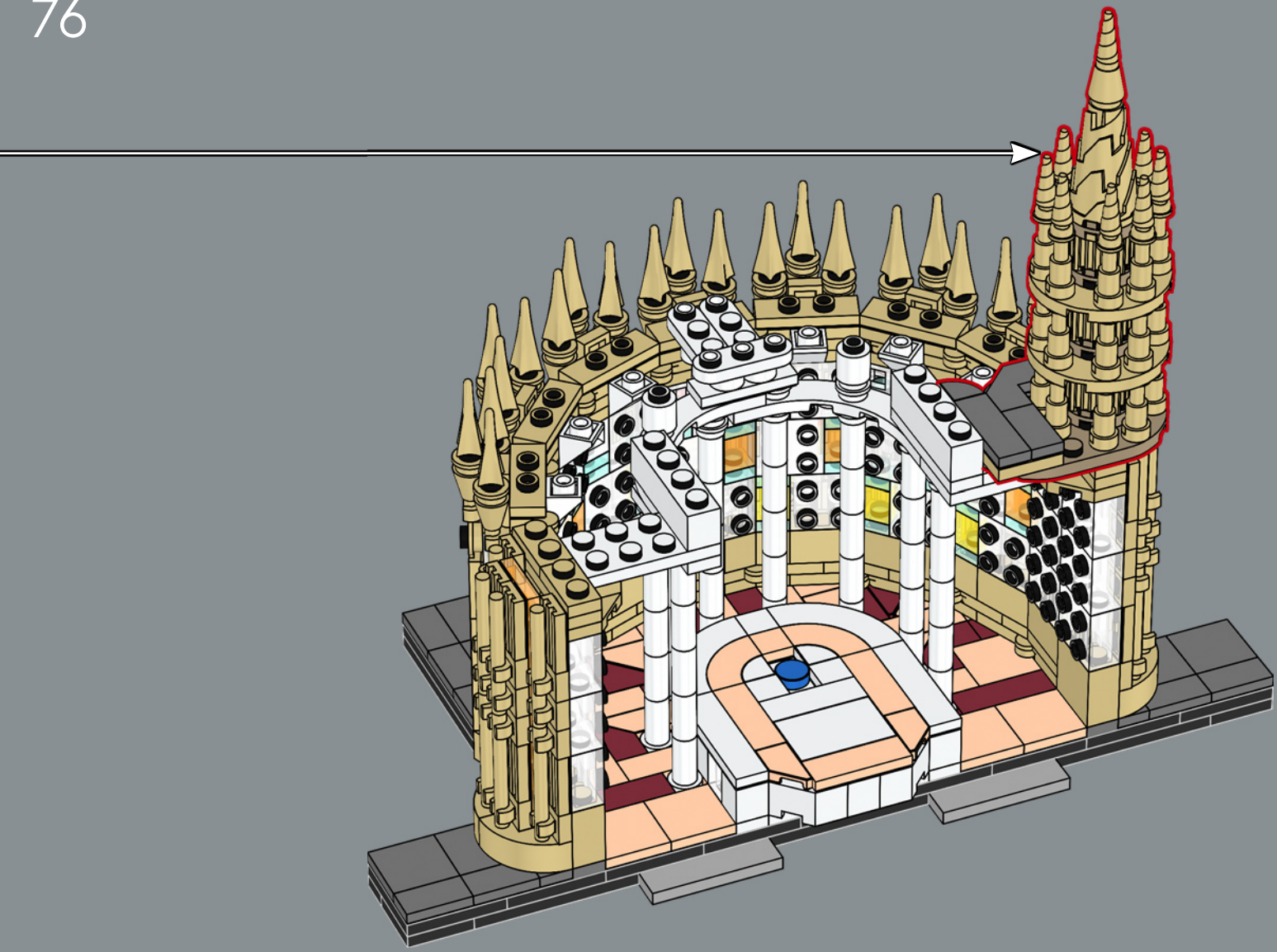


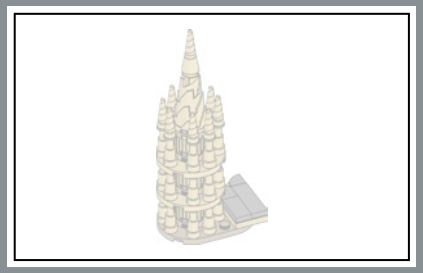
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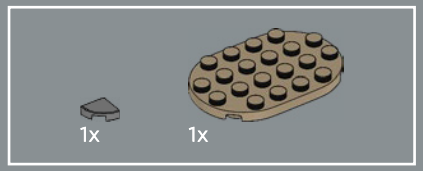




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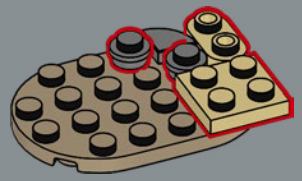


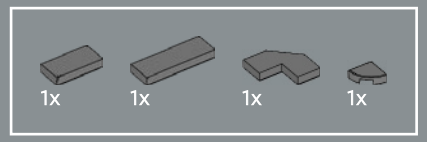
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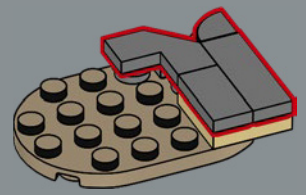


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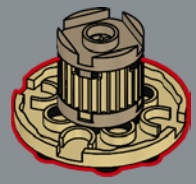
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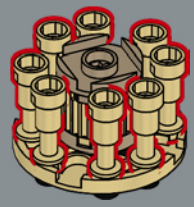


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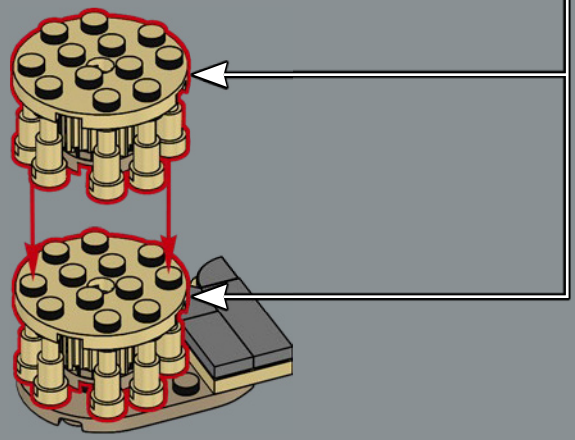


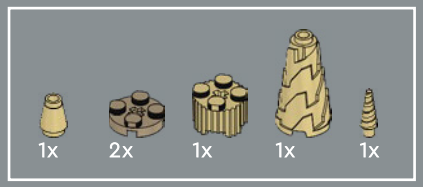


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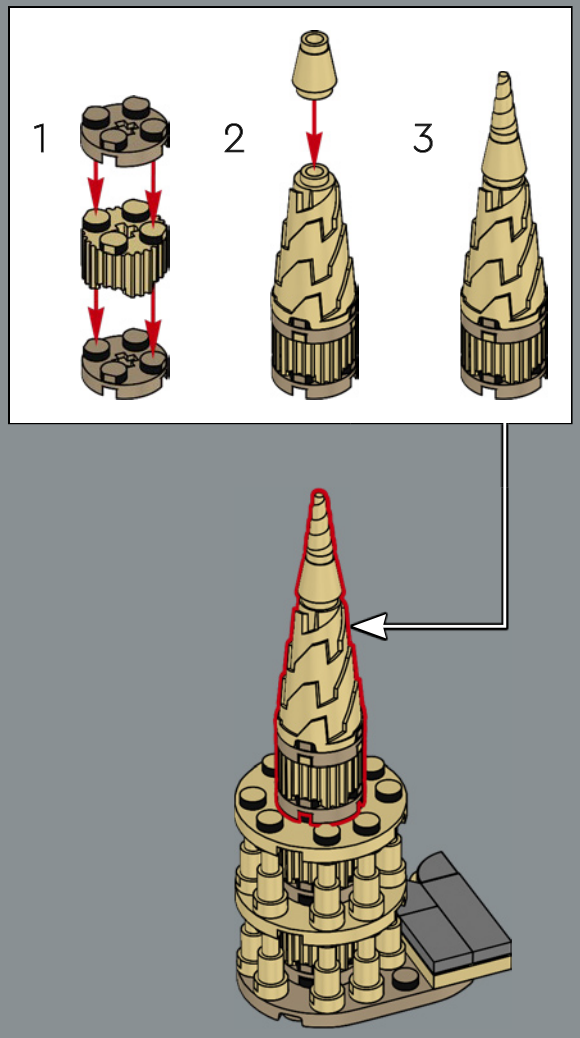


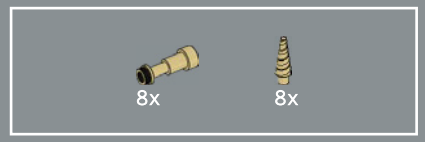
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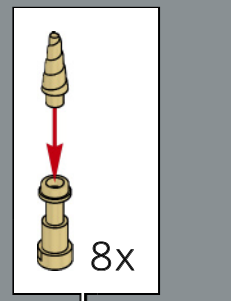


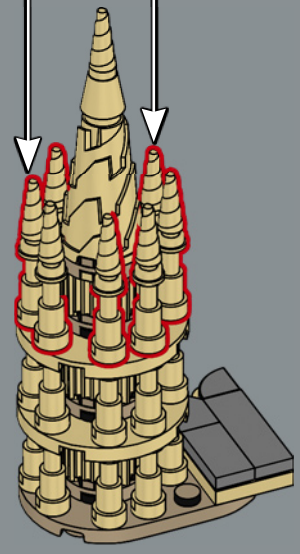
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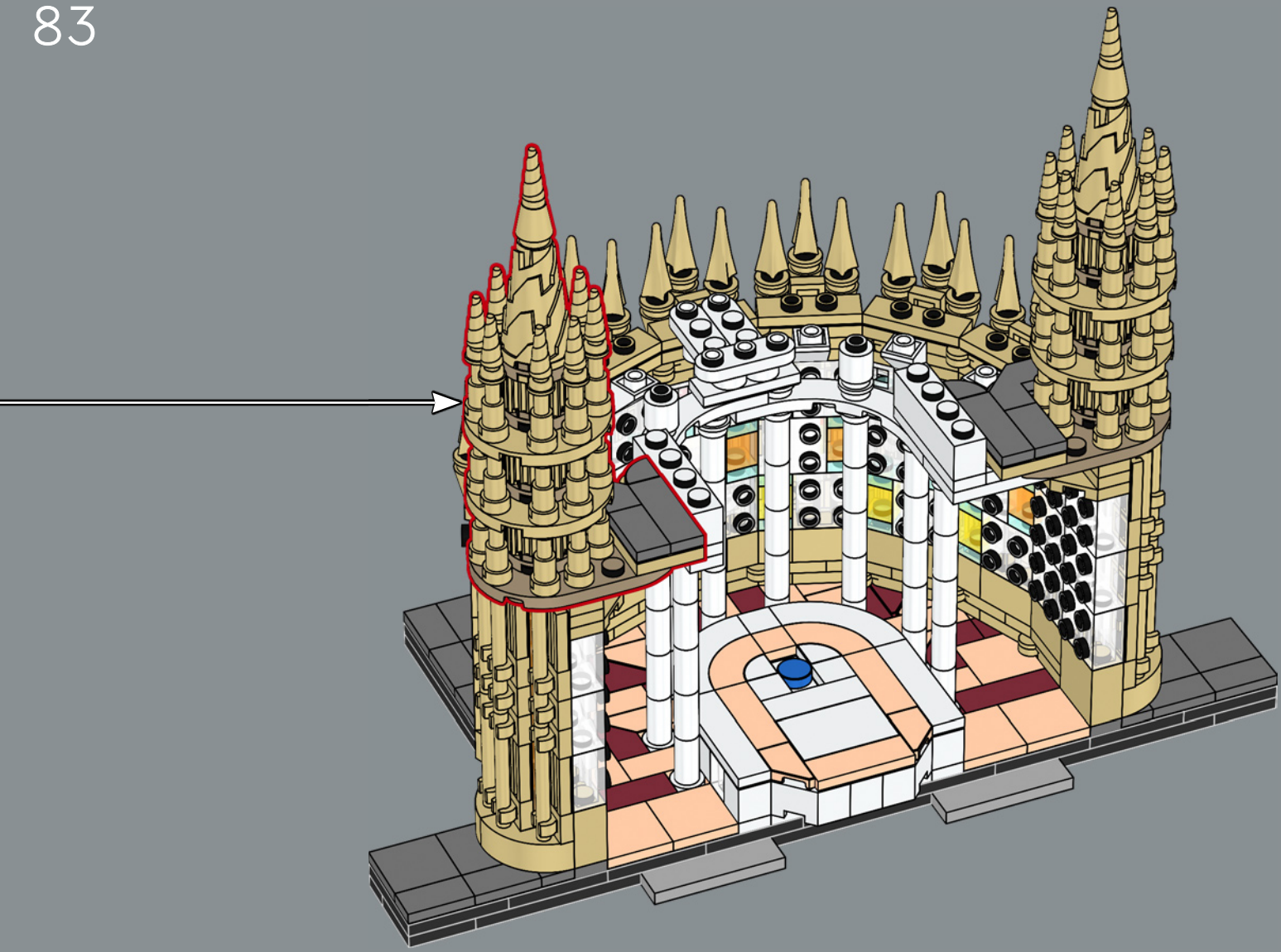
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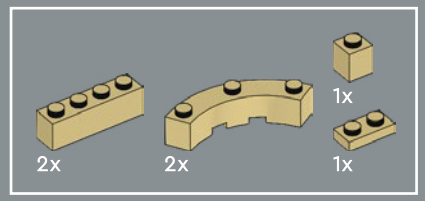


Le set contient exactement 100 pièces LEGO® de « corne conique ». Cet élément a été utilisé pour la première fois pour une minifigurine LEGO : la fille-licorne.

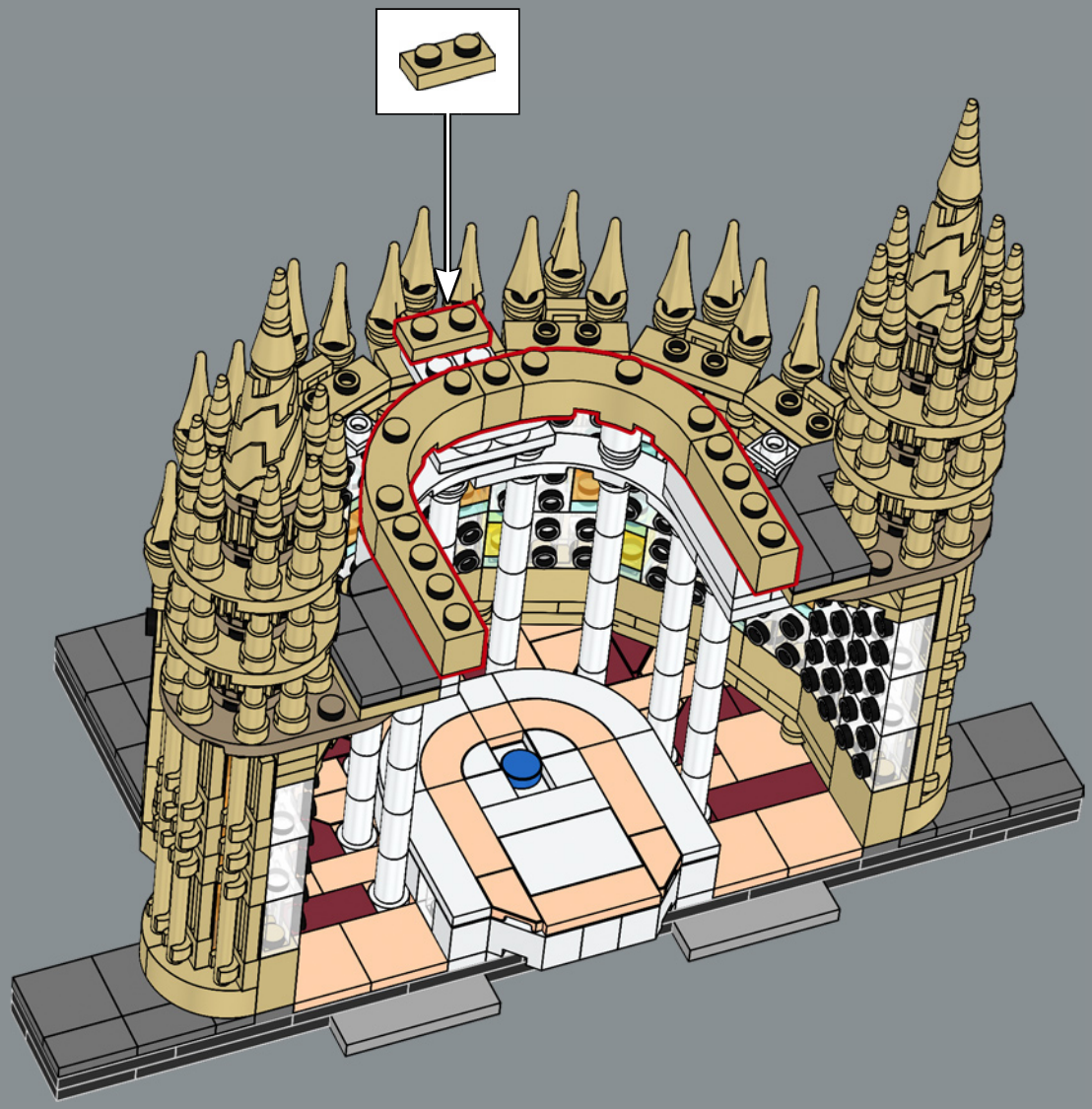
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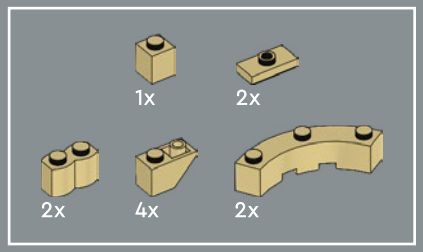




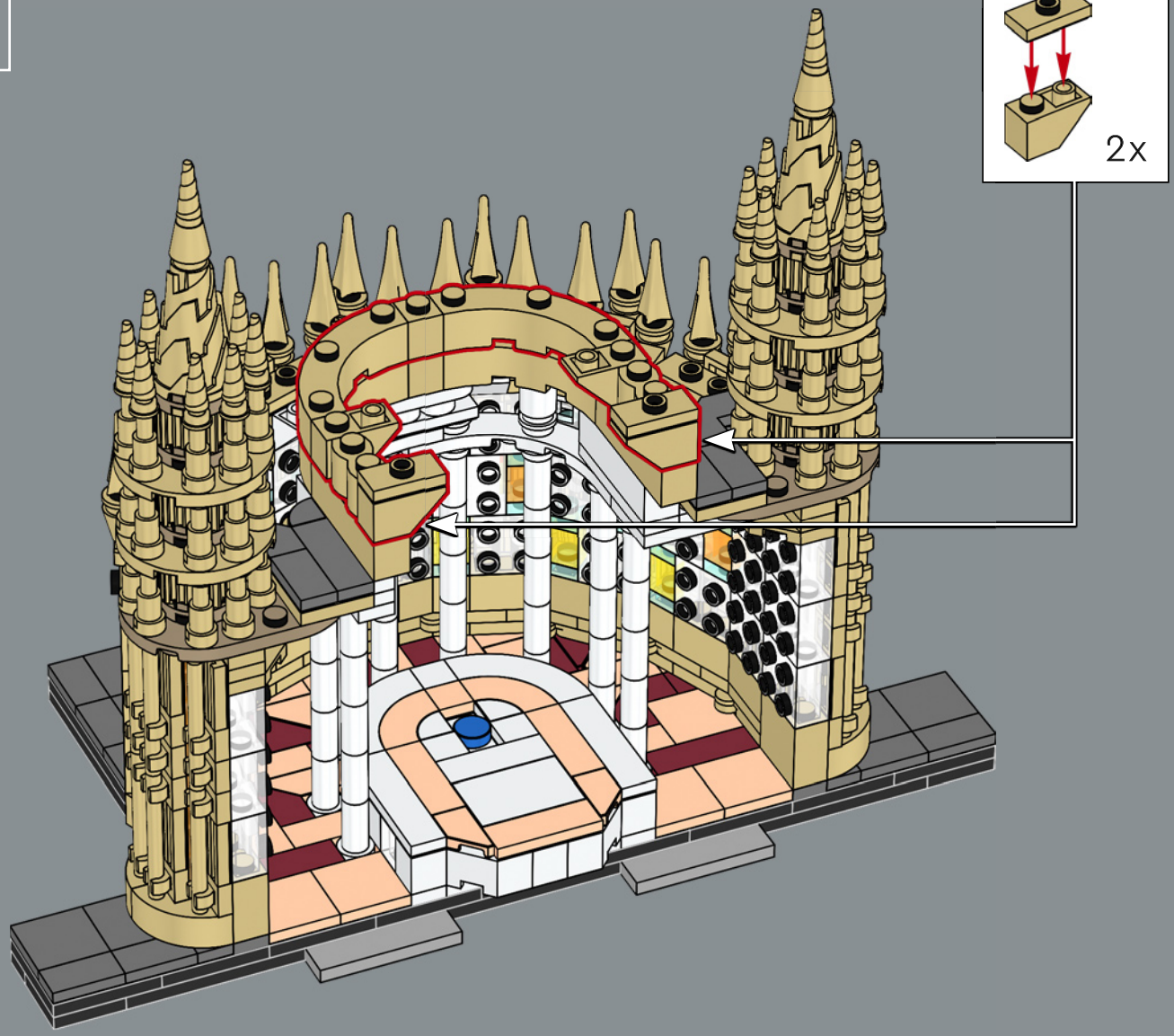


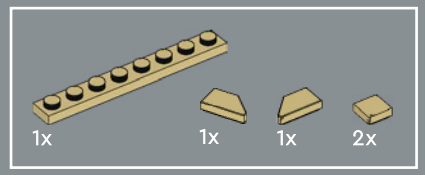
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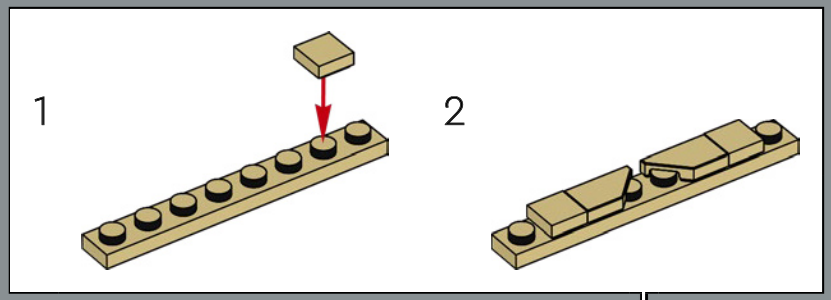


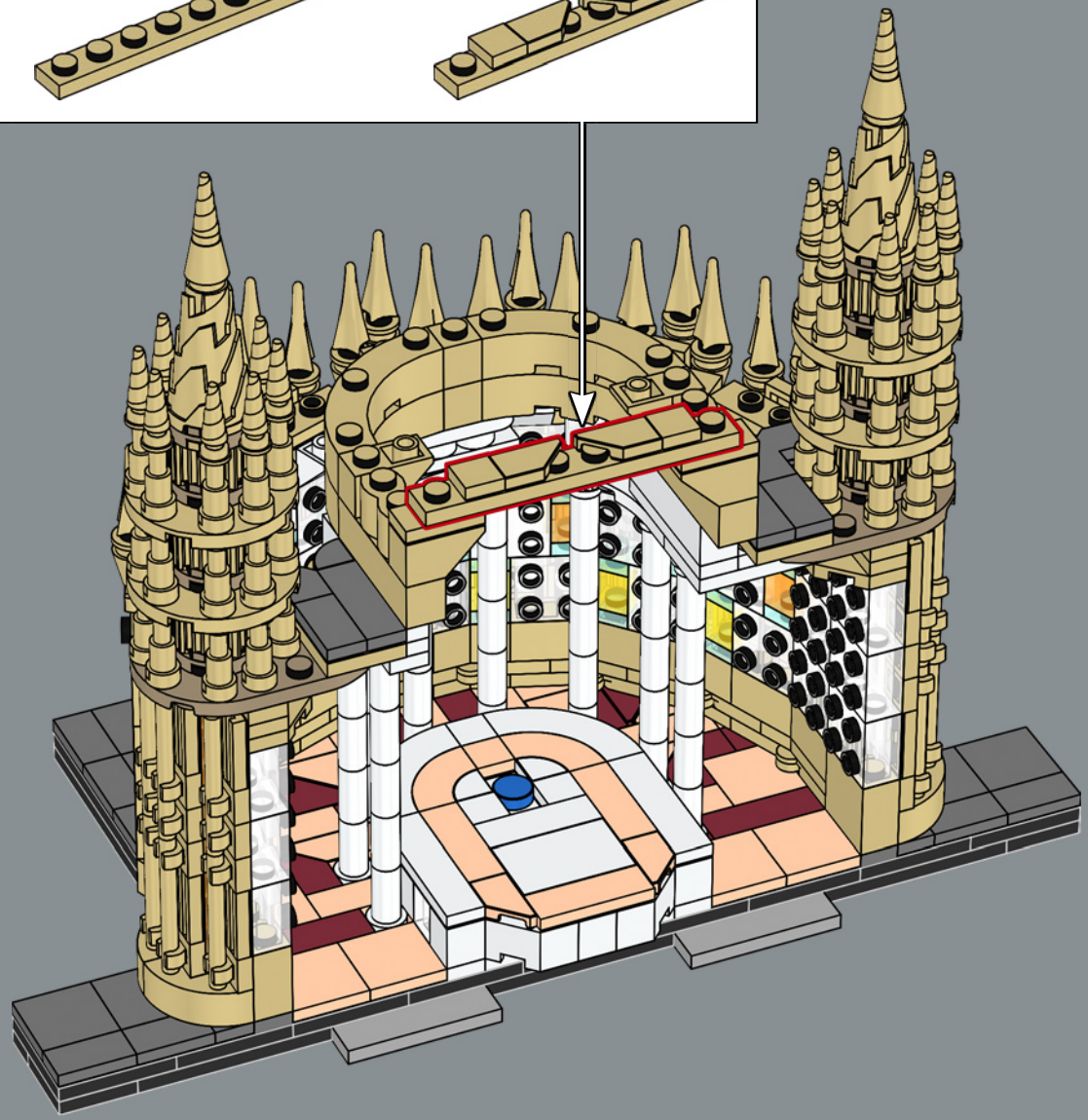
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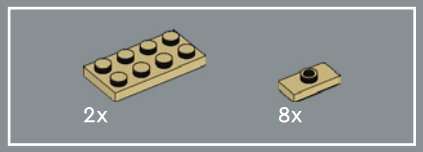




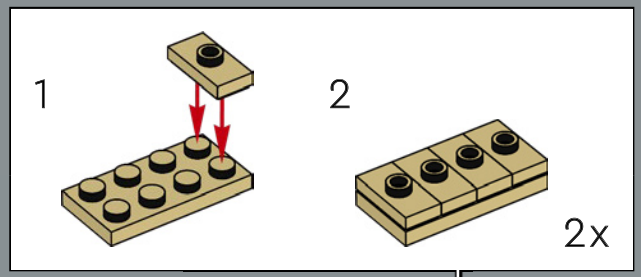
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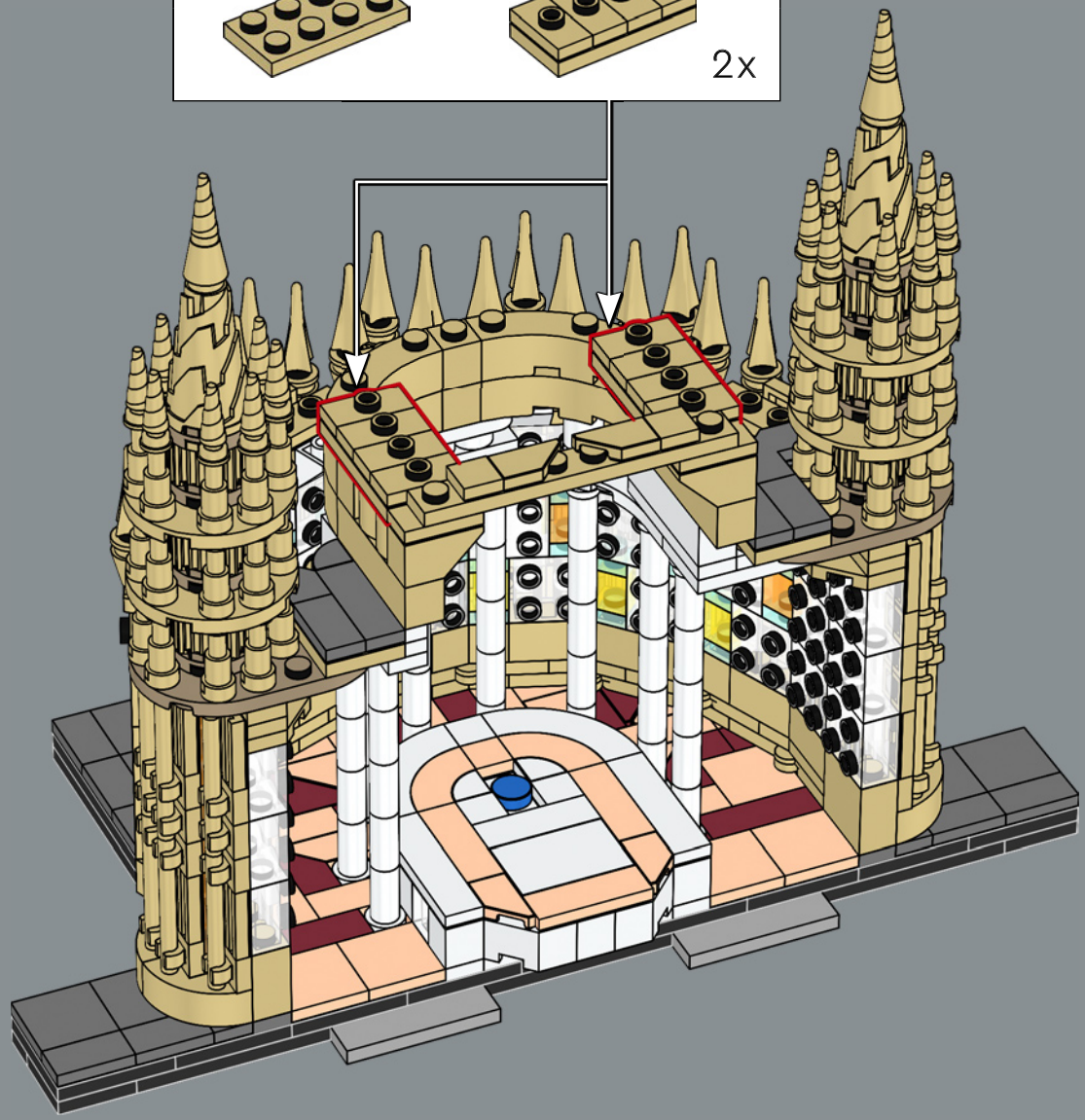


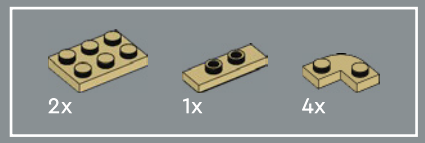




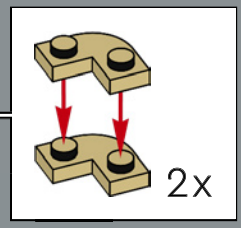
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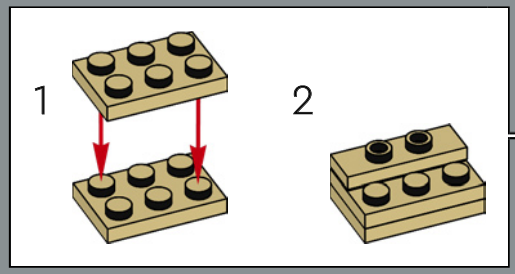


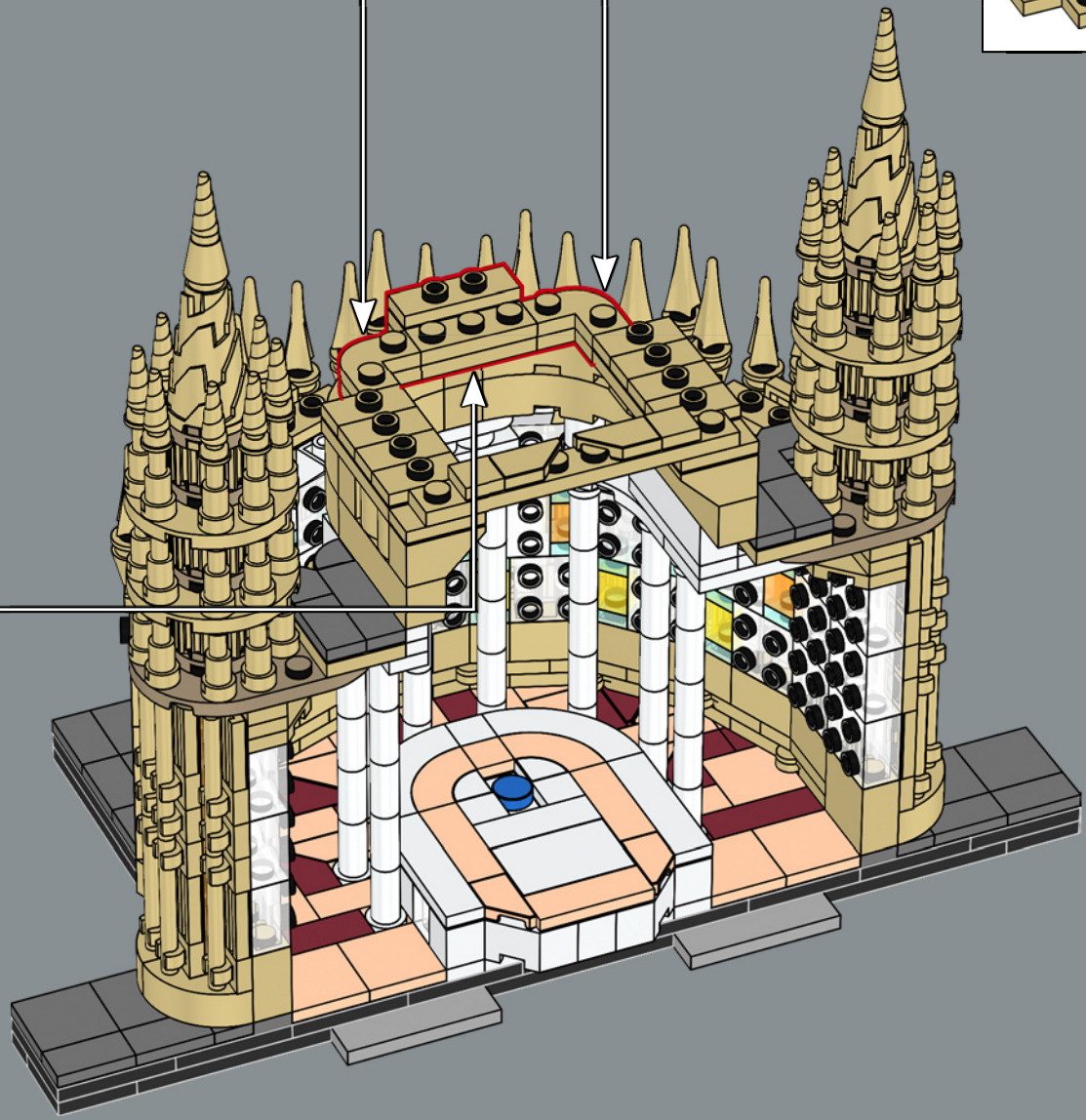


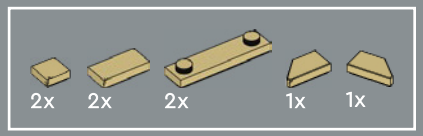


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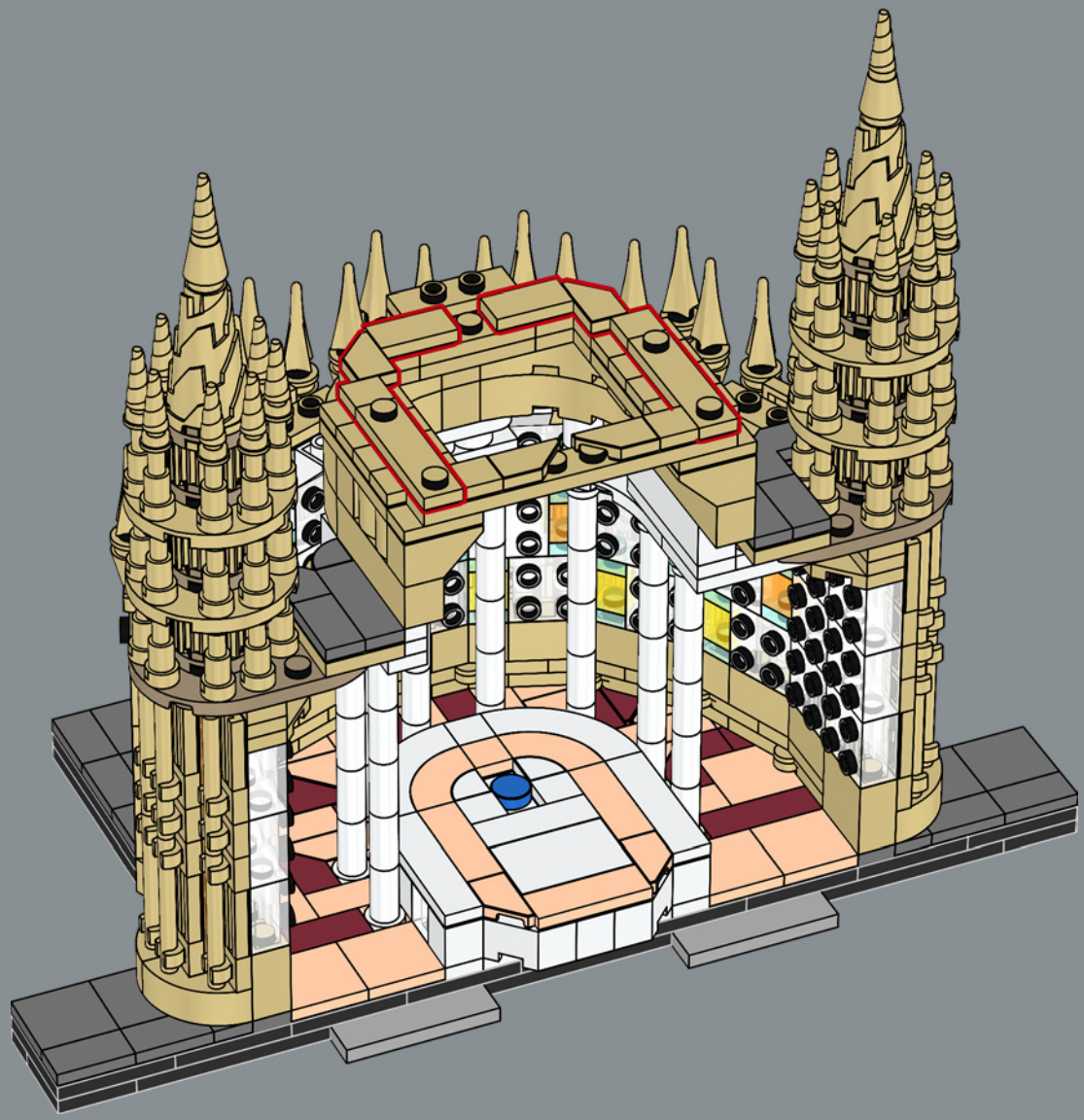


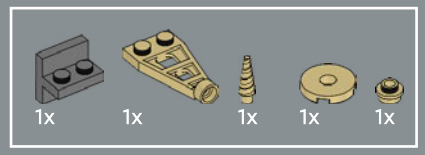






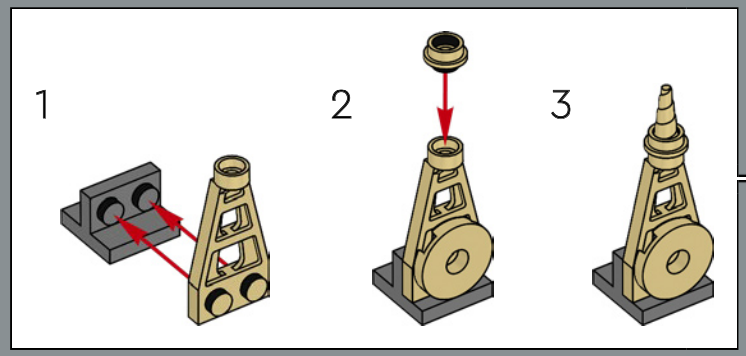
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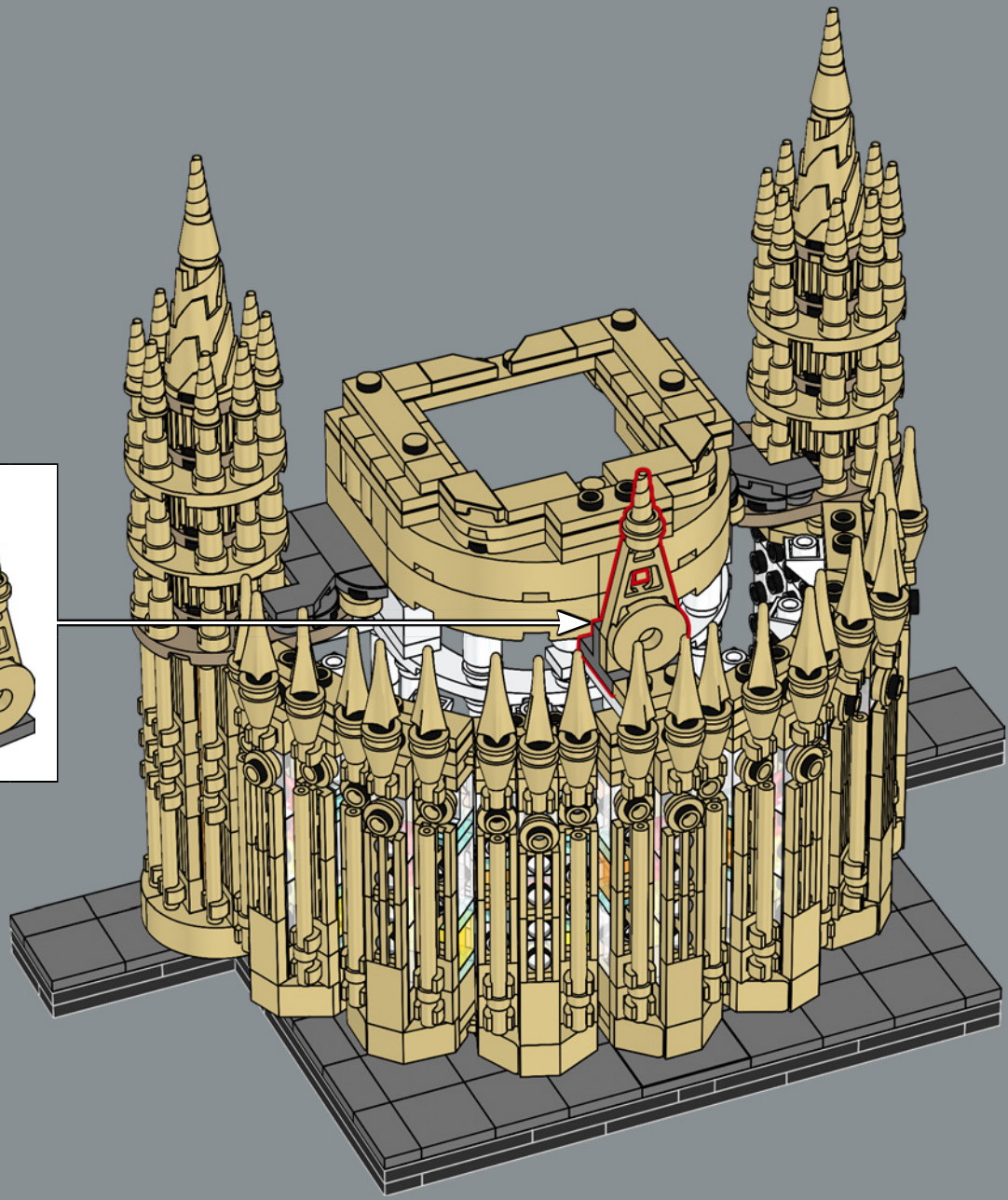




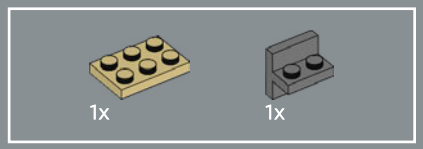
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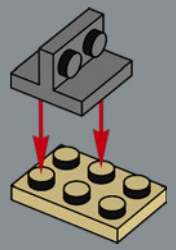


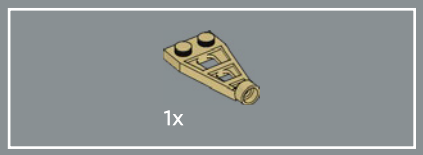






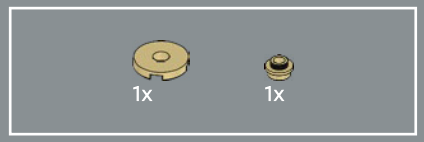
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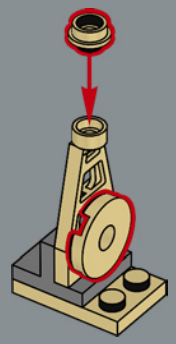


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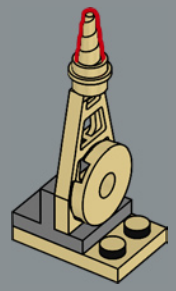


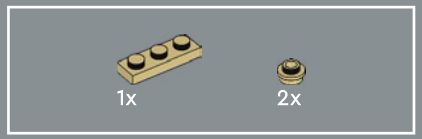
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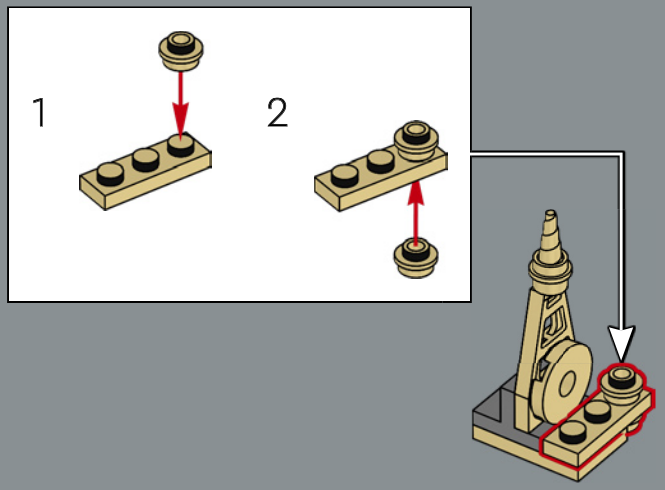


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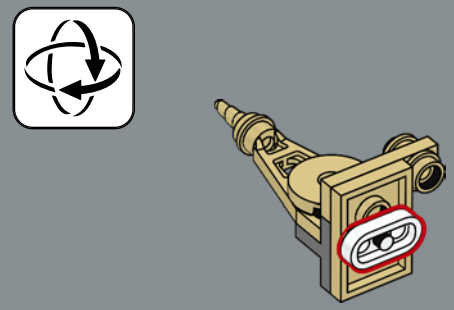


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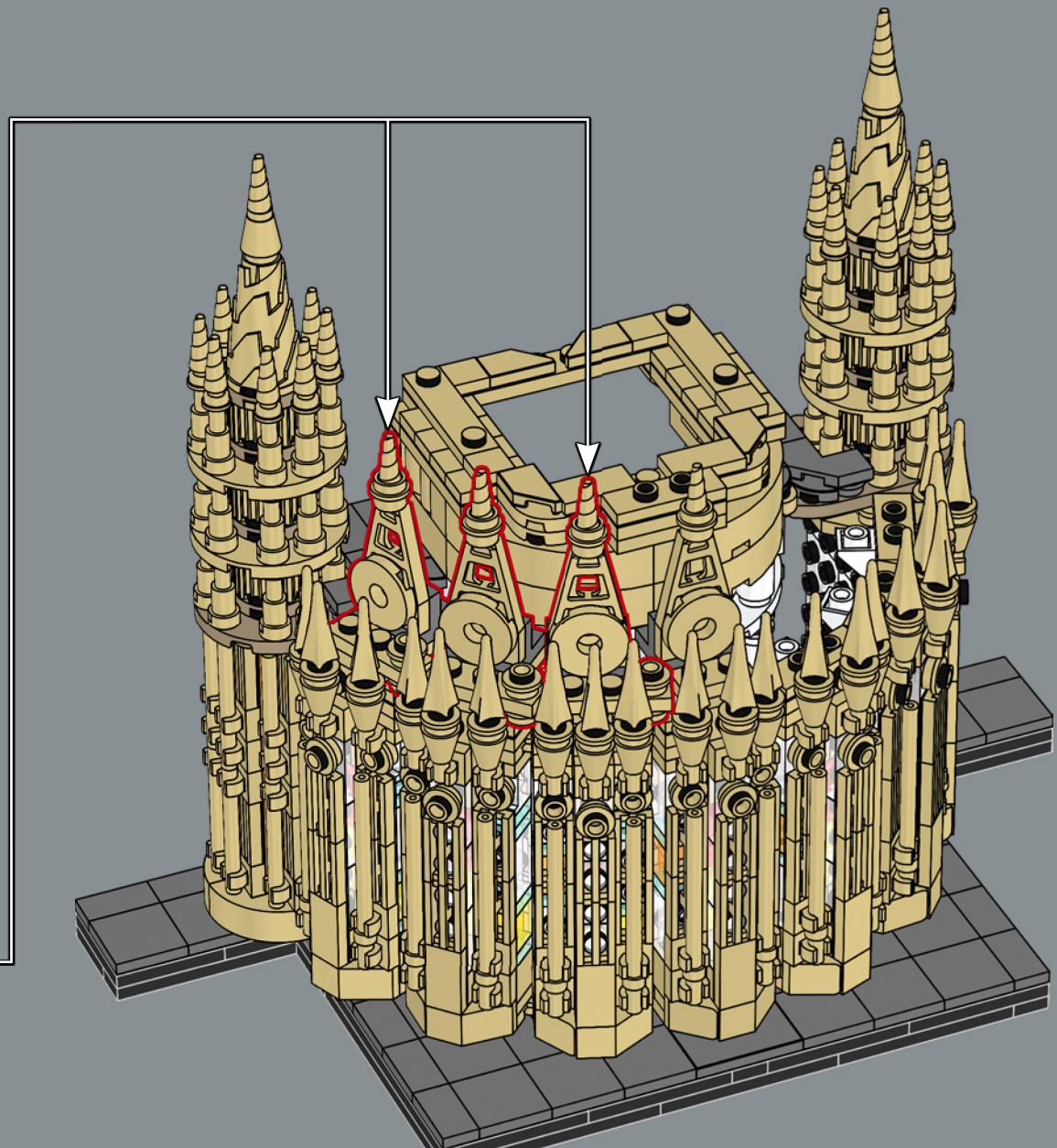




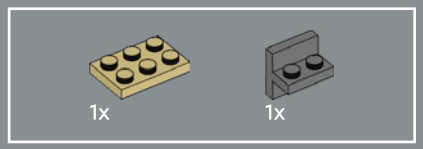
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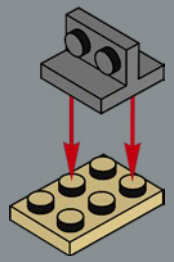
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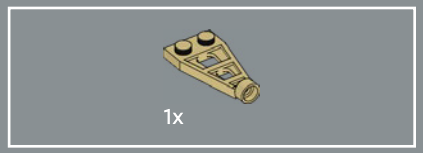




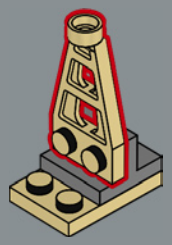


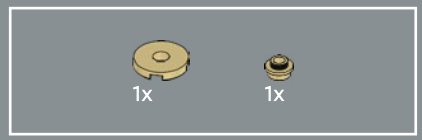
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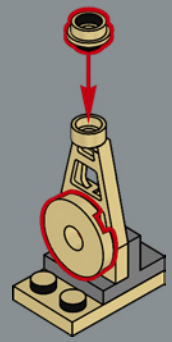


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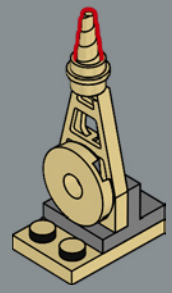


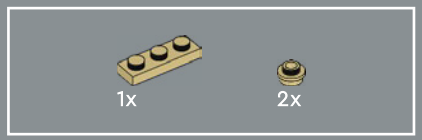
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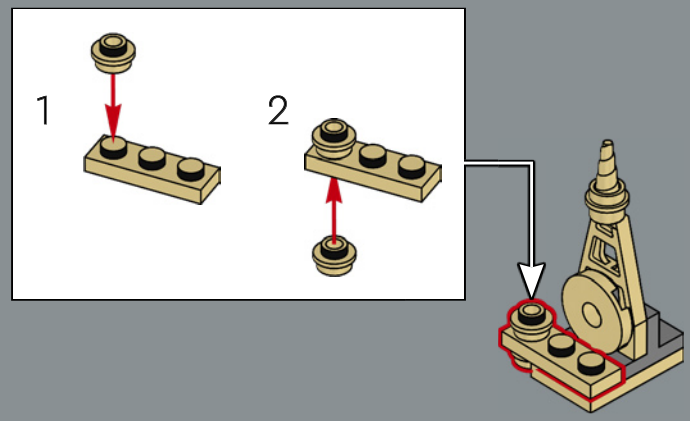


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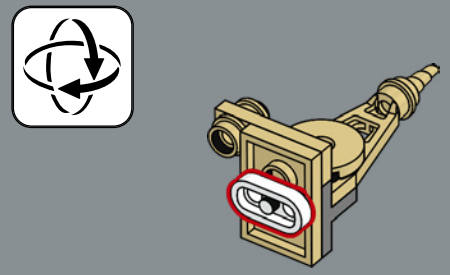


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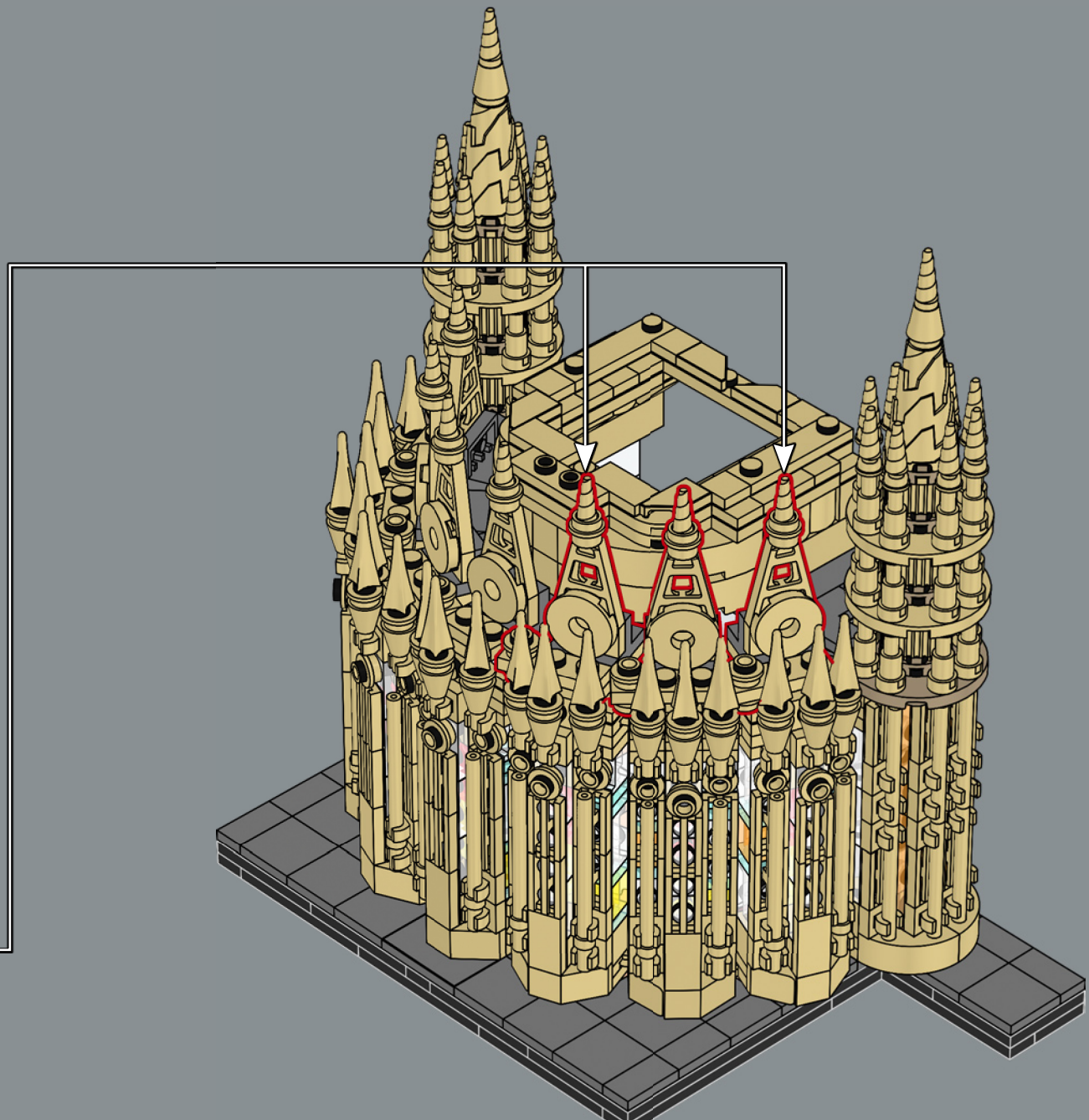


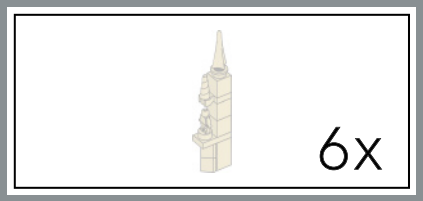


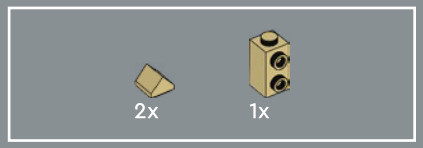
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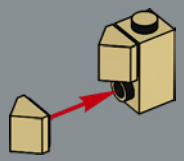
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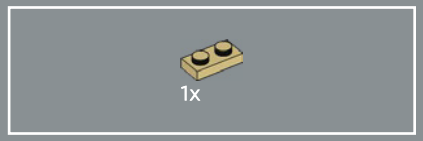




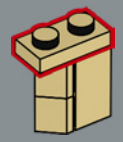


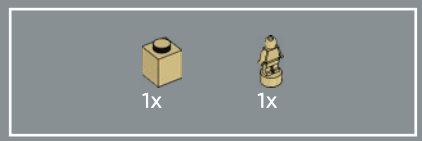
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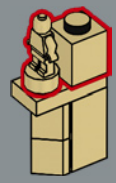


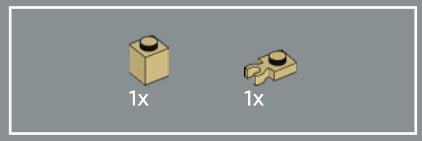
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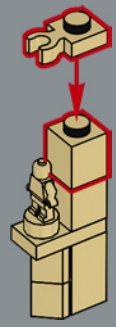


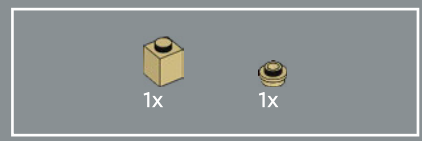
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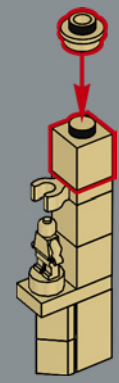


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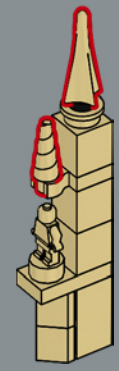


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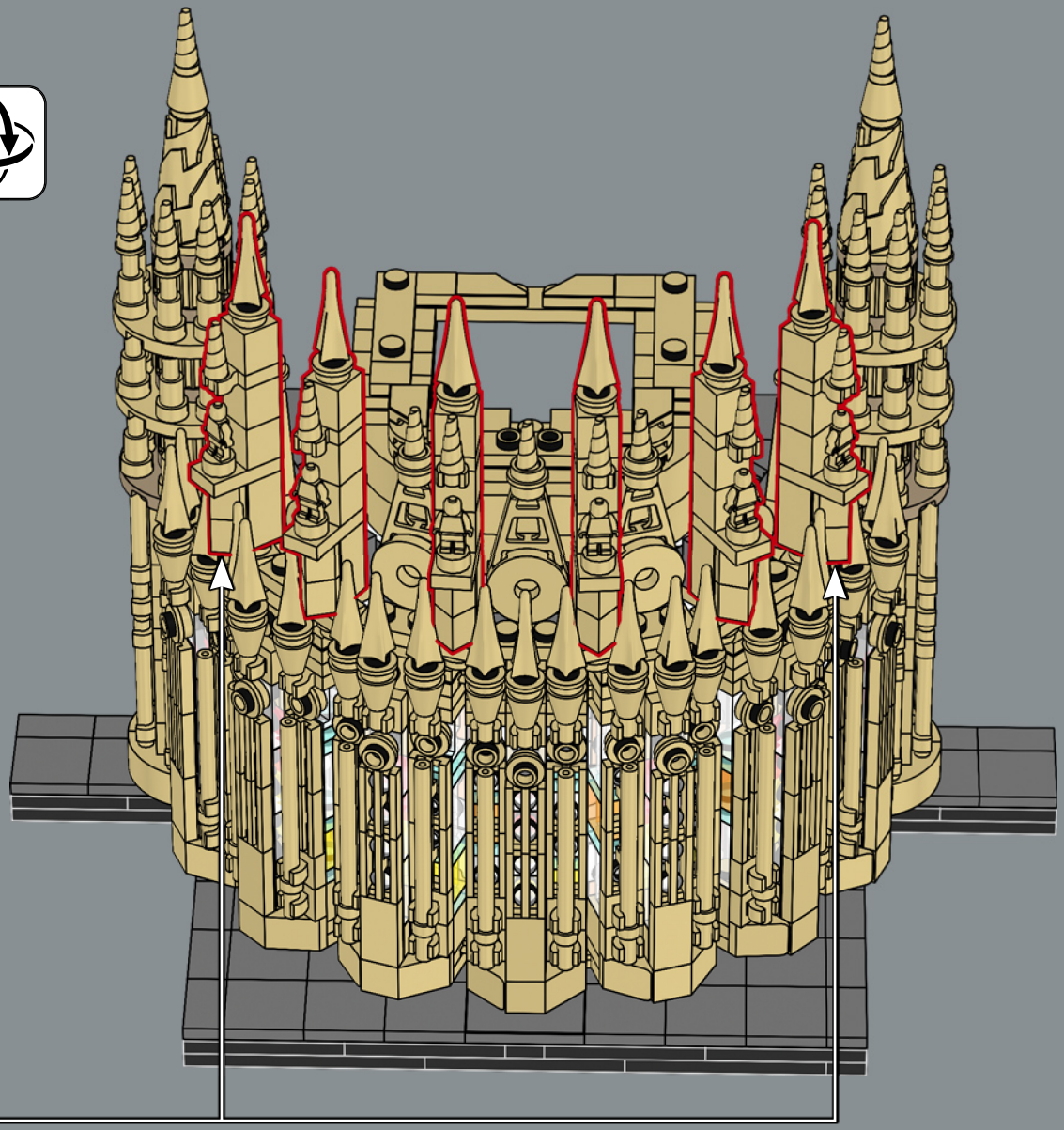


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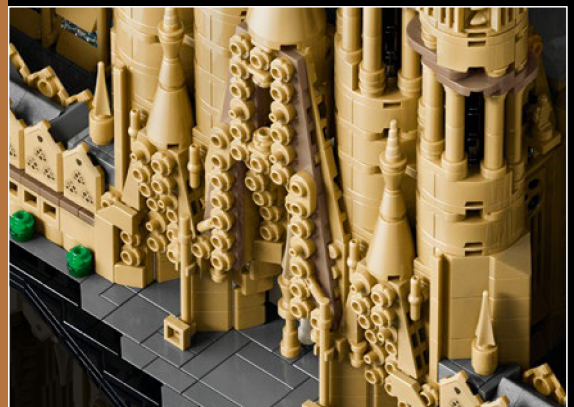
6x

111



En réalité, les six contreforts qui séparent les chapelles et les pinacles en ogive mesurent près de 50 mètres de haut.



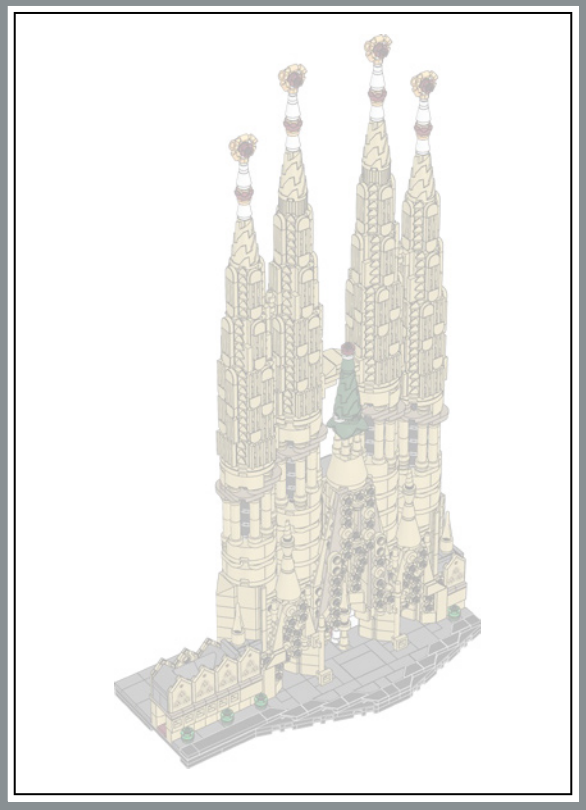


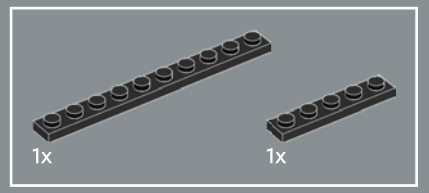
1891-1939

FAÇADE DE LA NATIVITÉ

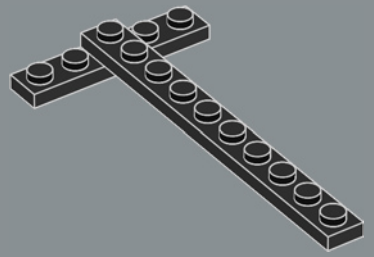
✴ Les travaux sur la façade de la Nativité ont commencé en 1891, du côté est (pour accueillir le soleil levant). Gaudí en a personnellement conçu et supervisé chaque détail. Ses trois portails, intitulés Foi, Espérance et Charité, sont encastrés dans une maçonnerie sculptée de manière à imiter une grotte naturelle. Au-dessus des portails se dressent quatre des douze tours de la basilique, dédiées aux apôtres. En 1925, le clocher de Saint-Barnabé était achevé. C'est le seul que Gaudí ait vu terminé de son vivant. Après sa mort en 1926 et l'incendie de l'atelier en 1936, l'avenir de la Sagrada Família semblait incertain. En 1939, l'architecte Francesc de Paula Quintana reprit les travaux, s'appuyant sur les références reconstituées de Gaudí et les plans publiés pour faire avancer le projet.





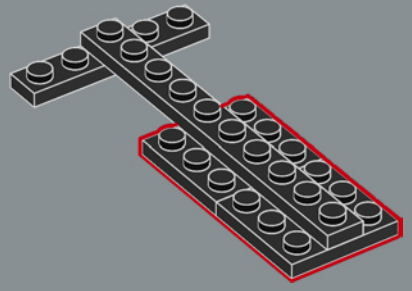


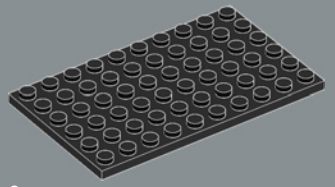
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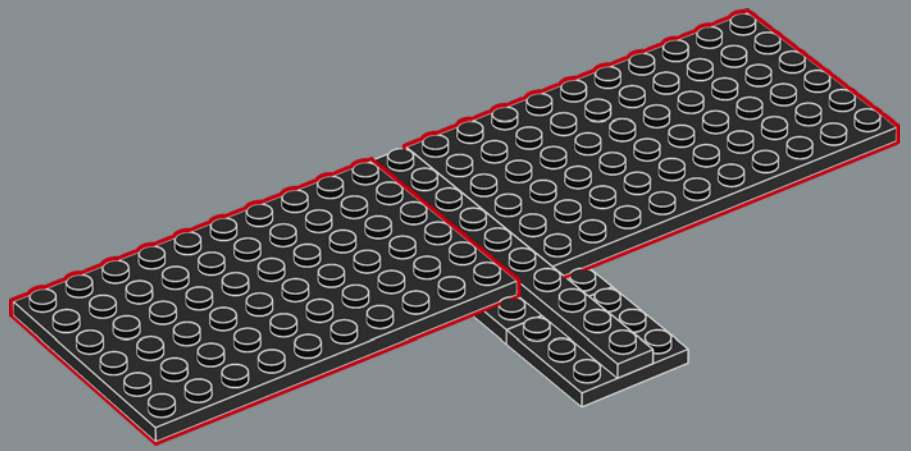


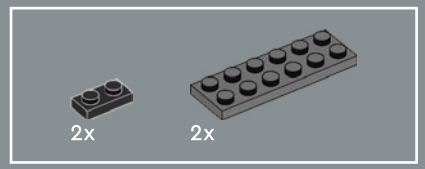
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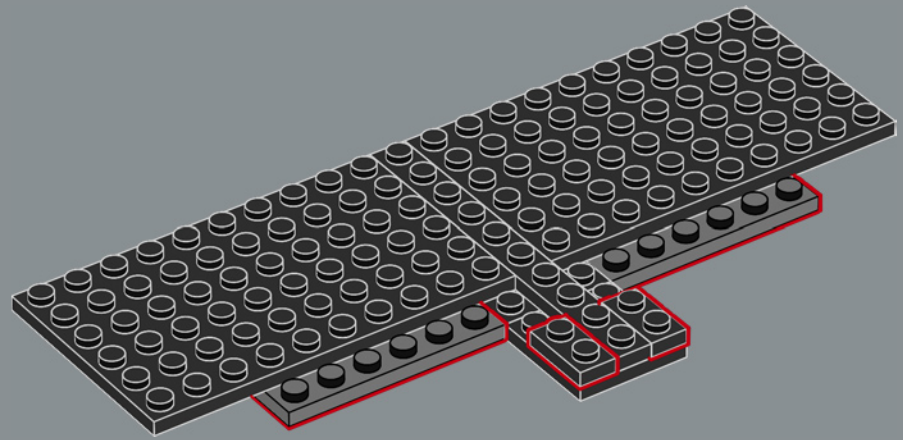


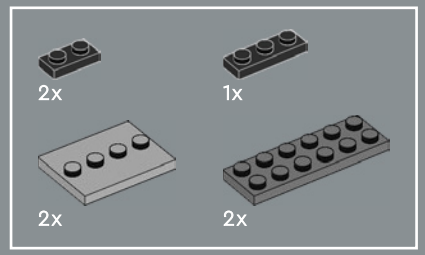
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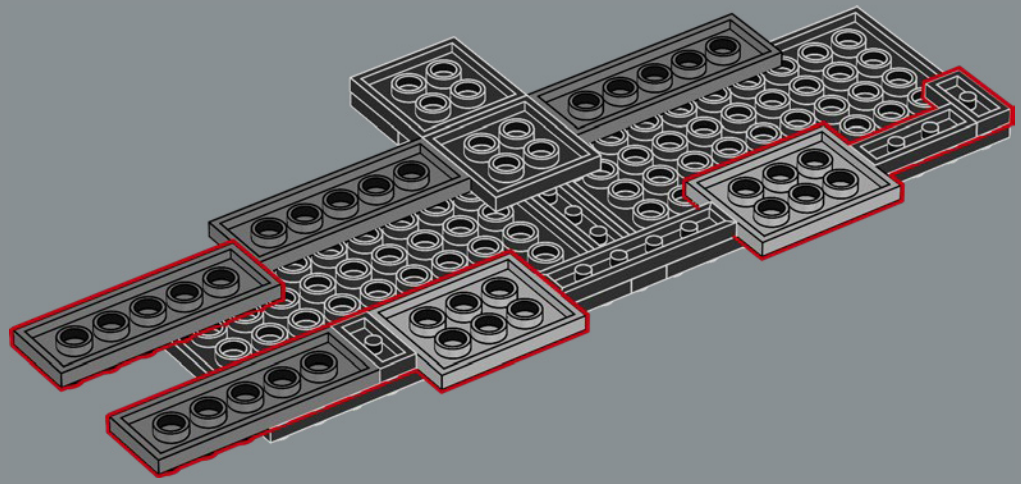
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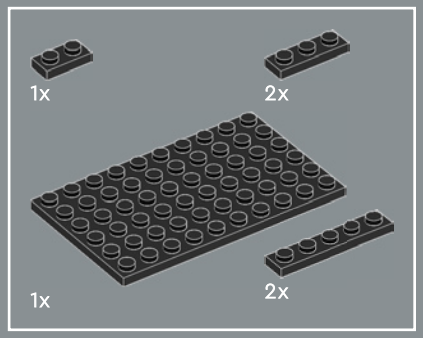




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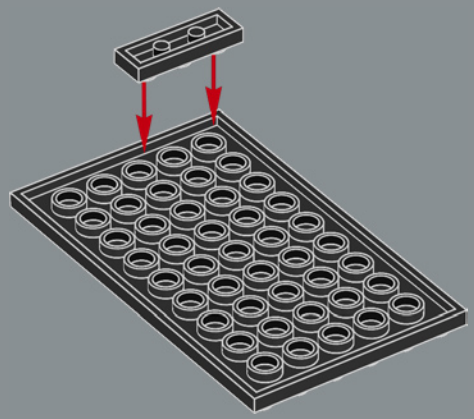




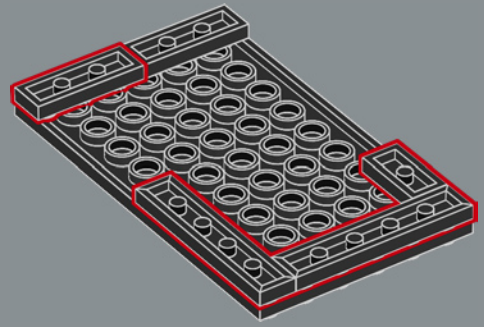


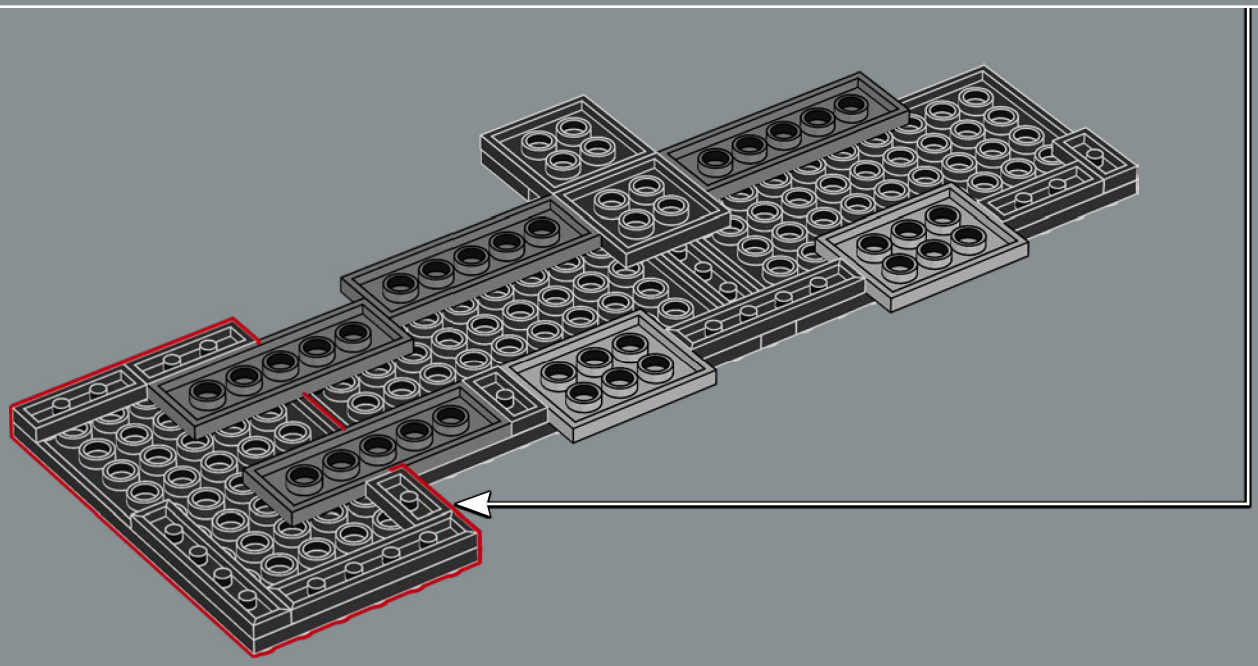
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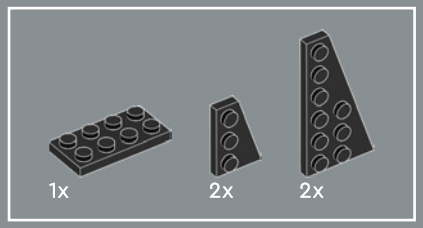
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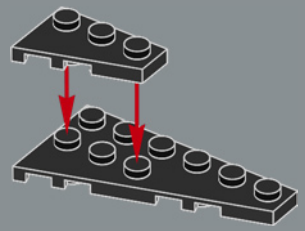




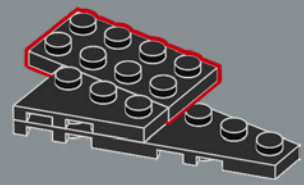


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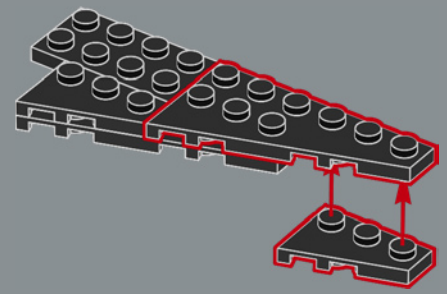
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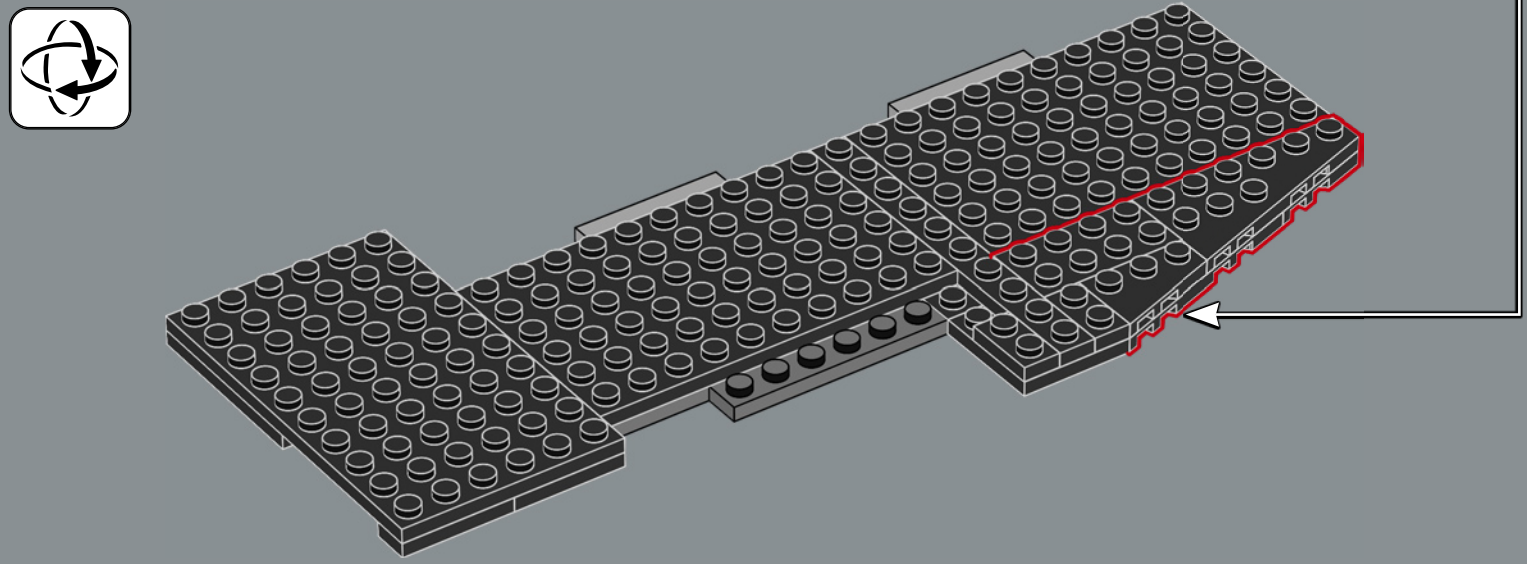


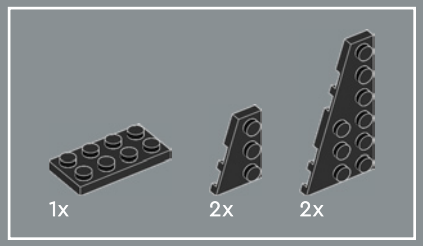
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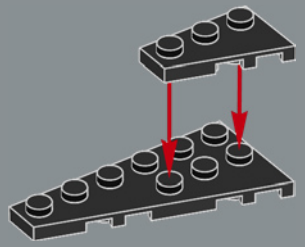




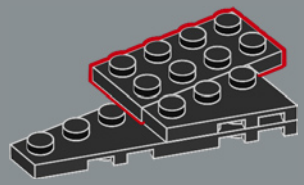


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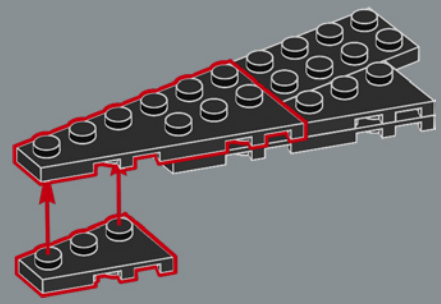
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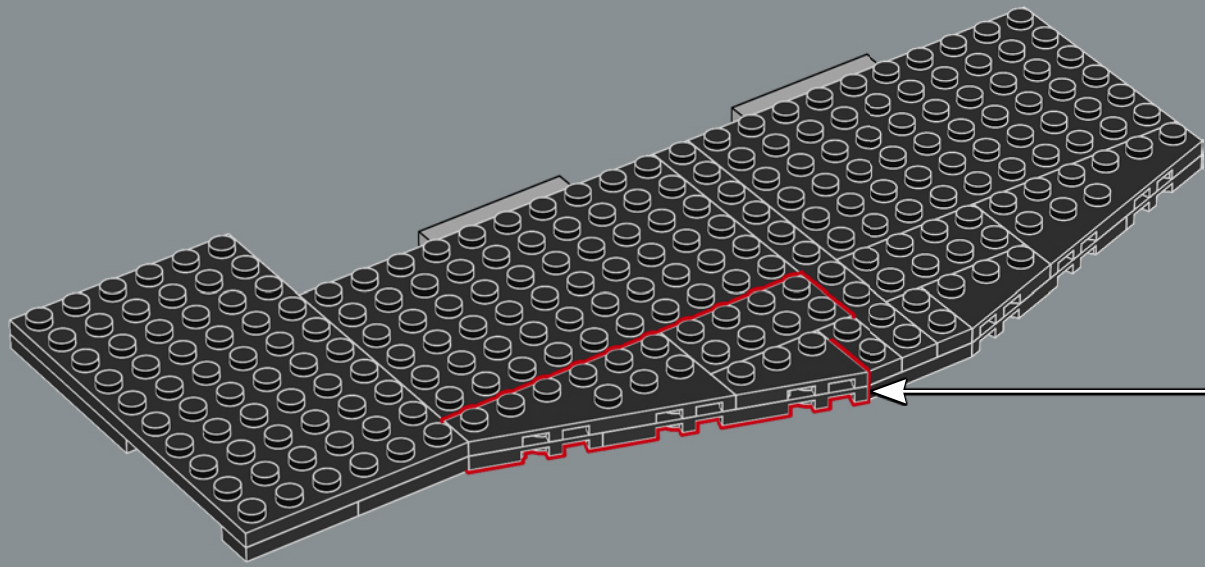


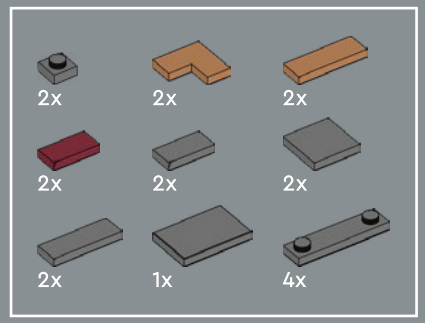
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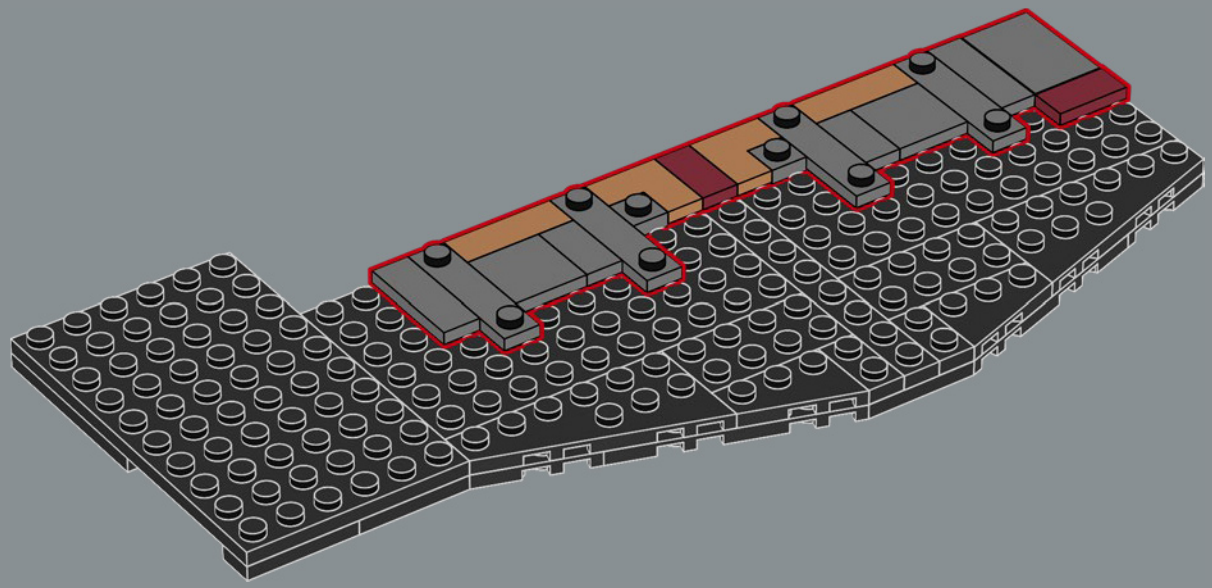
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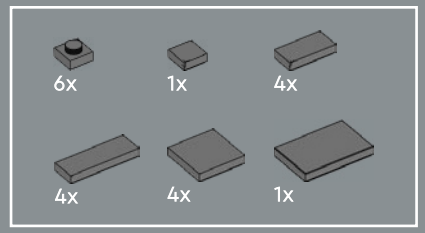




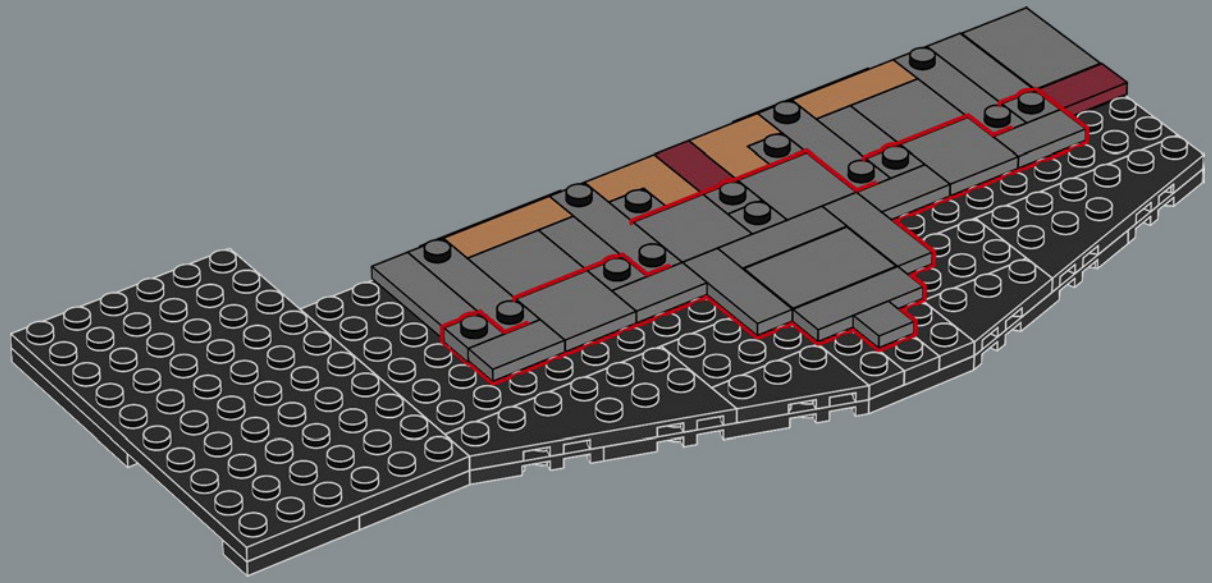


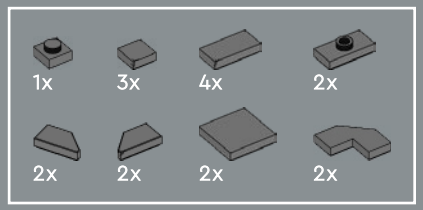
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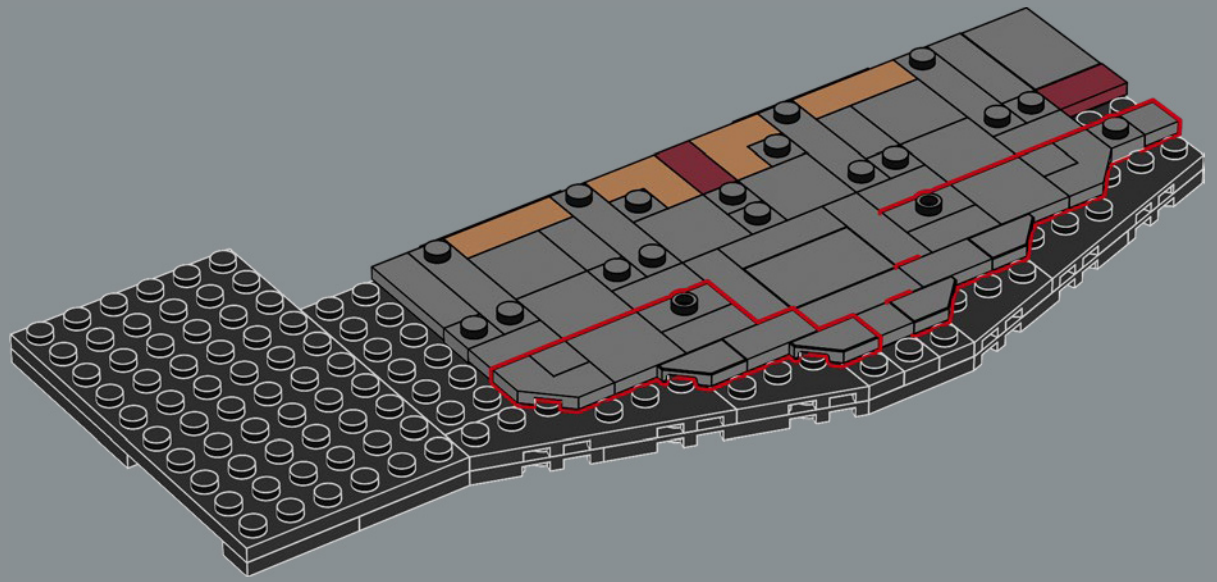


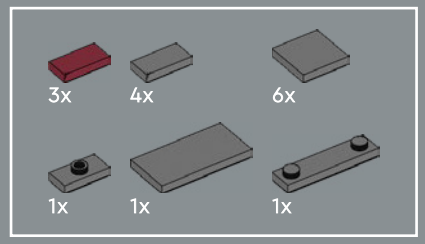
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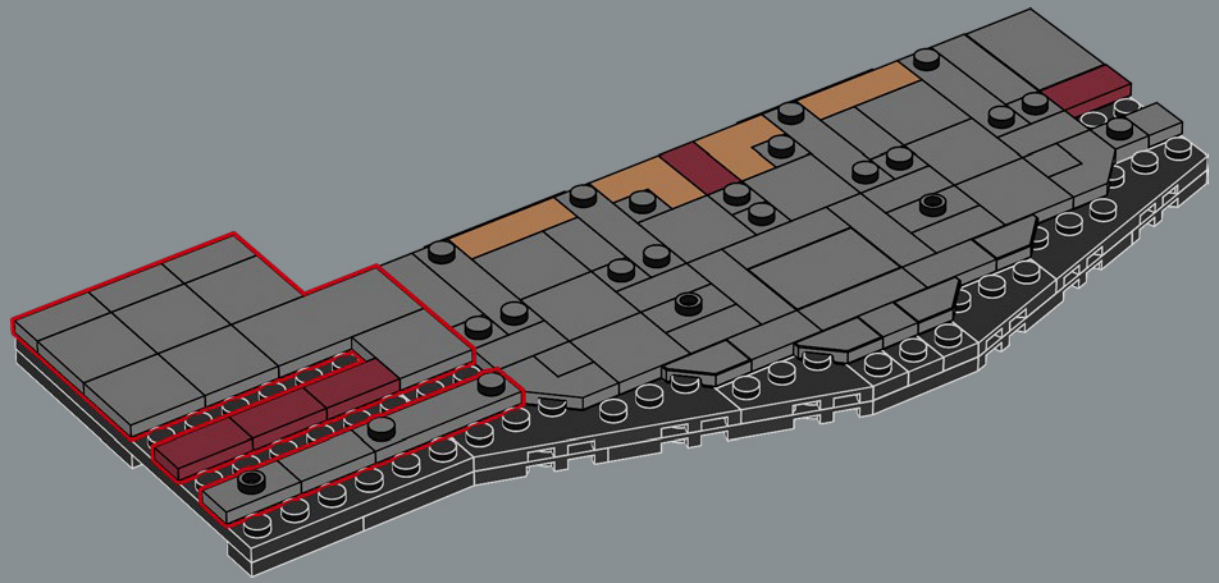


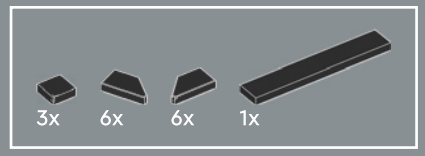
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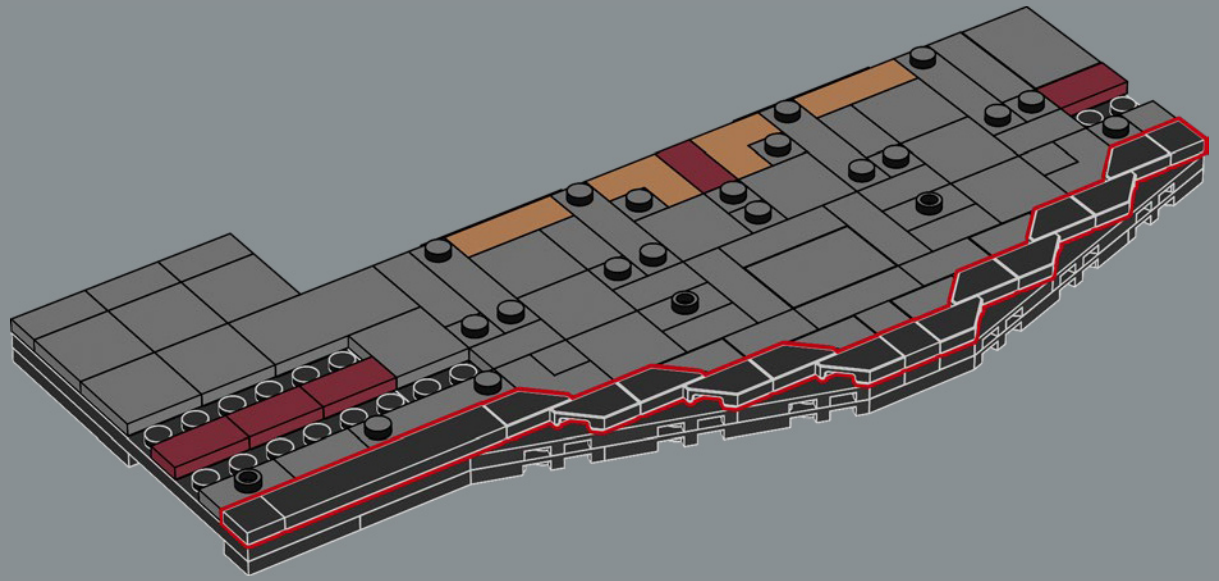


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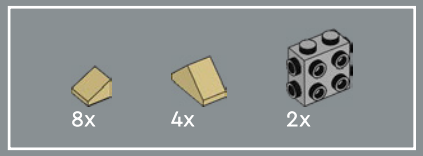




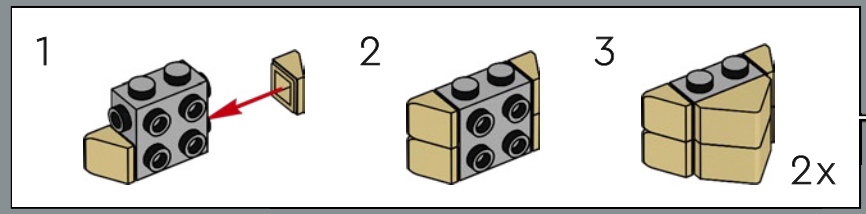
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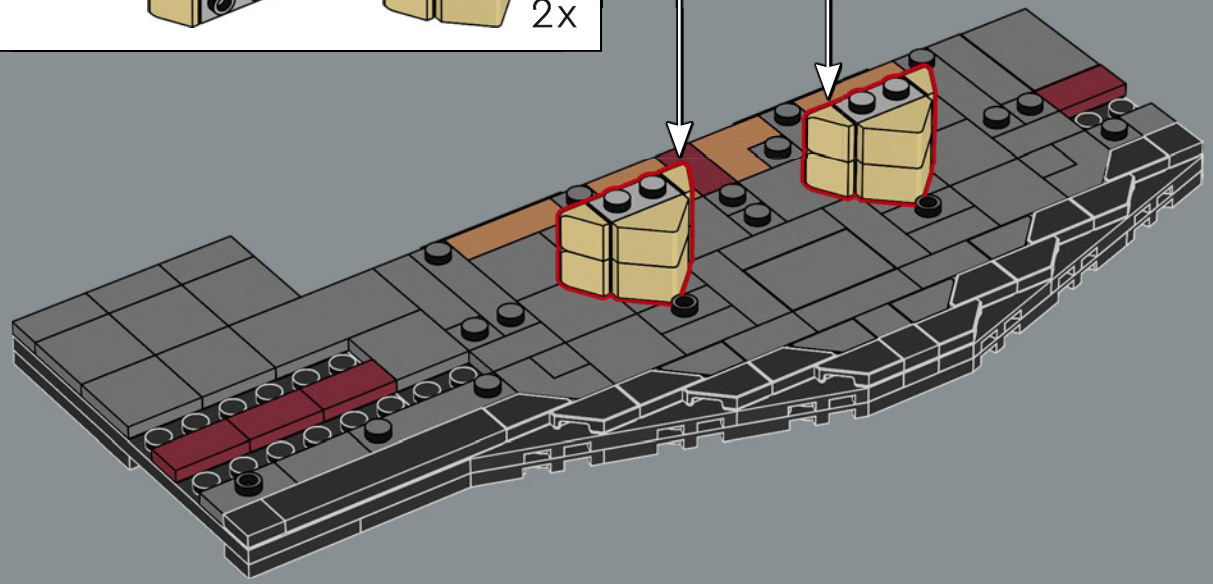


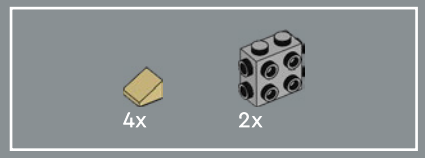




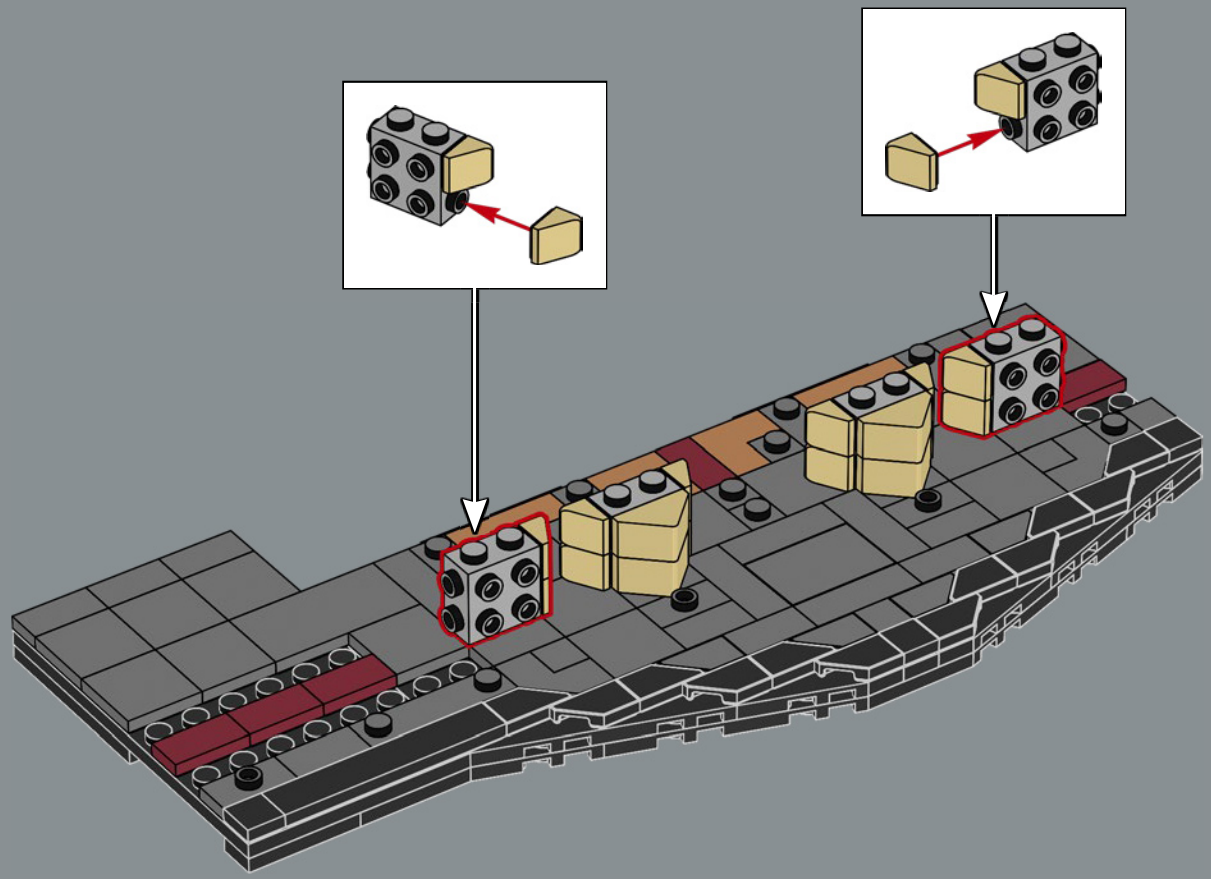
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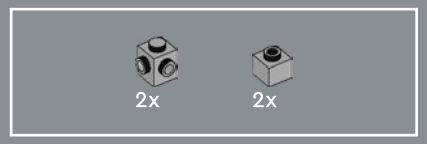




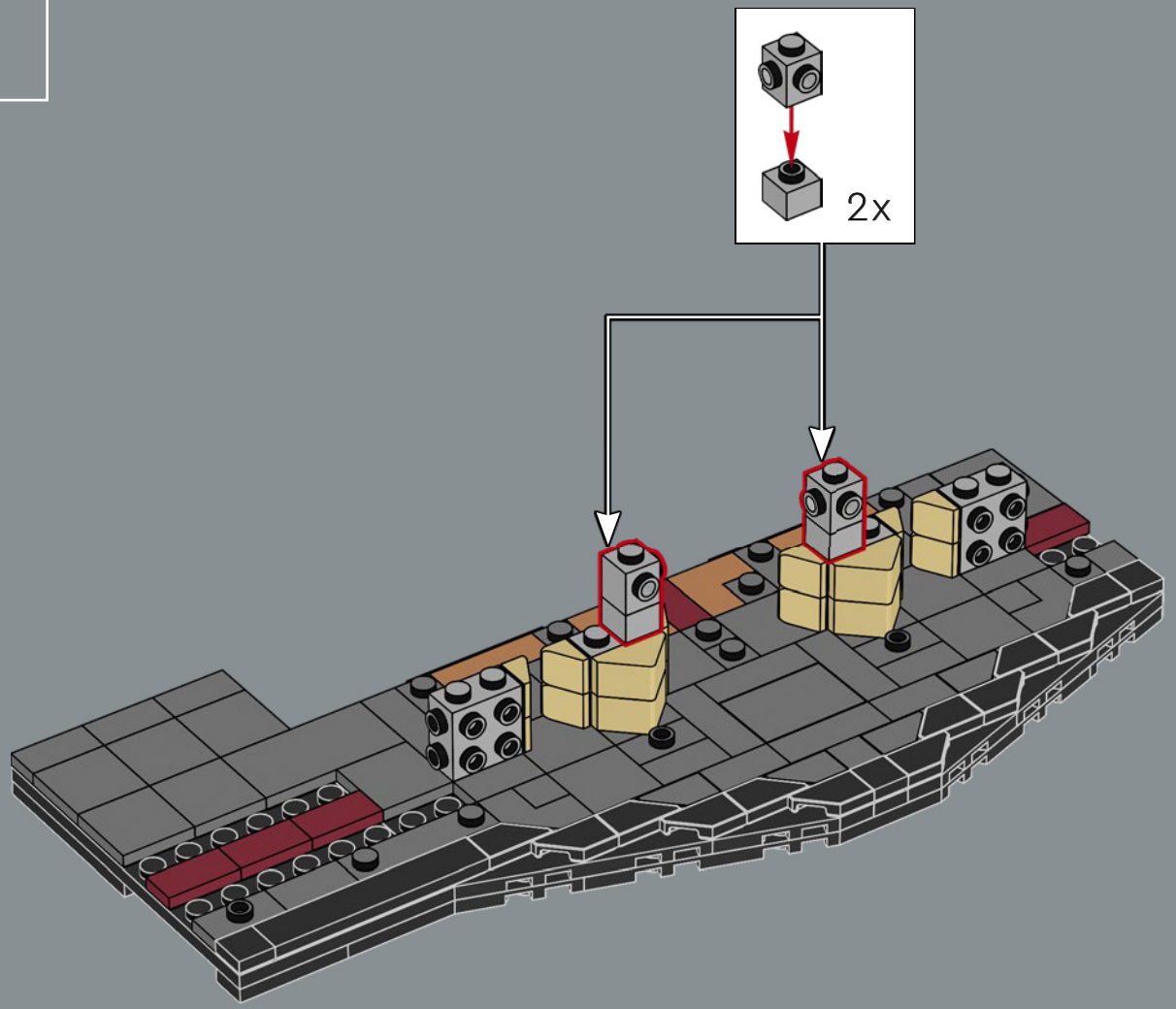


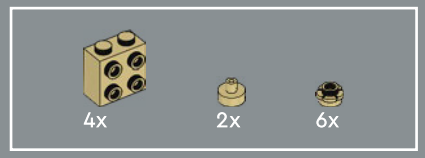
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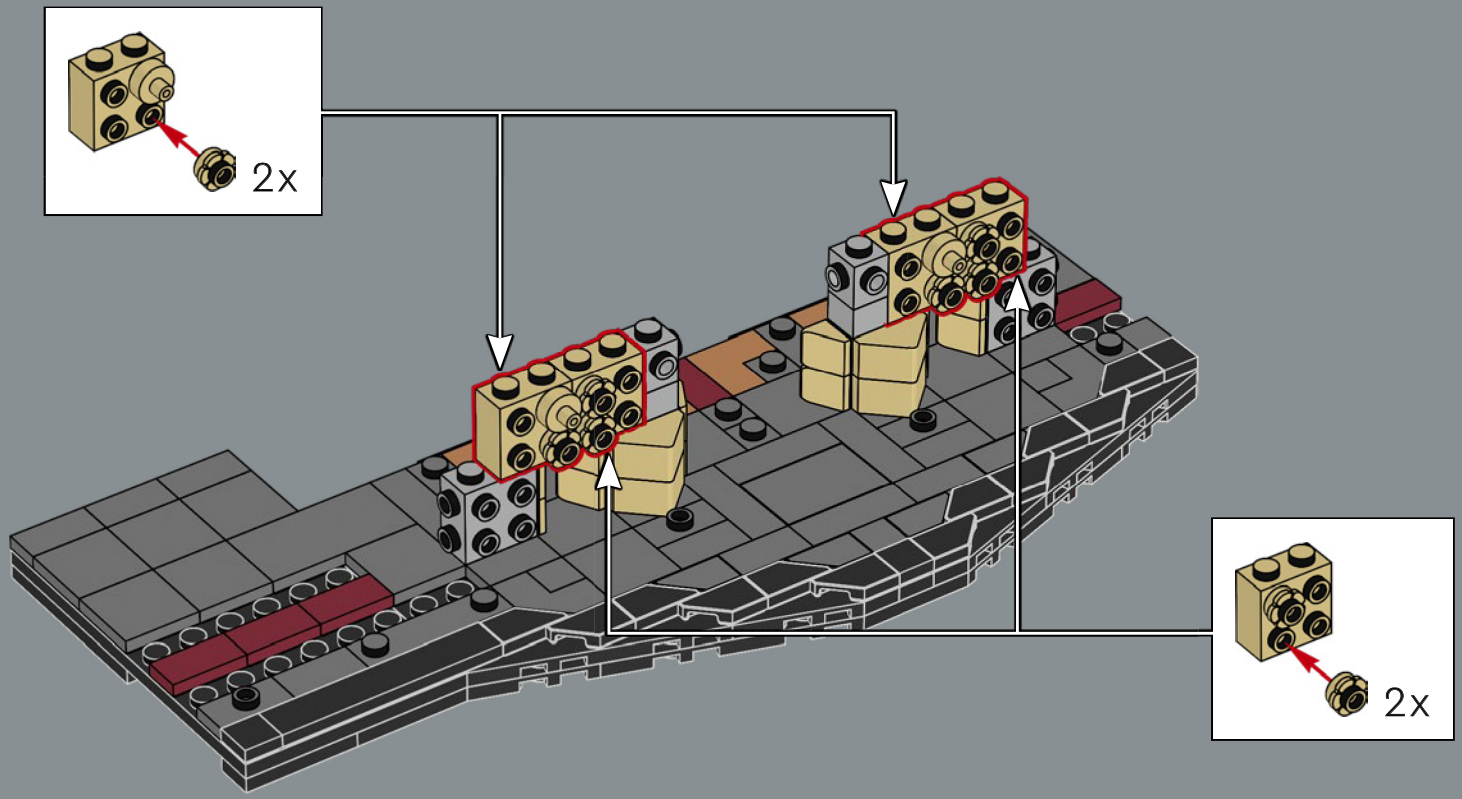


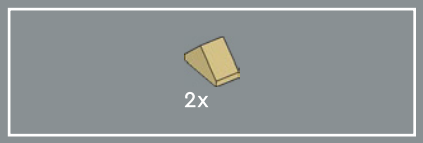
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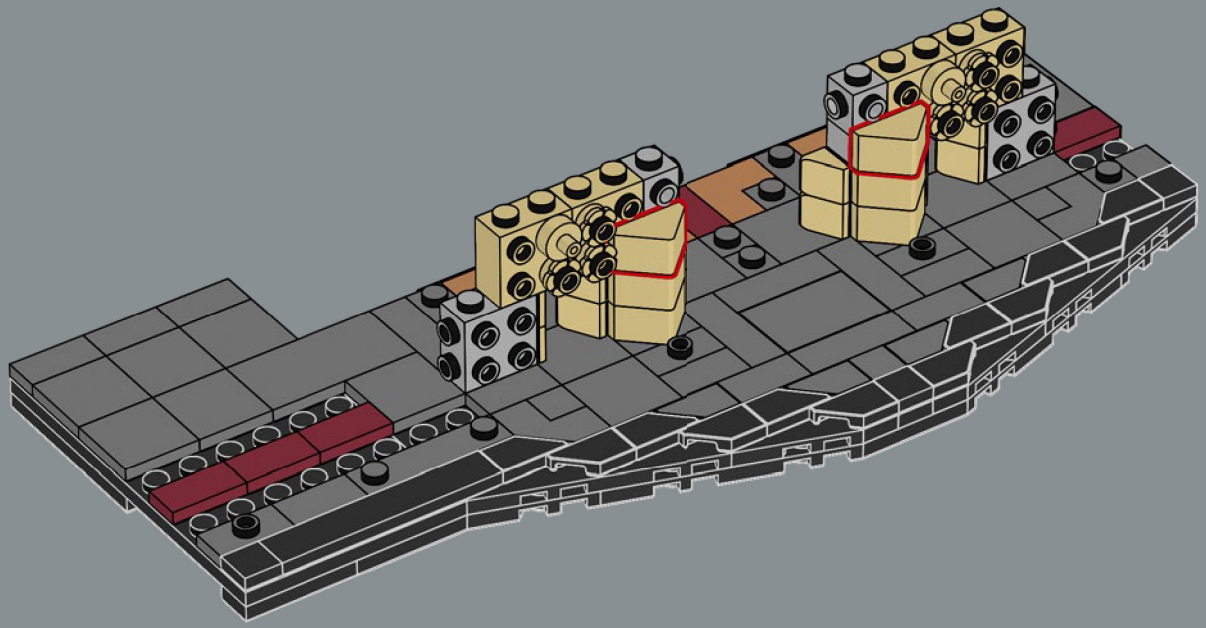


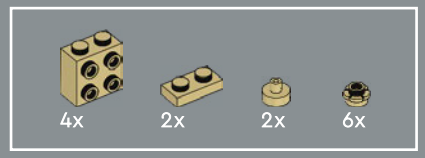
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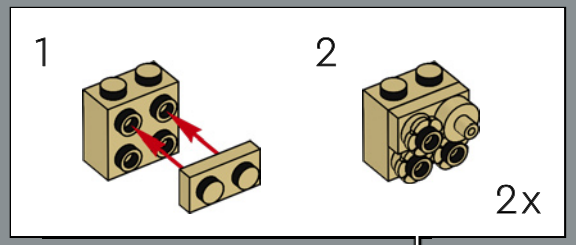


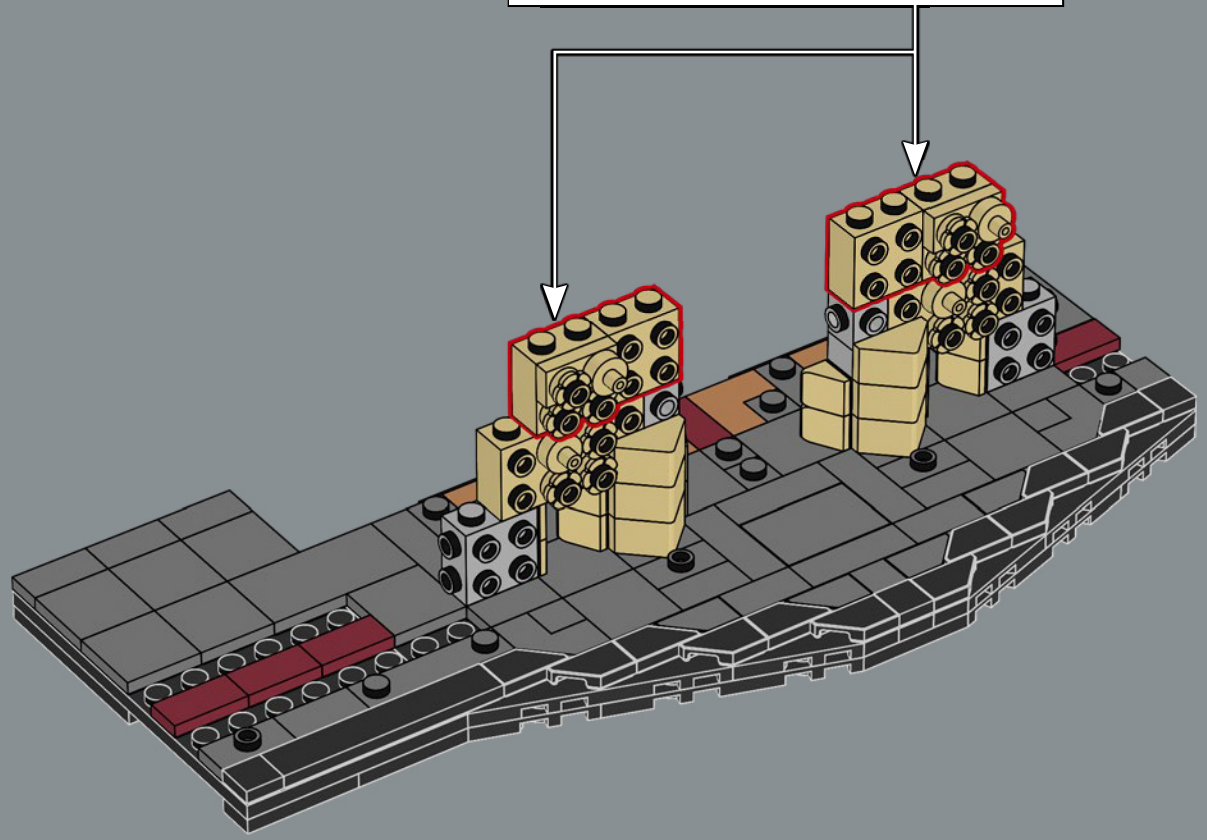
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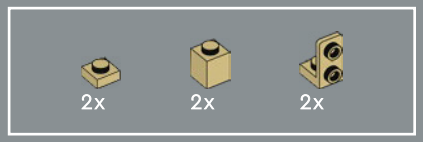




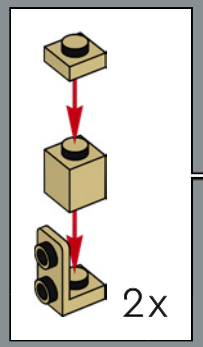
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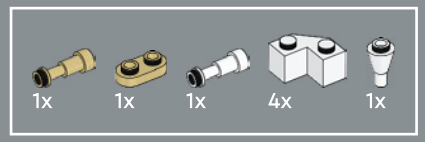




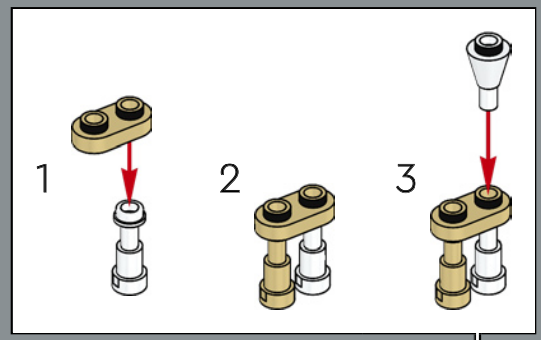


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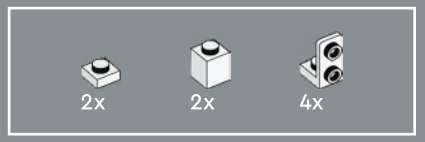




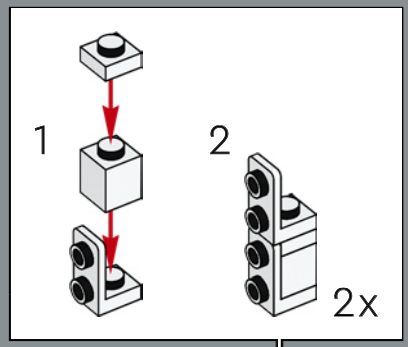
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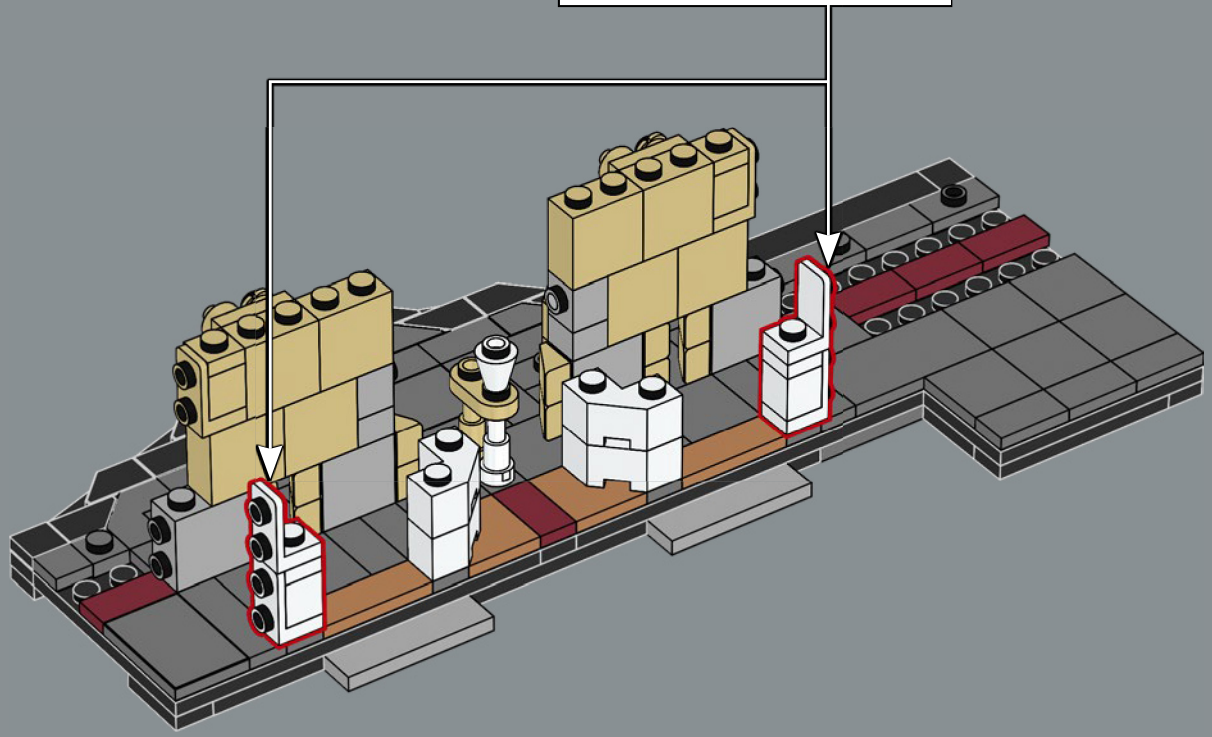


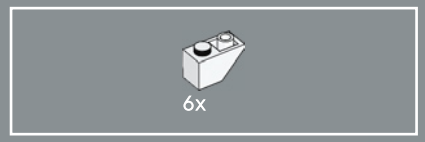




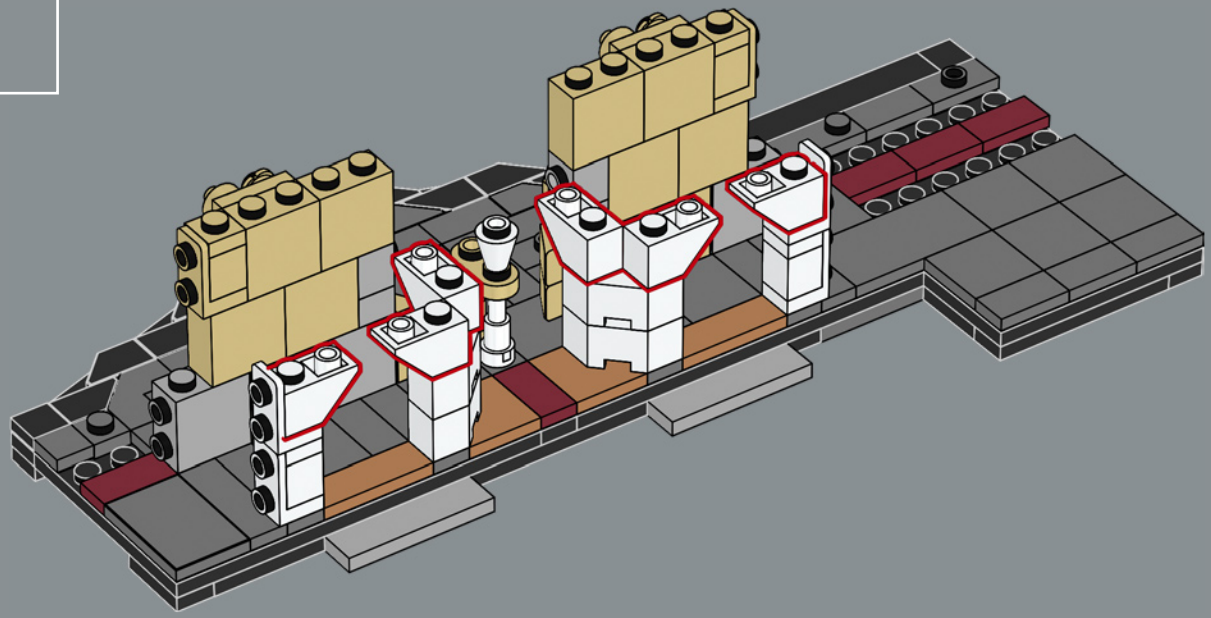
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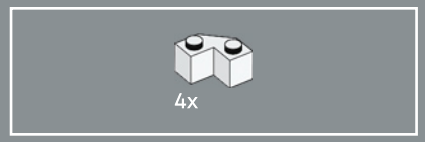




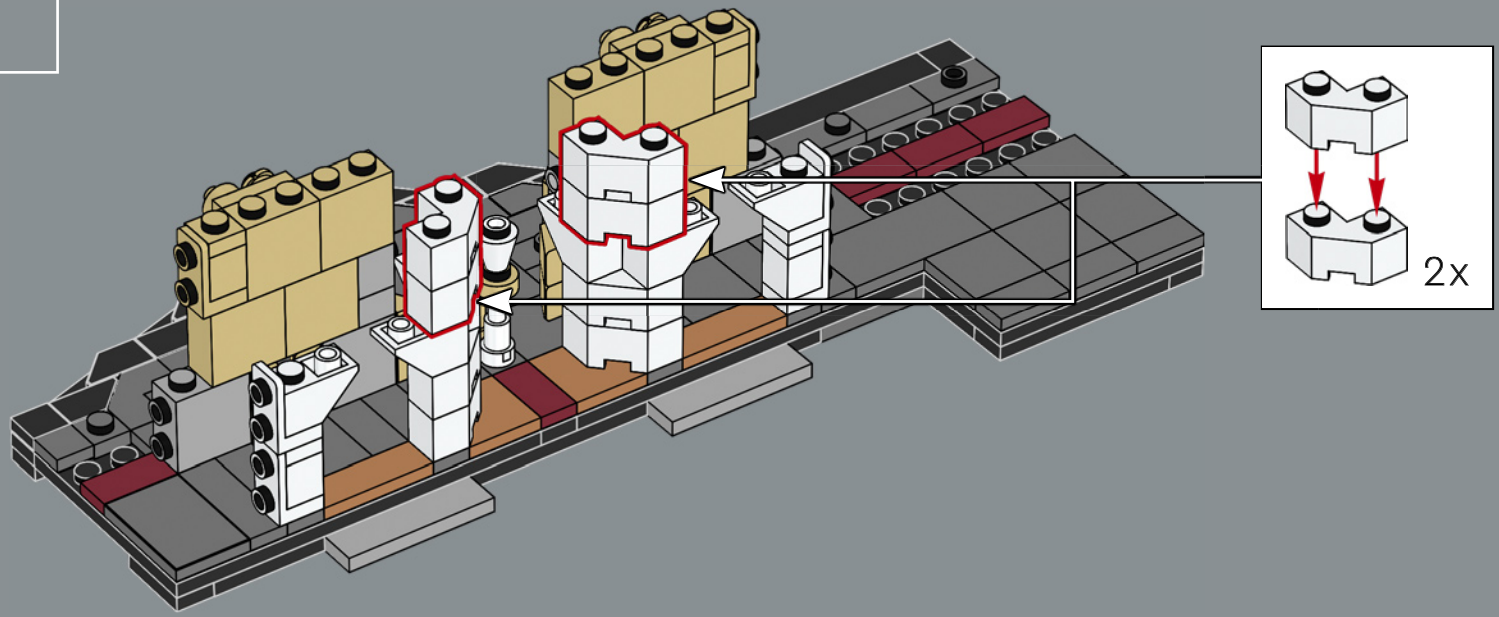


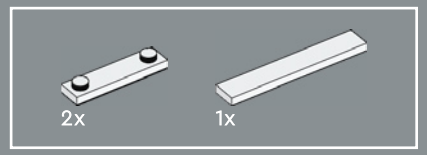
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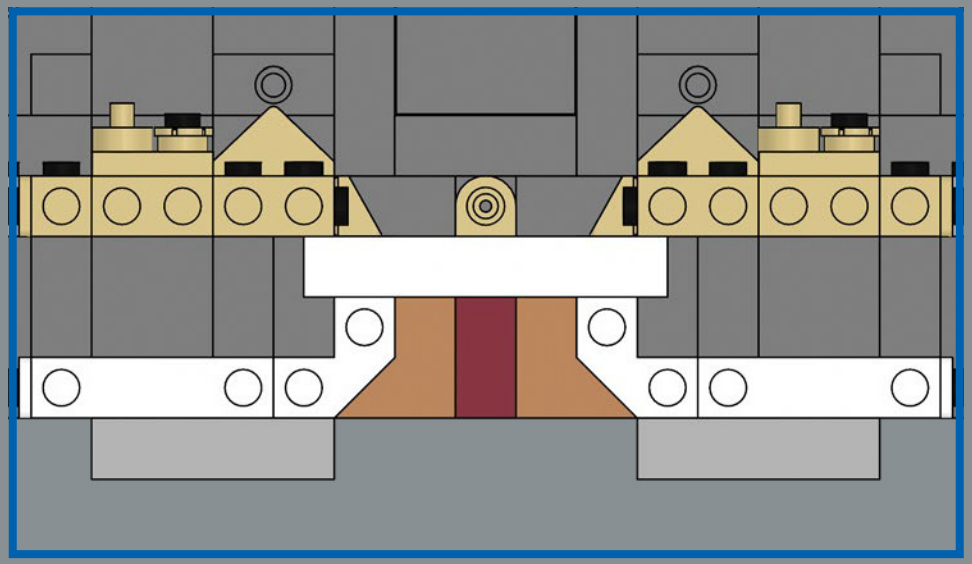


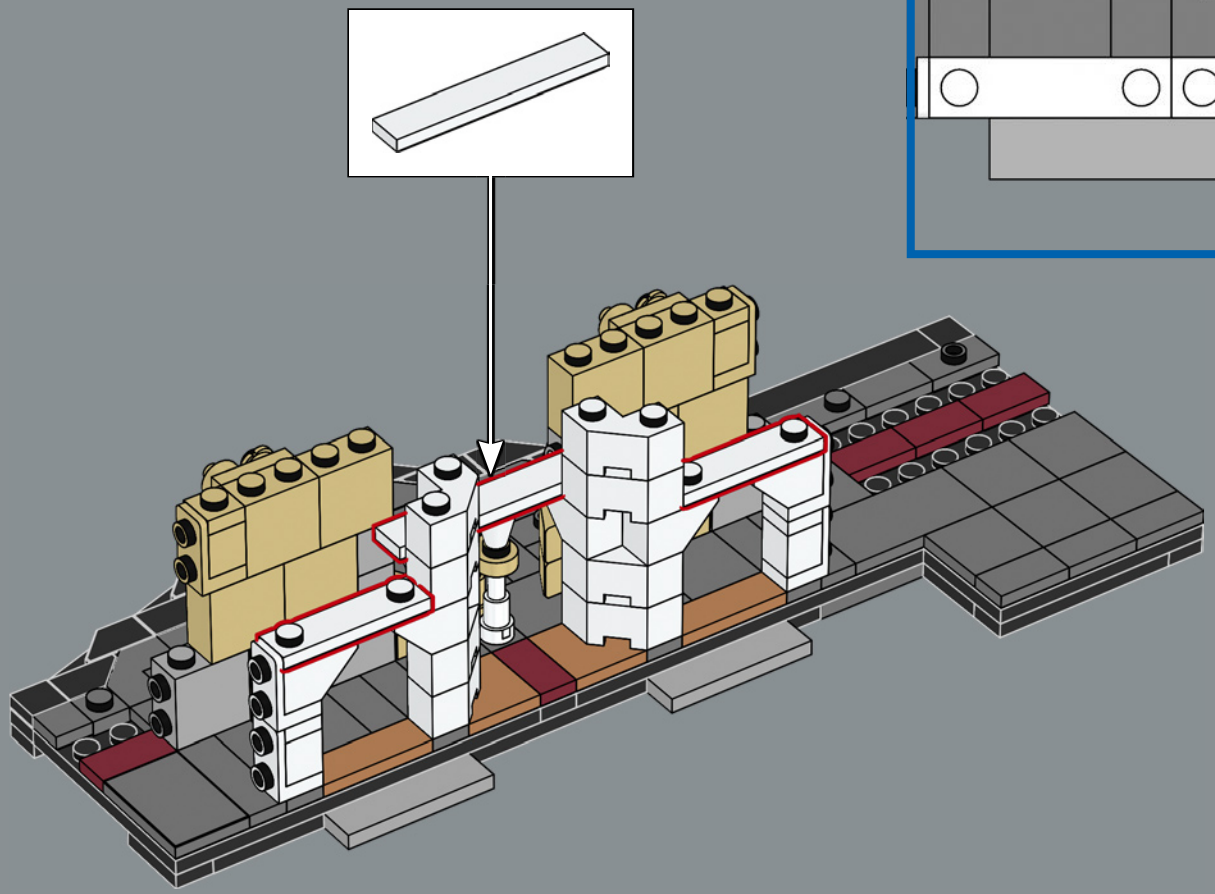
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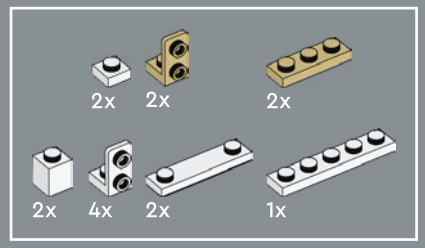




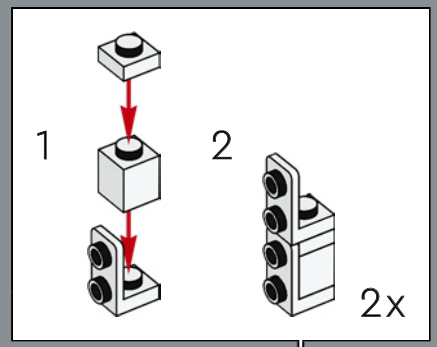
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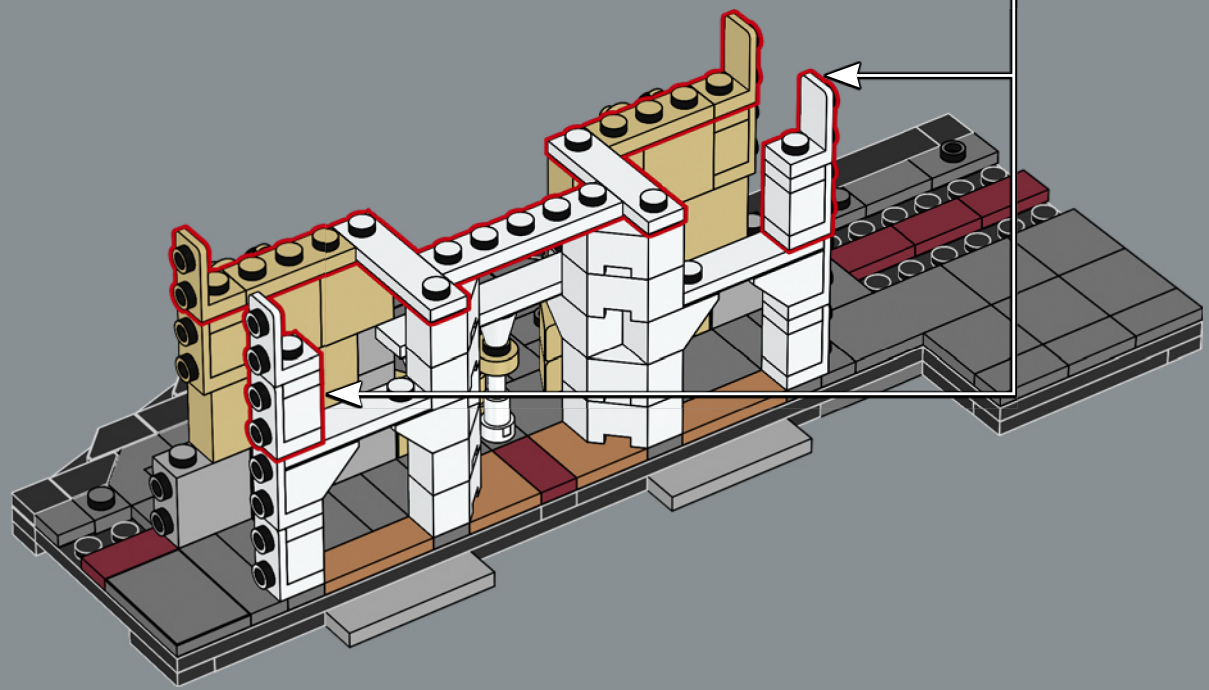


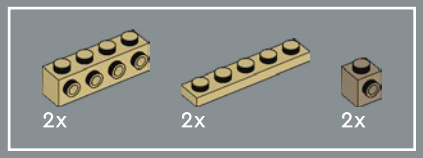




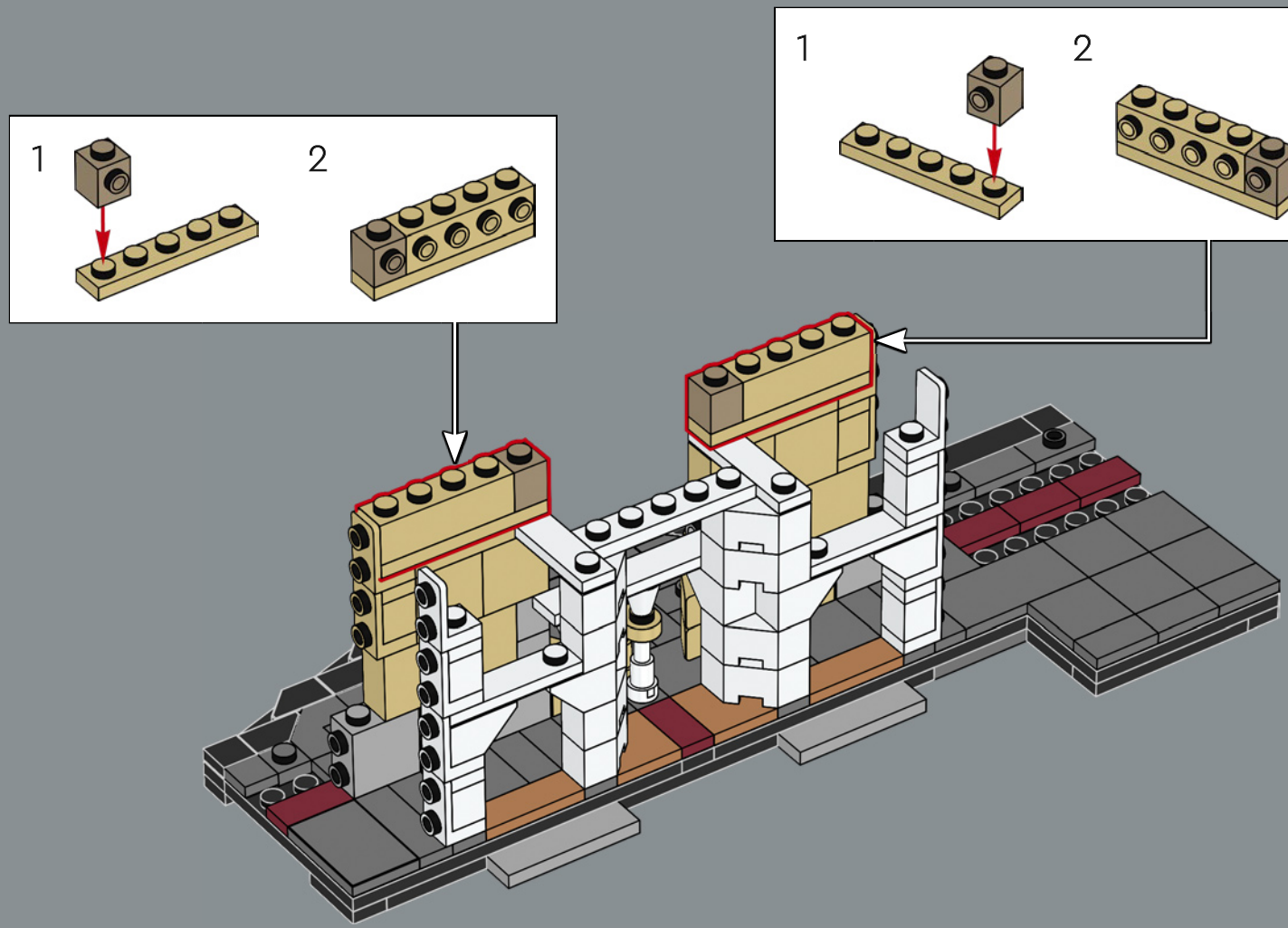
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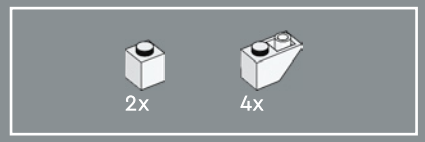




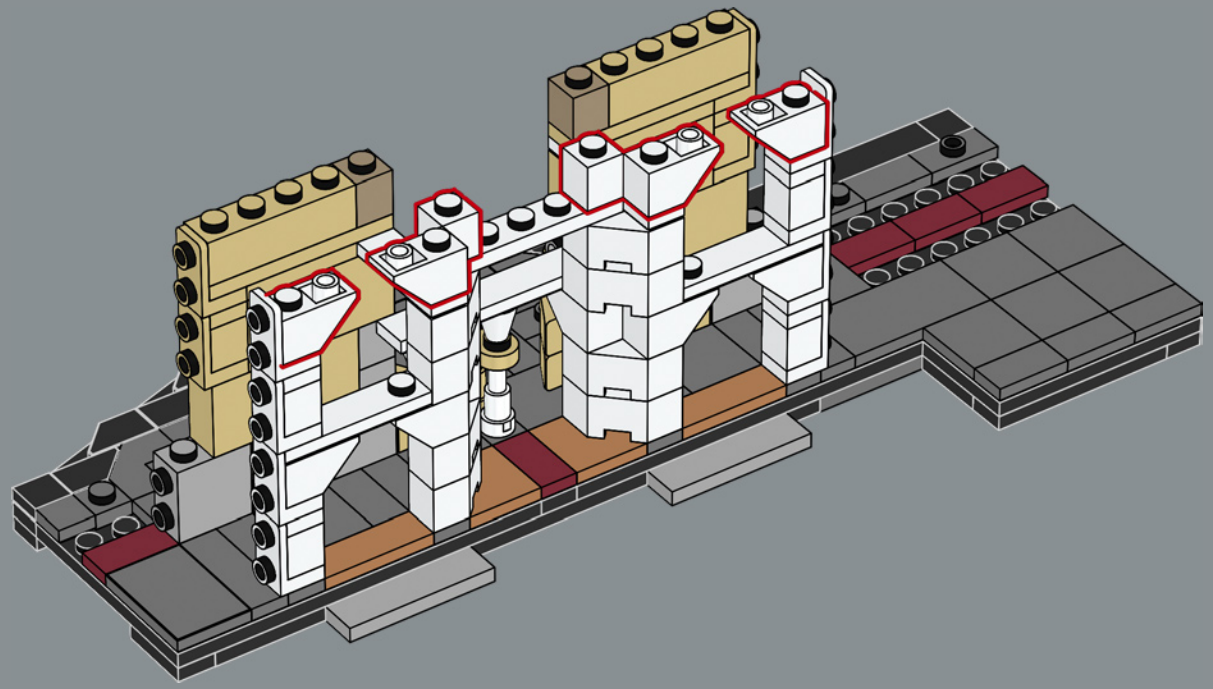


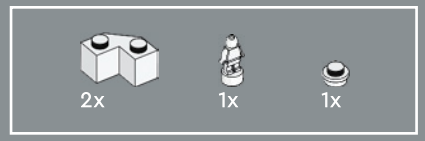
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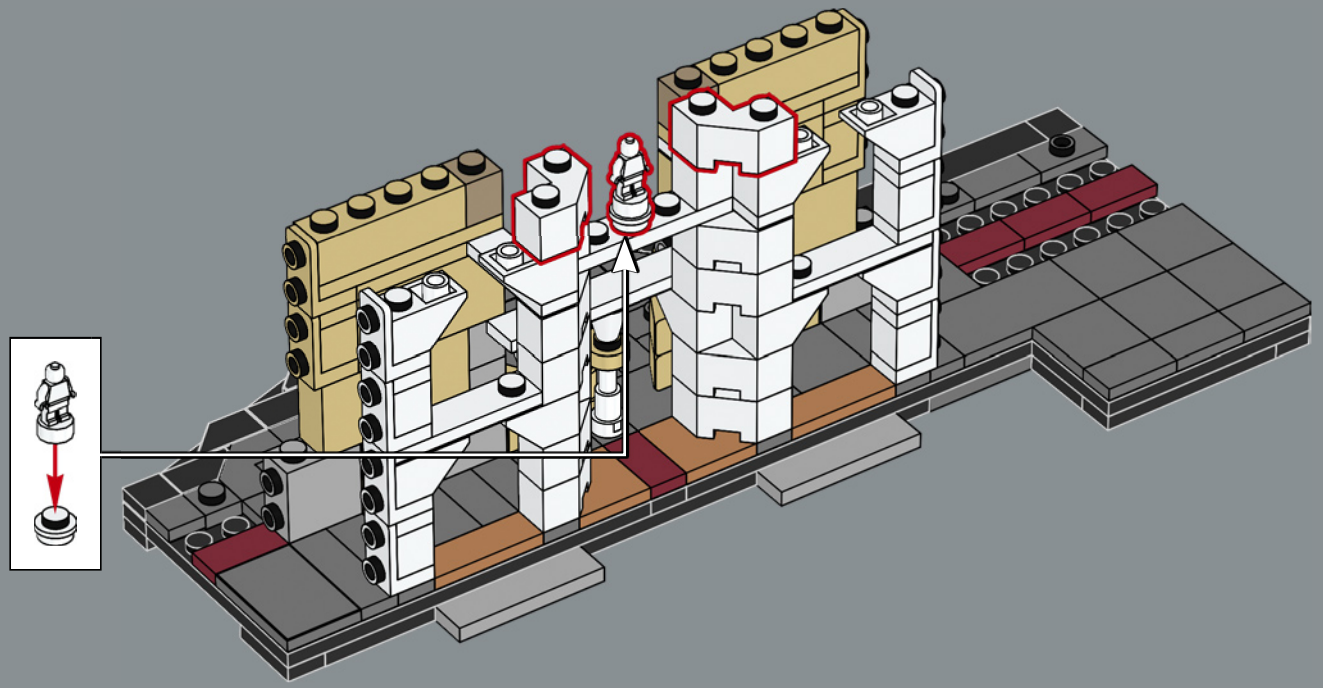


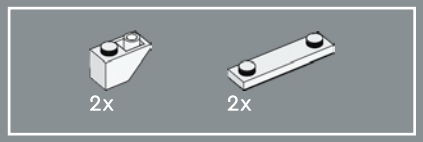
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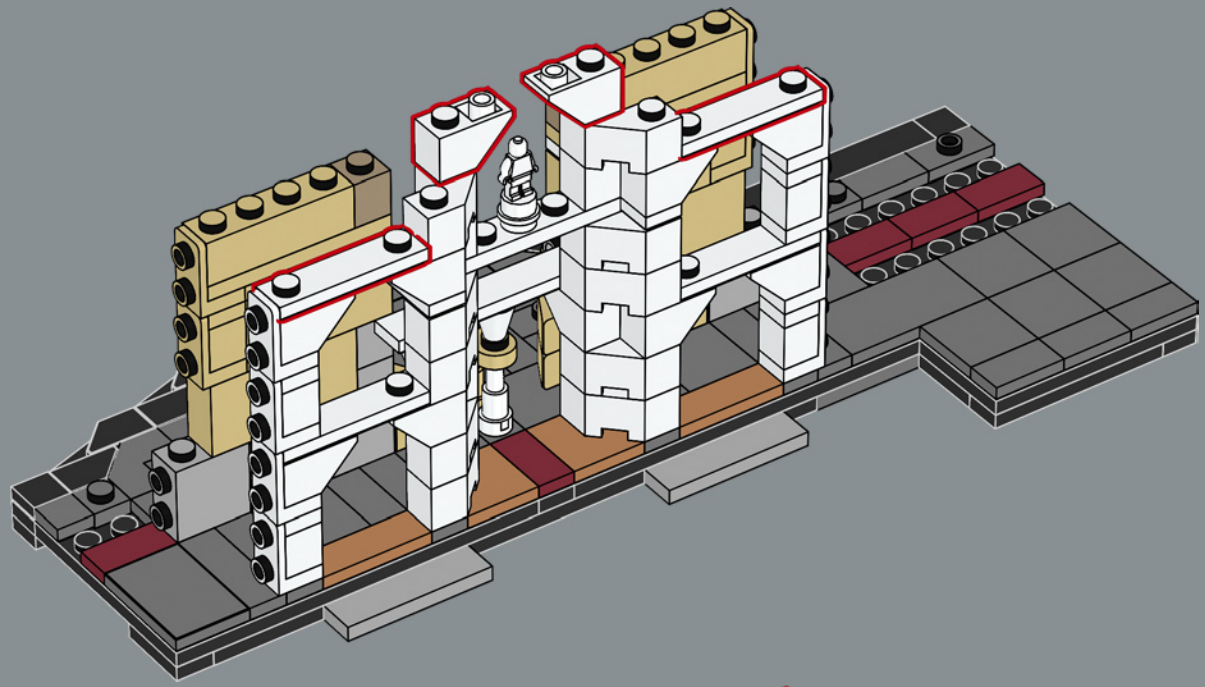


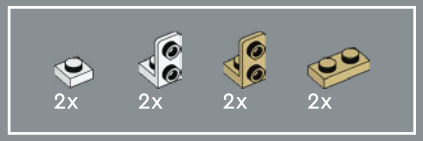
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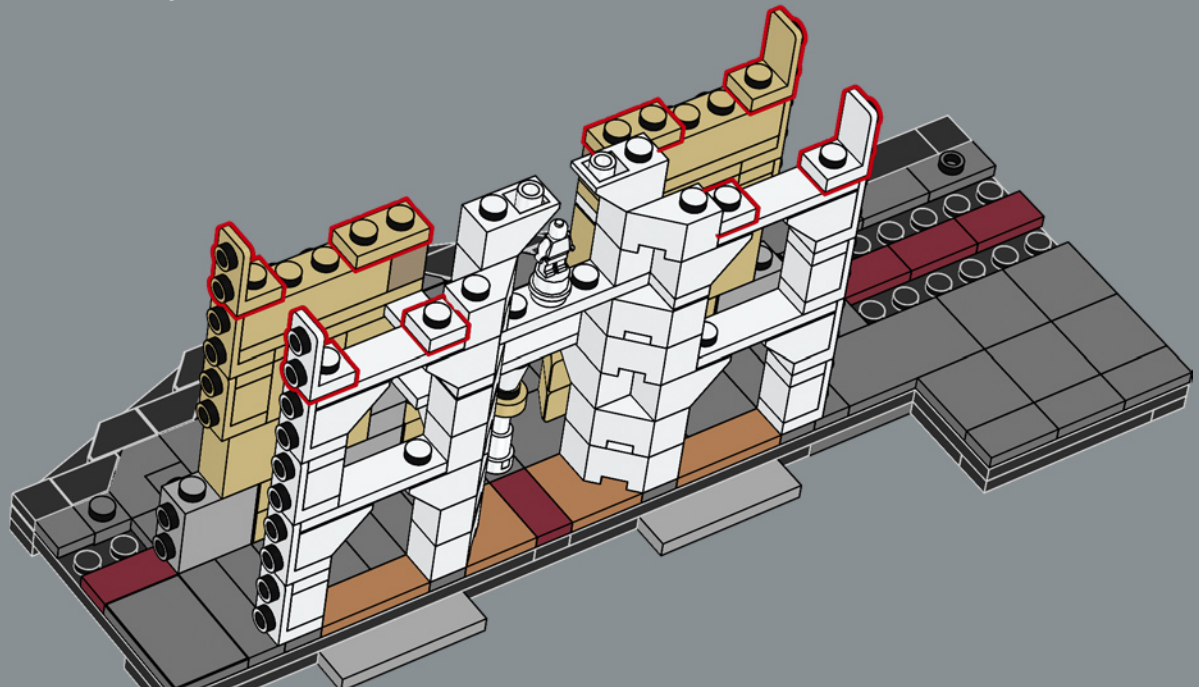


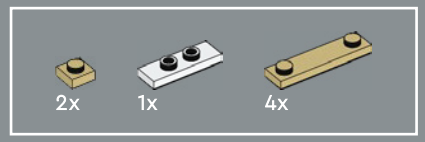
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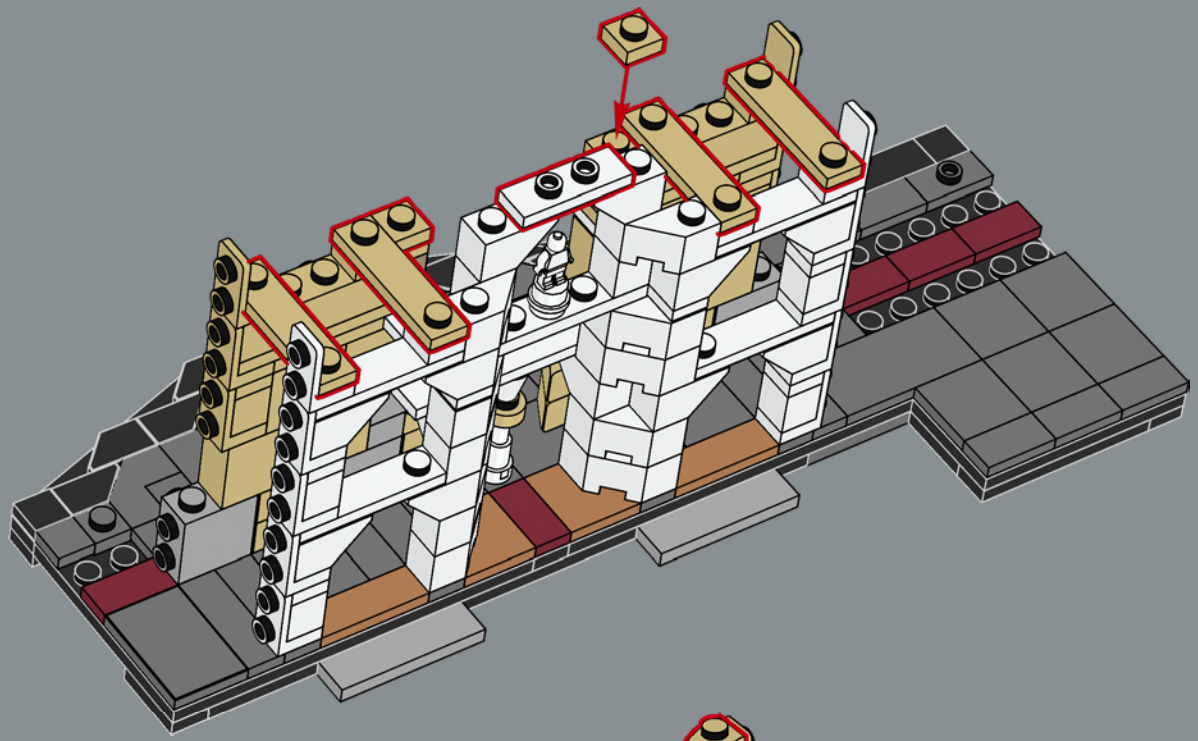


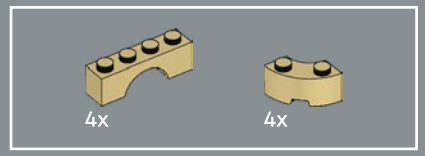
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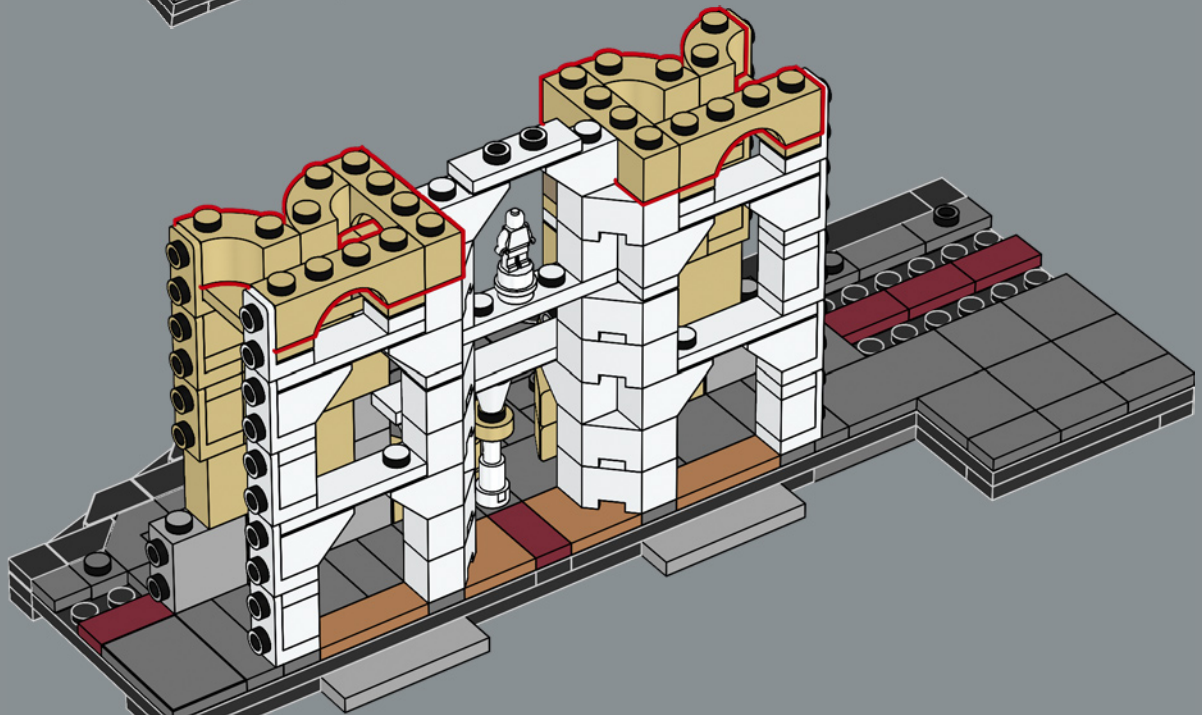


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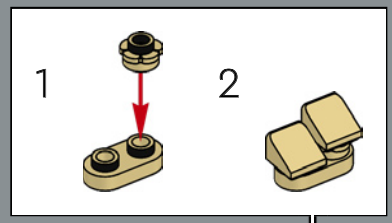
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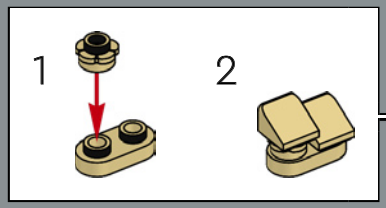


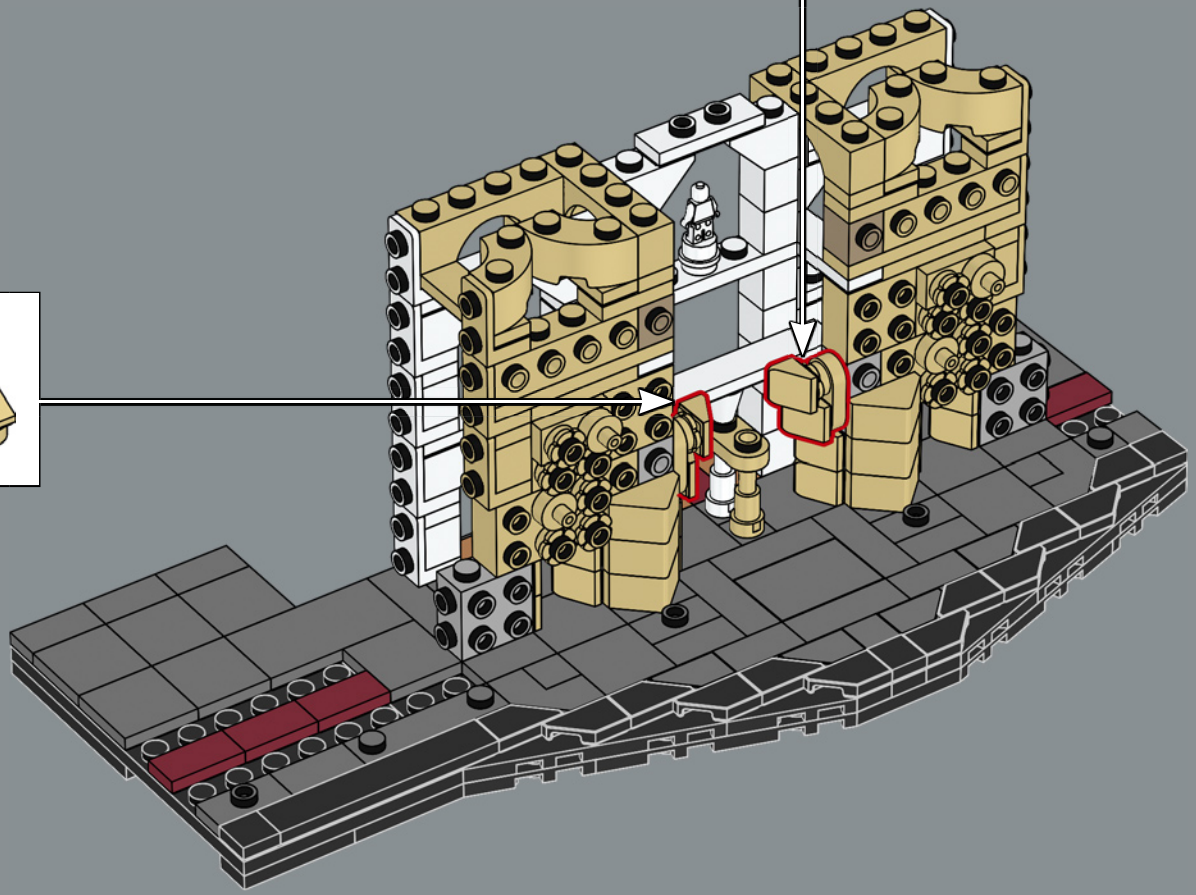


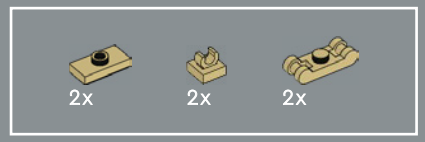
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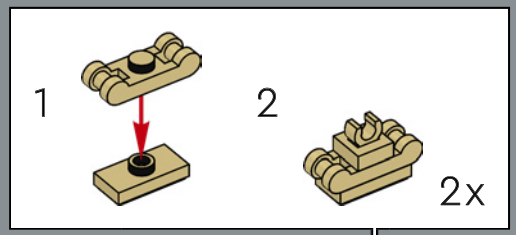


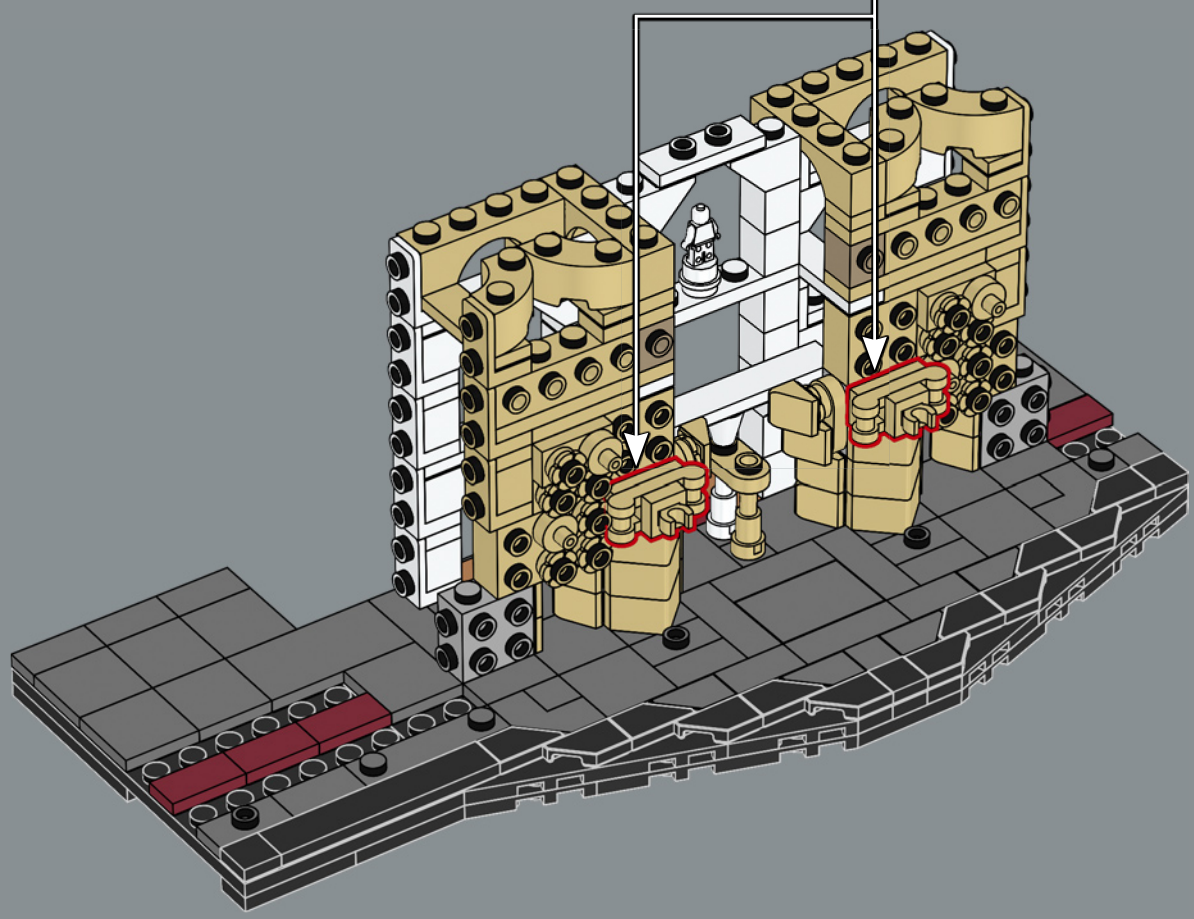


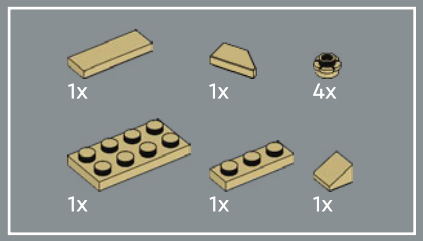




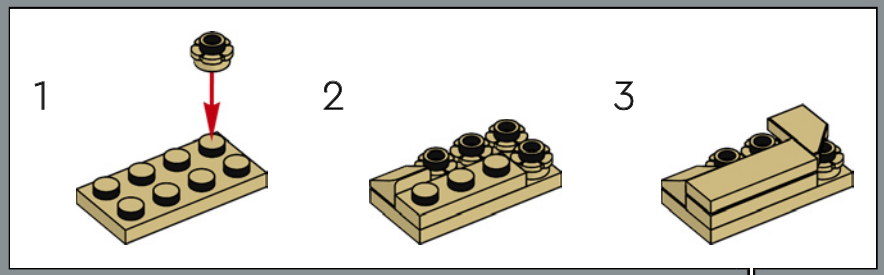
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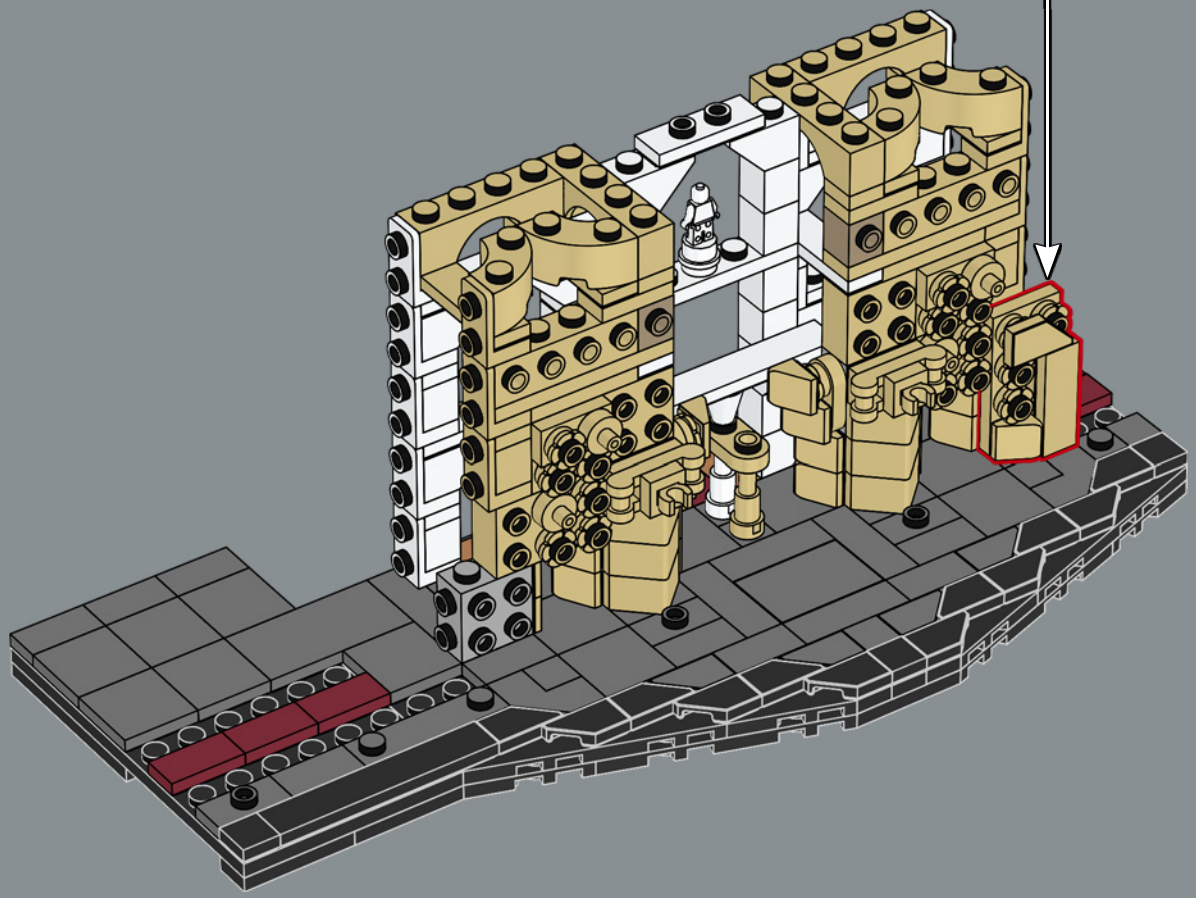


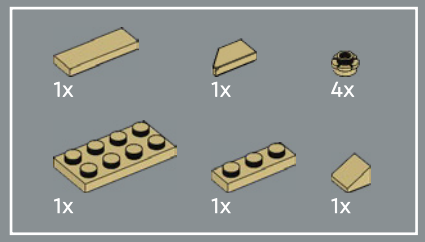




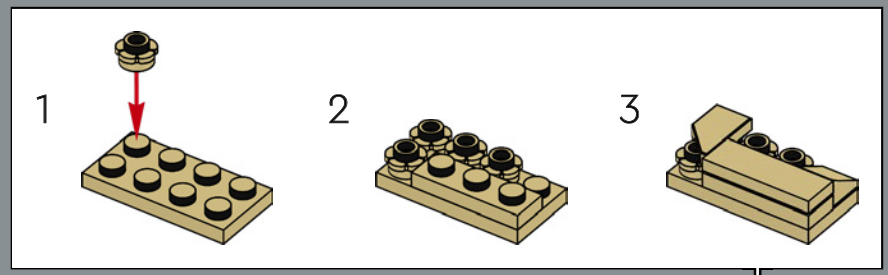
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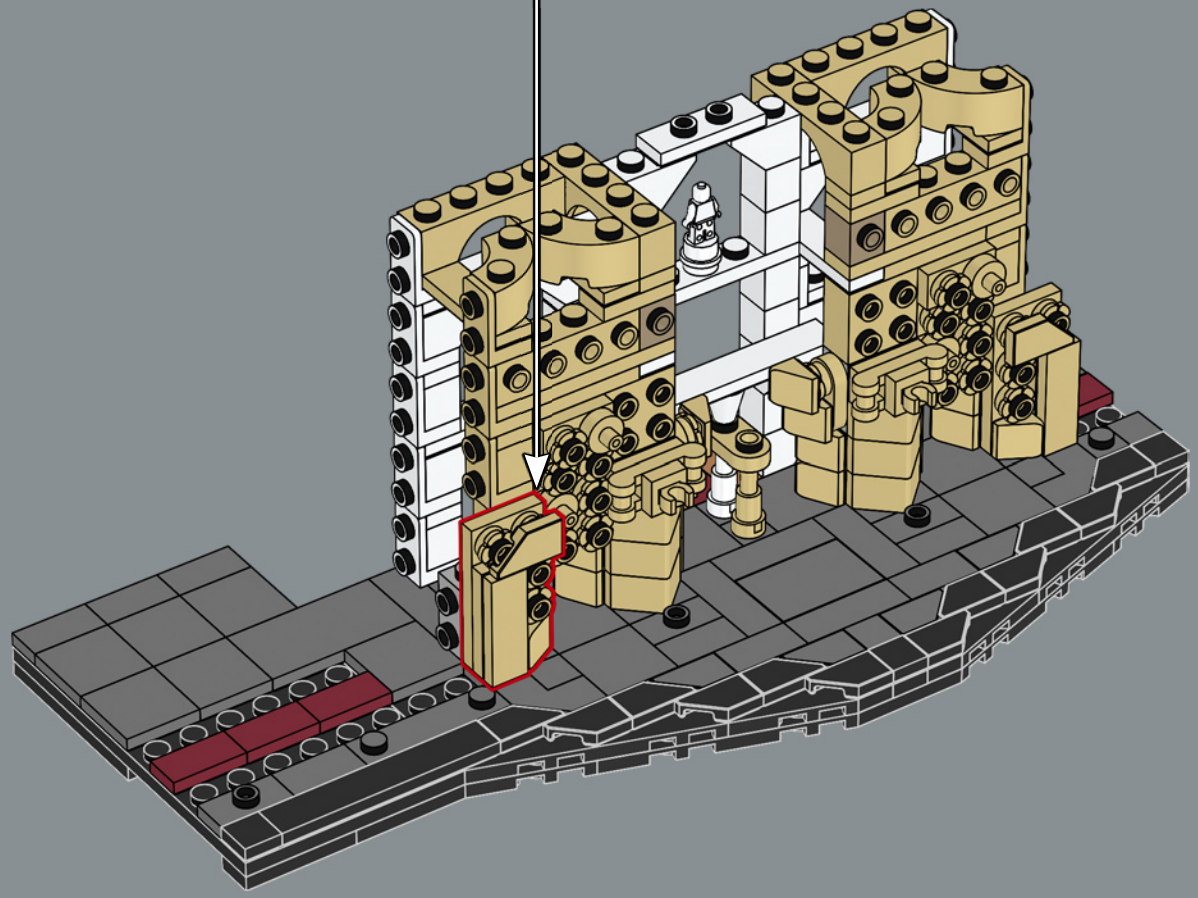


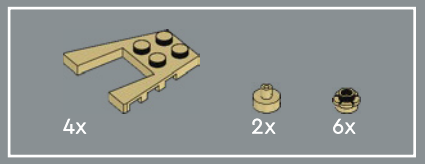




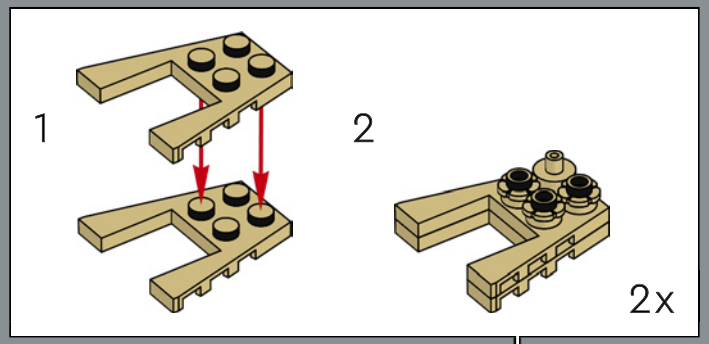
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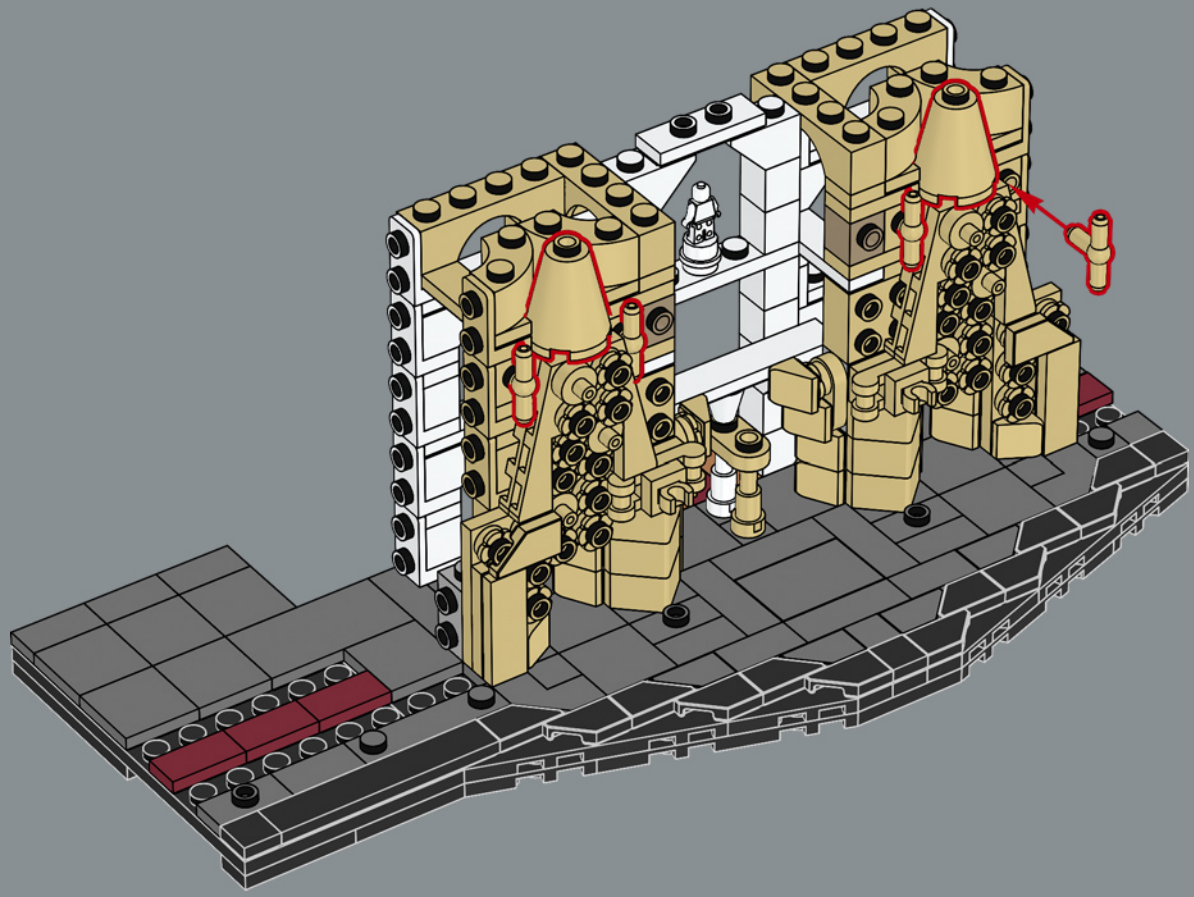
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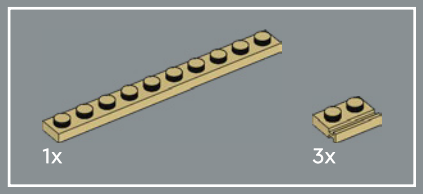
La façade de la Nativité symbolise la joie et l'espoir de la vie ainsi que la splendeur de la nature. Gaudí a recréé des éléments de la faune et de la flore méditerranéennes, ainsi qu'une variété de plantes et d'oiseaux, représentés ici par des fleurs LEGO®.



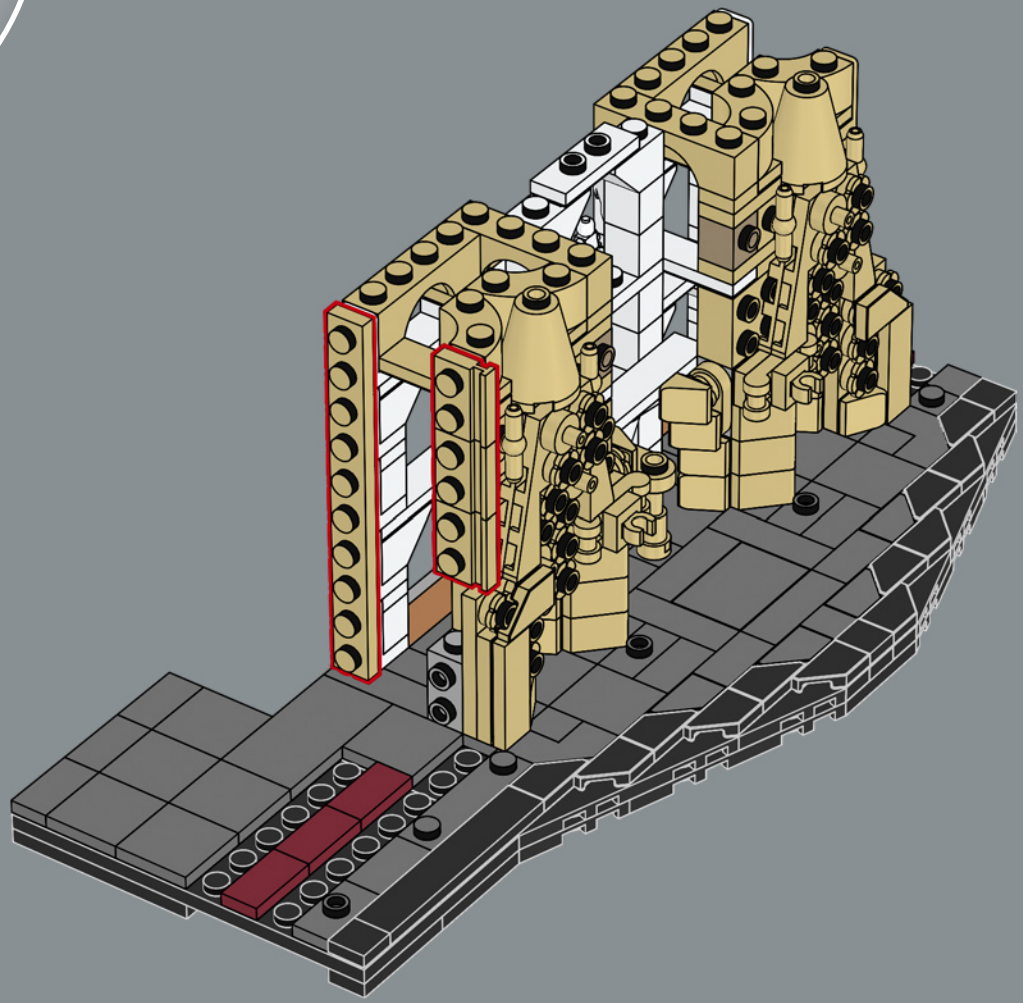
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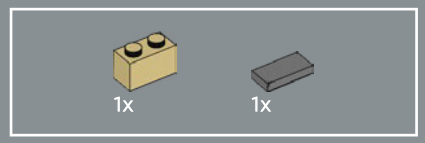




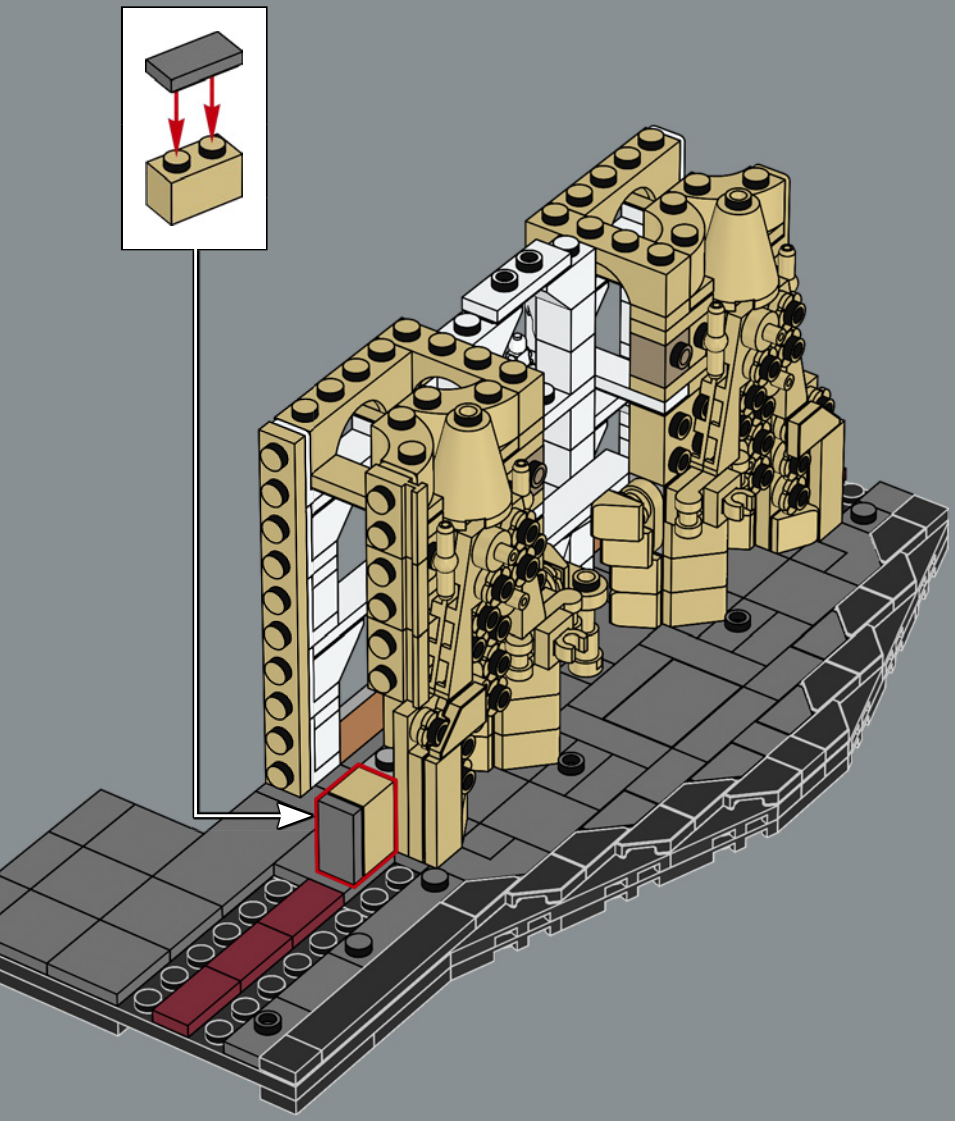


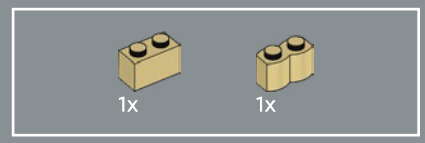
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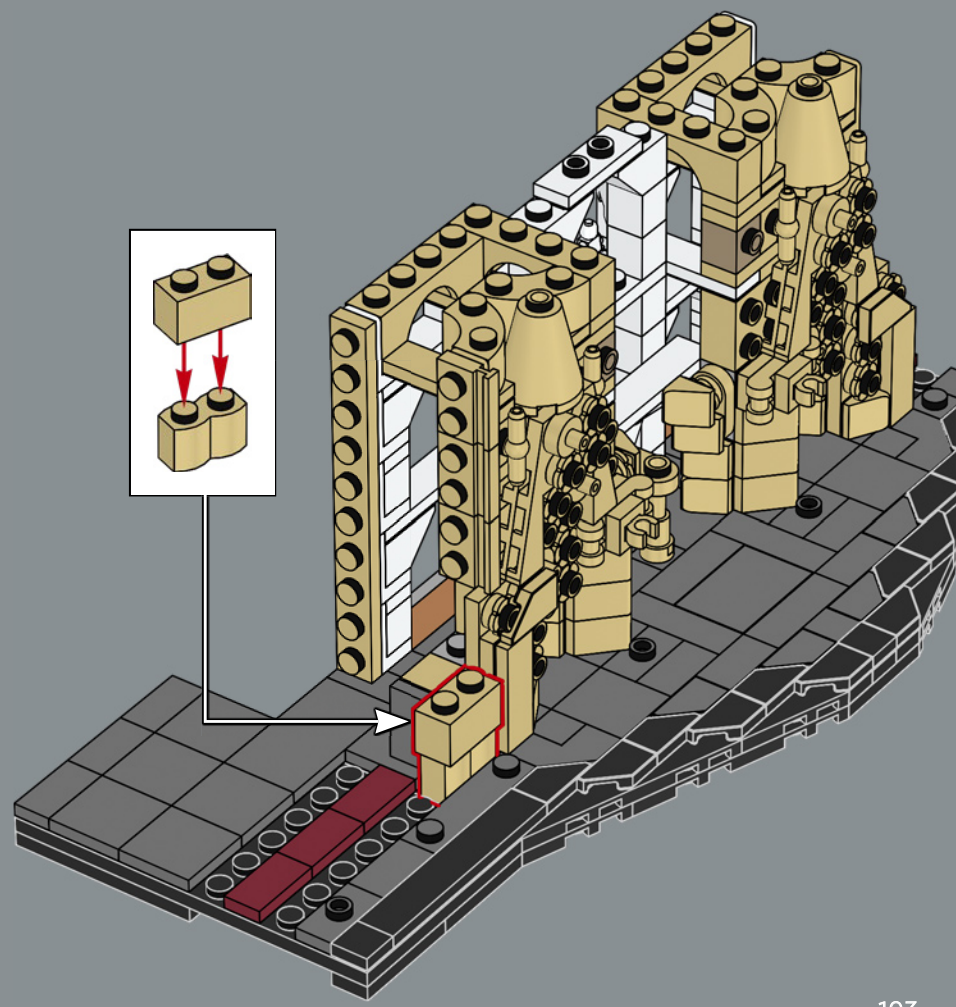


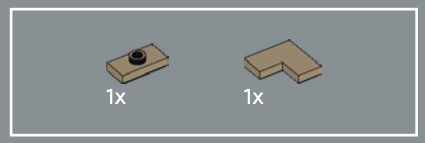
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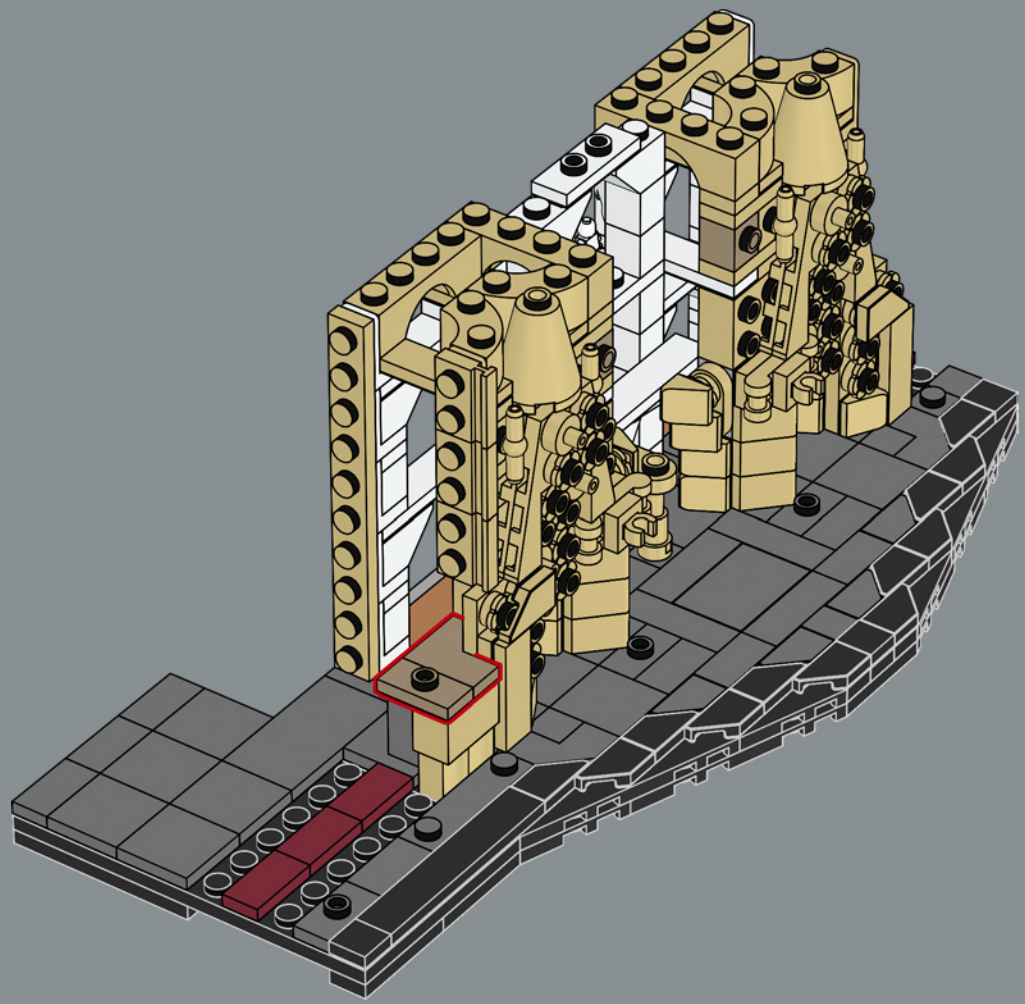


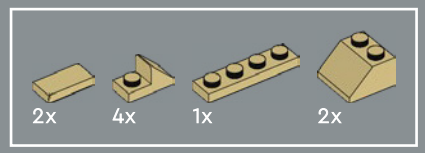
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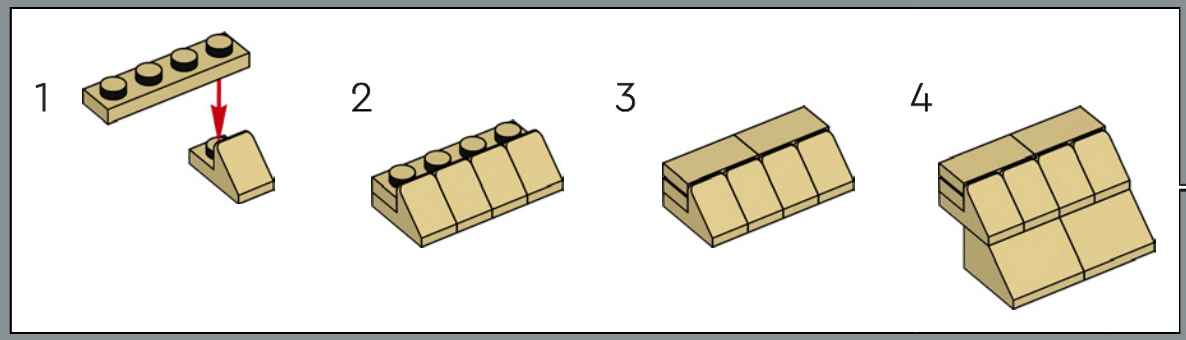


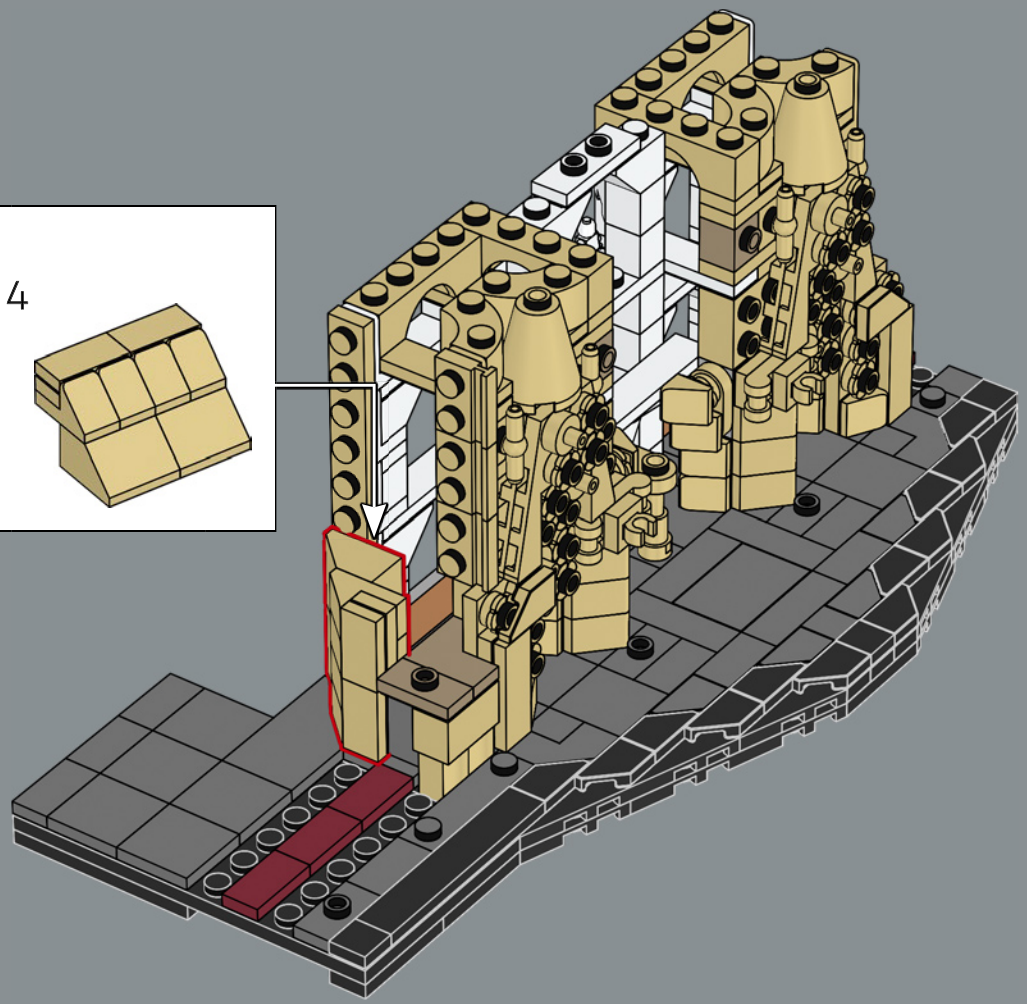
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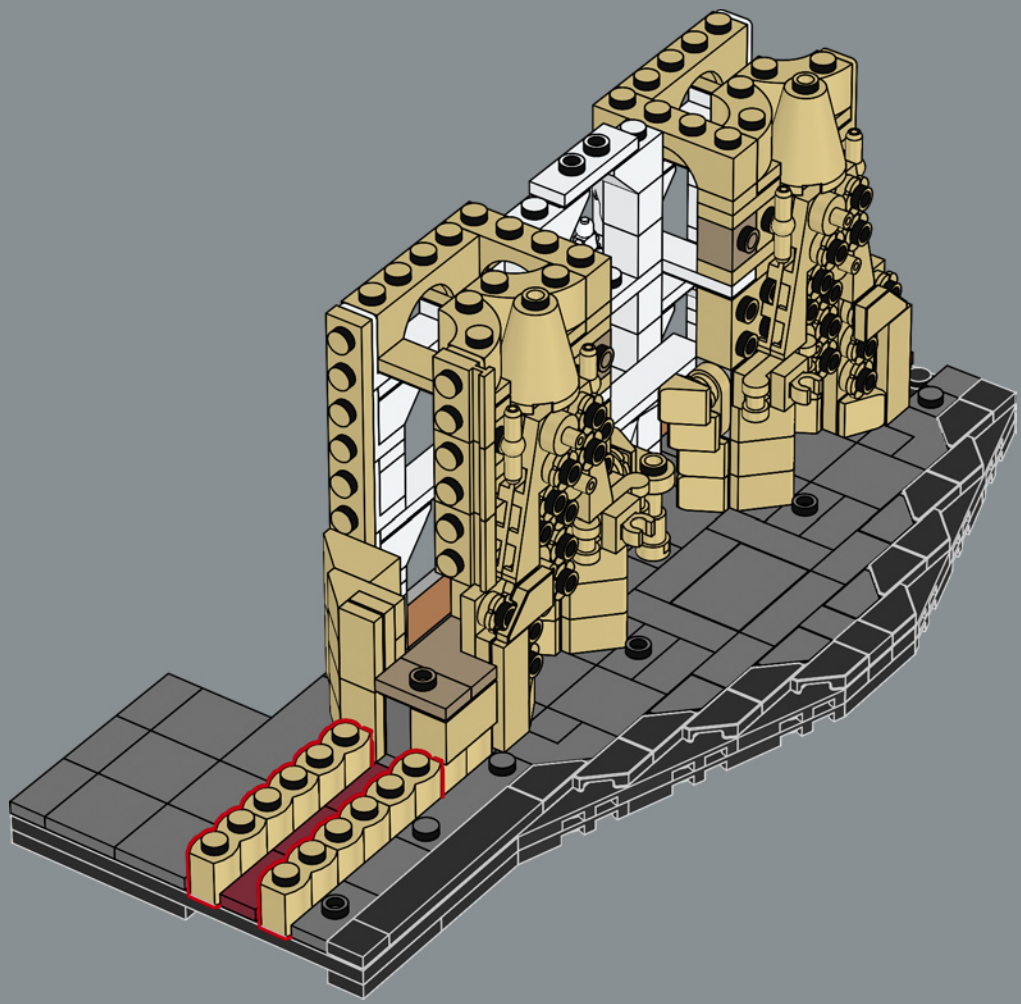
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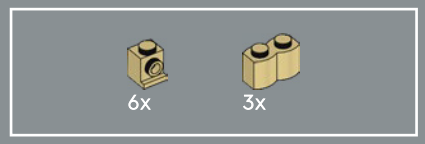




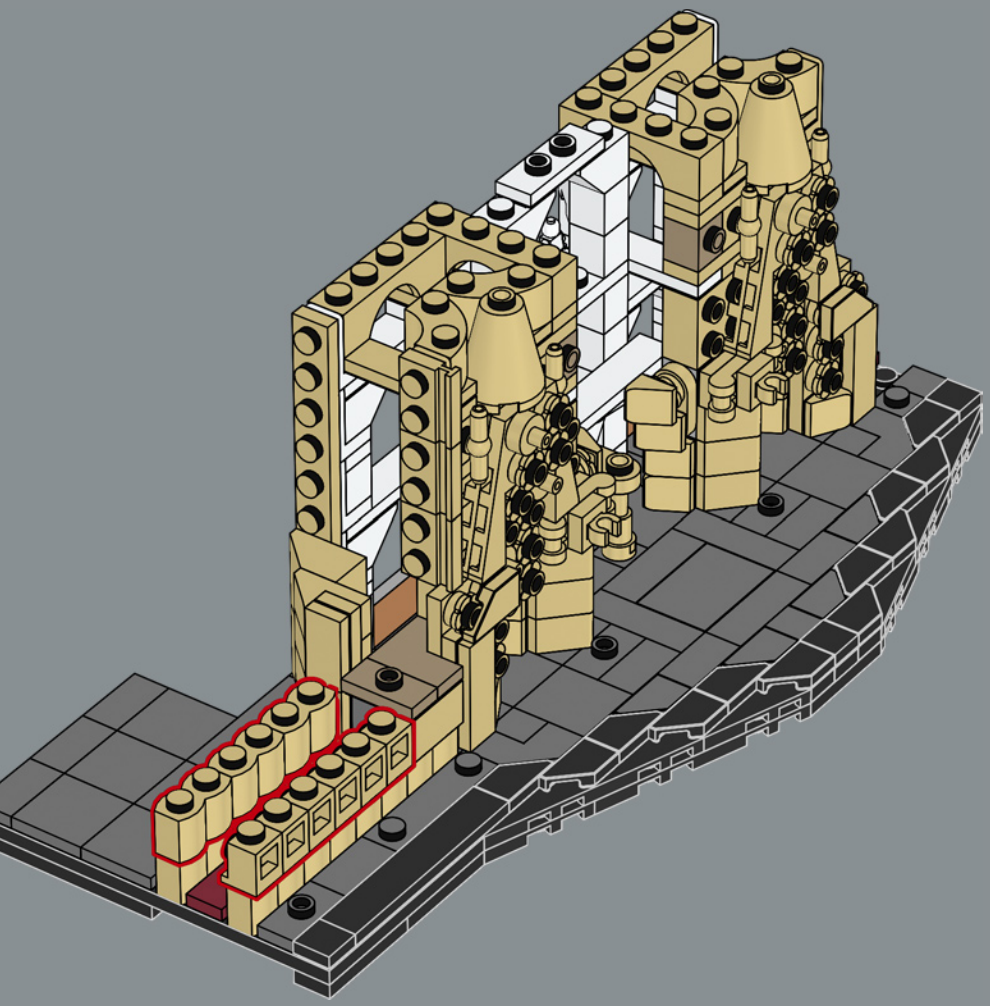


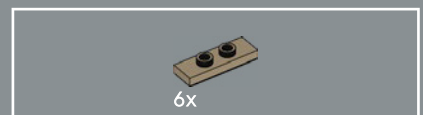
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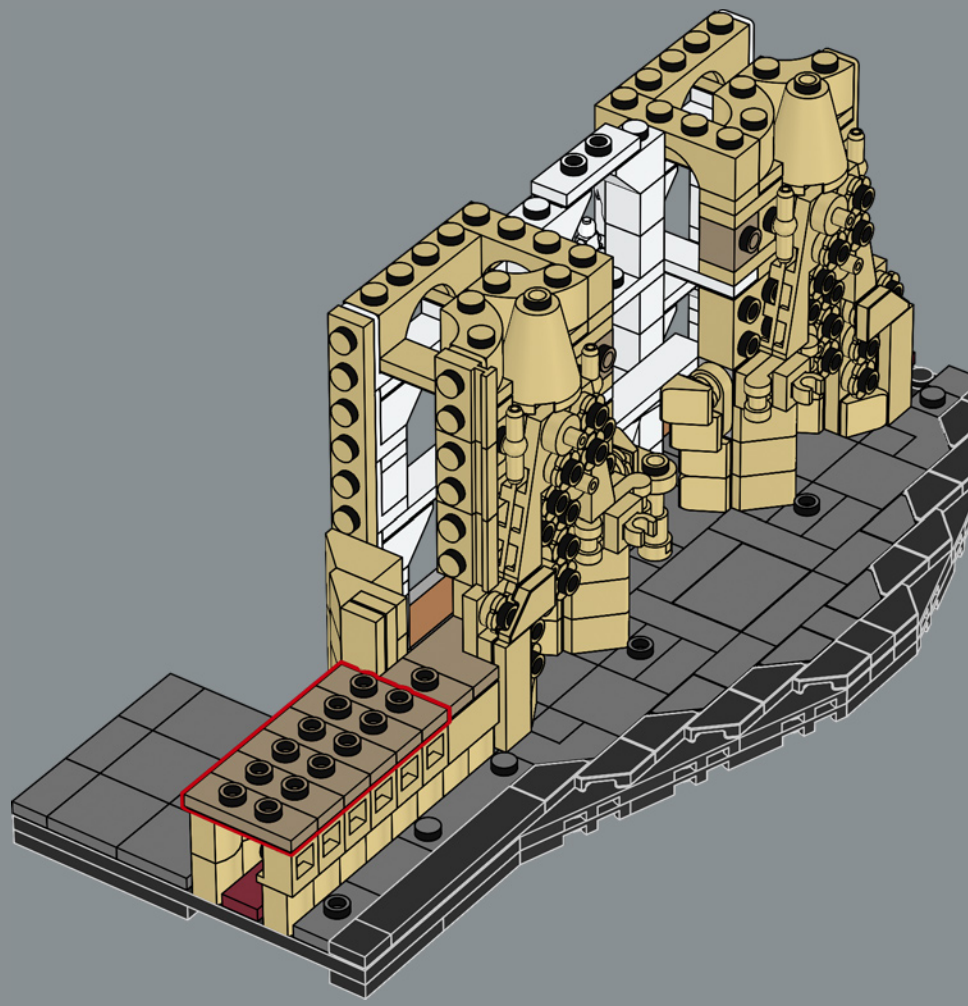


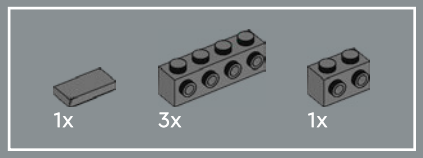
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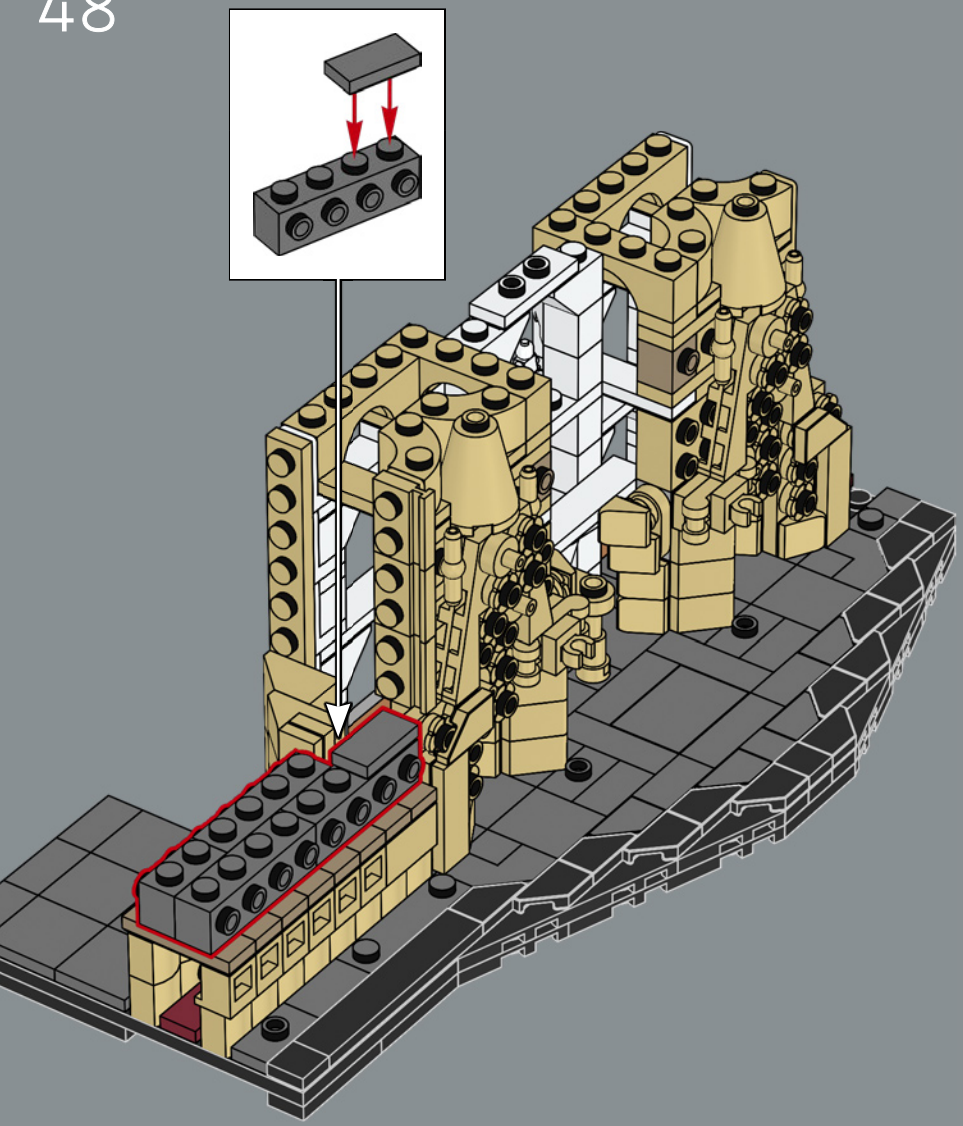


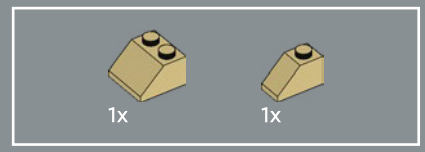
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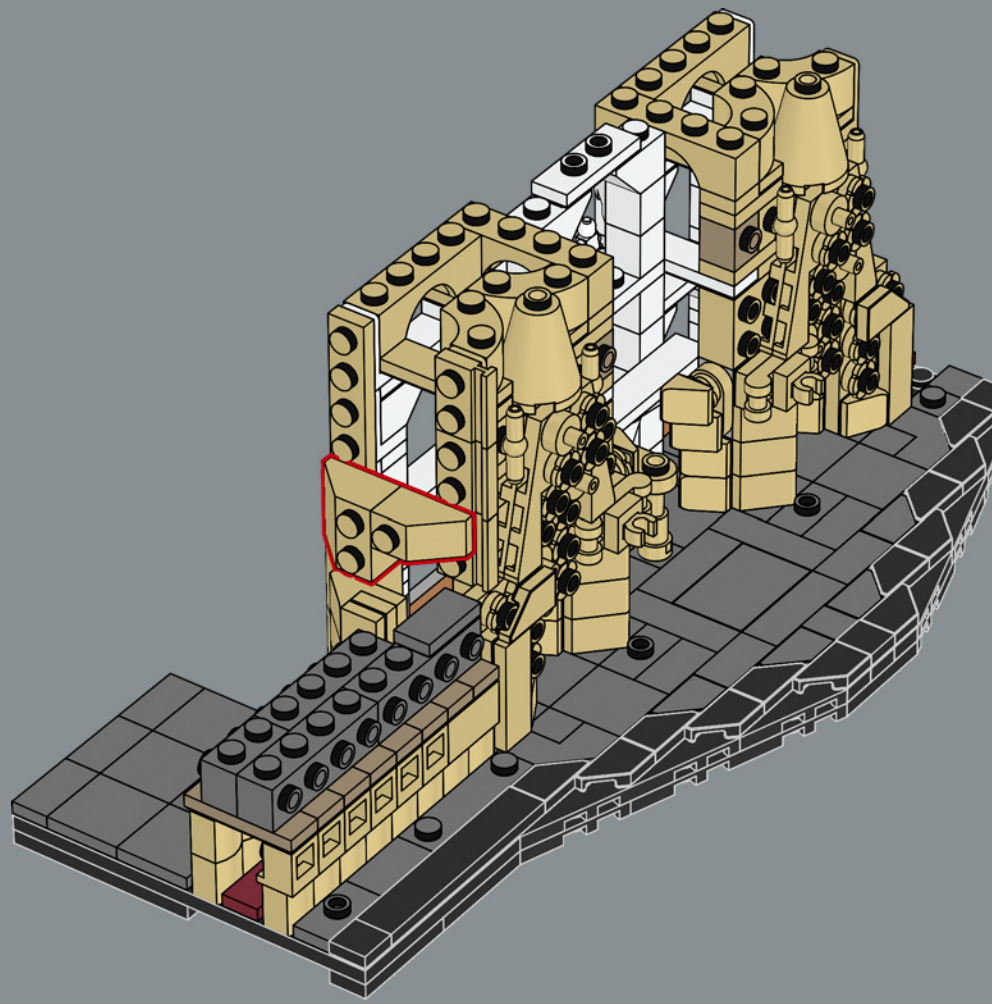


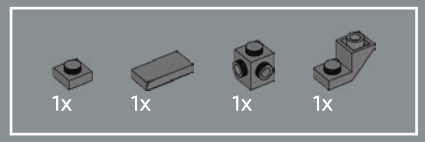
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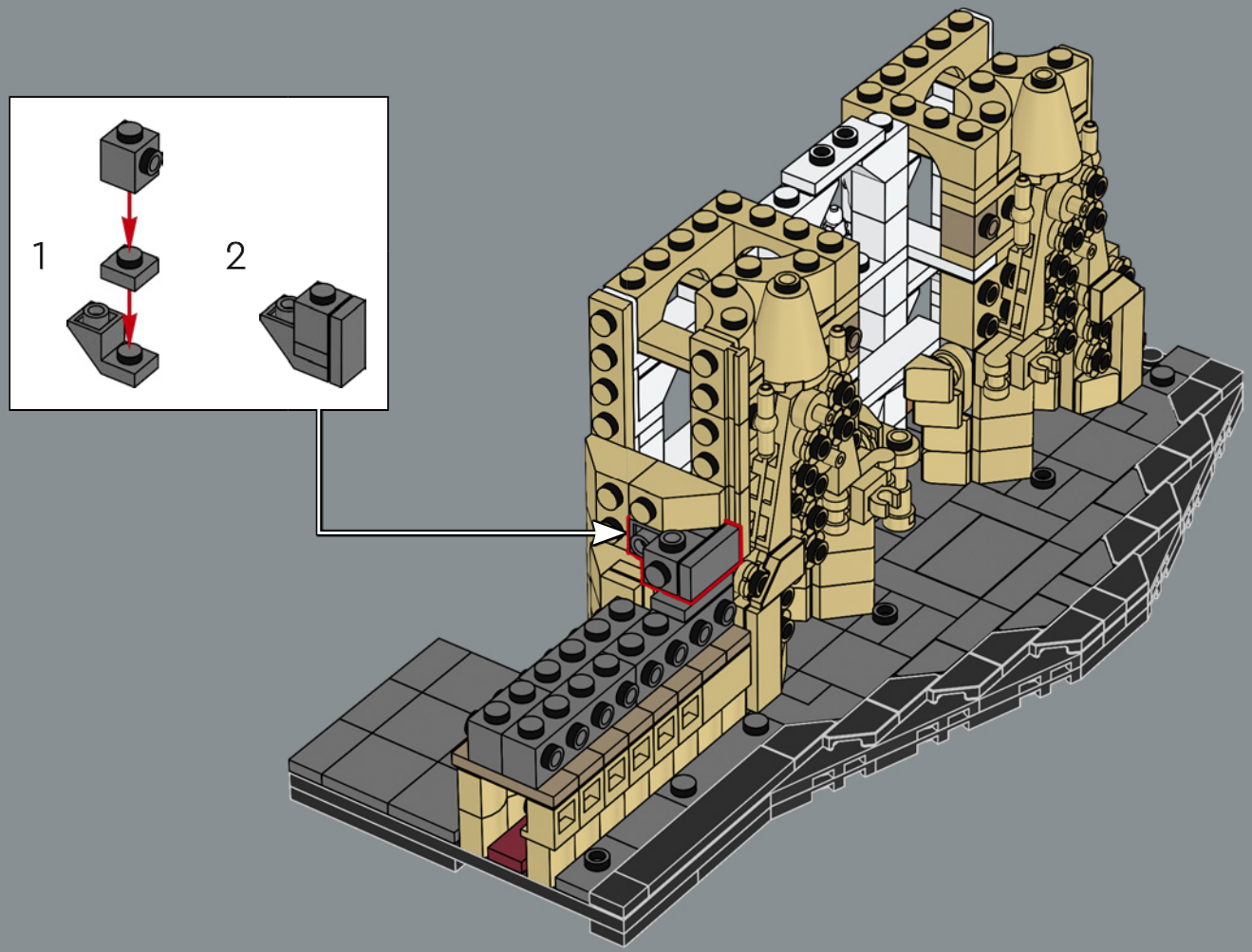


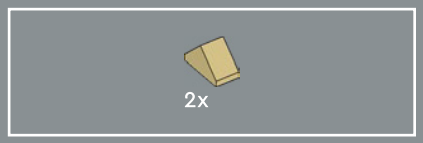
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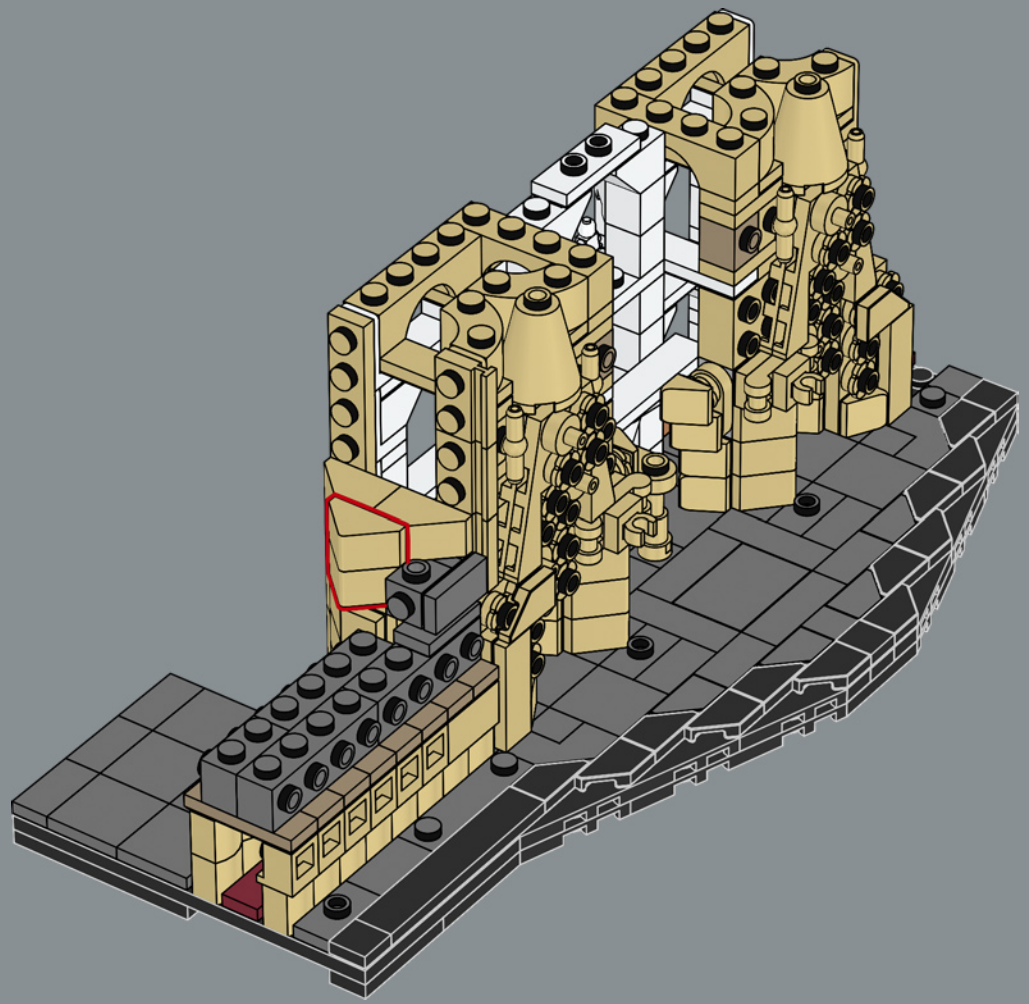


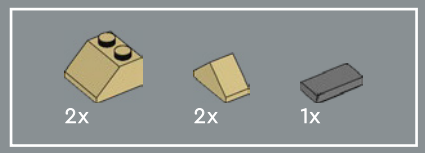
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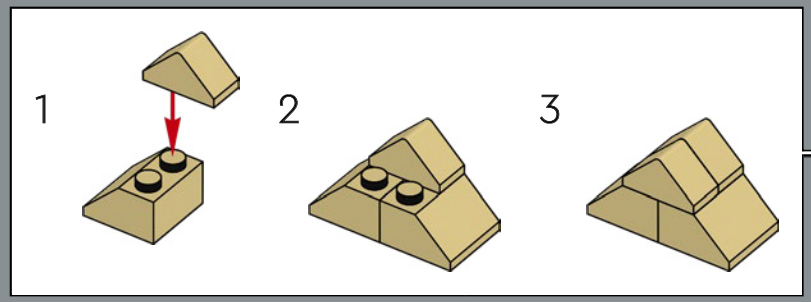


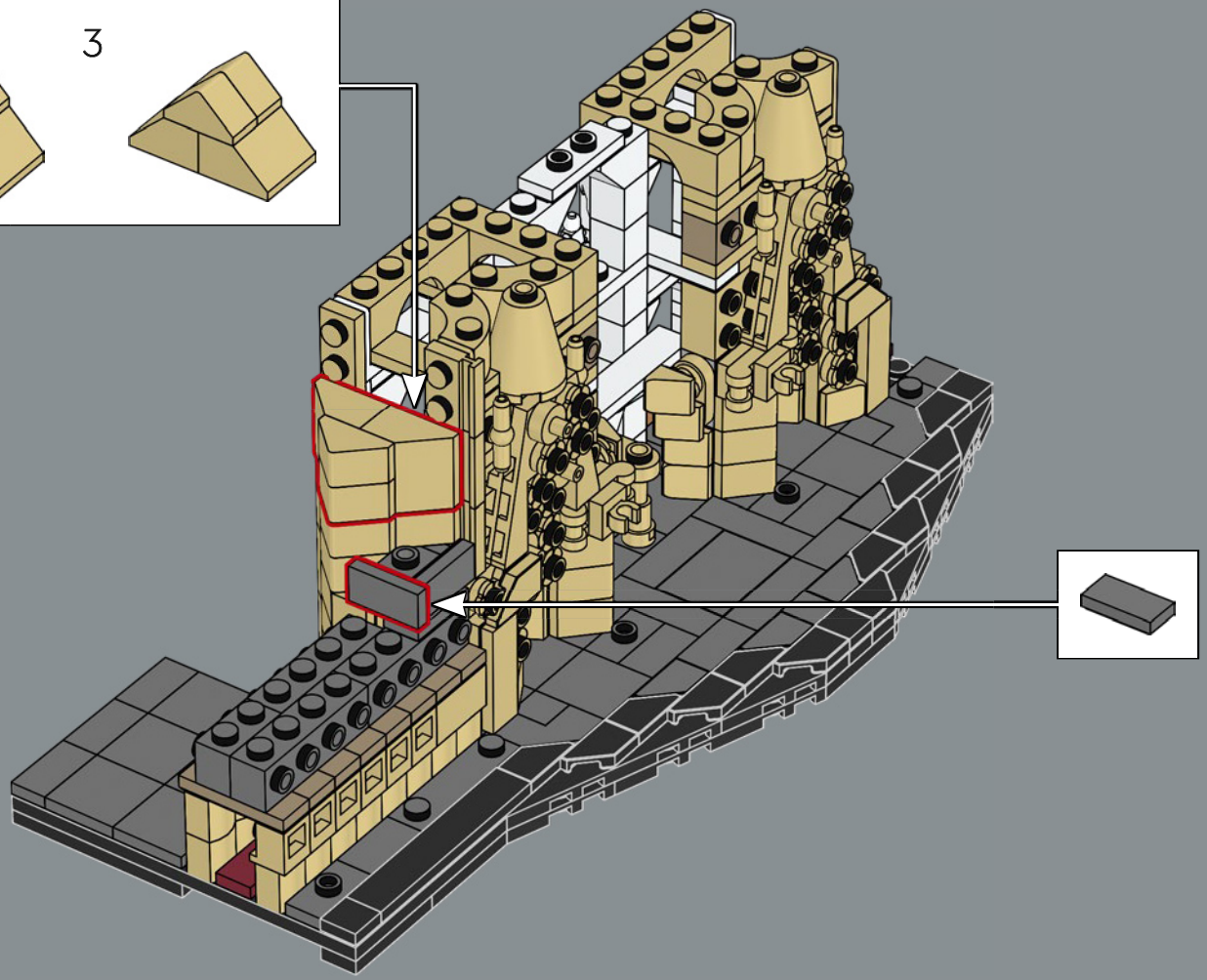
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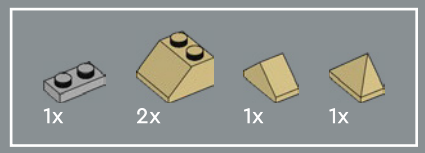




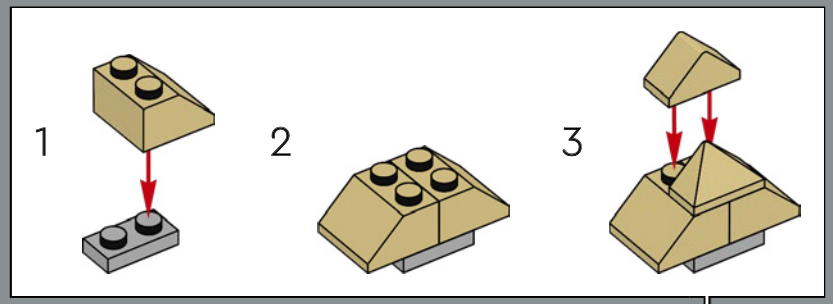
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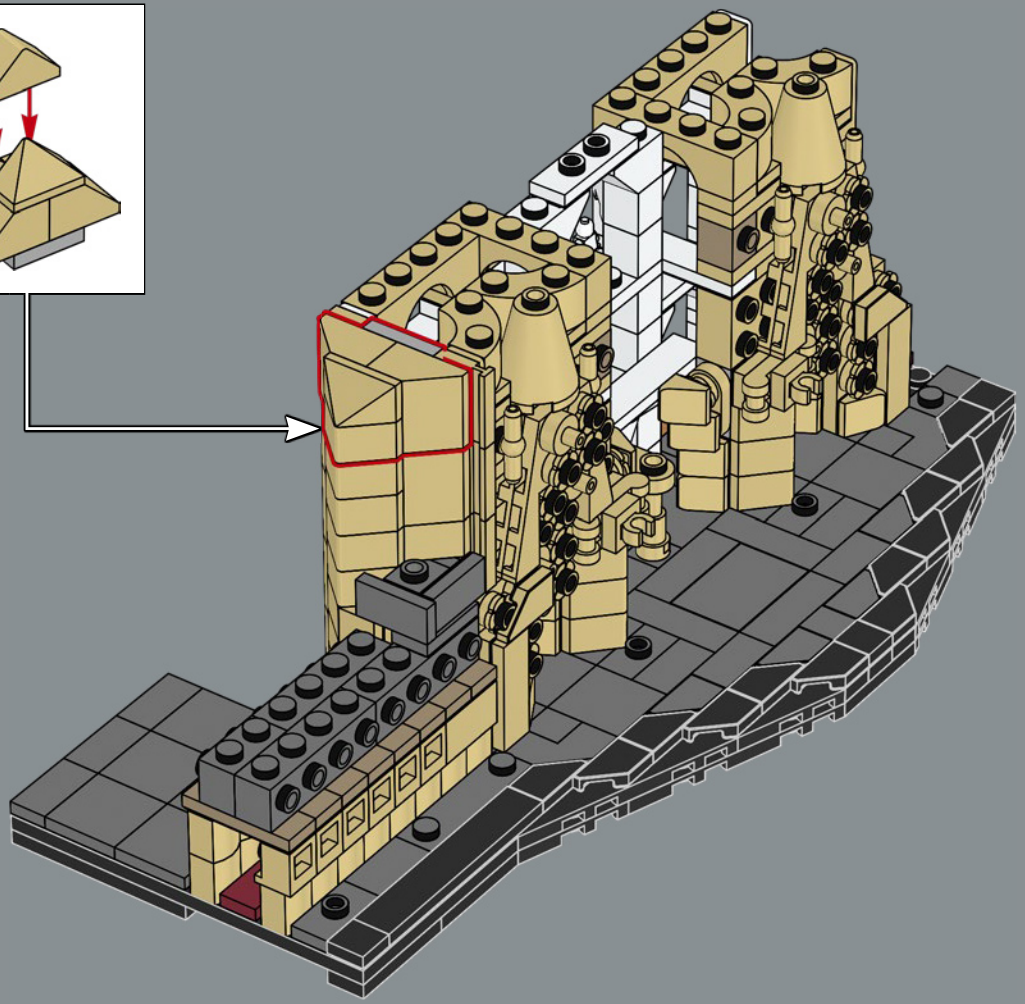


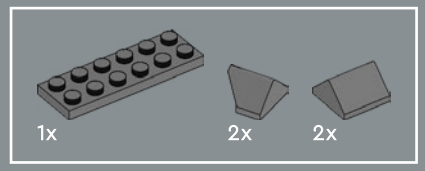




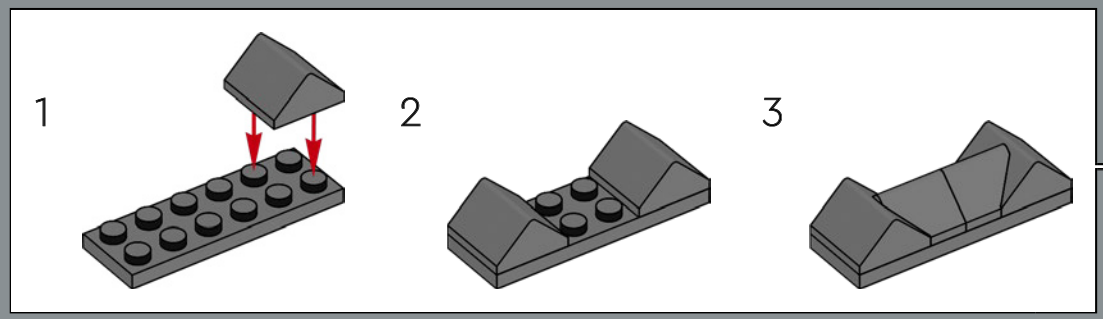
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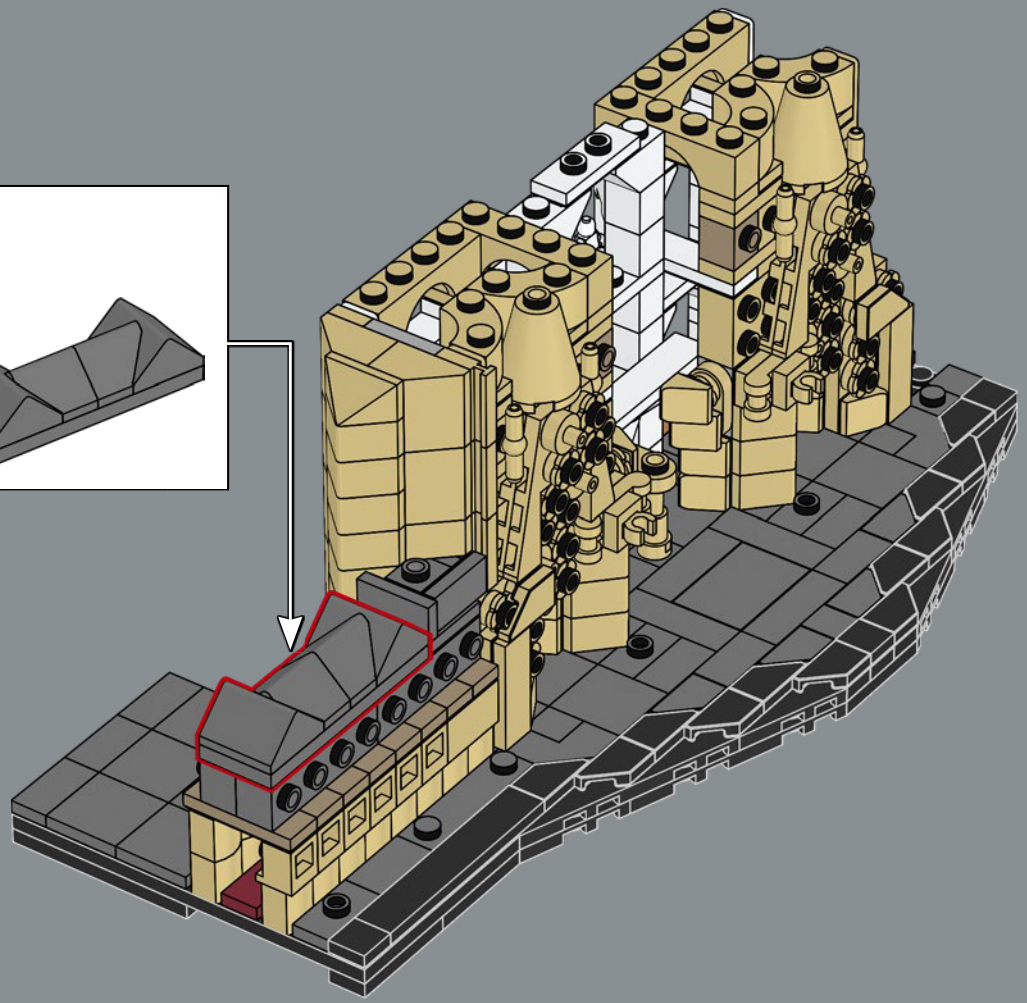


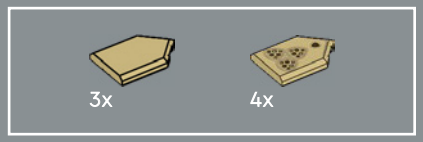




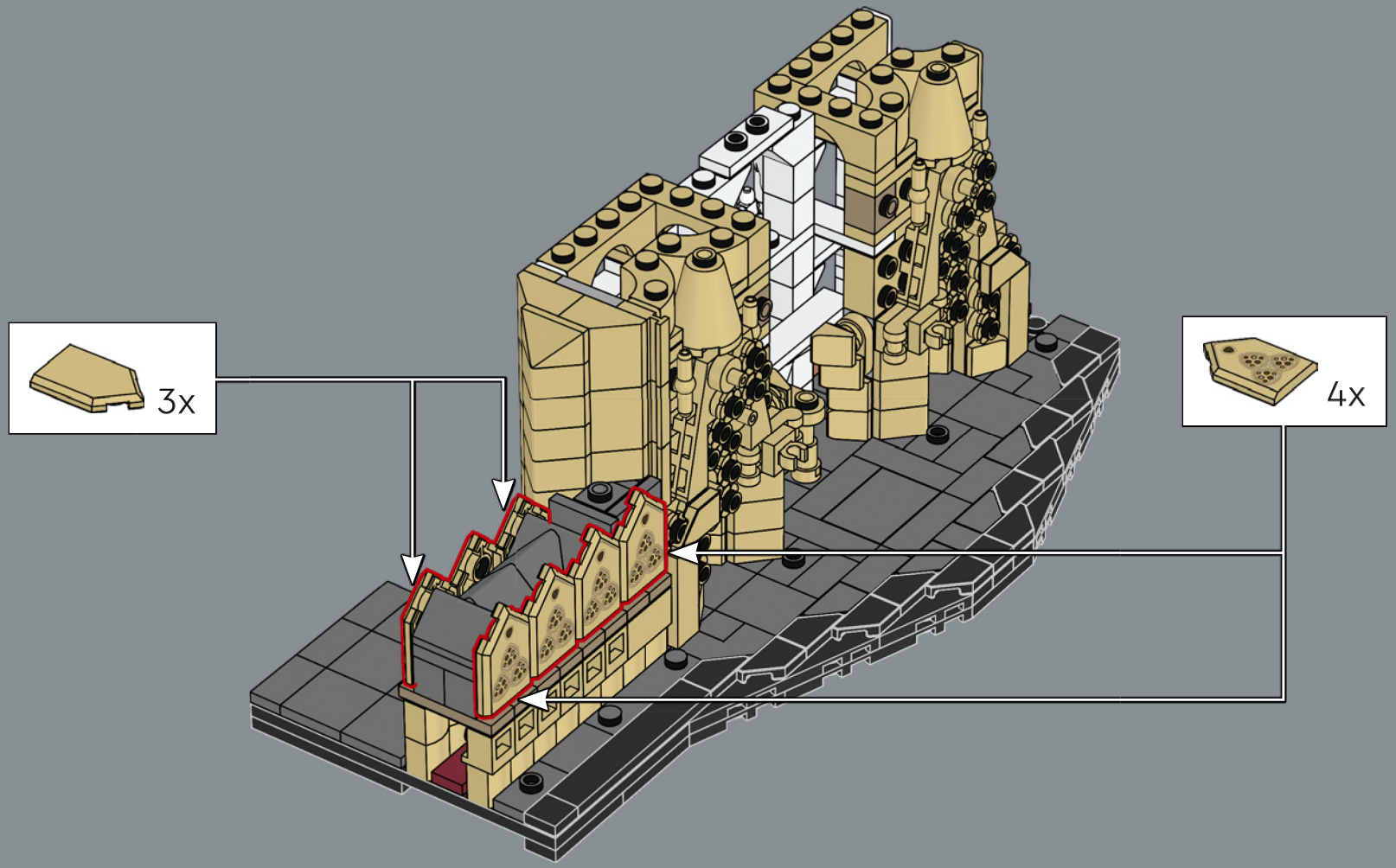
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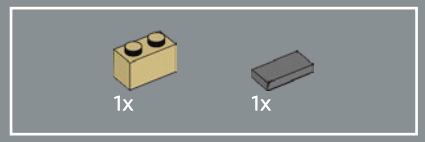




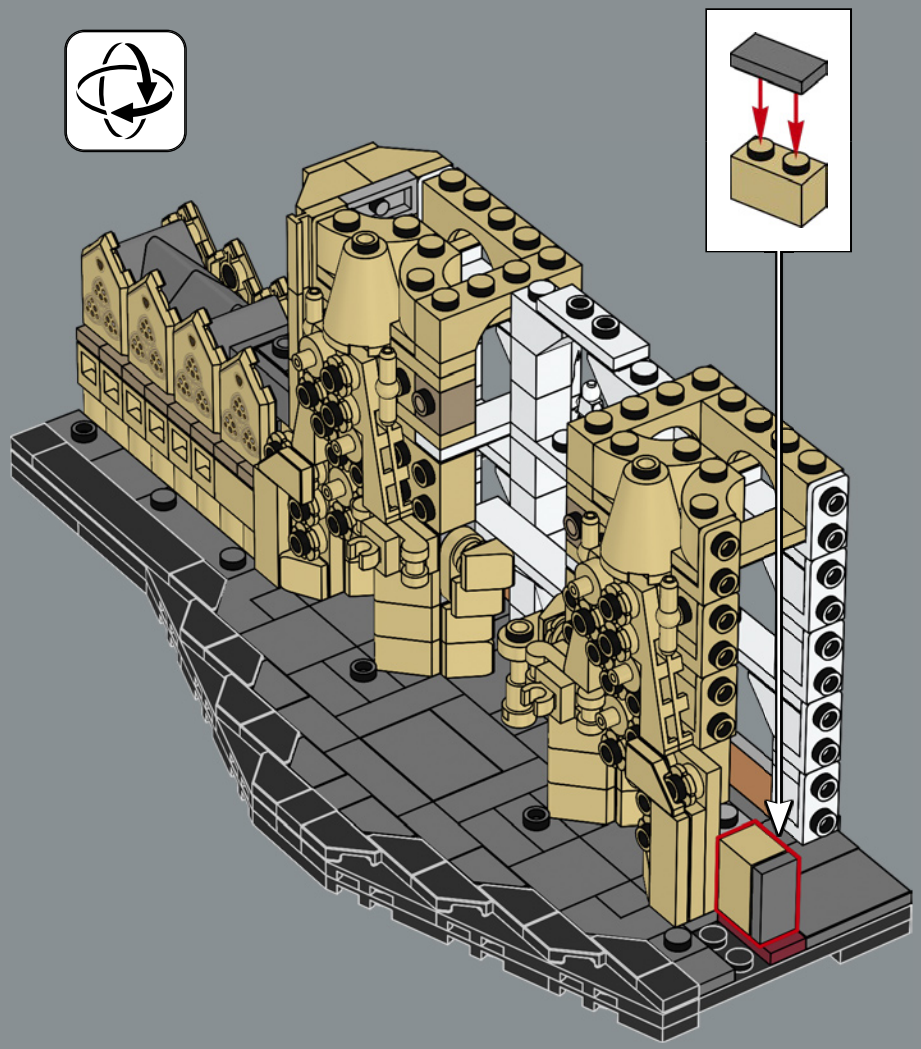


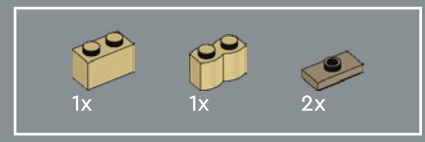
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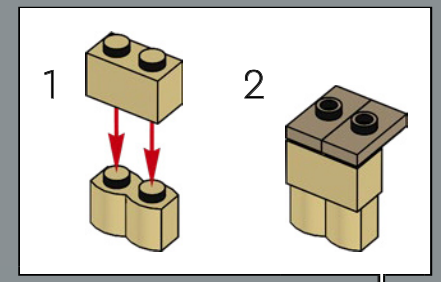


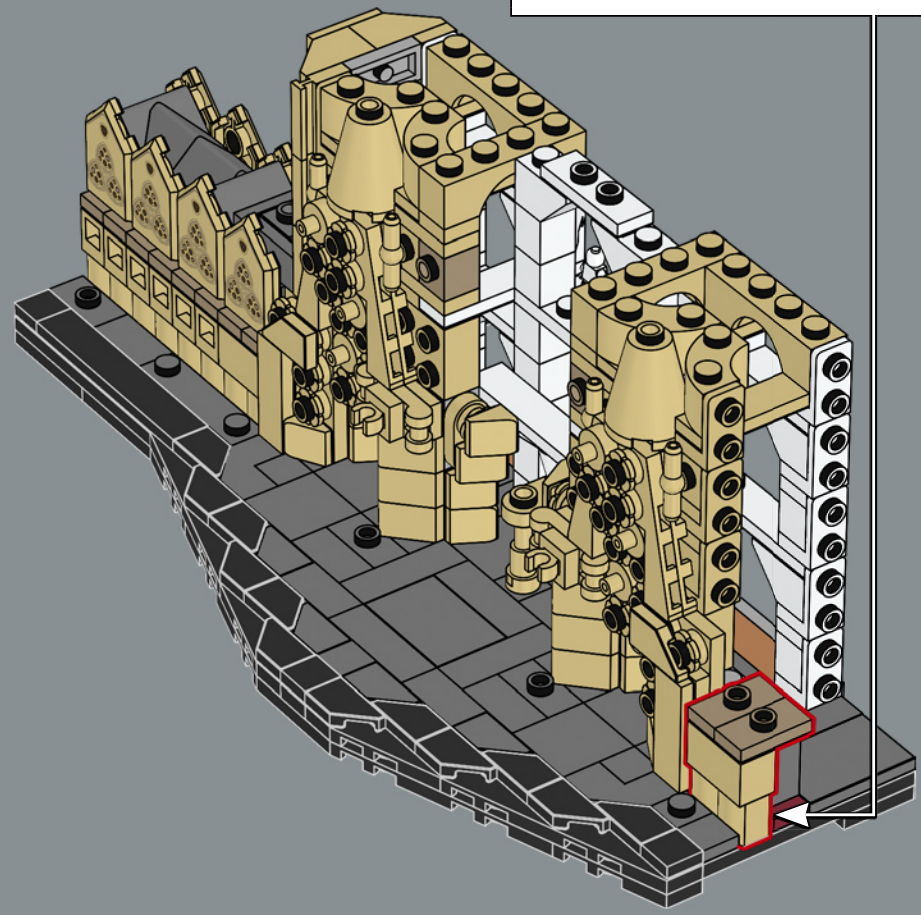
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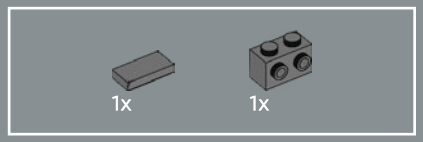




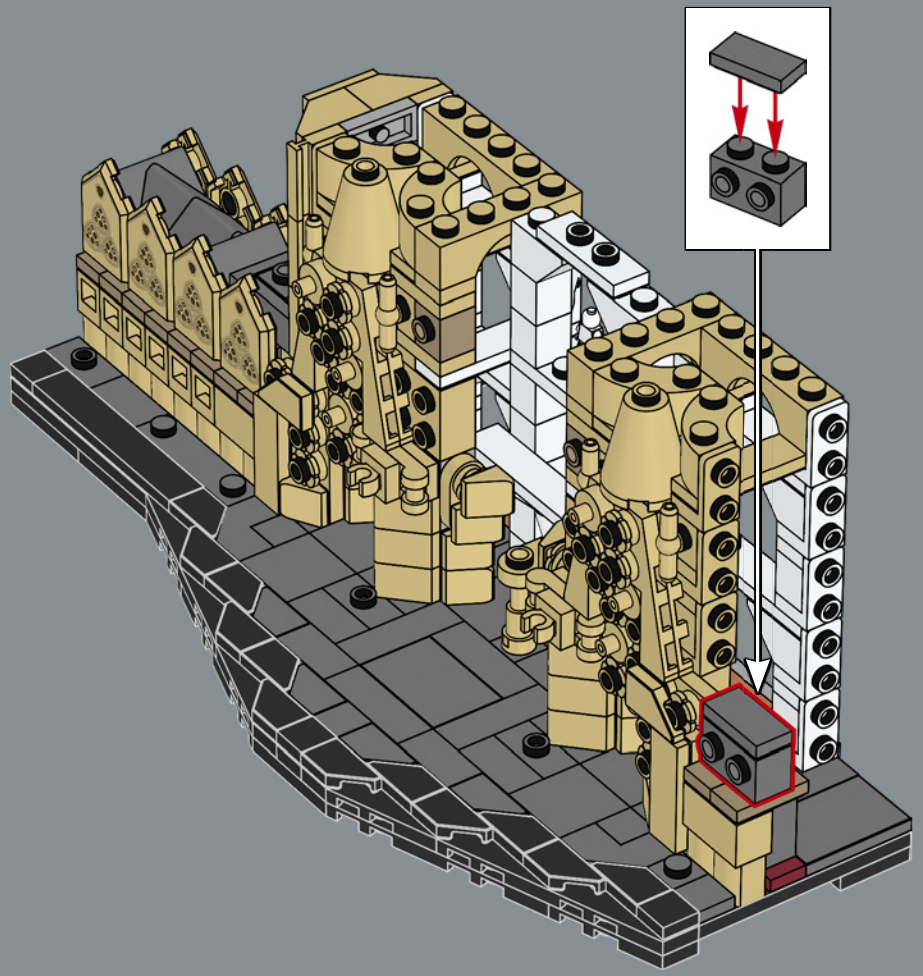
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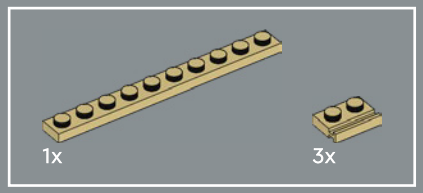




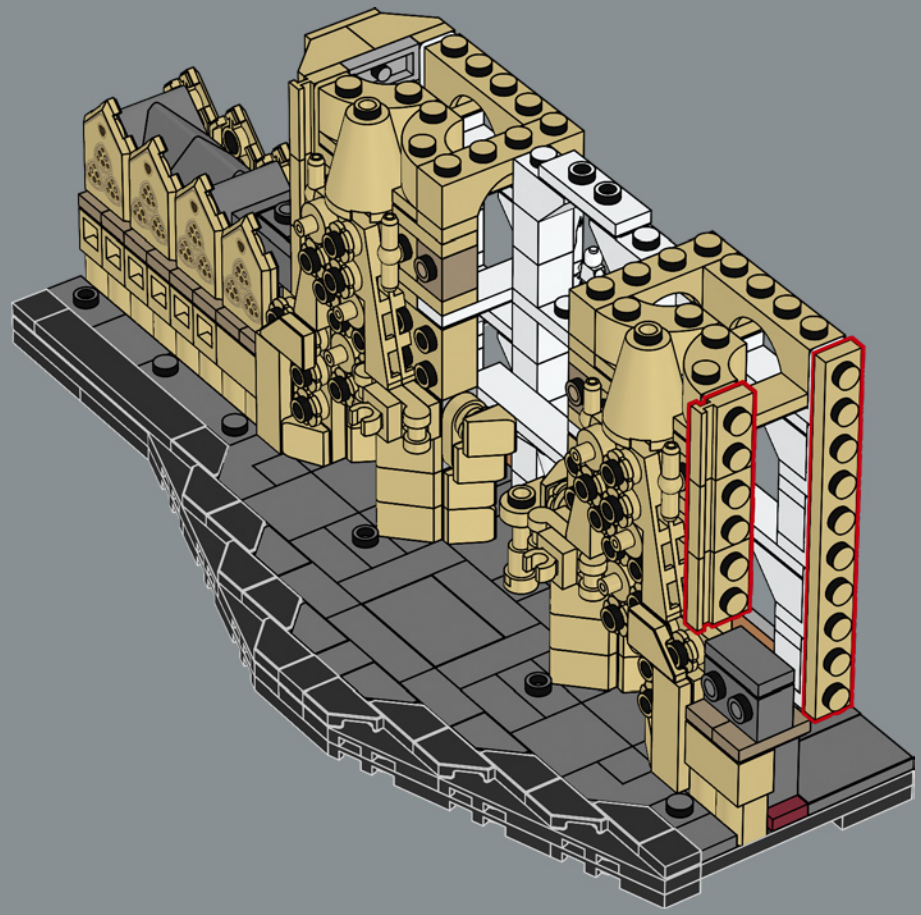


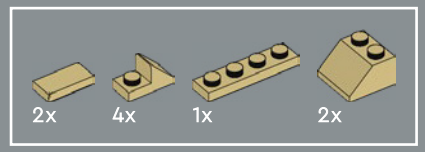
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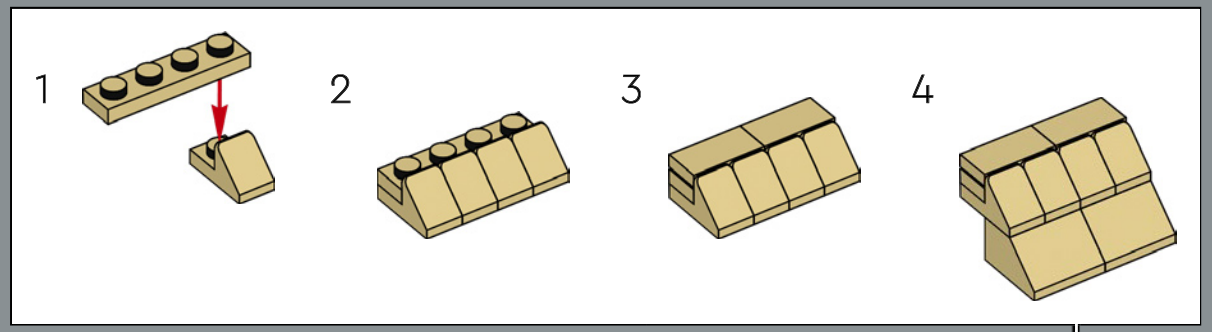


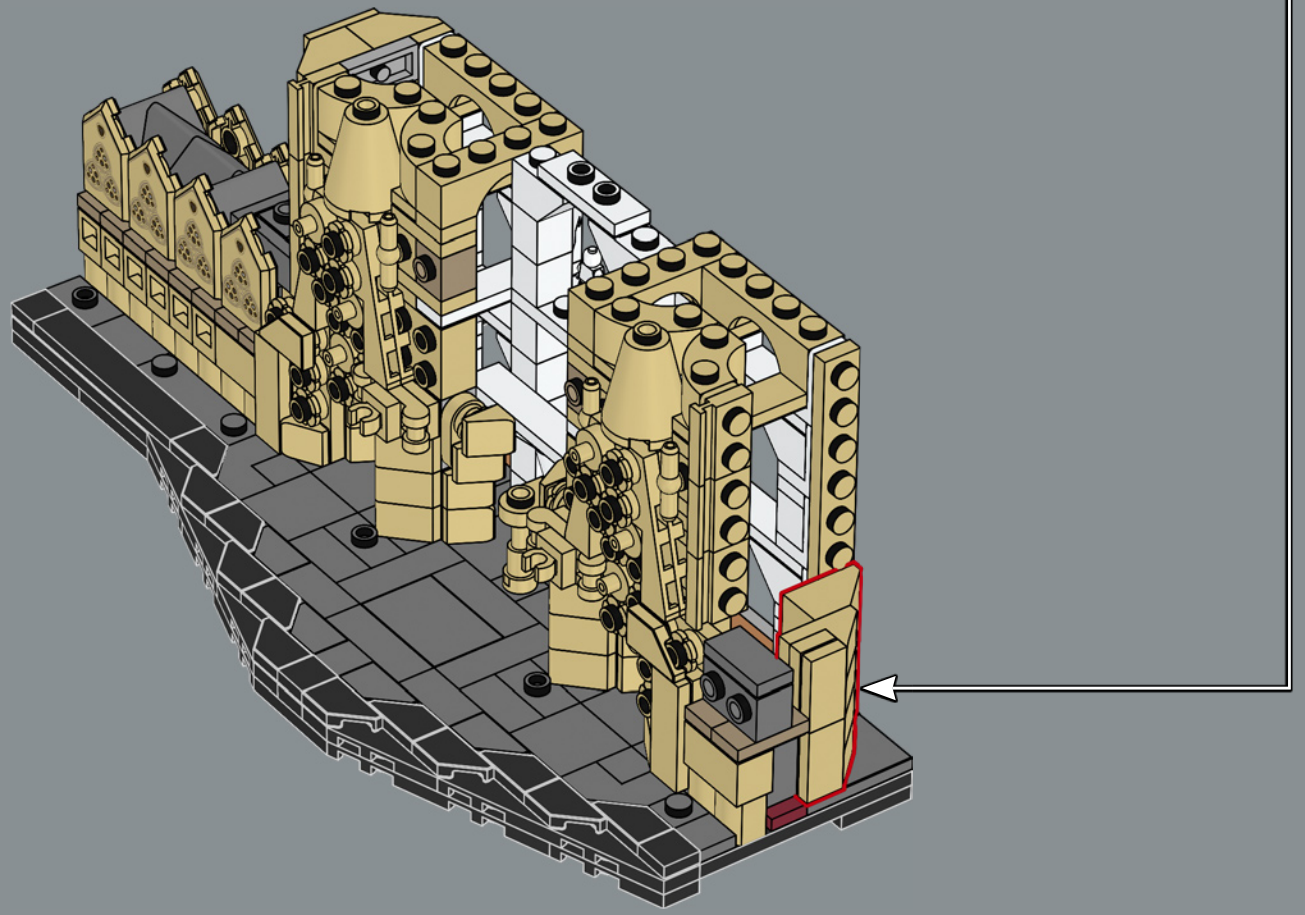
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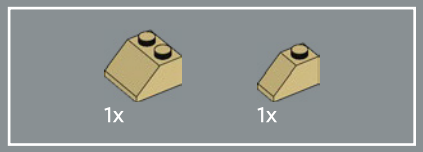




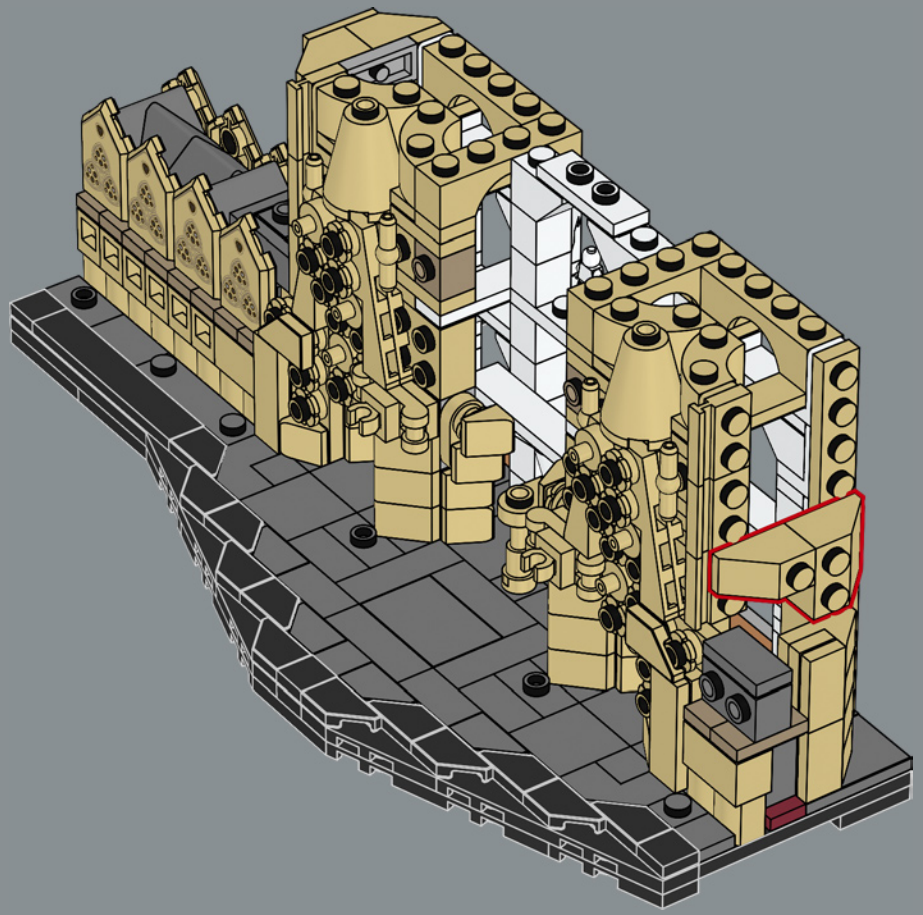
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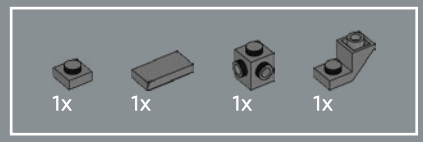




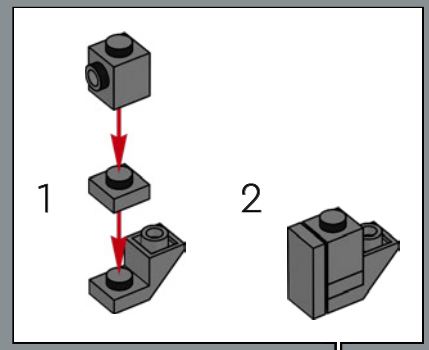


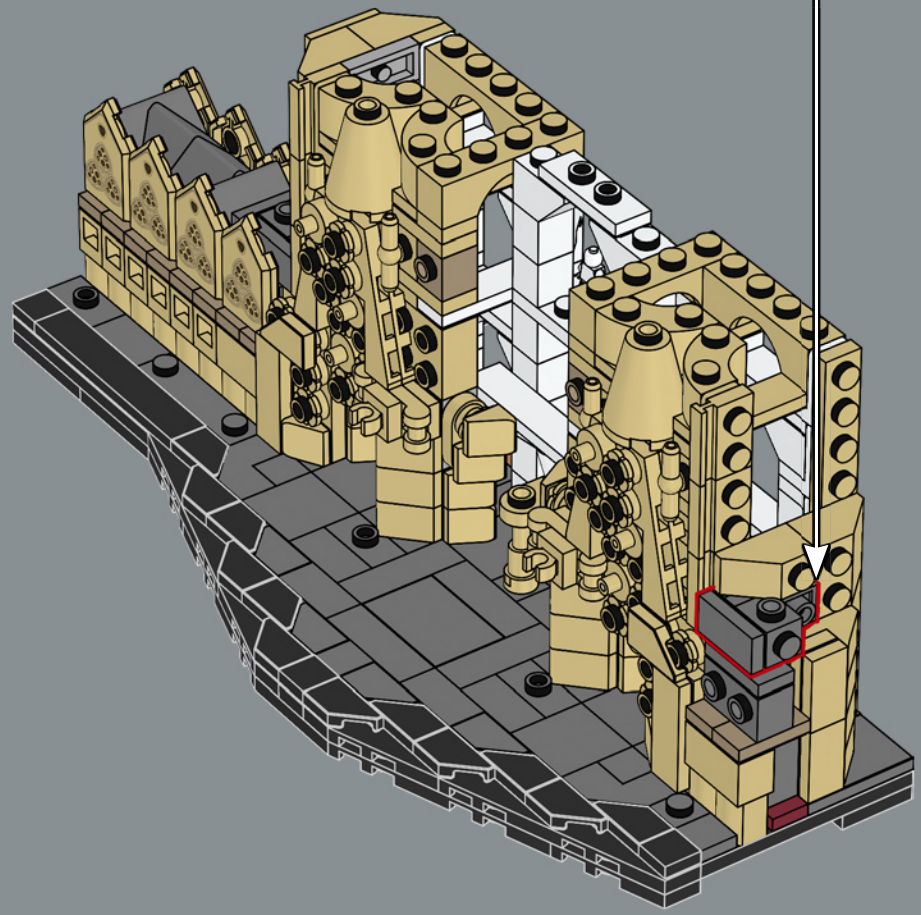
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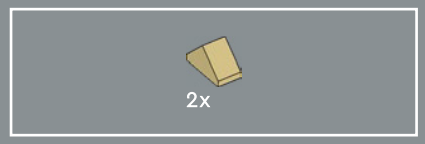




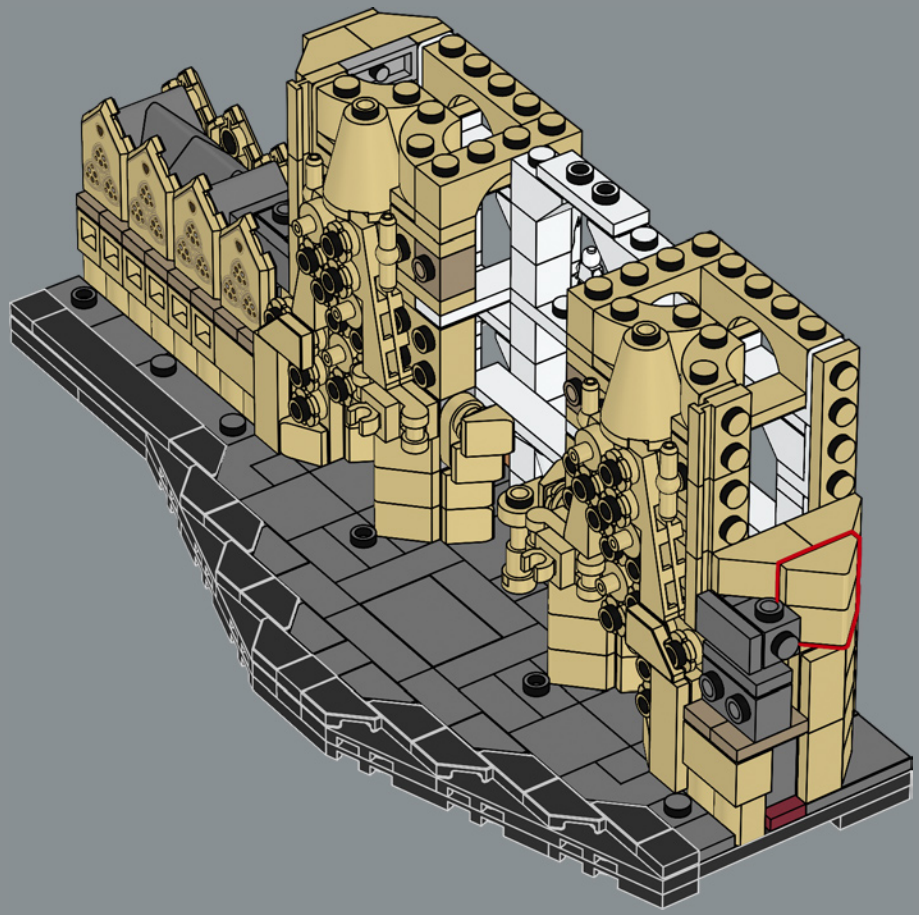
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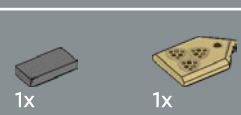




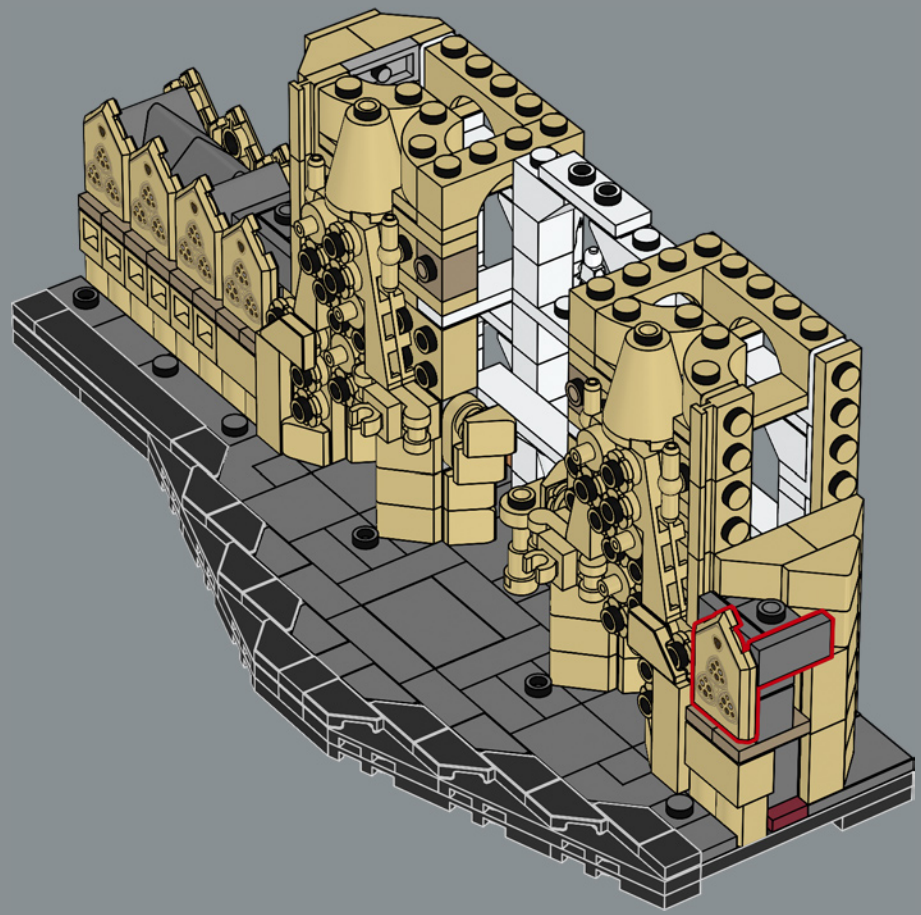


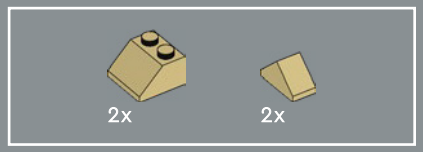
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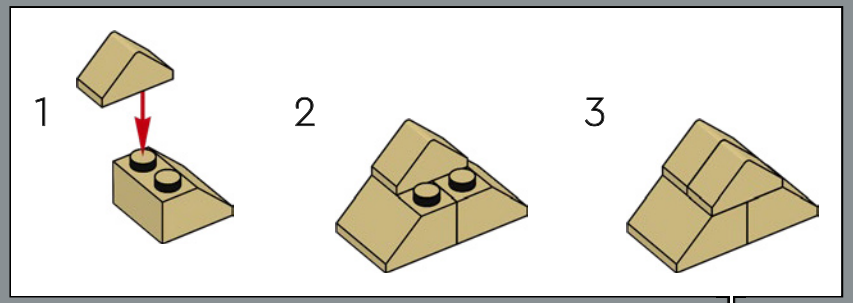


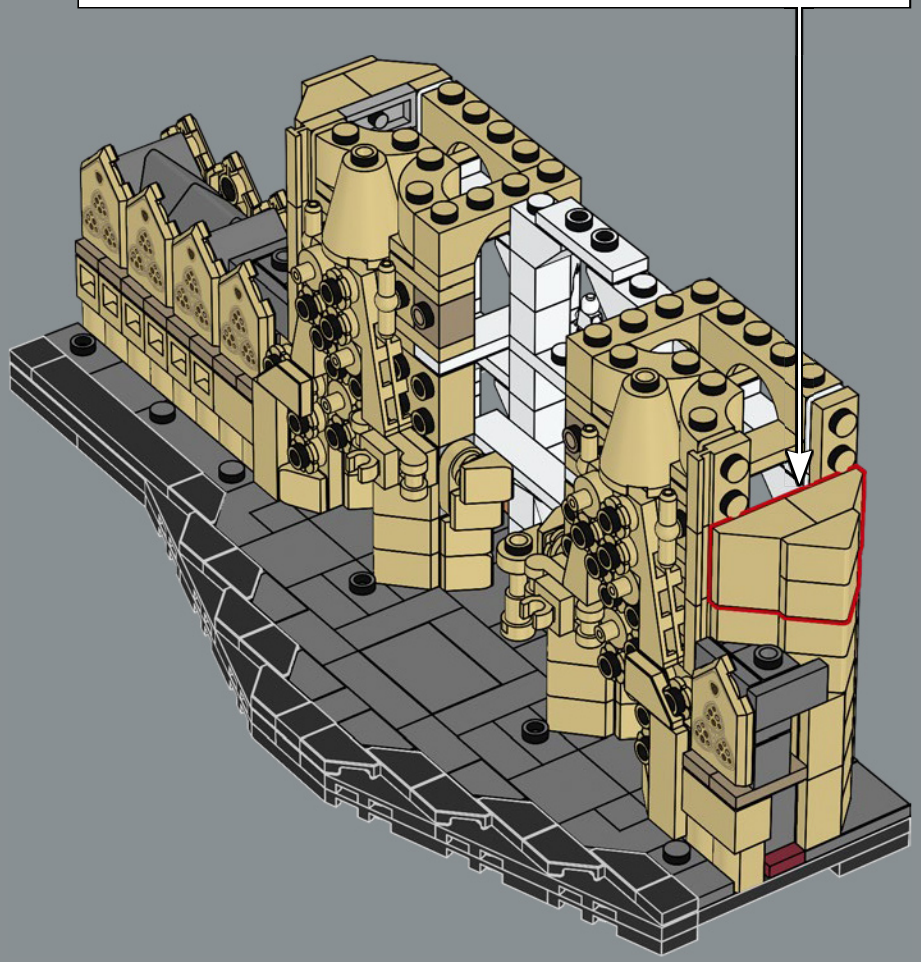
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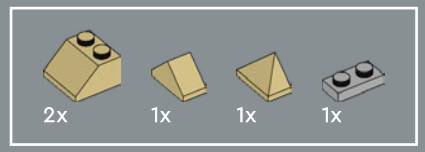




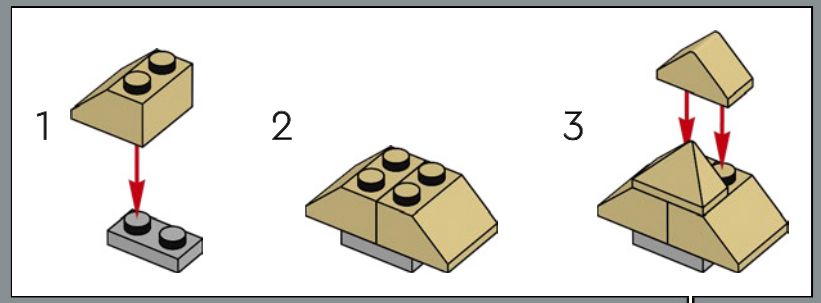
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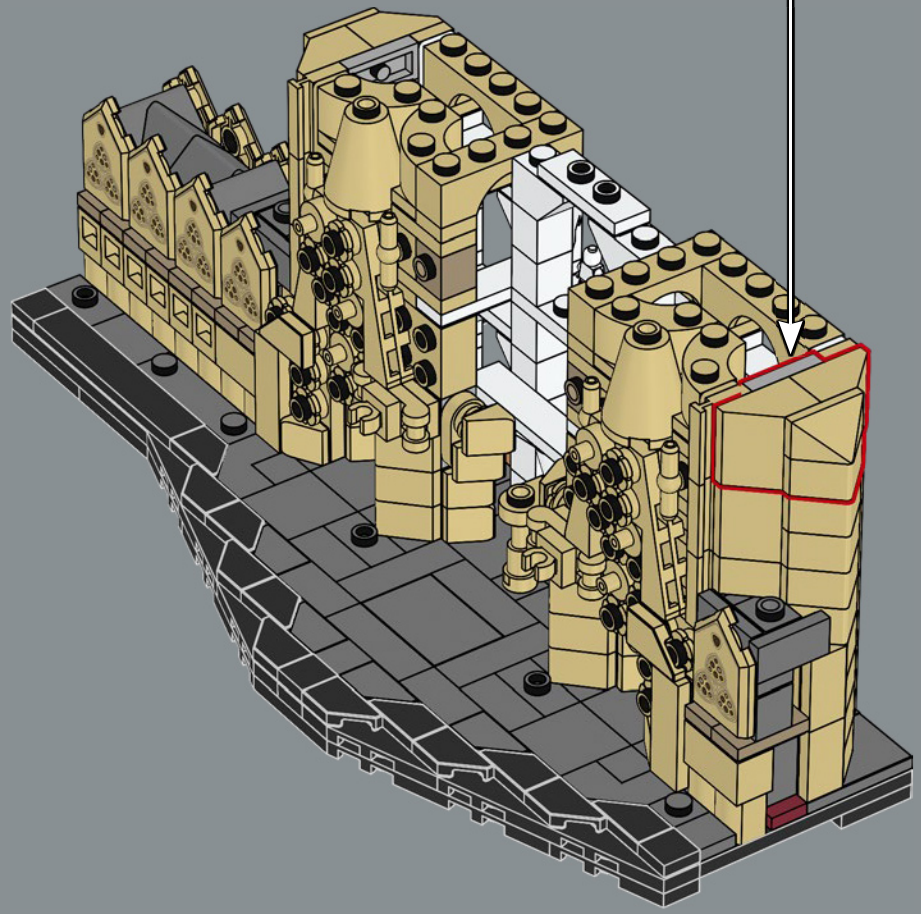






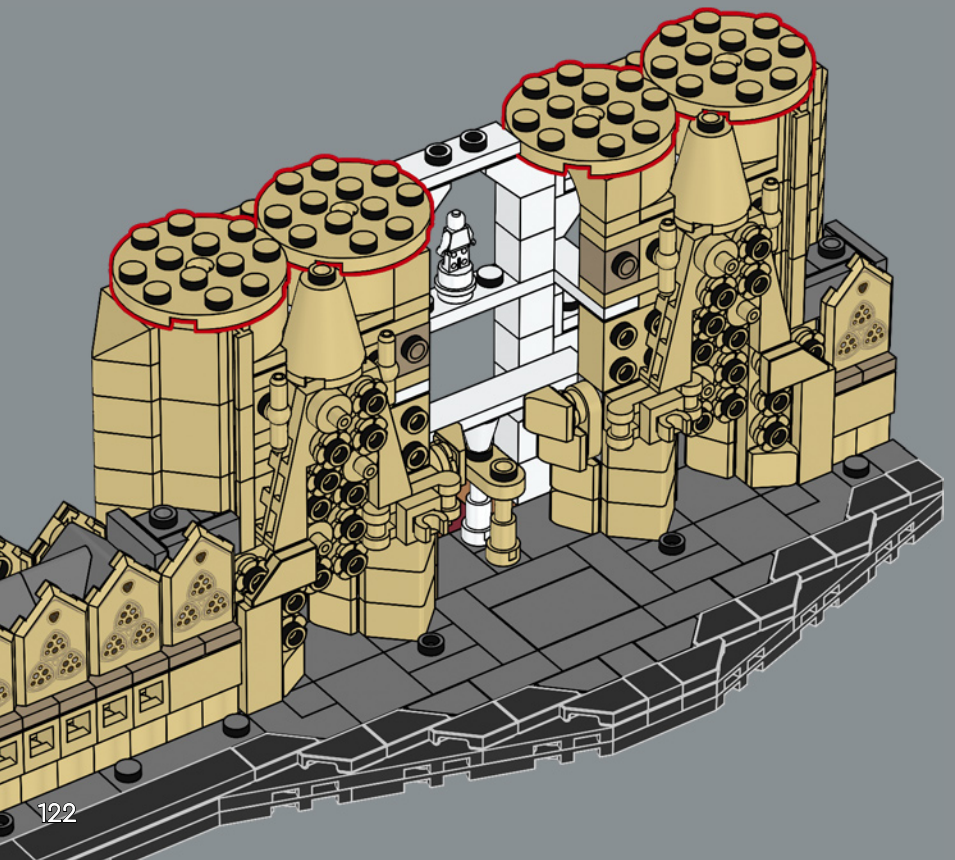
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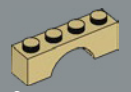





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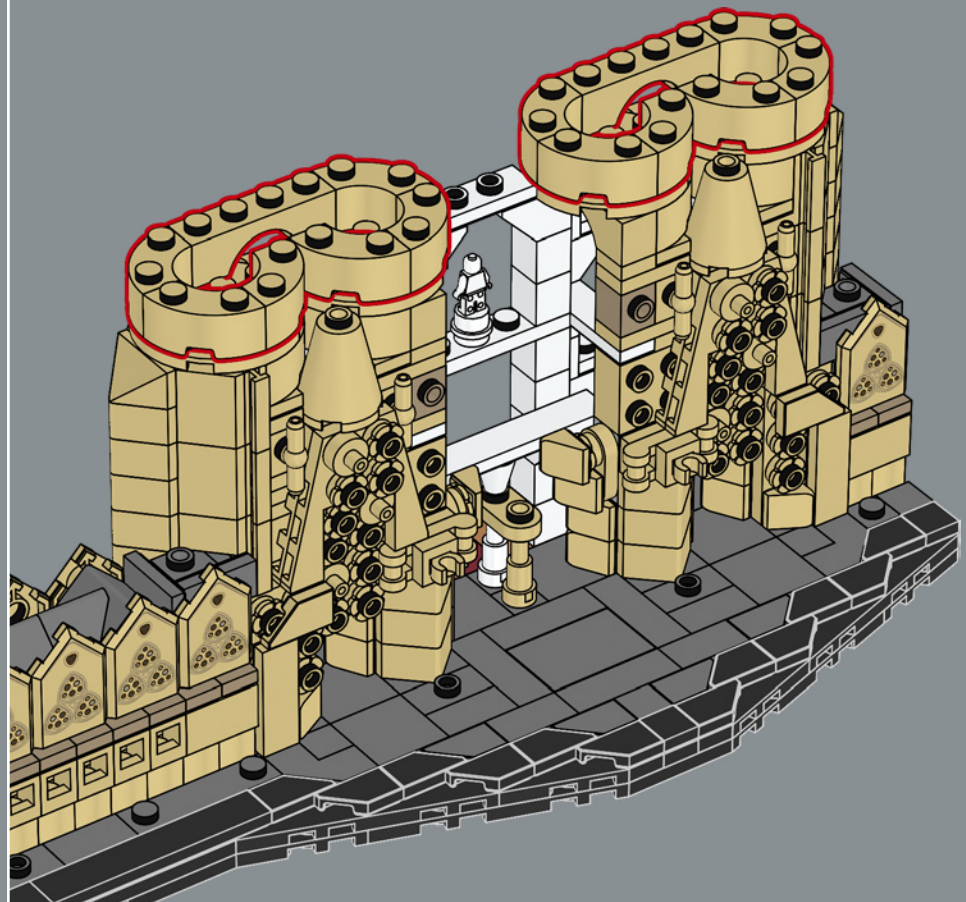


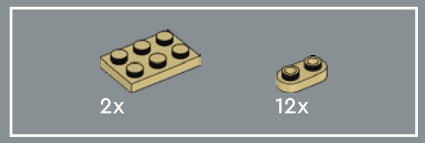

2x


12x

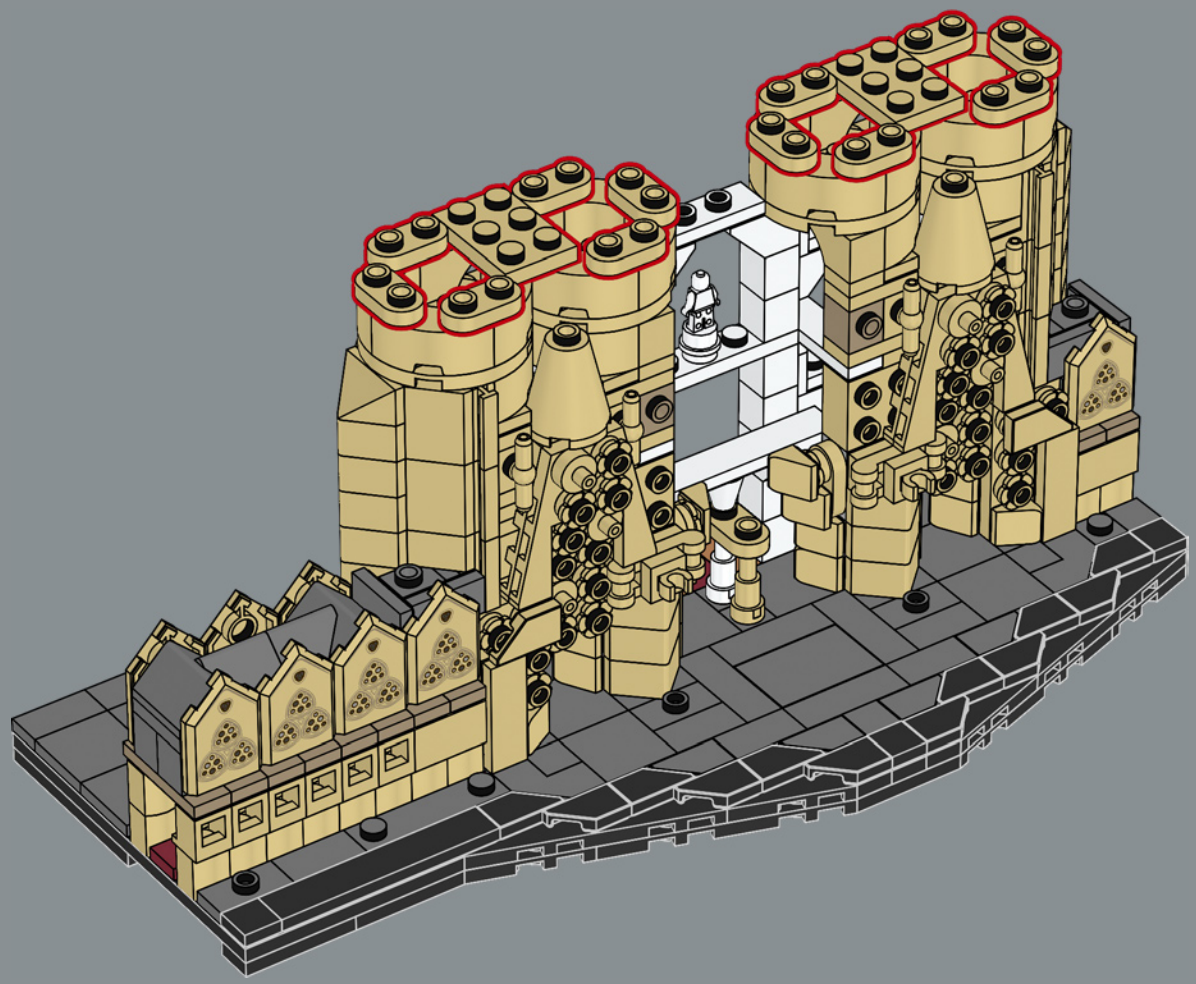
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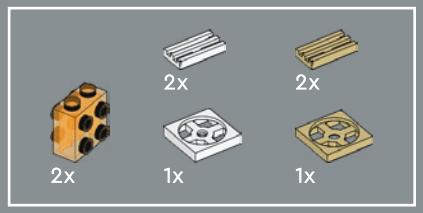
Les quatre clochers présentés ici partent d'un plan carré et prennent une forme circulaire au fur et à mesure de la construction, en alternant entre un montage LEGO® en position horizontale et un « empilement » classique.



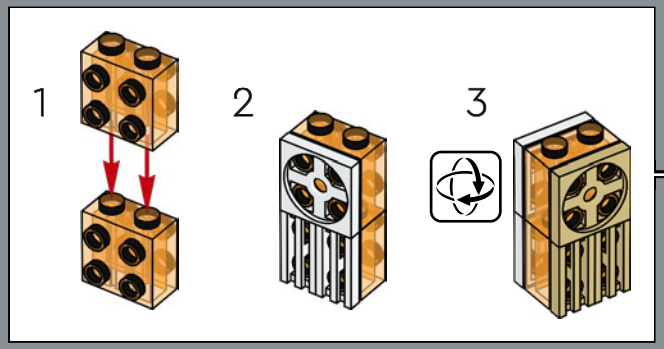


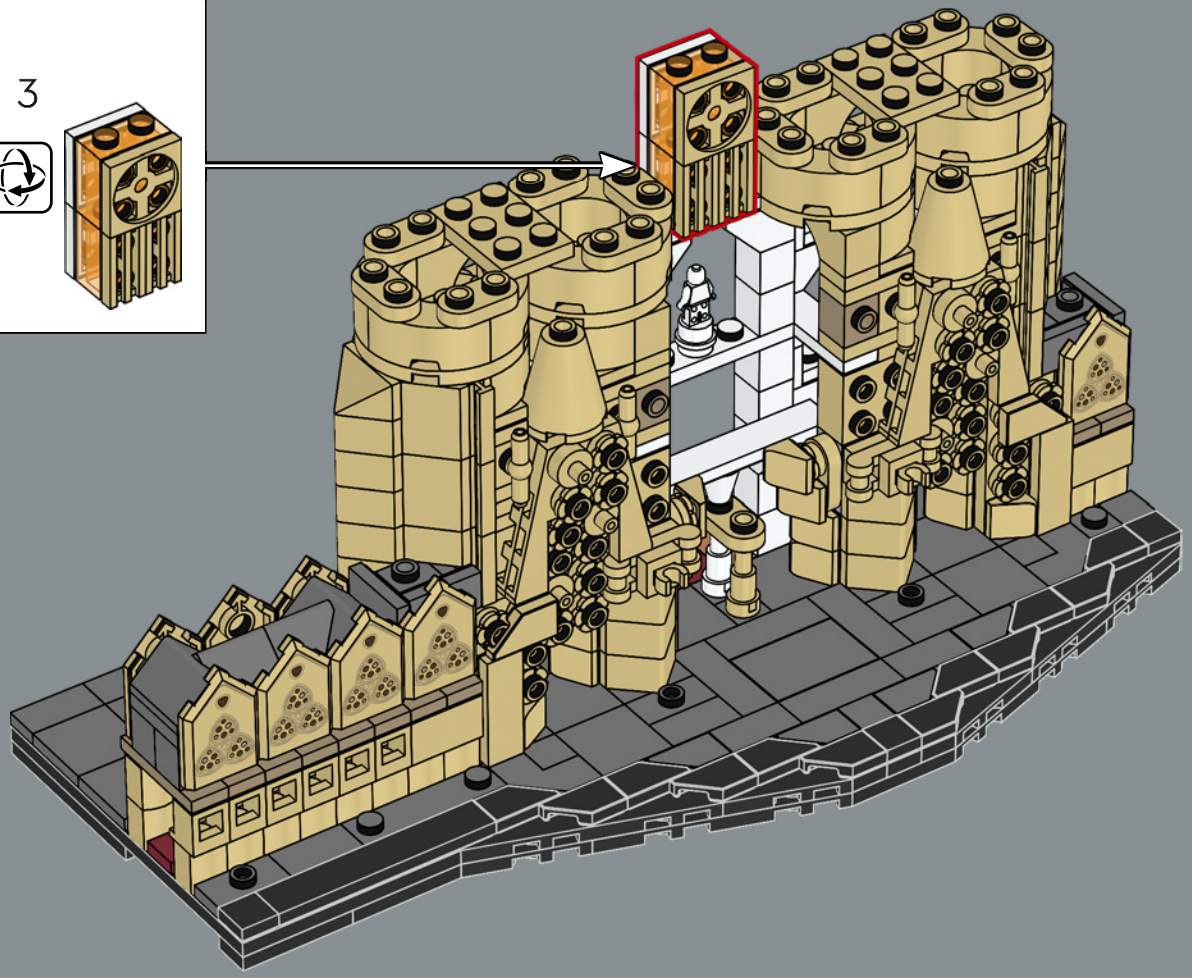
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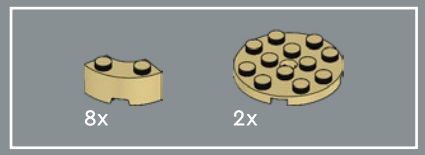




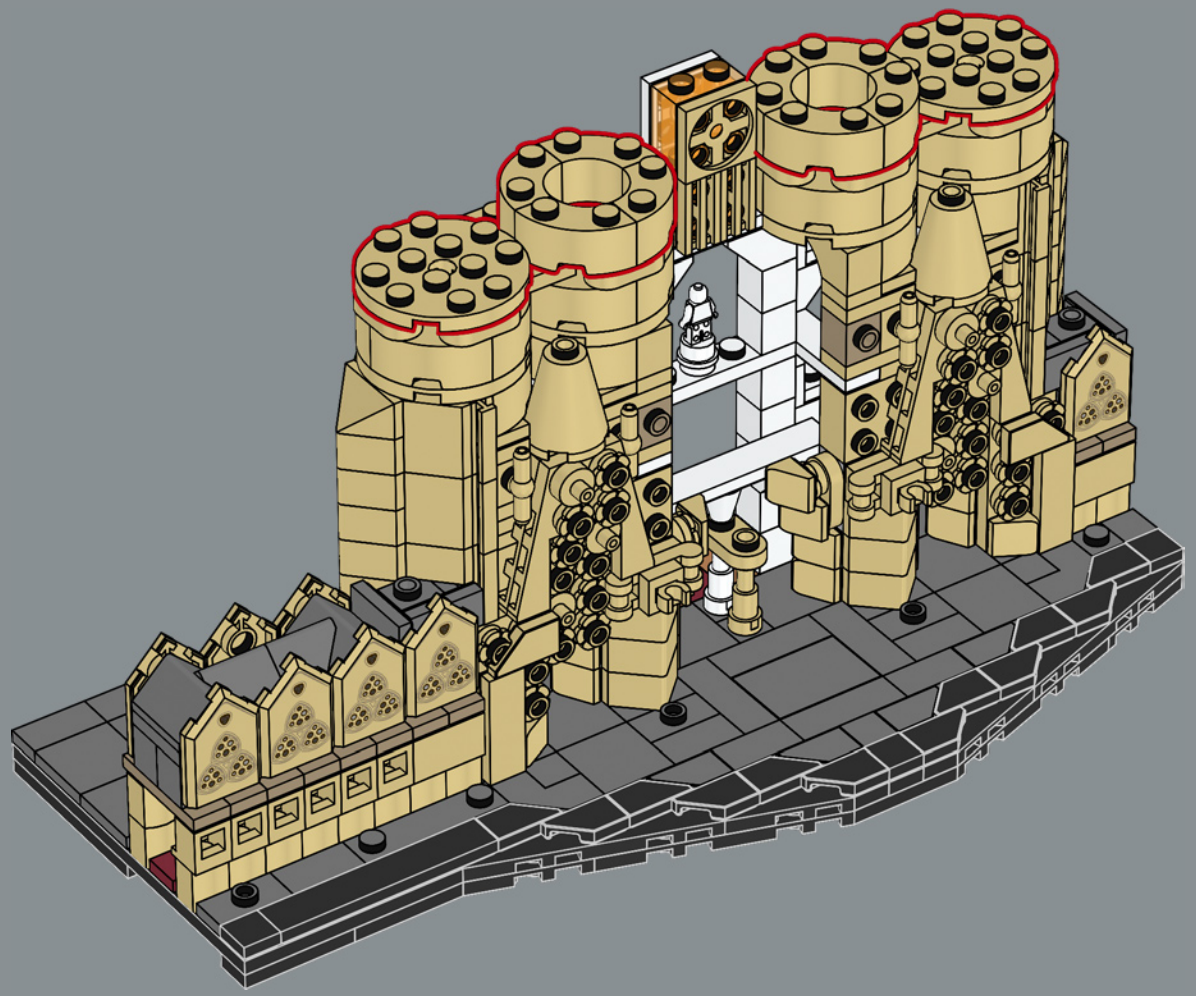
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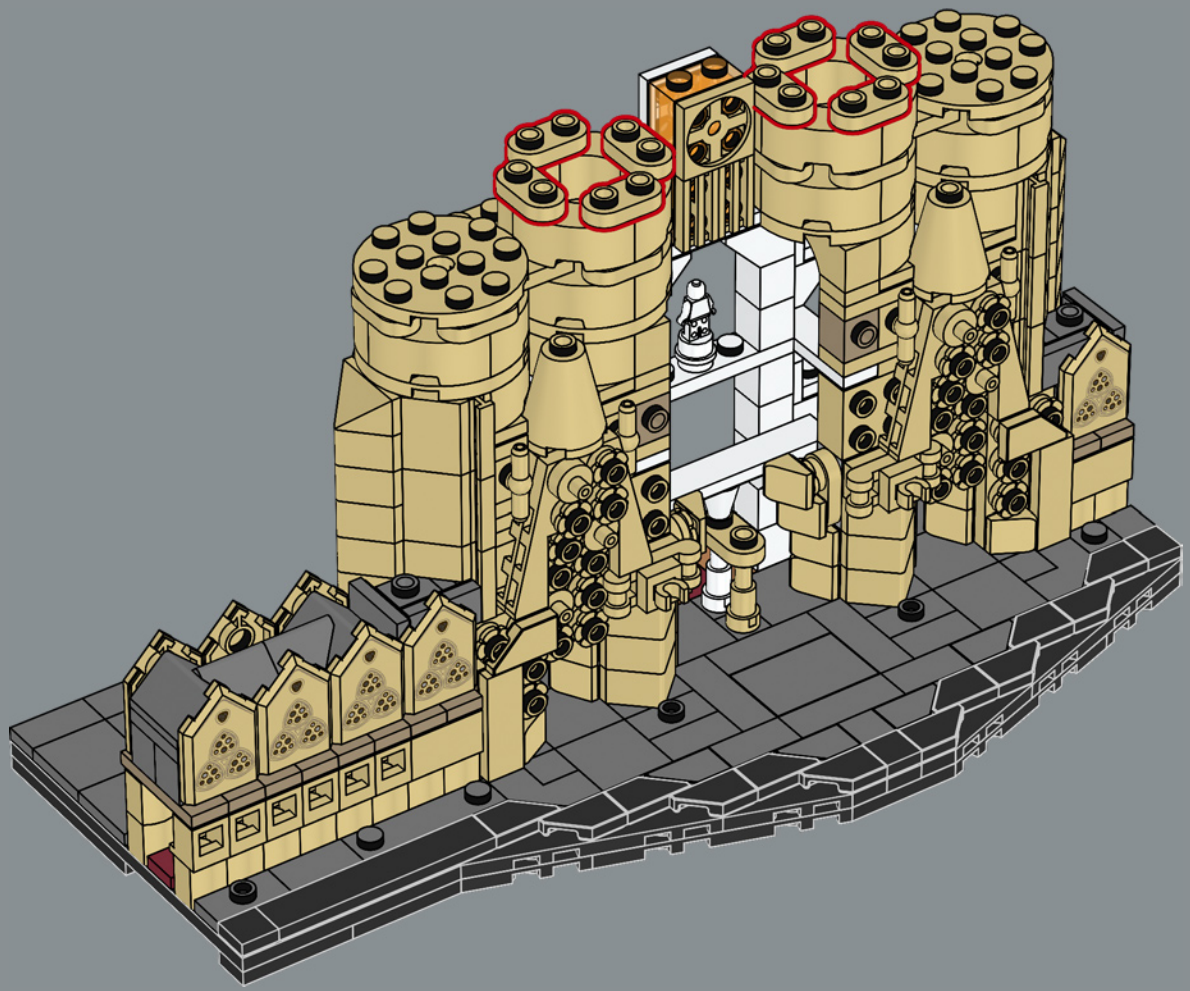
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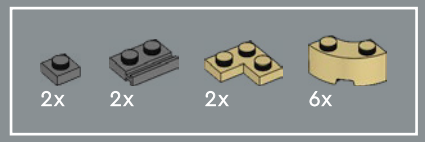




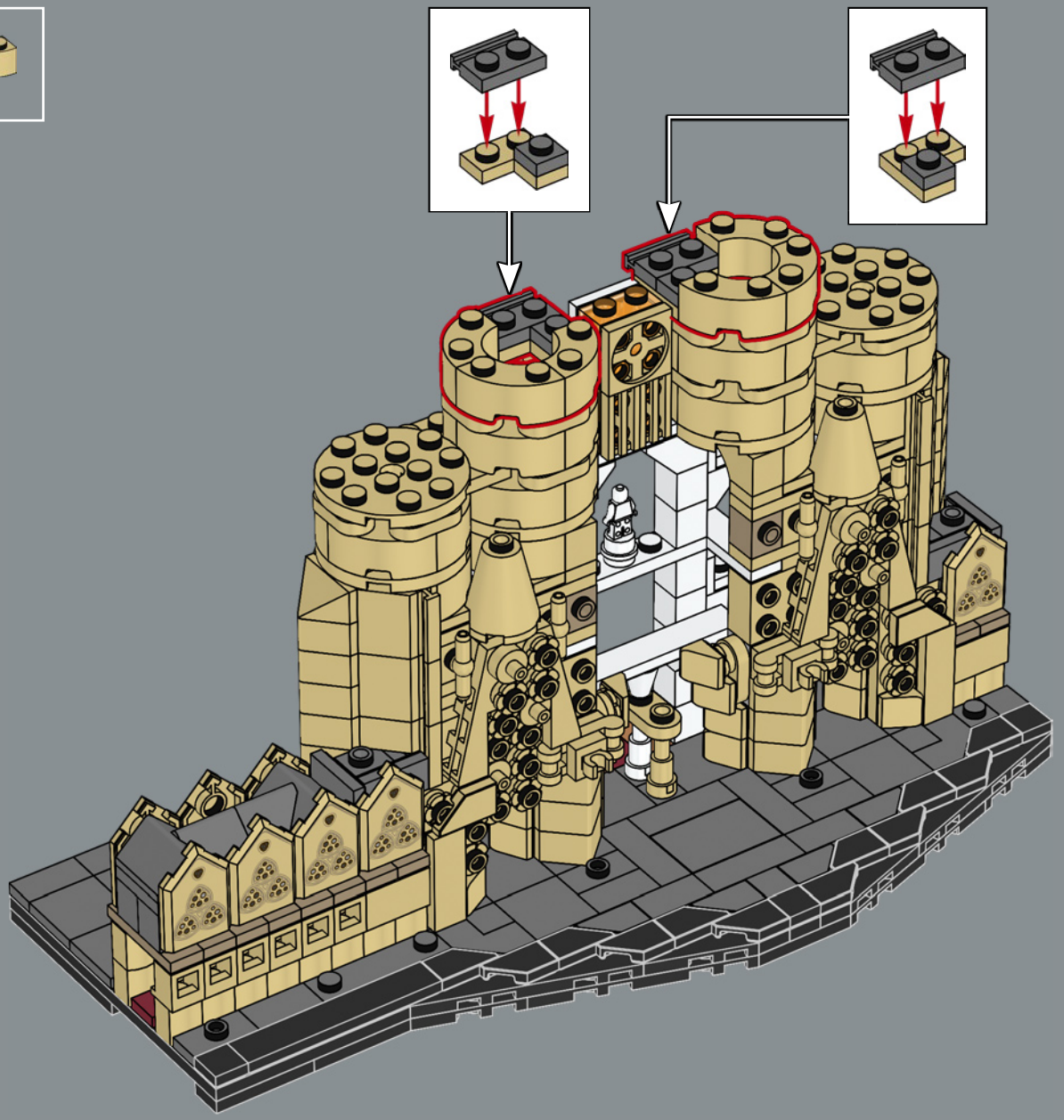
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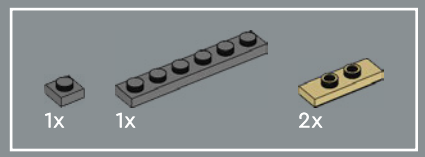
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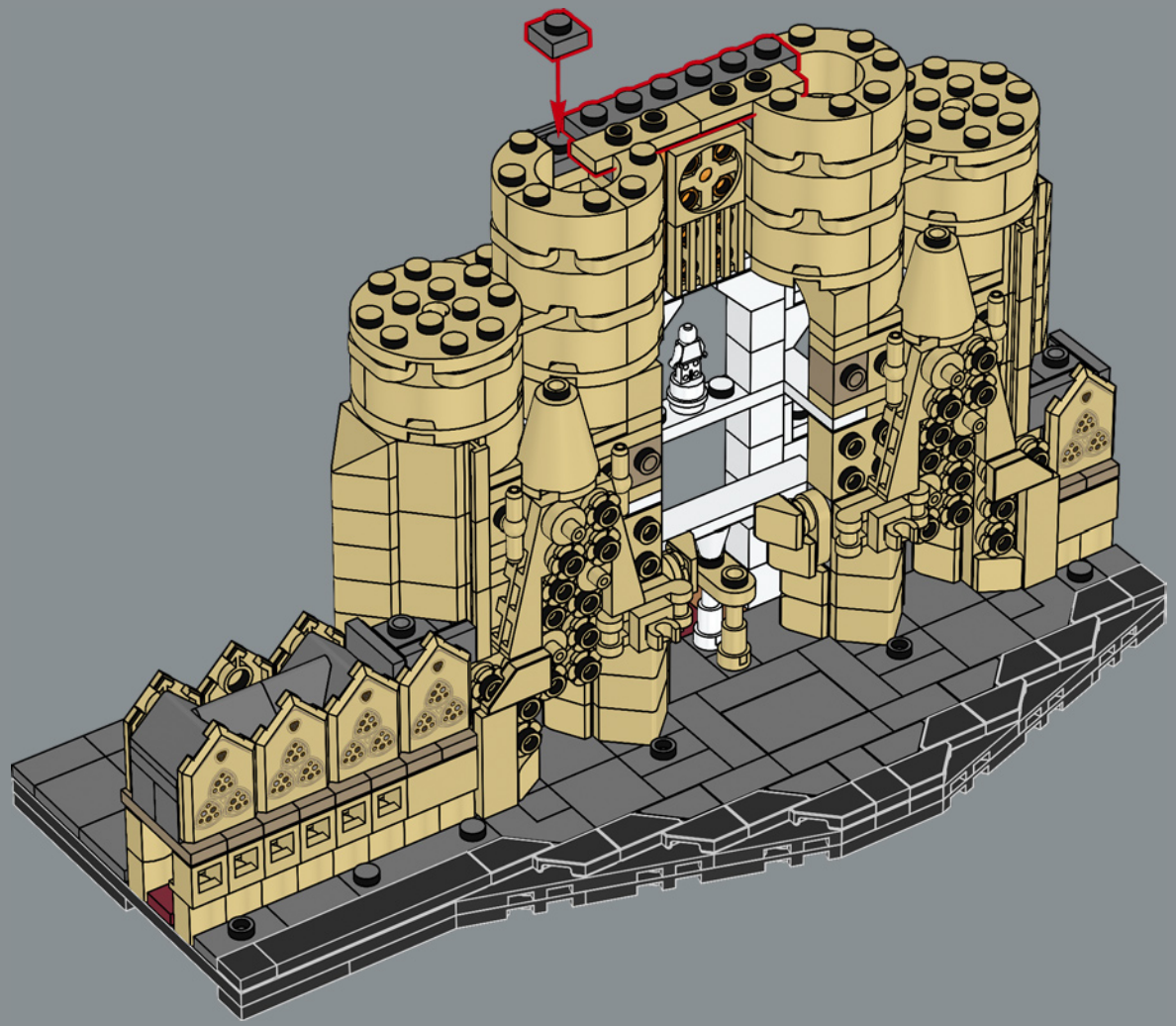


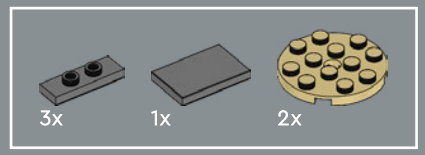
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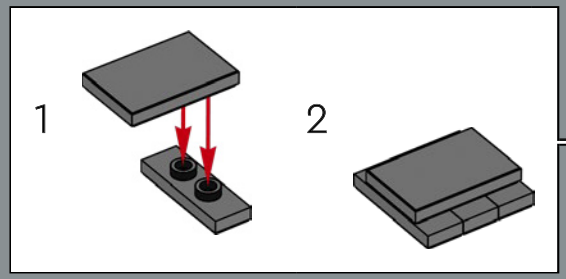


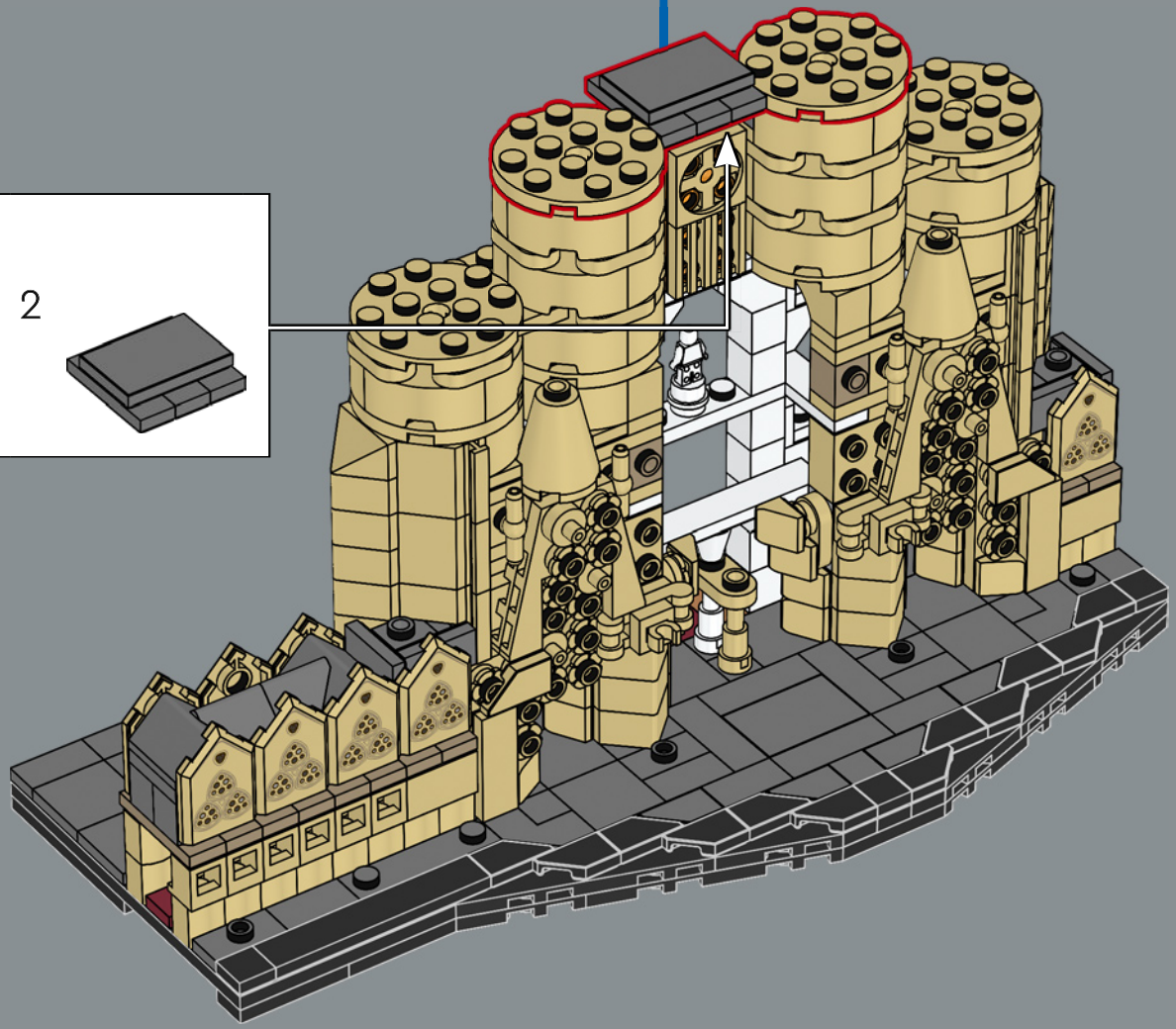
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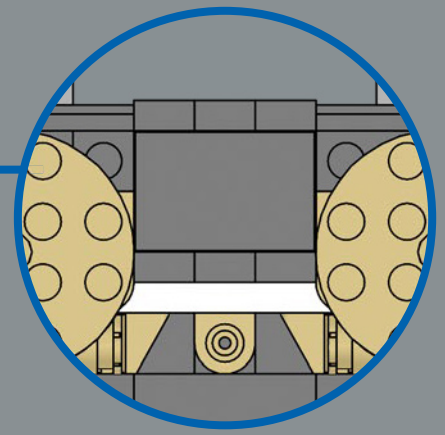




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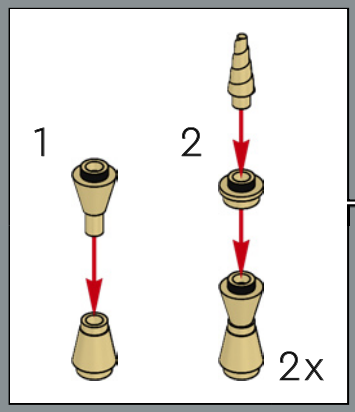


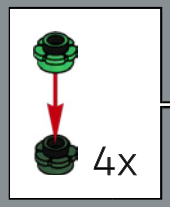




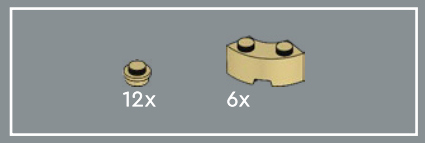


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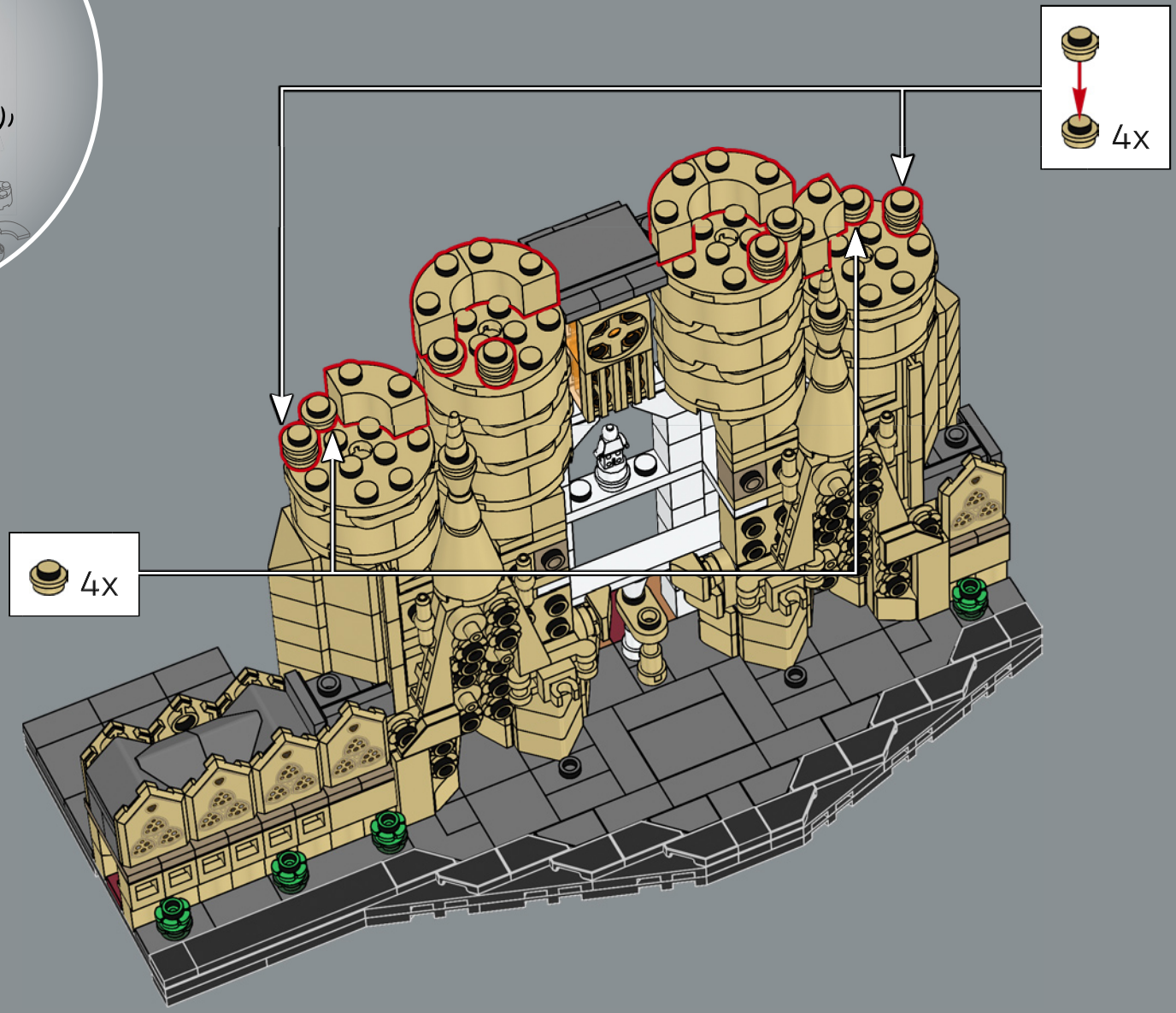


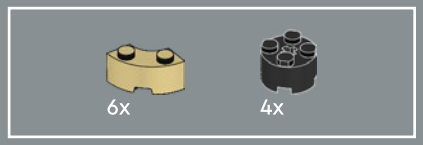




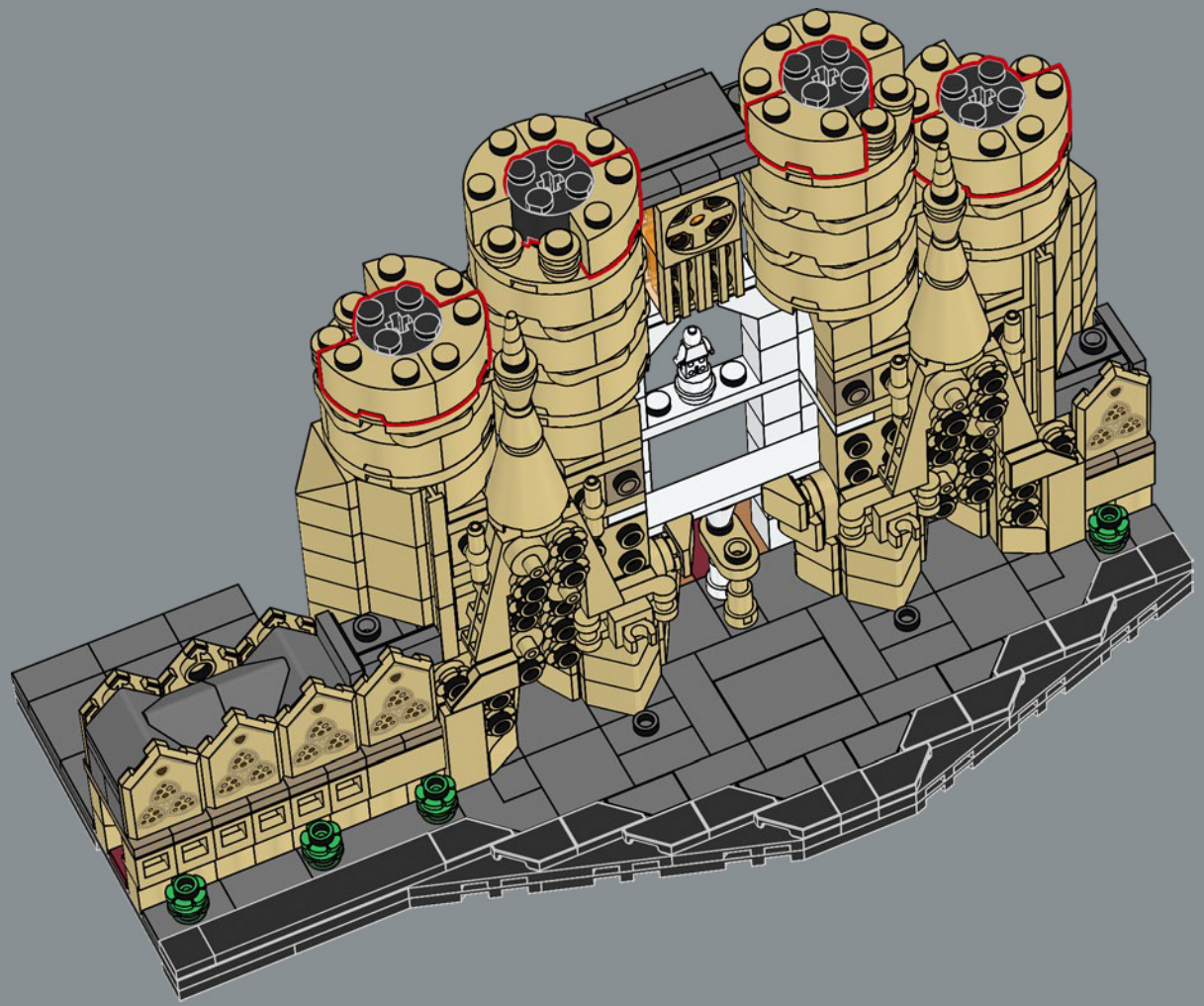


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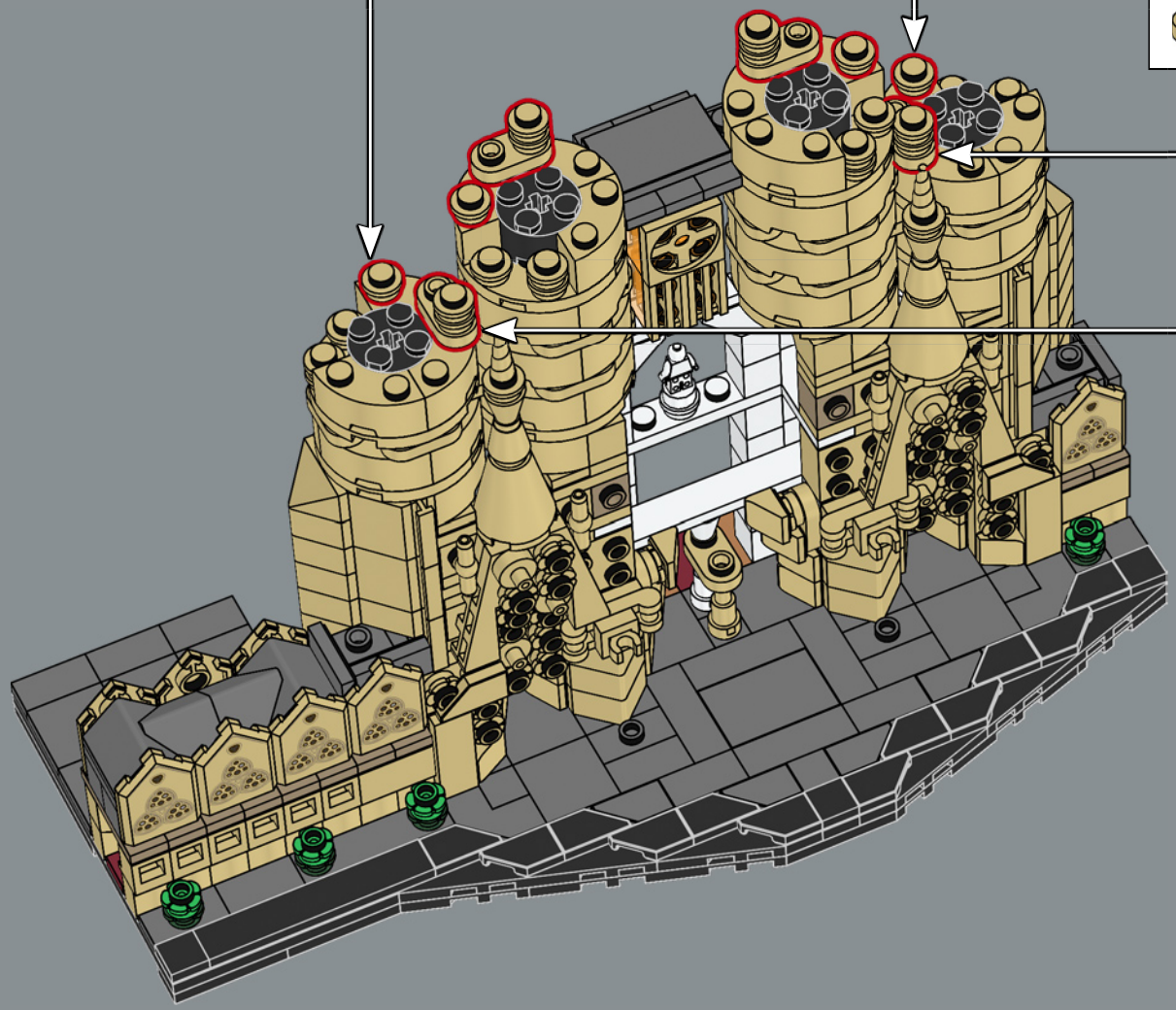


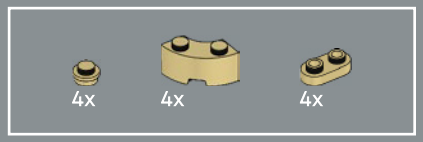
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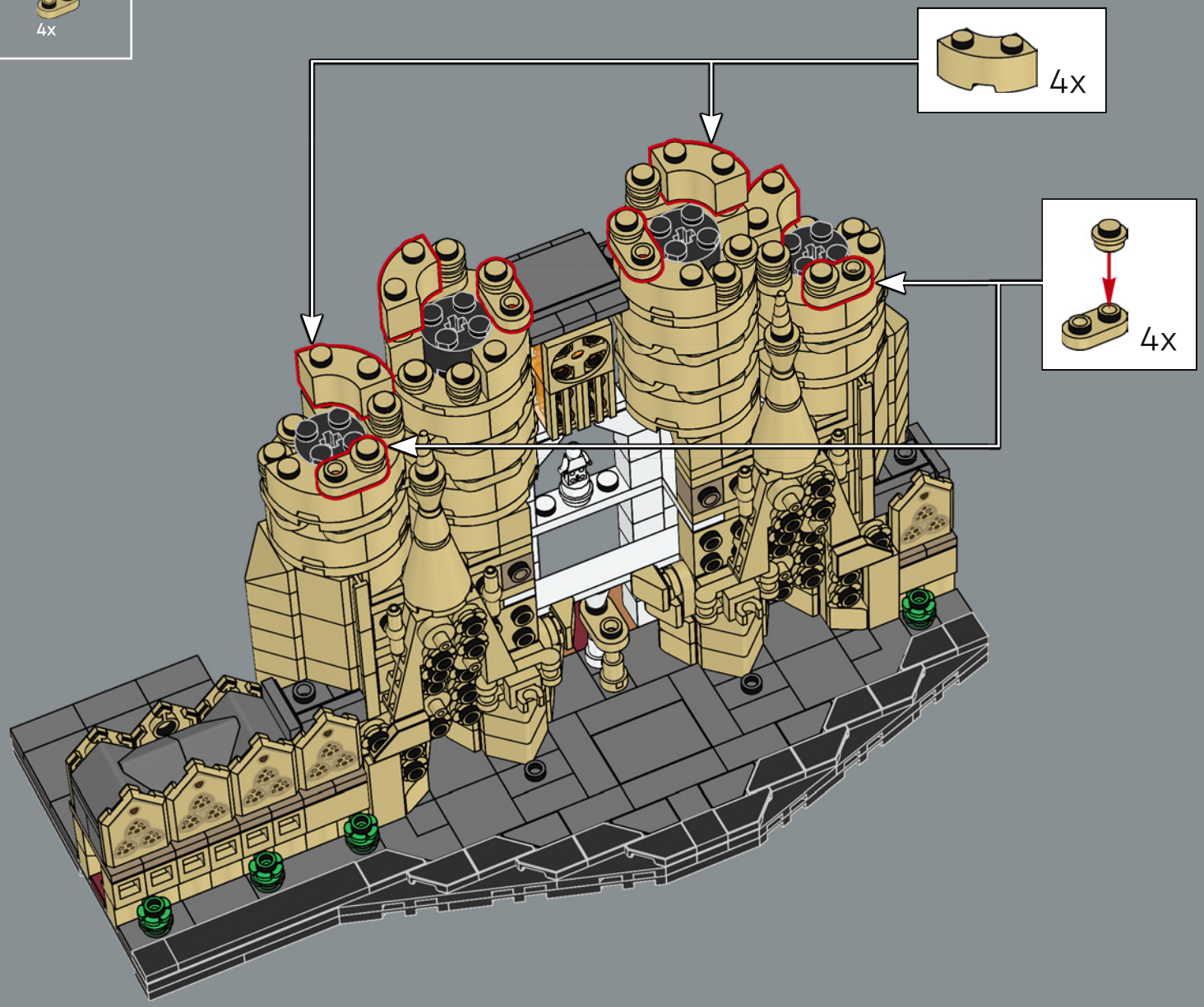
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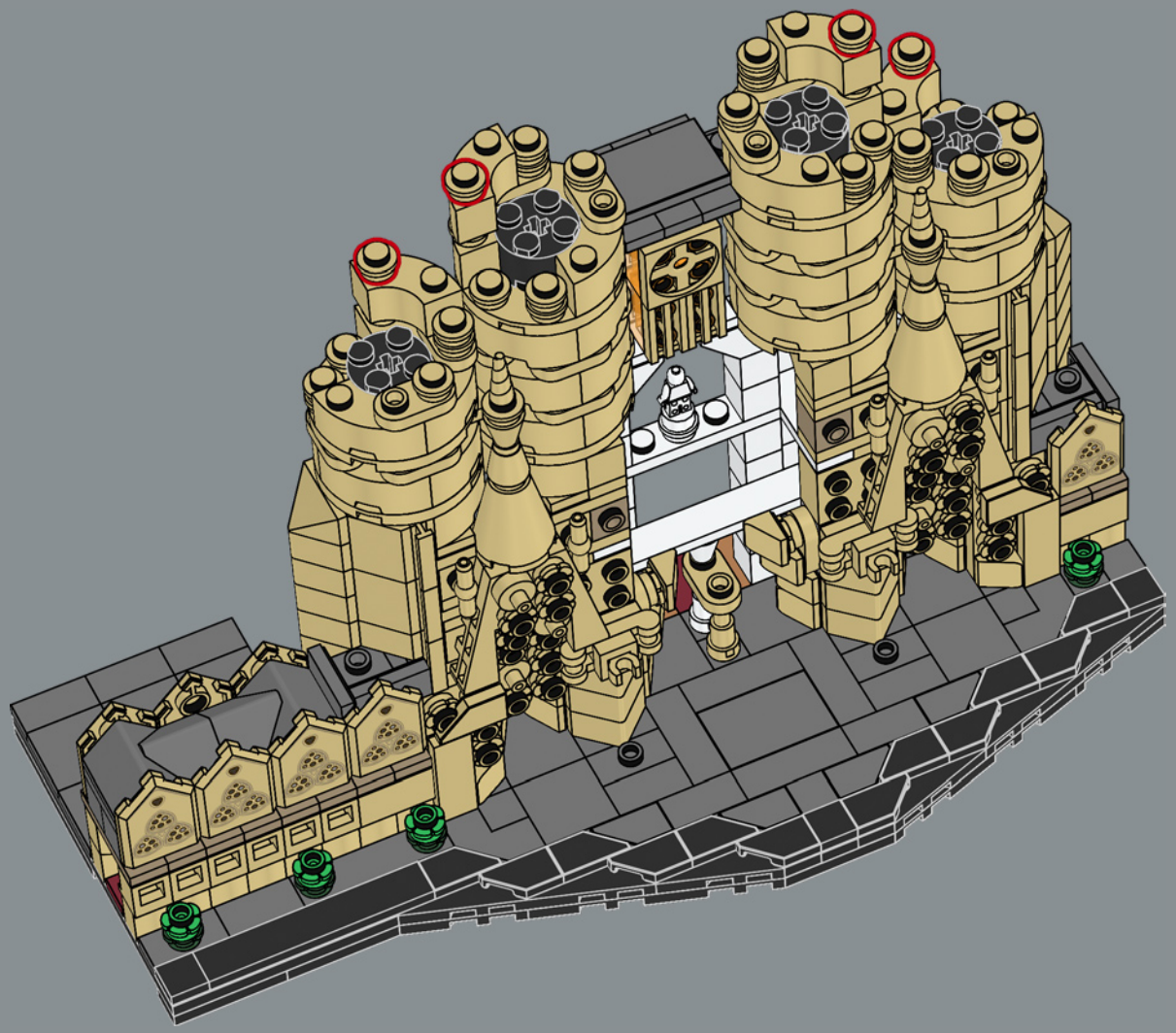


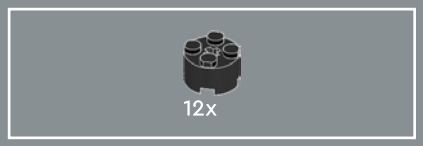
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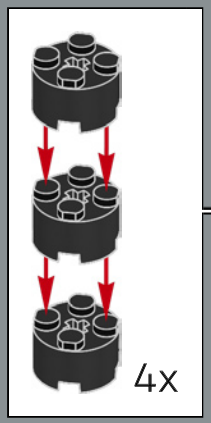


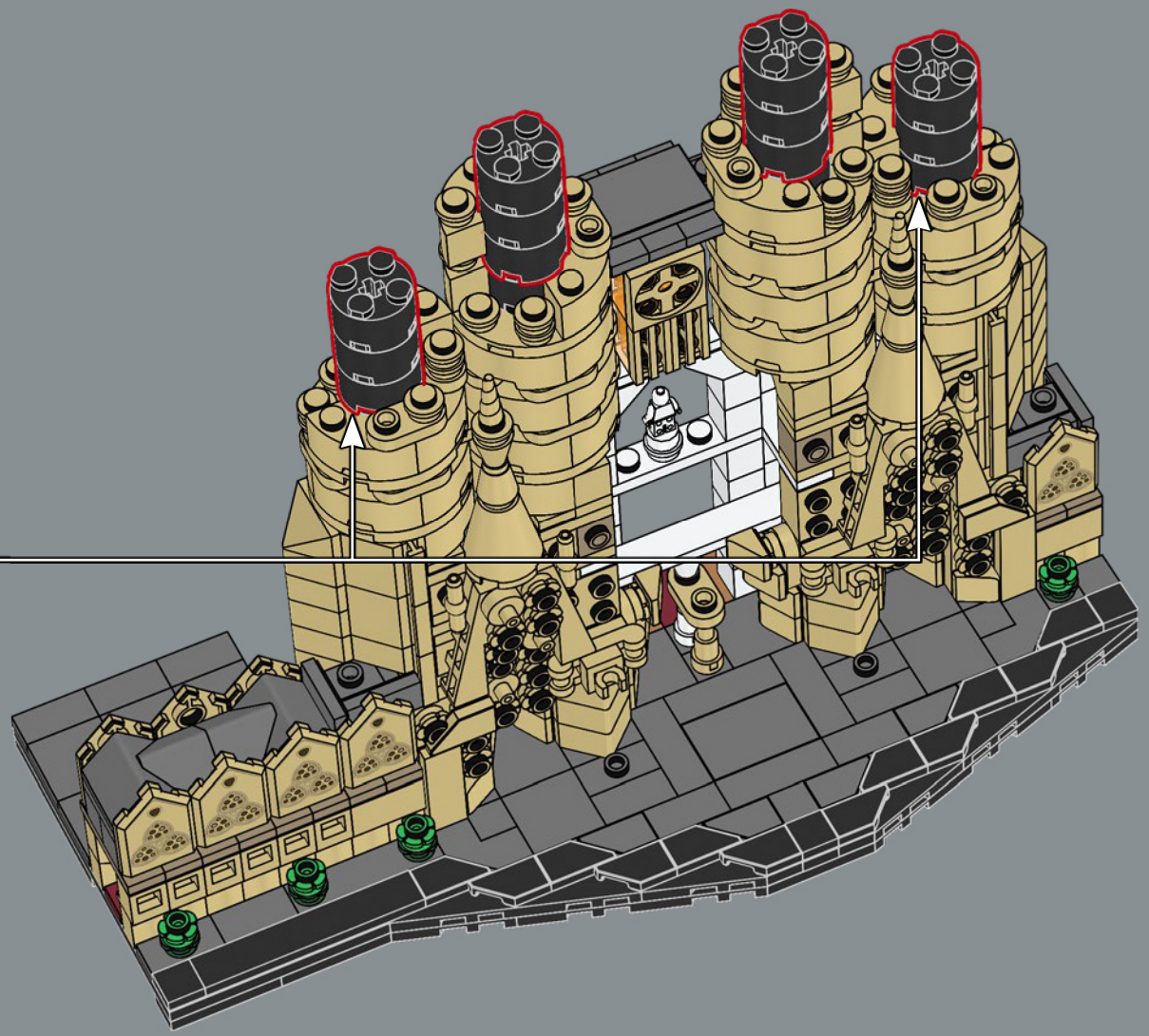
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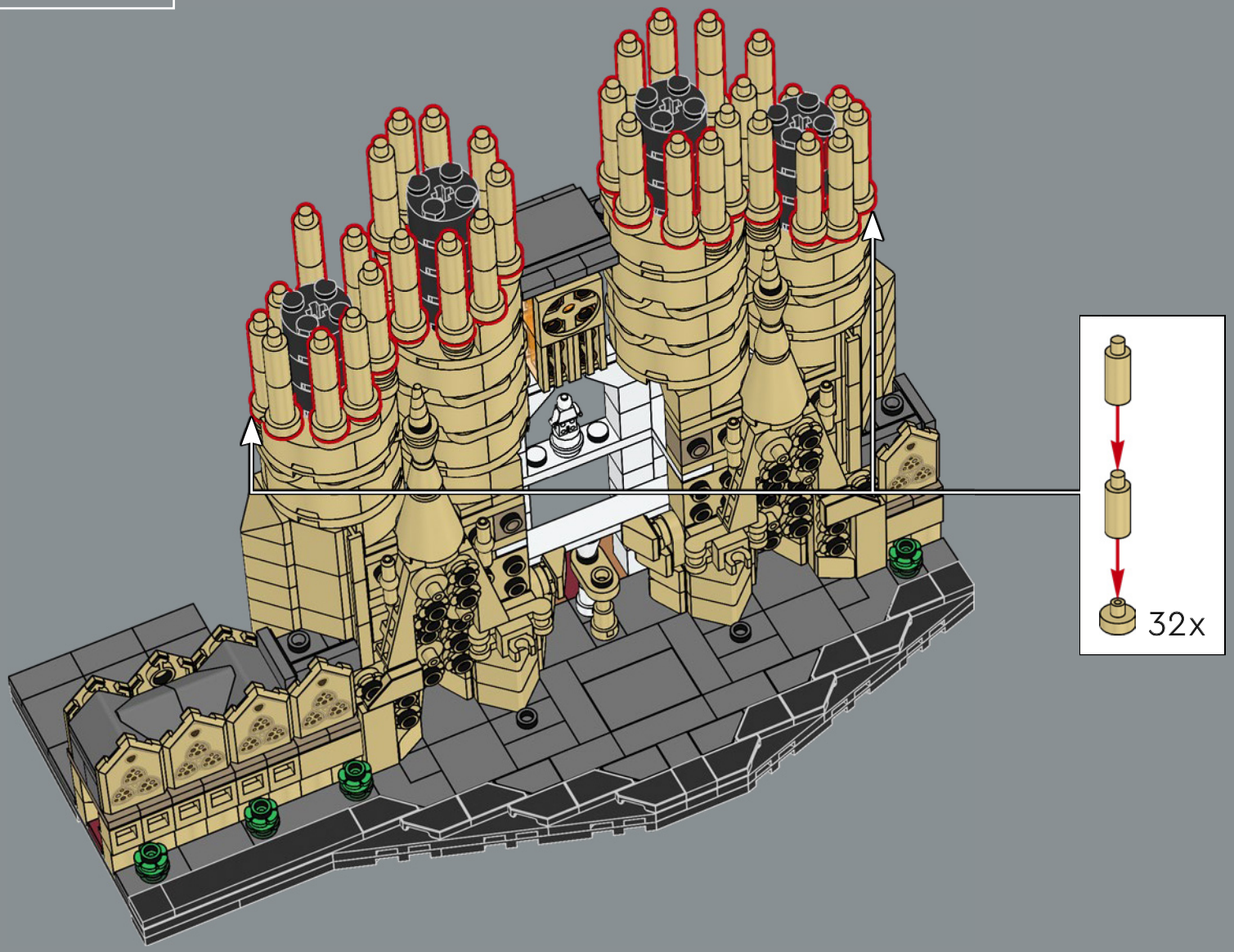




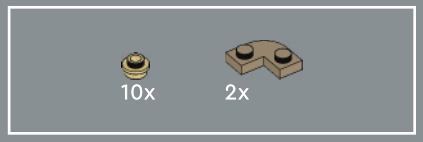
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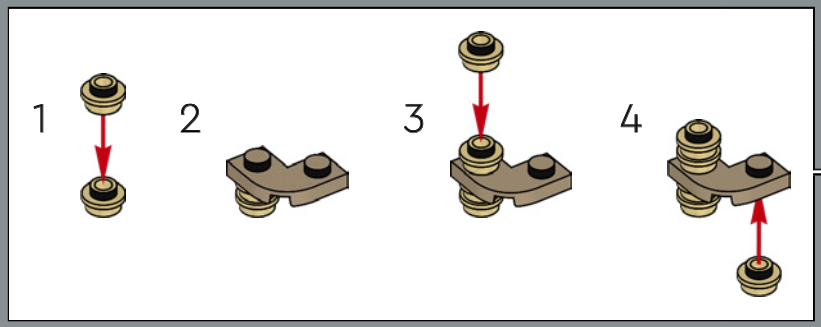
Cette pièce a été initialement conçue comme élément de bougie. Dans la gamme LEGO® Architecture, elle est souvent utilisée pour construire des colonnes.

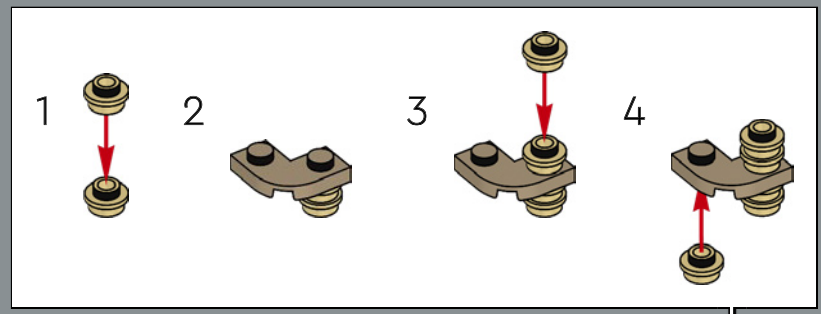


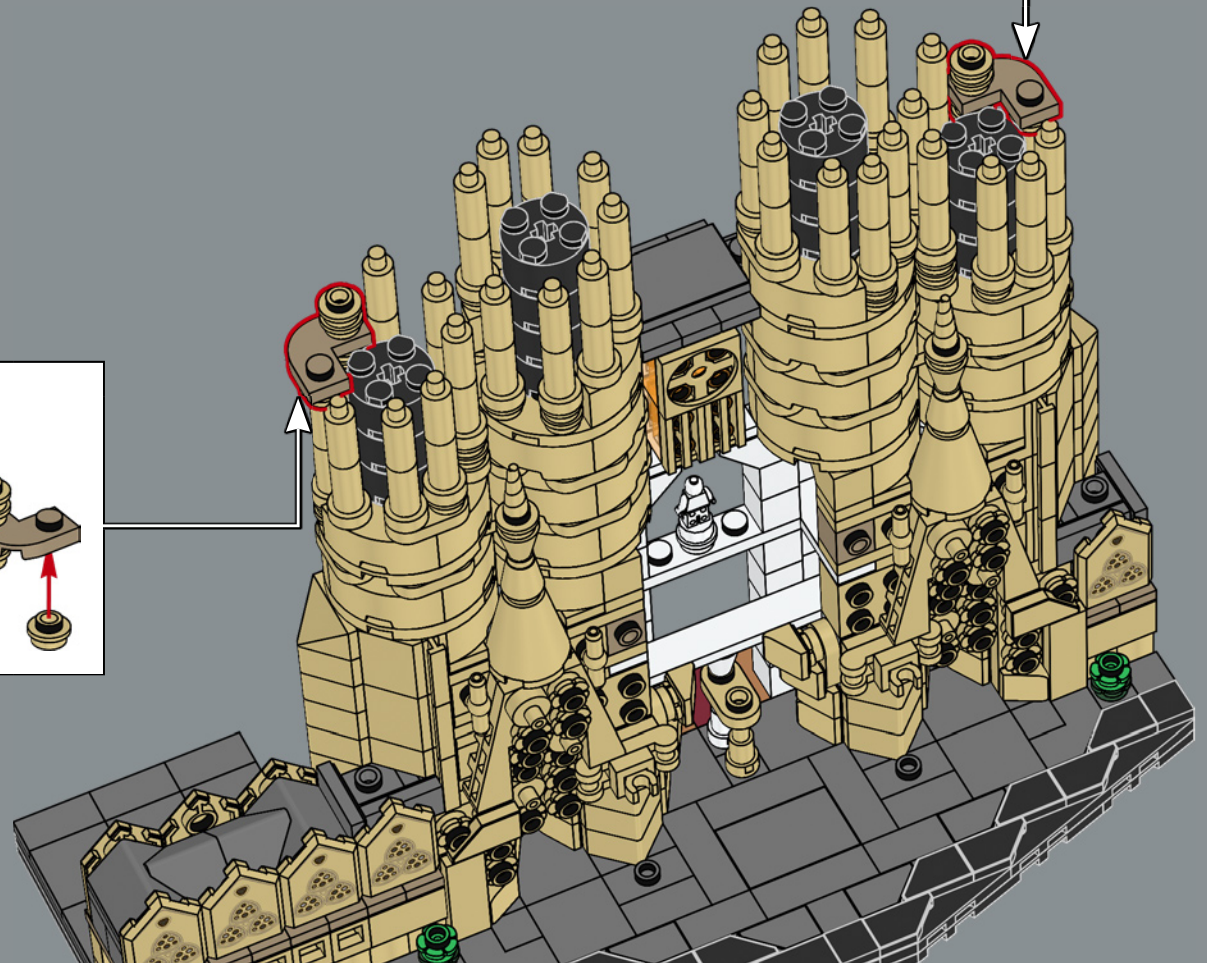




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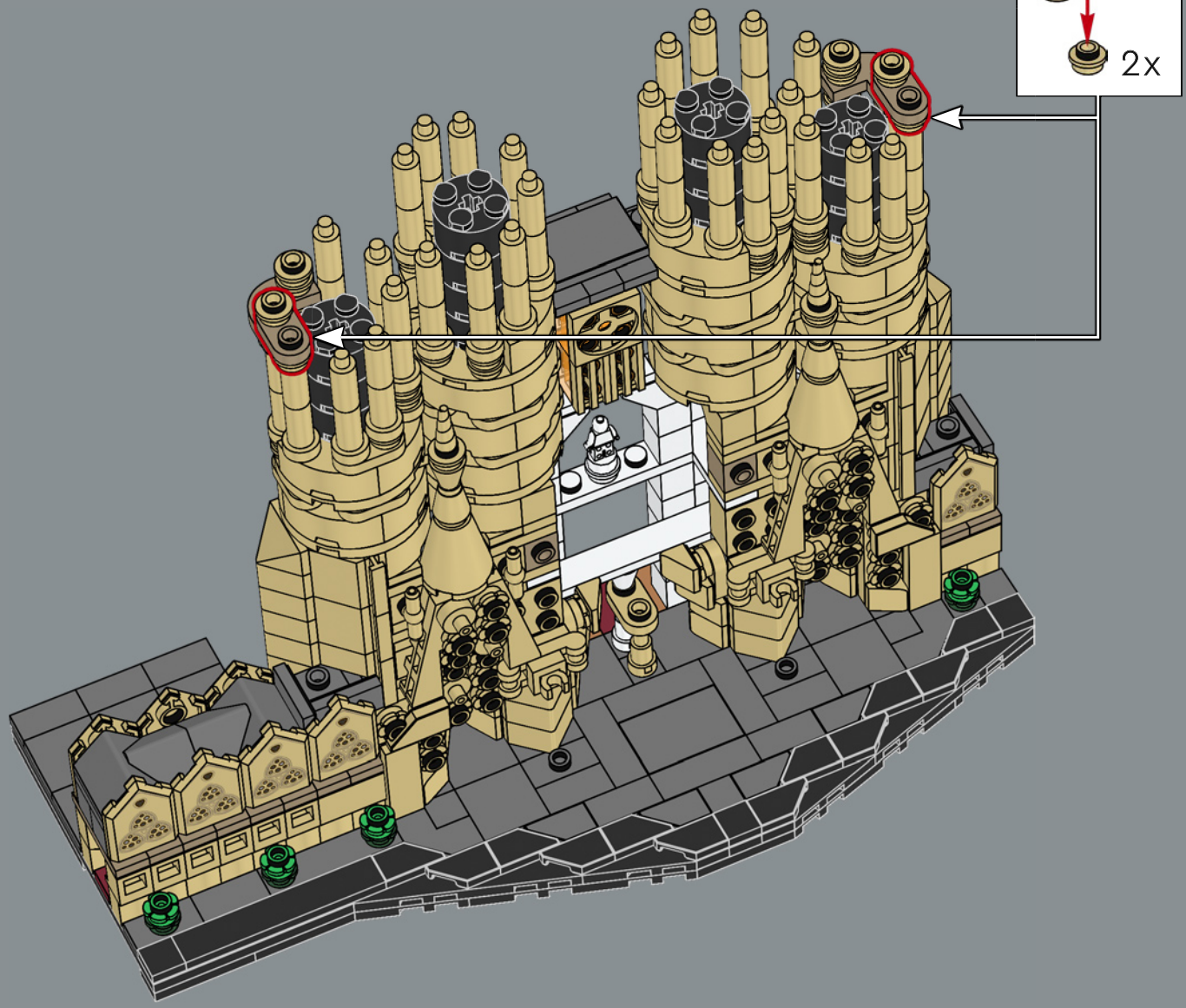






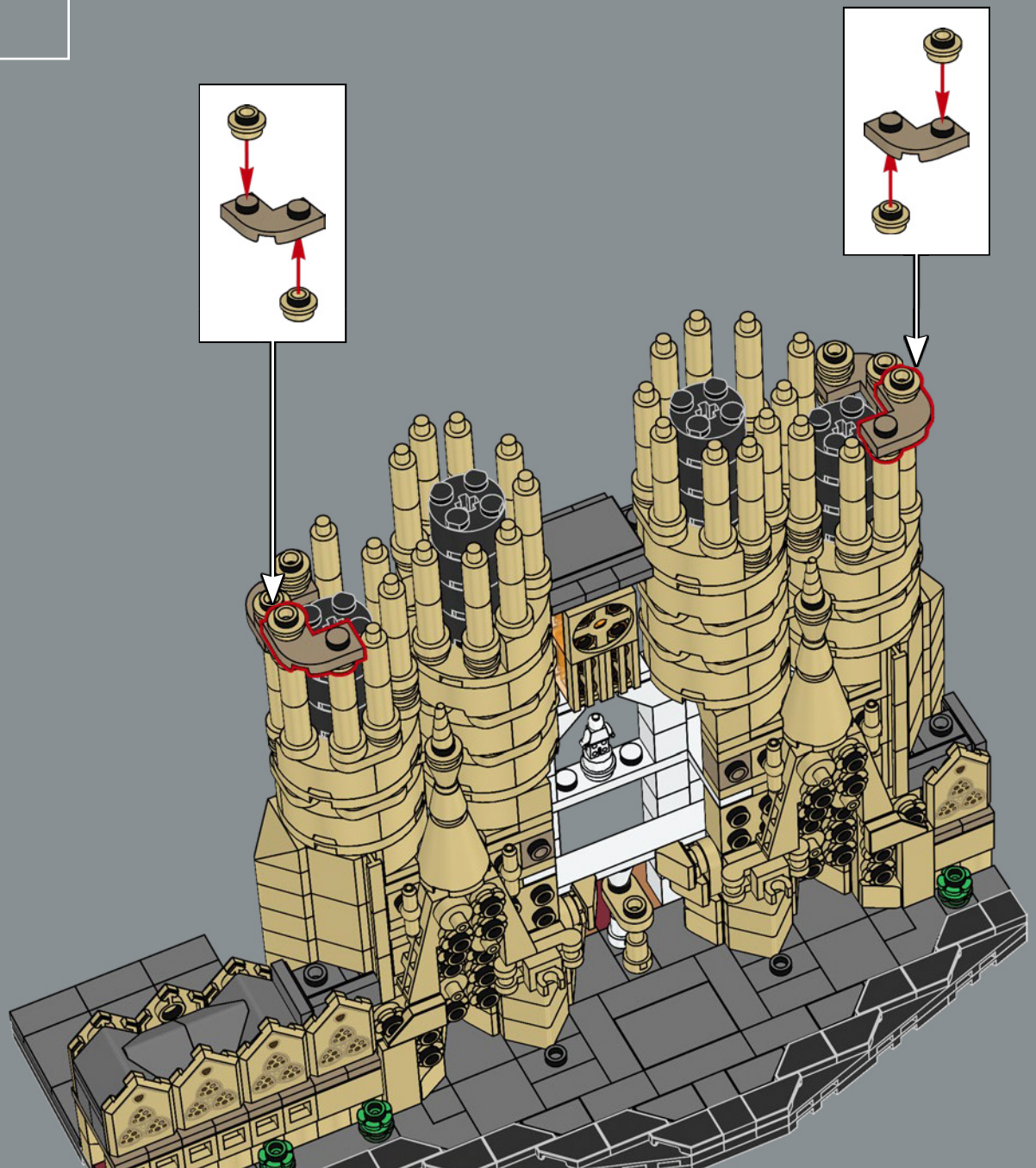


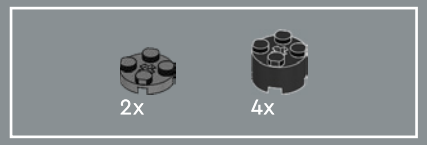
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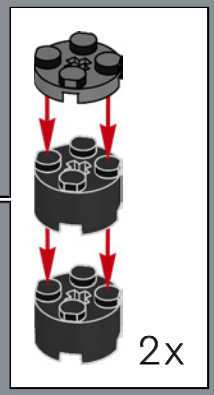


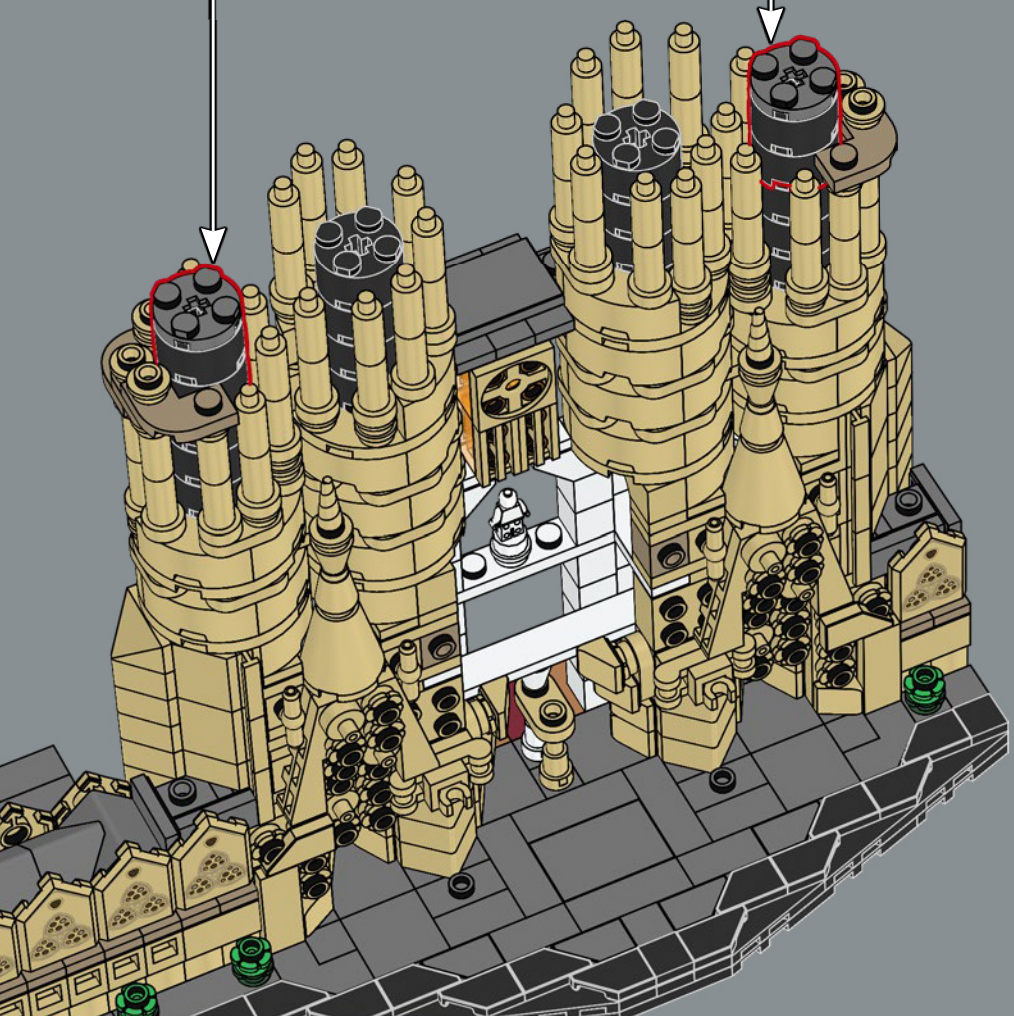
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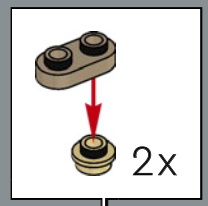
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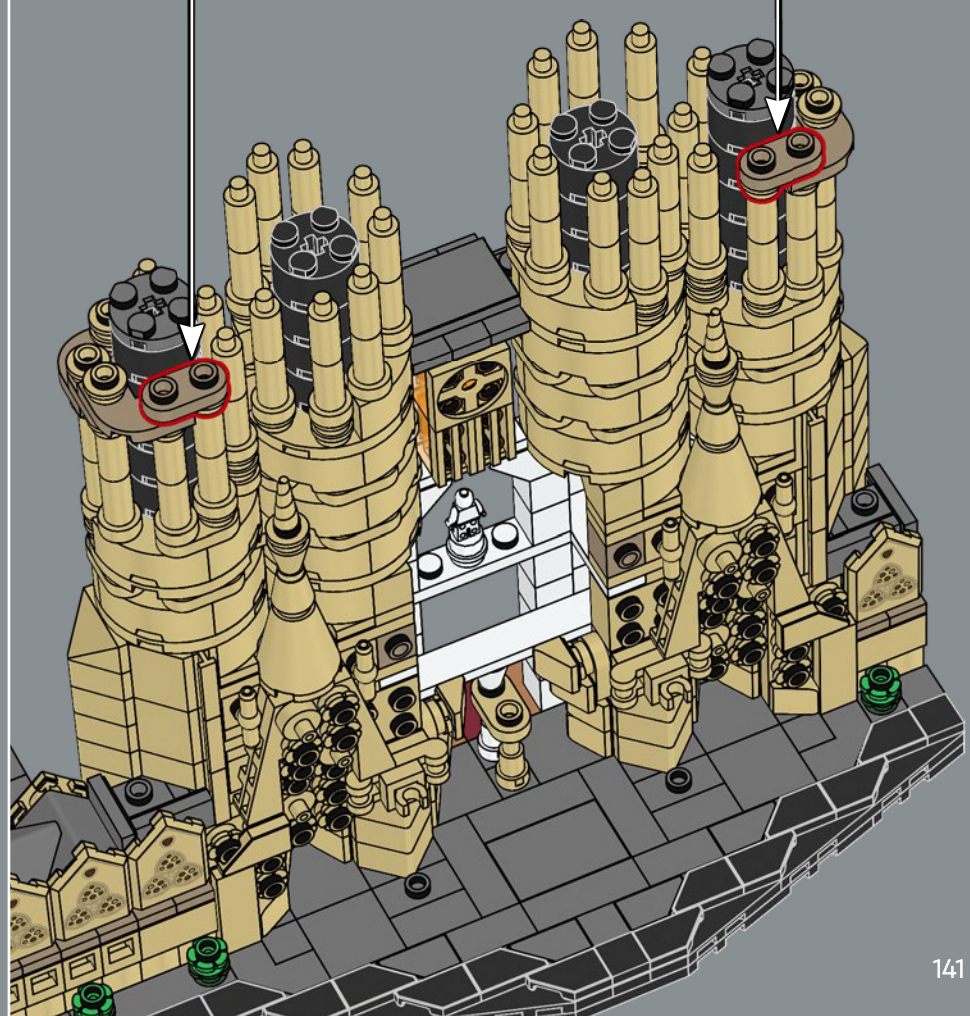


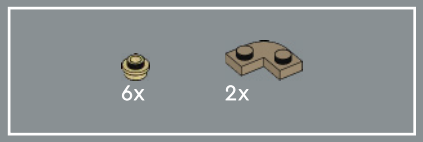




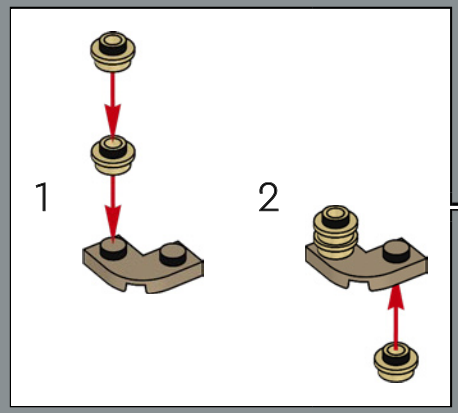
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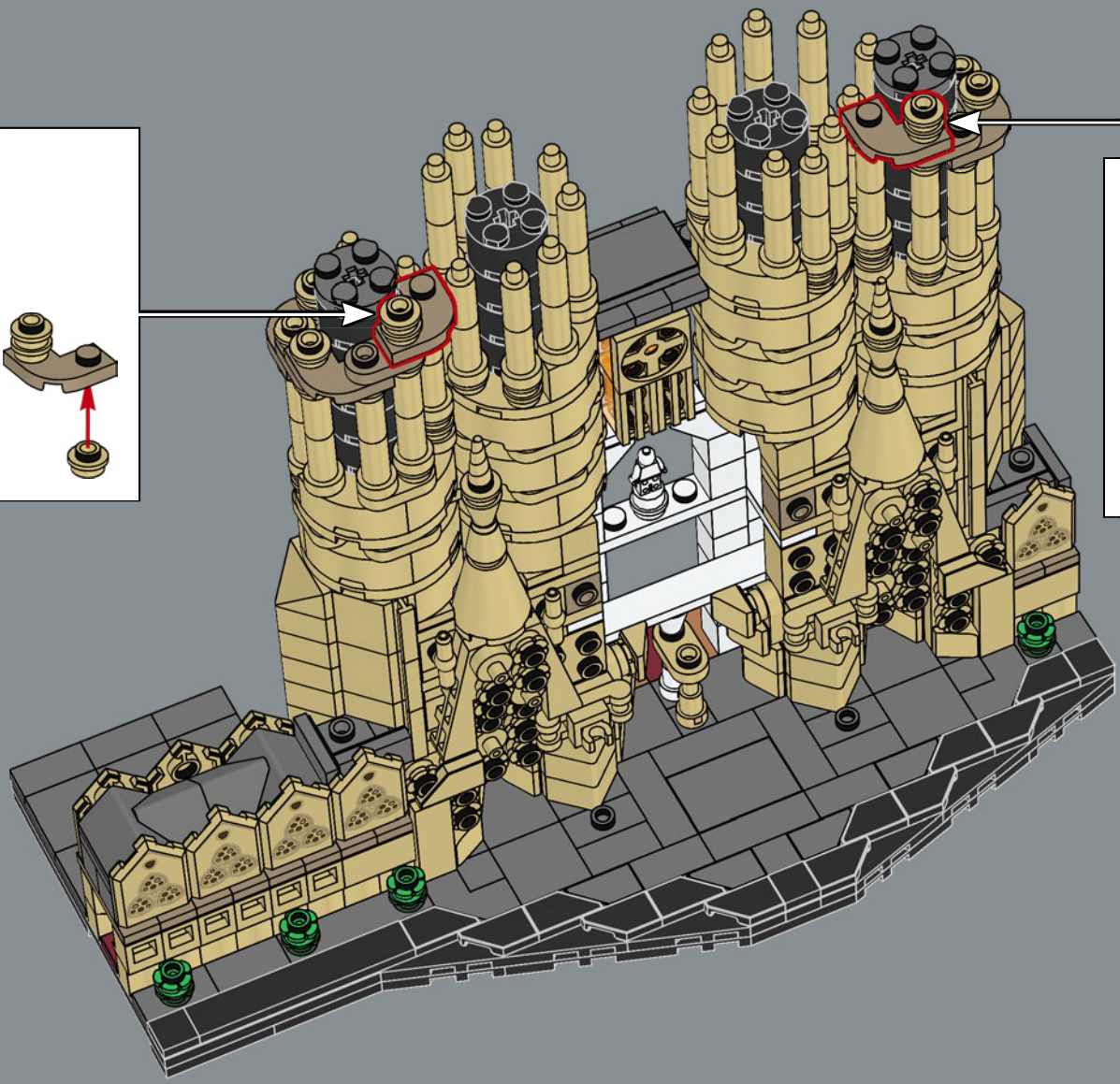


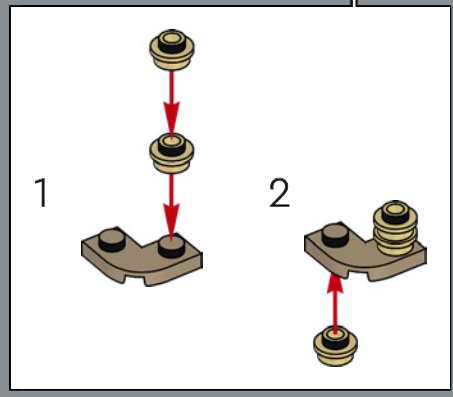




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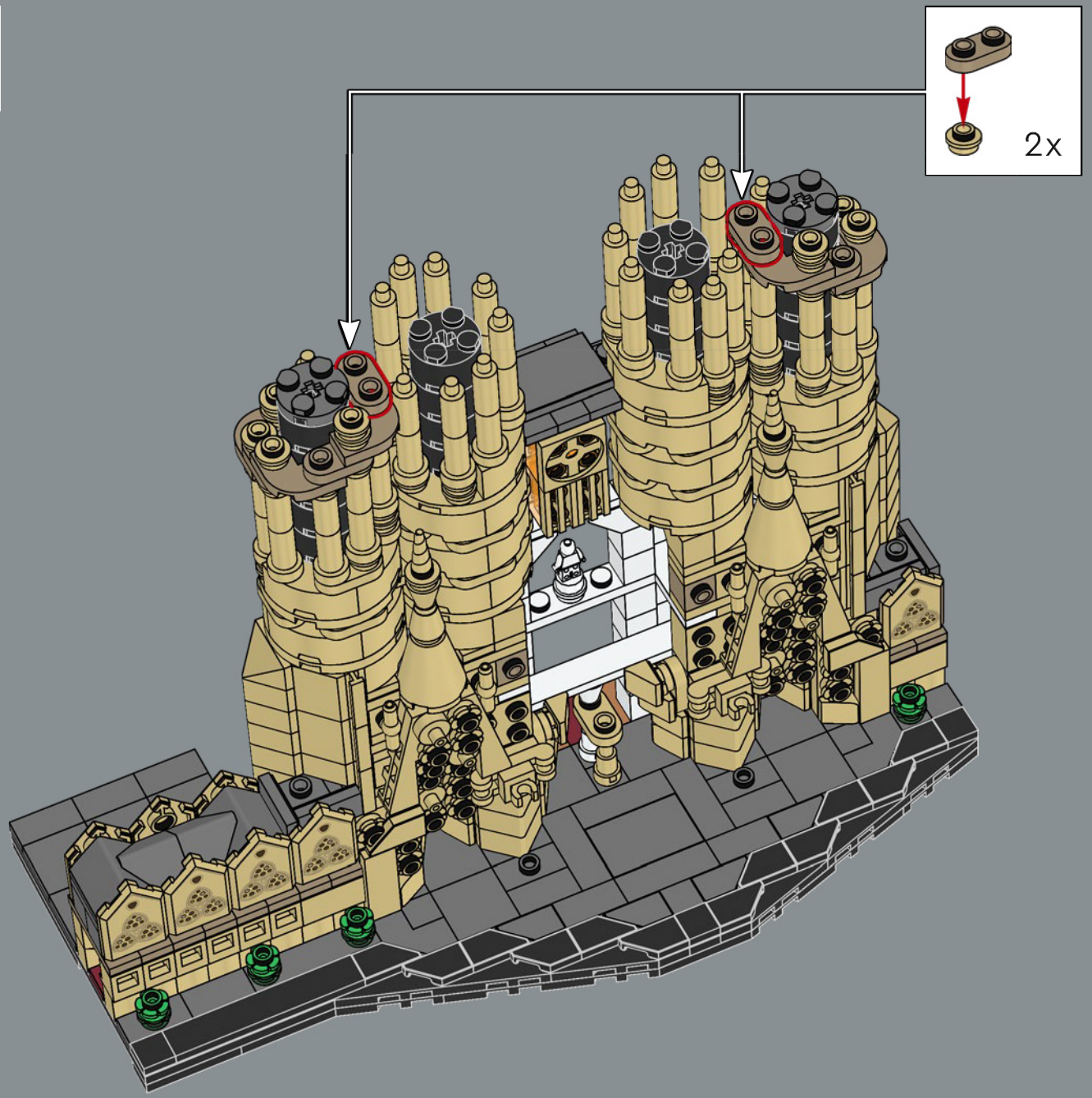


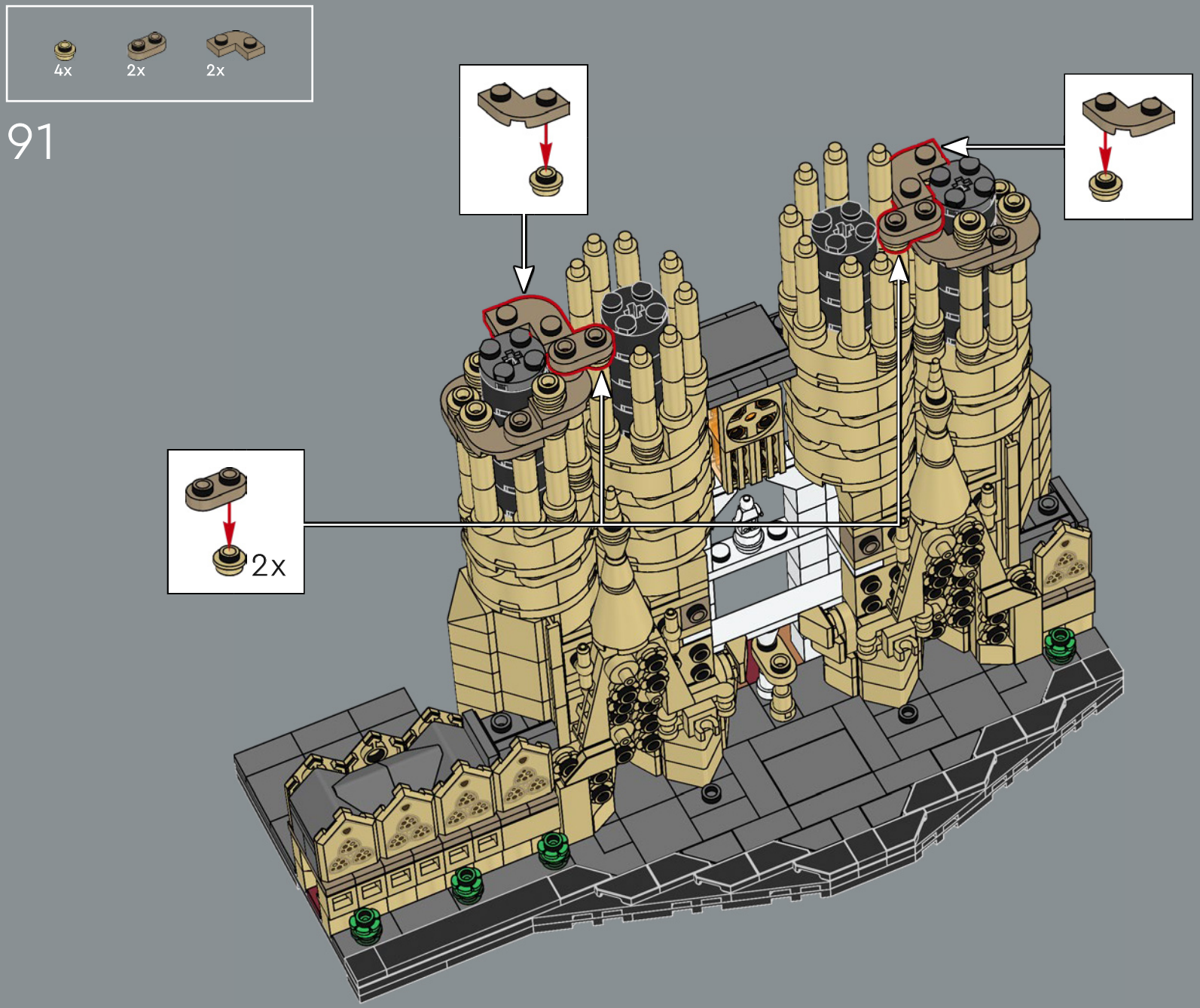




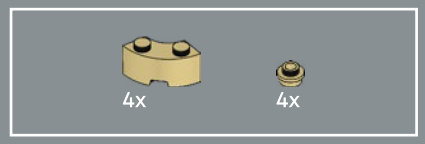


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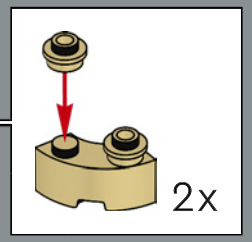


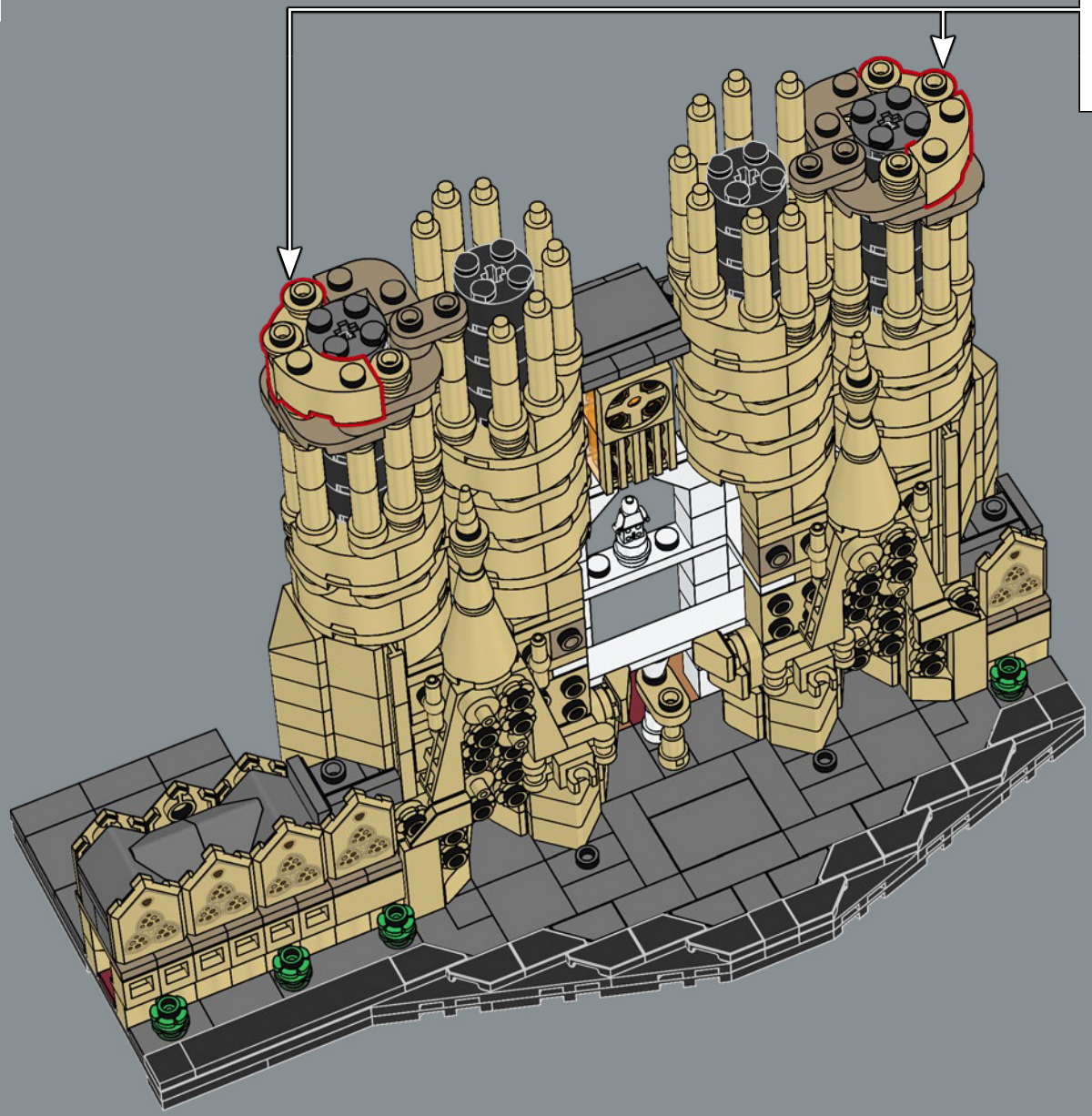


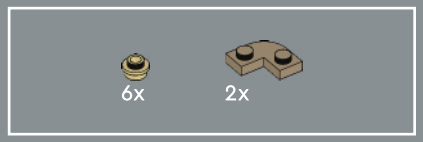
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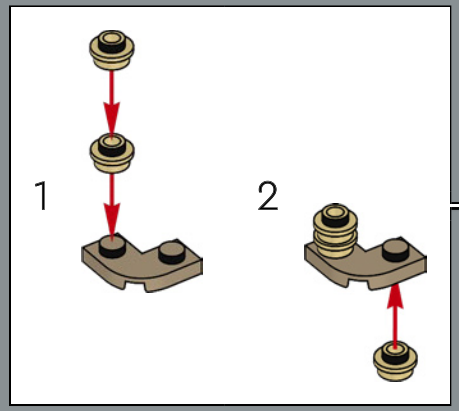
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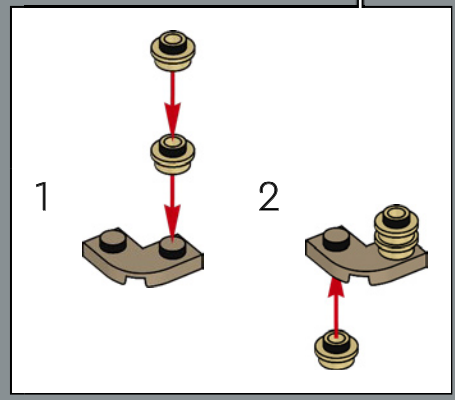






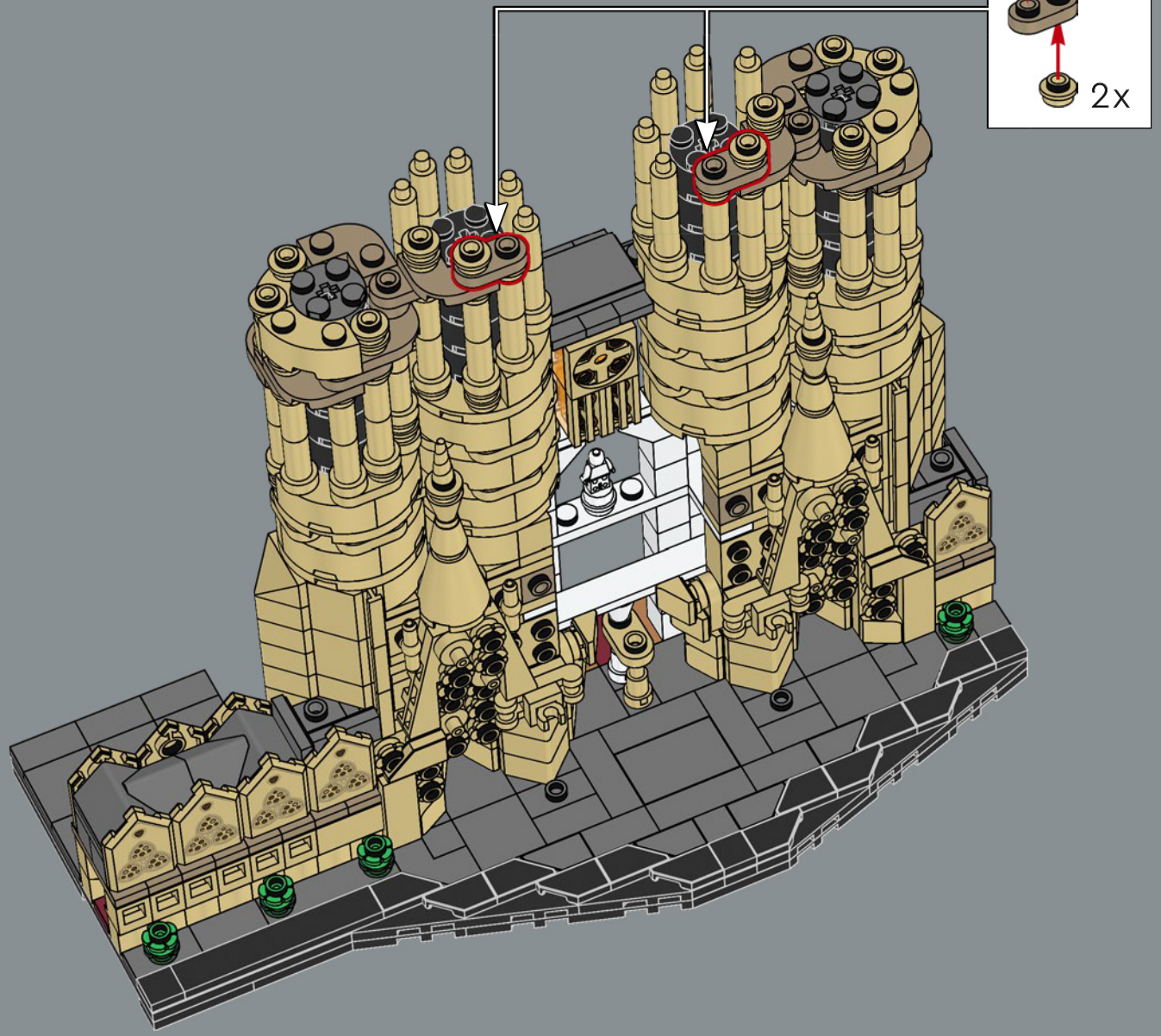
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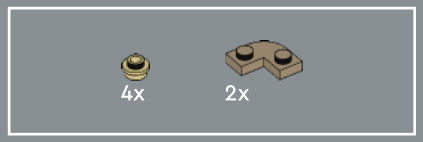




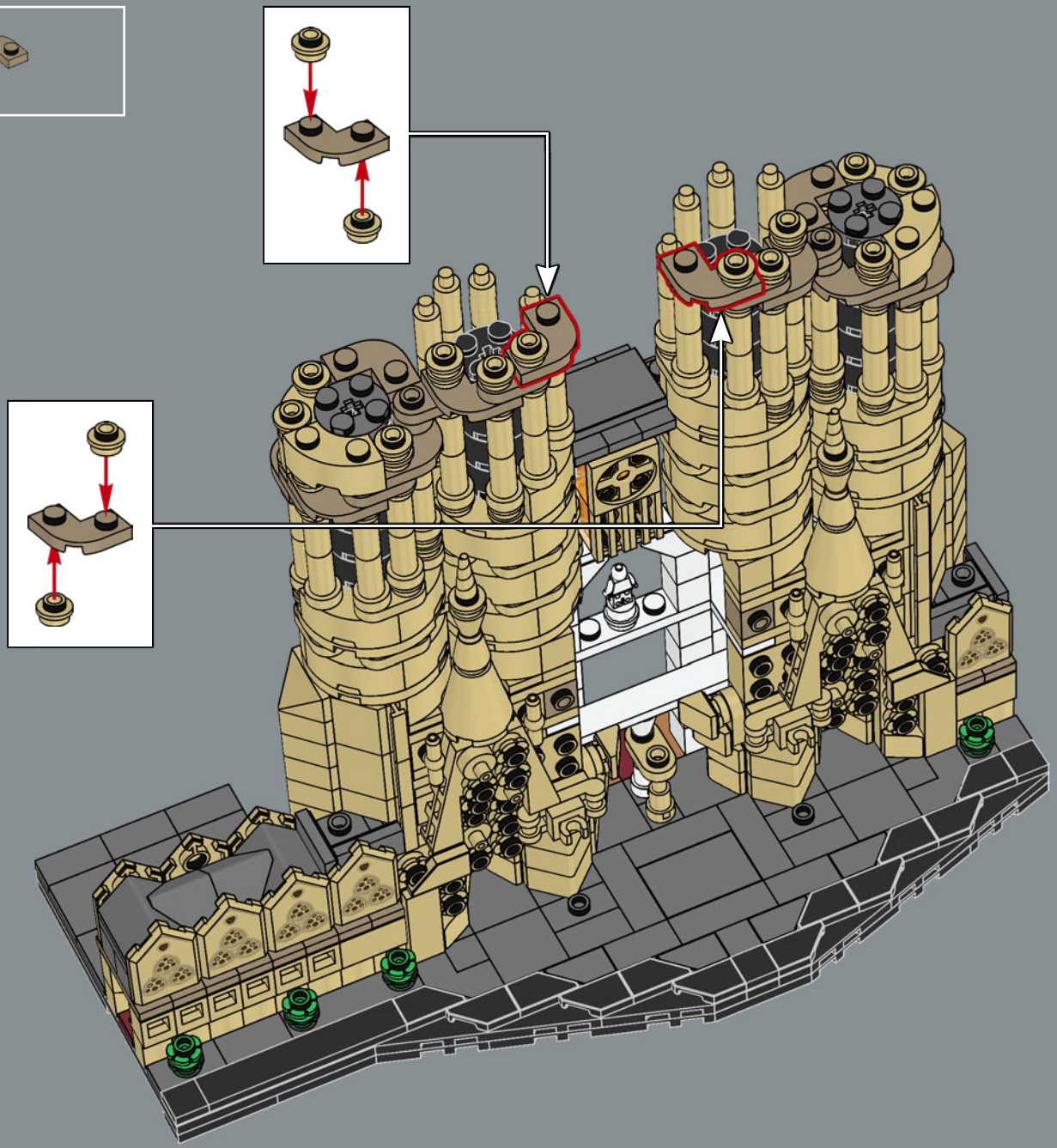


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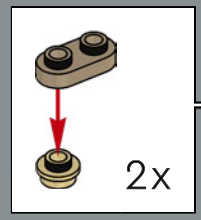


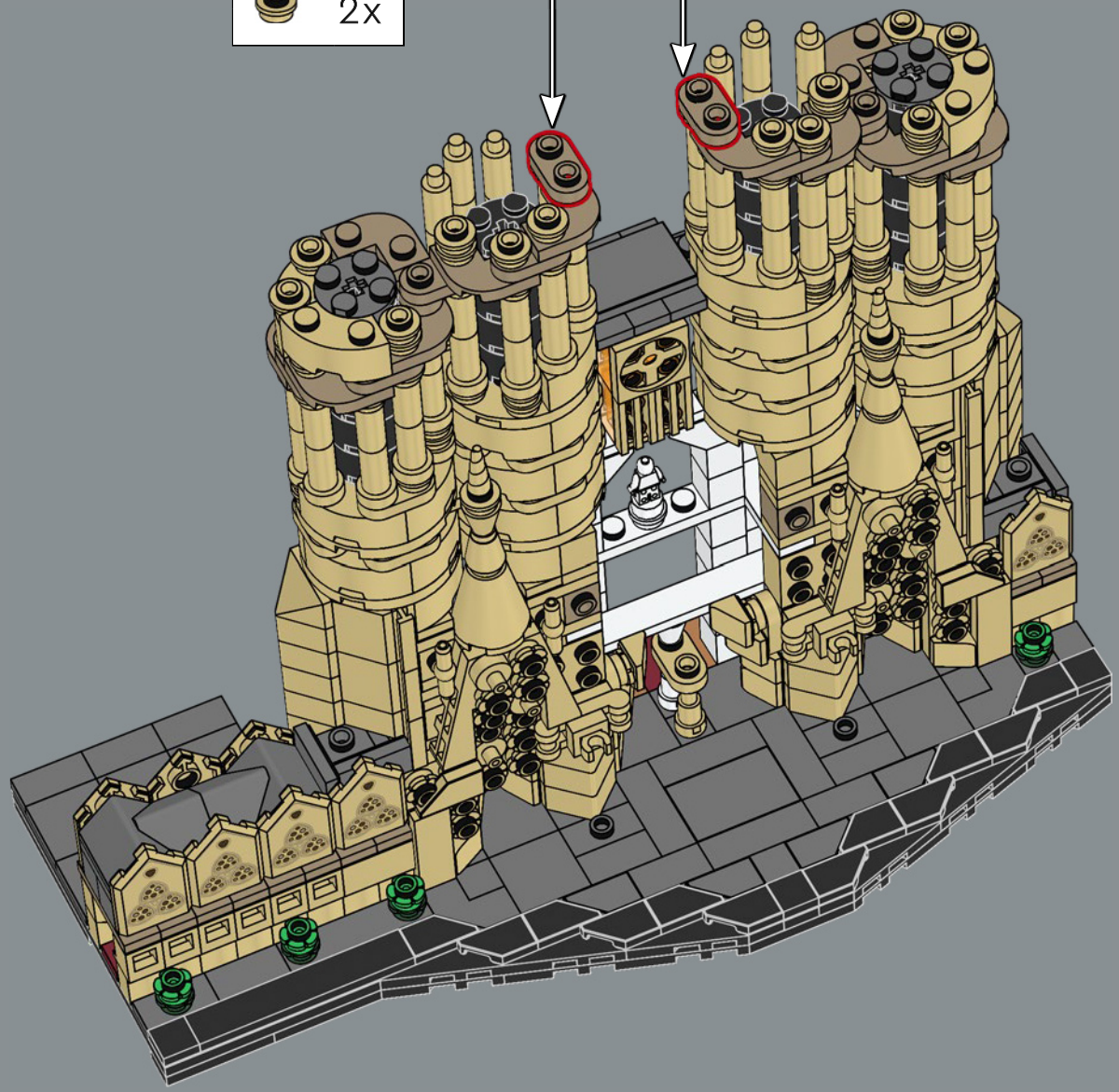
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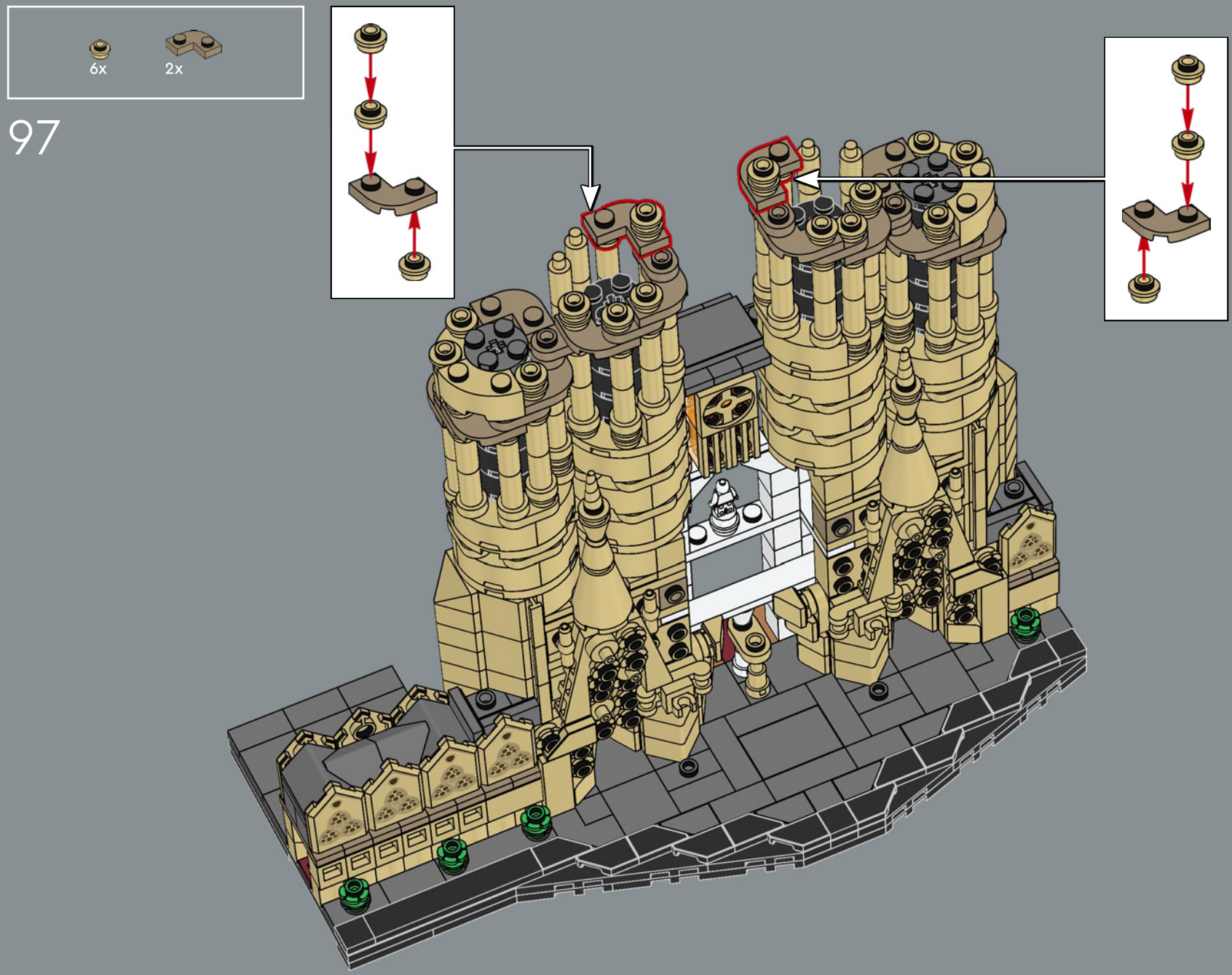




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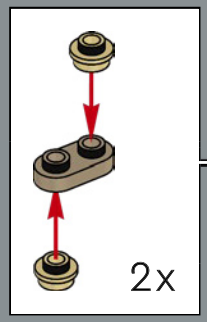




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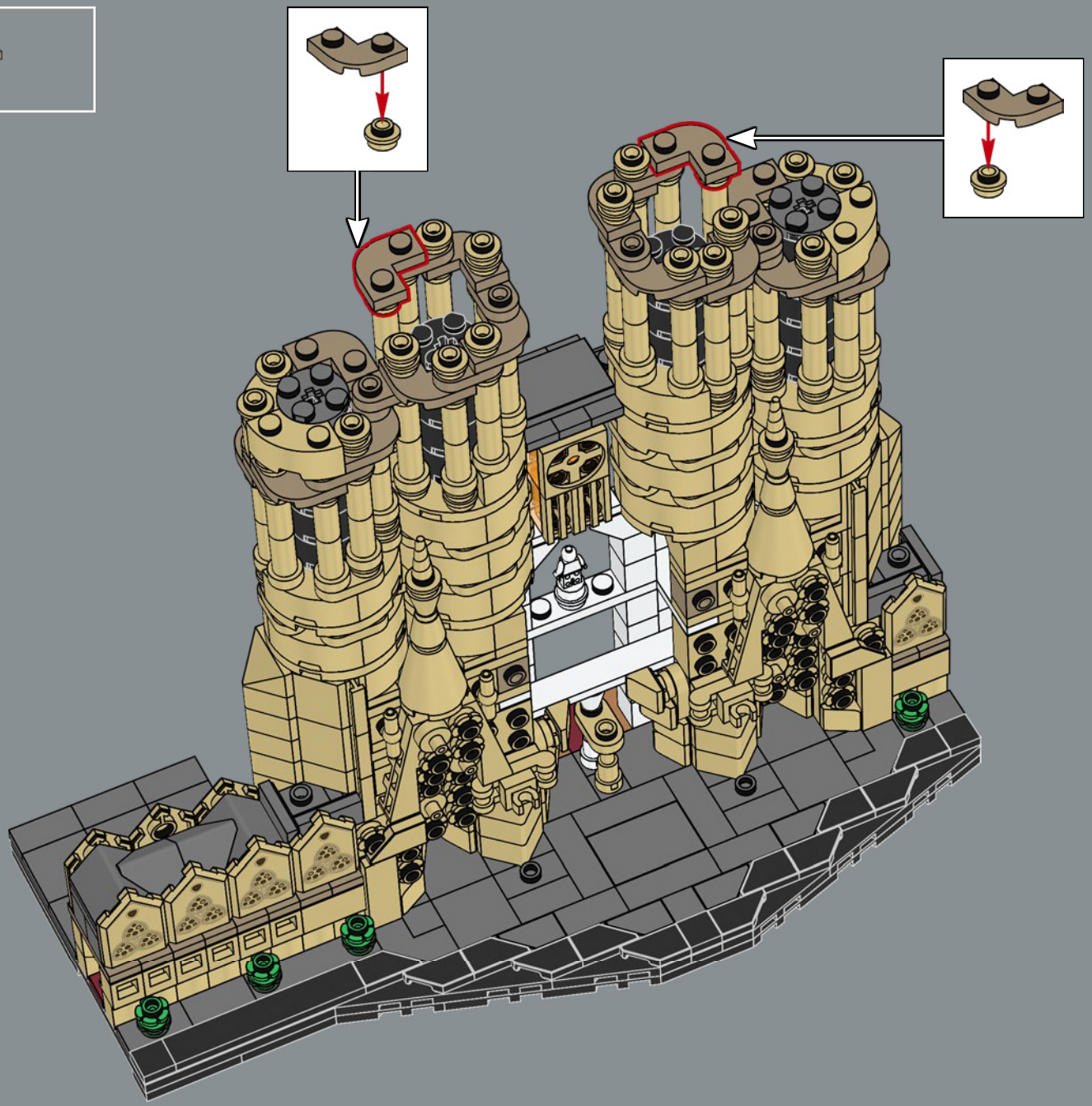


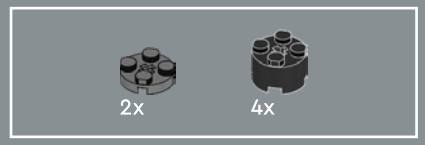
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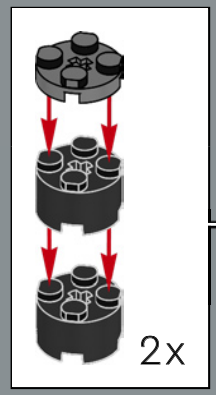


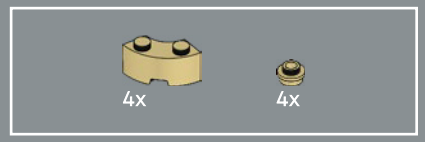
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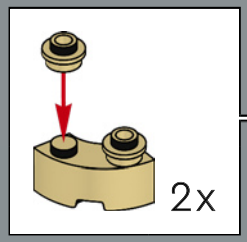


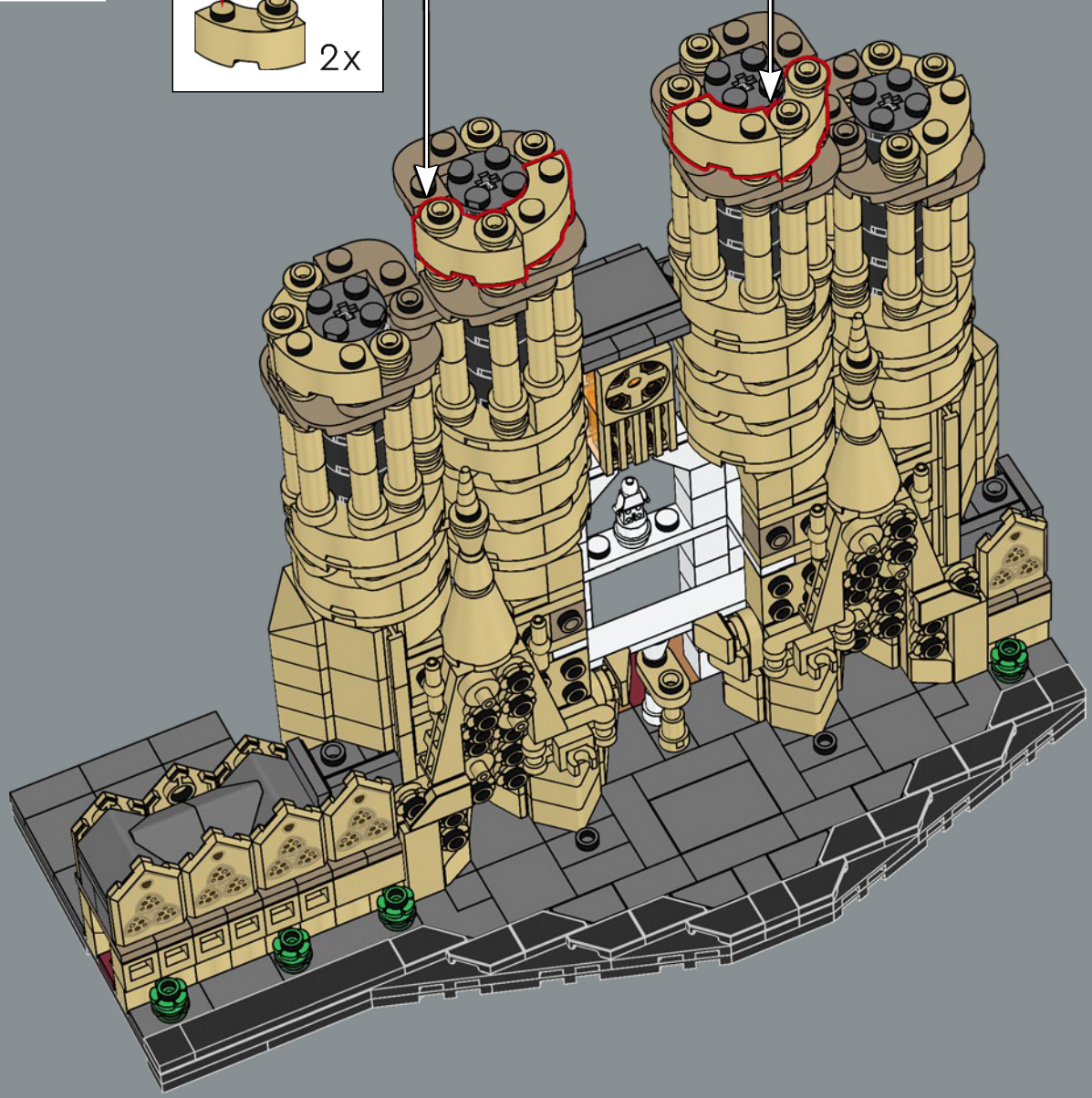
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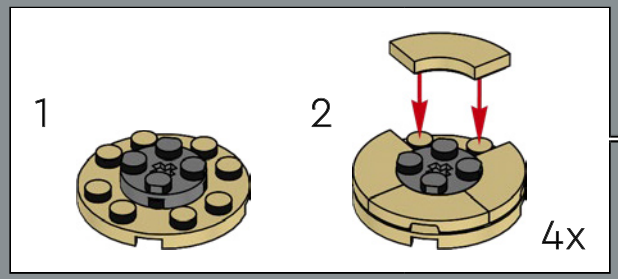
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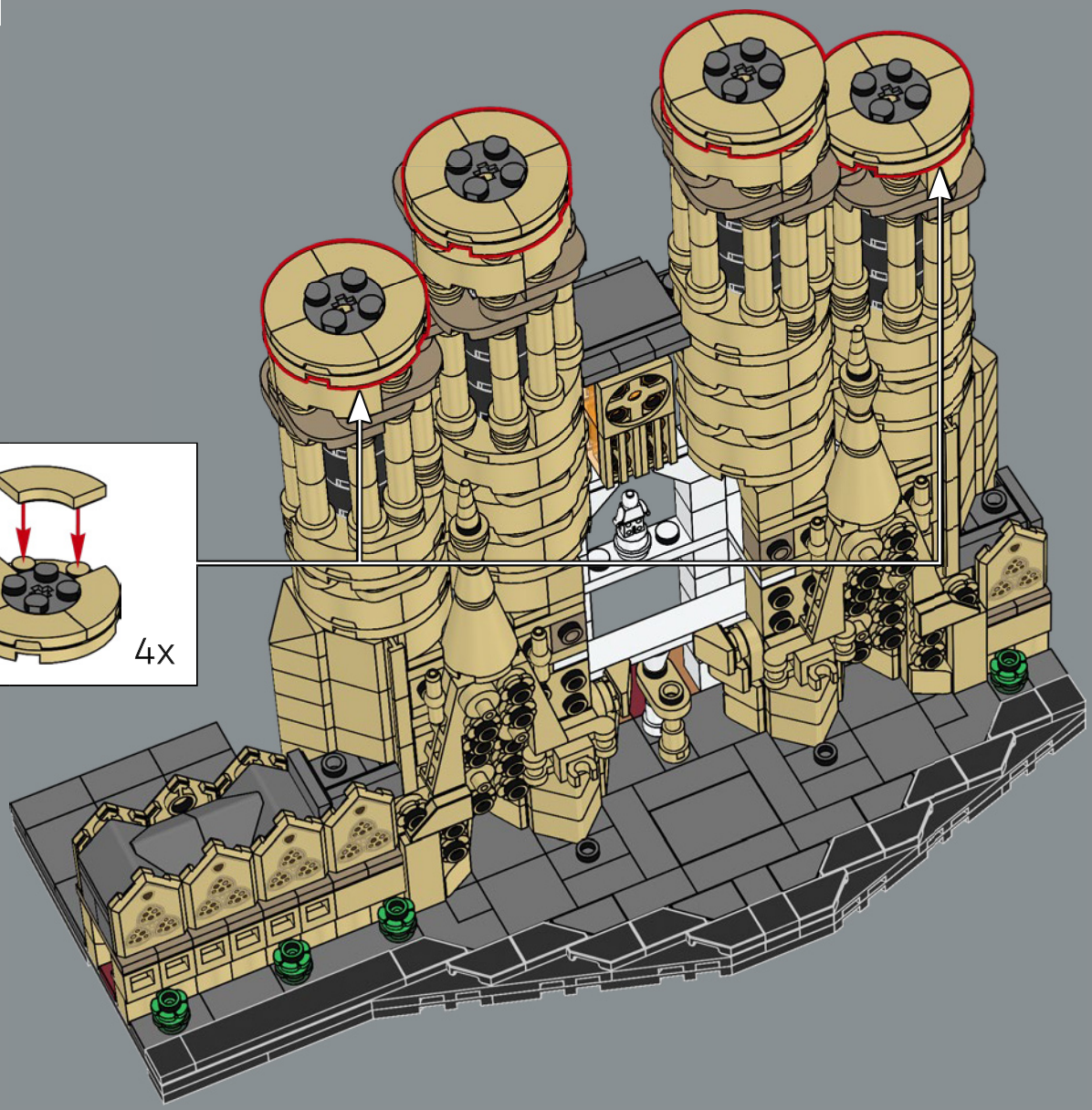


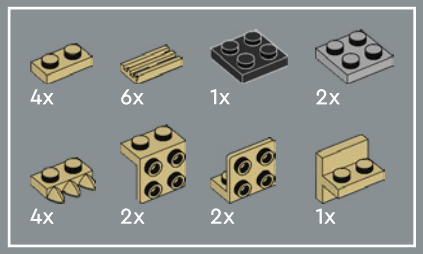




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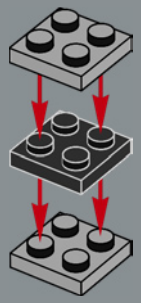




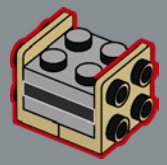


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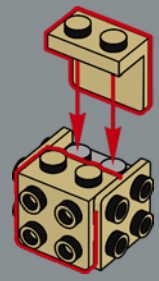
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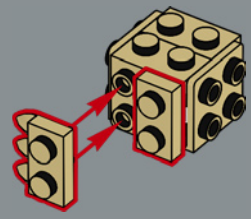
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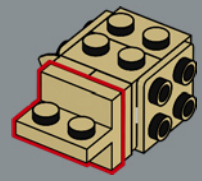
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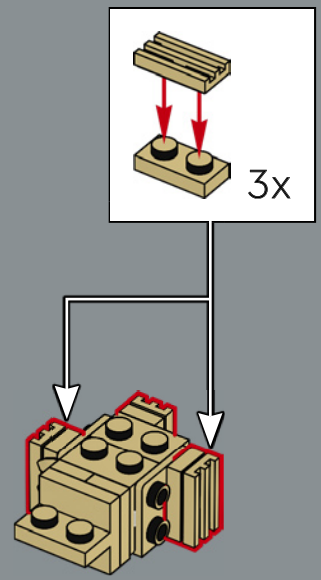
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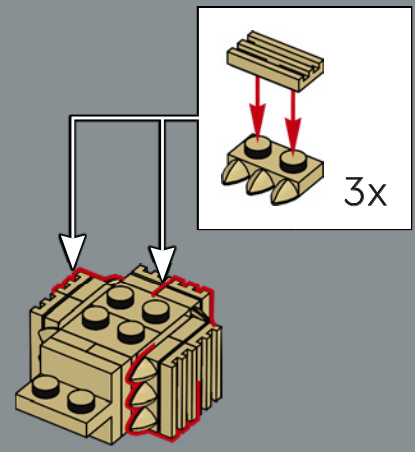
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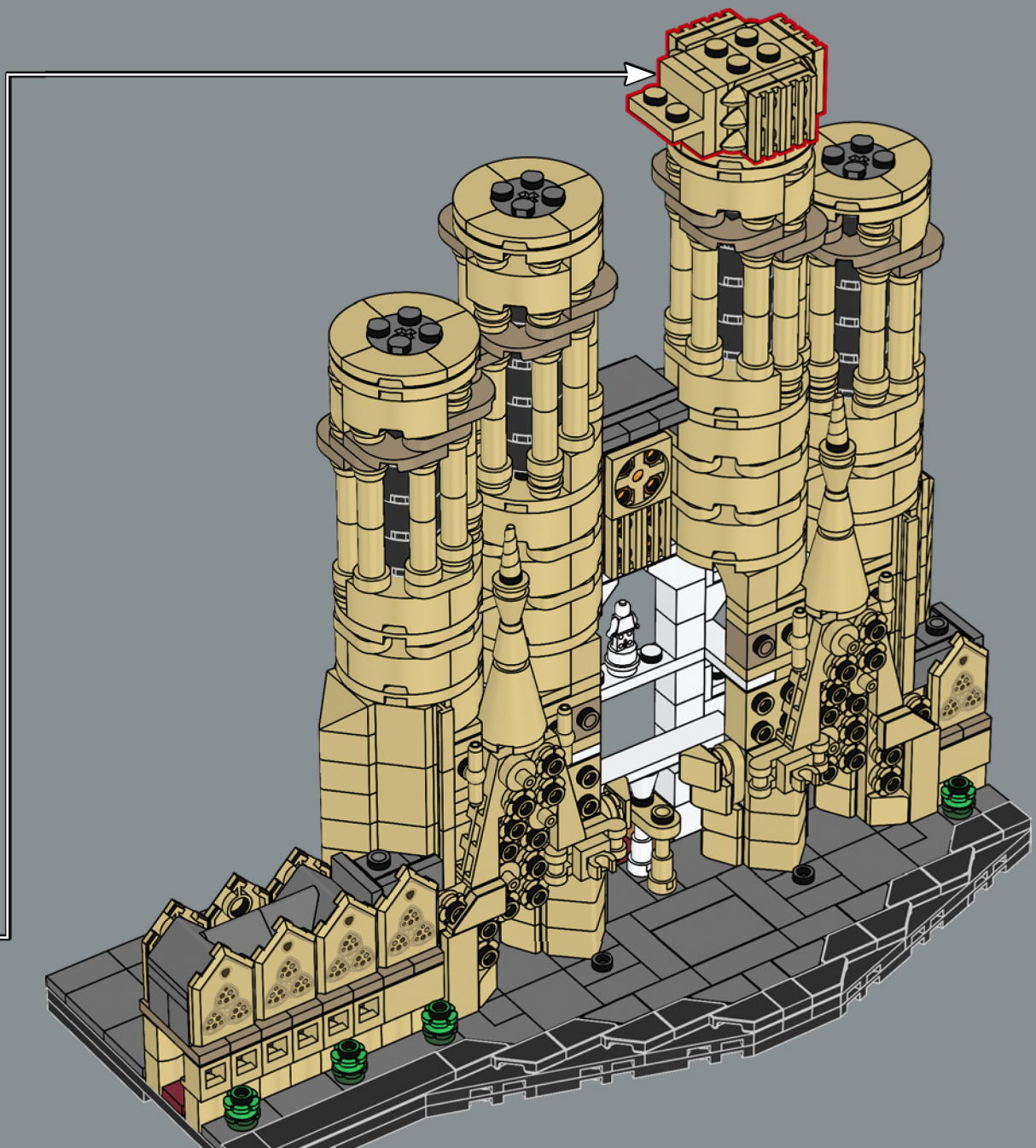


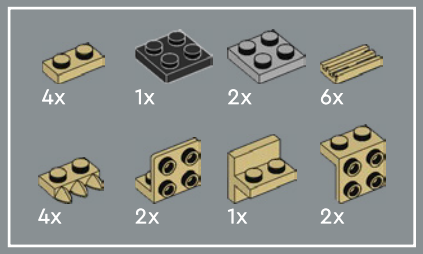
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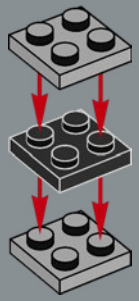




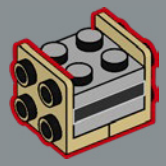


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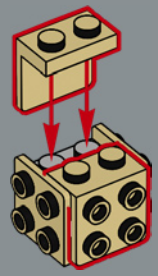
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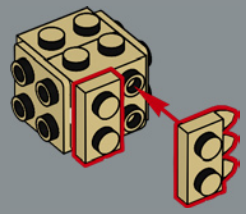
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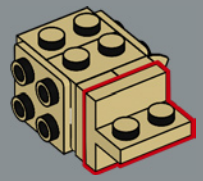
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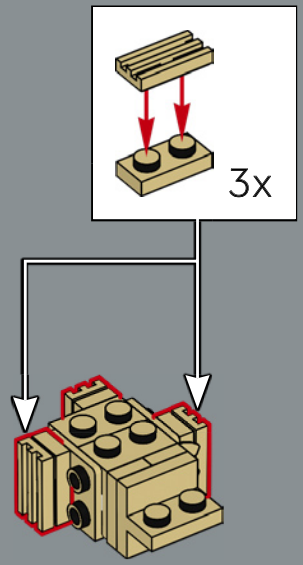
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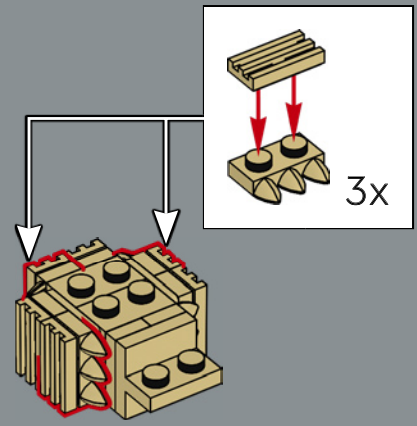
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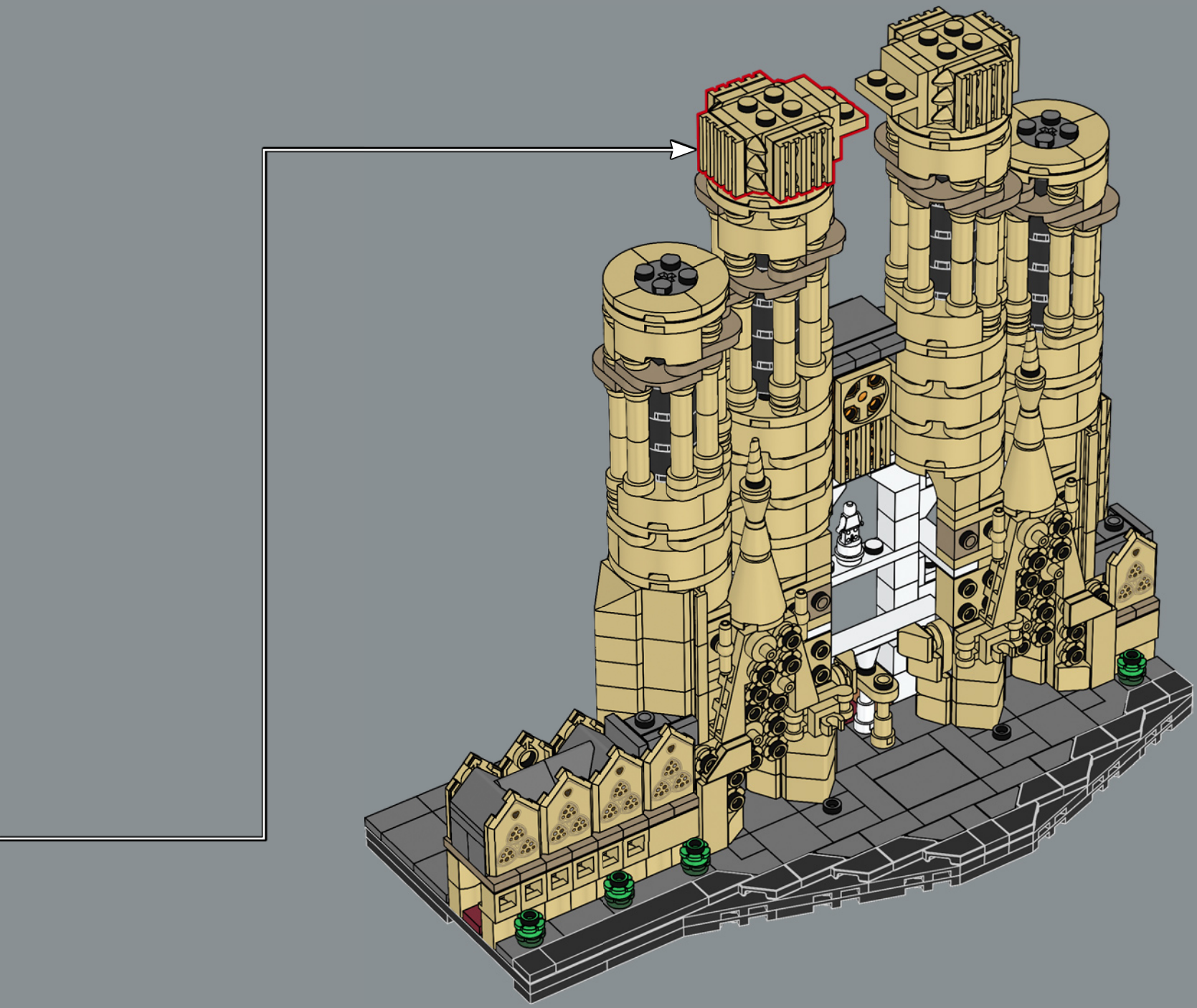


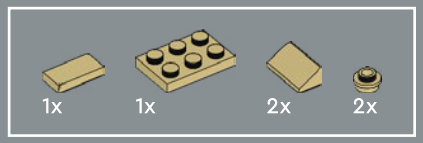
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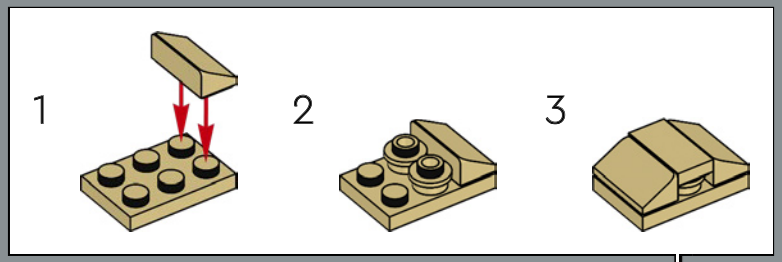
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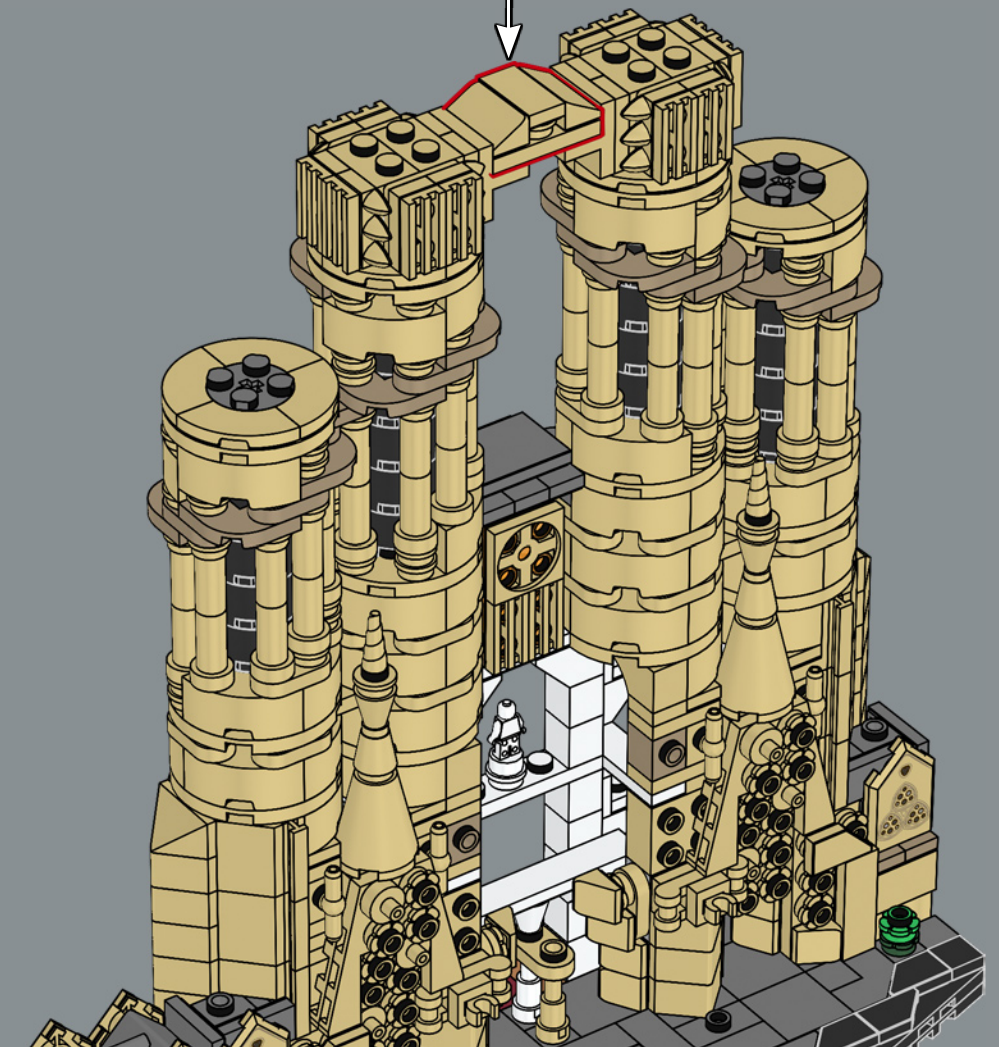


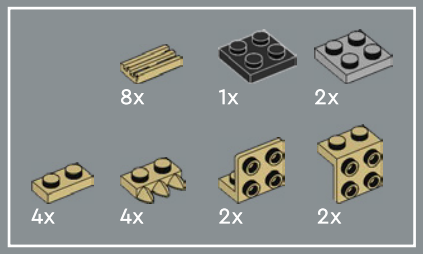


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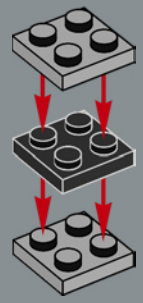
Les ponts en pierre symbolisent le lien et l'harmonie entre les différentes tours et assurent la stabilité structurelle.



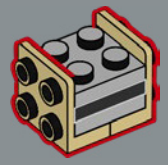


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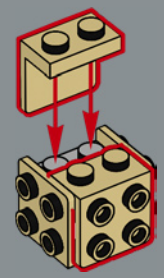
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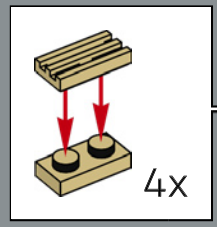


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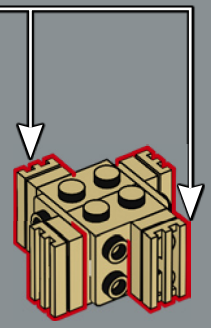


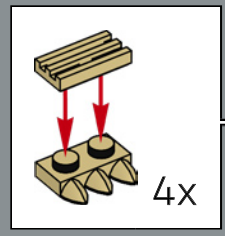
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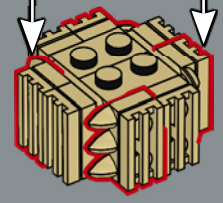


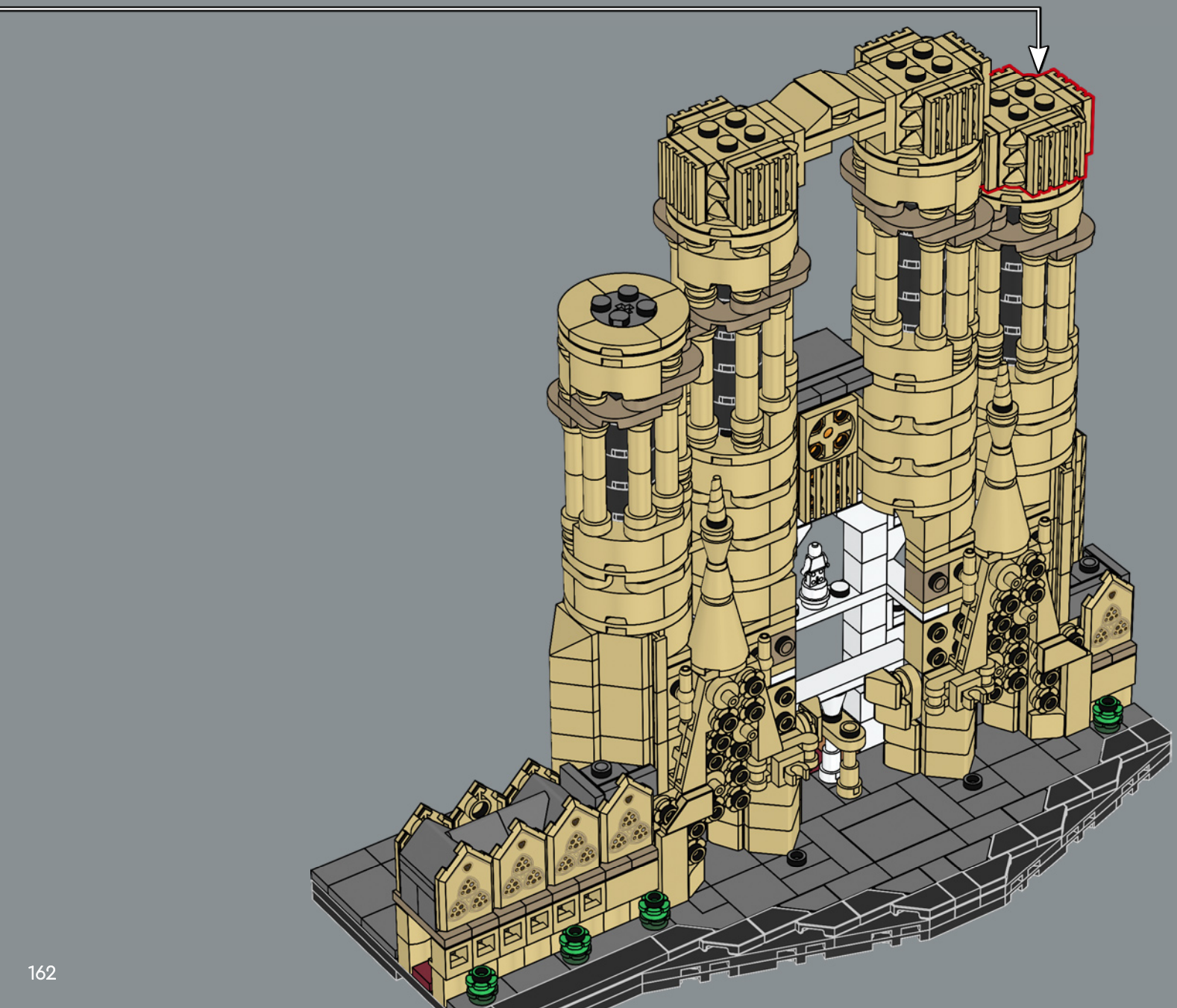
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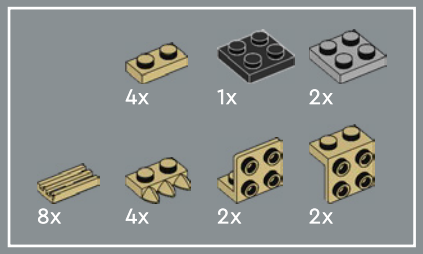




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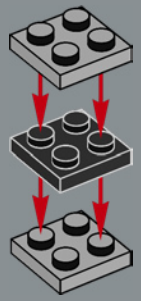




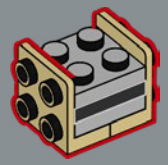


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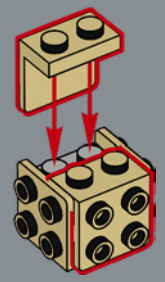
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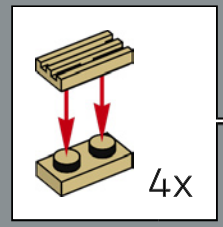


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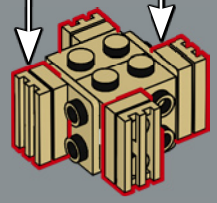


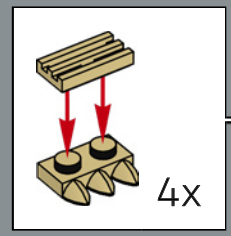
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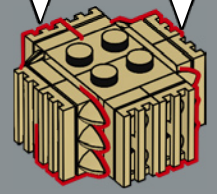


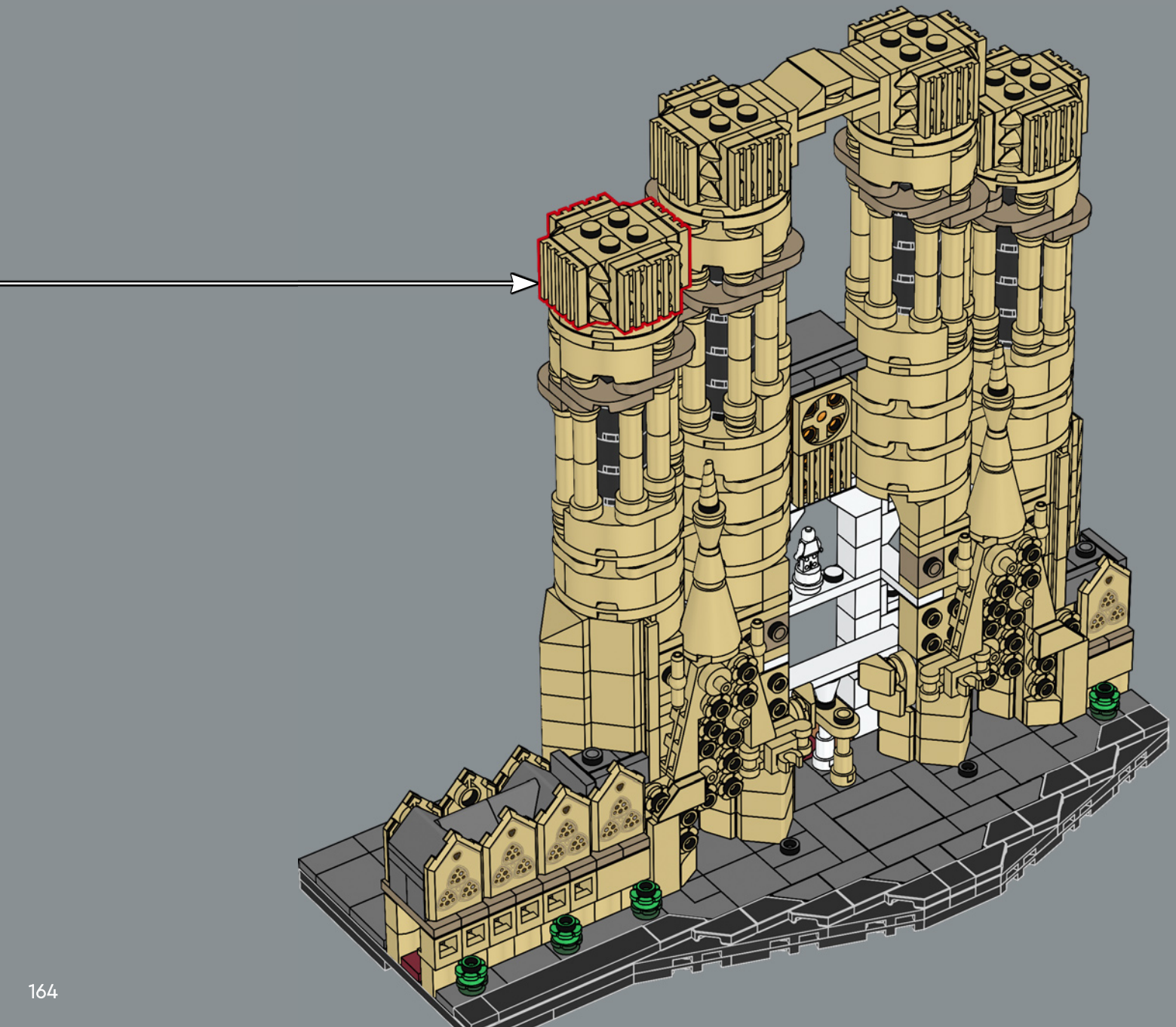
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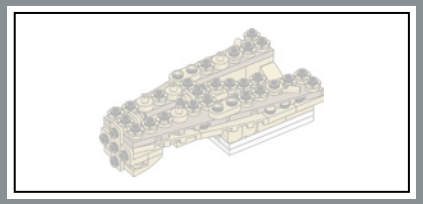


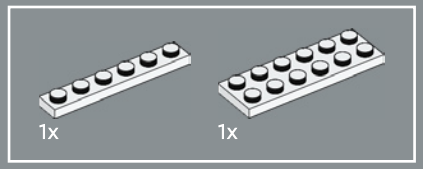
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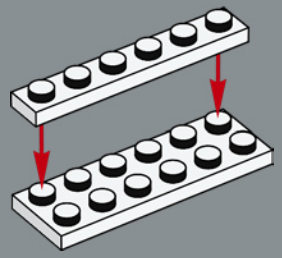






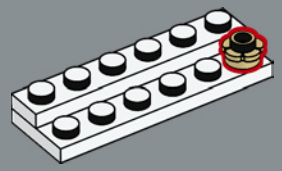


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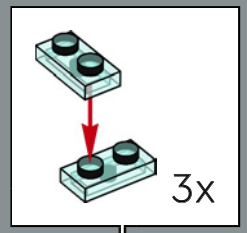


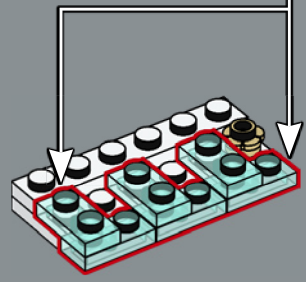
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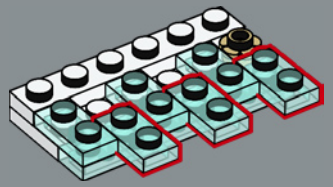
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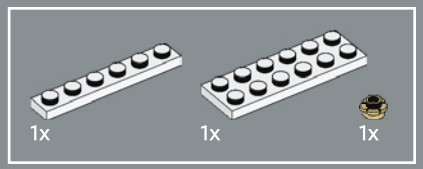




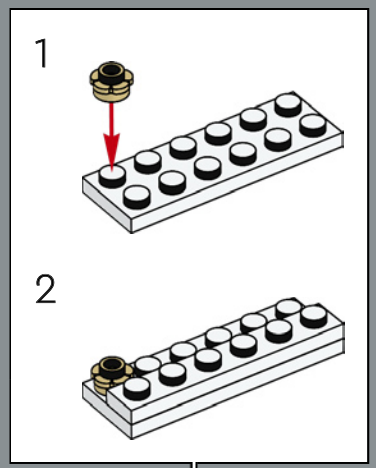


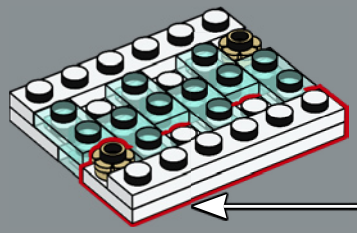
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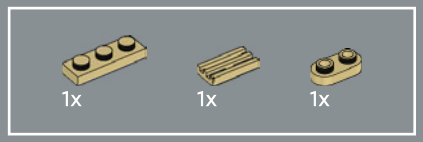




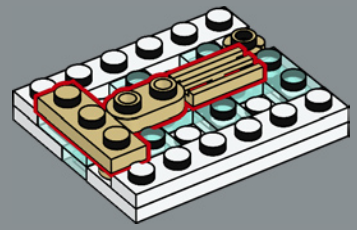
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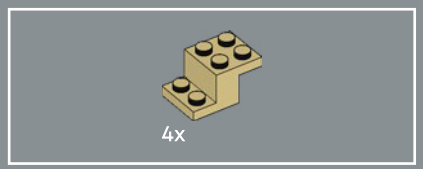




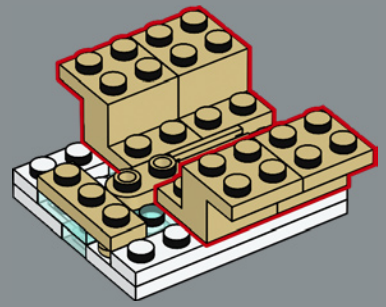


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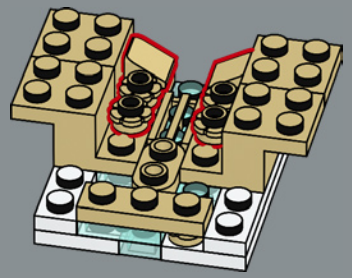


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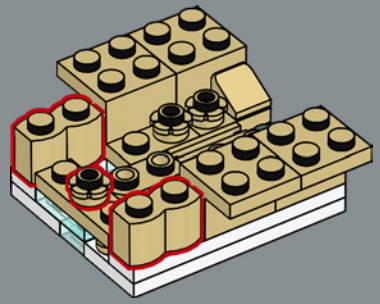


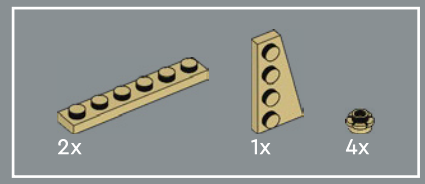
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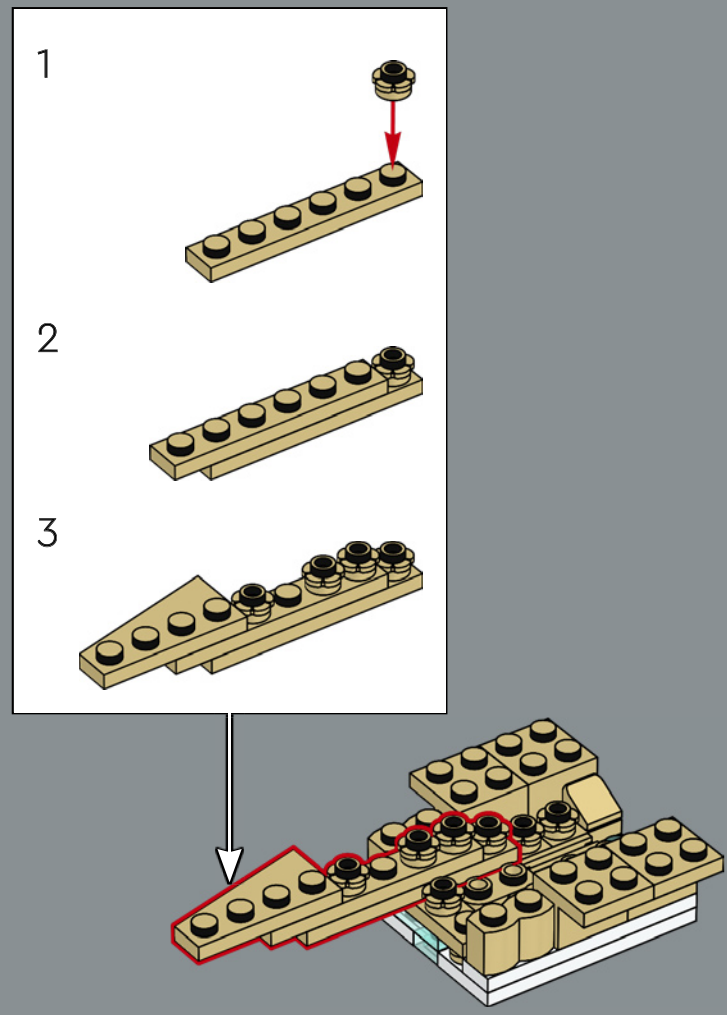


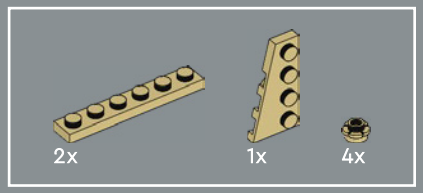
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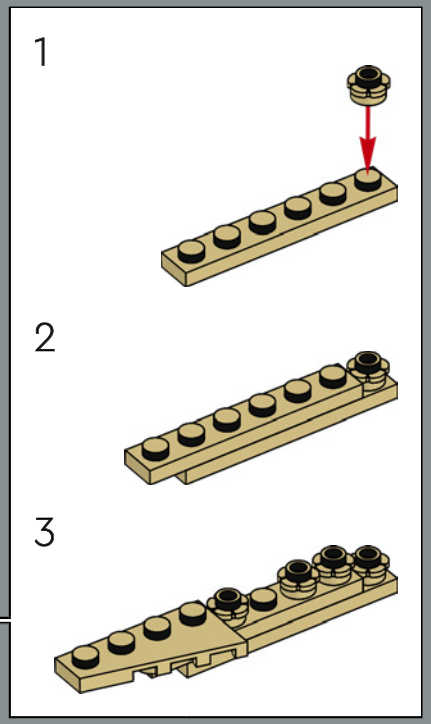


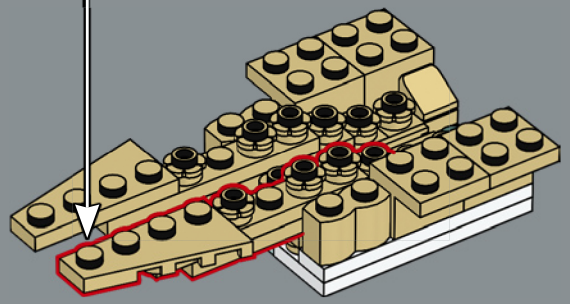
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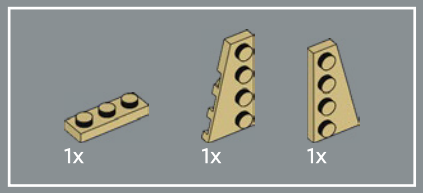




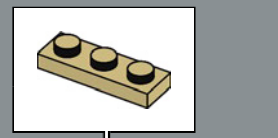
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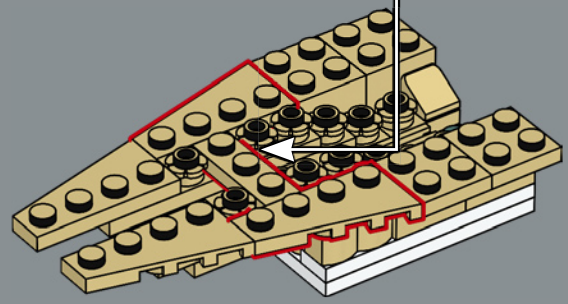


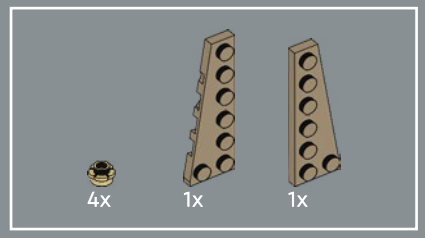




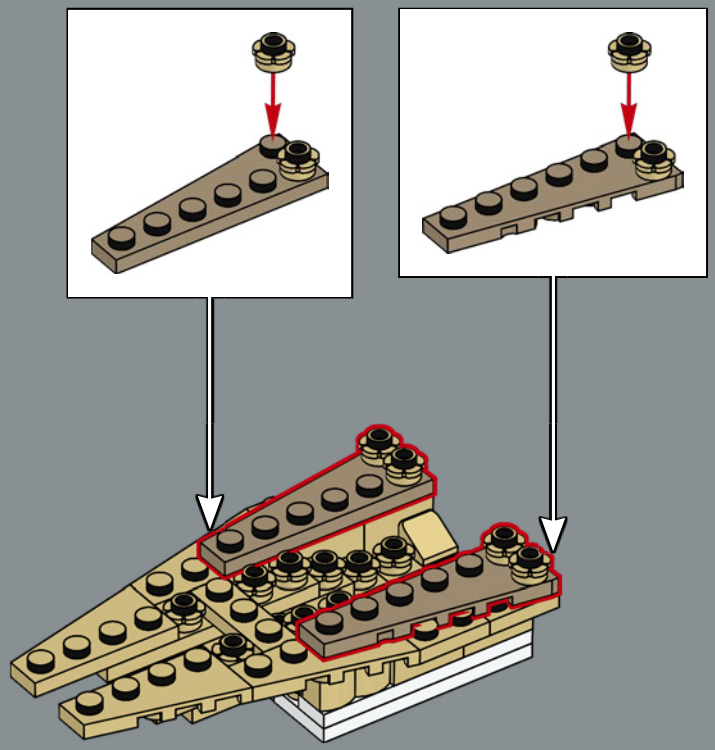
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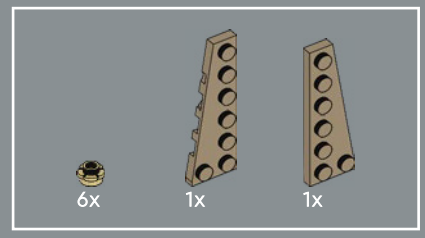




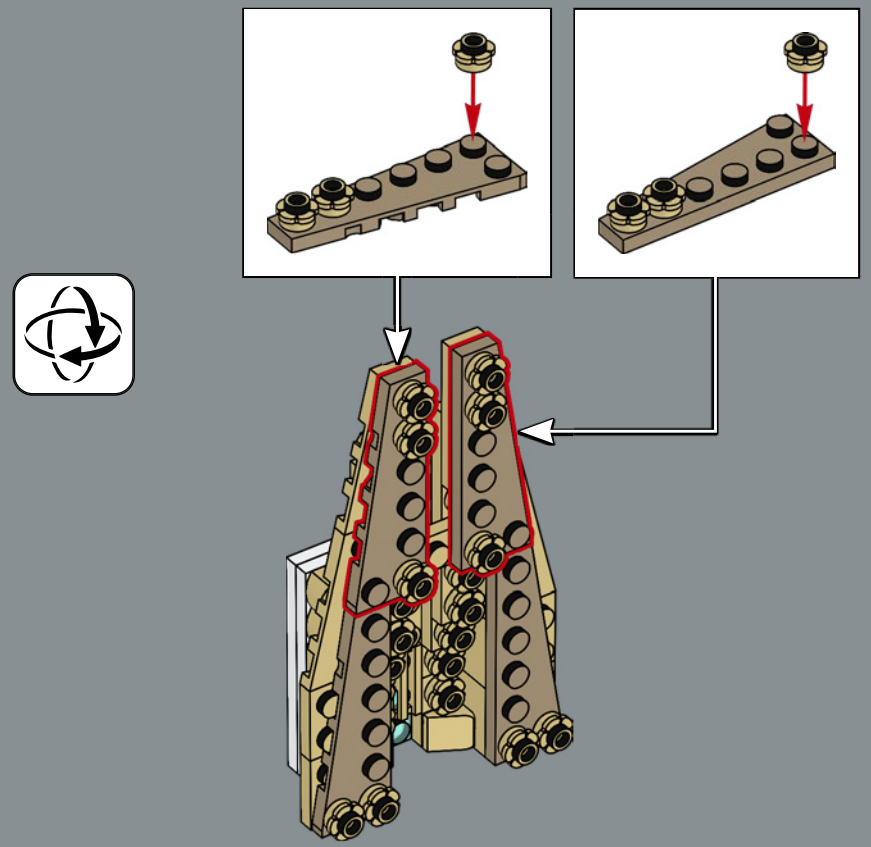


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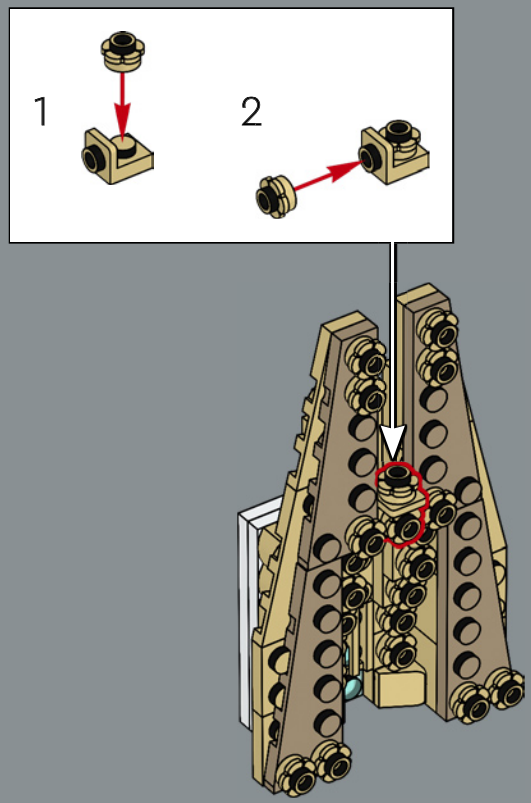


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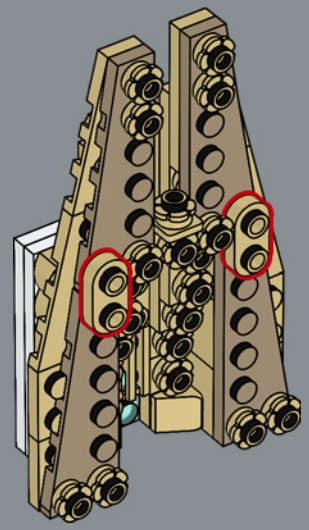


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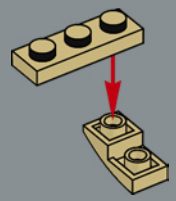
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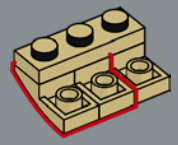


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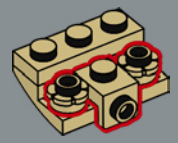


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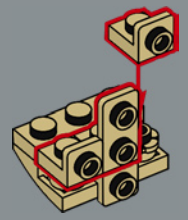


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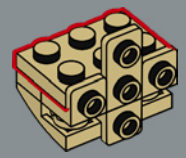


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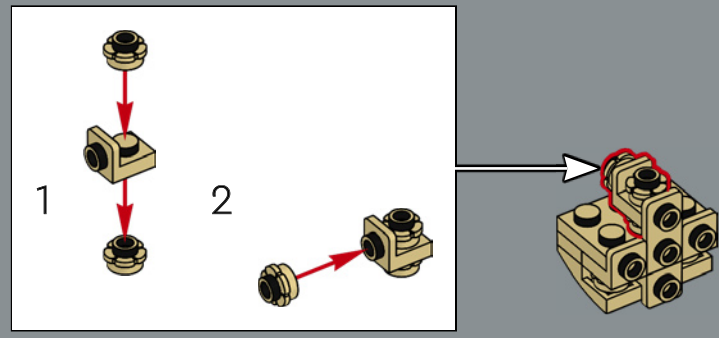


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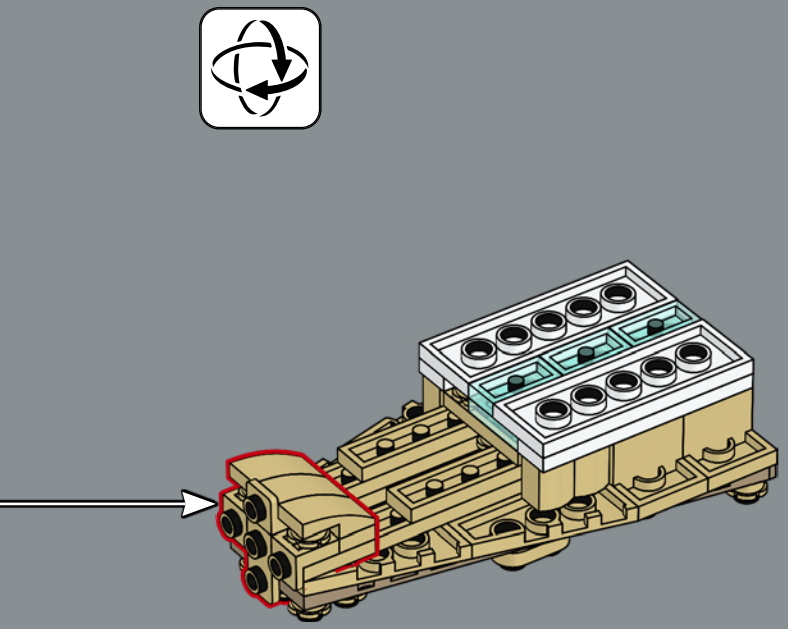




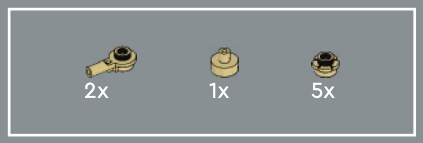
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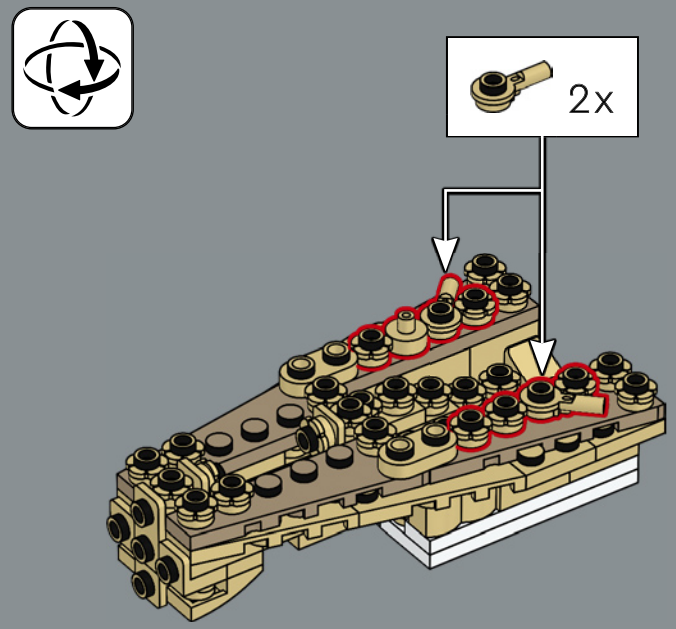


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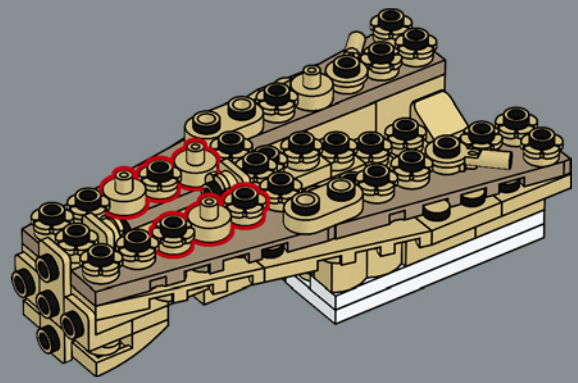
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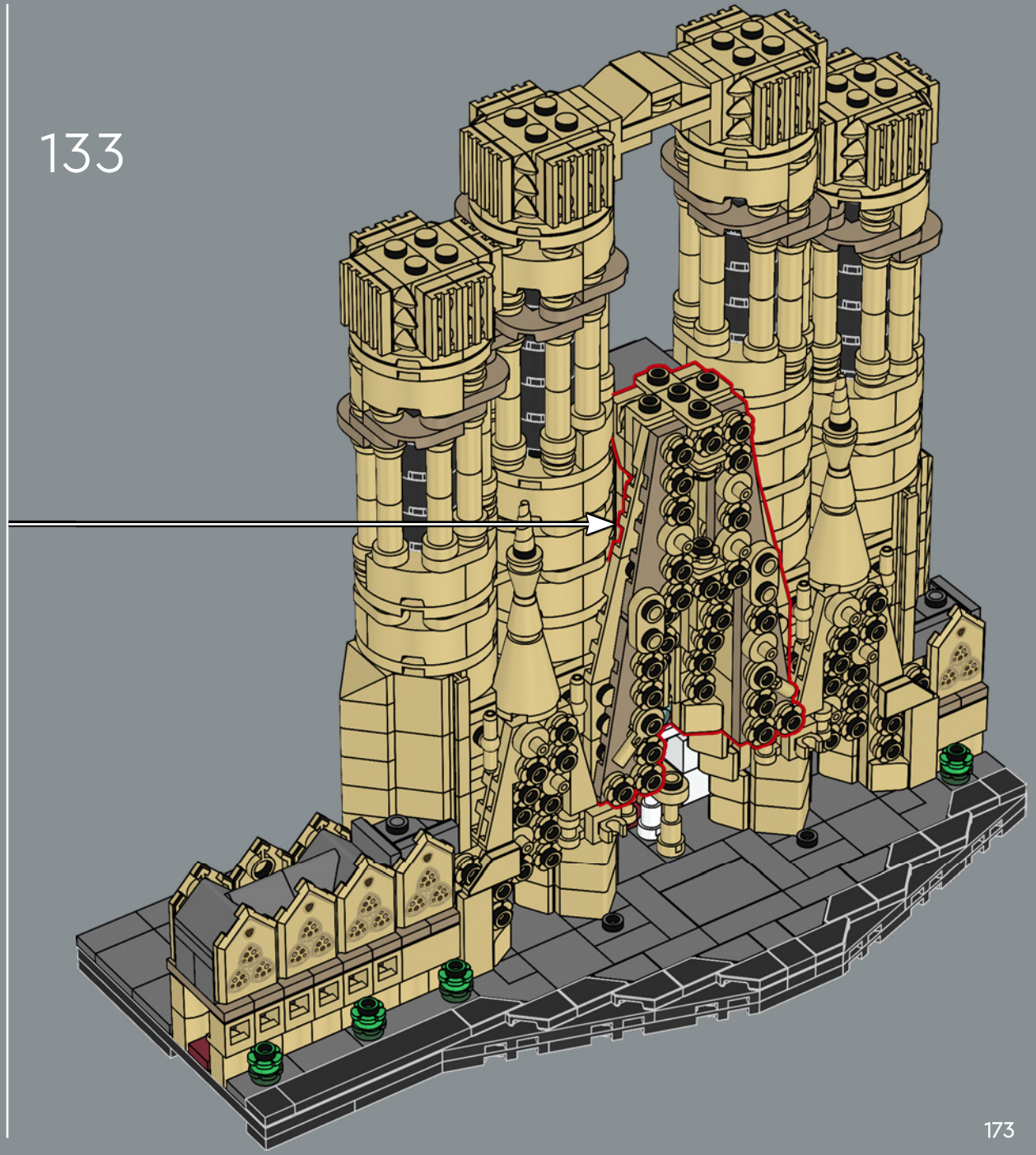




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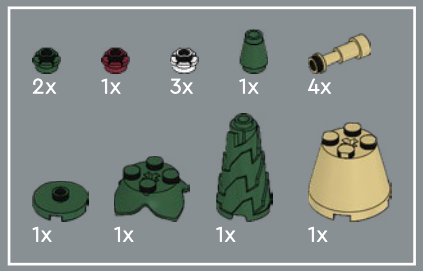
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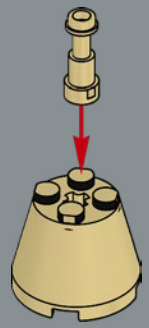
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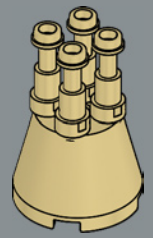


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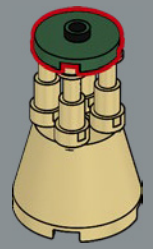
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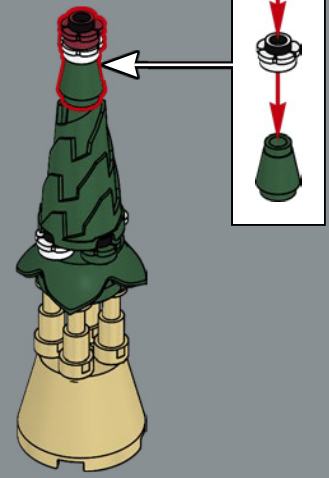
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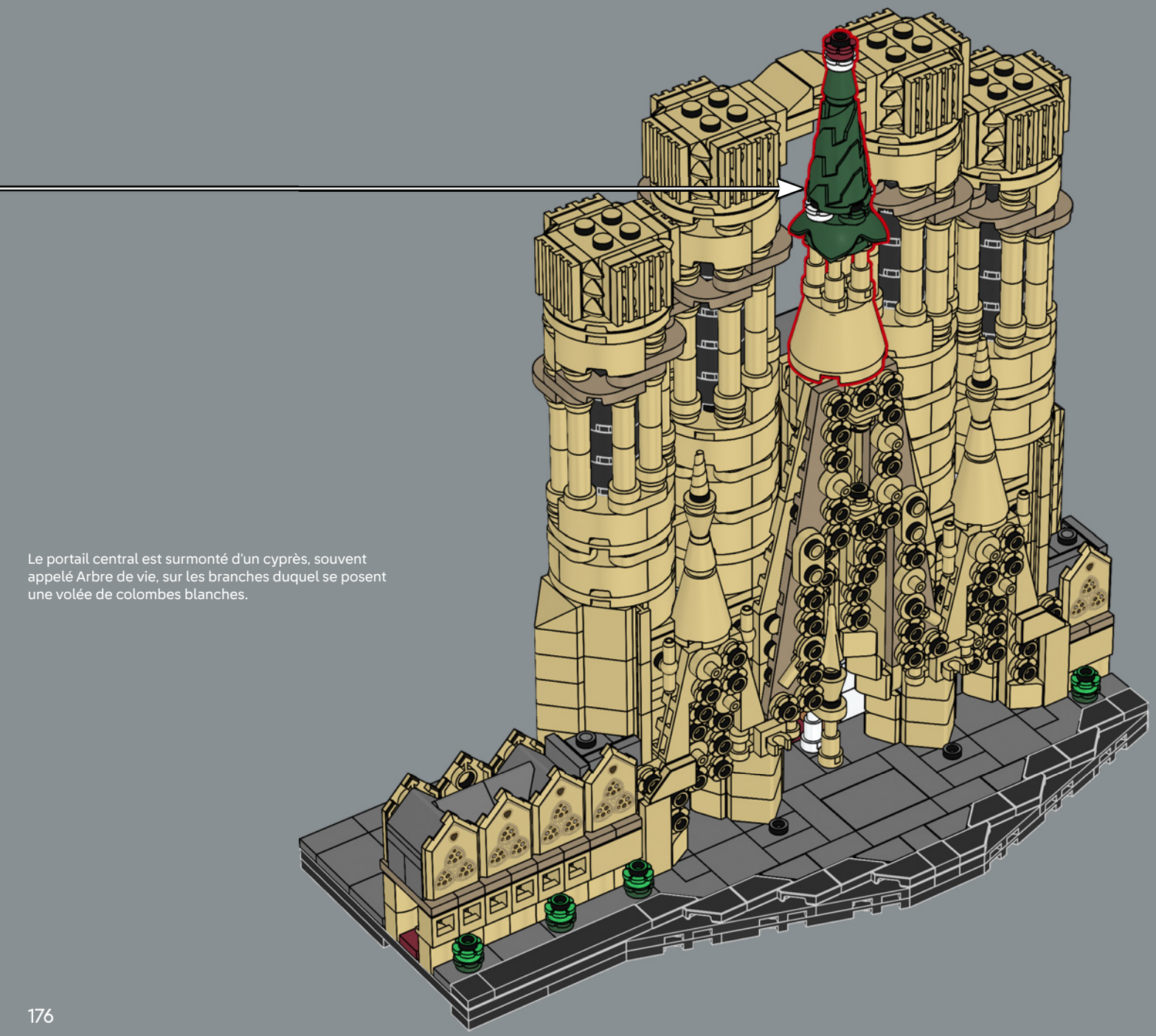


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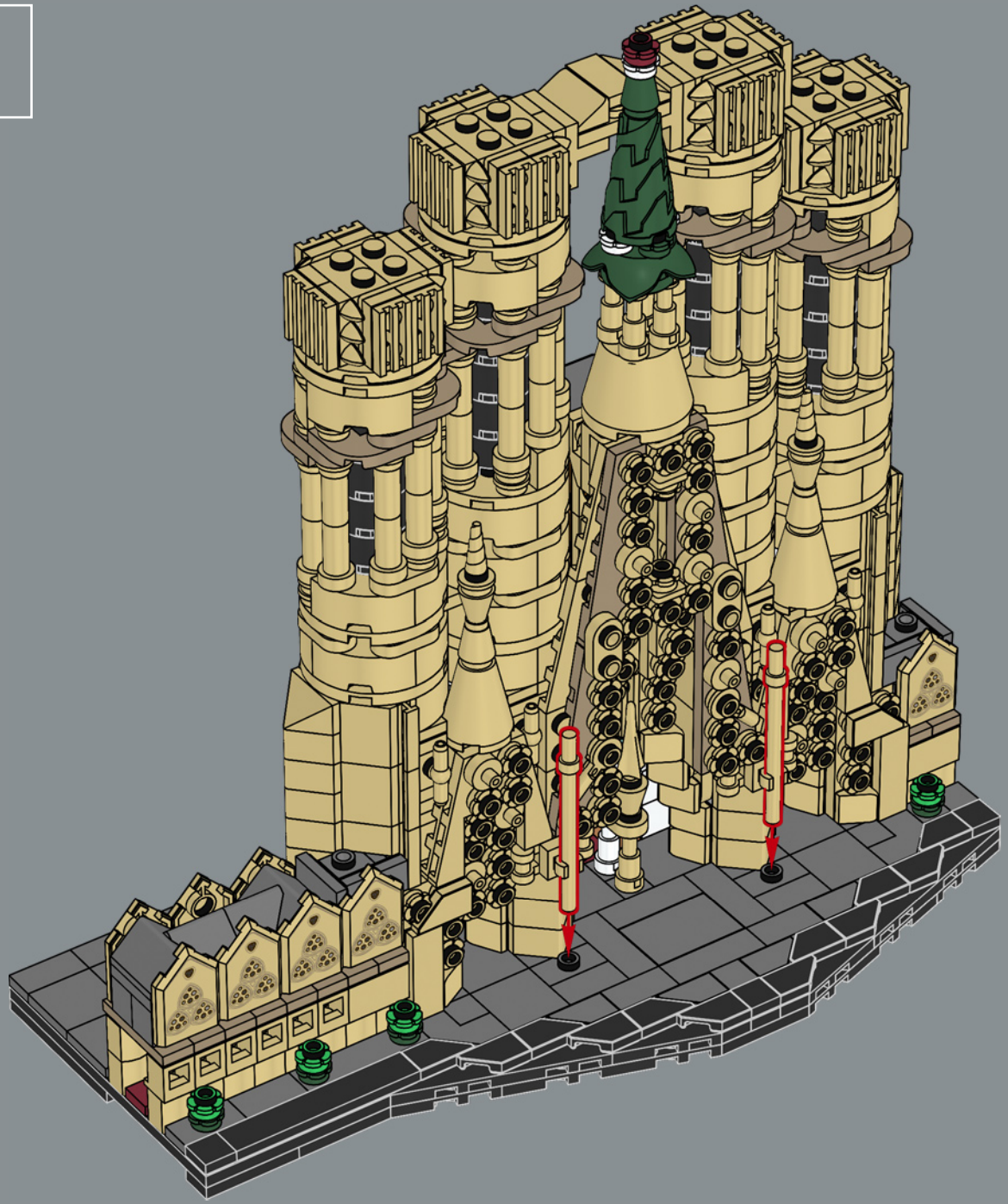




Le portail central est surmonté d'un cyprès, souvent appelé Arbre de vie, sur les branches duquel se posent une volée de colombes blanches.

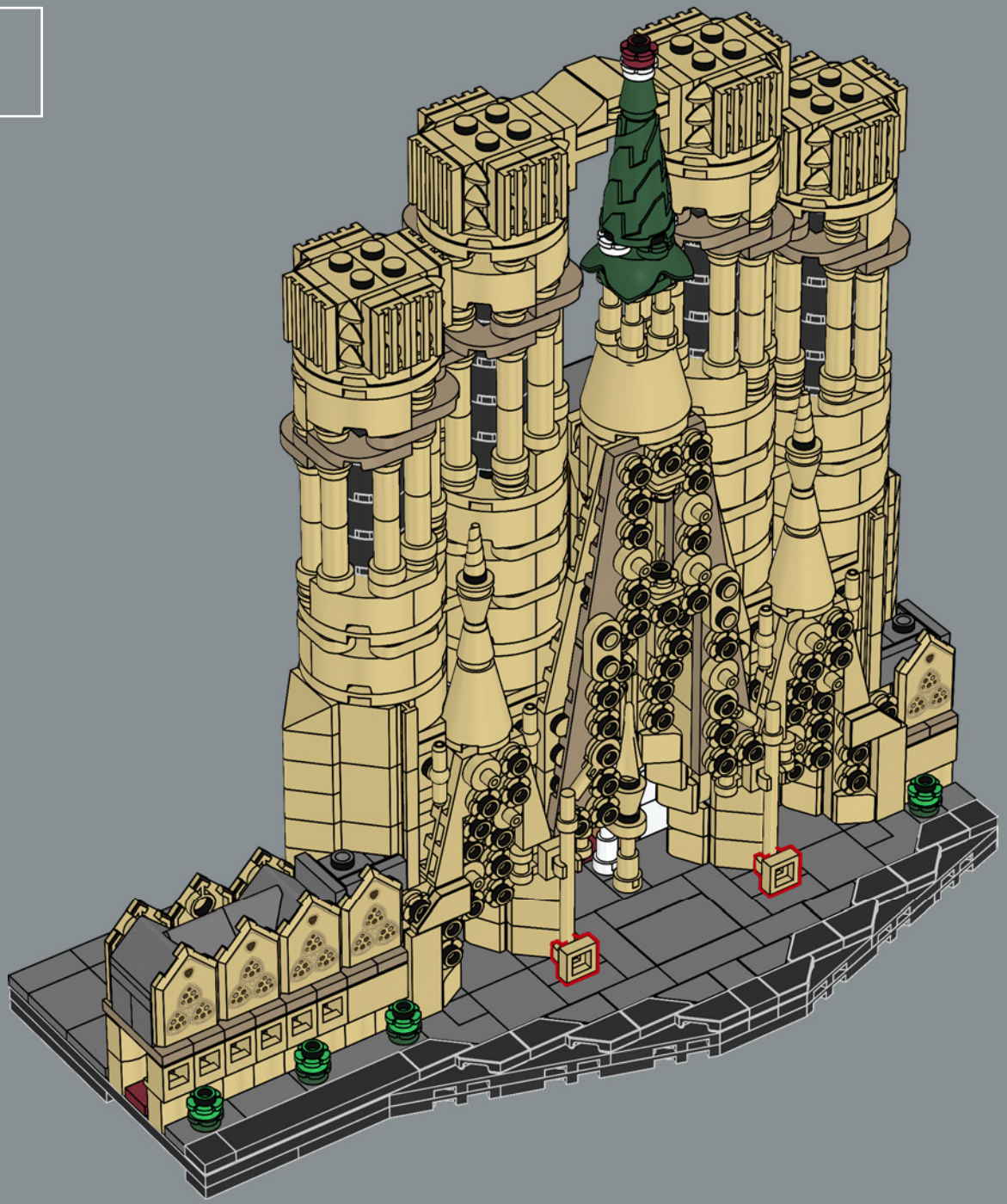


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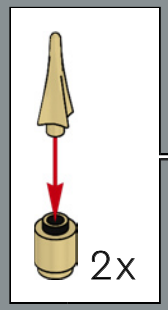


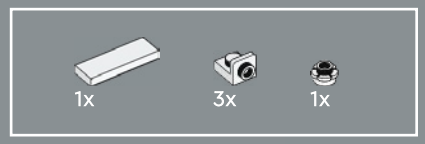
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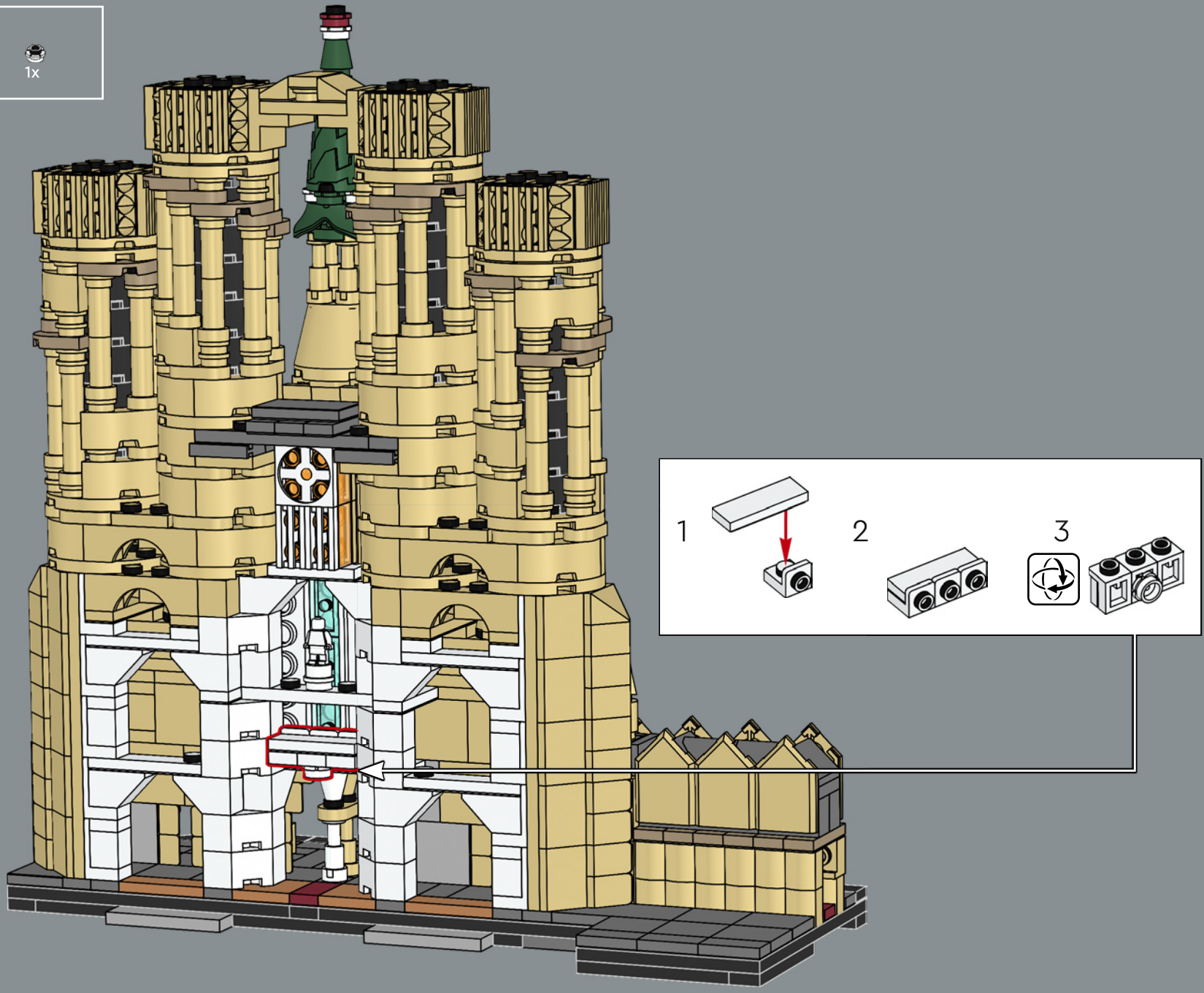
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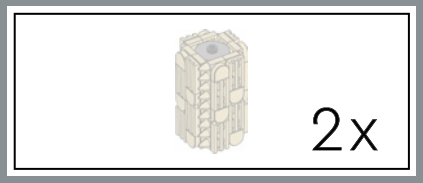


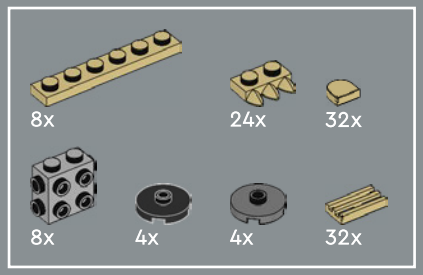


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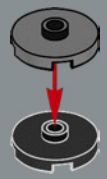




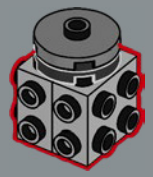


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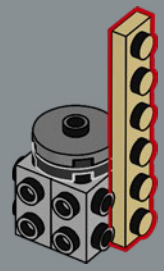
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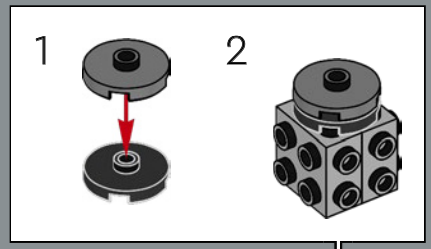


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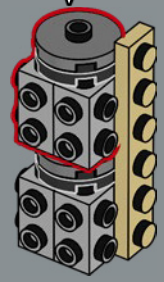


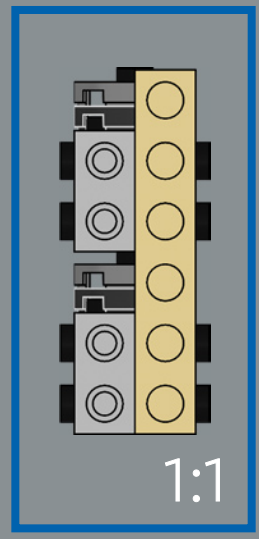
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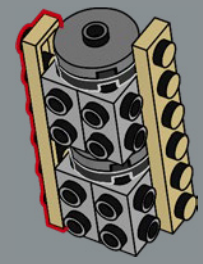


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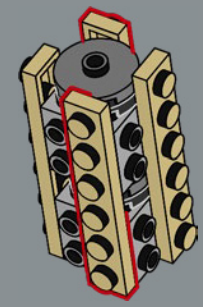




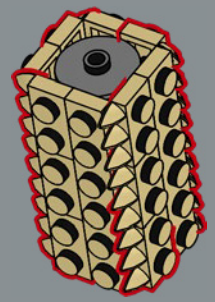
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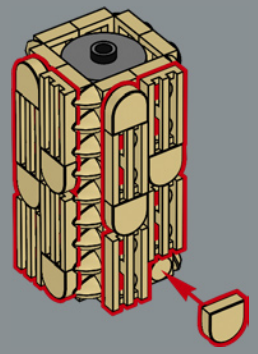
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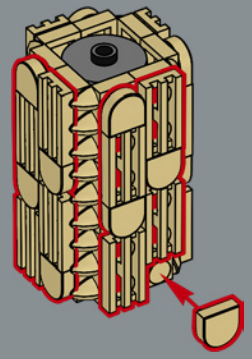
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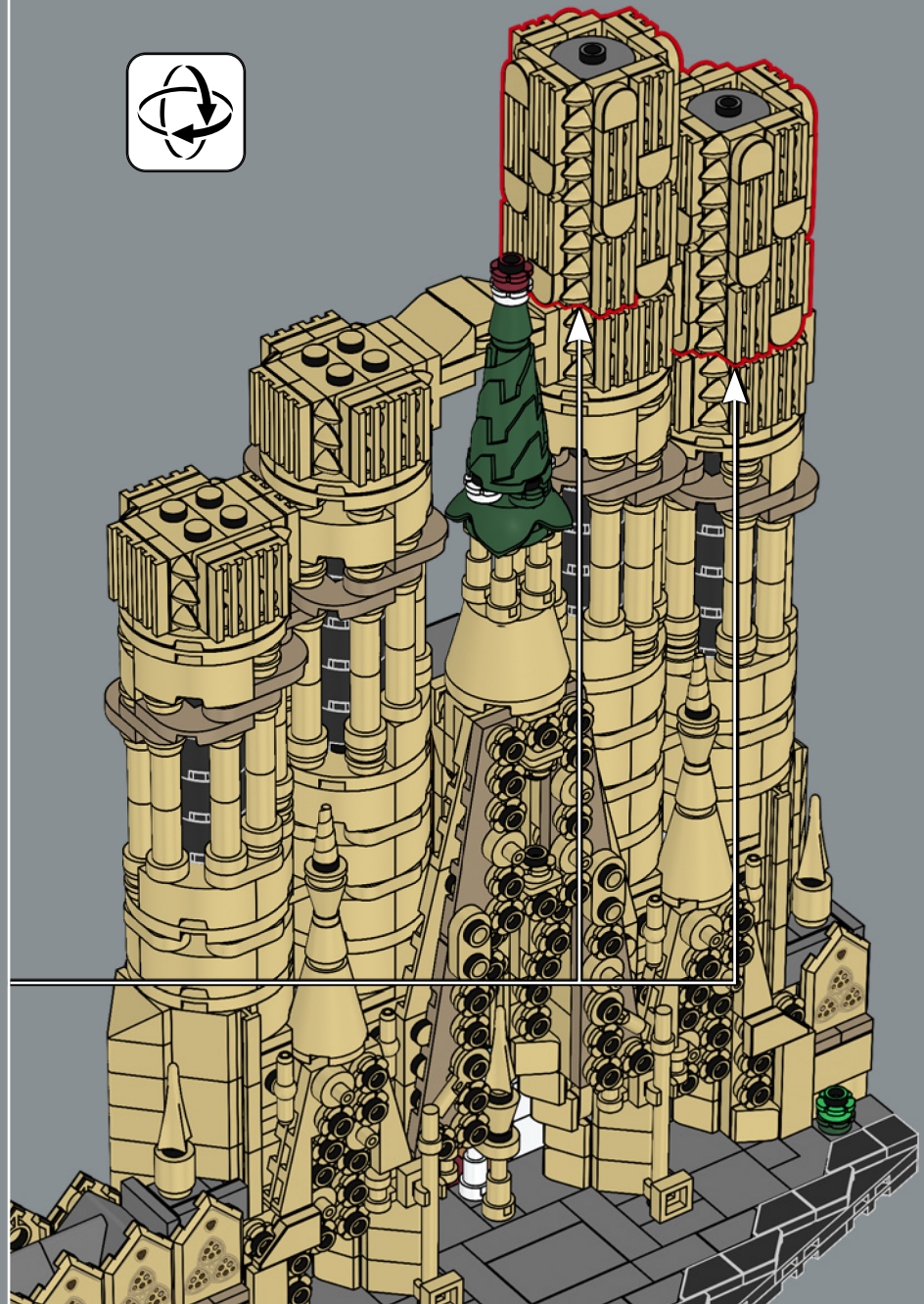
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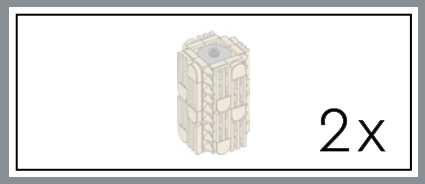
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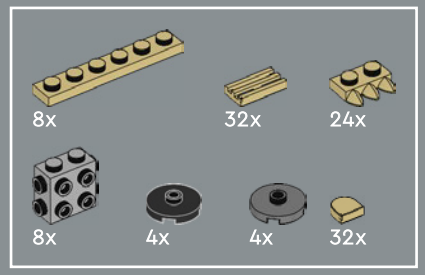


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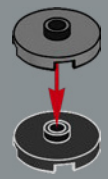




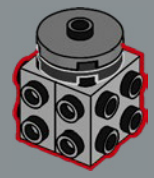


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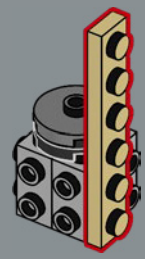
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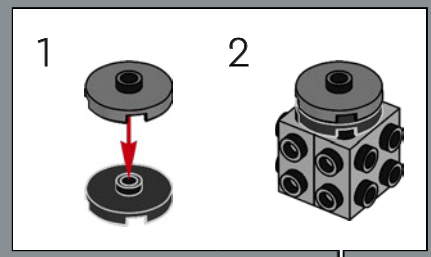


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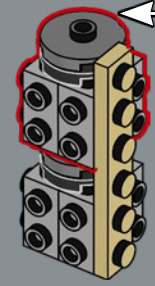


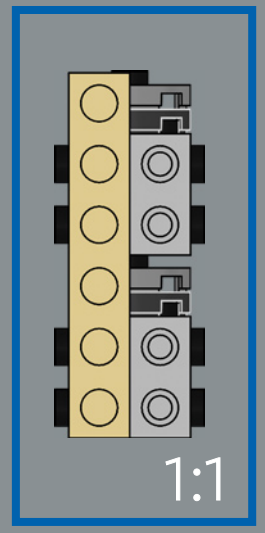
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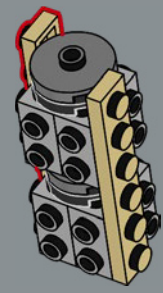


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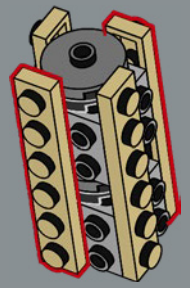




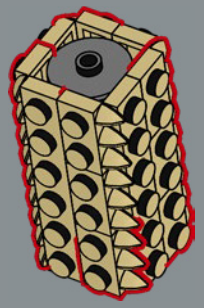
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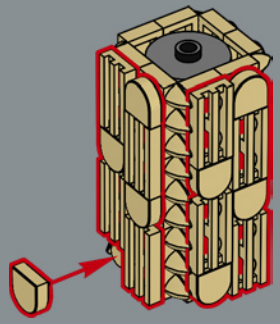
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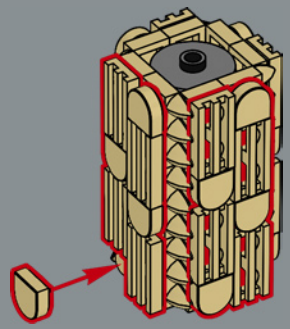
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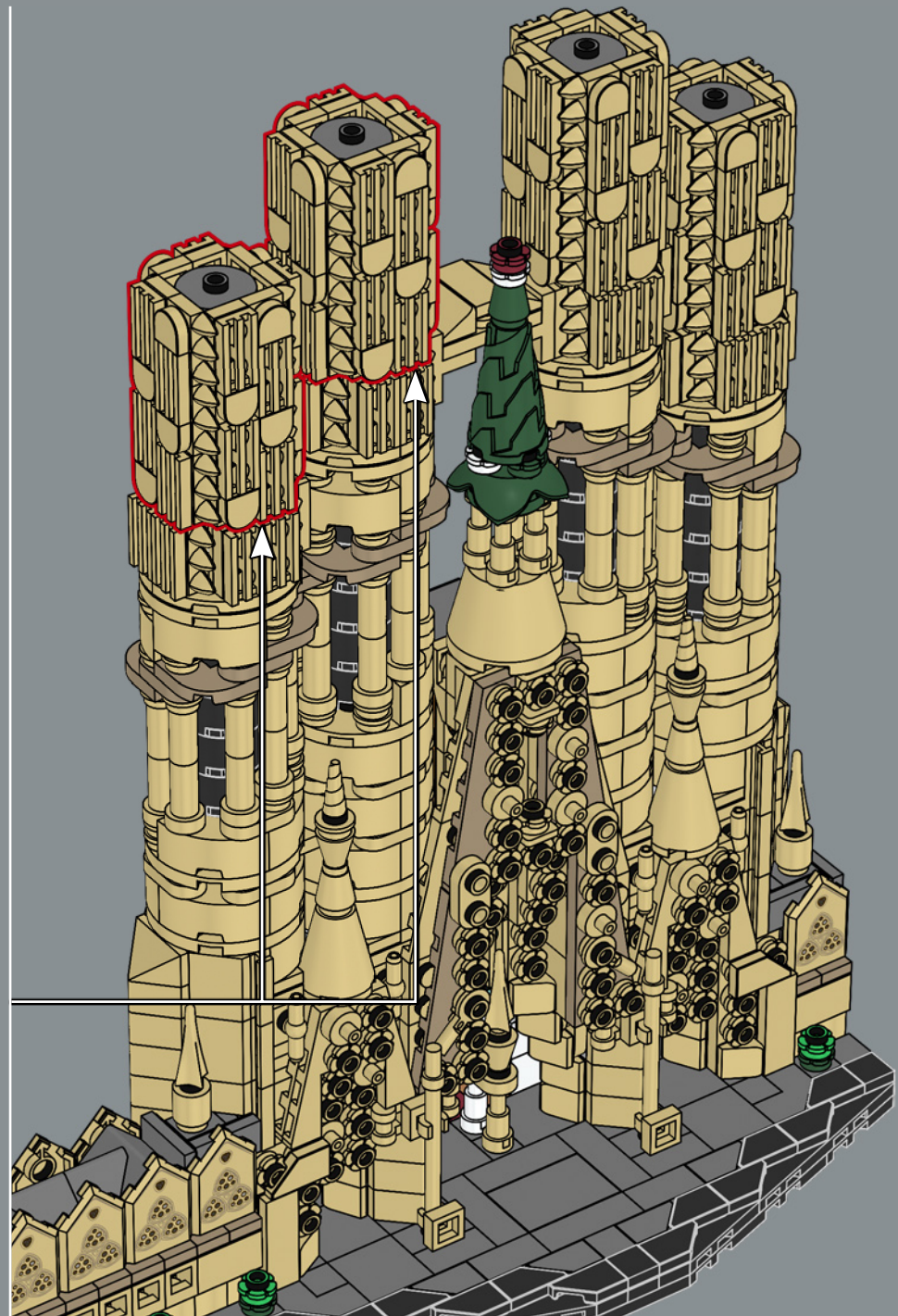
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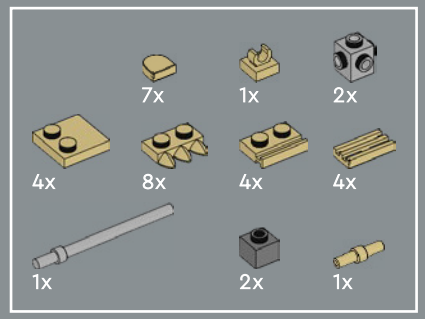


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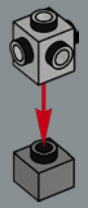
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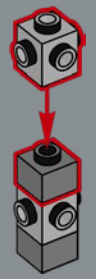


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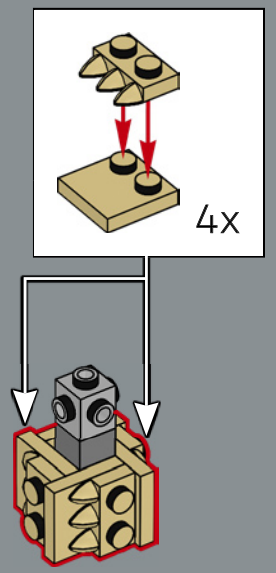
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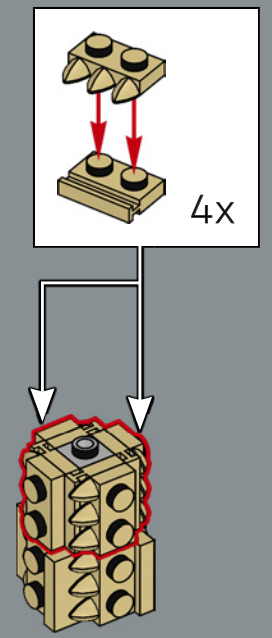
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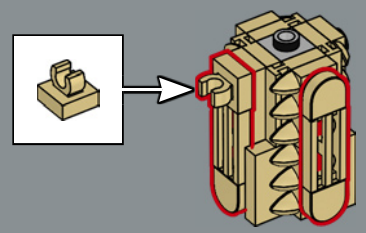
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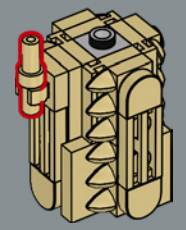
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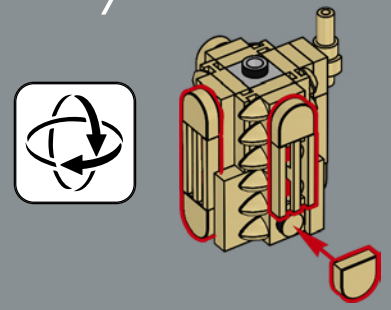
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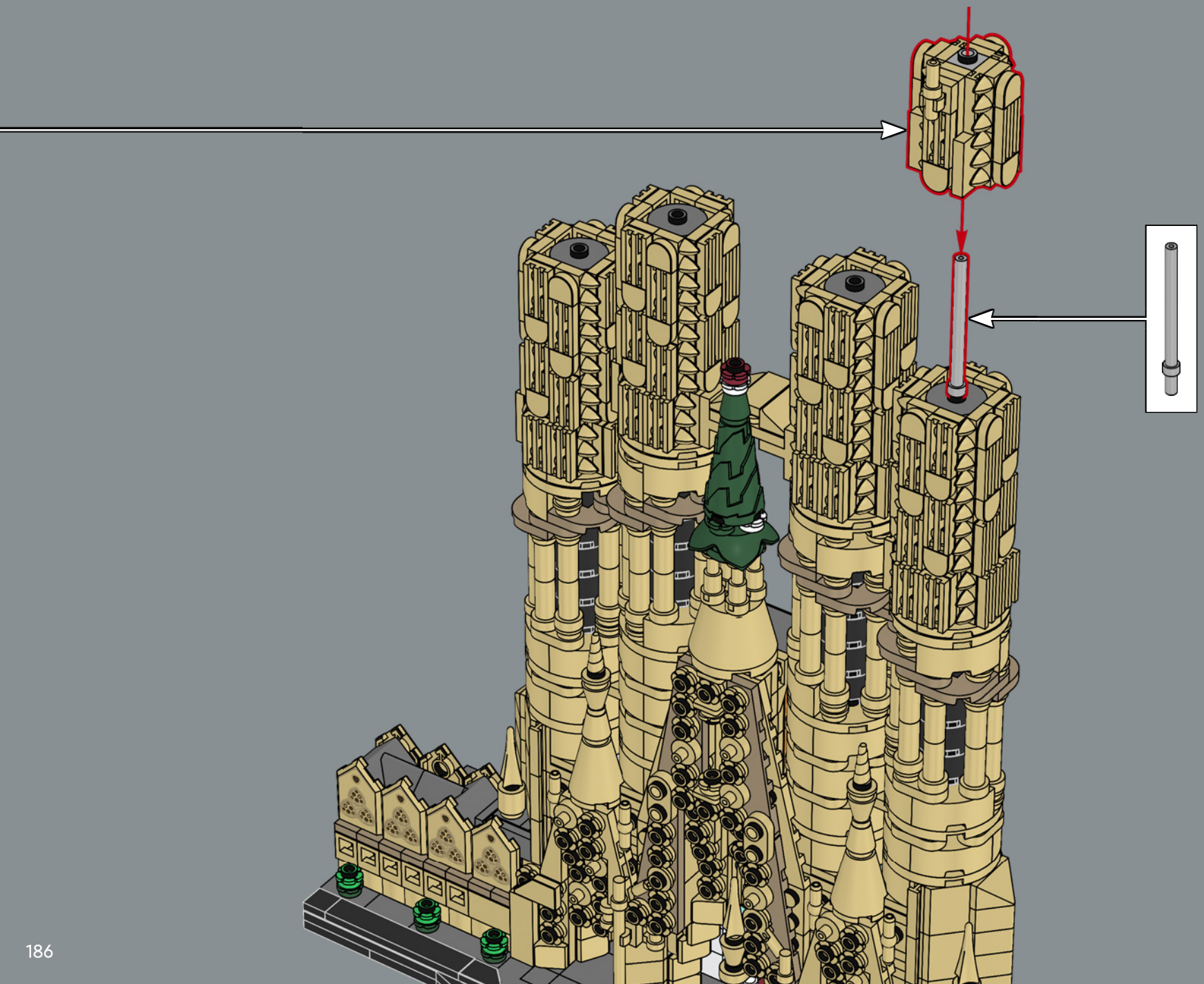


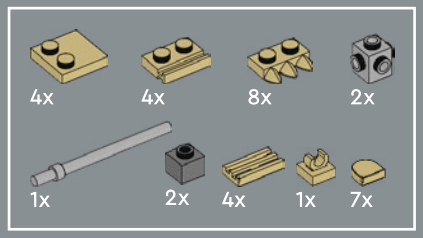
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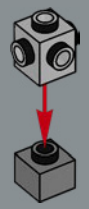




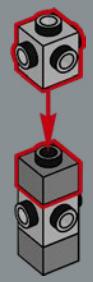


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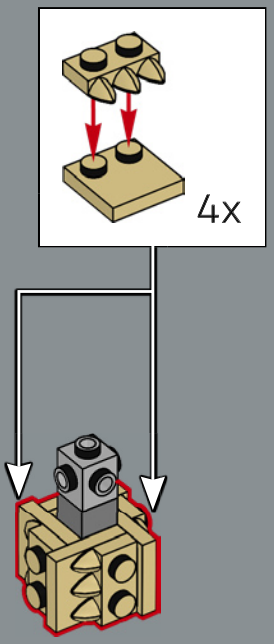
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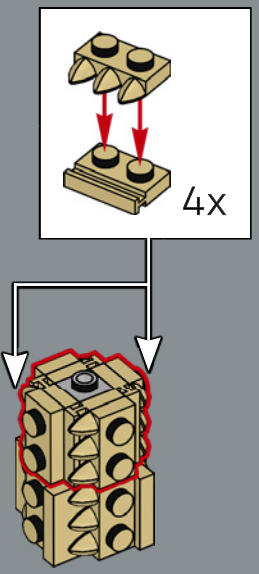
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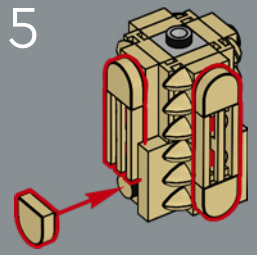
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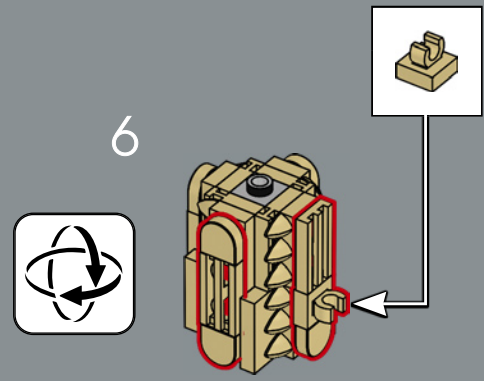
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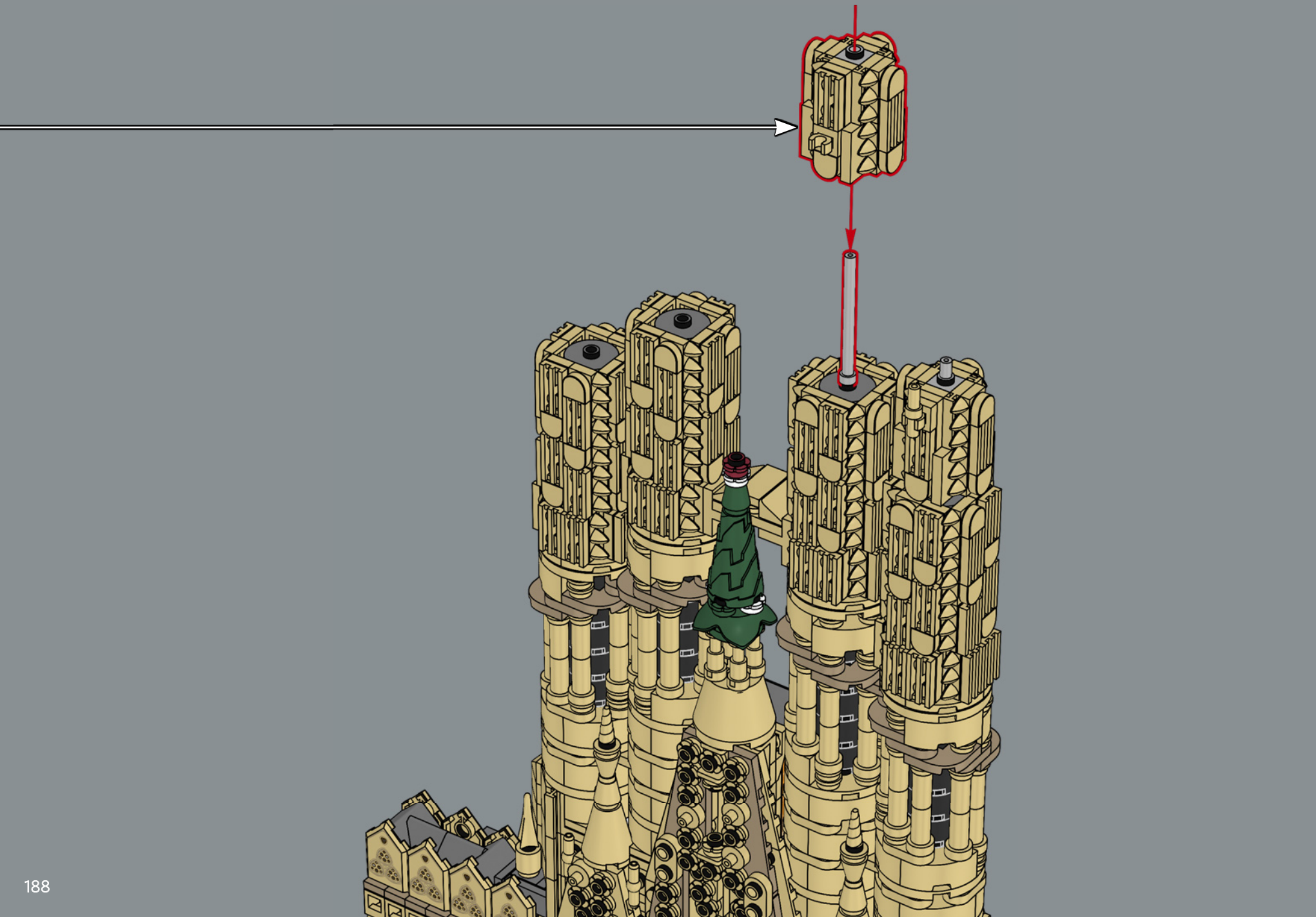


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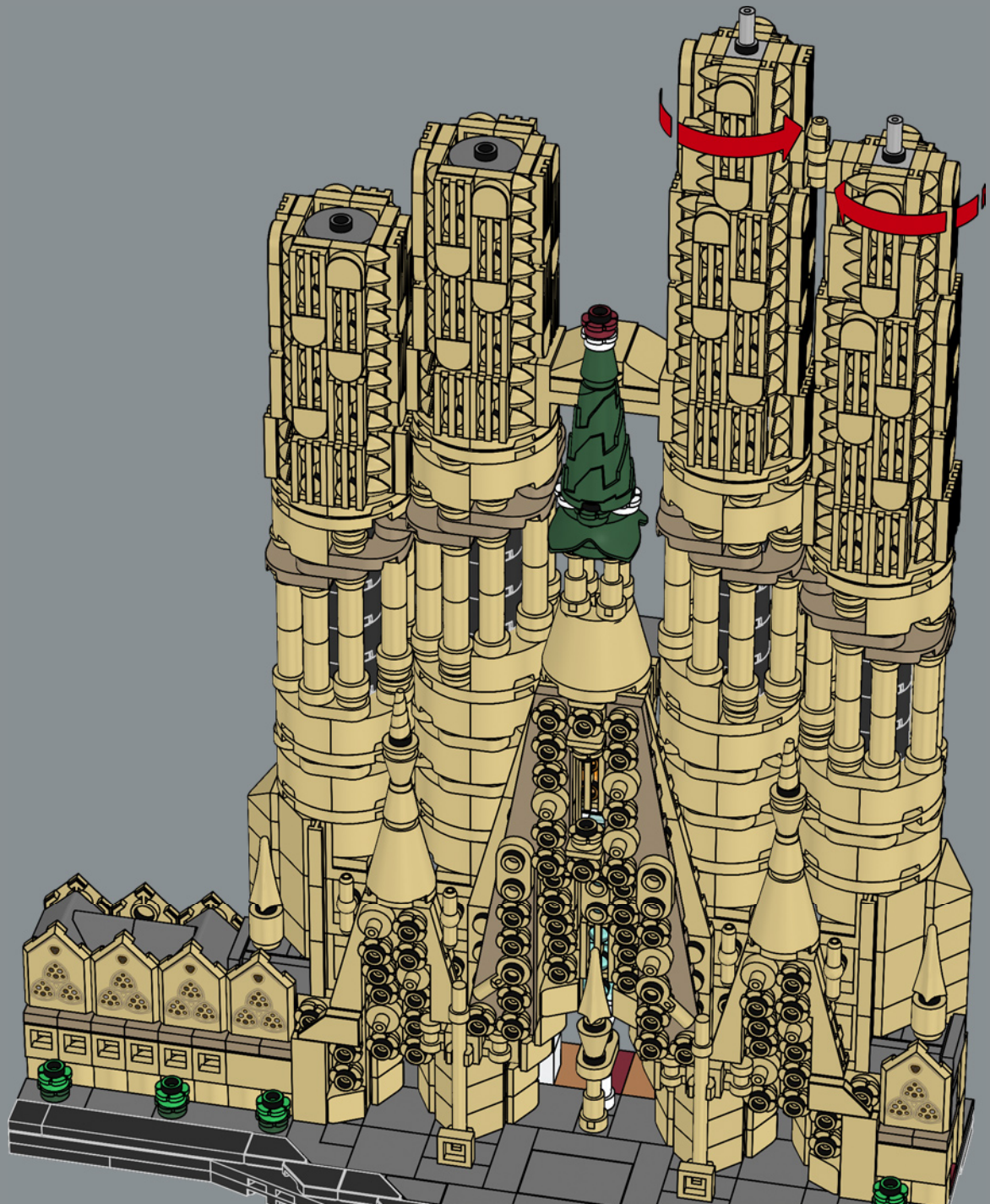


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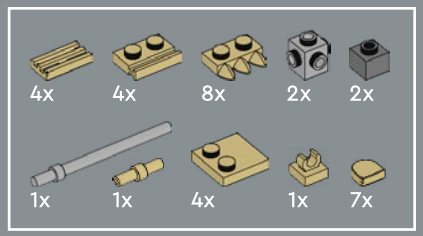




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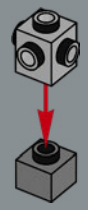




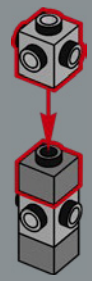


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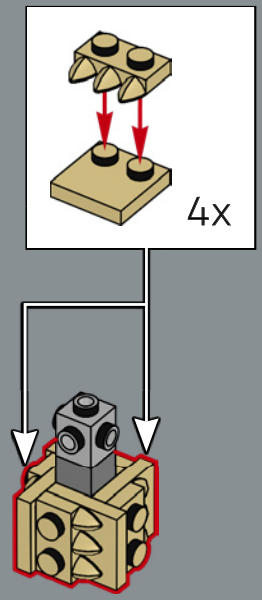
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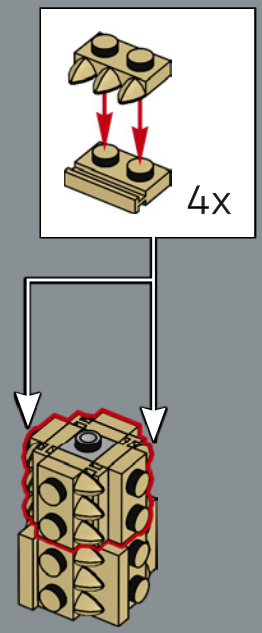
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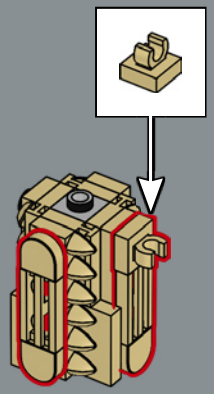
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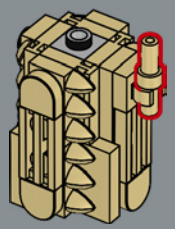
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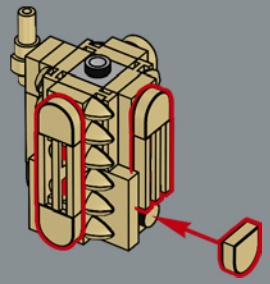
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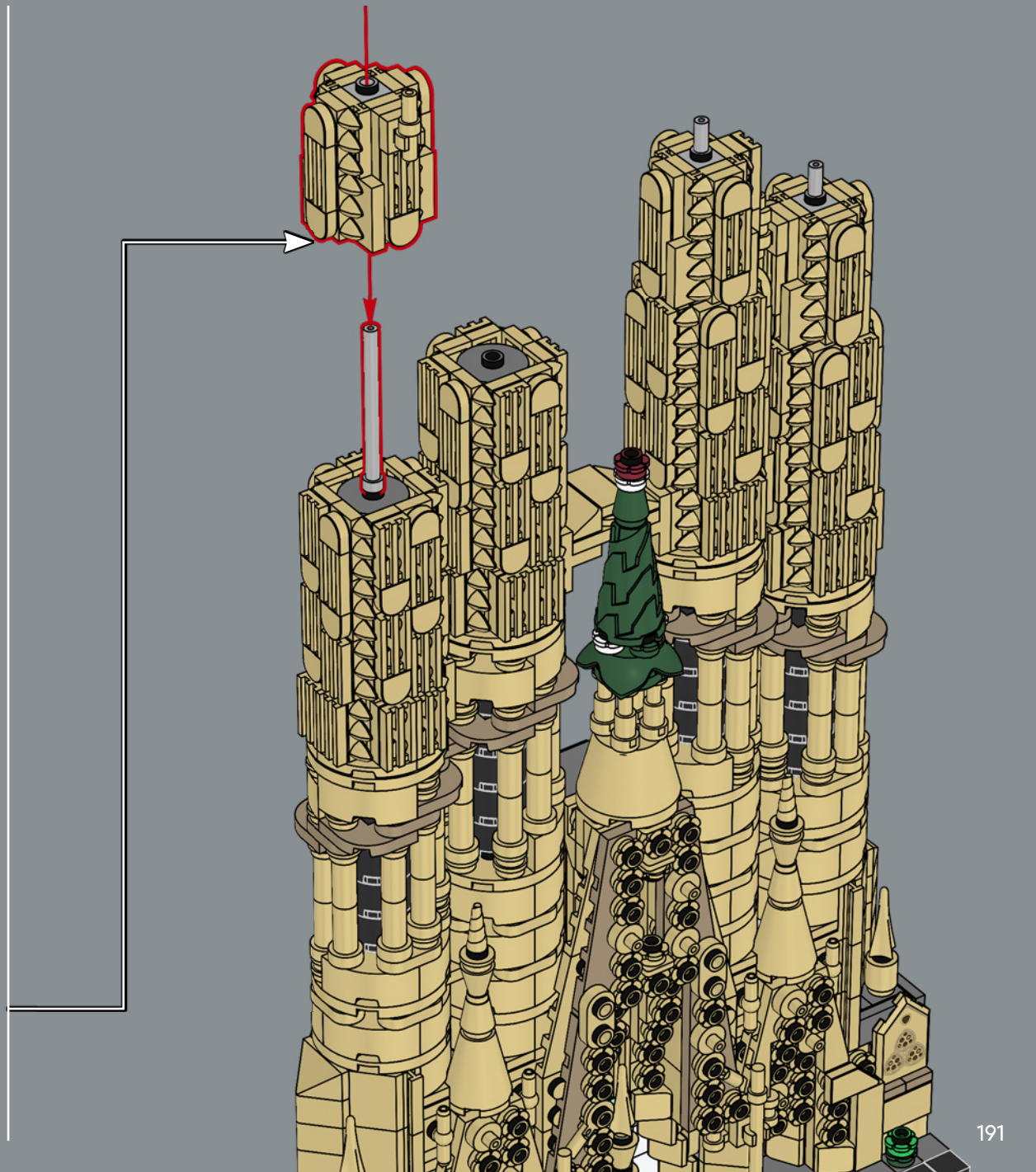


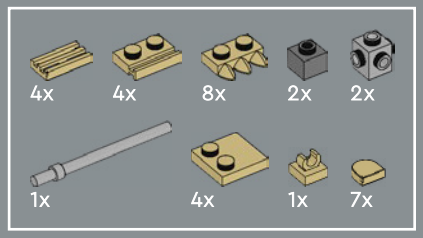
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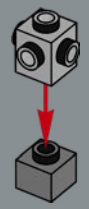




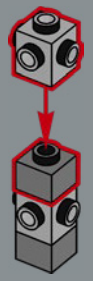


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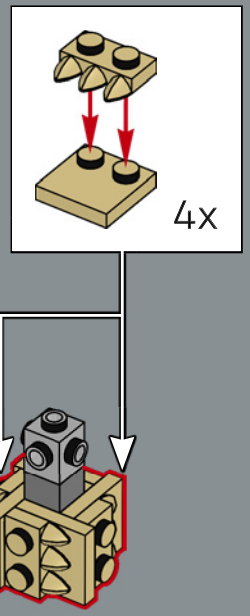
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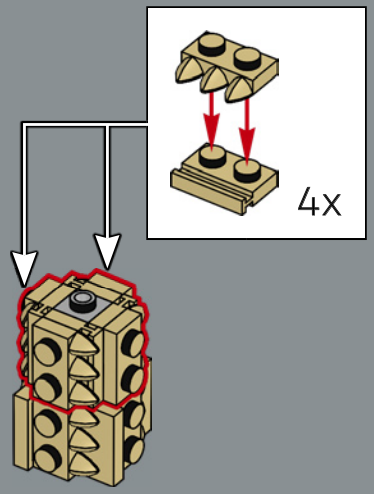
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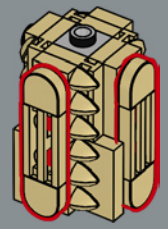
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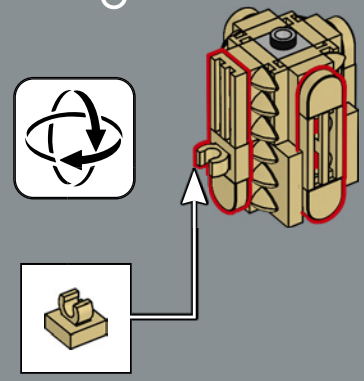
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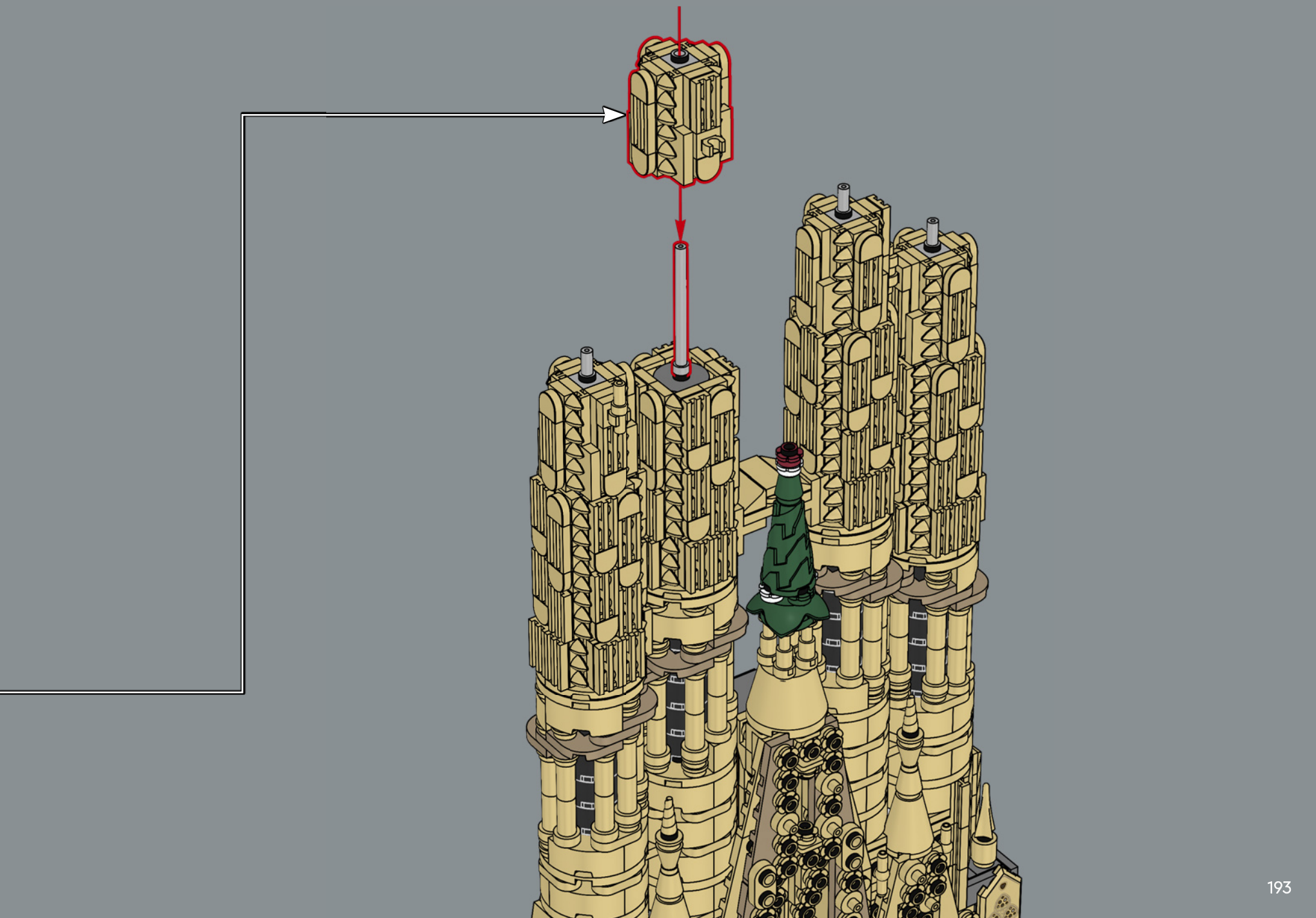


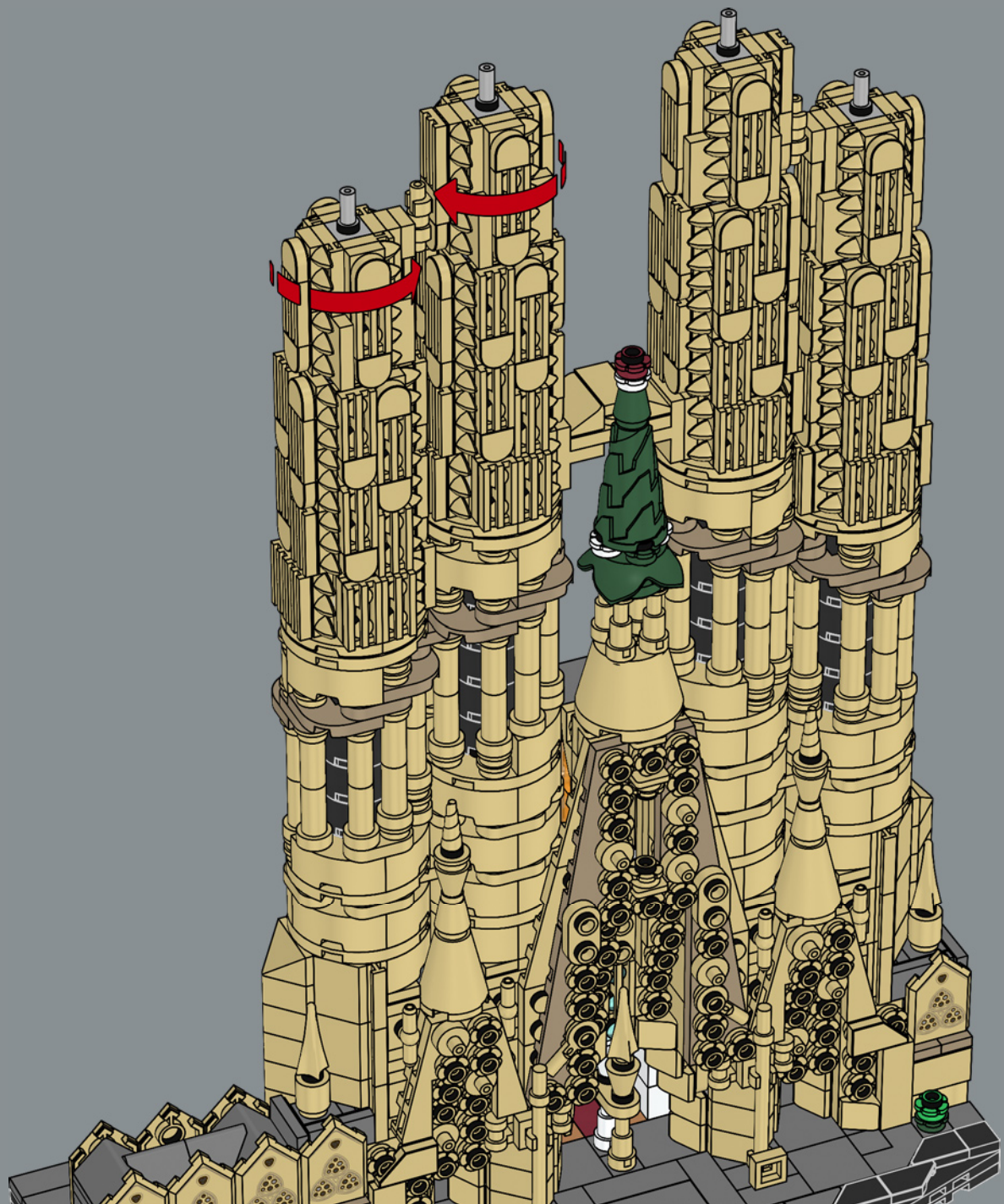
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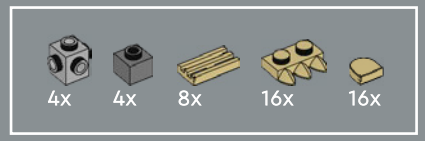
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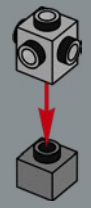




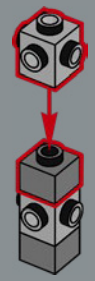


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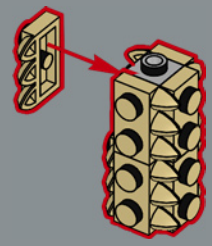
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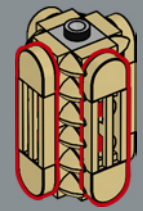


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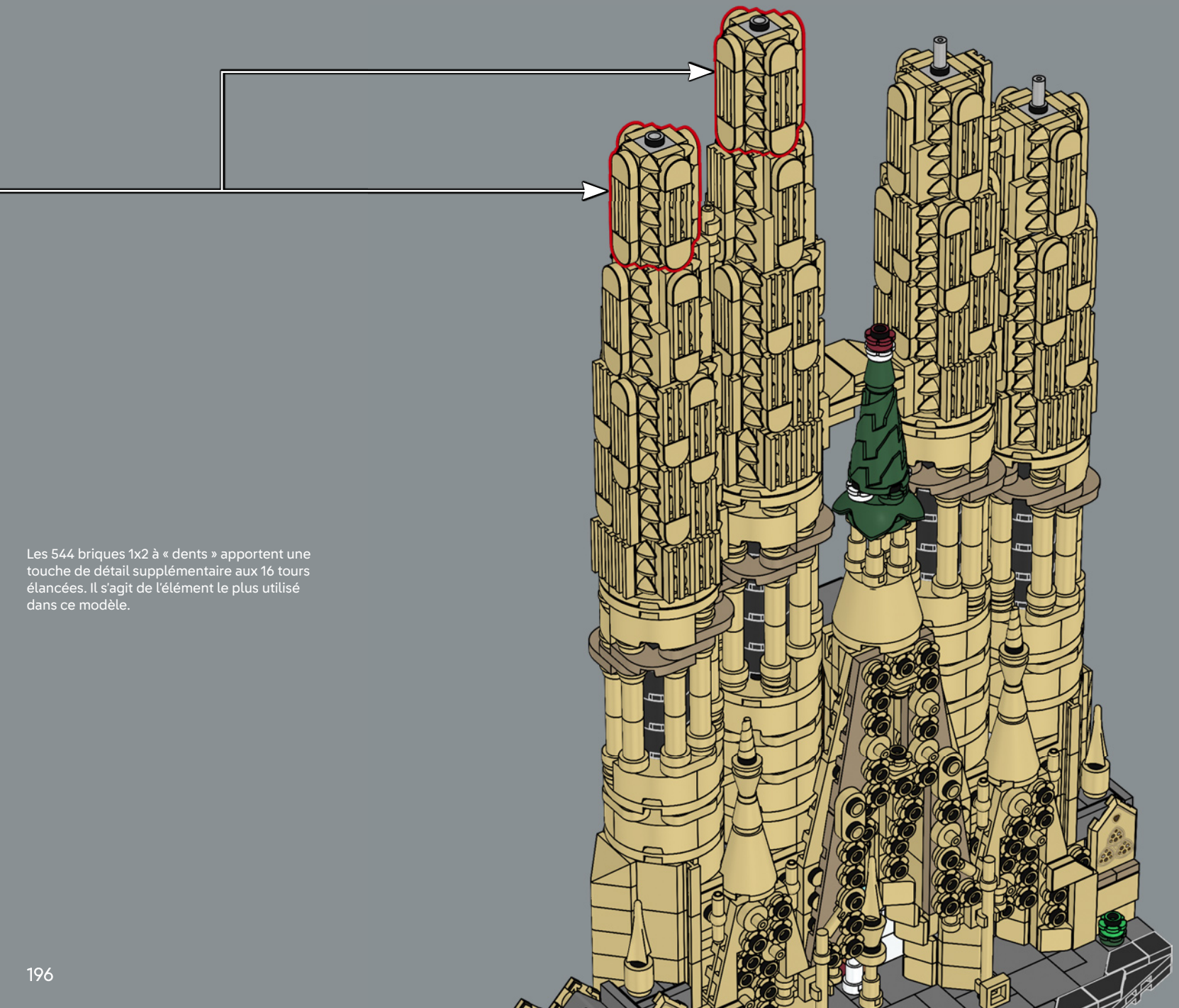


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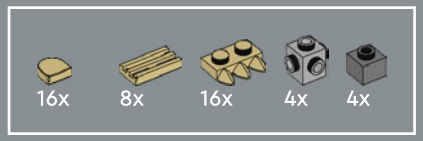


2x



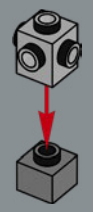
Les 544 briques 1x2 à « dents » apportent une touche de détail supplémentaire aux 16 tours élancées. Il s'agit de l'élément le plus utilisé dans ce modèle.





149

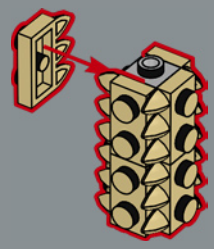
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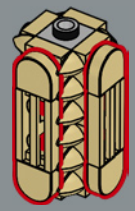
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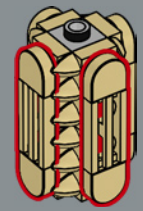


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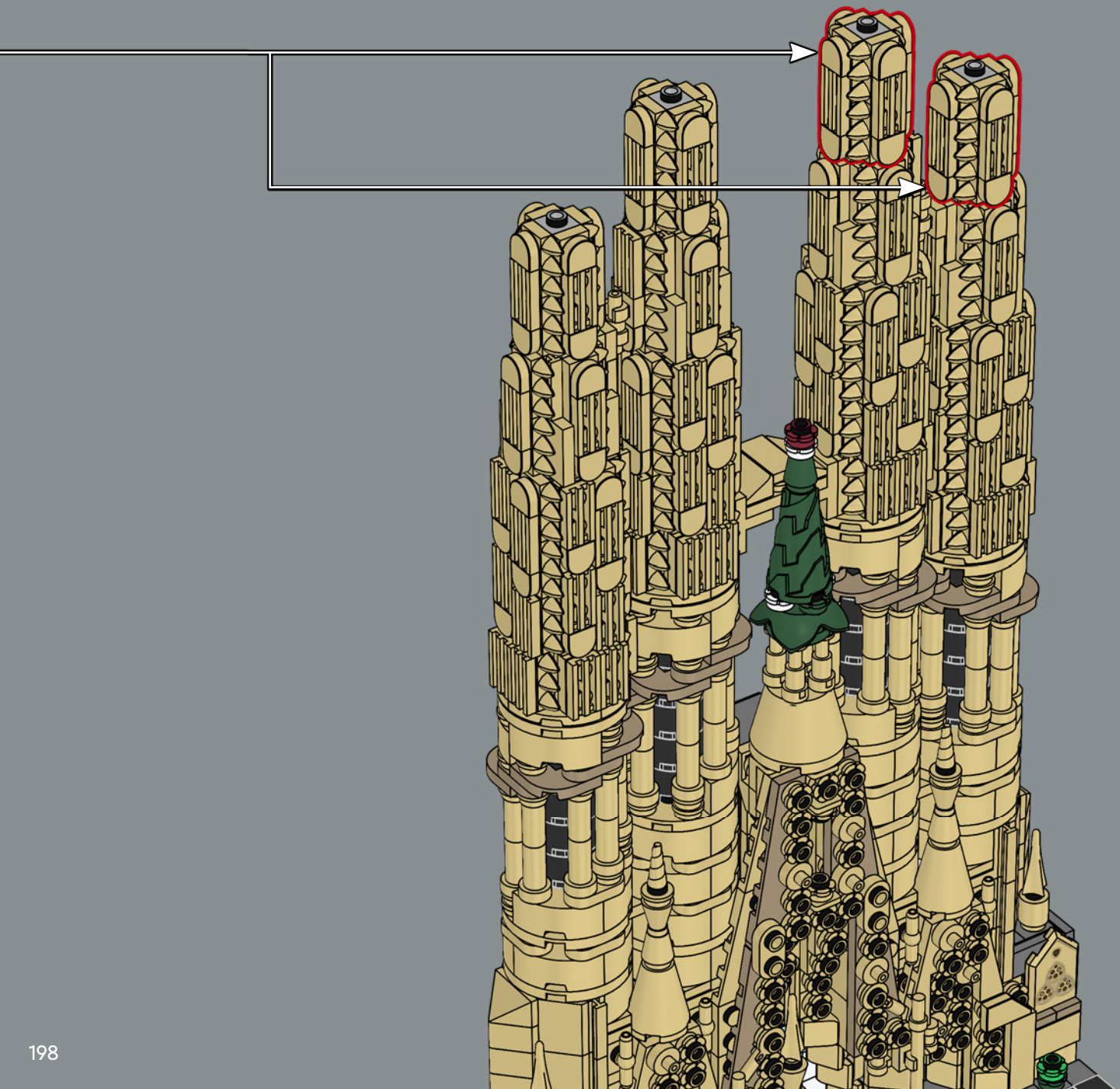


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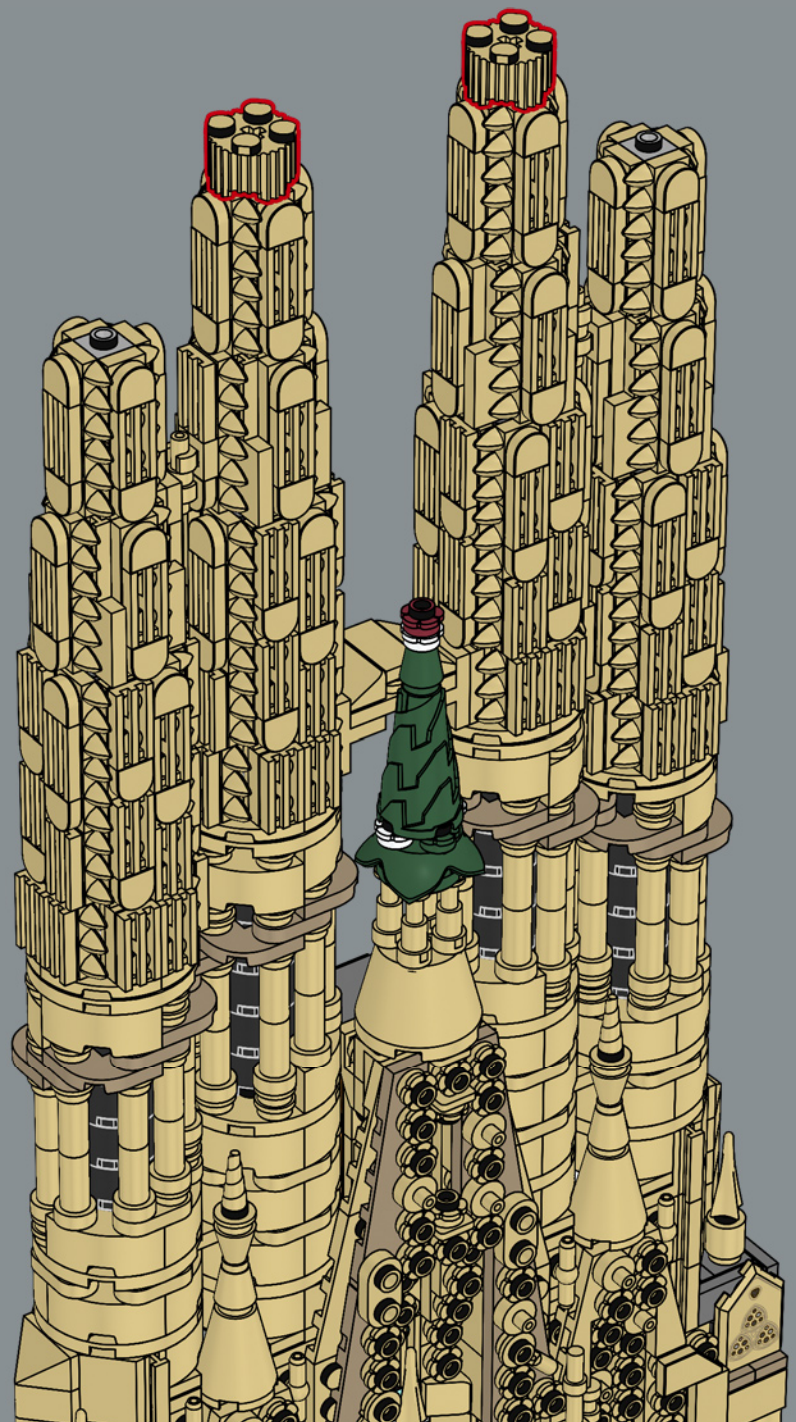
2x





2x

150







151

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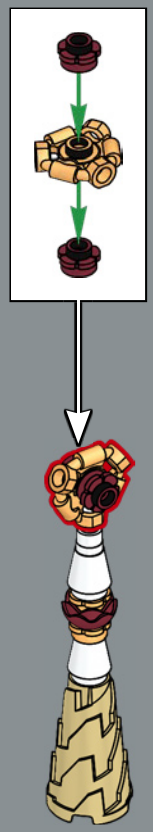
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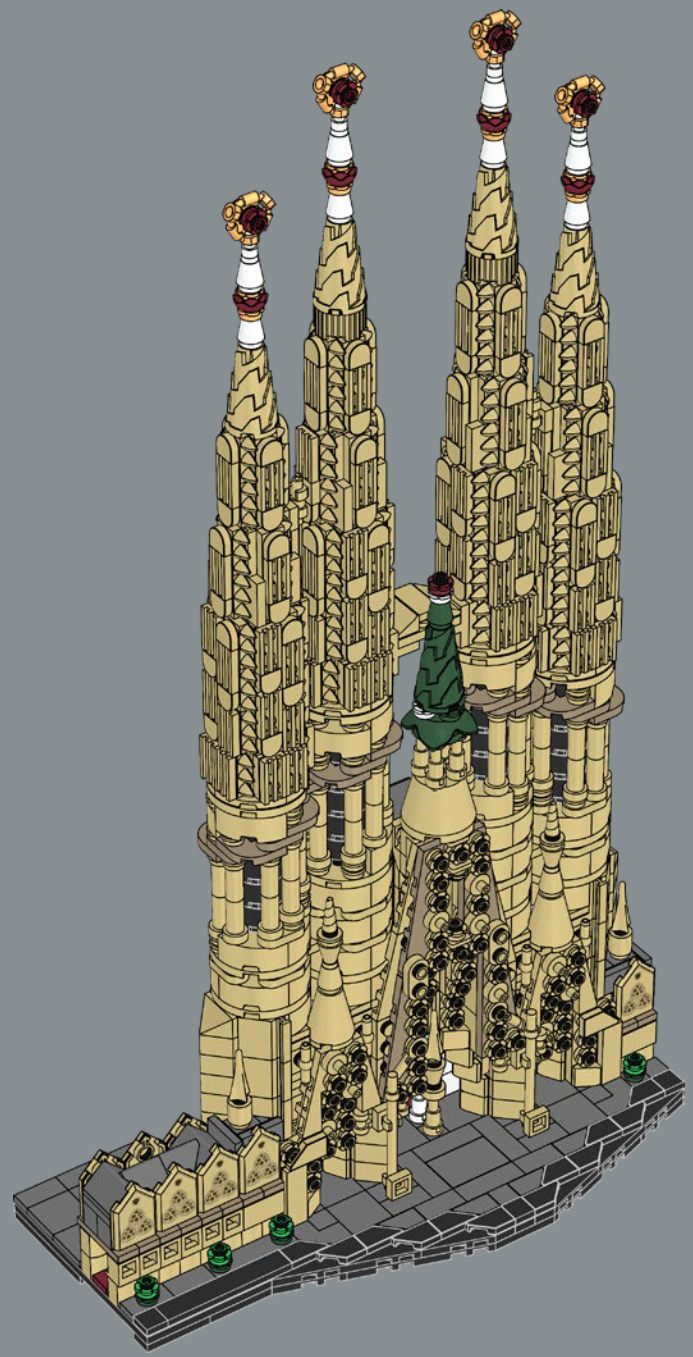
4



4x

La forme effilée des tours est reproduite à l'aide d'un cône LEGO® et d'un élément en forme de forêt, spécialement recoloré pour ce set.



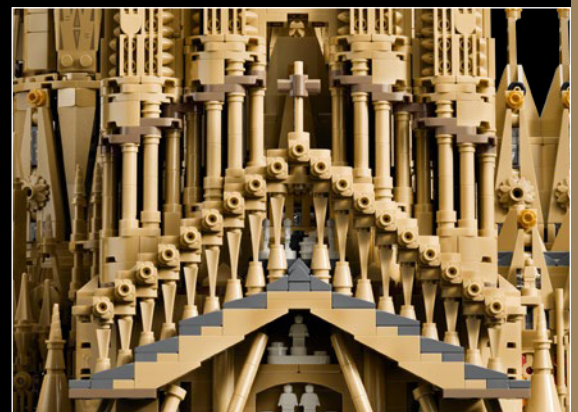


1954-1977

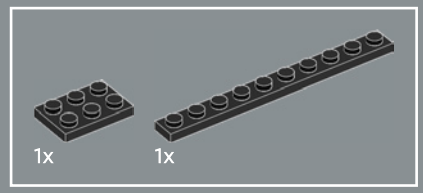
FAÇADE DE LA PASSION

✶ La construction de la façade de la Passion, située du côté ouest, a débuté en 1954. Gaudí l'a conçue pour créer un contraste avec la façade de la Nativité. Pour ce faire, il a utilisé des lignes plus nettes, des renfoncements profonds et des jeux d'ombre et de lumière pour en renforcer l'effet spectaculaire. Gaudí était même prêt à accepter des déformations des arcs et des entailles dans les colonnes pour renforcer le thème du sacrifice. La façade comporte un double narthex : six colonnes inclinées soutiennent le niveau inférieur, sur lequel reposent dix-huit colonnes réparties en groupes de trois. En 1986, le sculpteur Josep Maria Subirachs a été chargé de réaliser des statues dont le style anguleux et solennel reflétait les intentions de Gaudí.

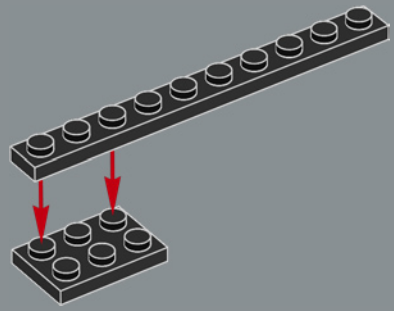


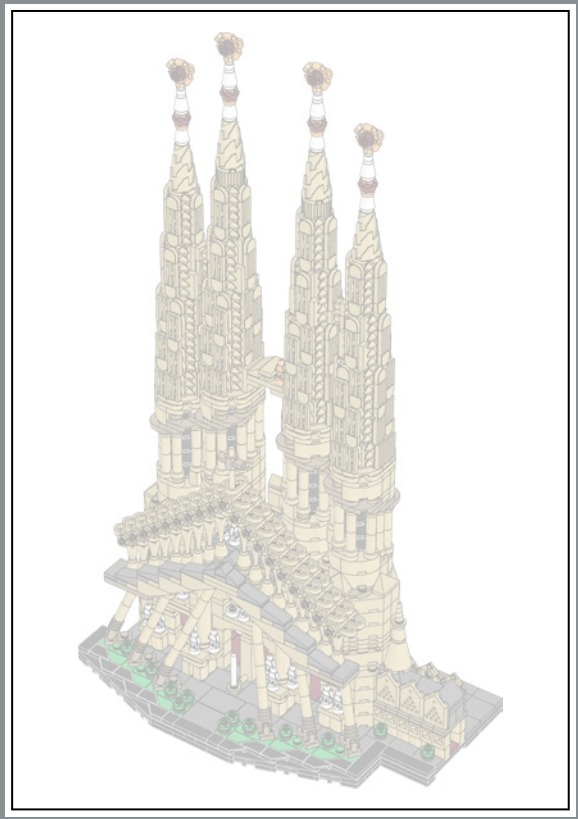


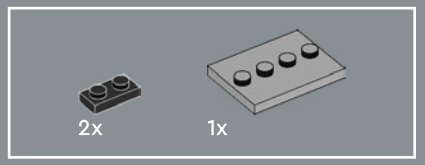




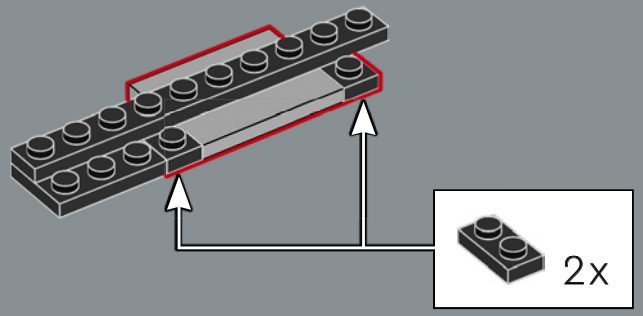
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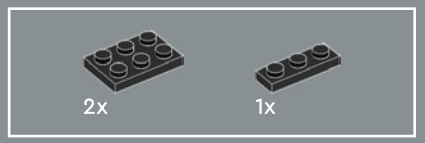




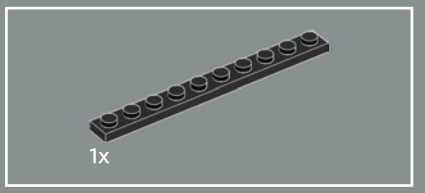


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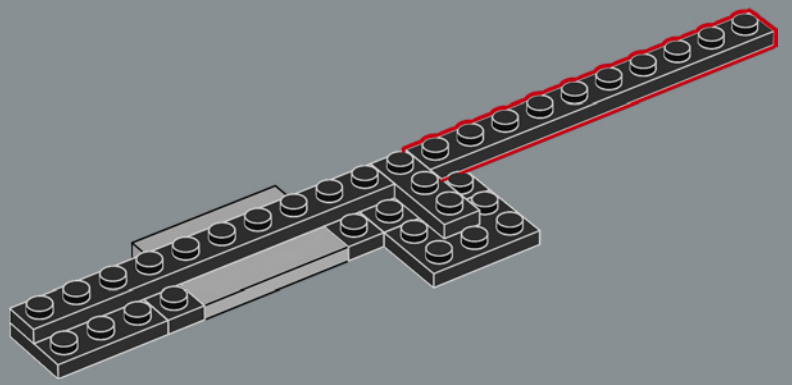


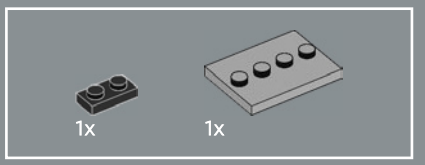


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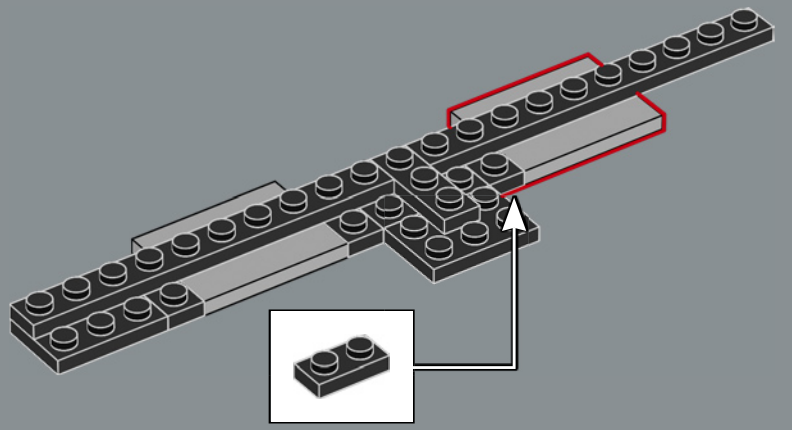


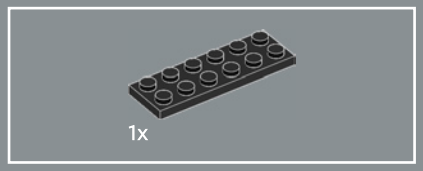
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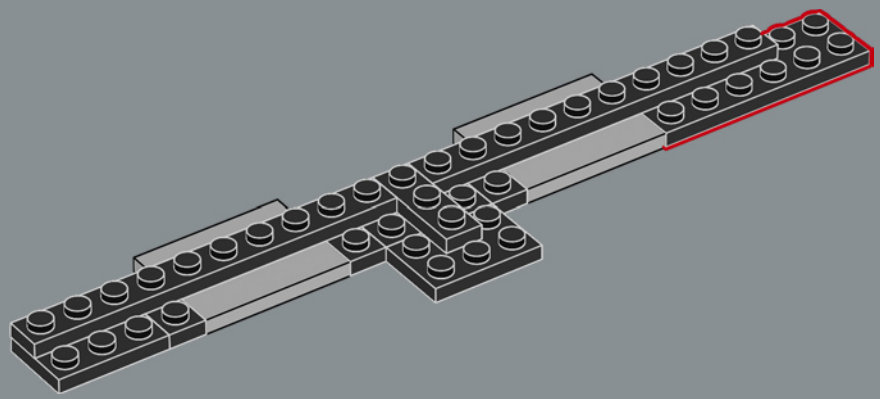


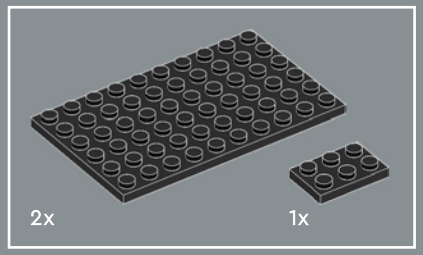
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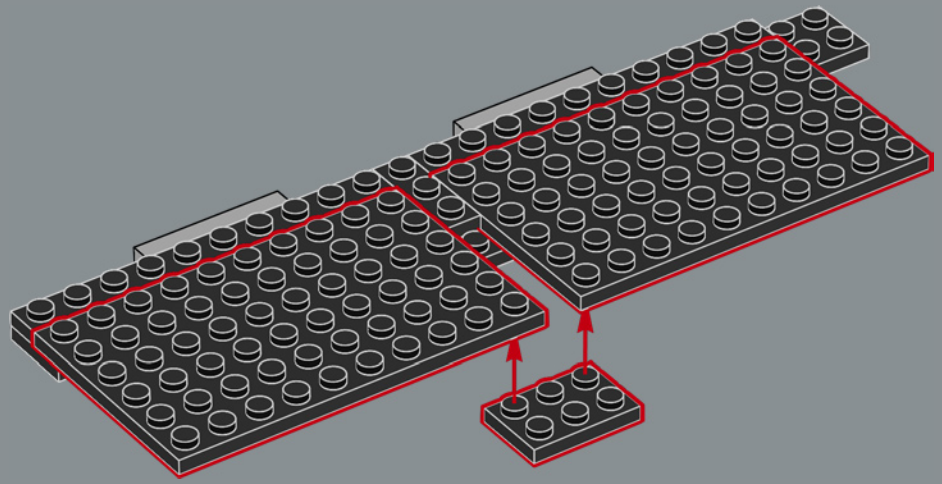


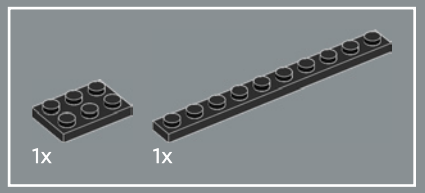
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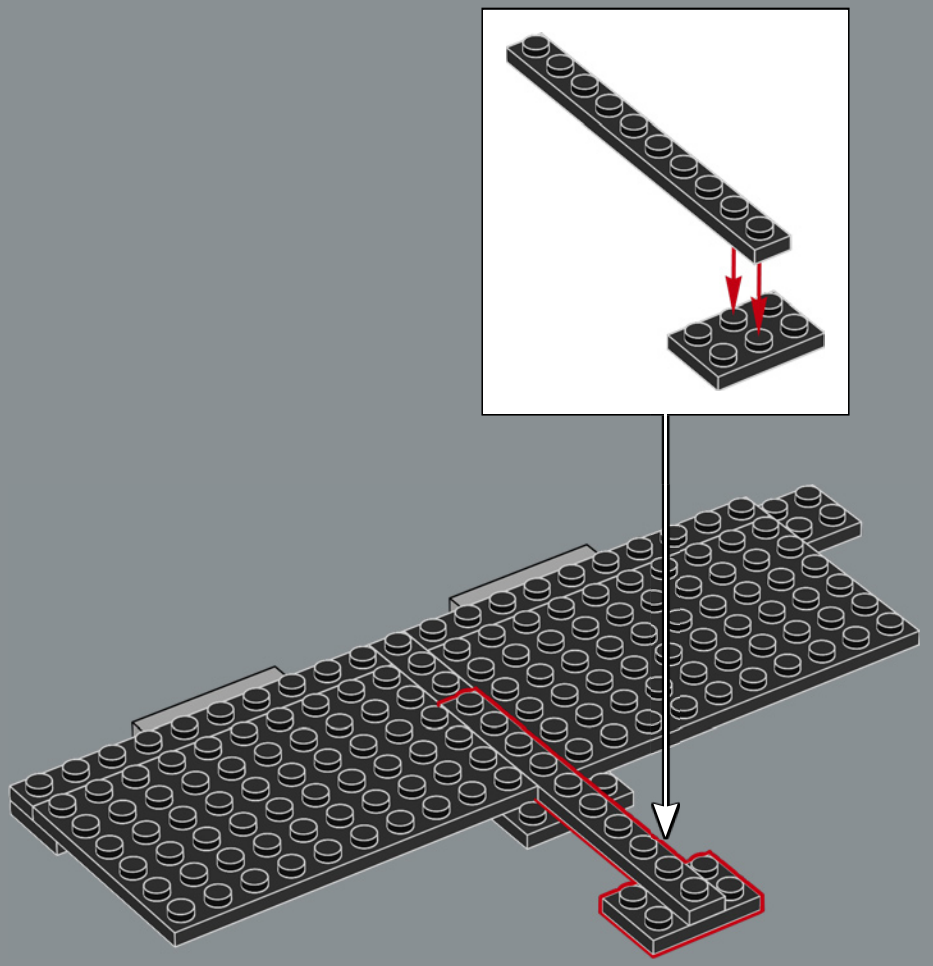


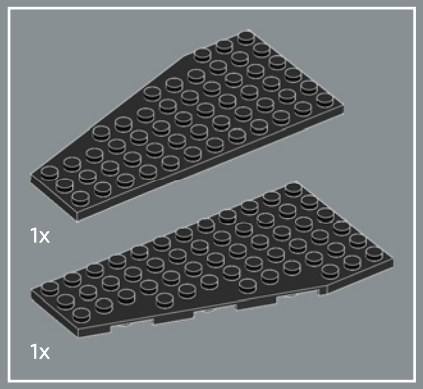
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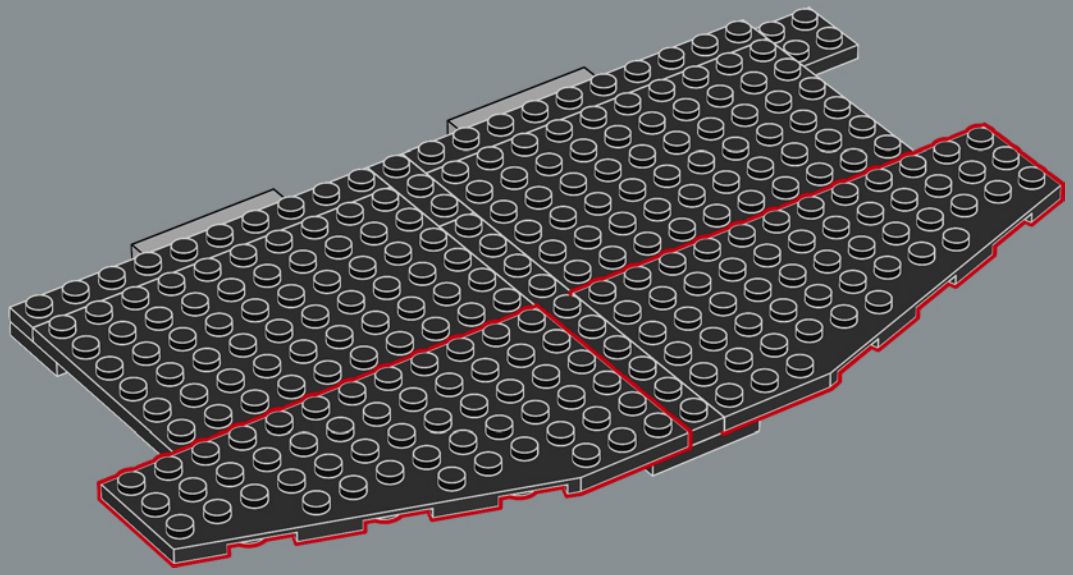


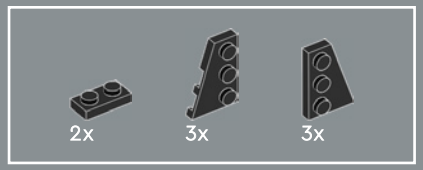
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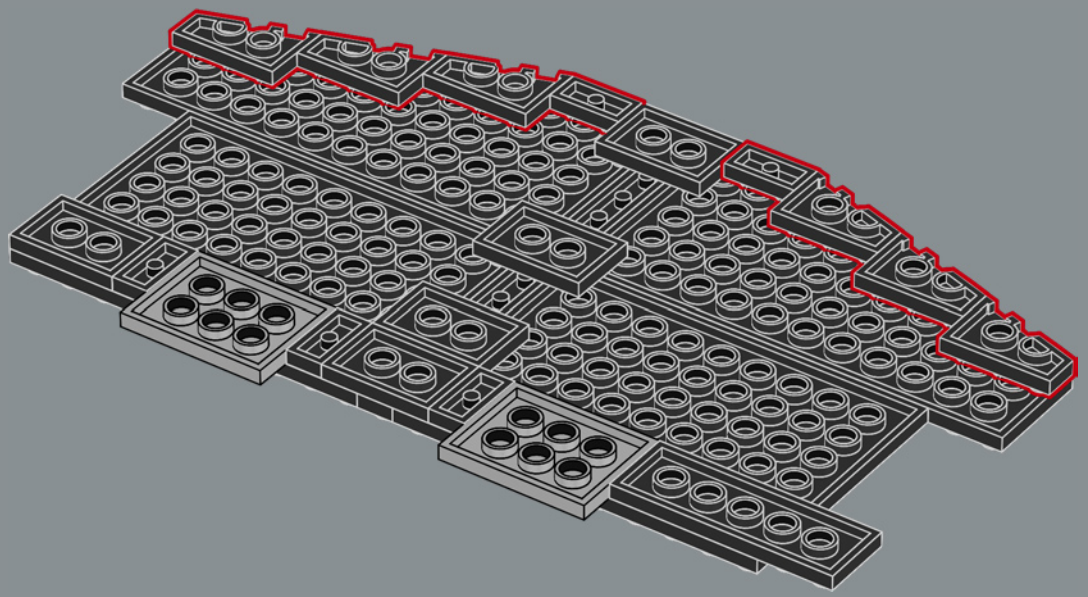
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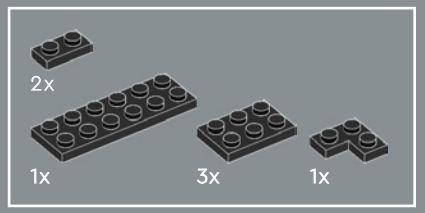




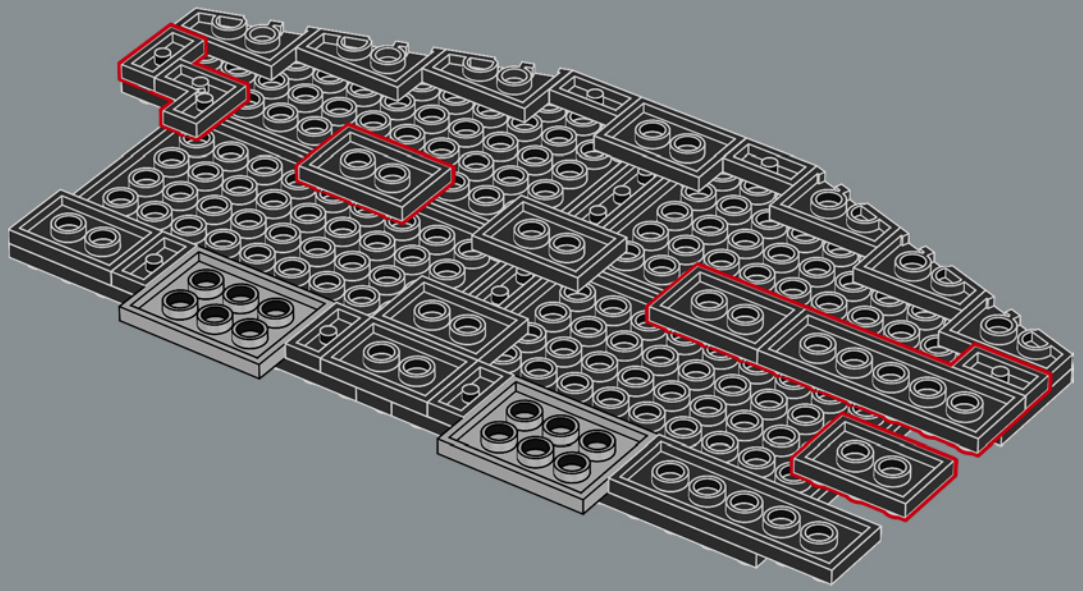
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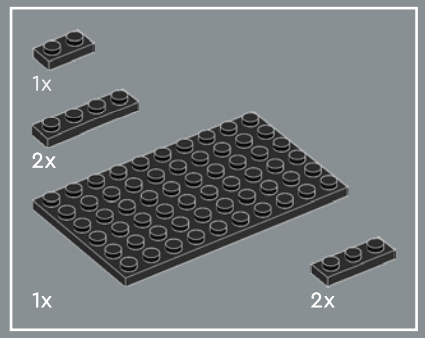






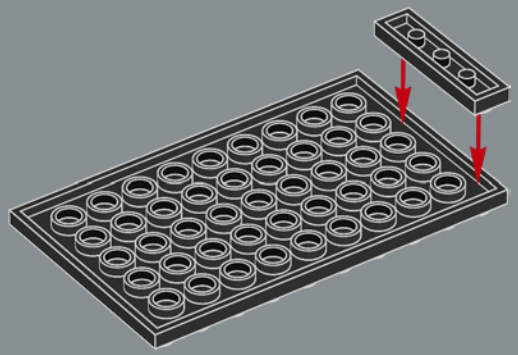
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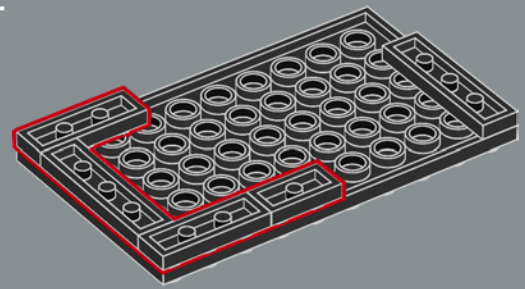


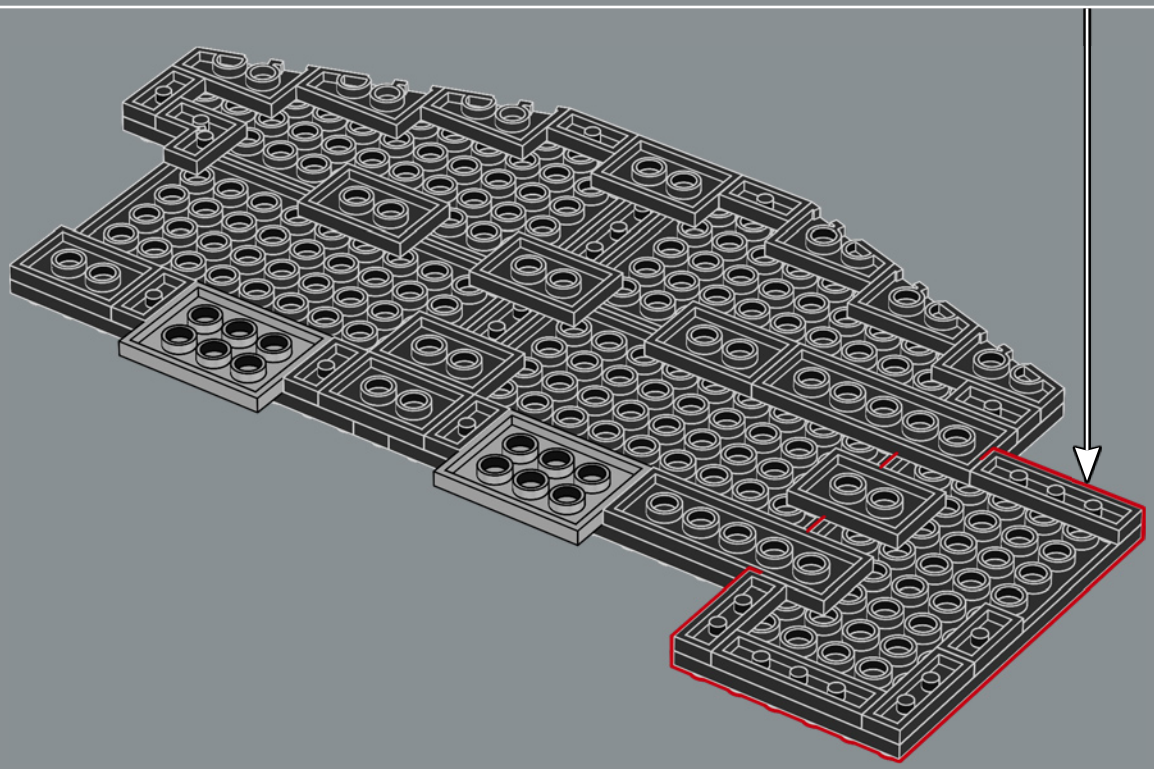
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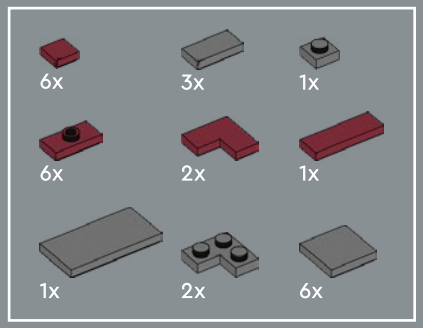
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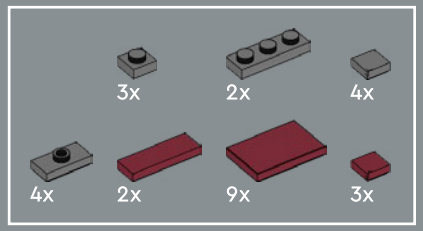




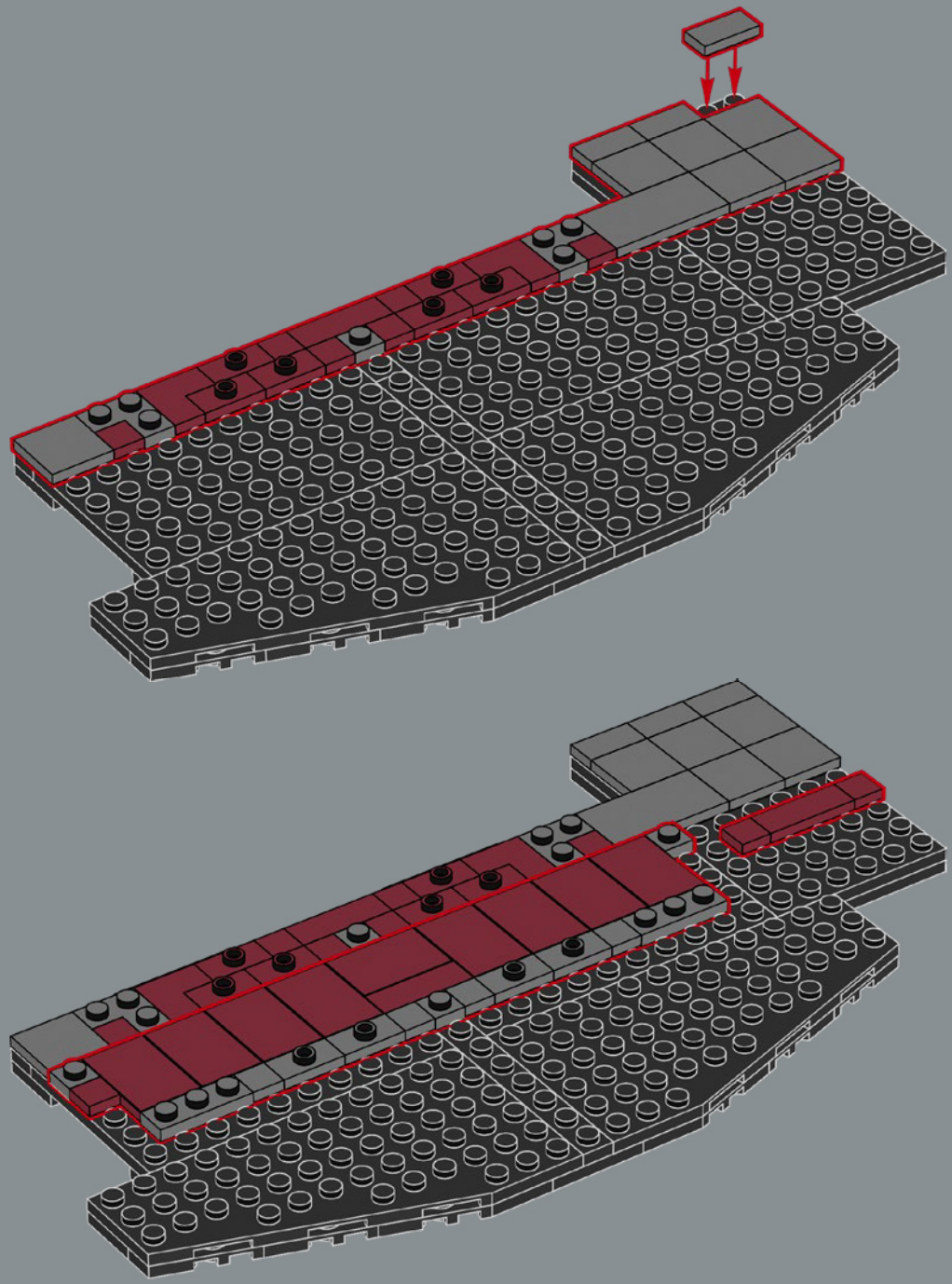


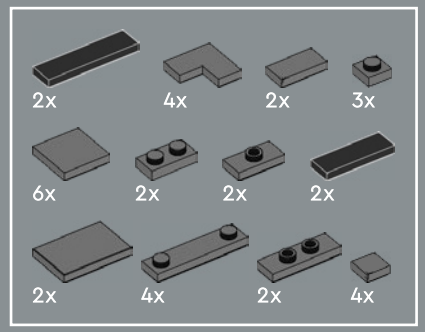
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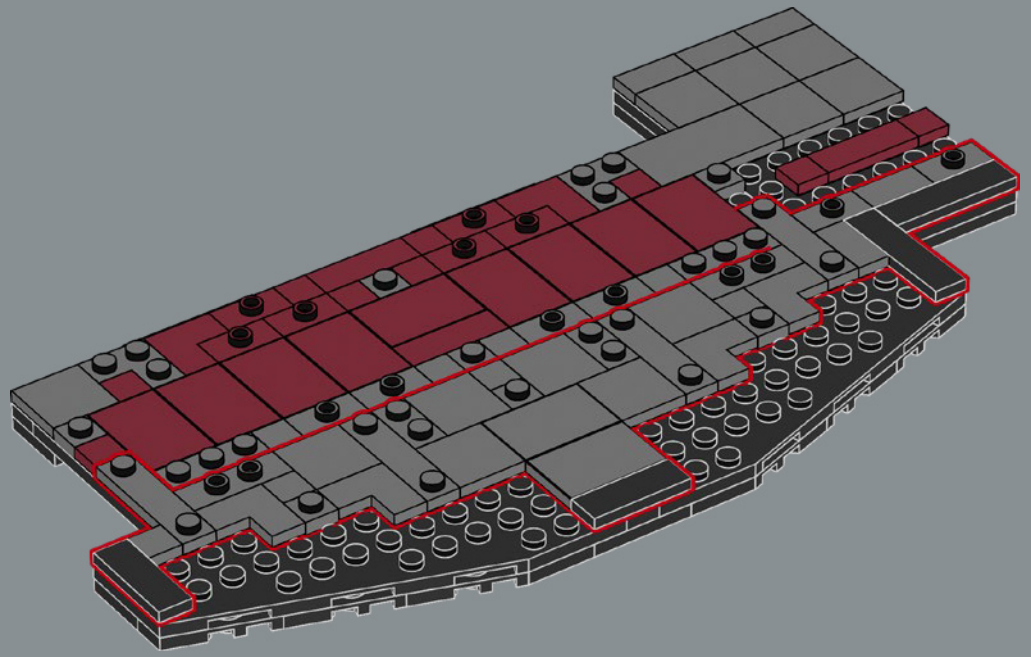


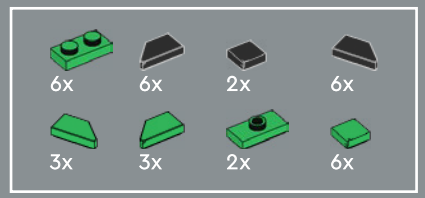
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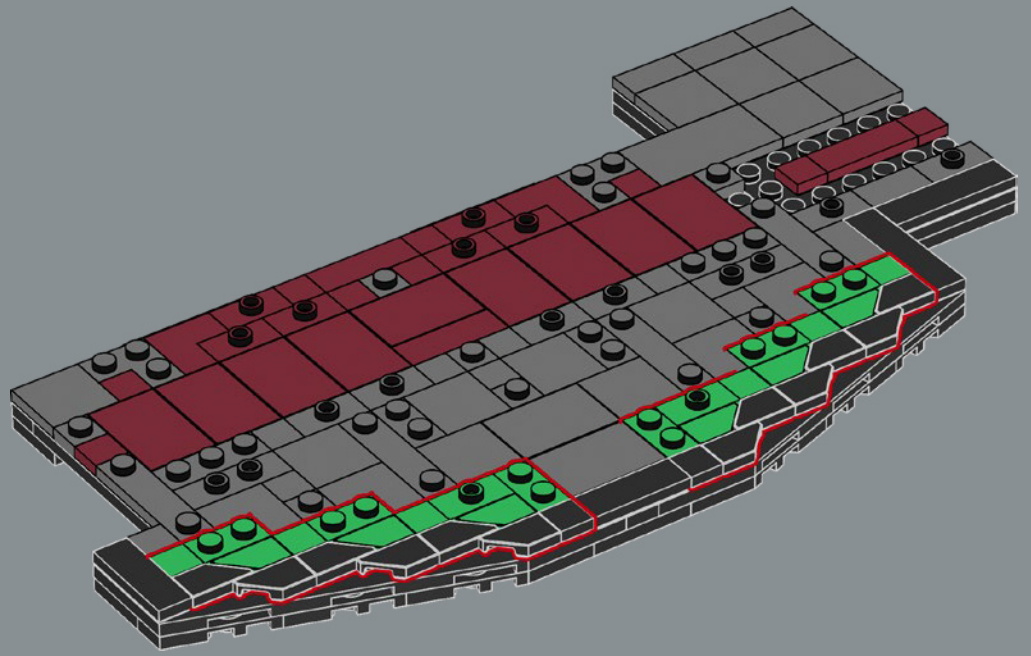


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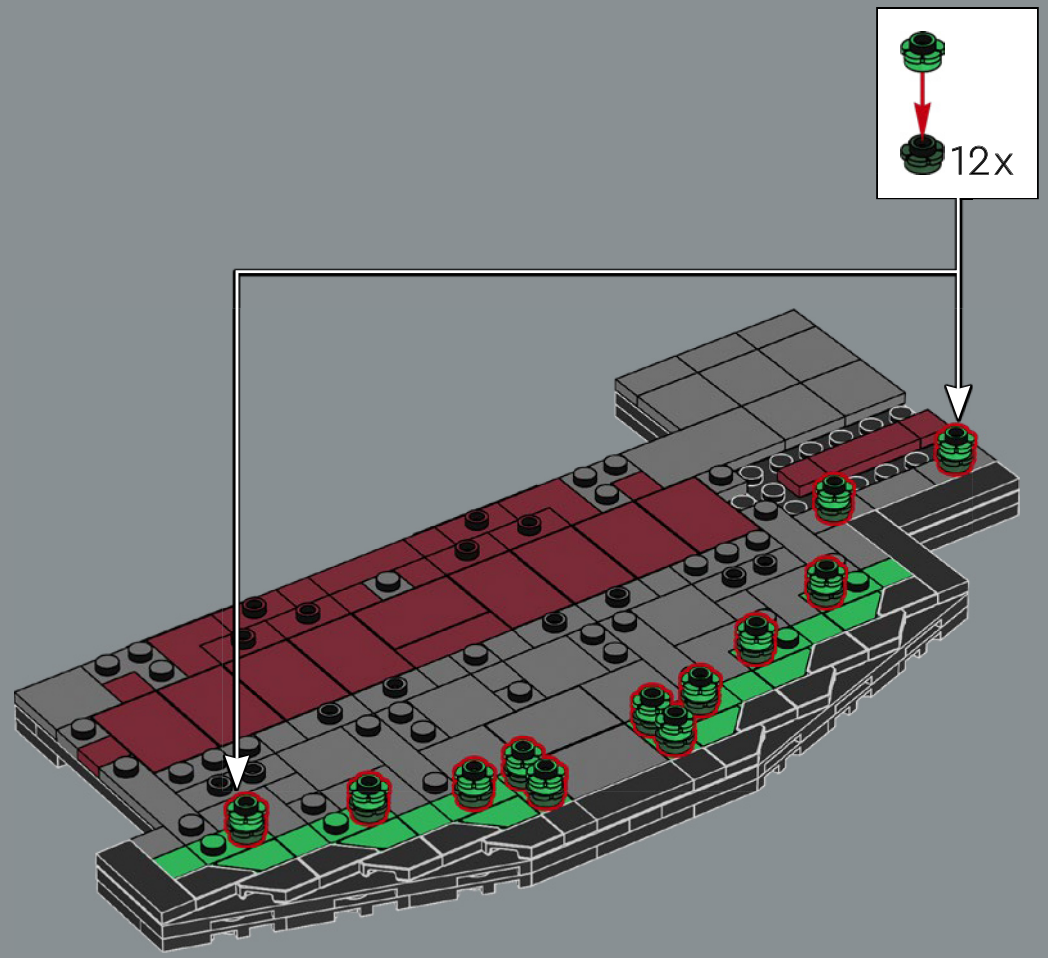


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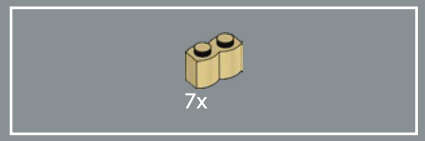


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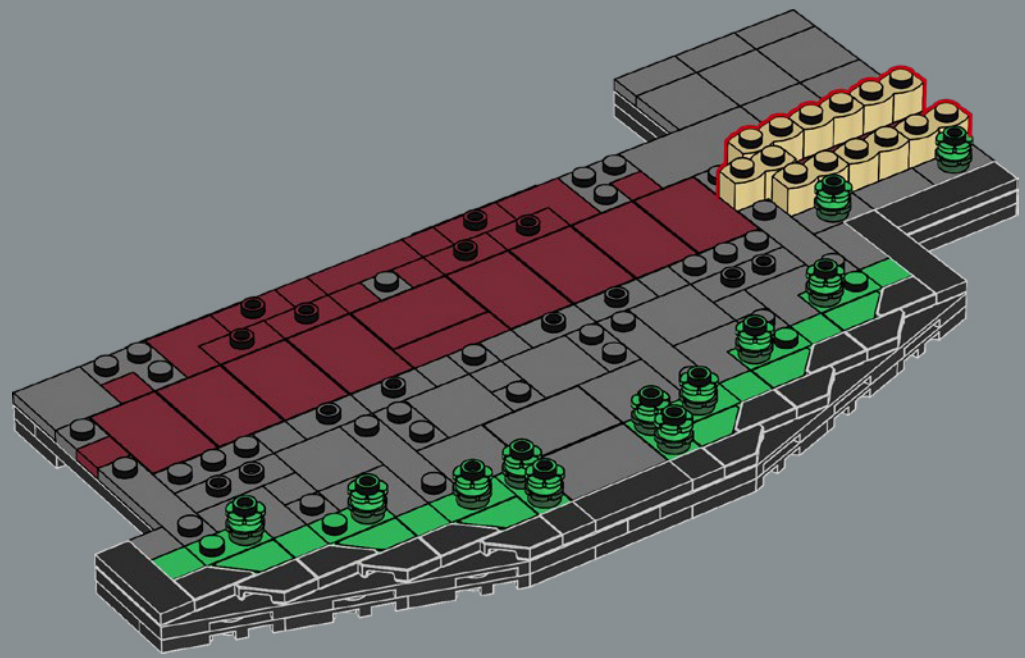
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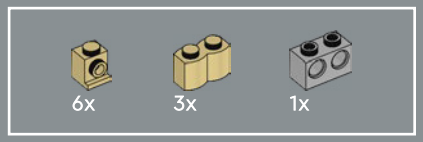




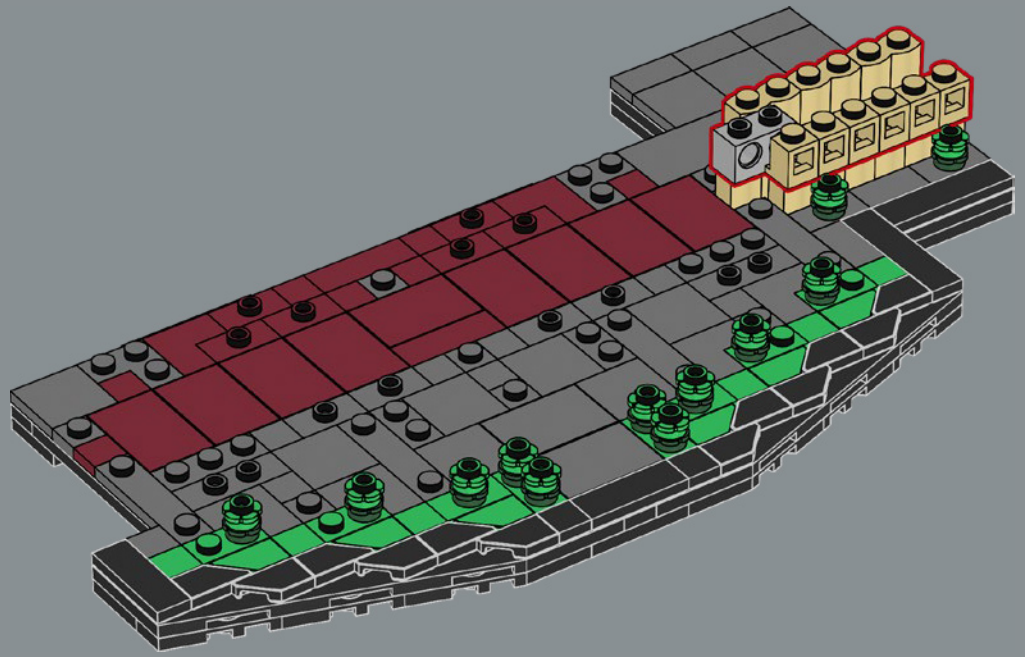


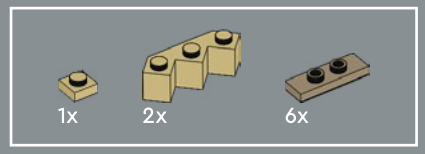
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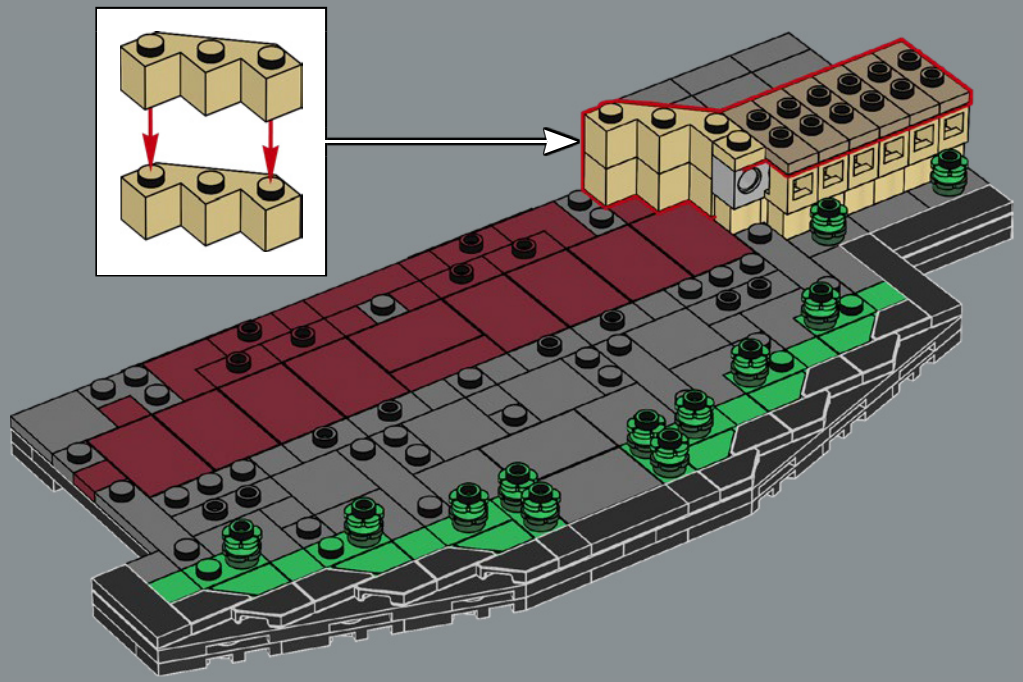


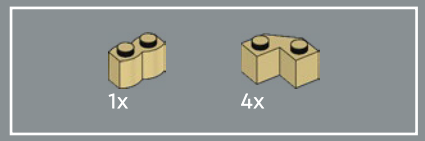
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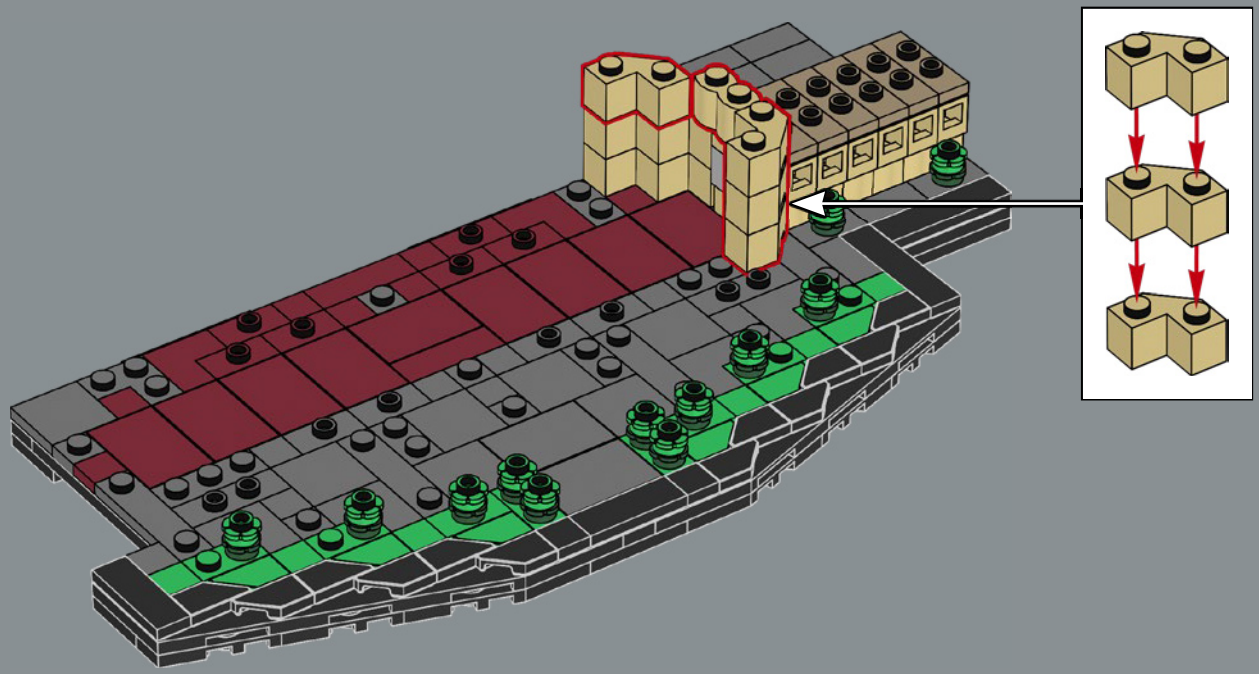


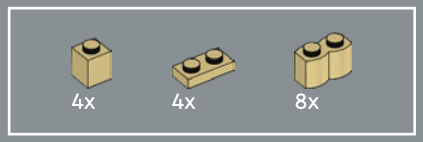
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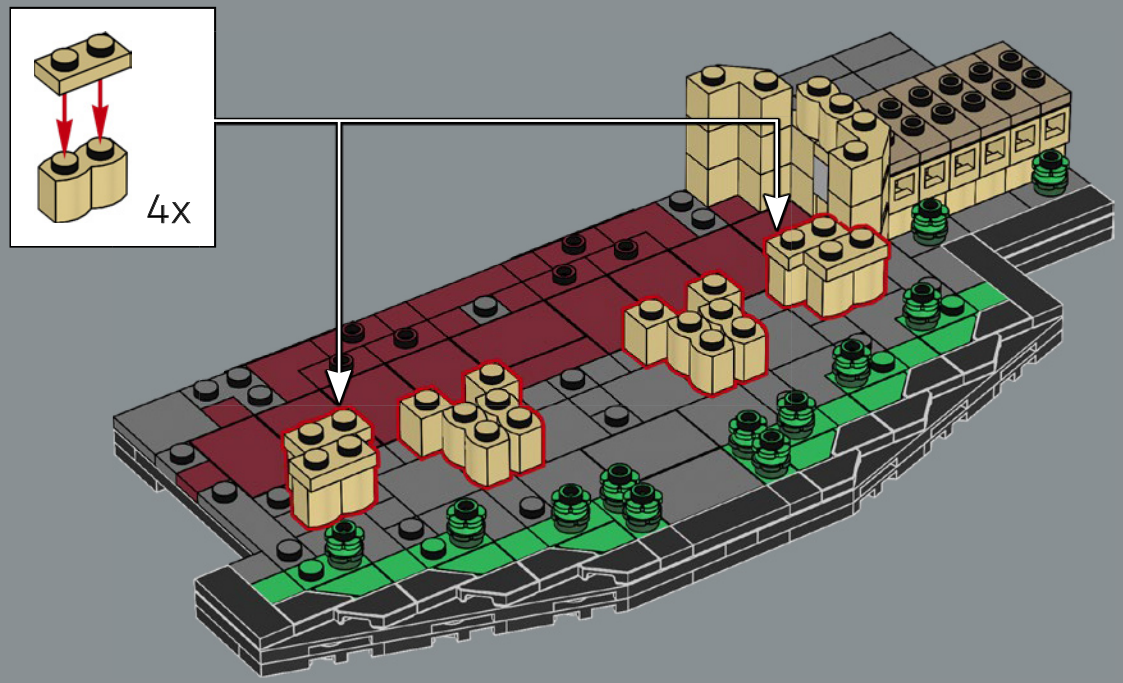


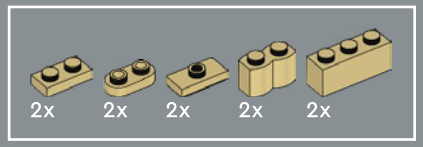
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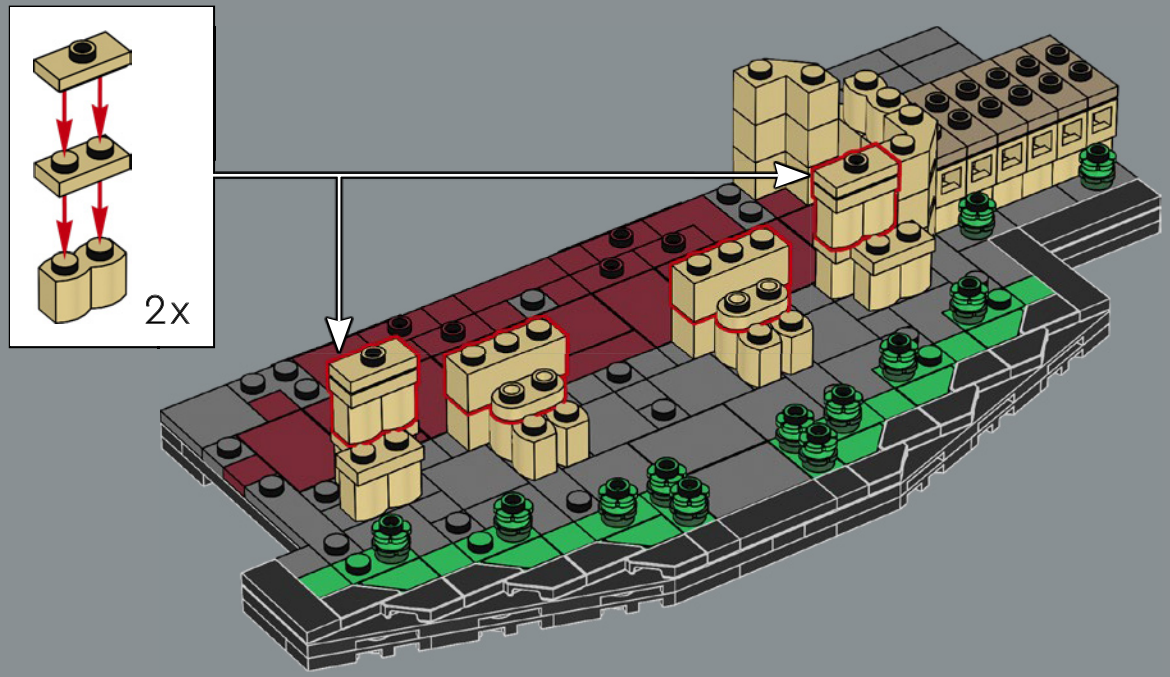


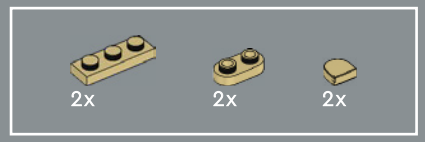
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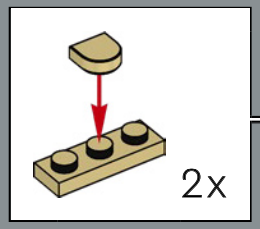


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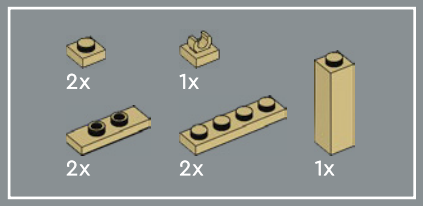


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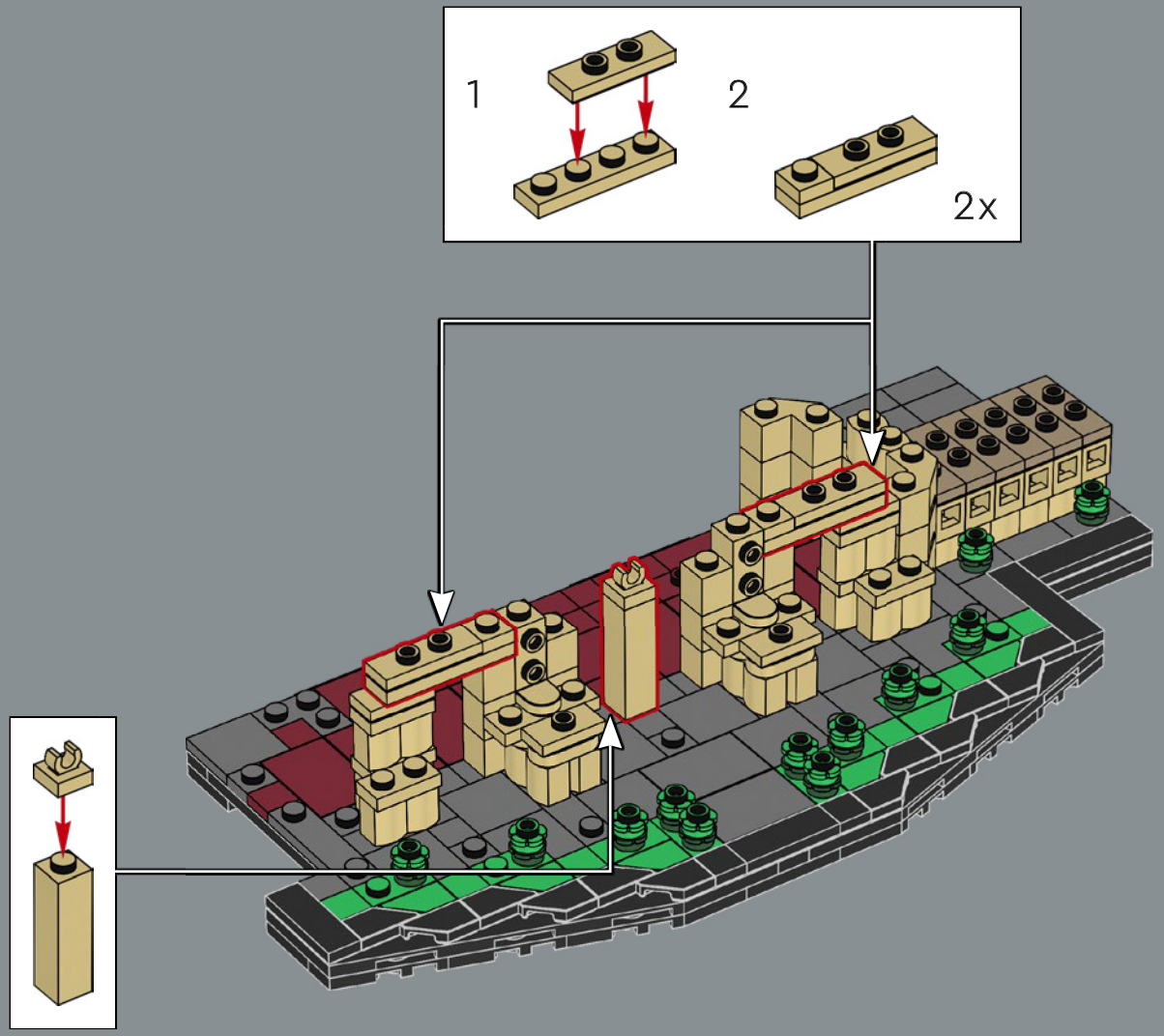


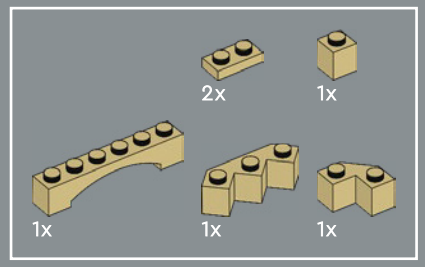


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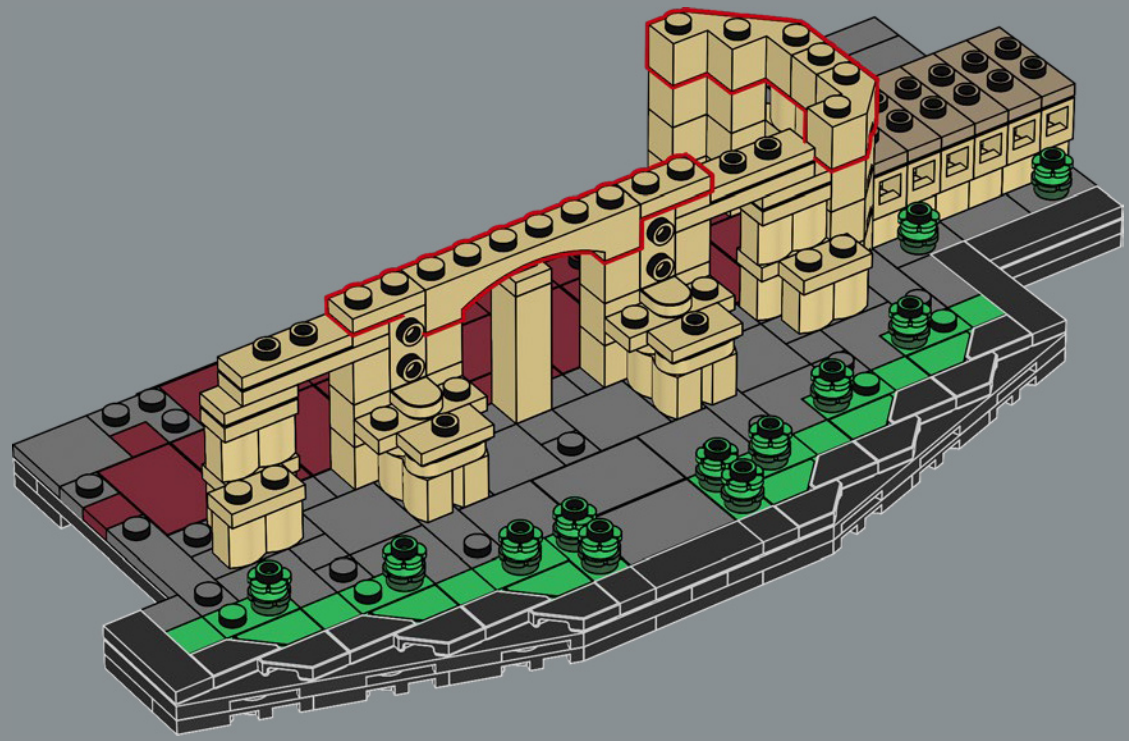


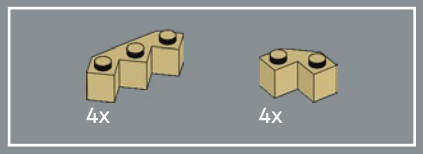
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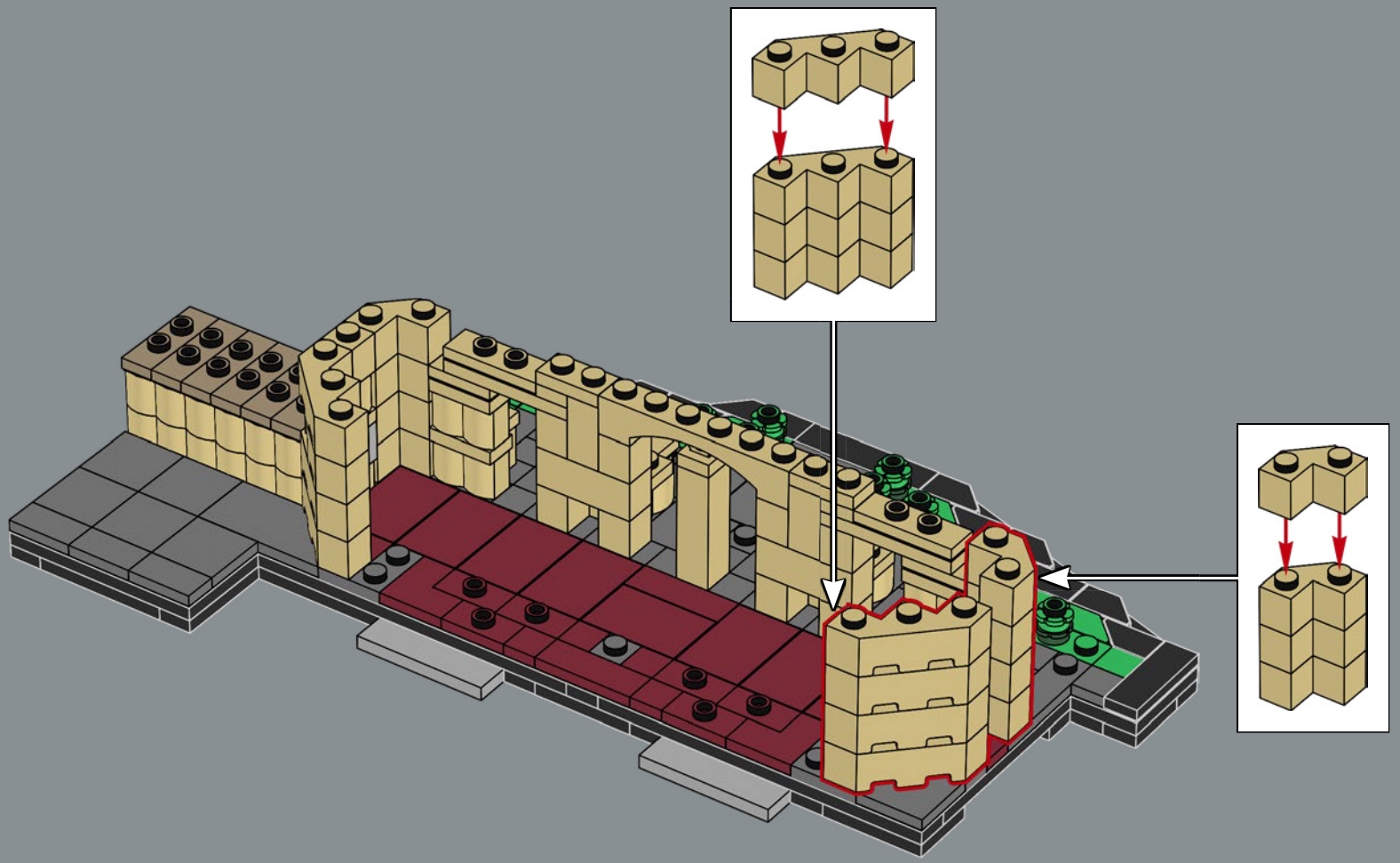


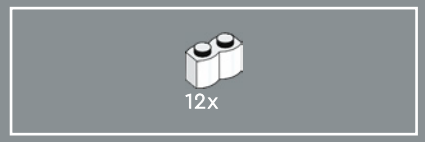
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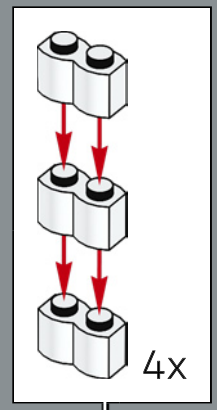


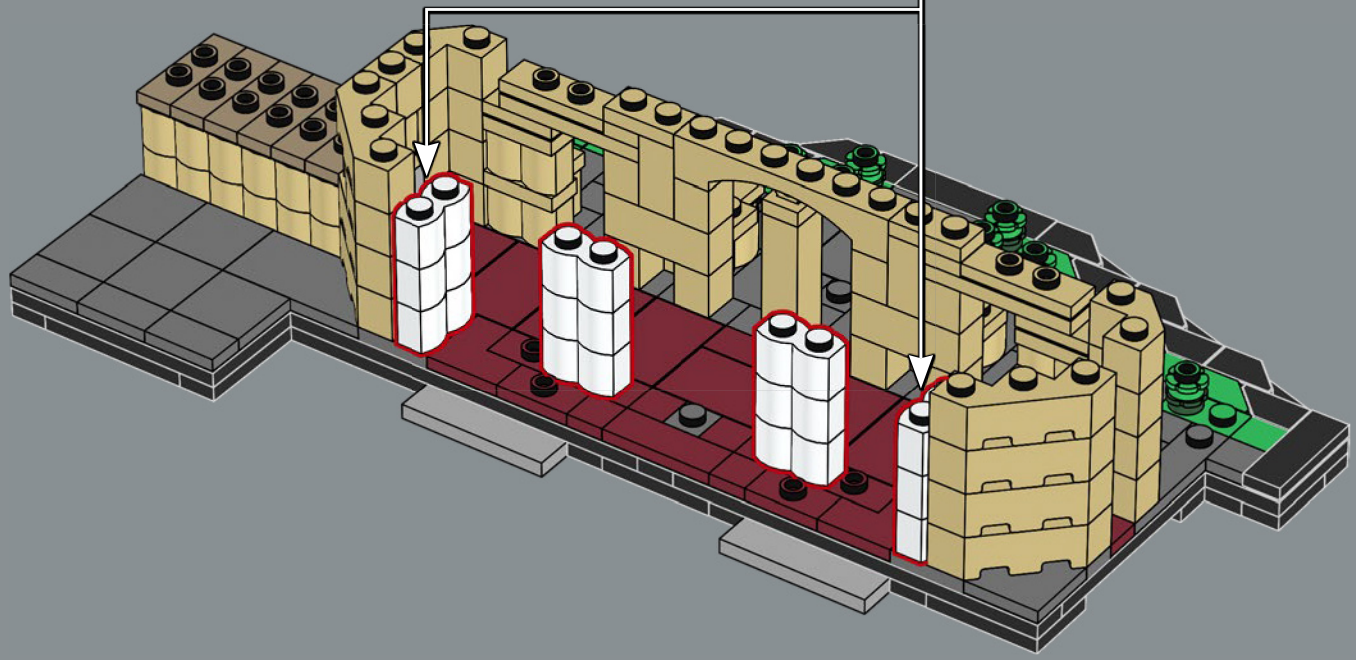
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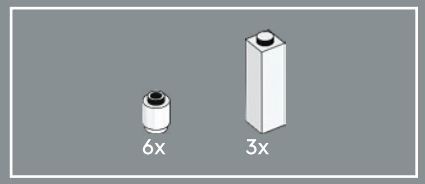




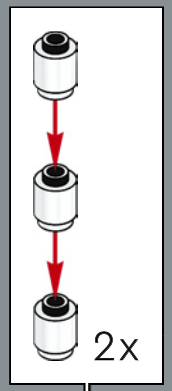
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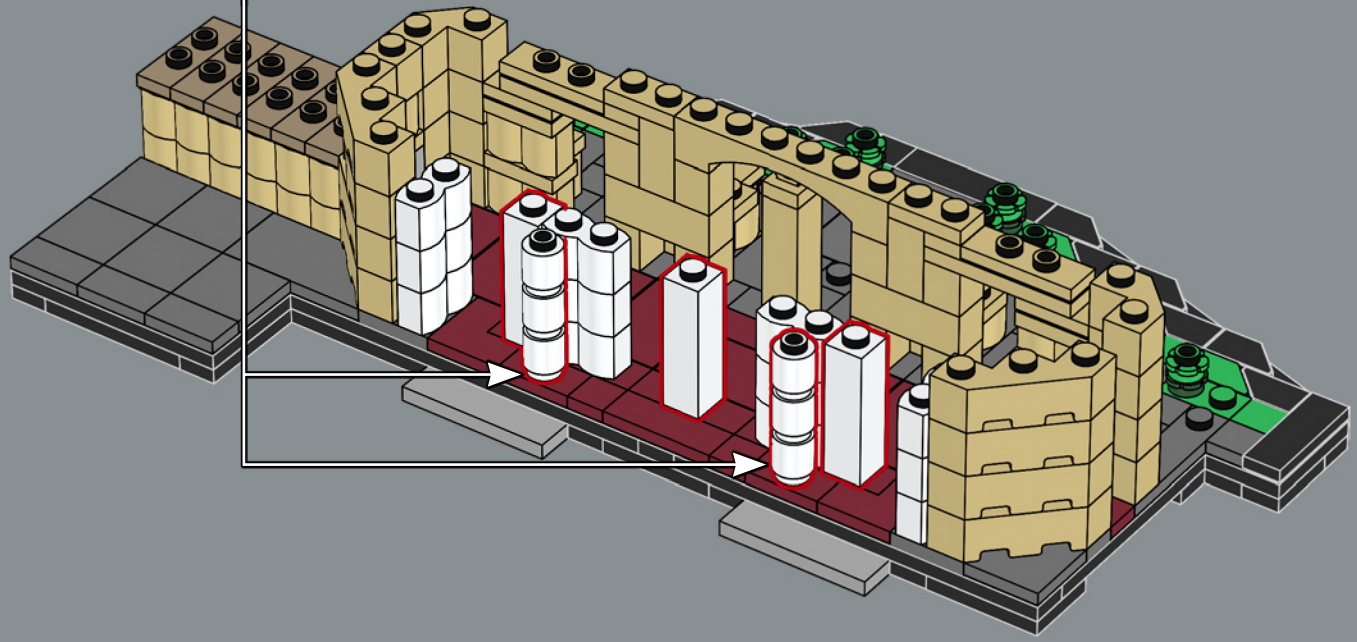






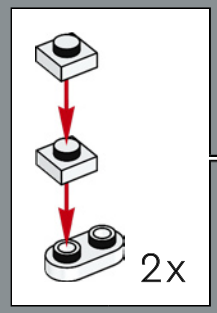
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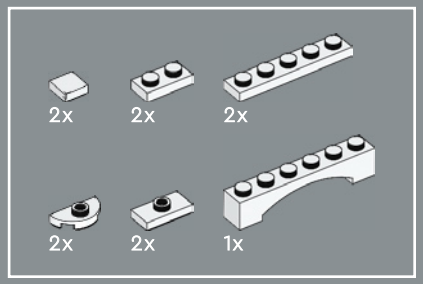




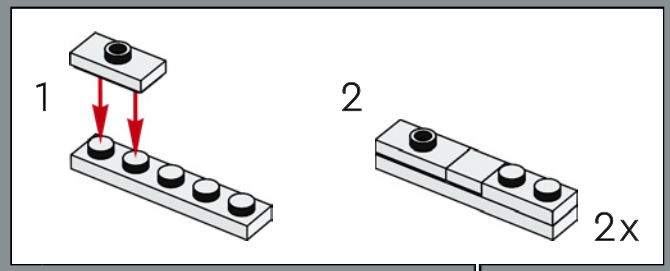


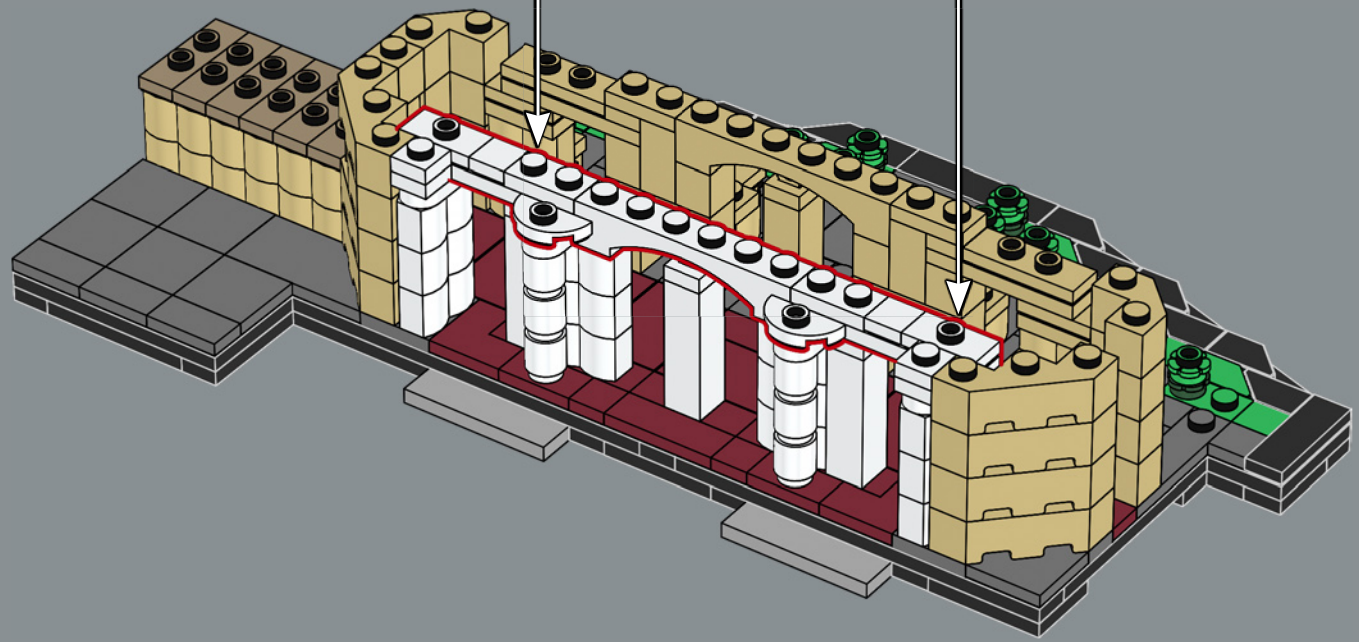
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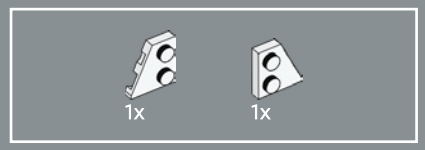




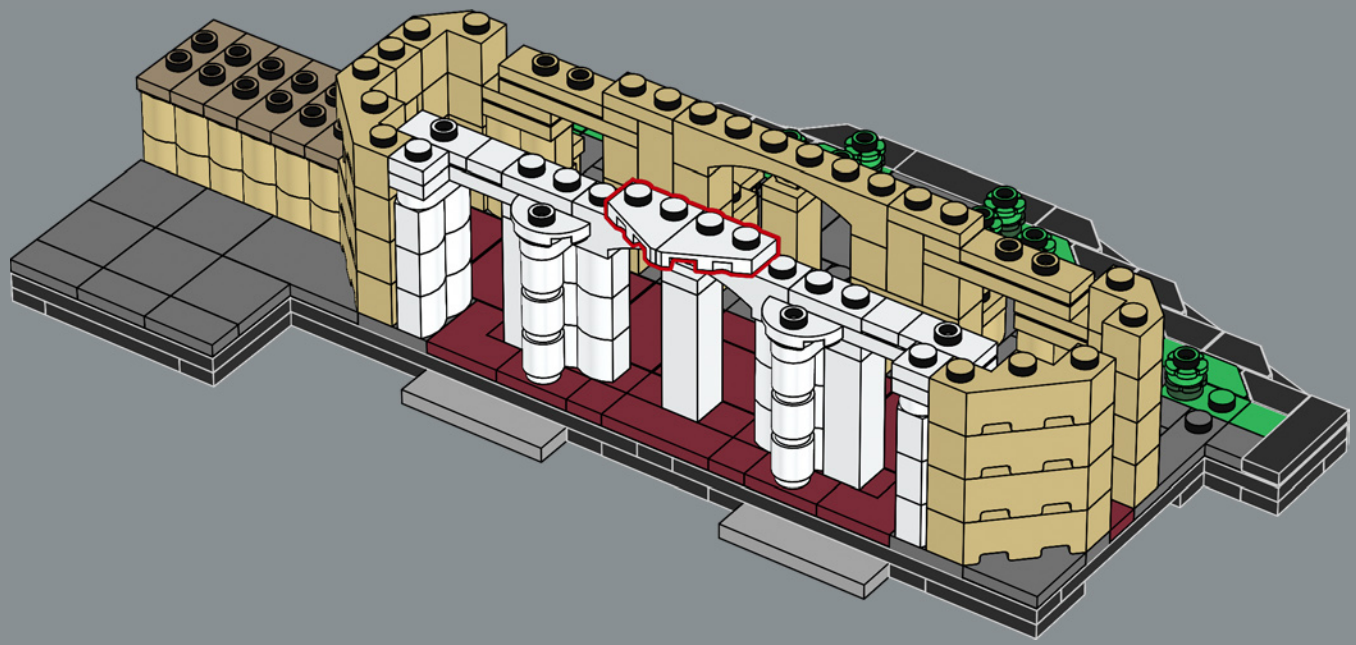
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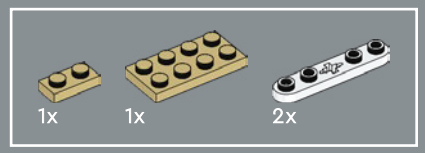




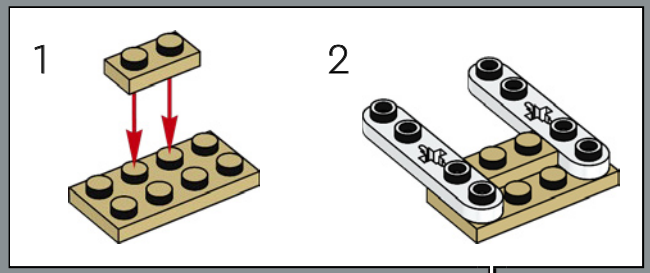


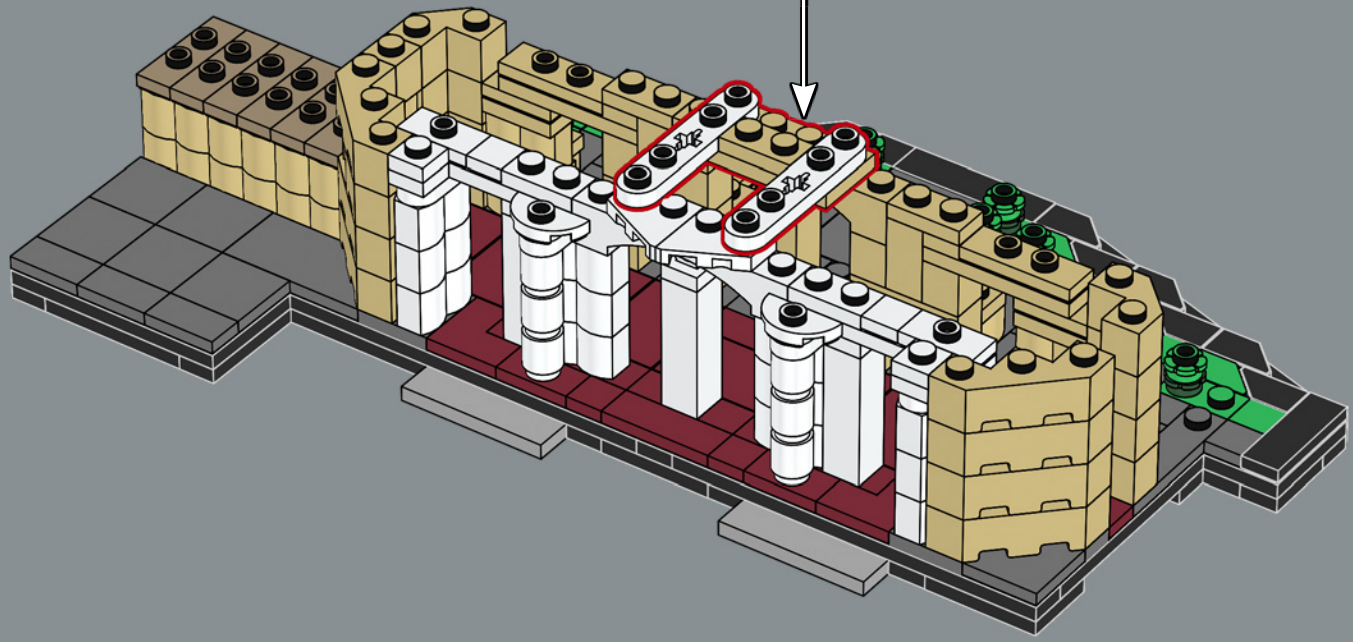
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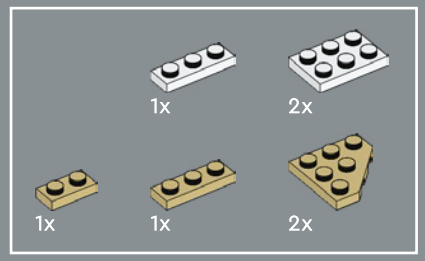




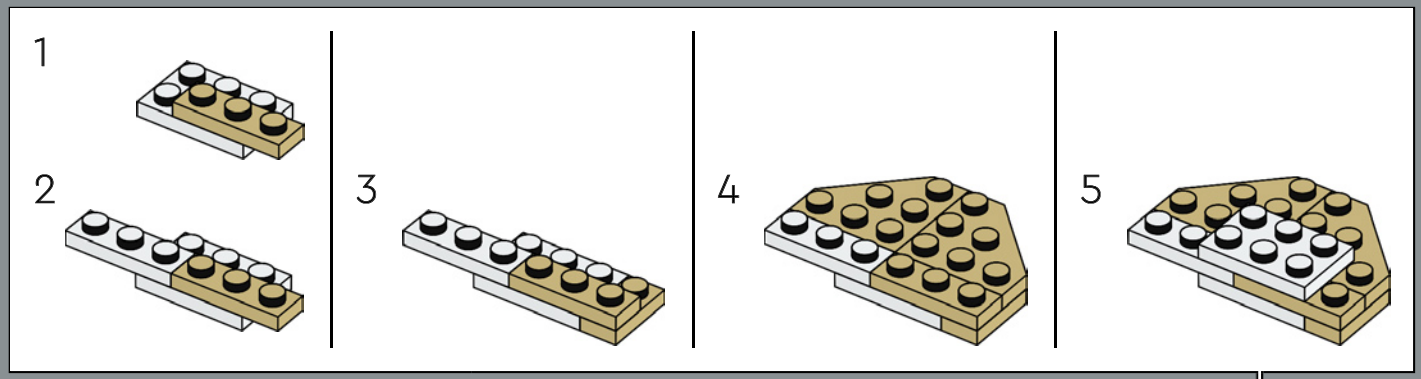
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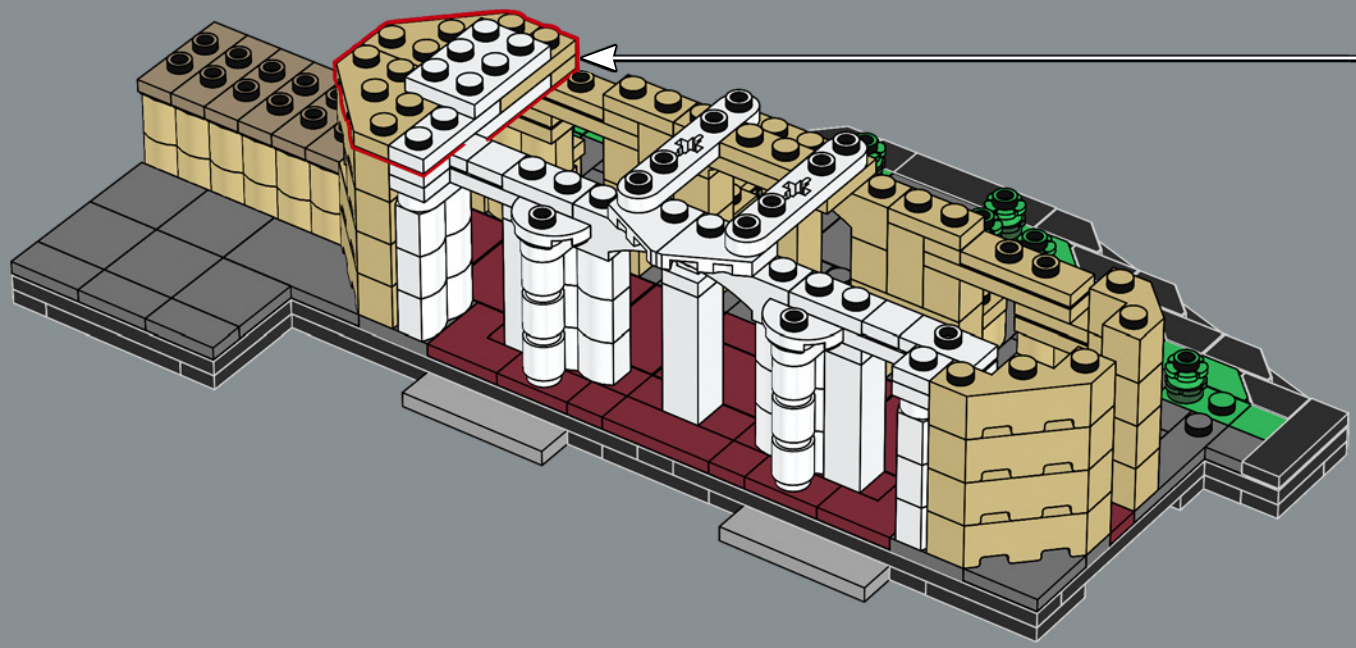


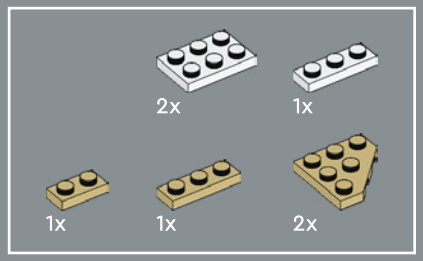




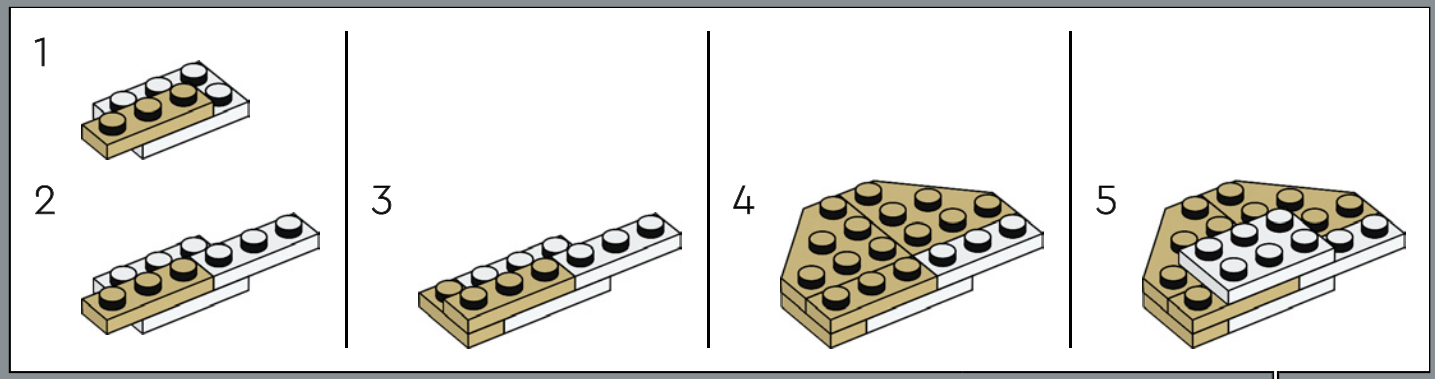
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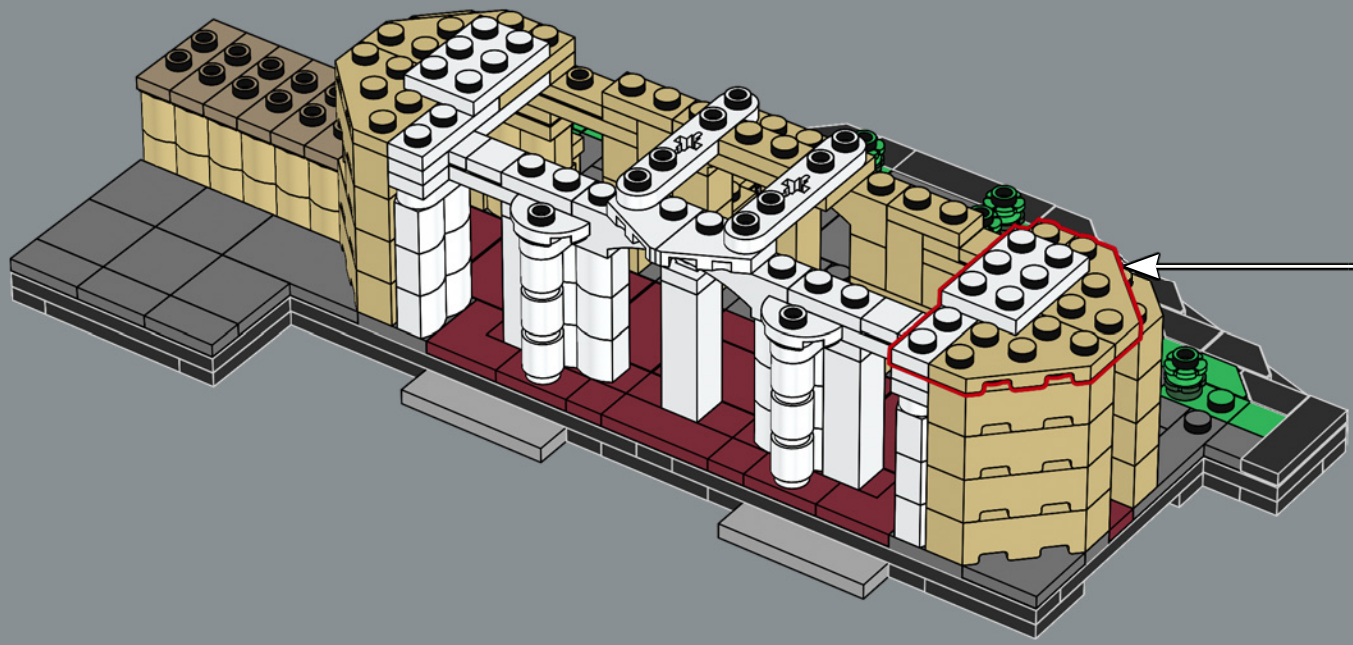


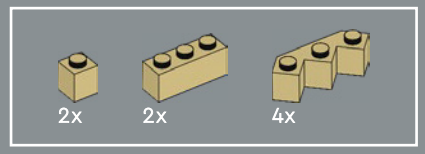




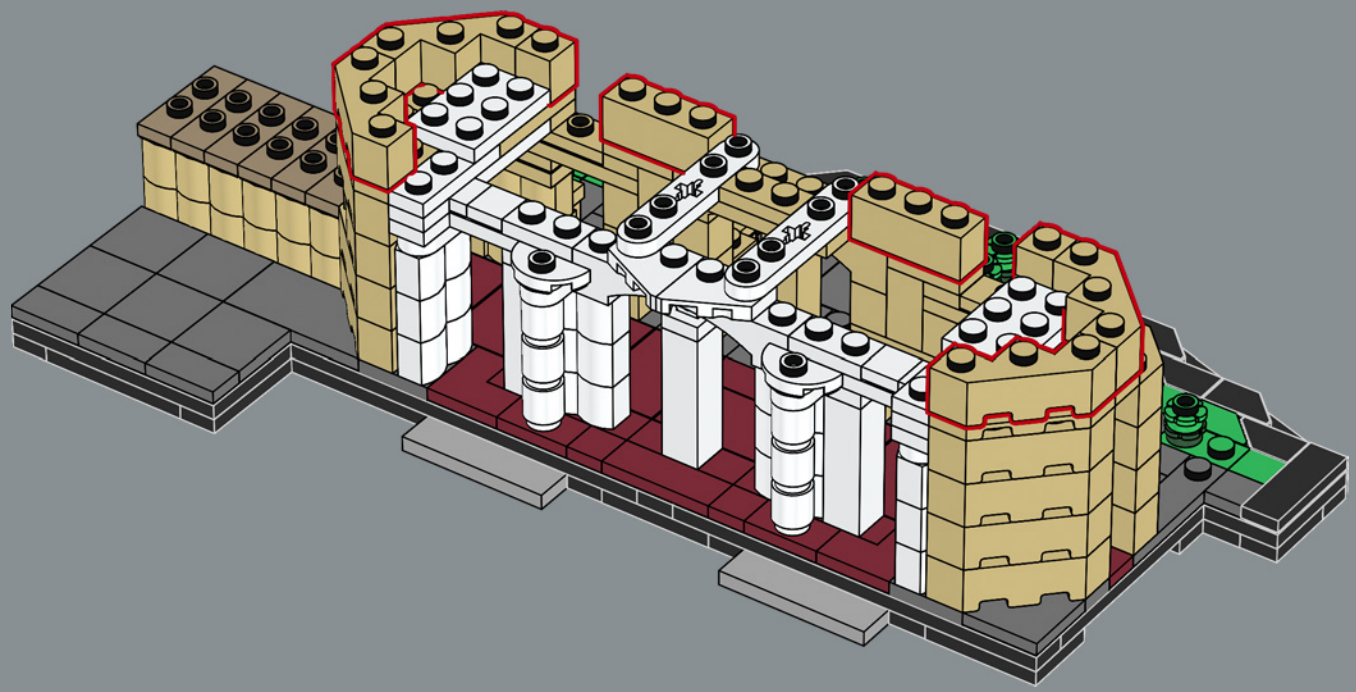
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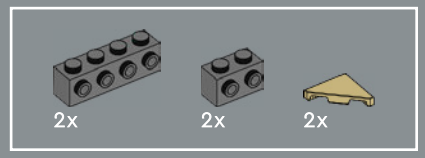




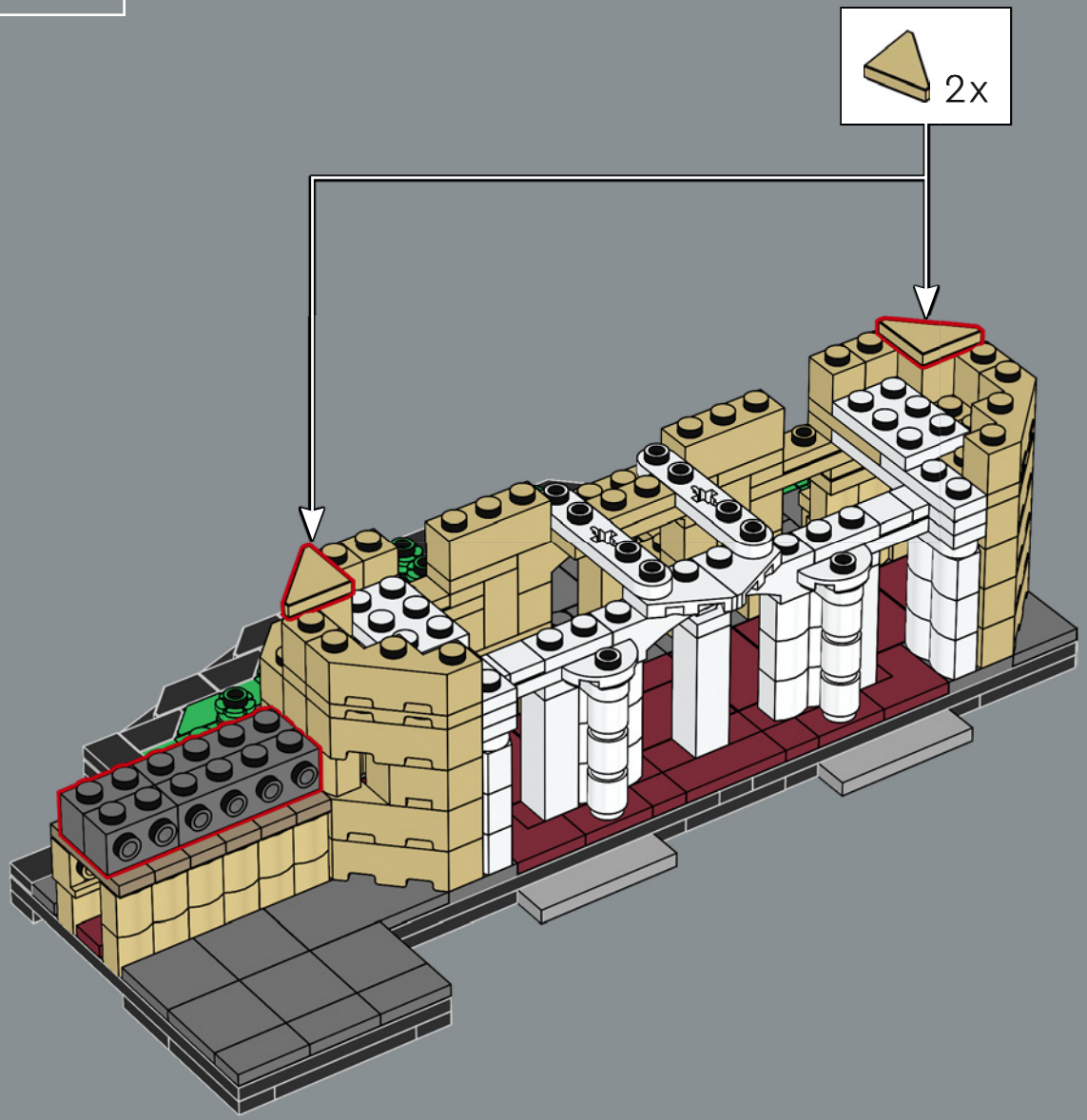


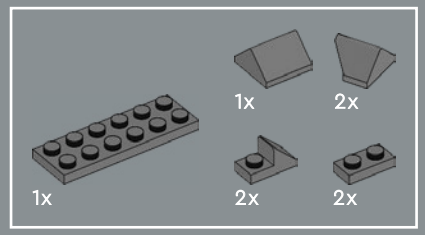
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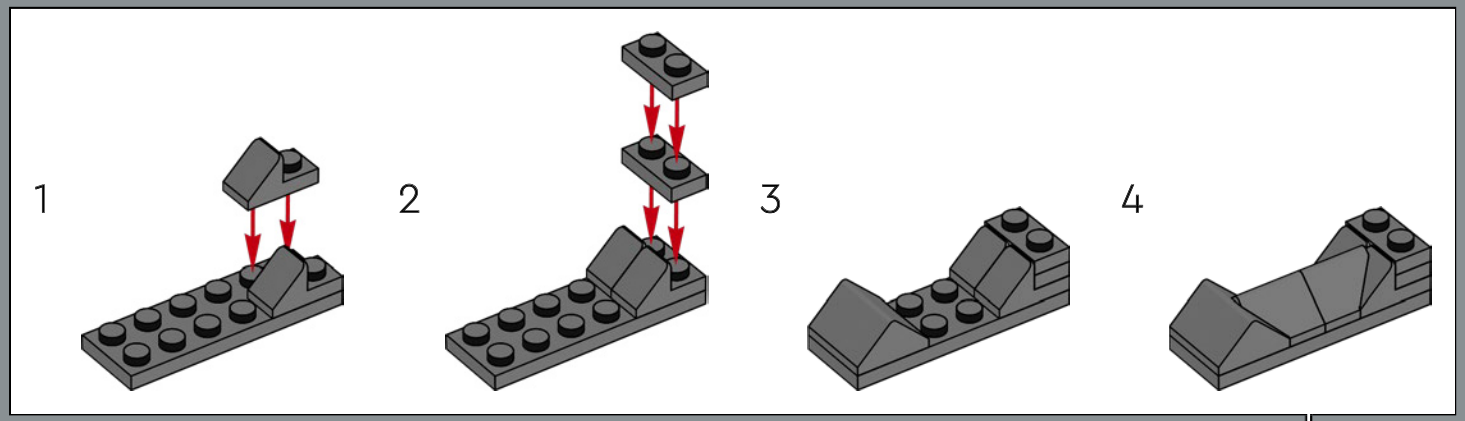


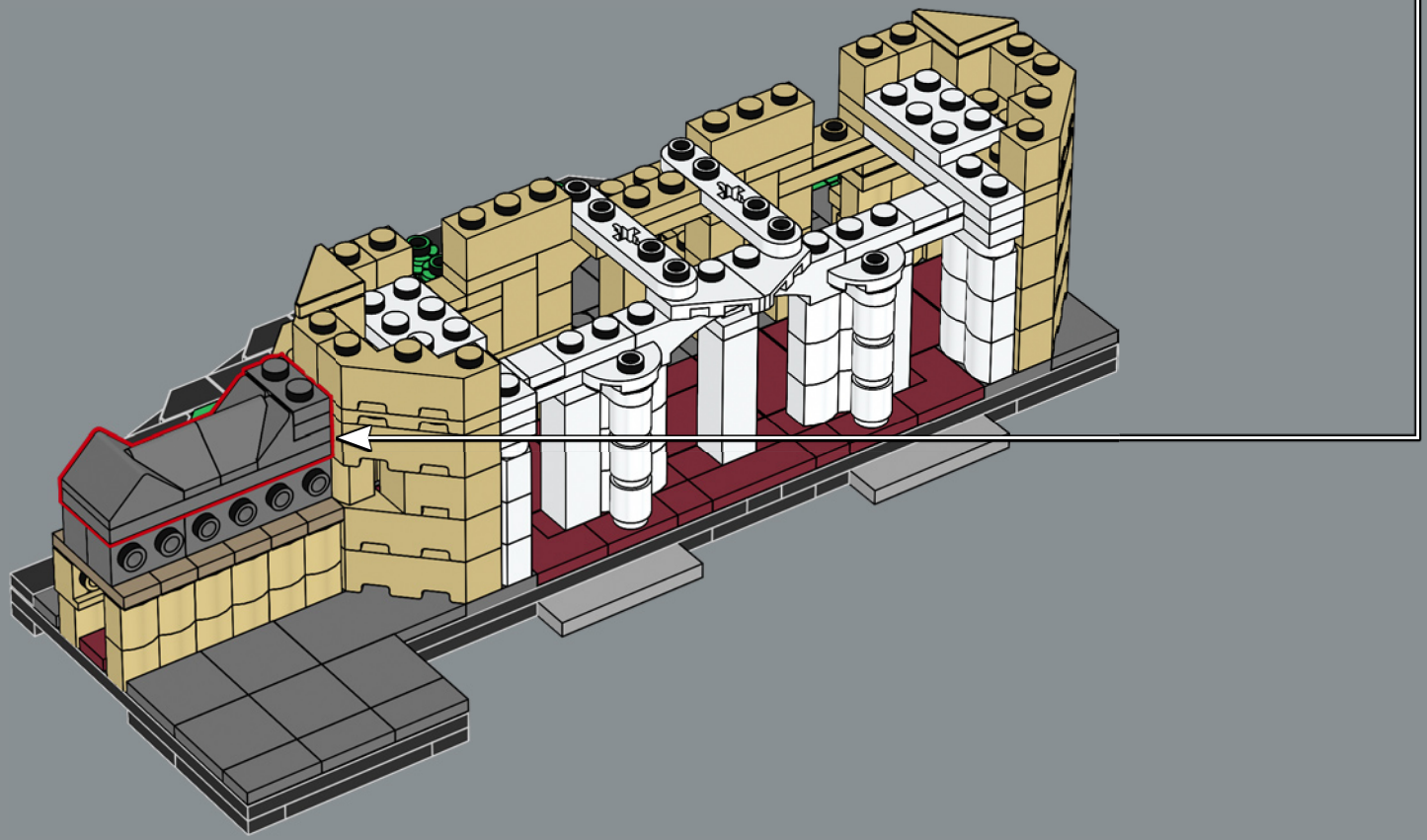
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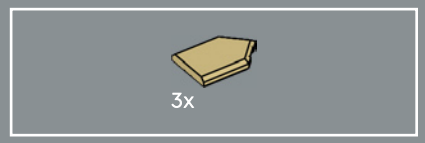




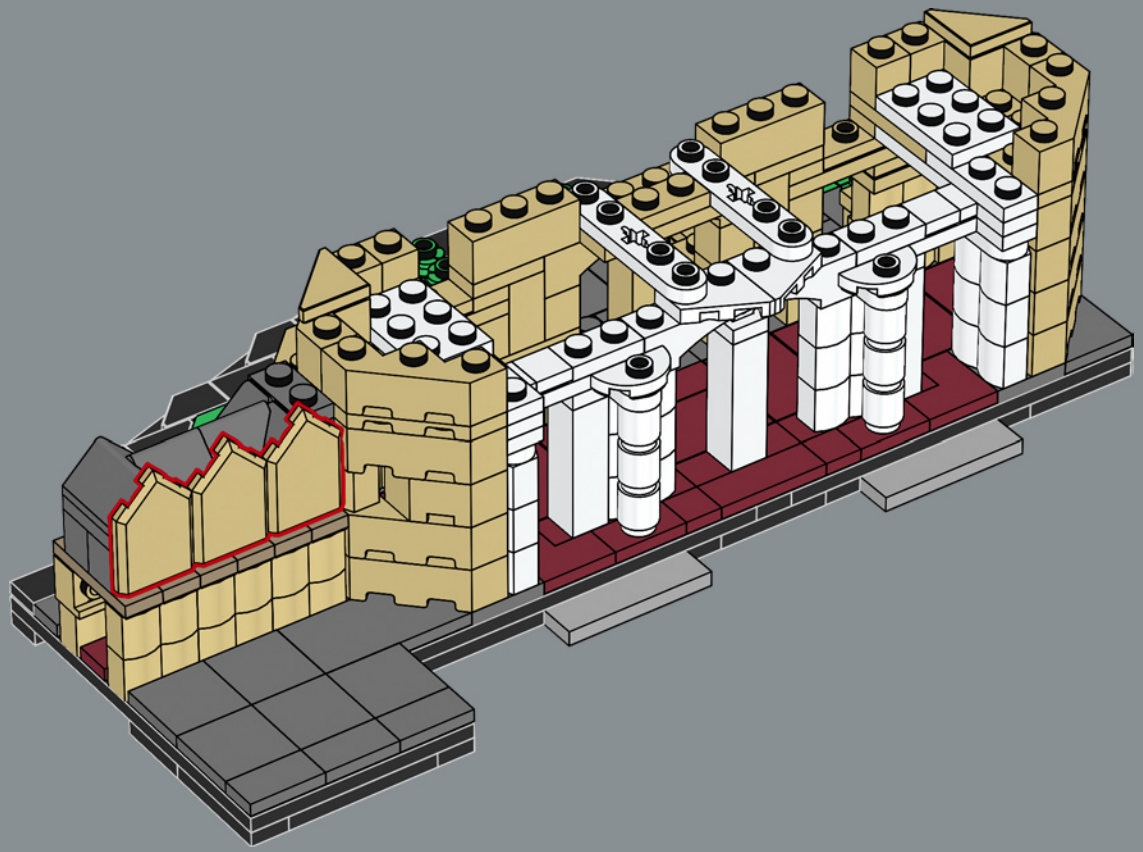
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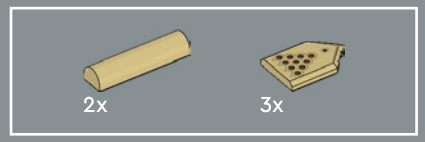




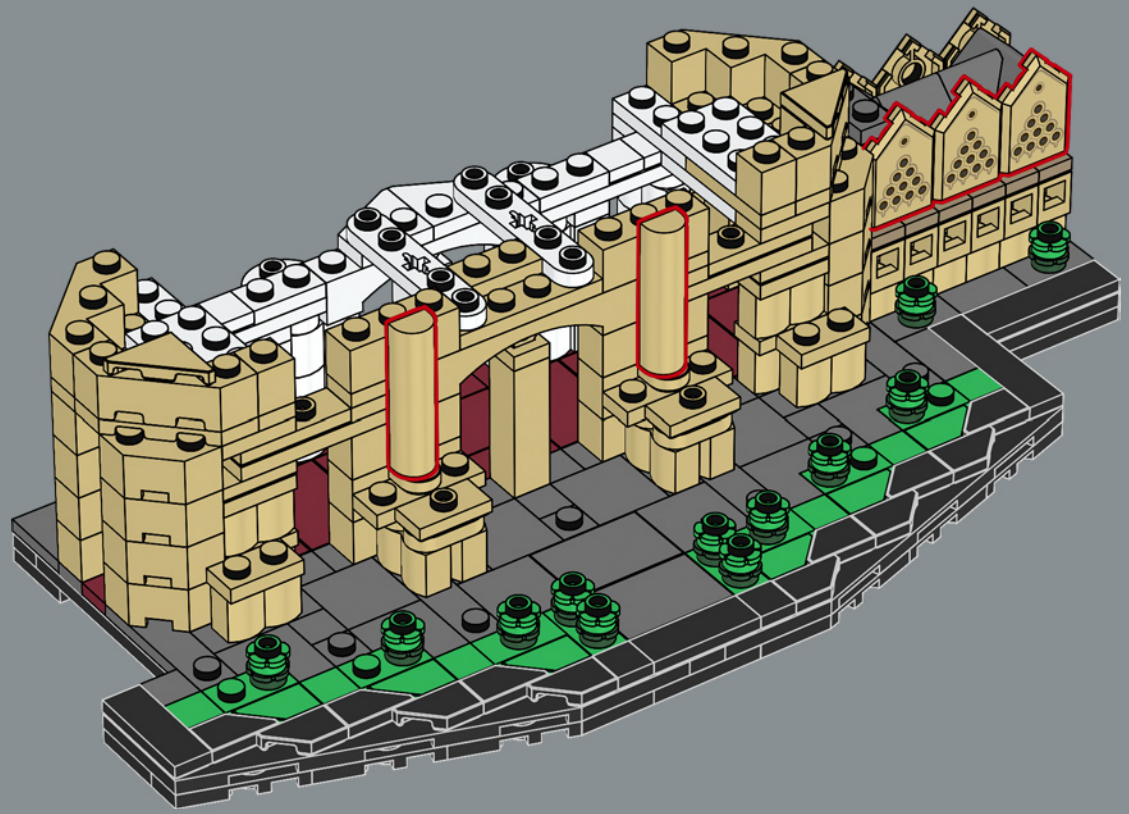


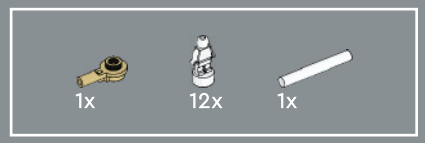
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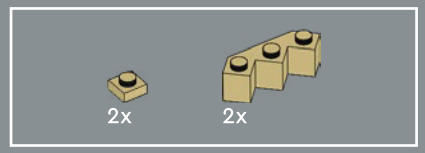


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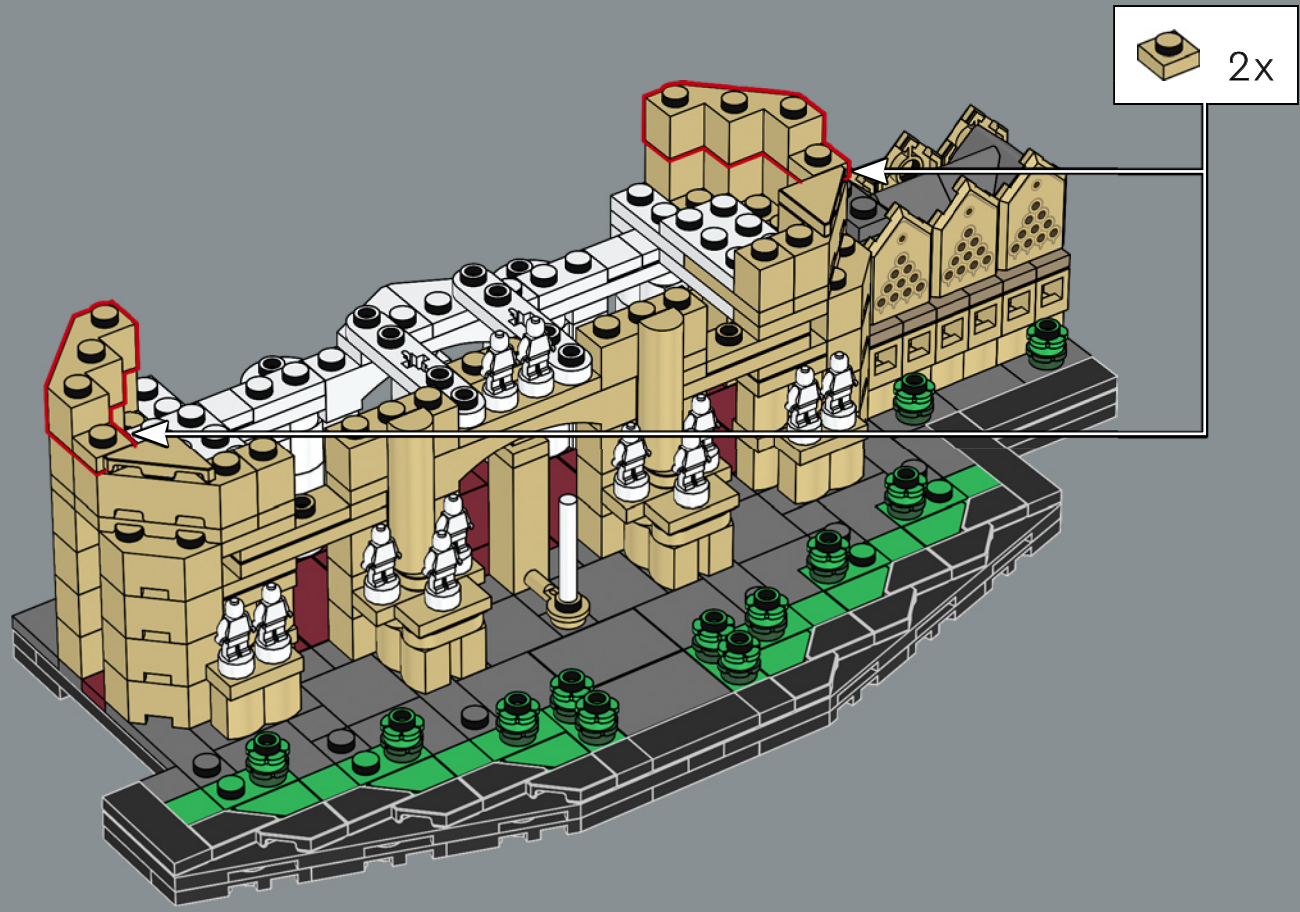
Le sculpteur Josep Maria Subirachs a rendu hommage à Gaudí en intégrant son portrait à l'une des statues qu'il a créées pour la façade de la Passion.

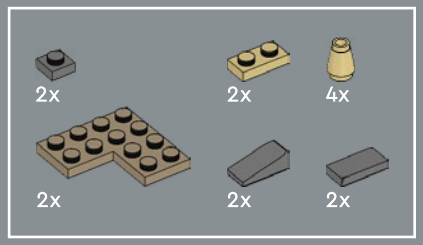




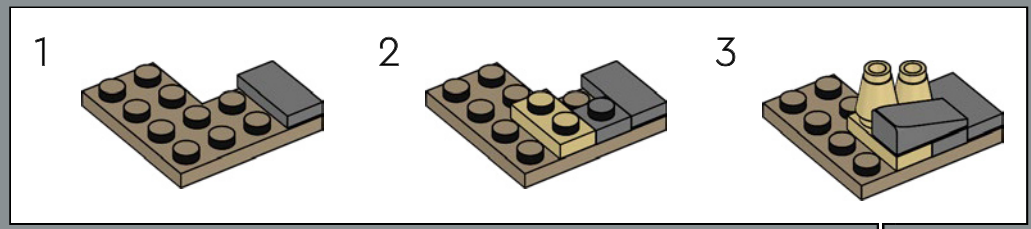


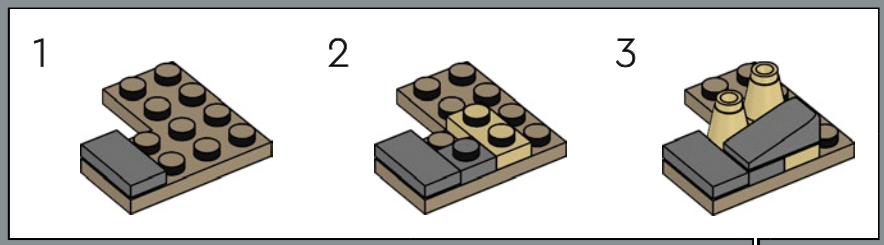
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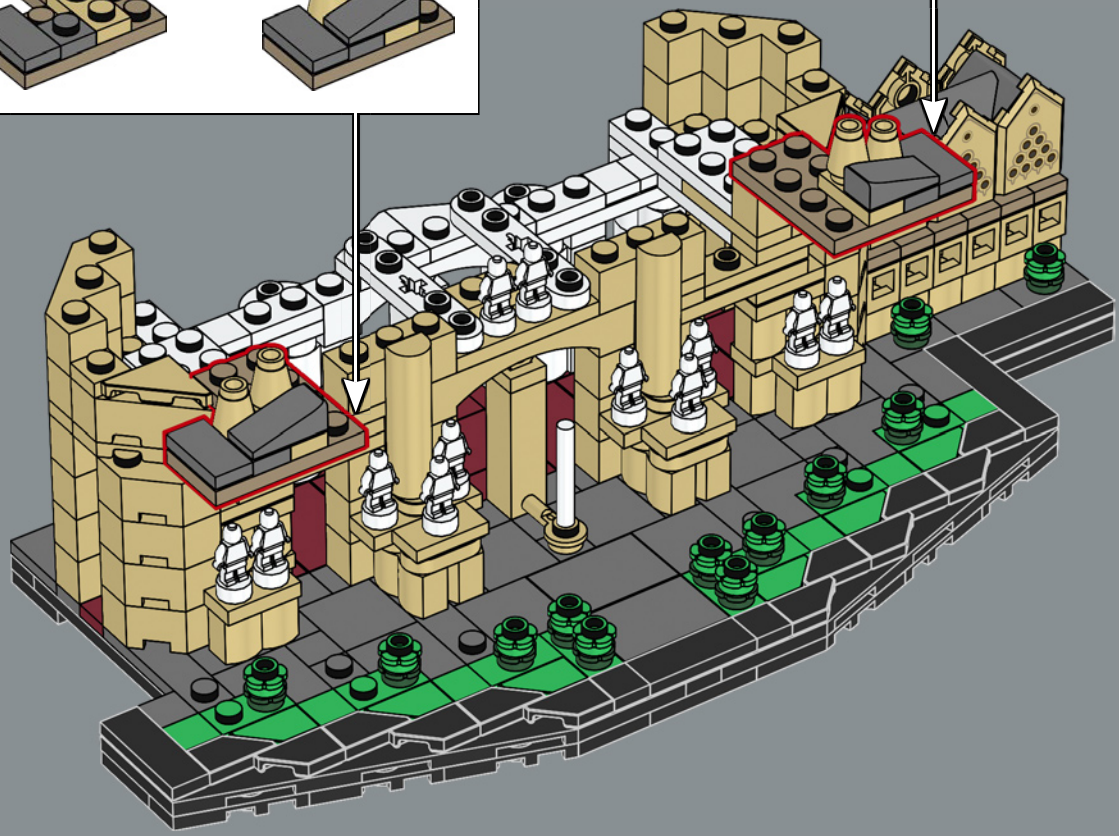


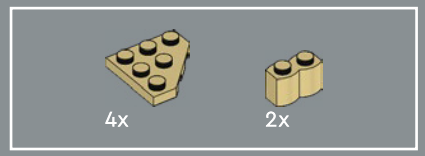


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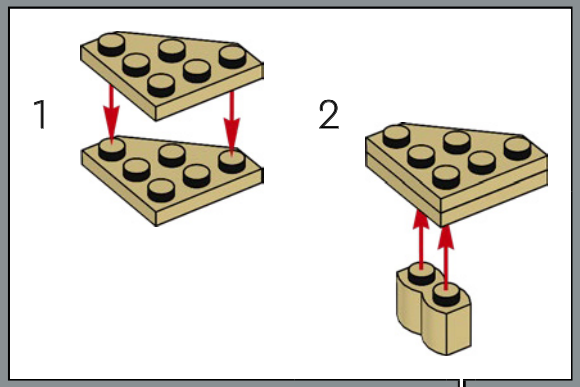


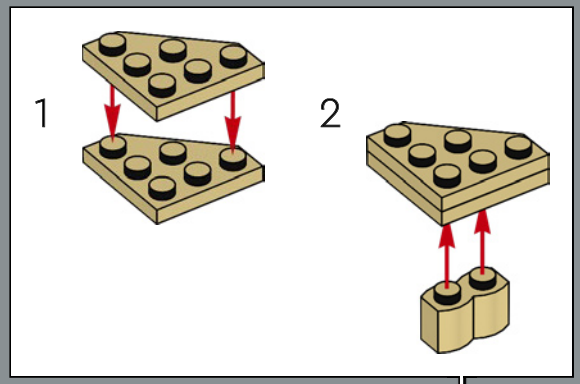


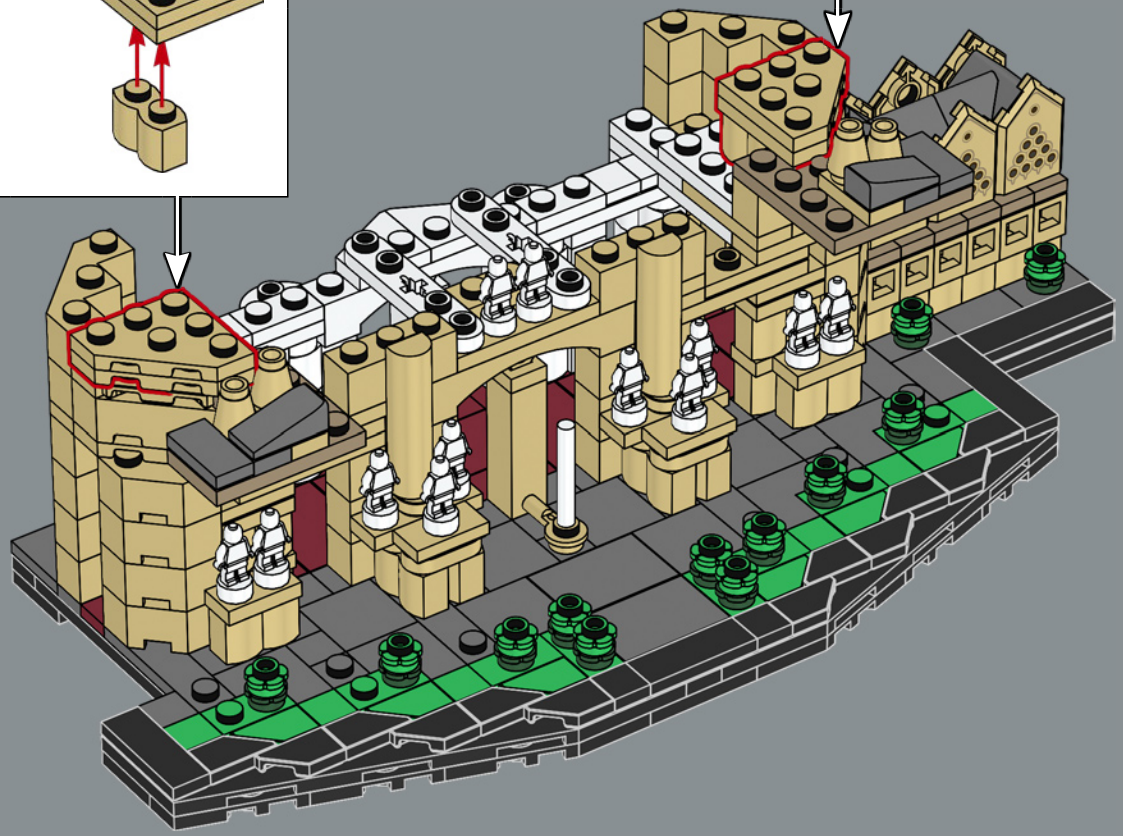


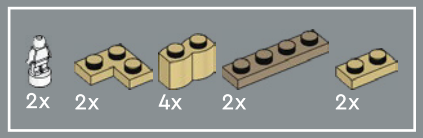


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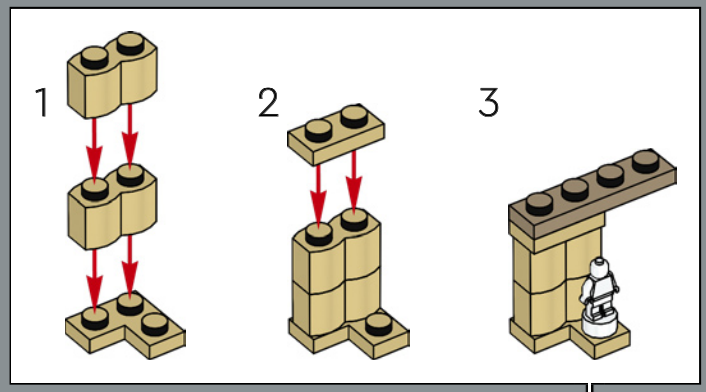


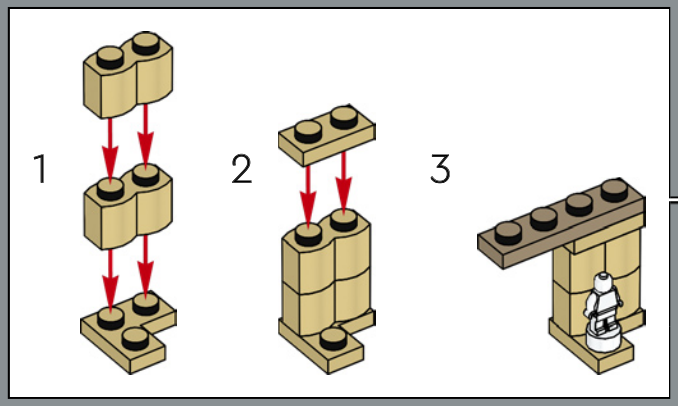


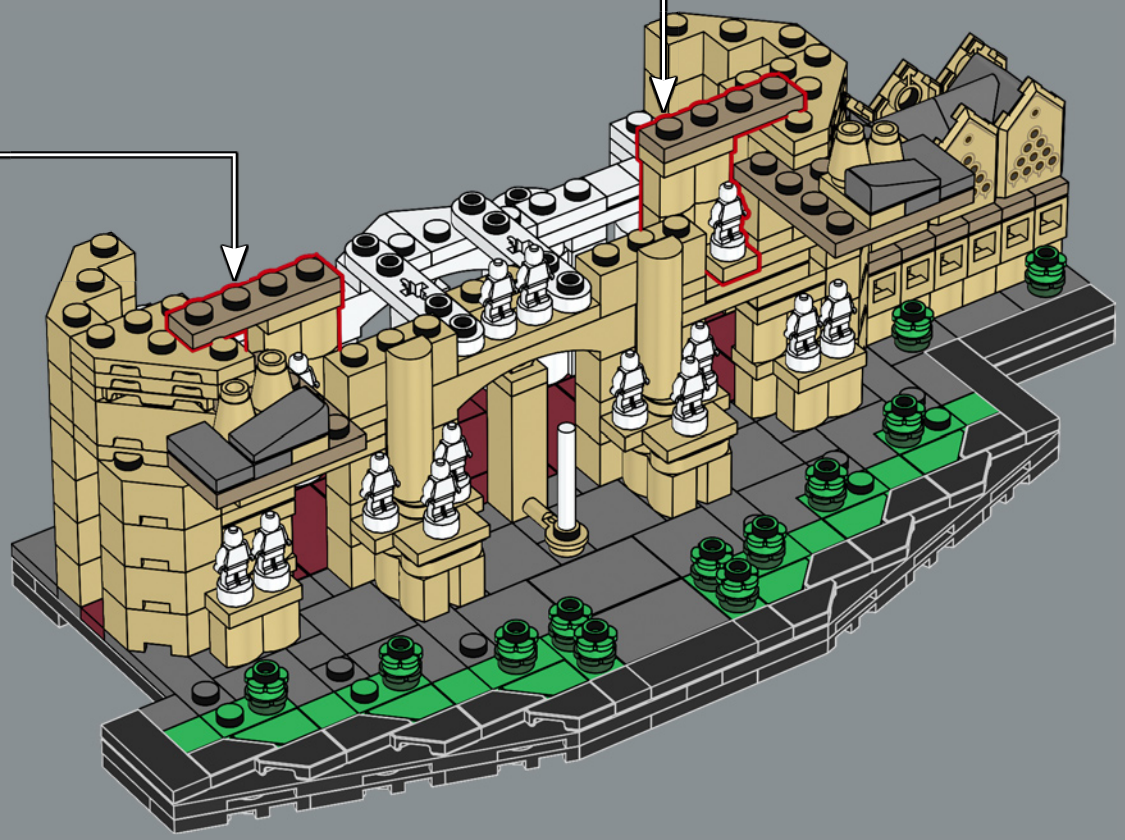


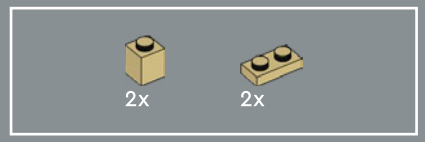


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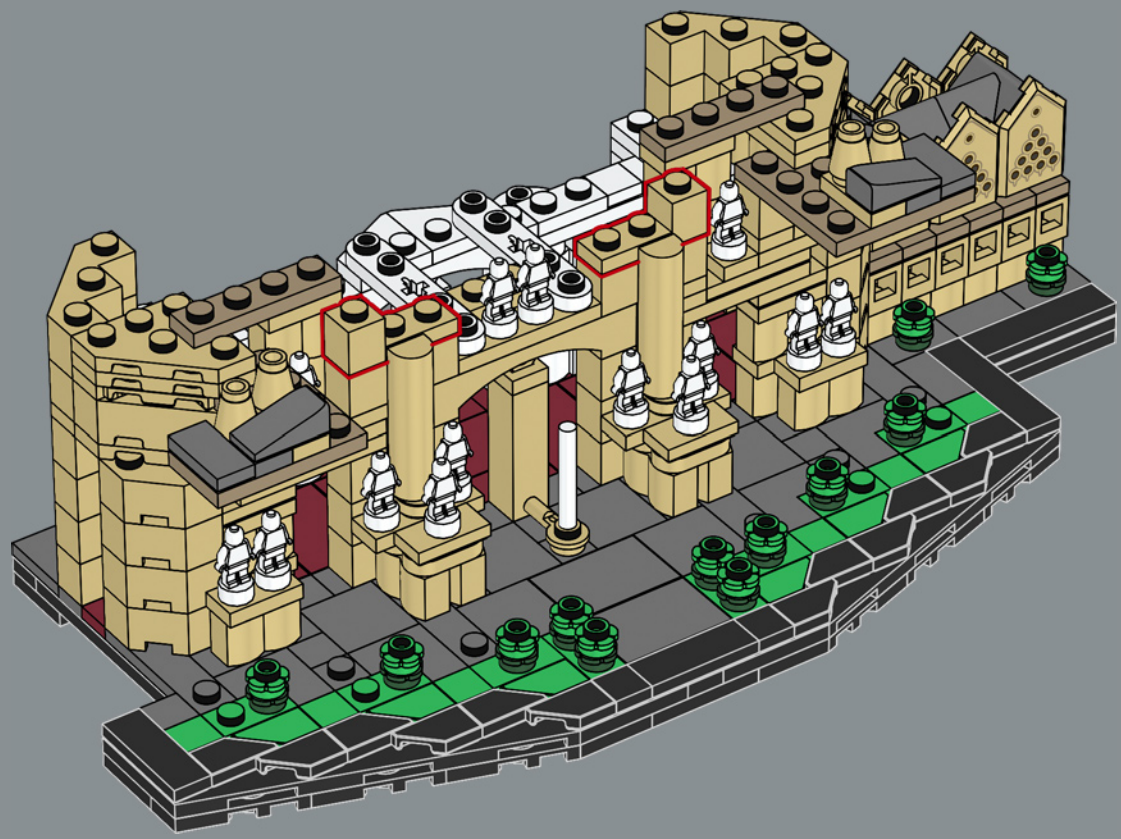


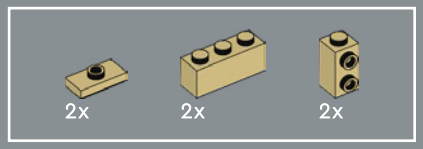




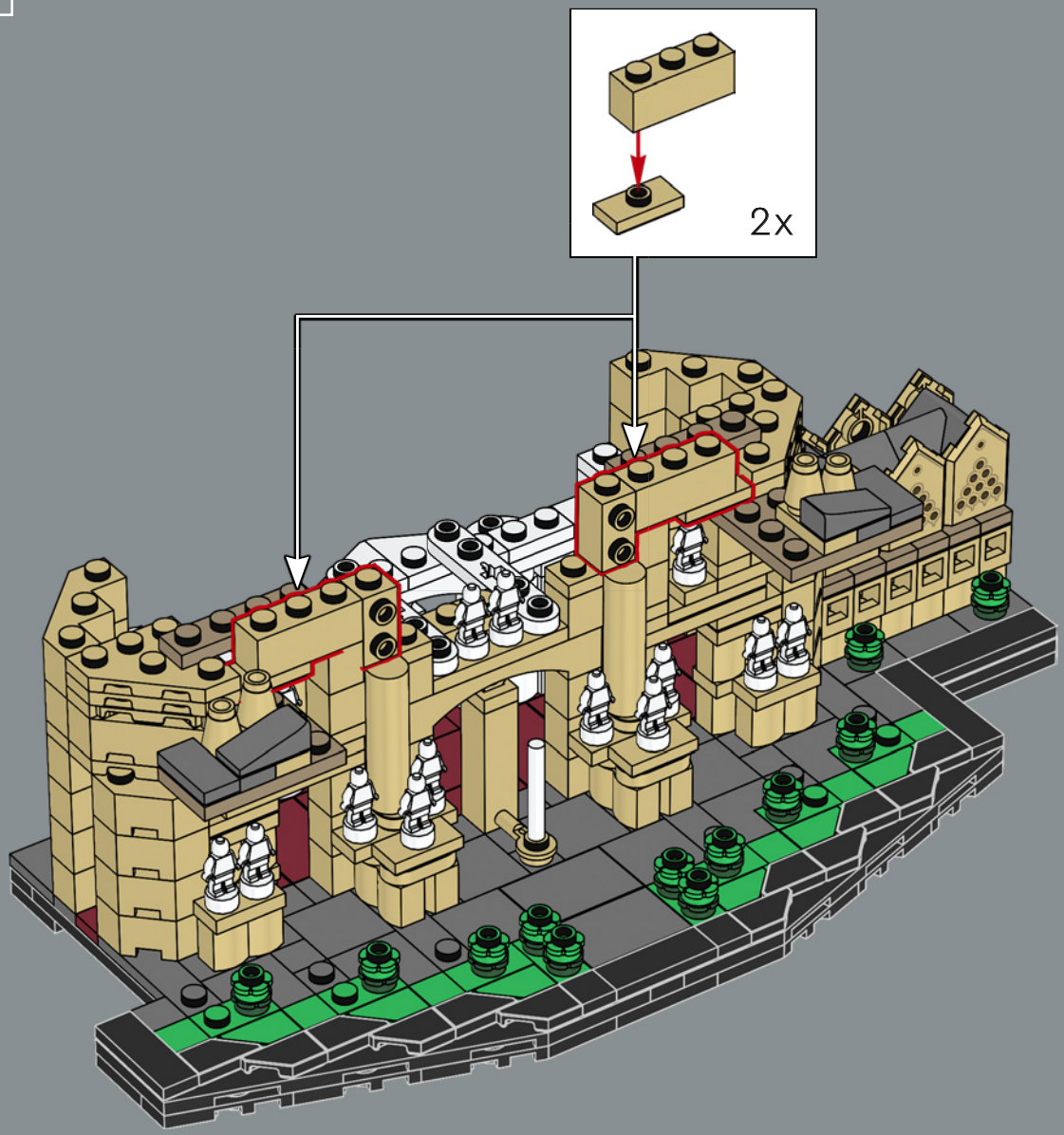


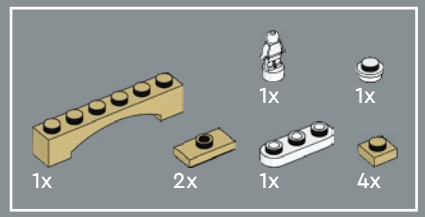
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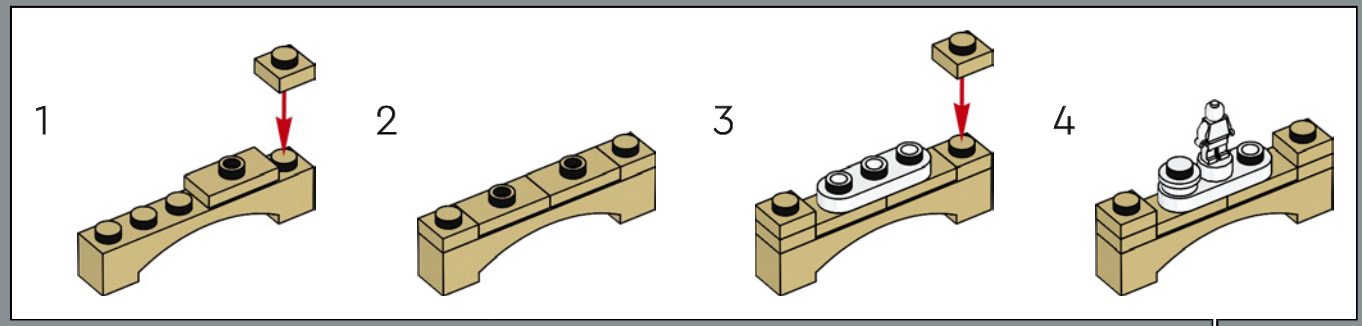


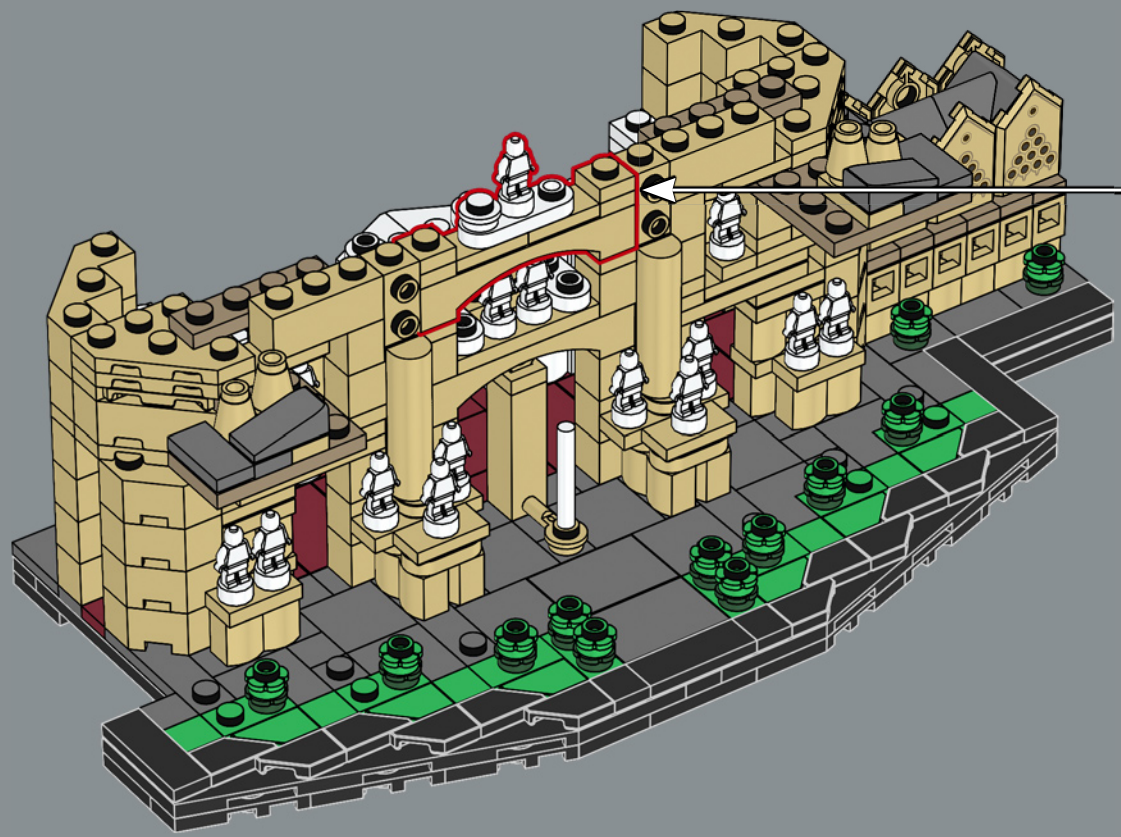
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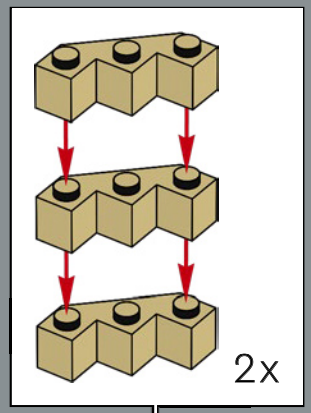
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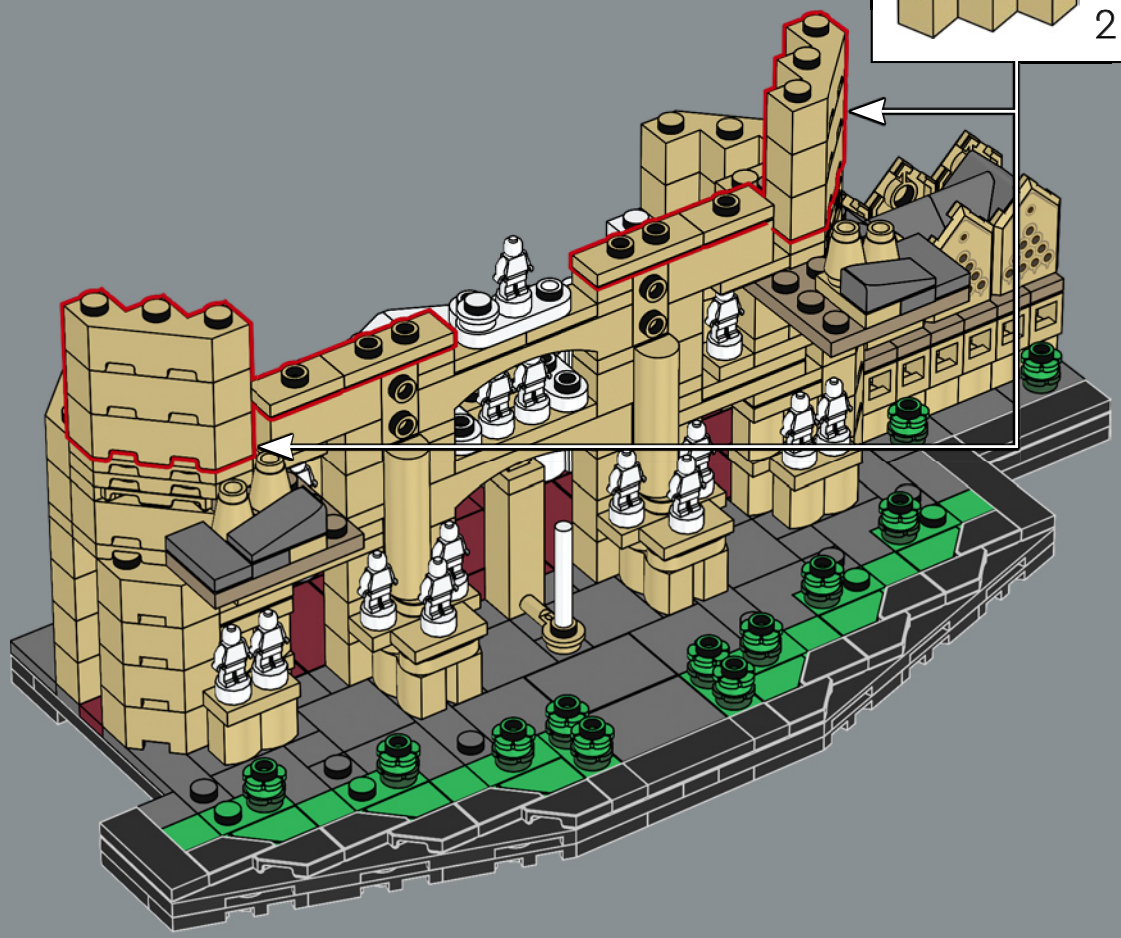


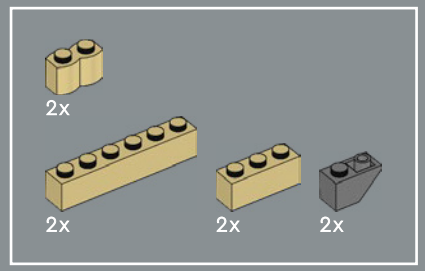




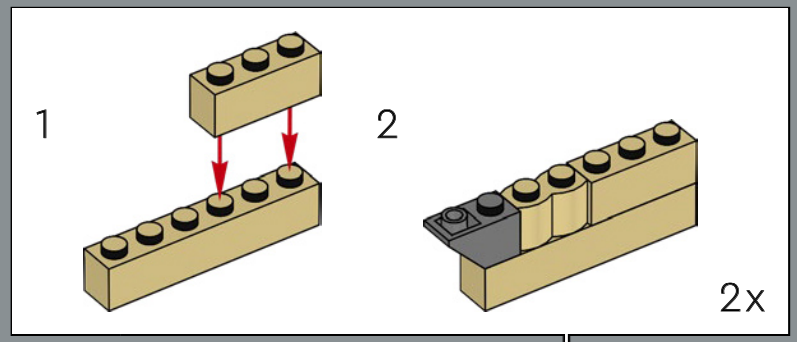
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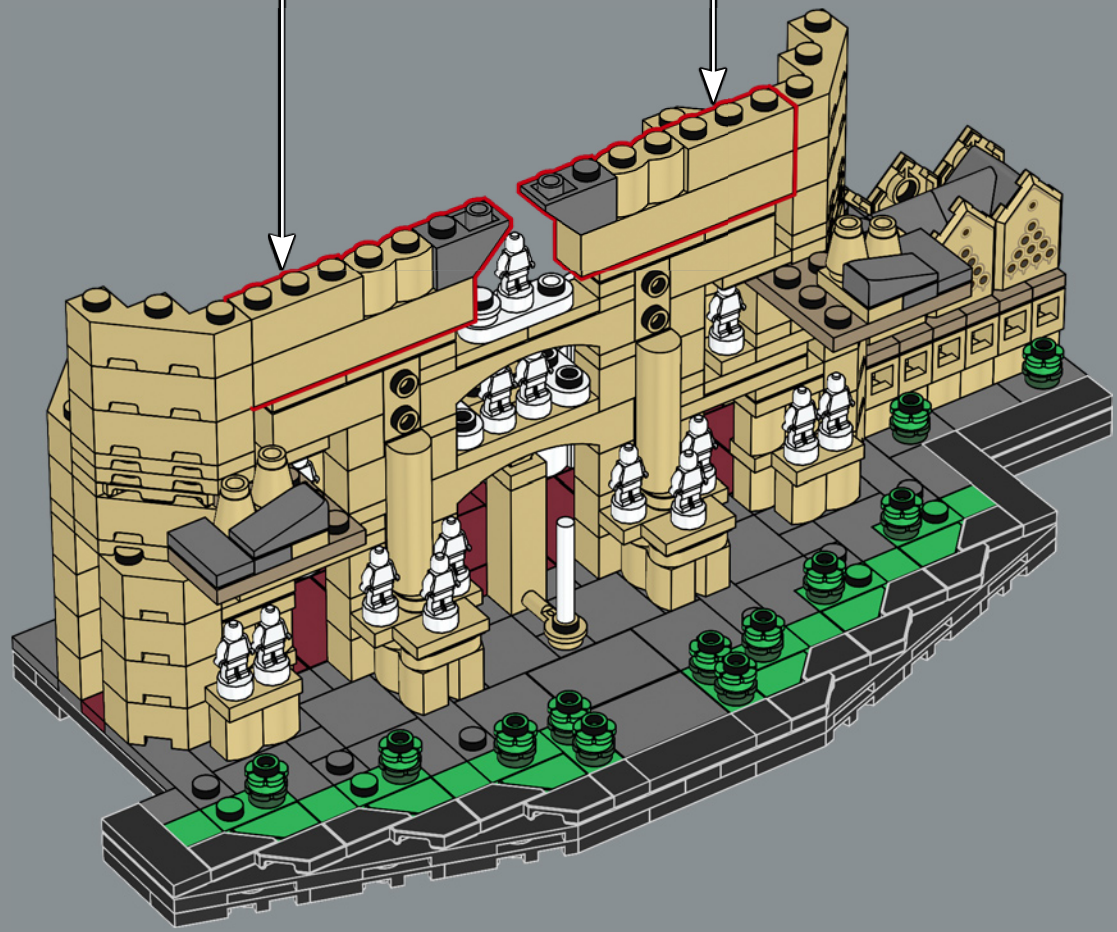






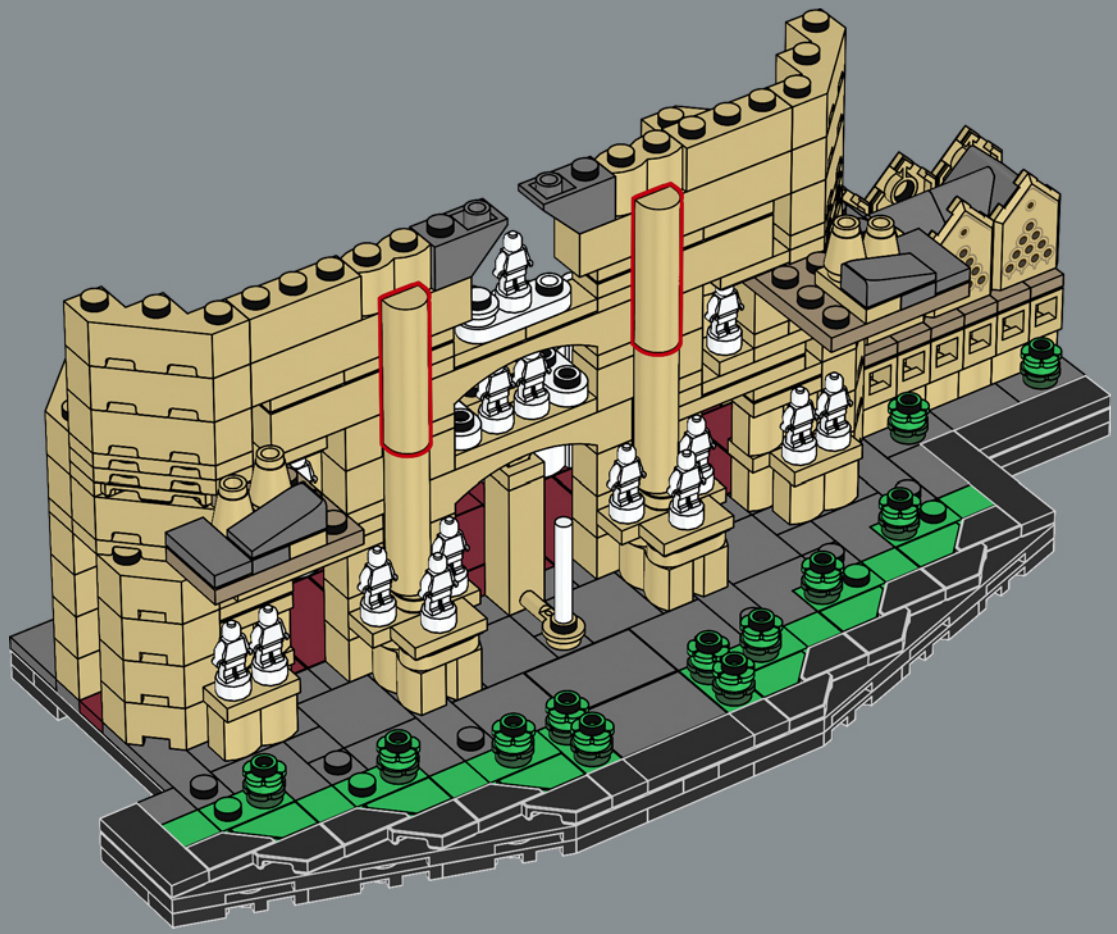
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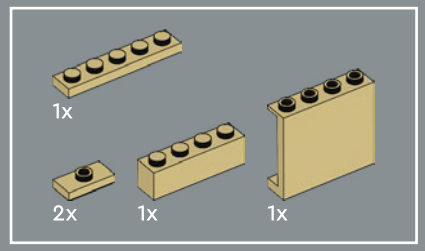




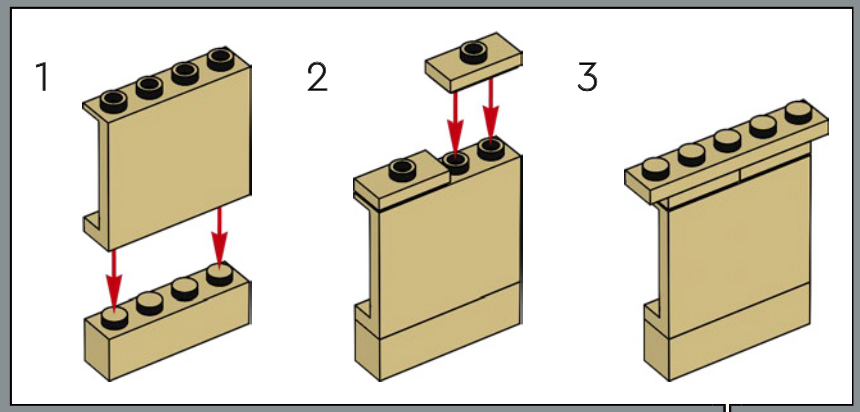


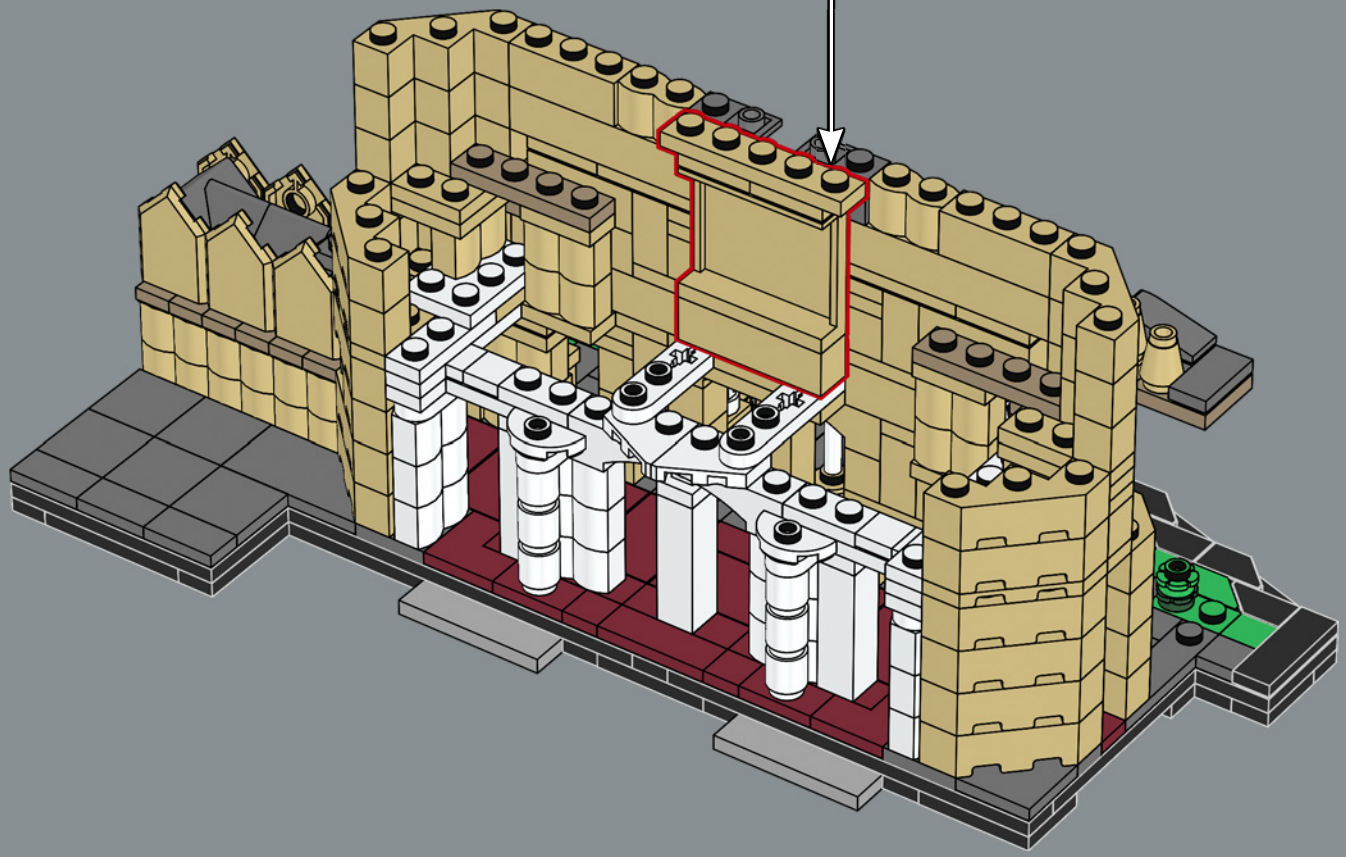
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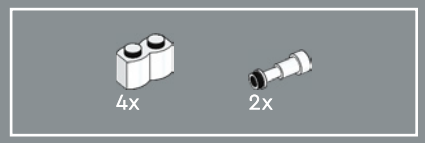




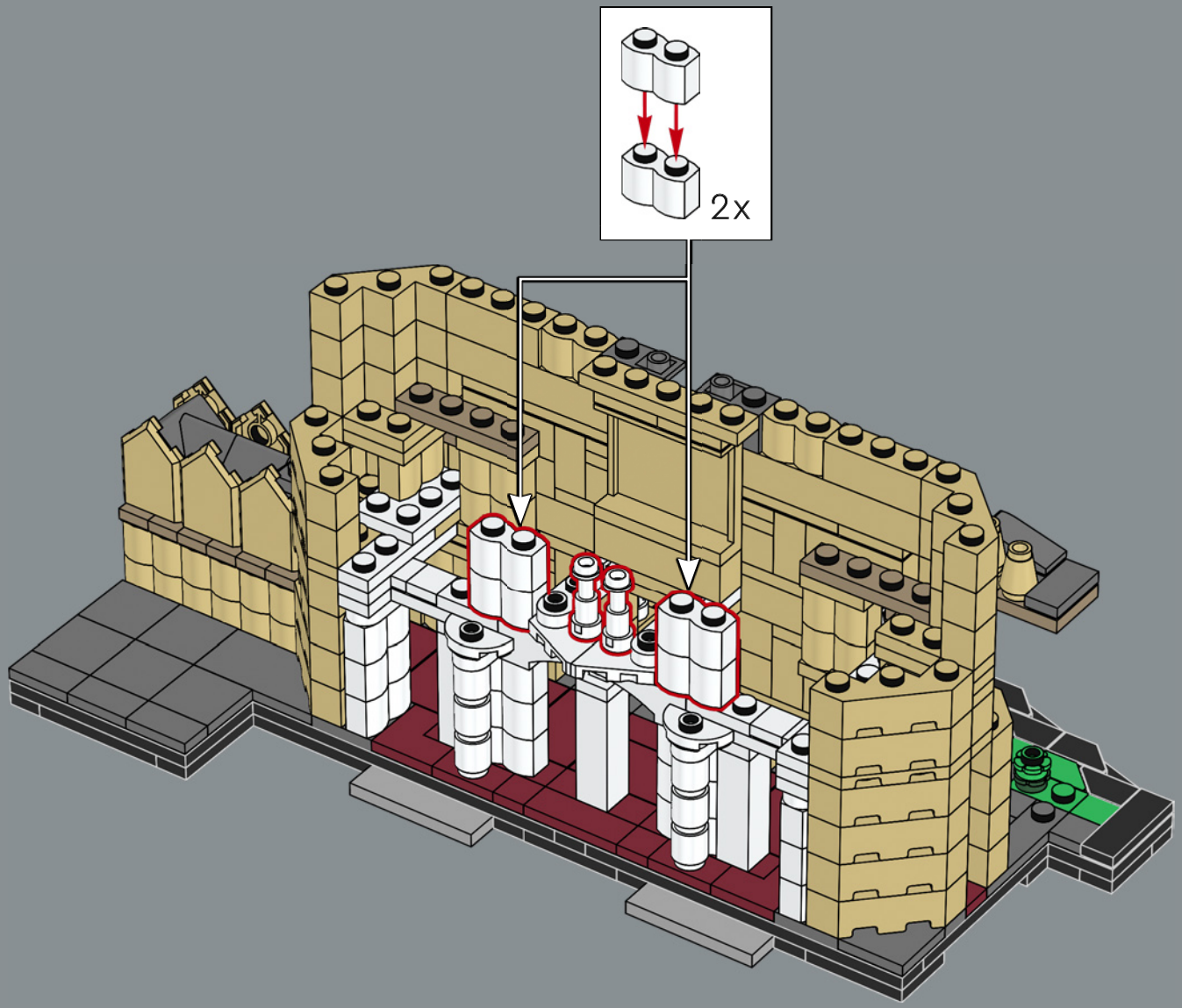
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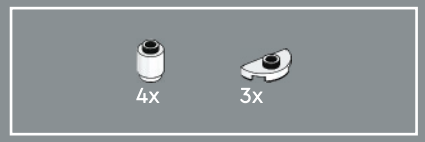




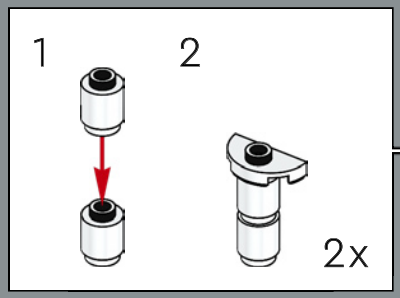


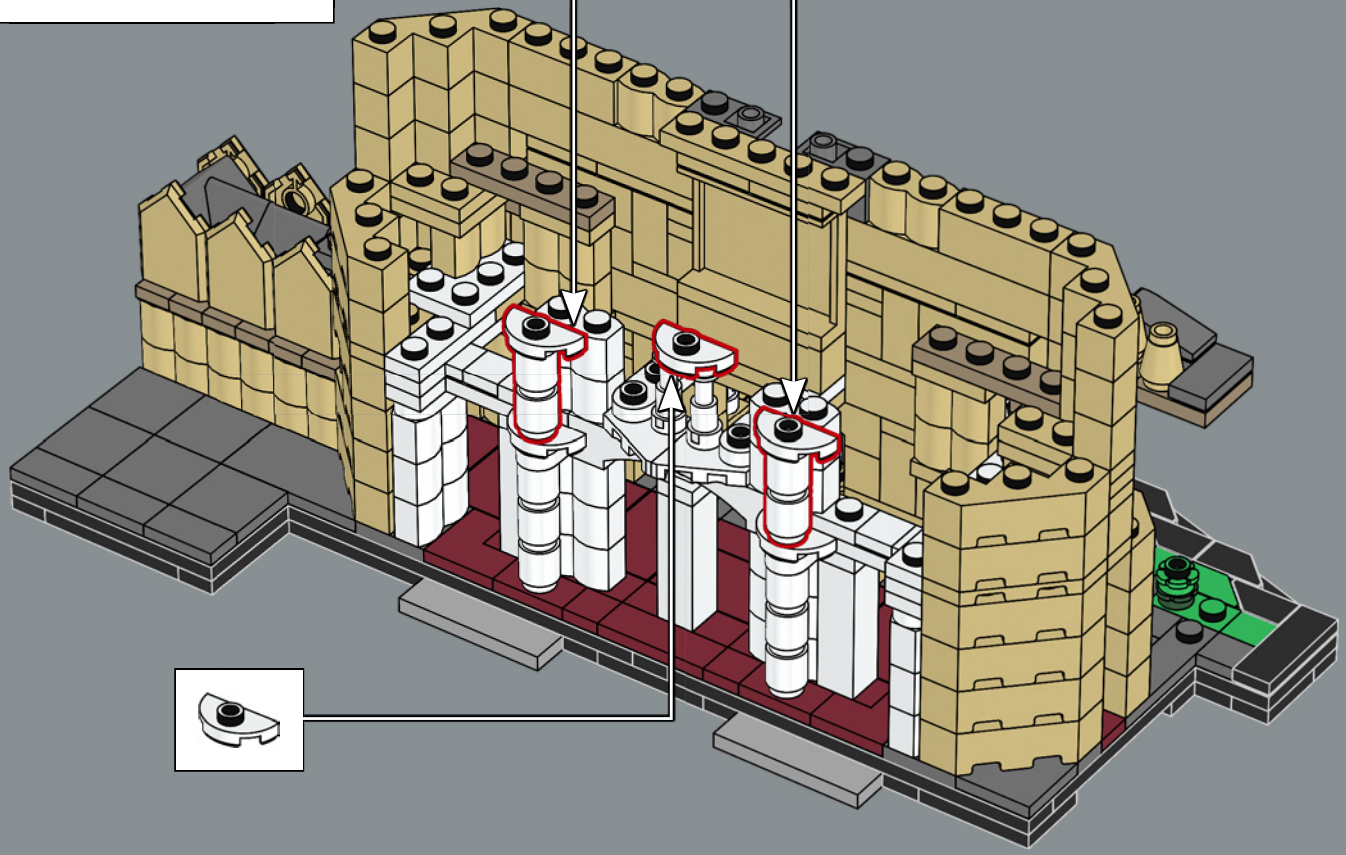
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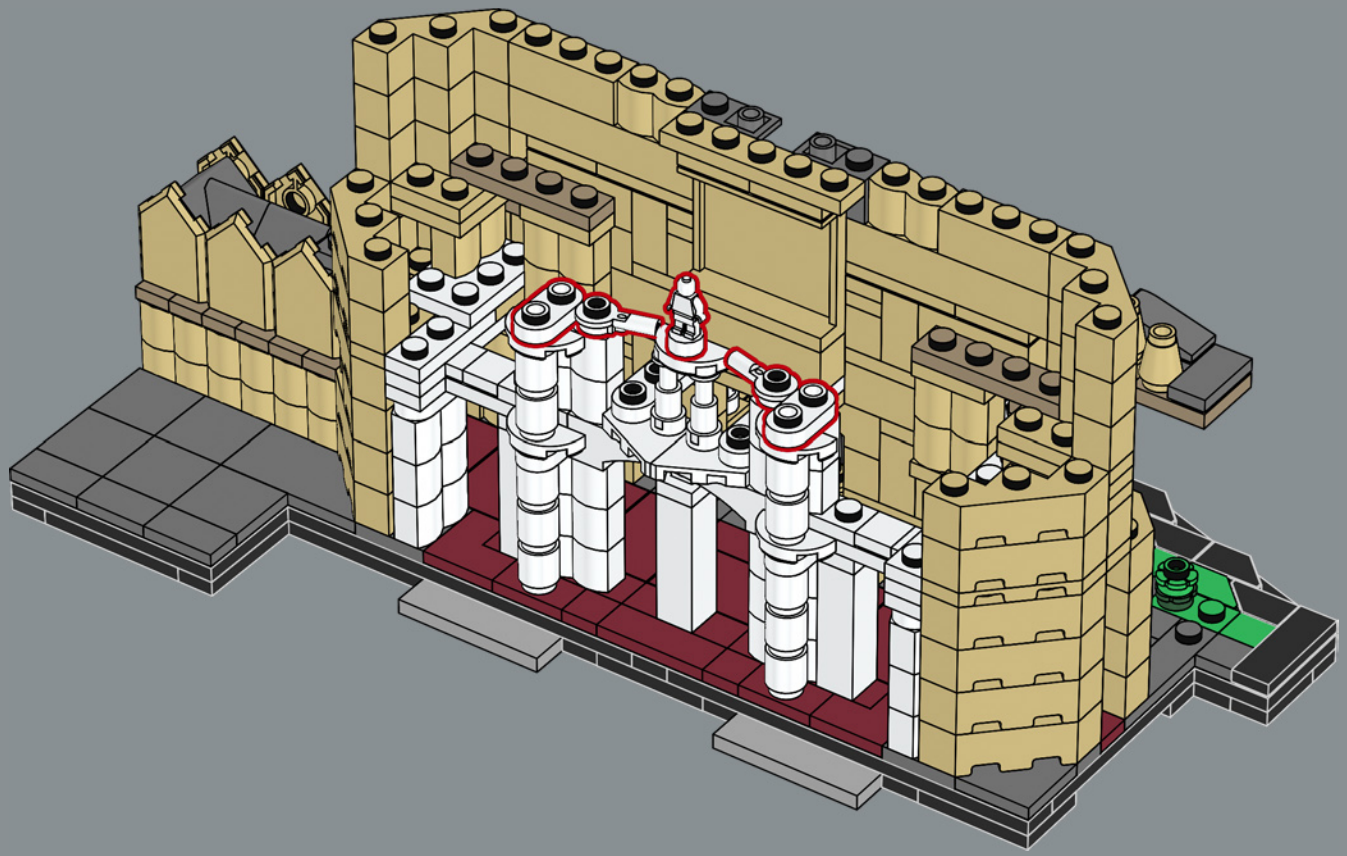
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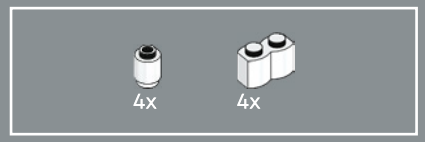




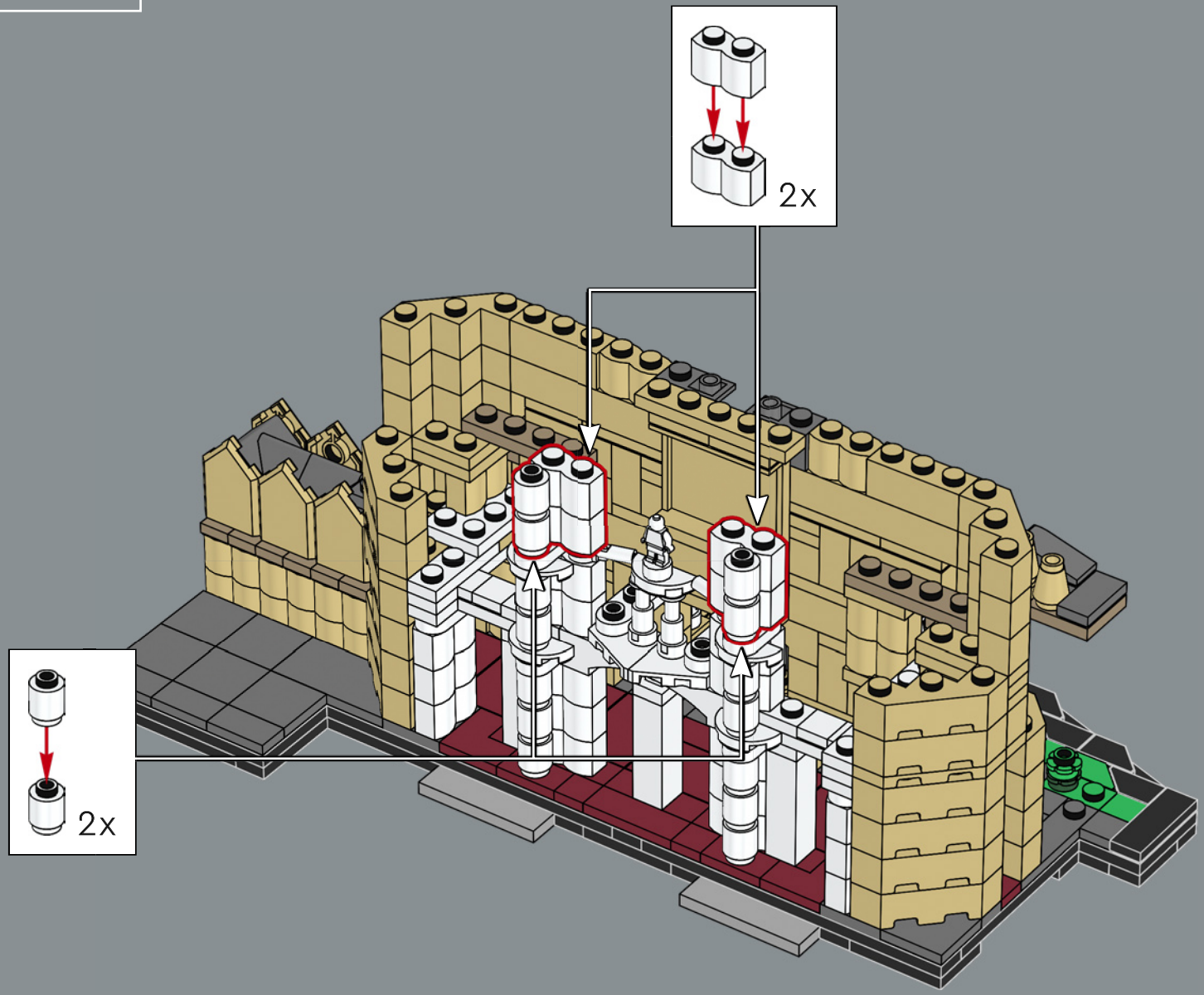


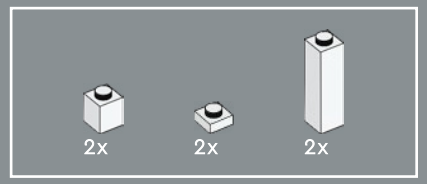
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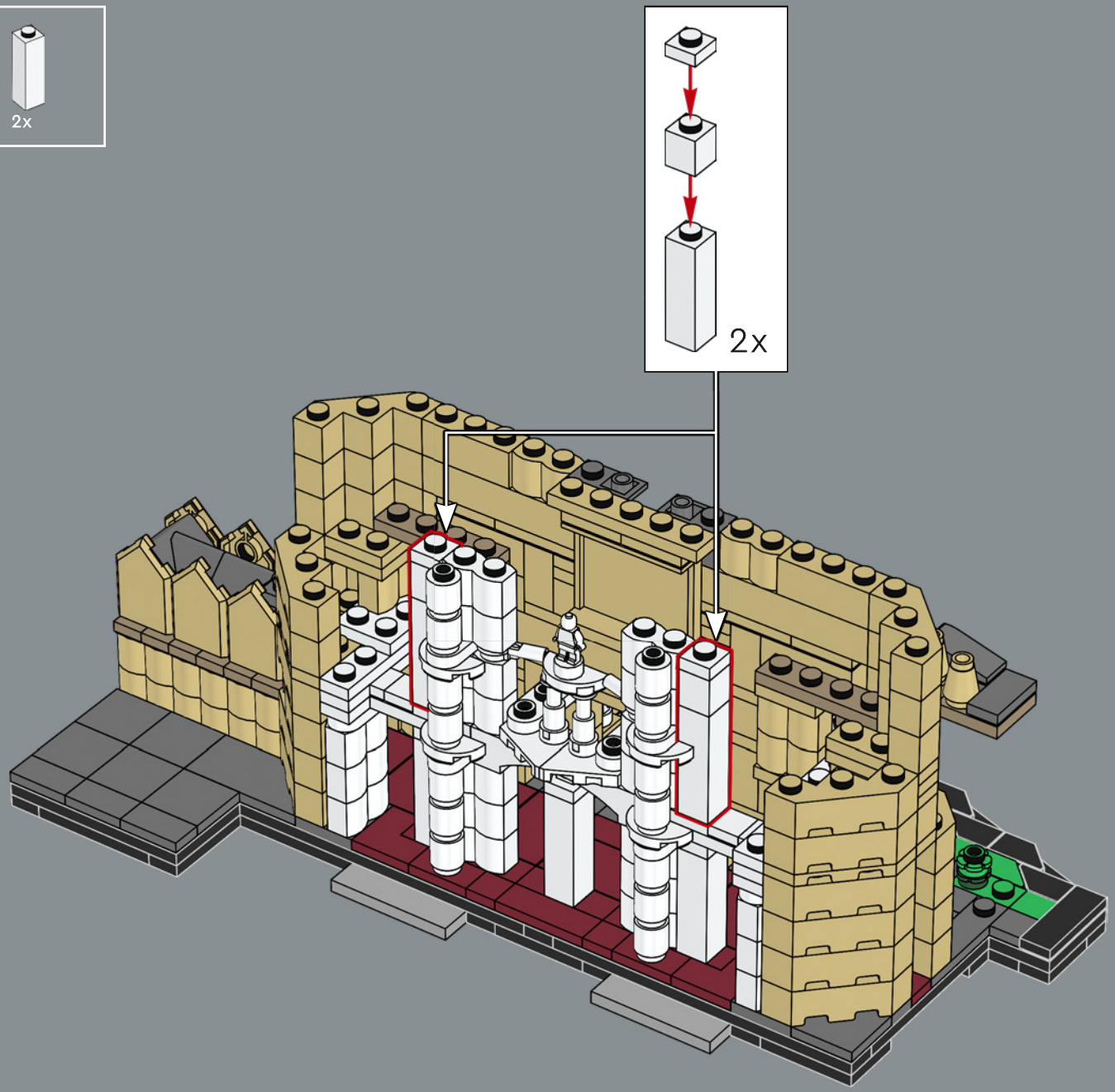


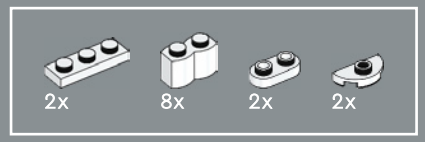
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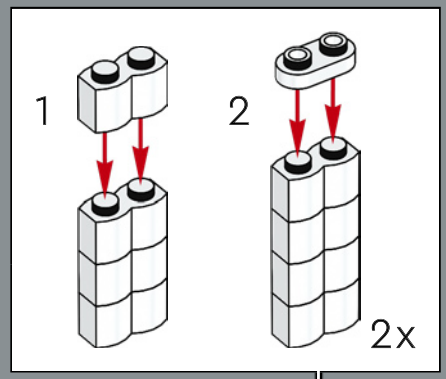


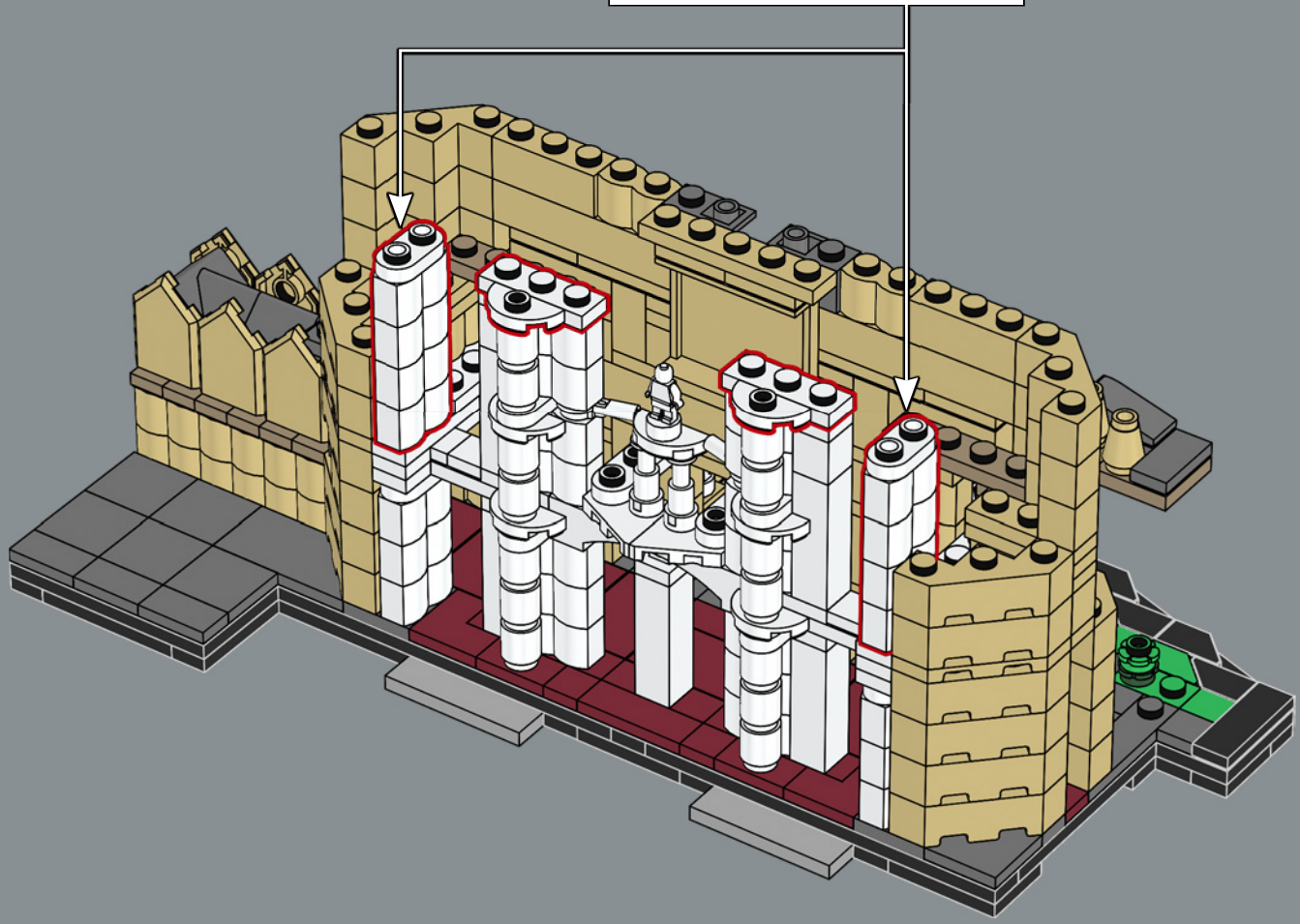
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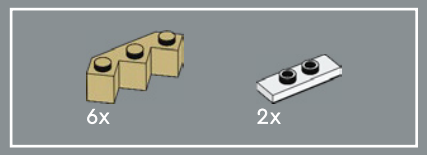




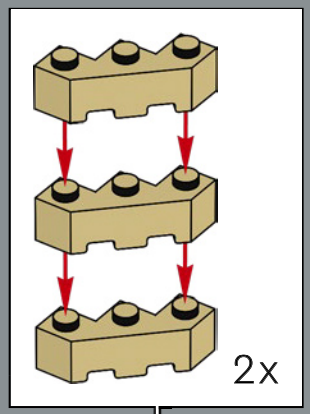
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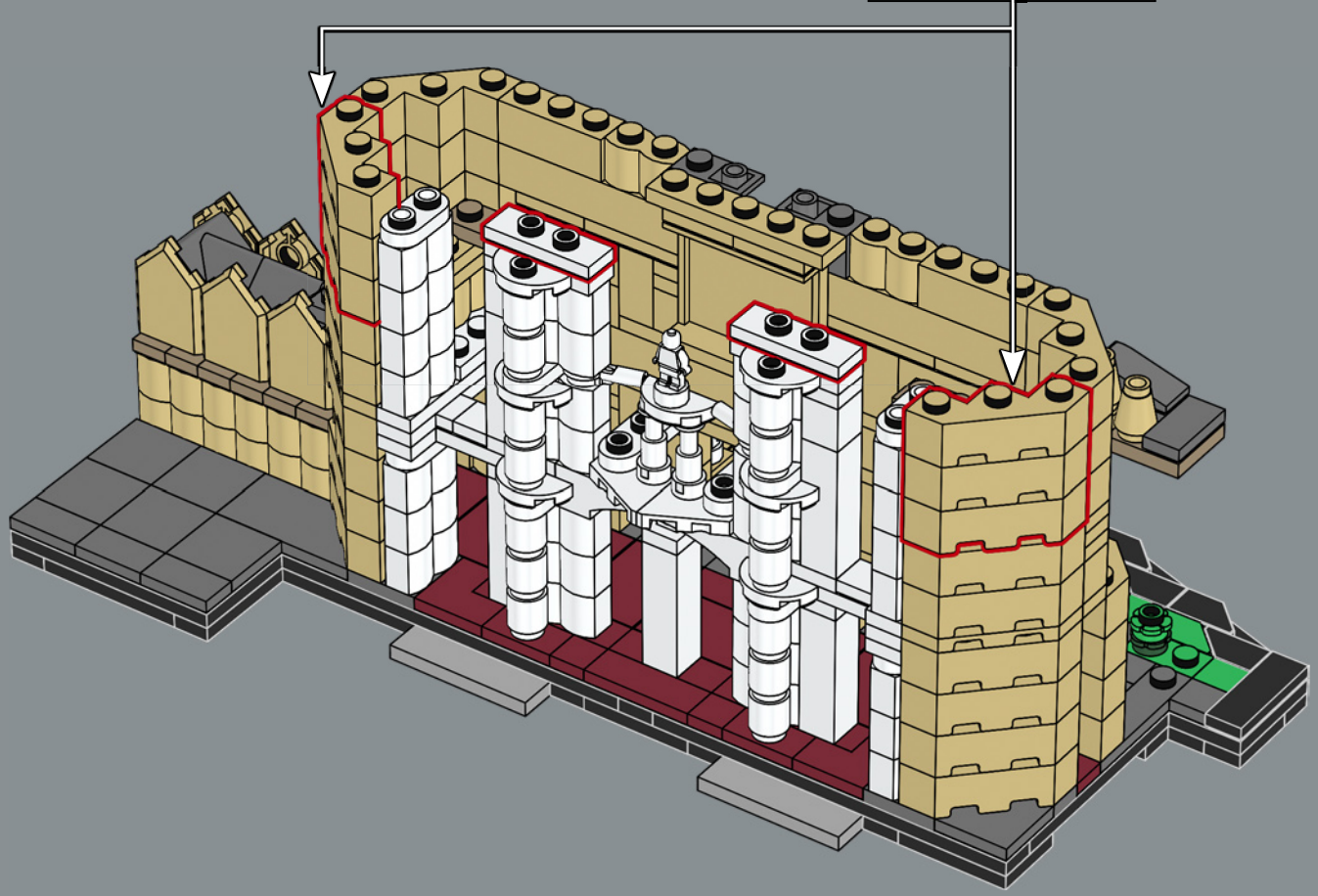


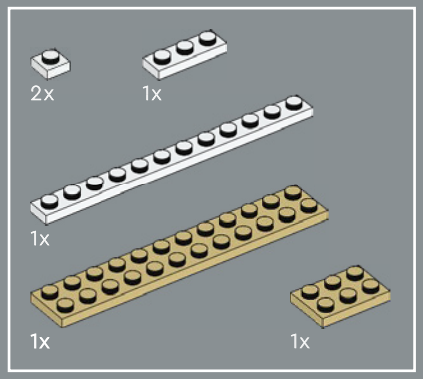




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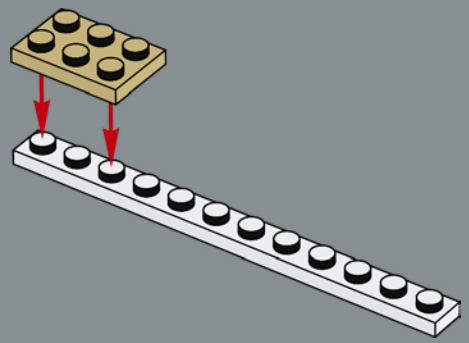




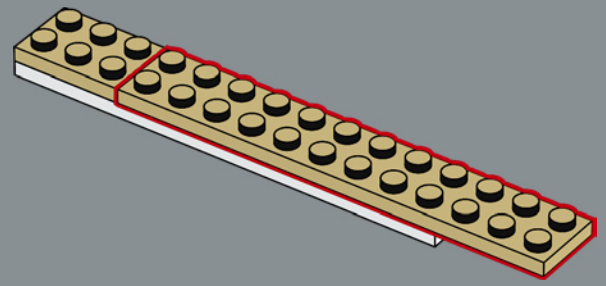


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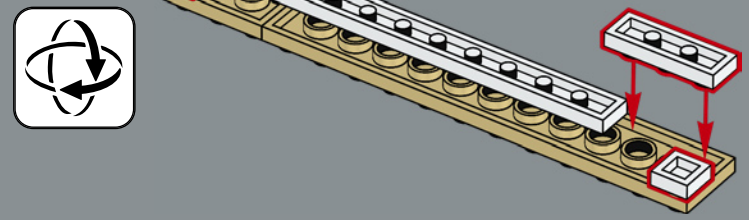
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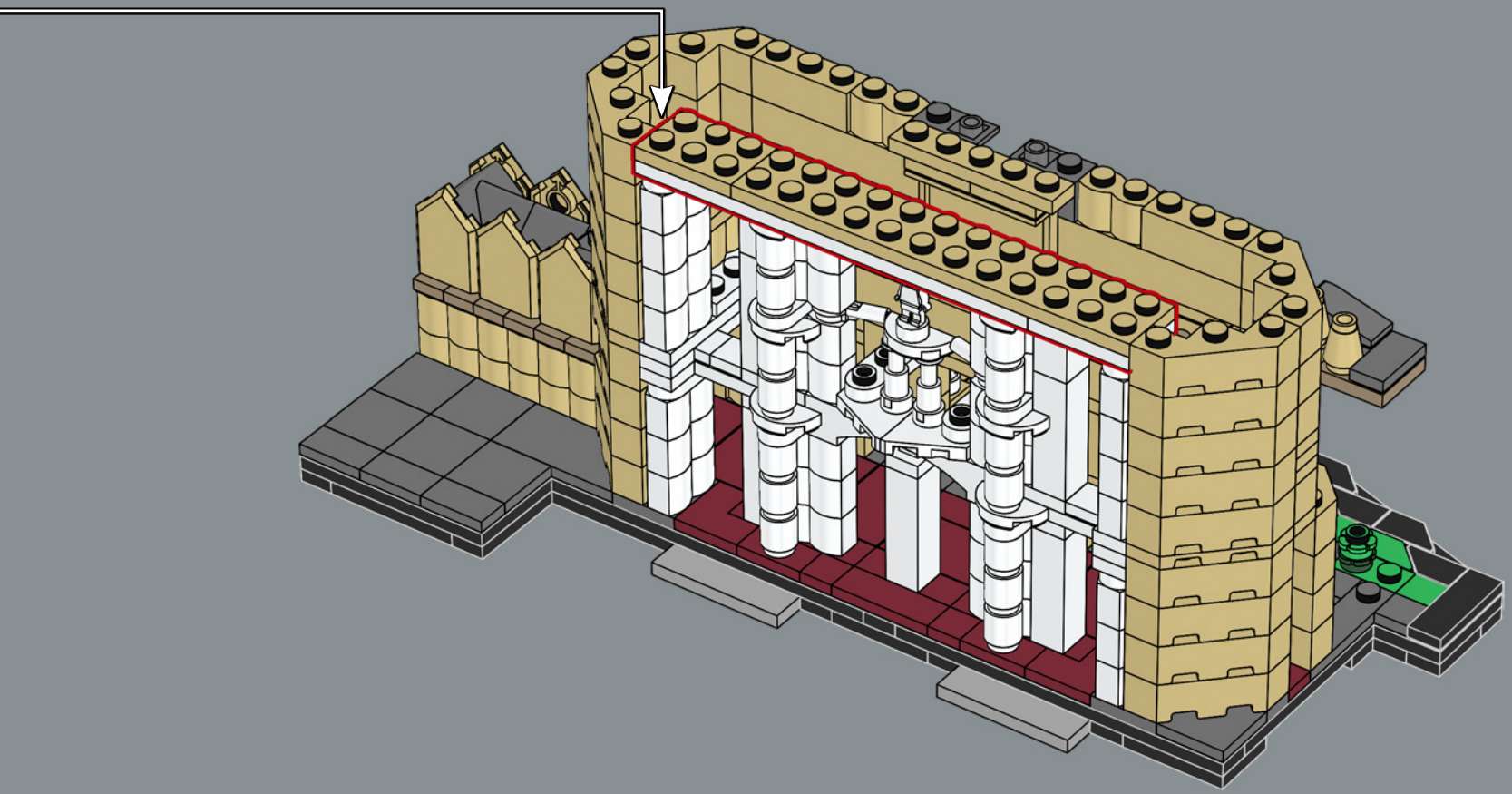


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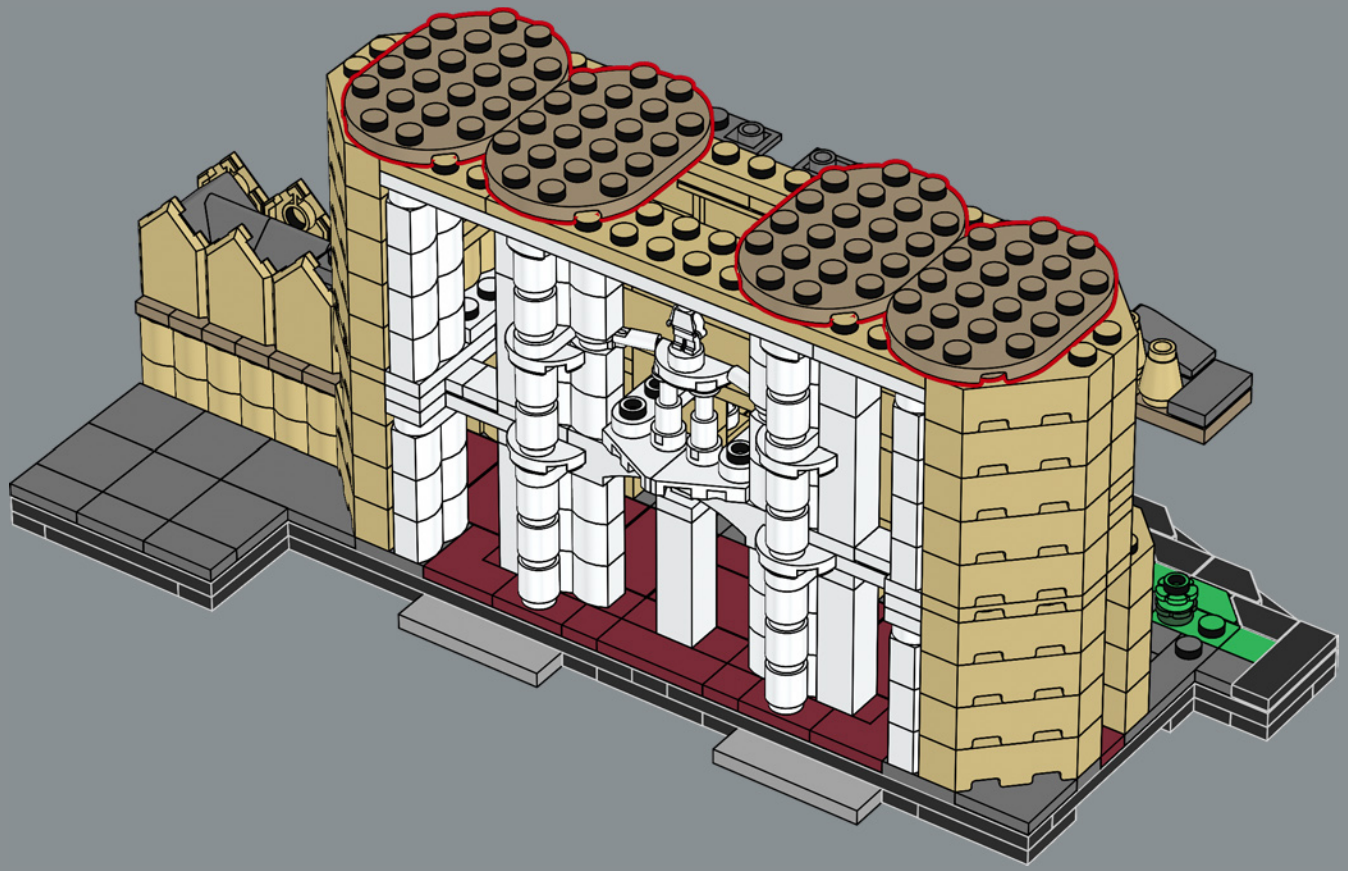




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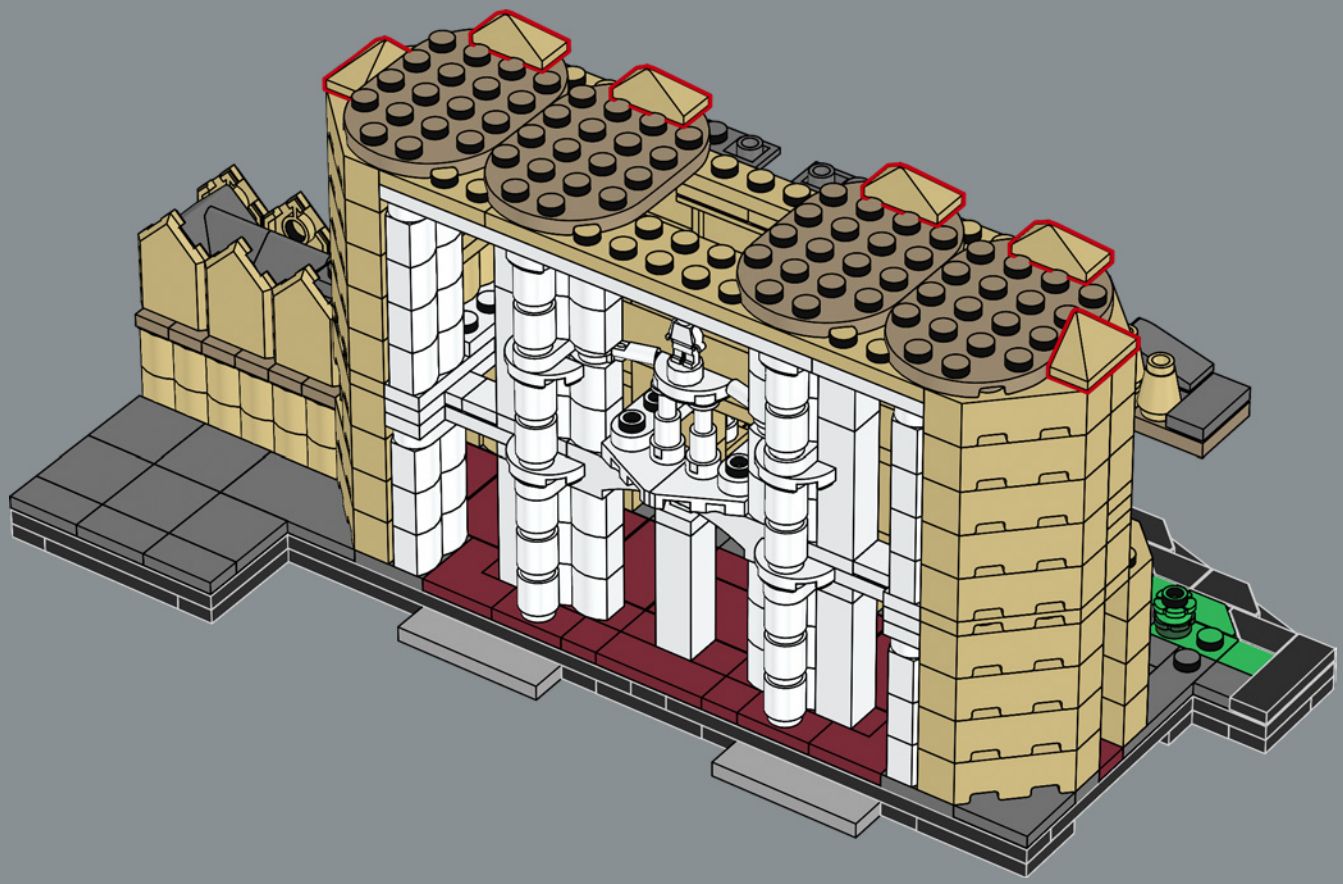
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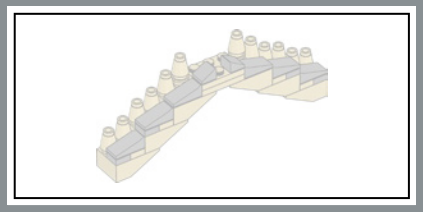
Sur la façade de la Passion, la section transversale des clochers commence par un losange à la base et se transforme progressivement en ellipse vers le sommet.

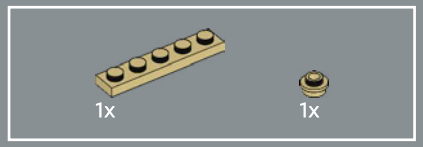




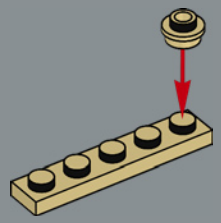
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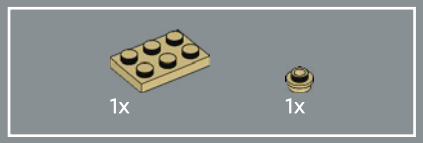




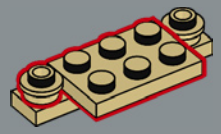


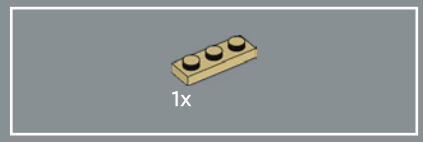
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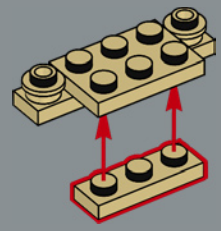


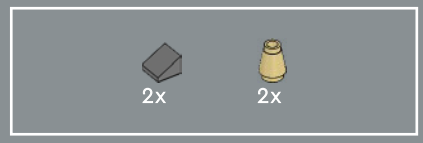
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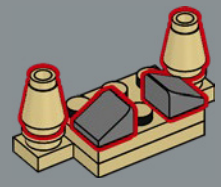


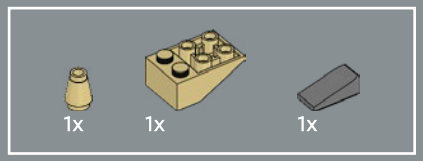
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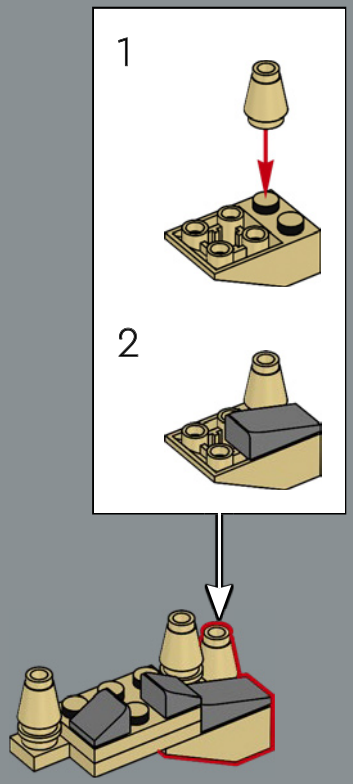


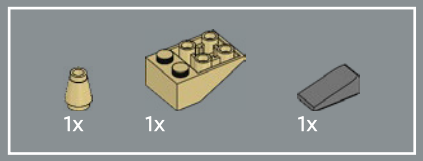
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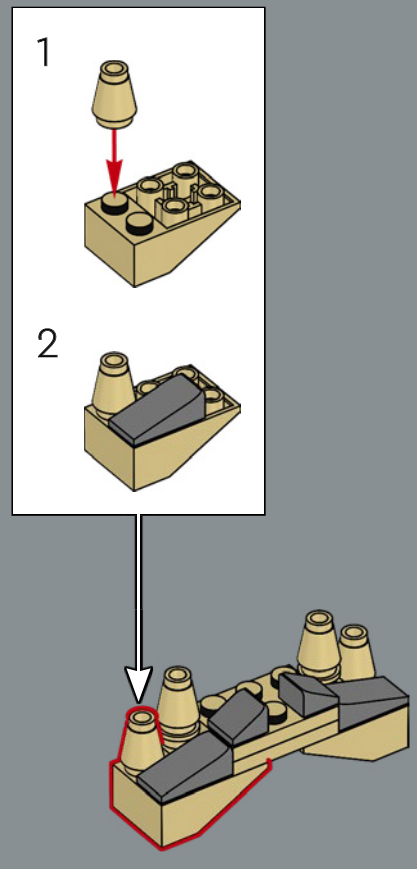


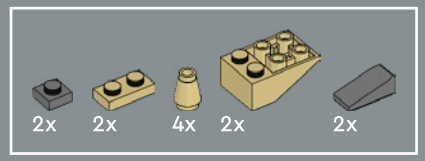
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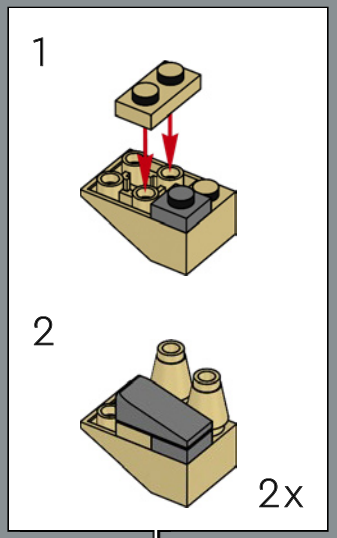


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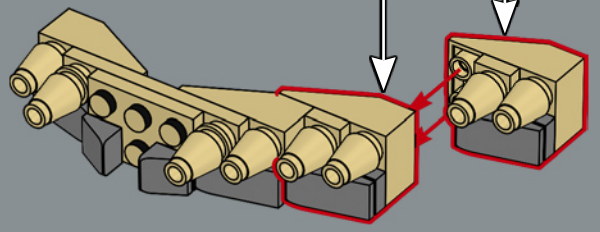


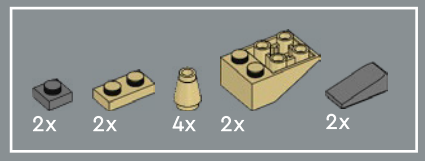


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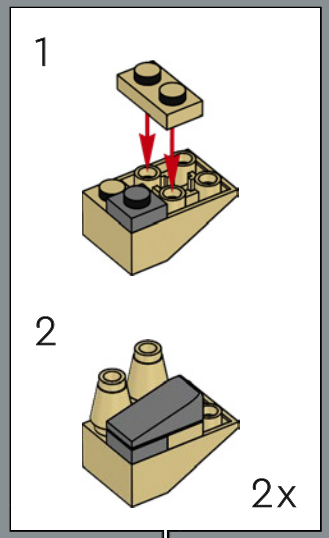


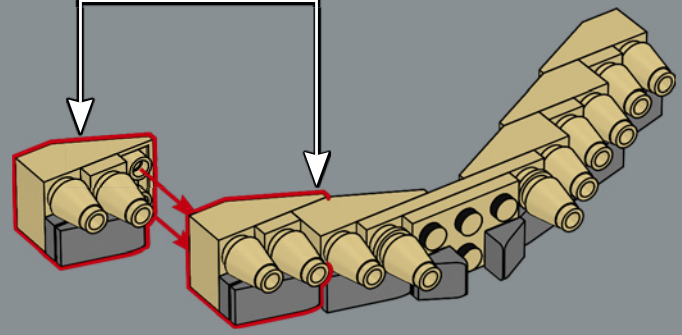




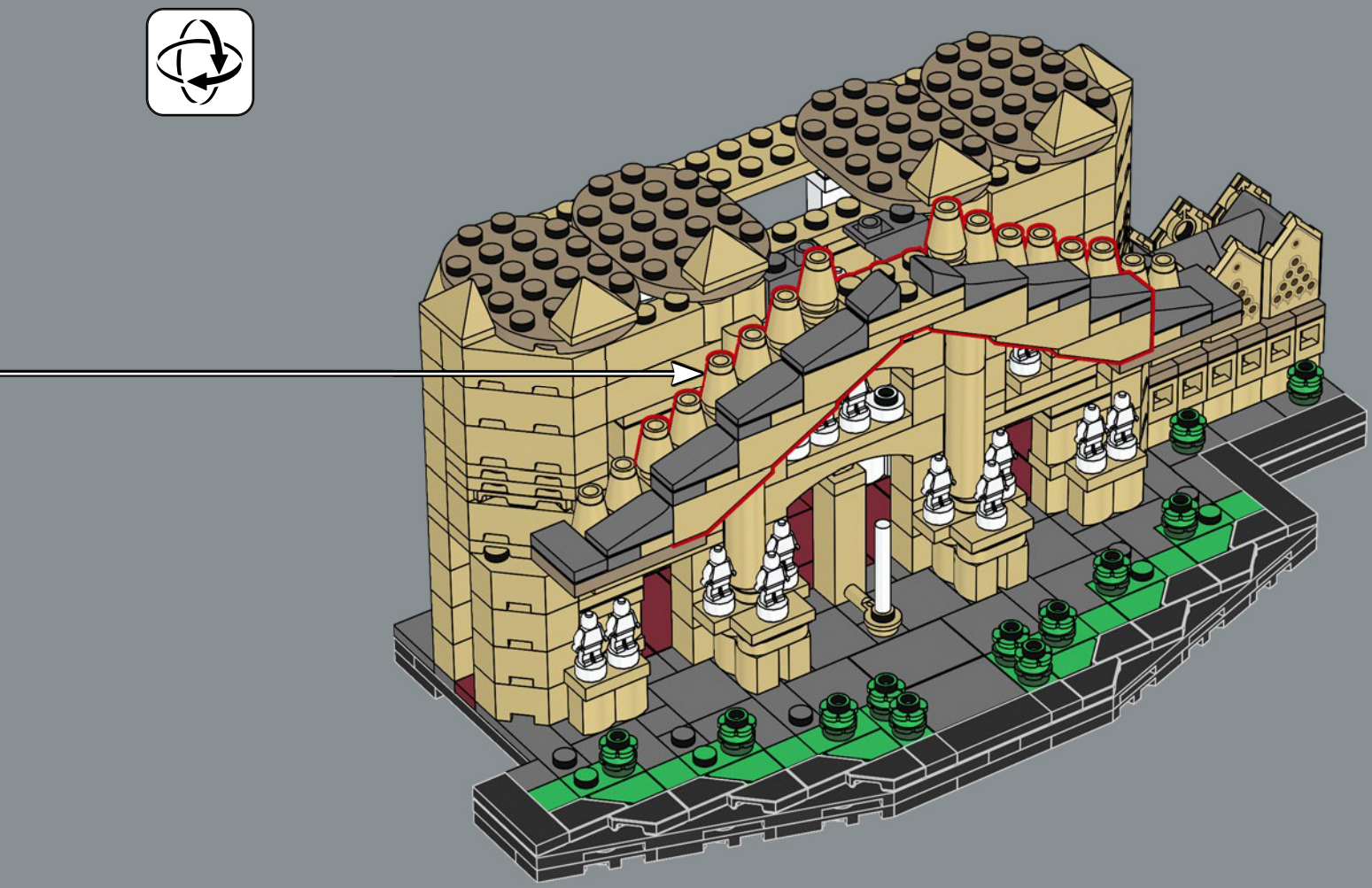


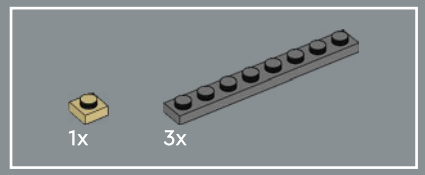
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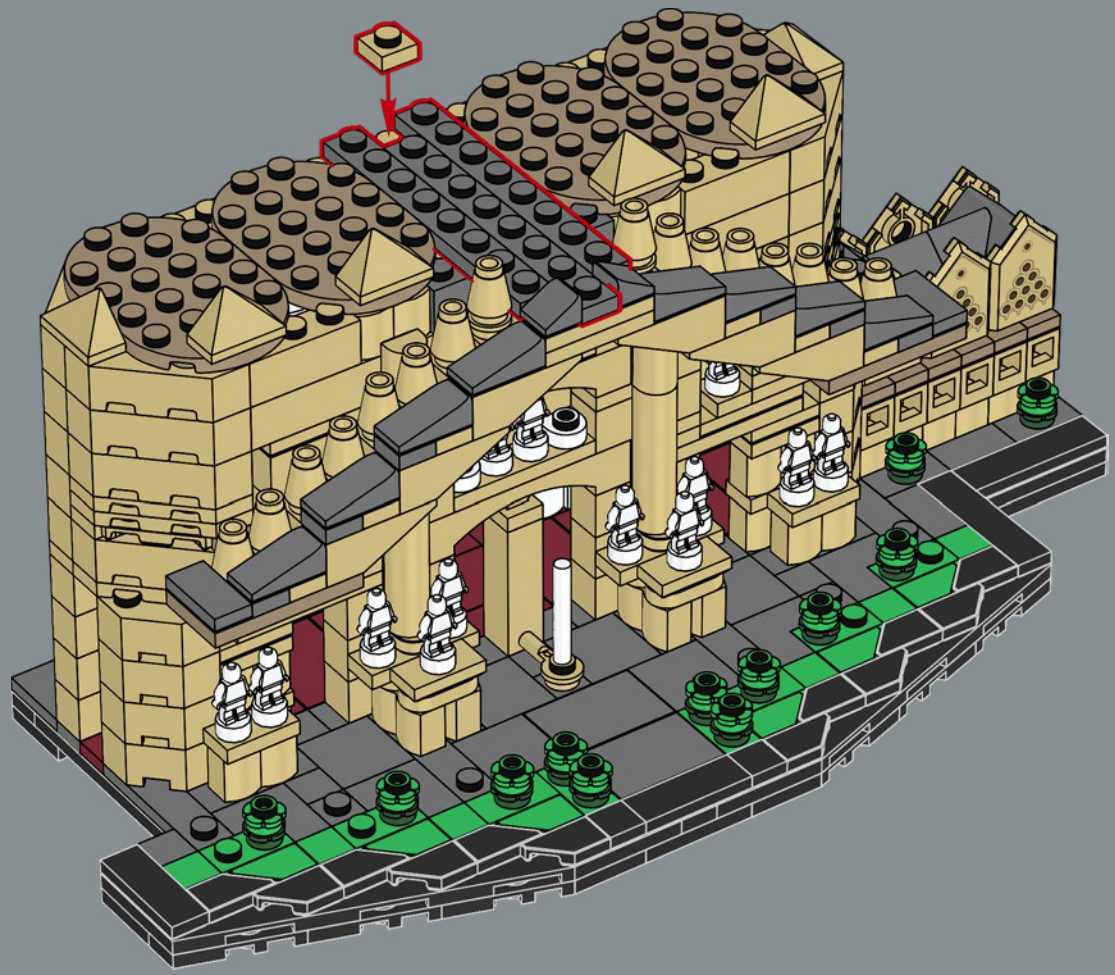


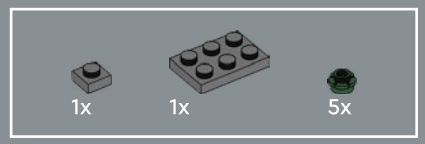
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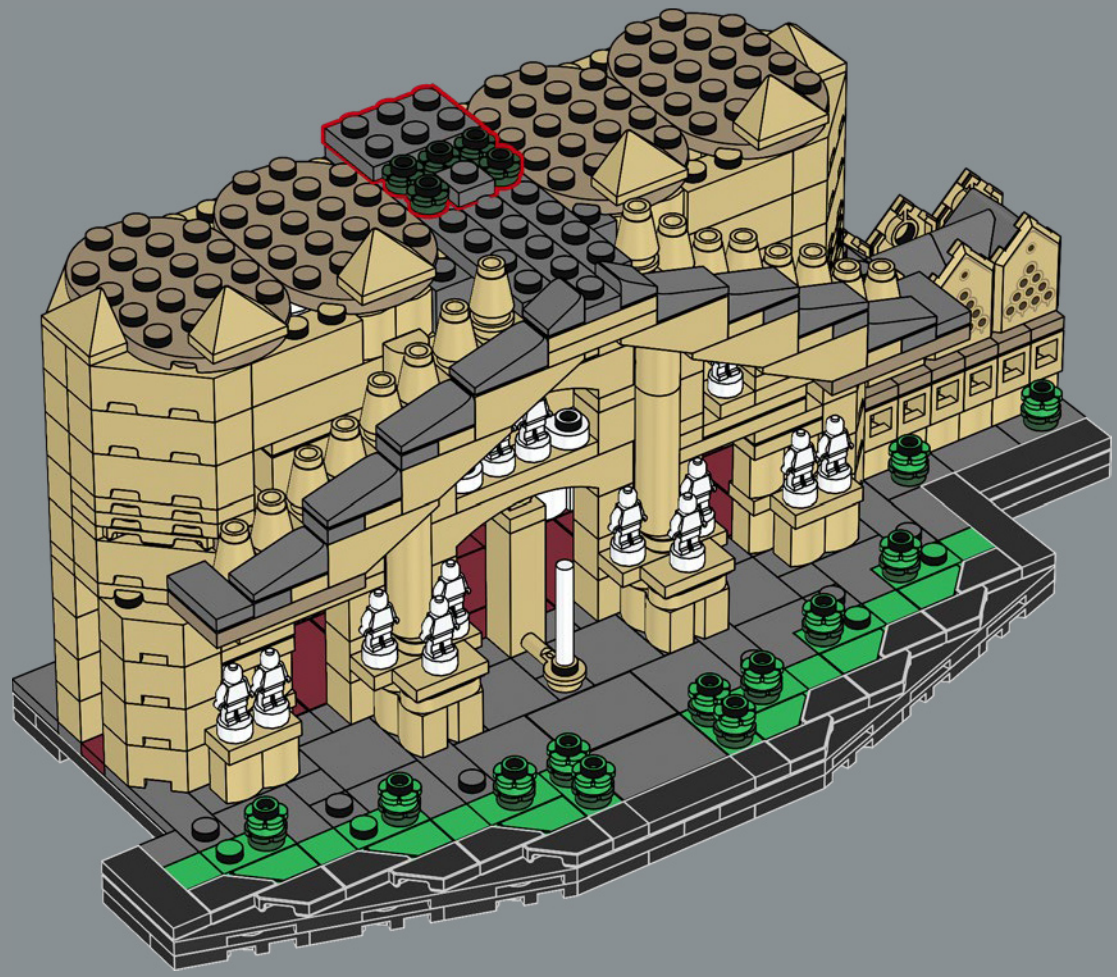


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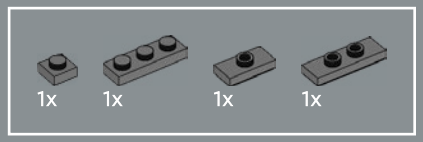
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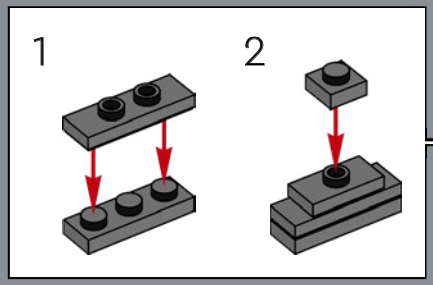
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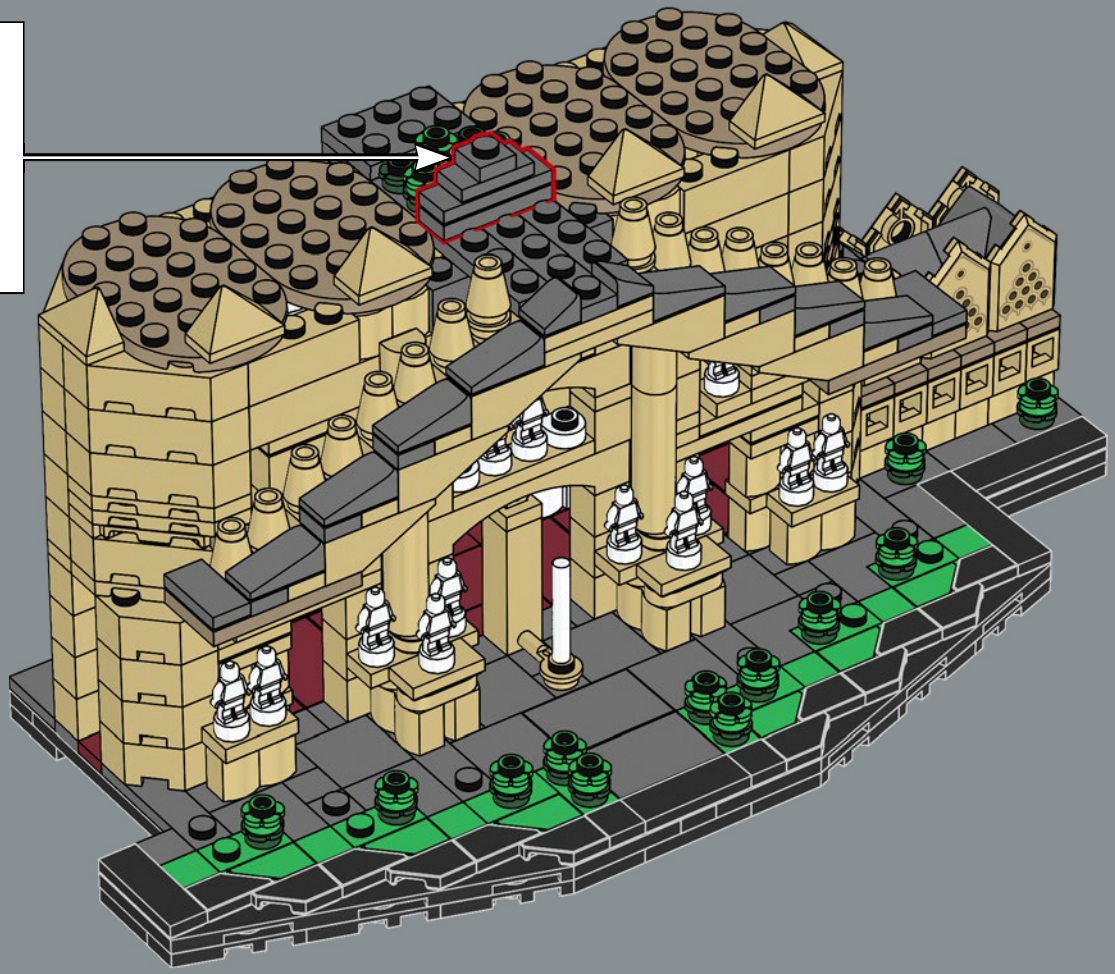


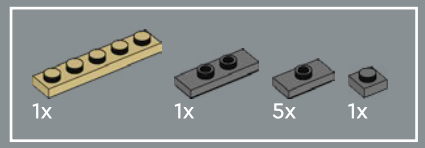


L'un des secrets de l'édifice, invisible depuis l'extérieur de la basilique, réside dans la carrière décorative et le jardin.

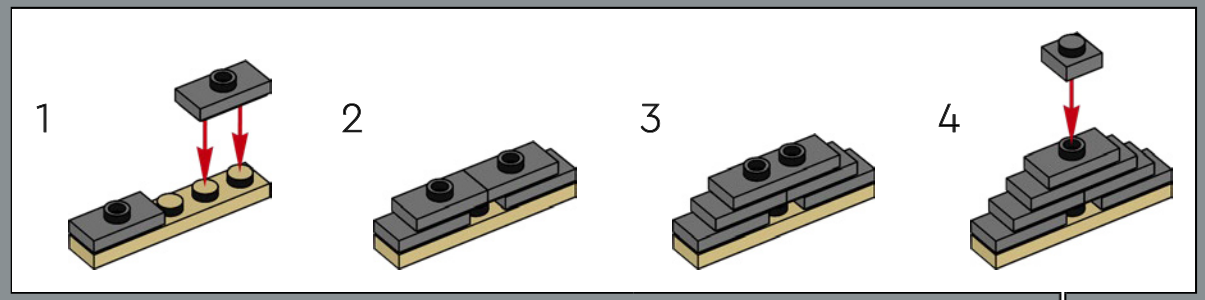
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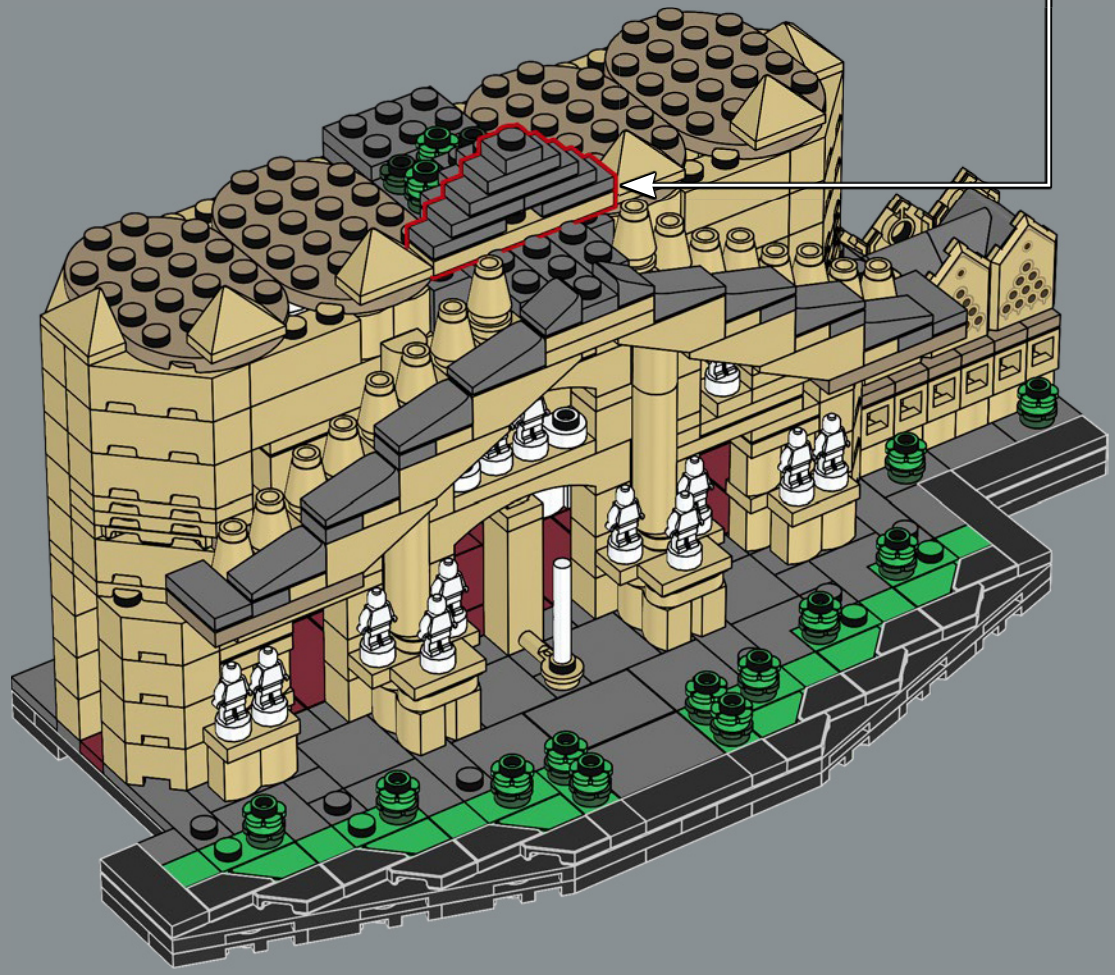


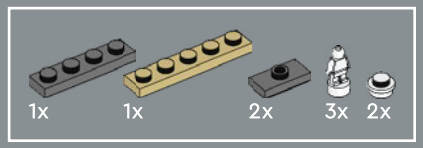




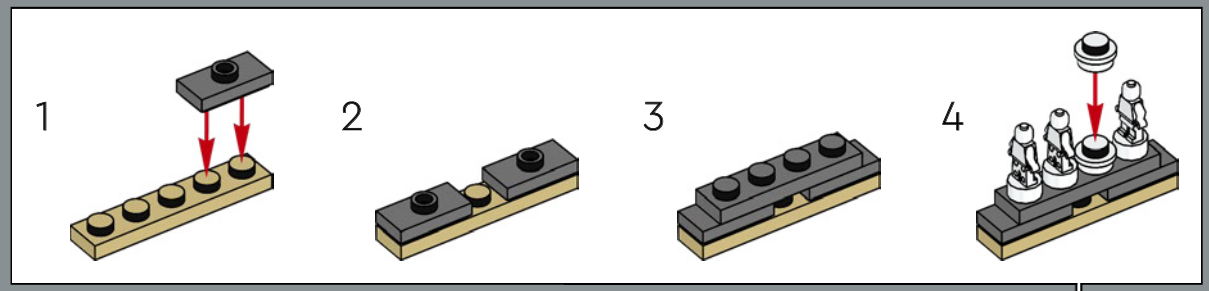
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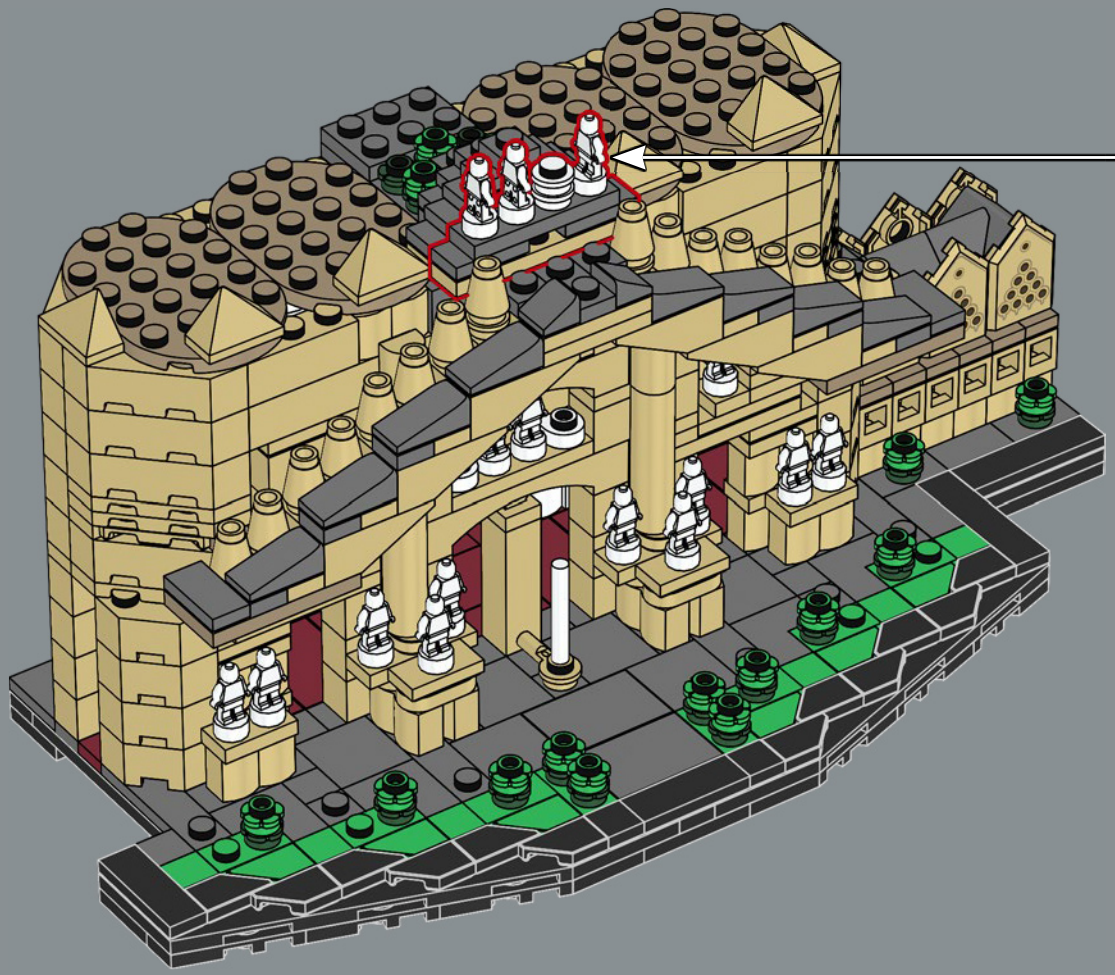


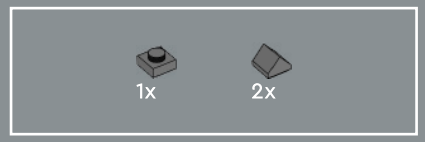




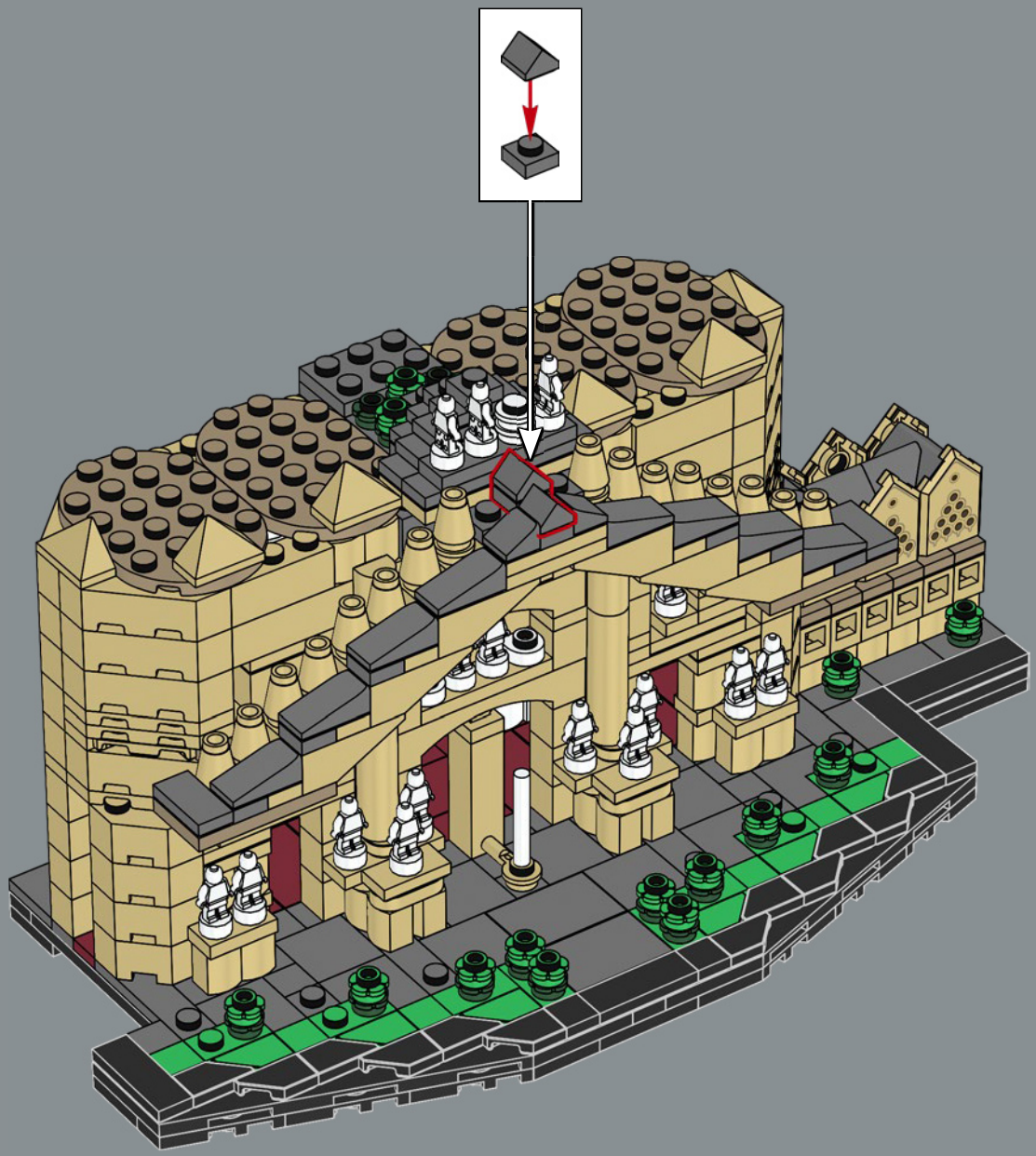
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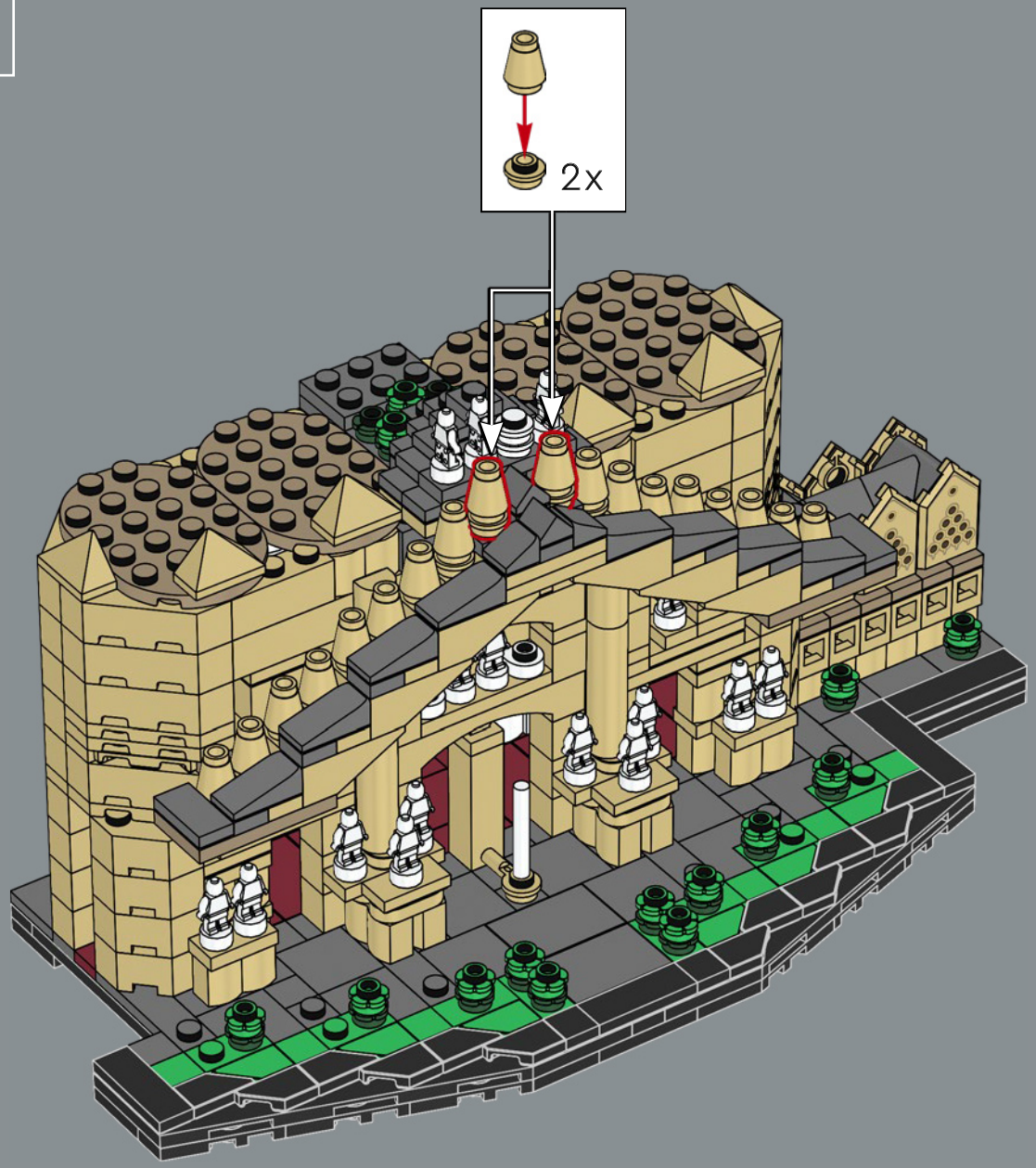


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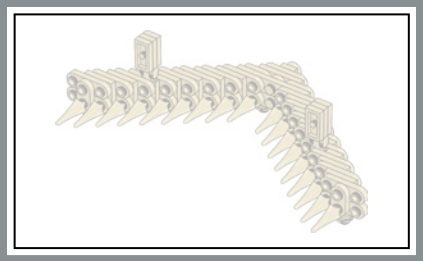




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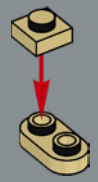






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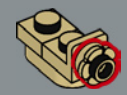
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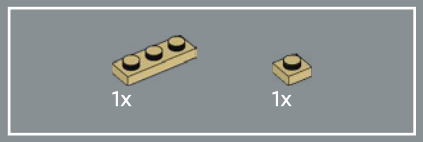
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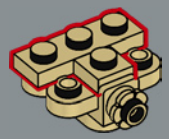
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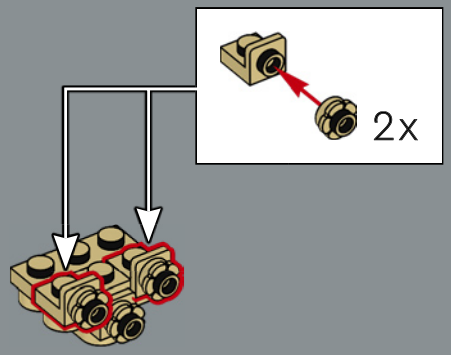


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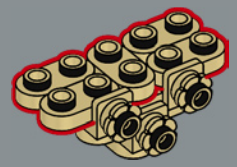


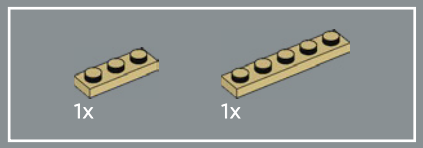
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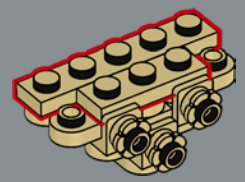


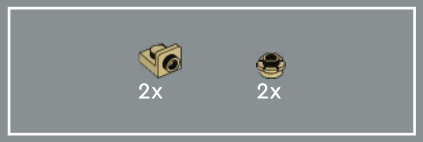
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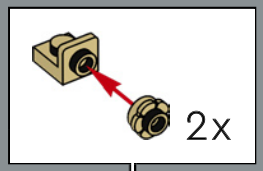


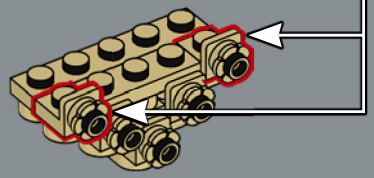
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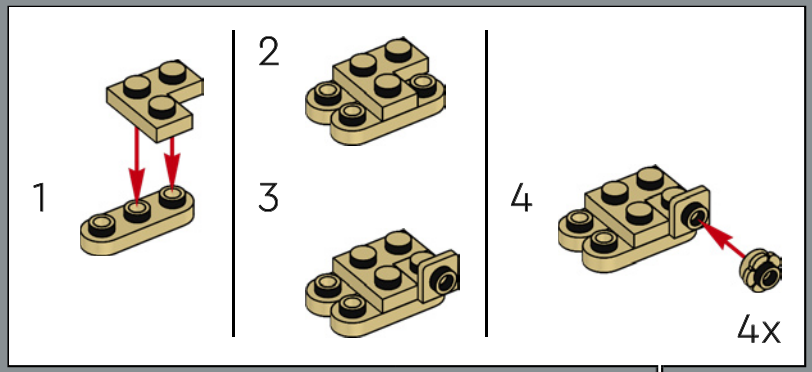
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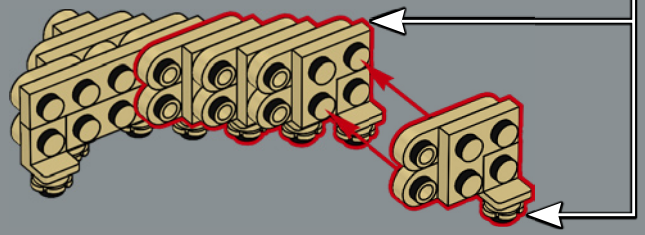


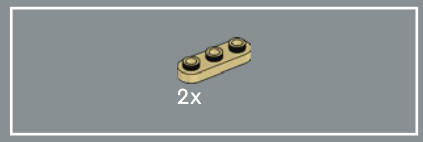


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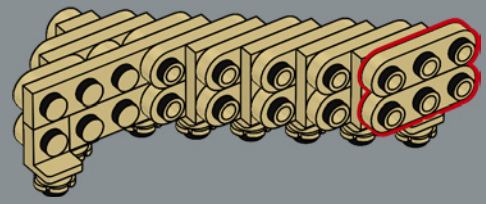


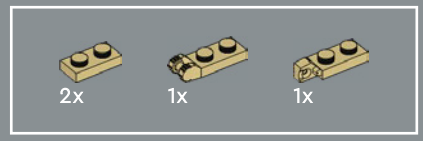




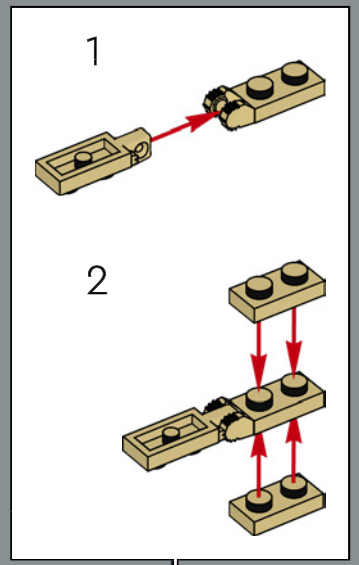


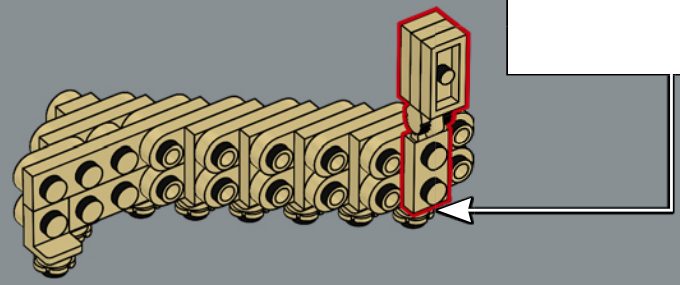
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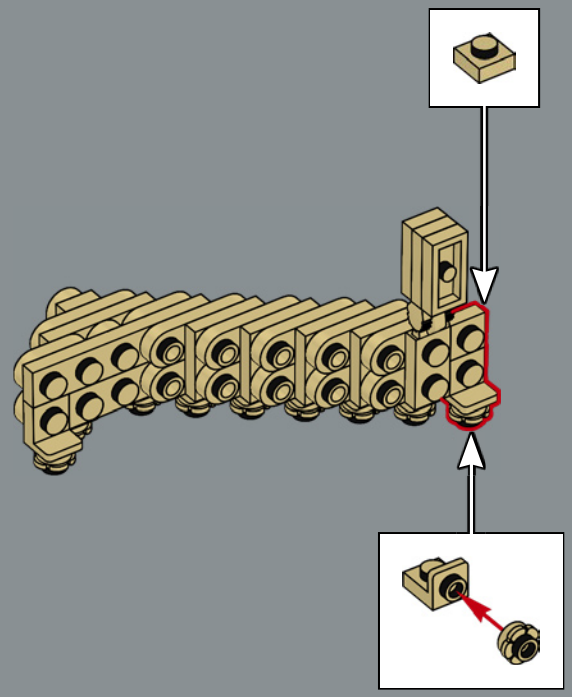
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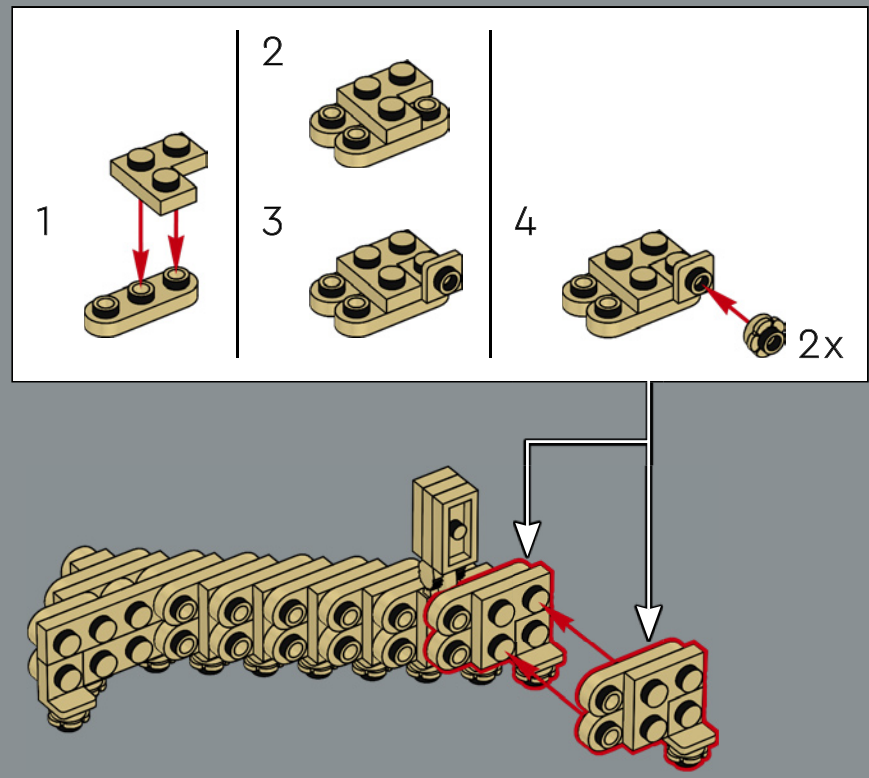


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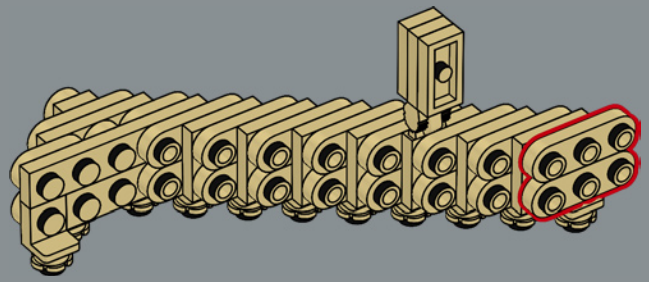


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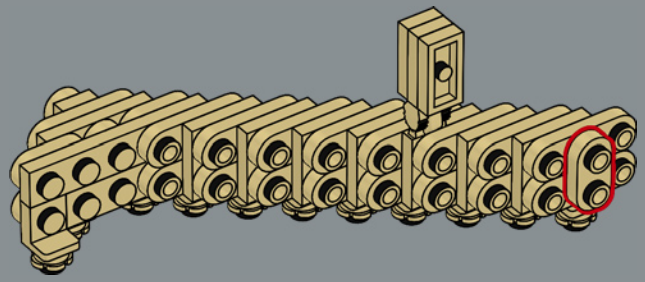


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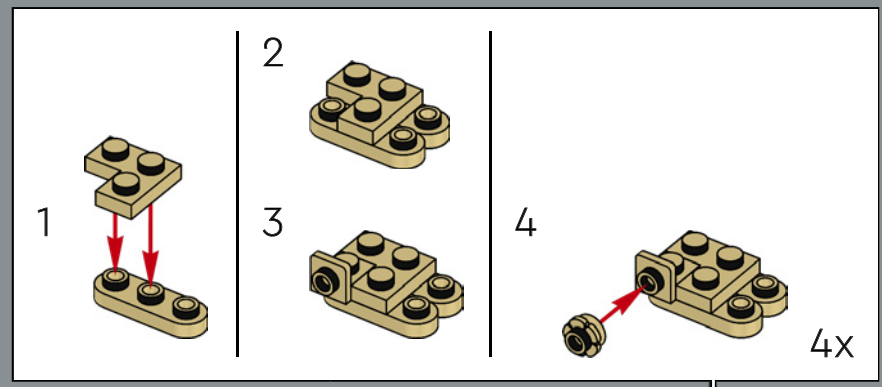


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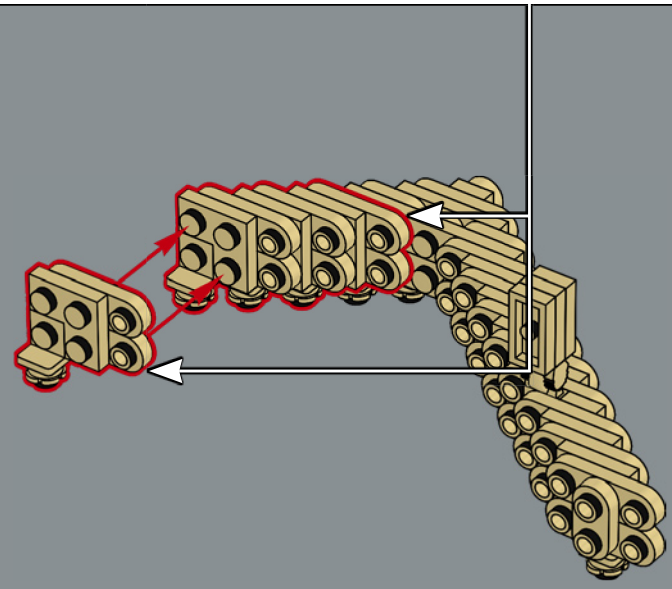




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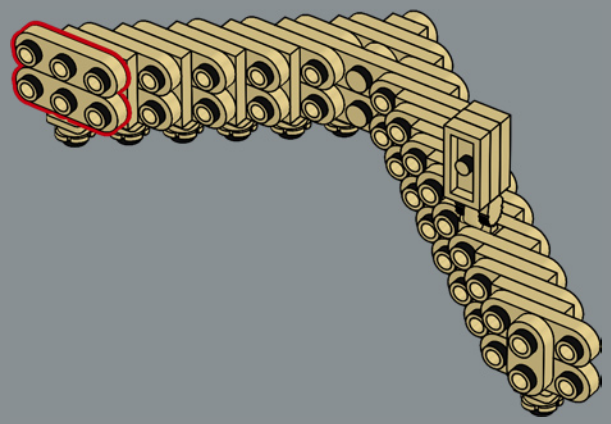






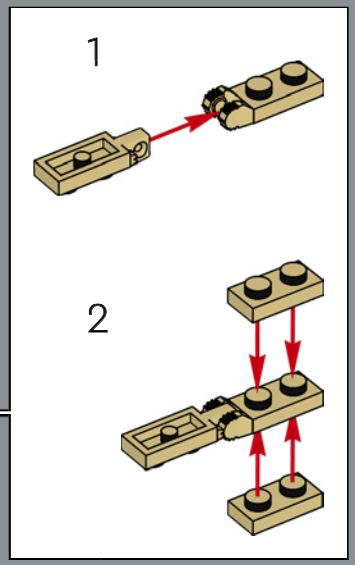


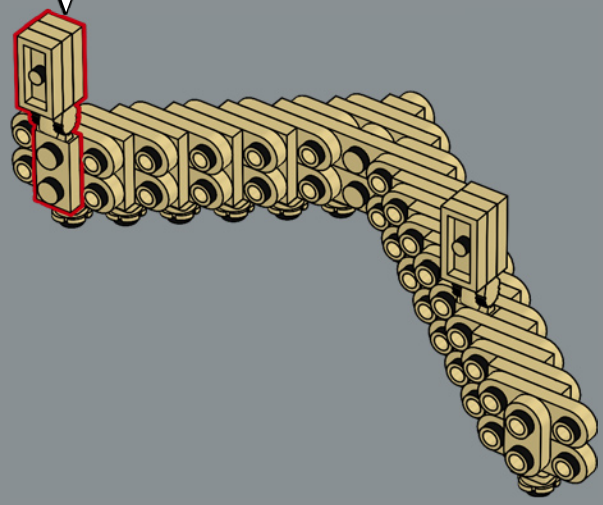
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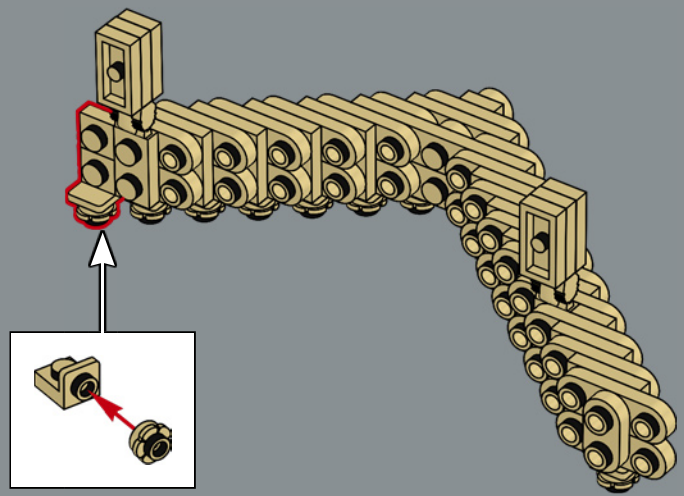
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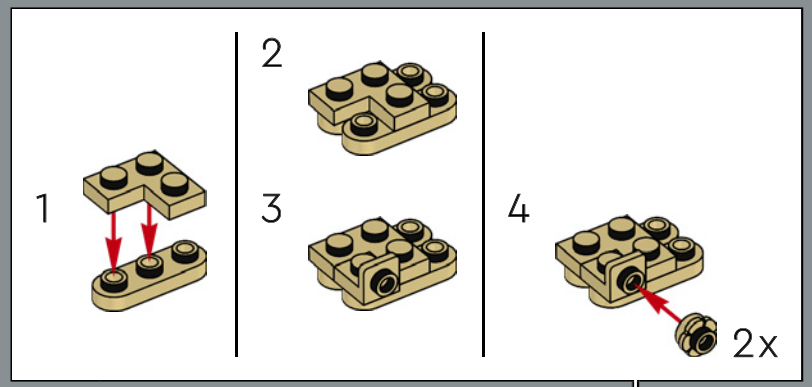


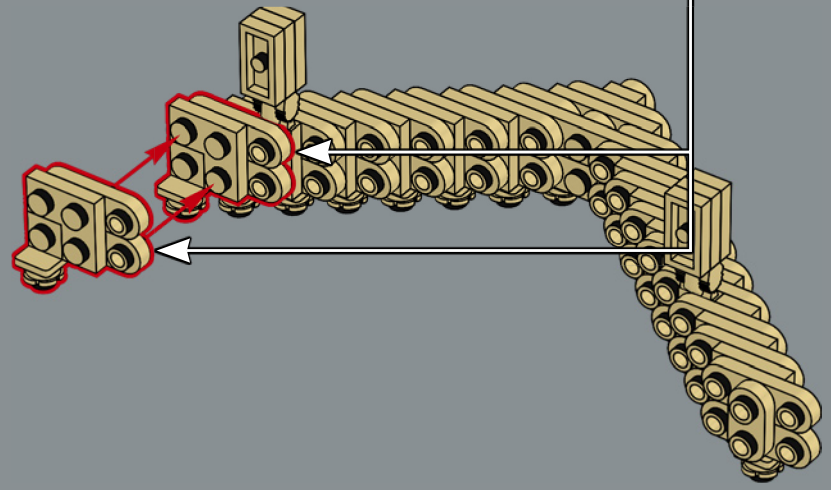
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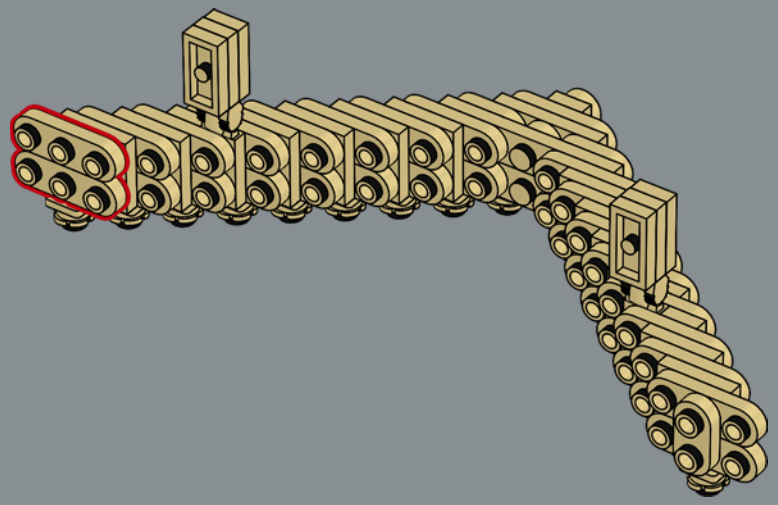
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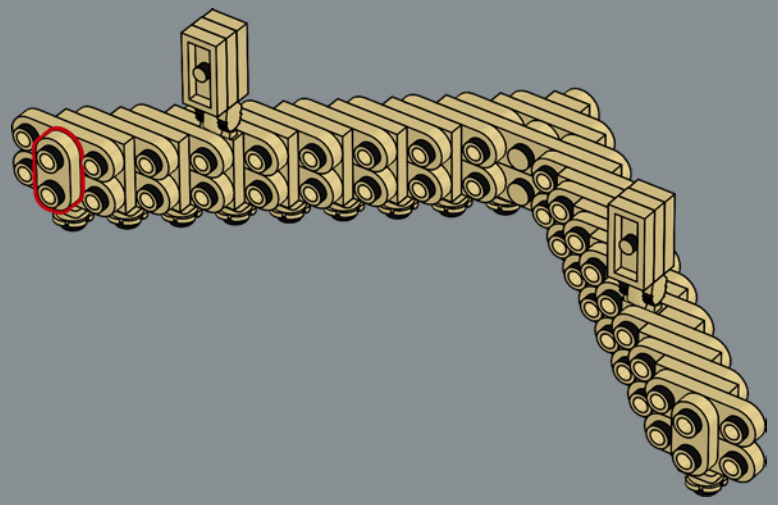


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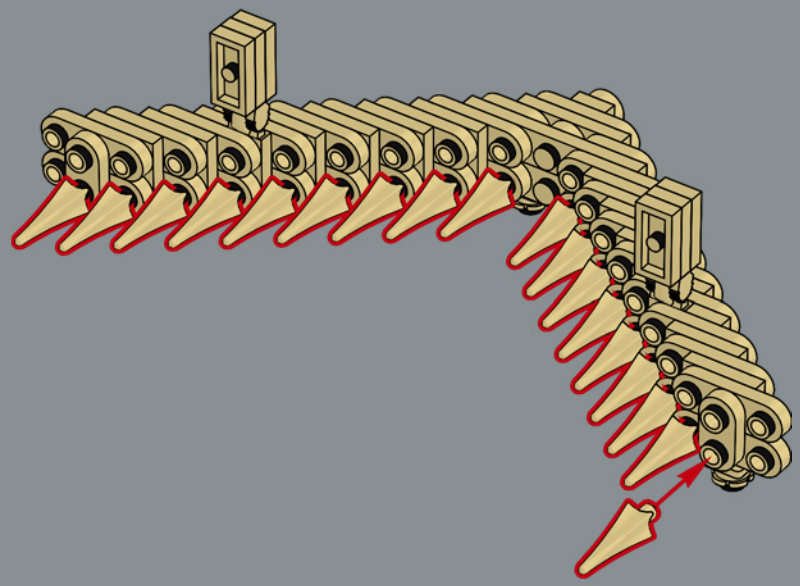


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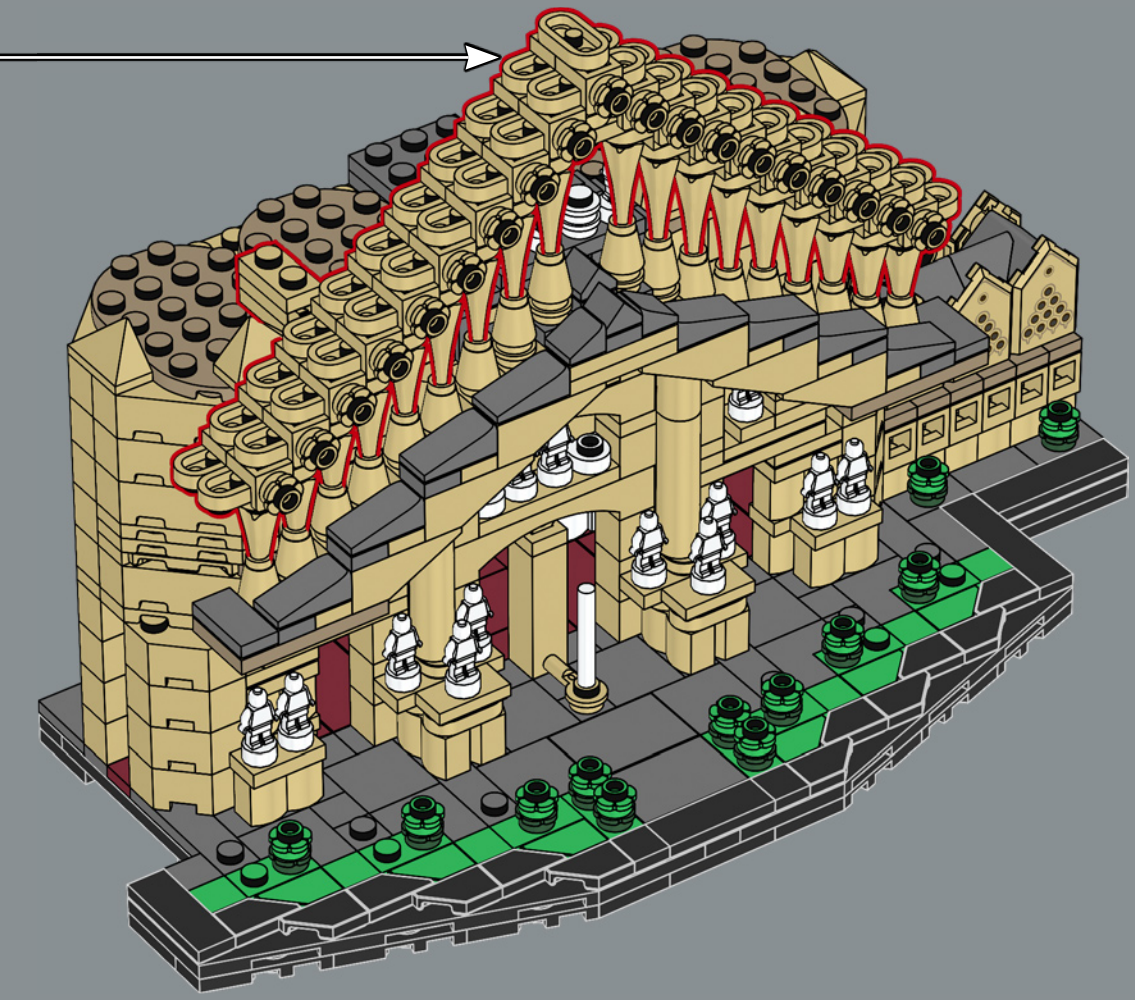


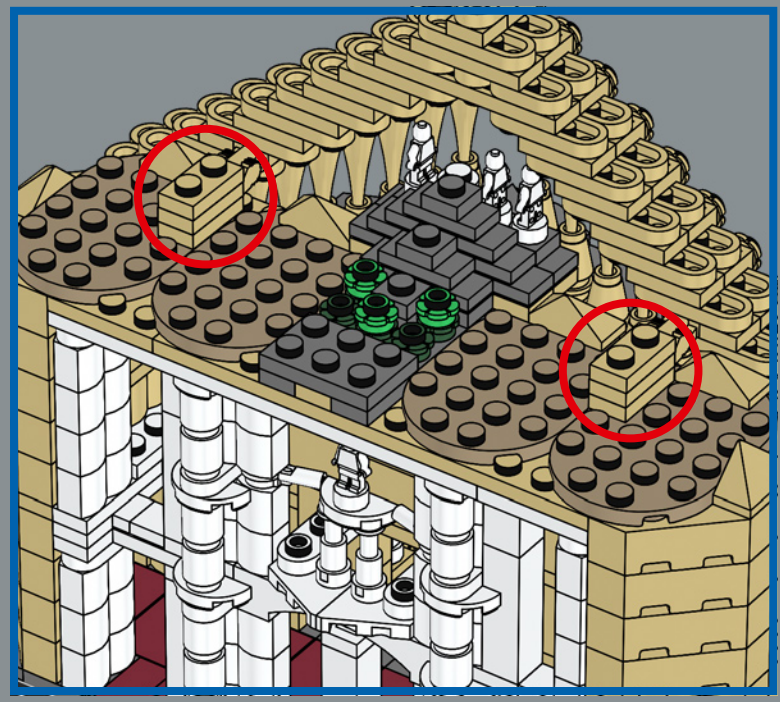


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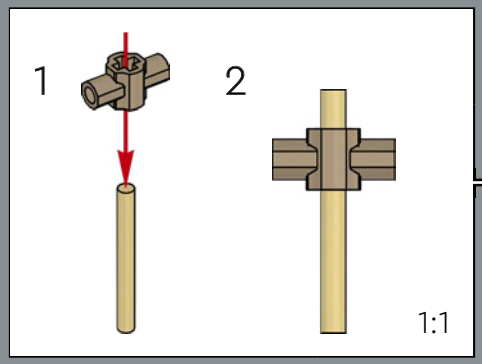
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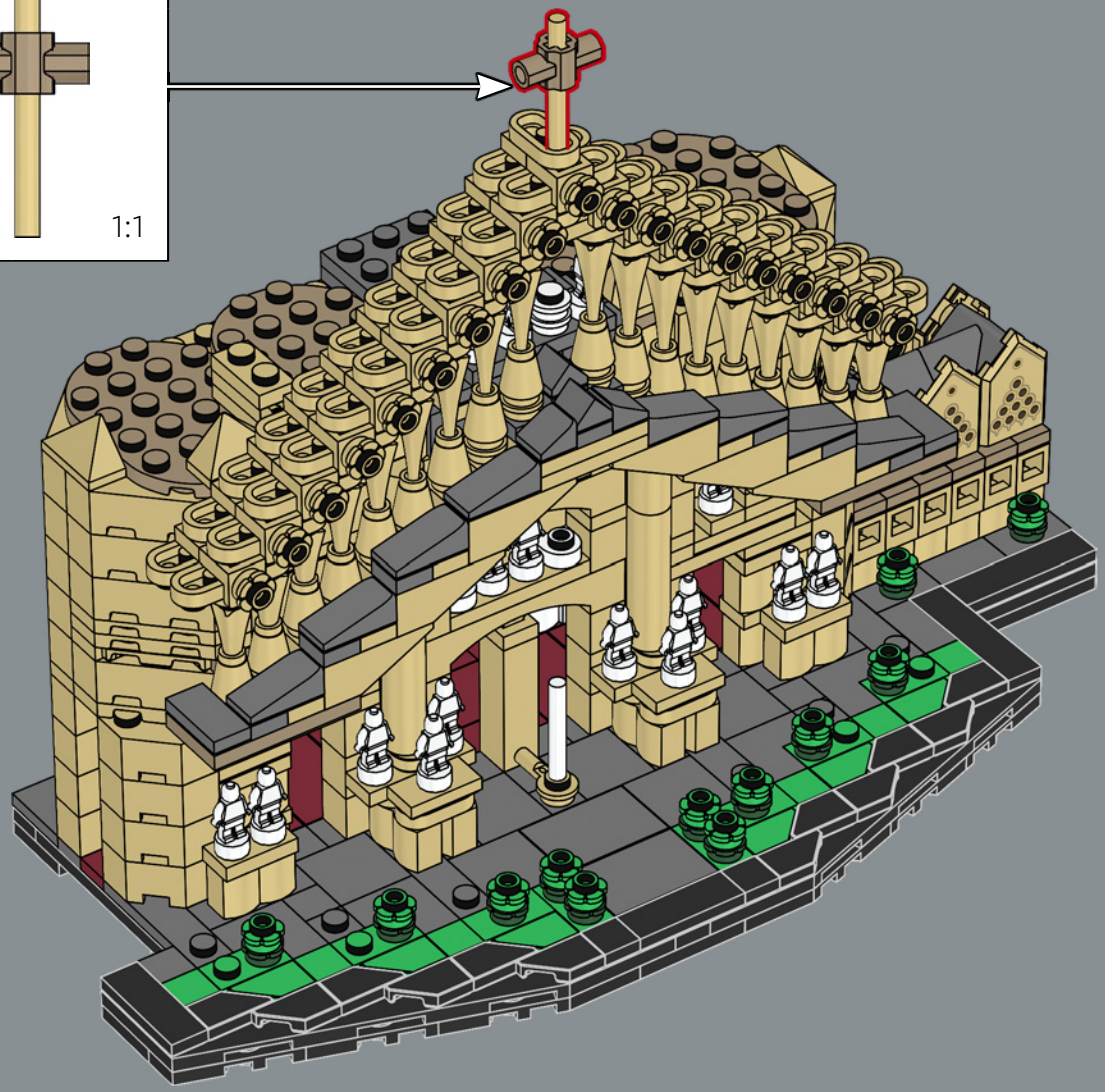






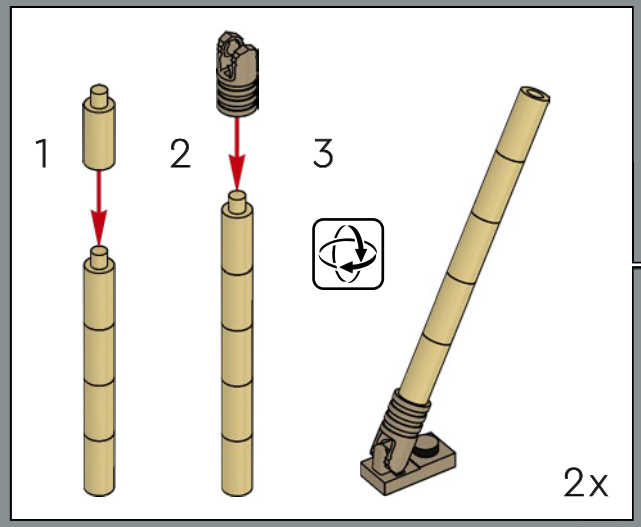
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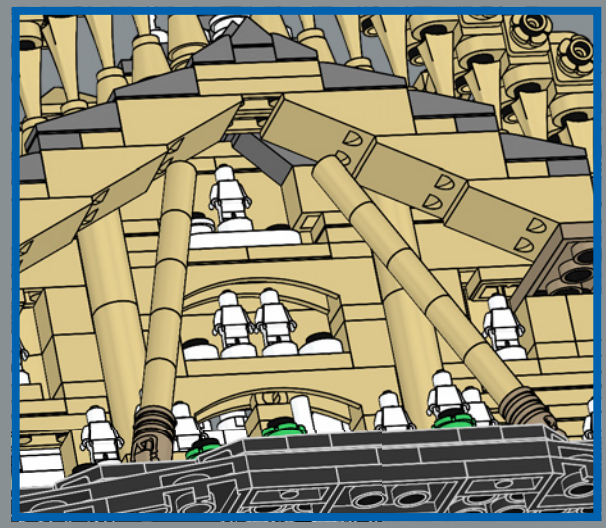


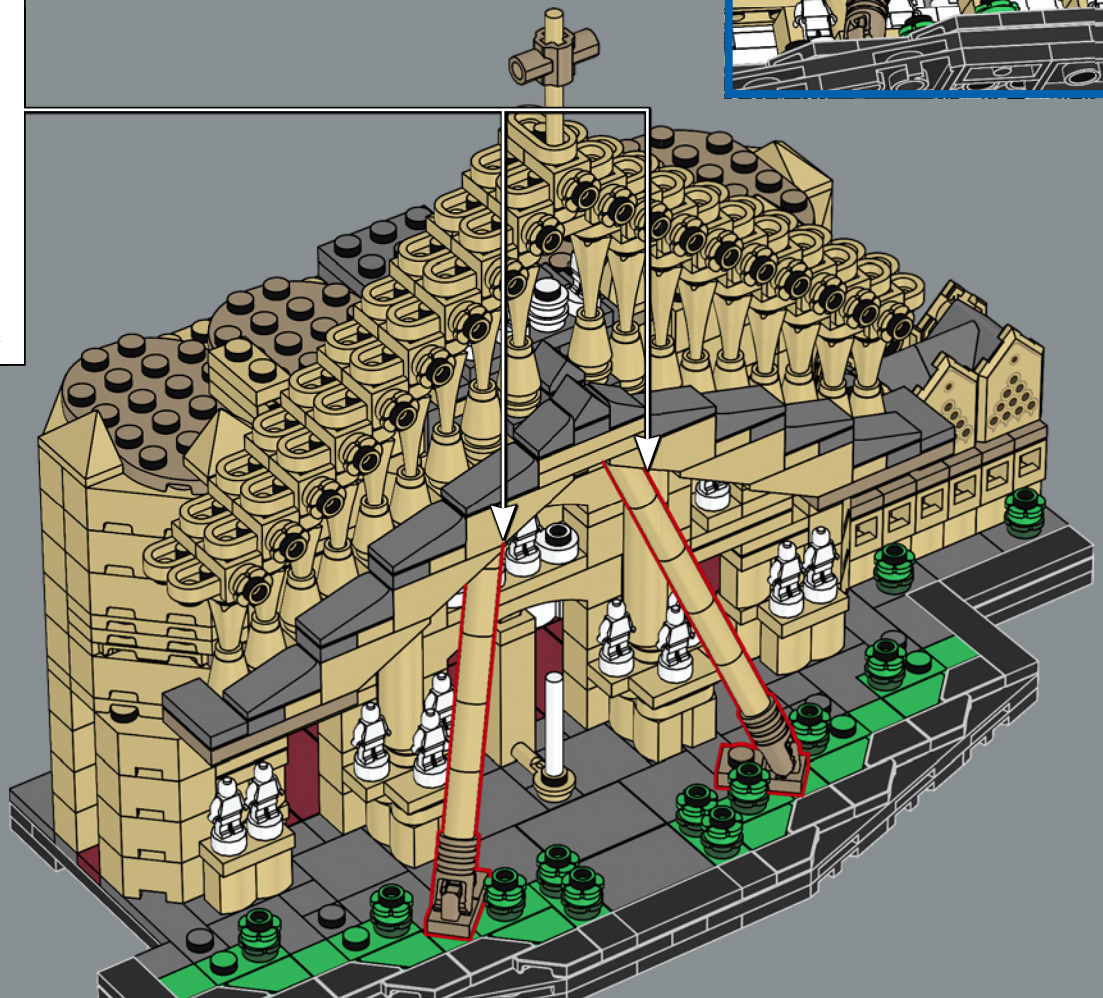


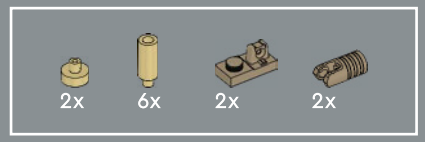


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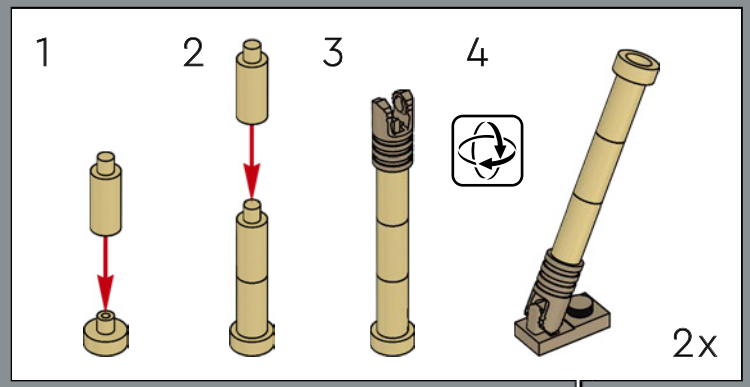


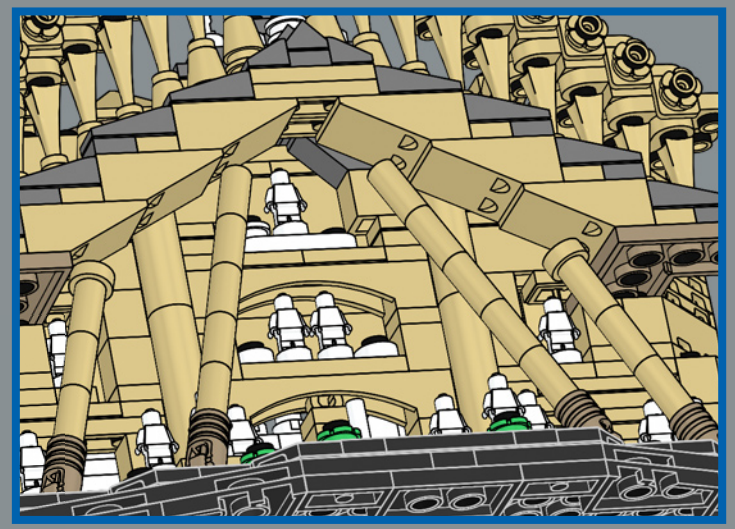


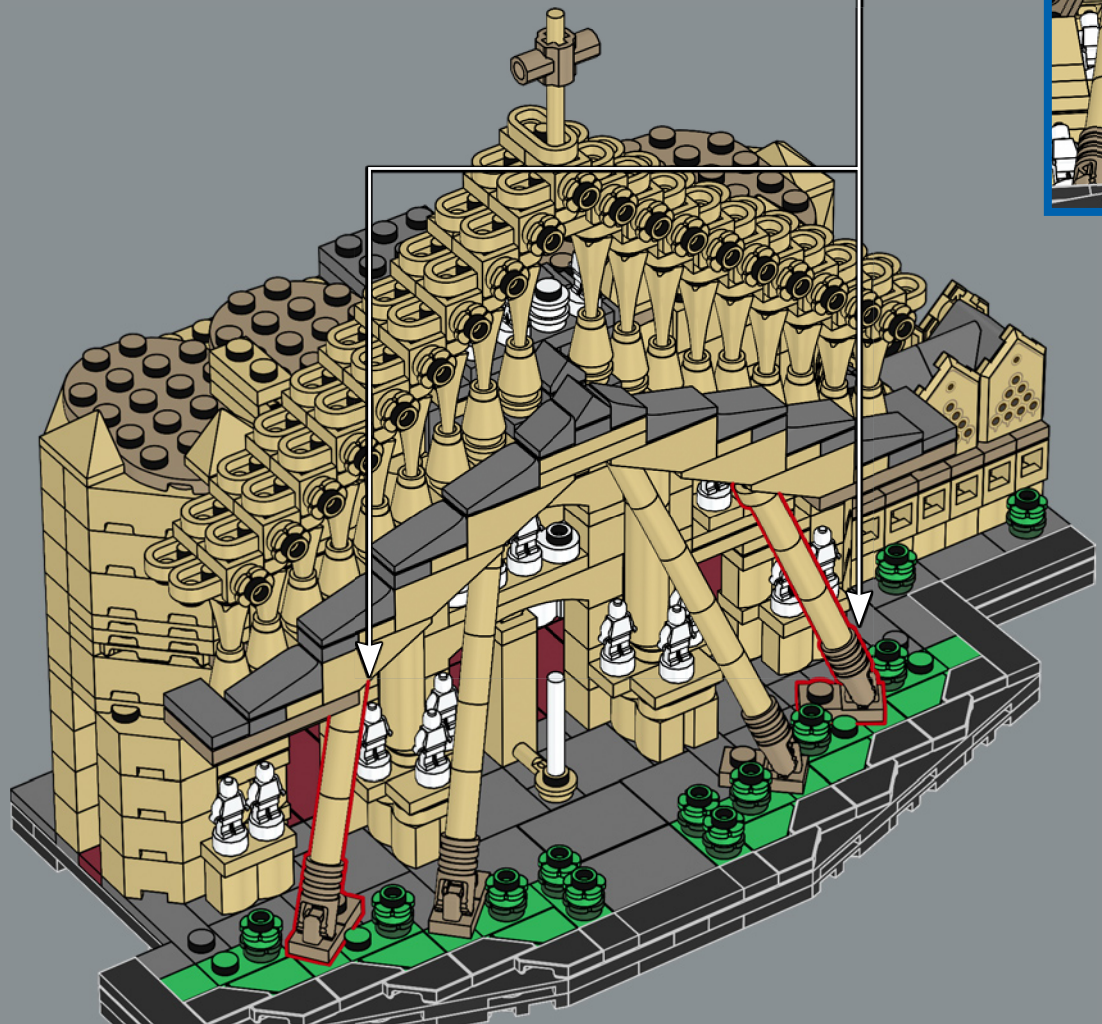




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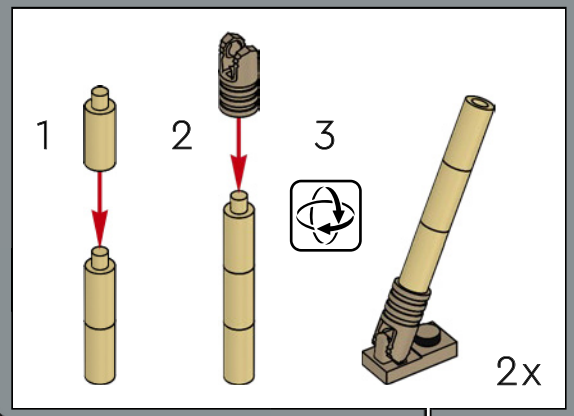




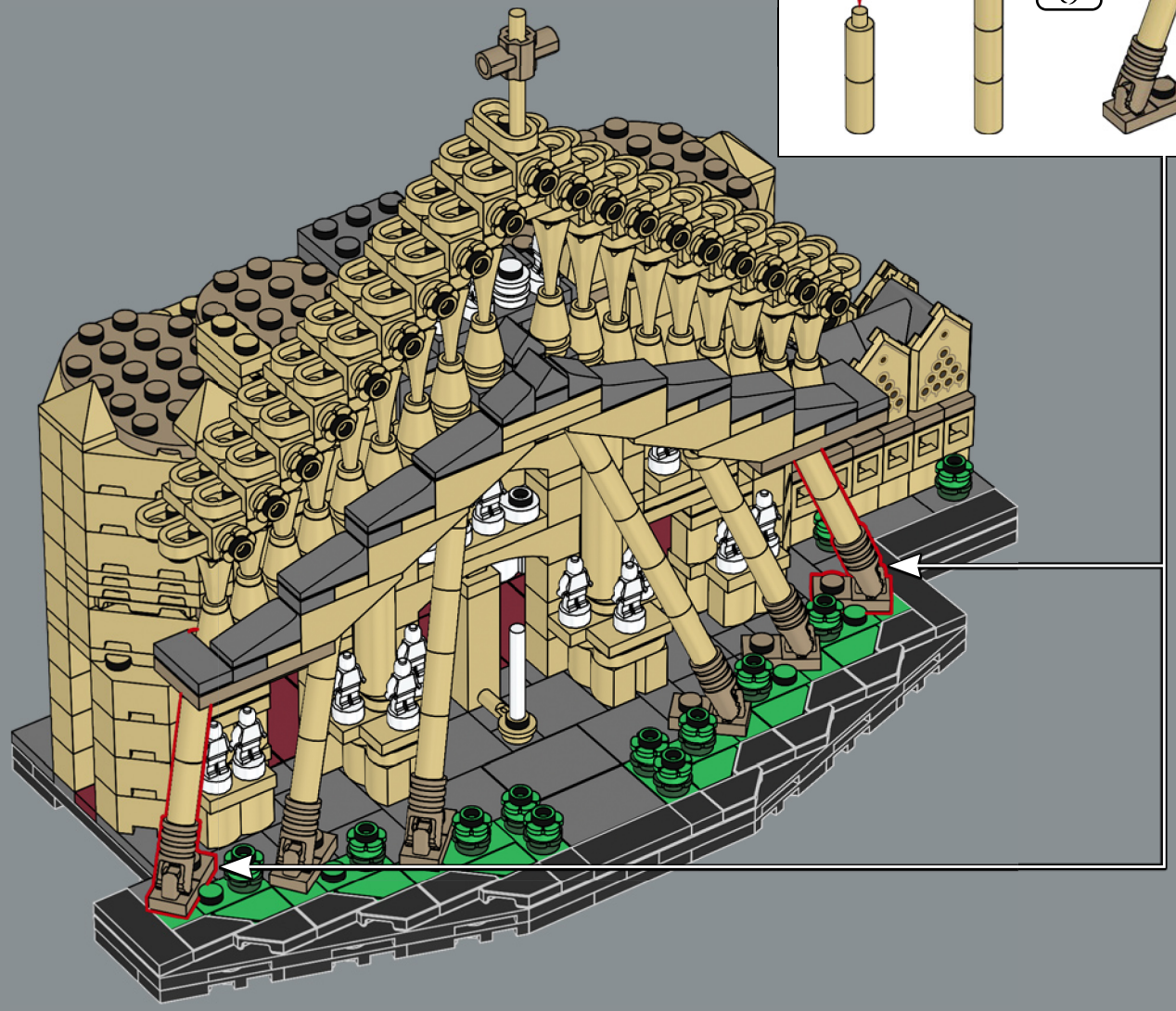




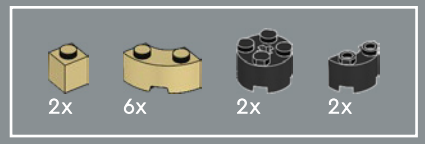
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La forme des colonnes rappelle celle d'énormes troncs d'arbres, qui s'évasent à leur base et assurent la stabilité des voûtes.

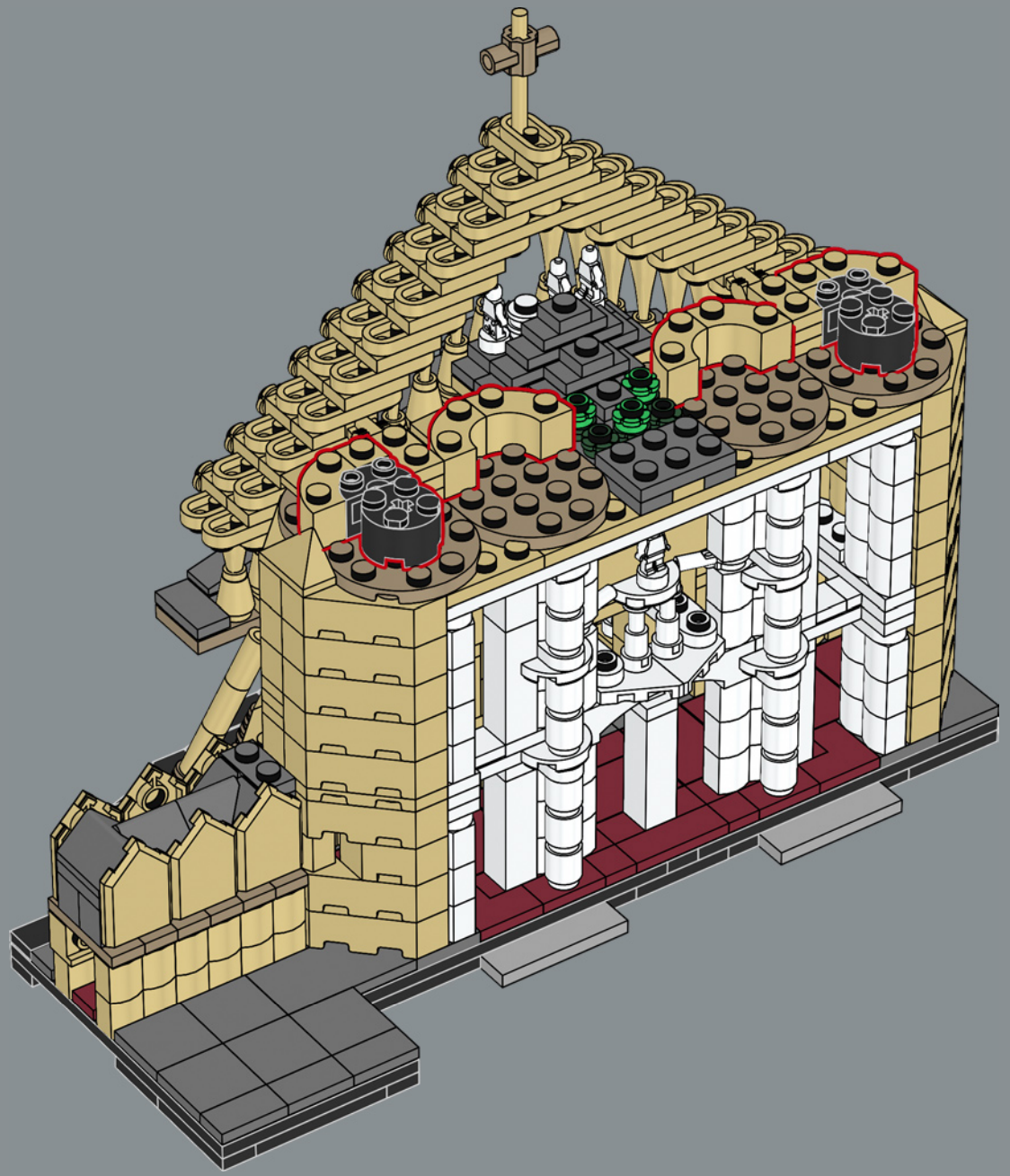


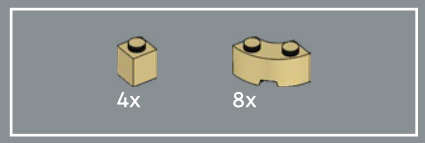




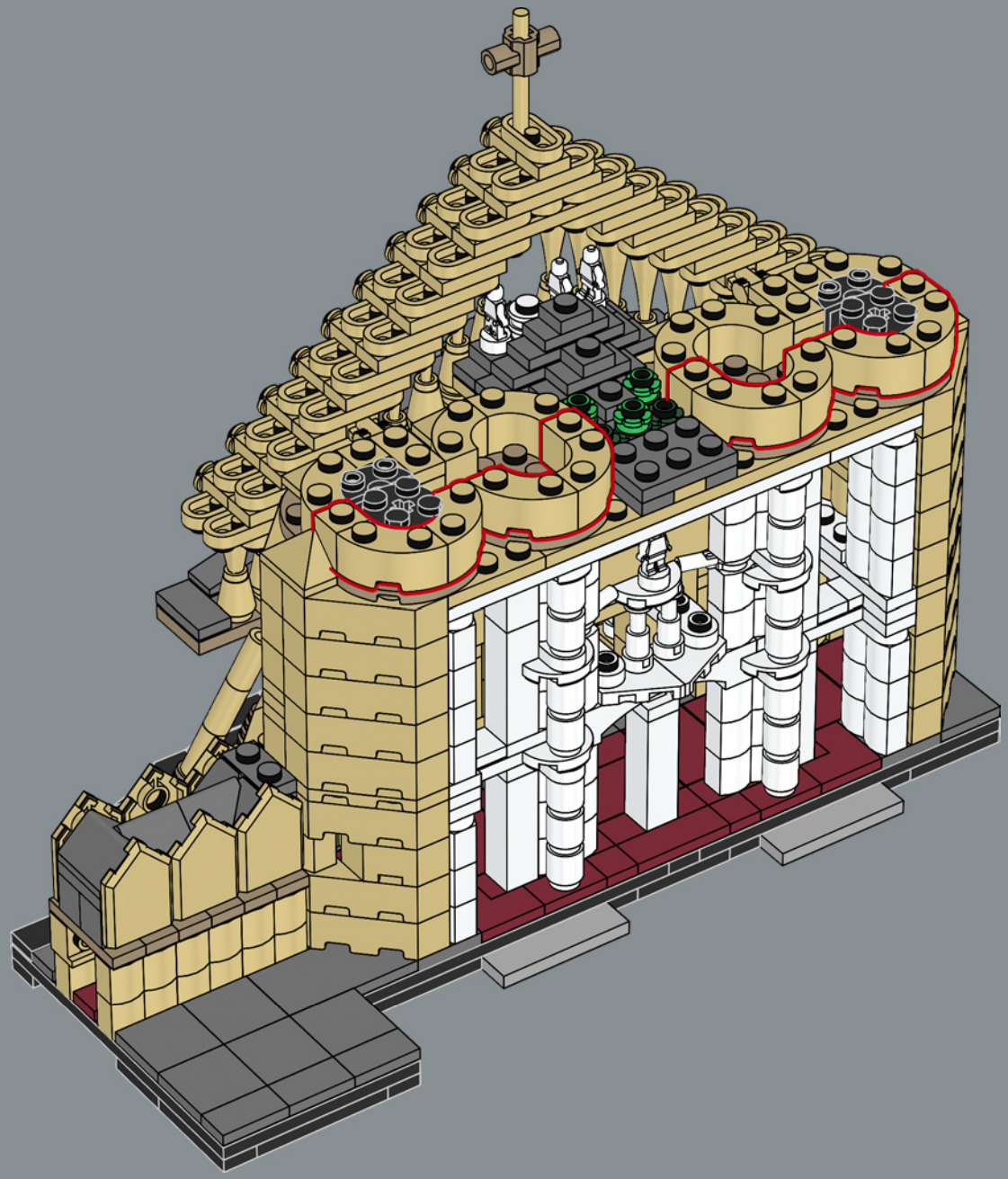
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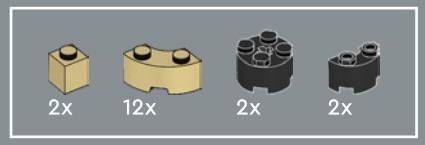




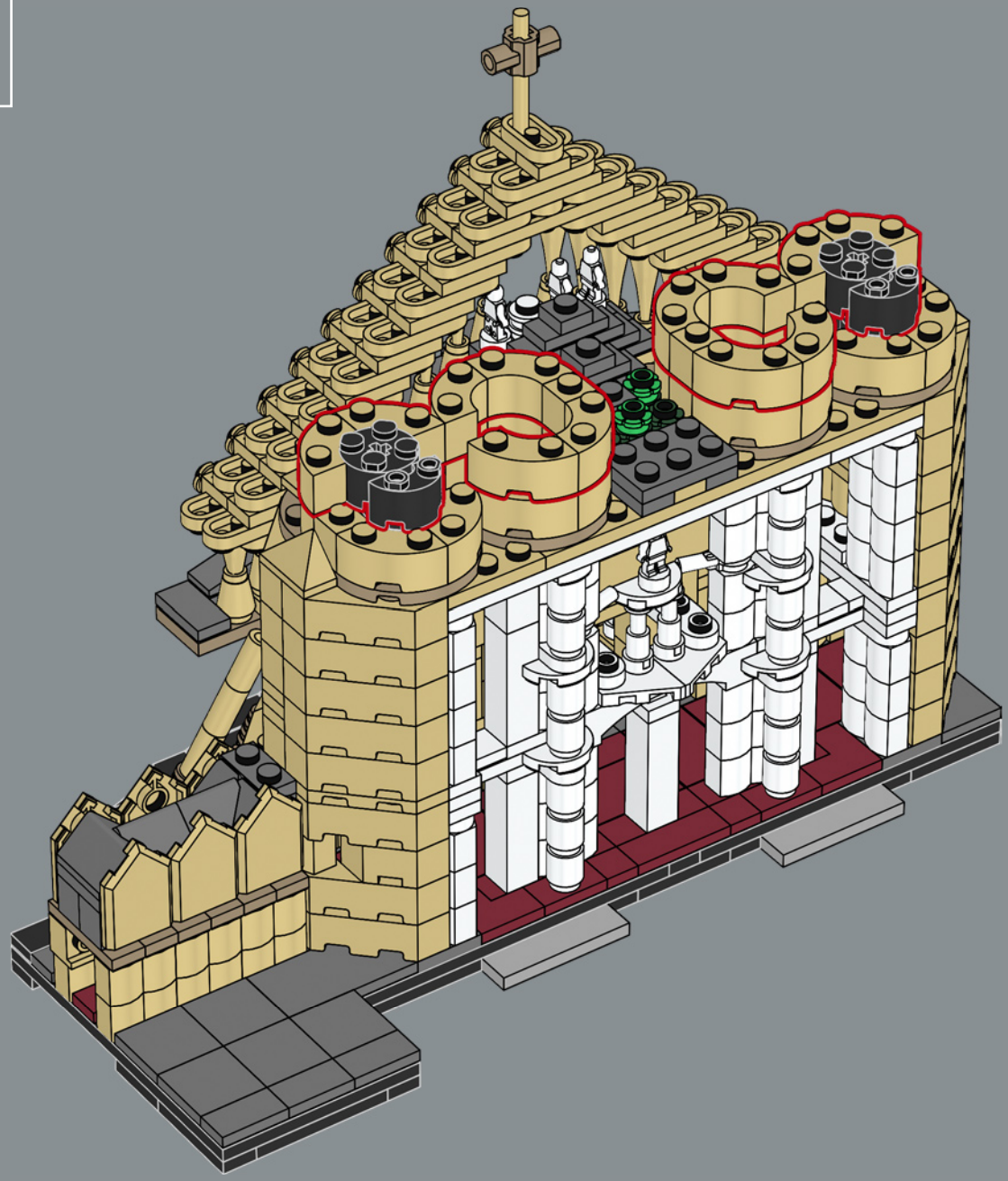


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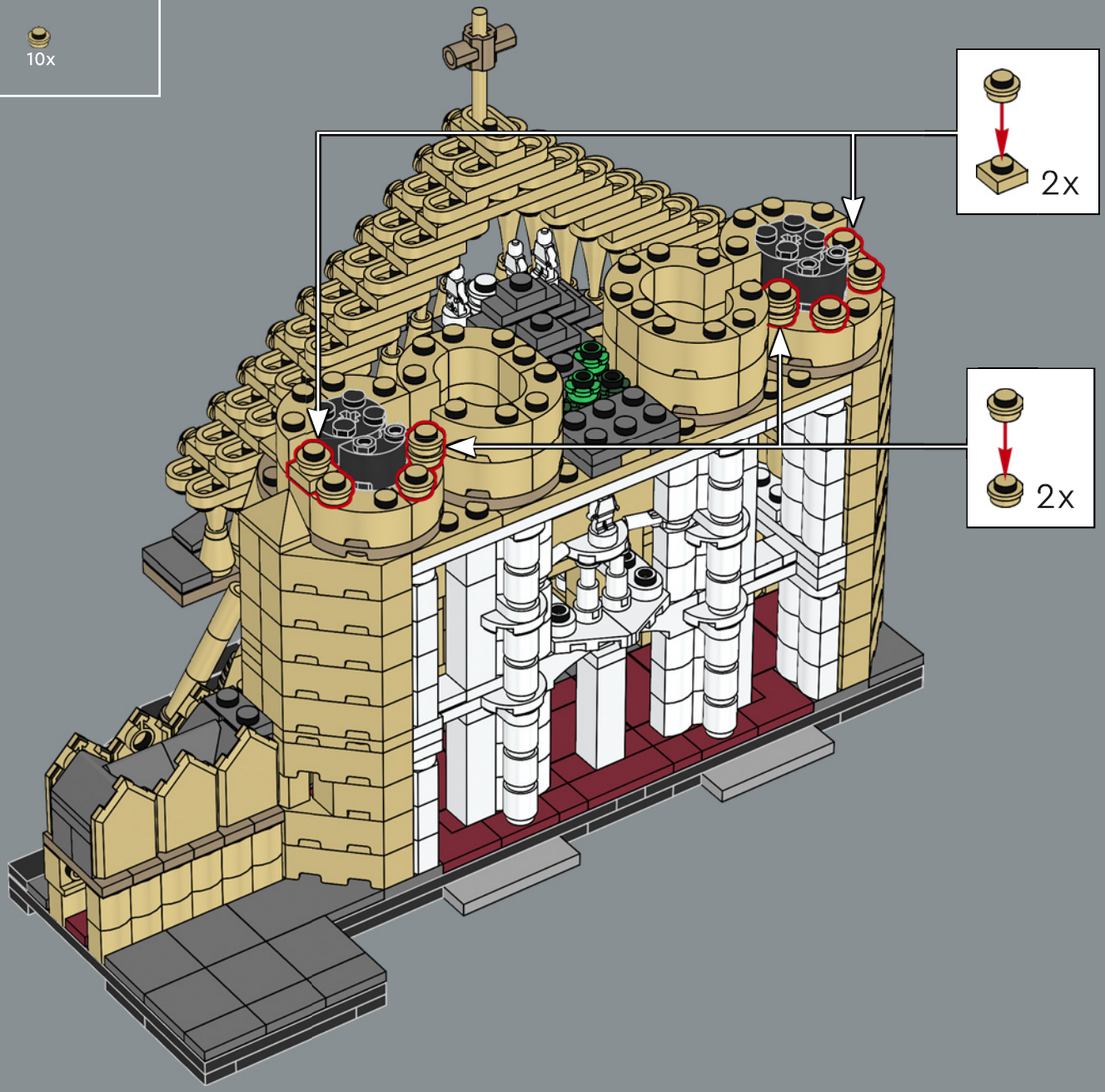


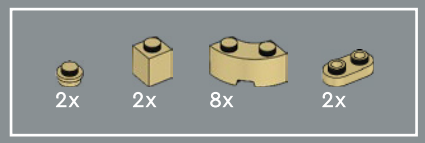
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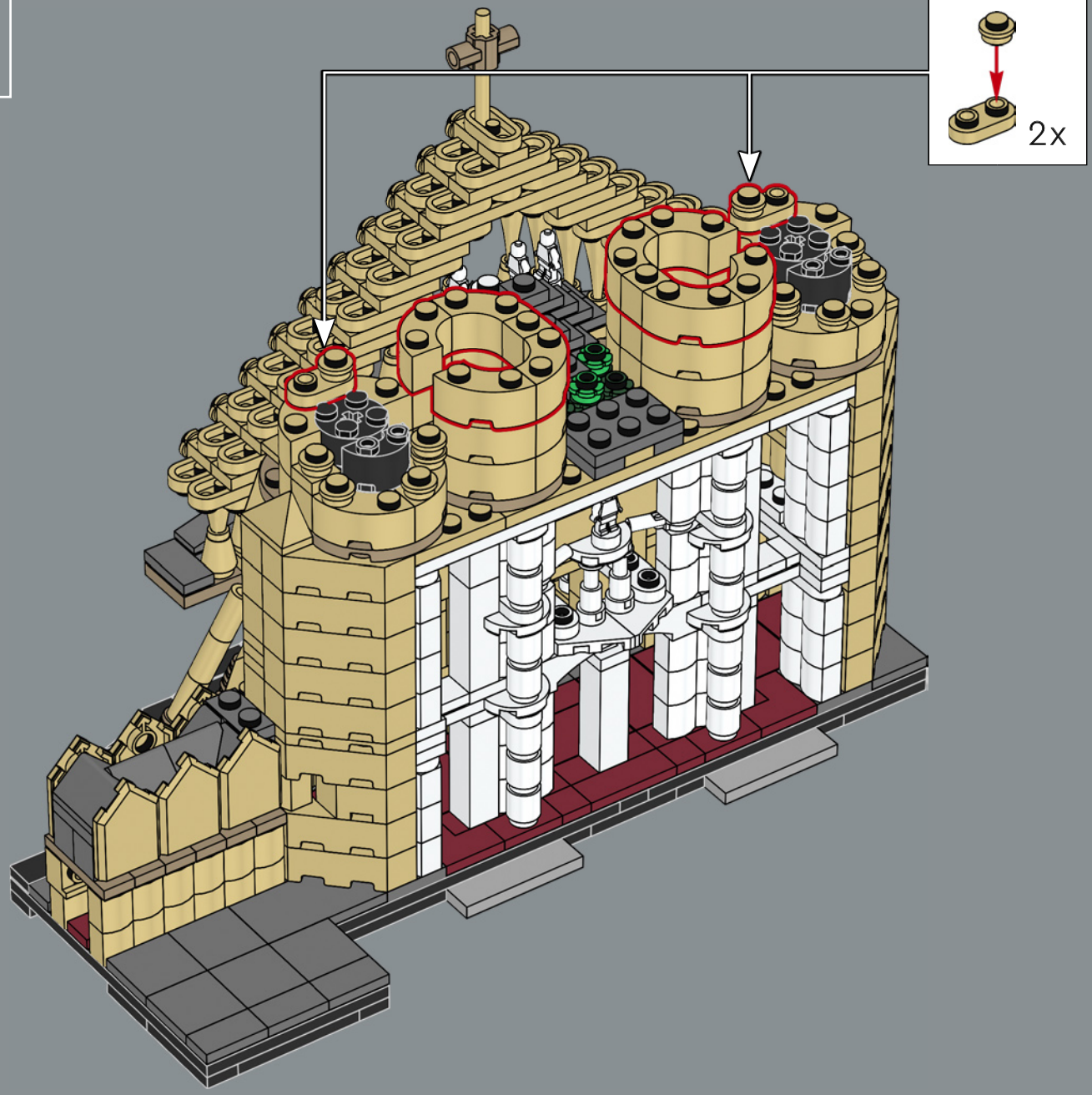
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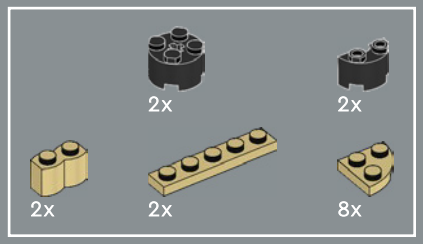
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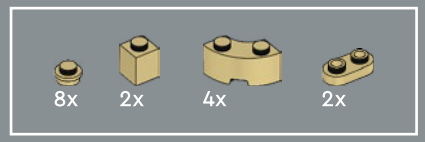


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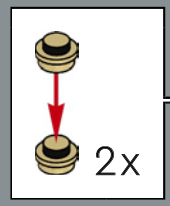


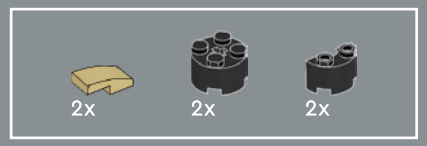


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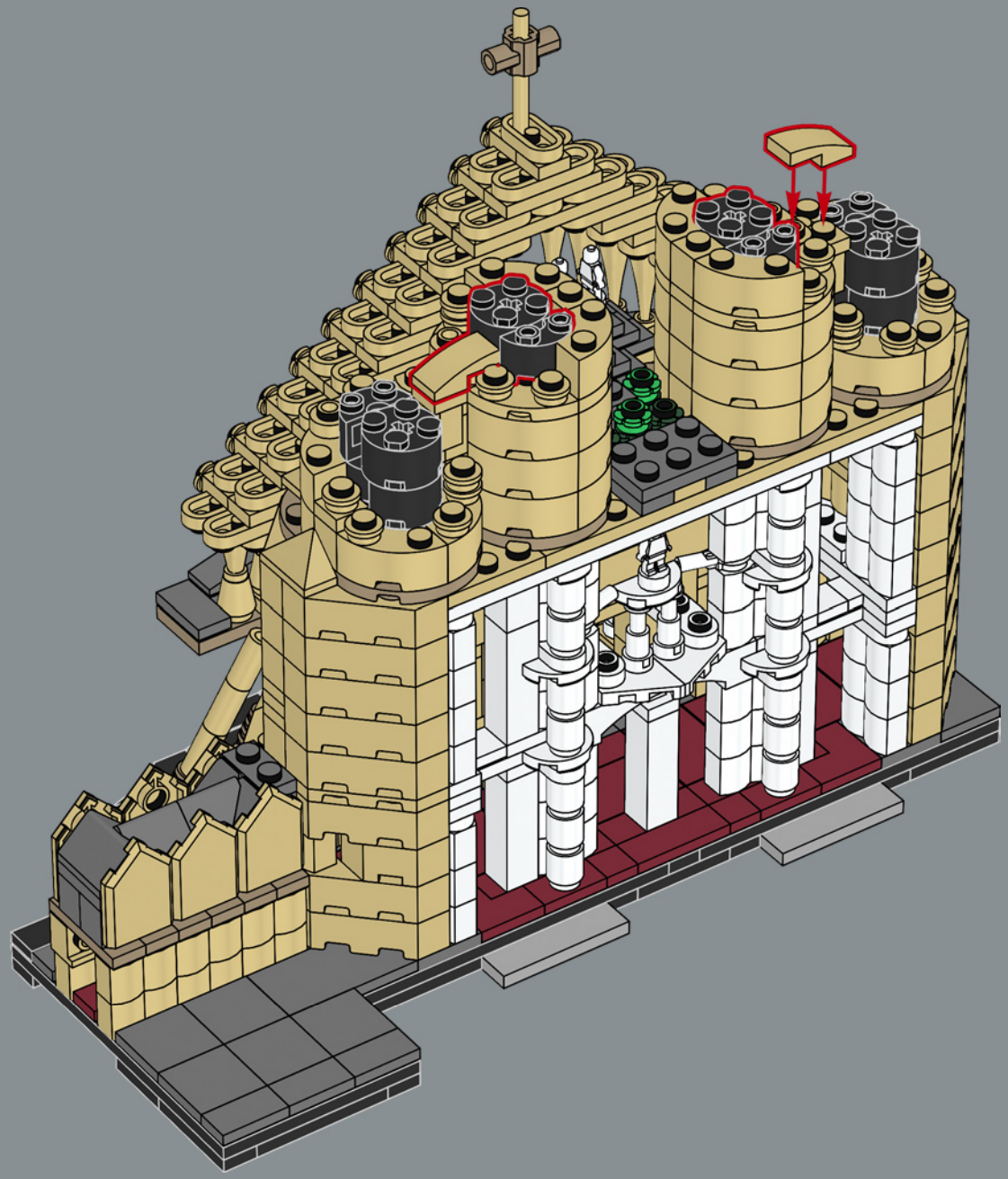


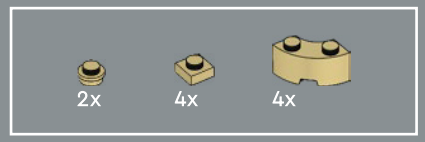
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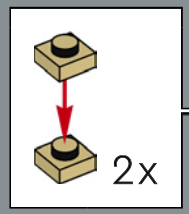


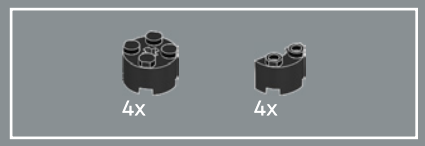
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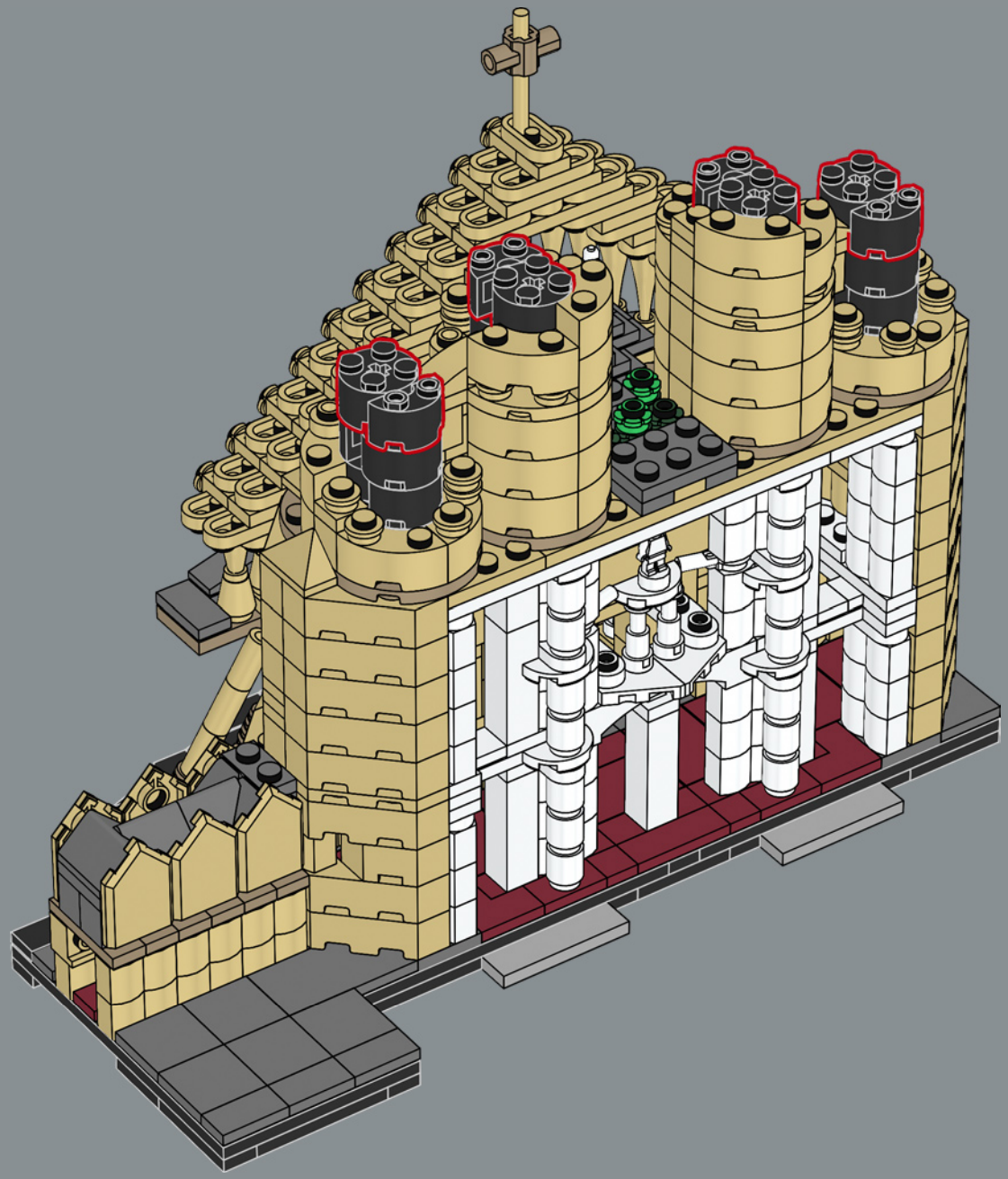


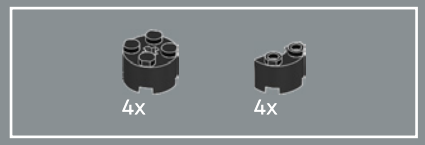
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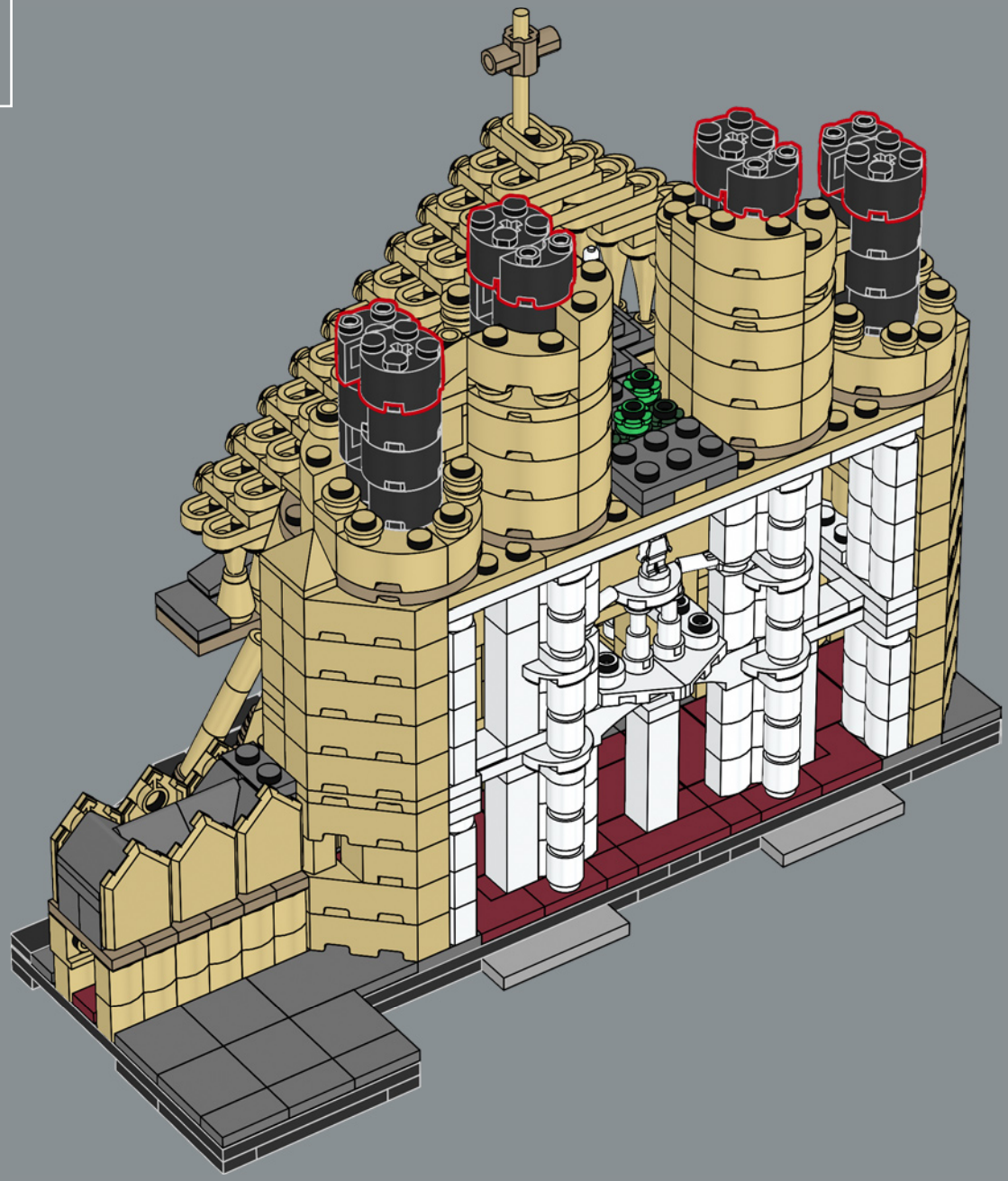


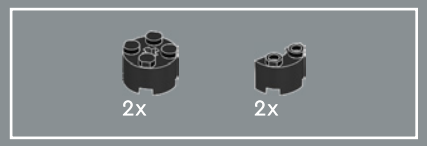
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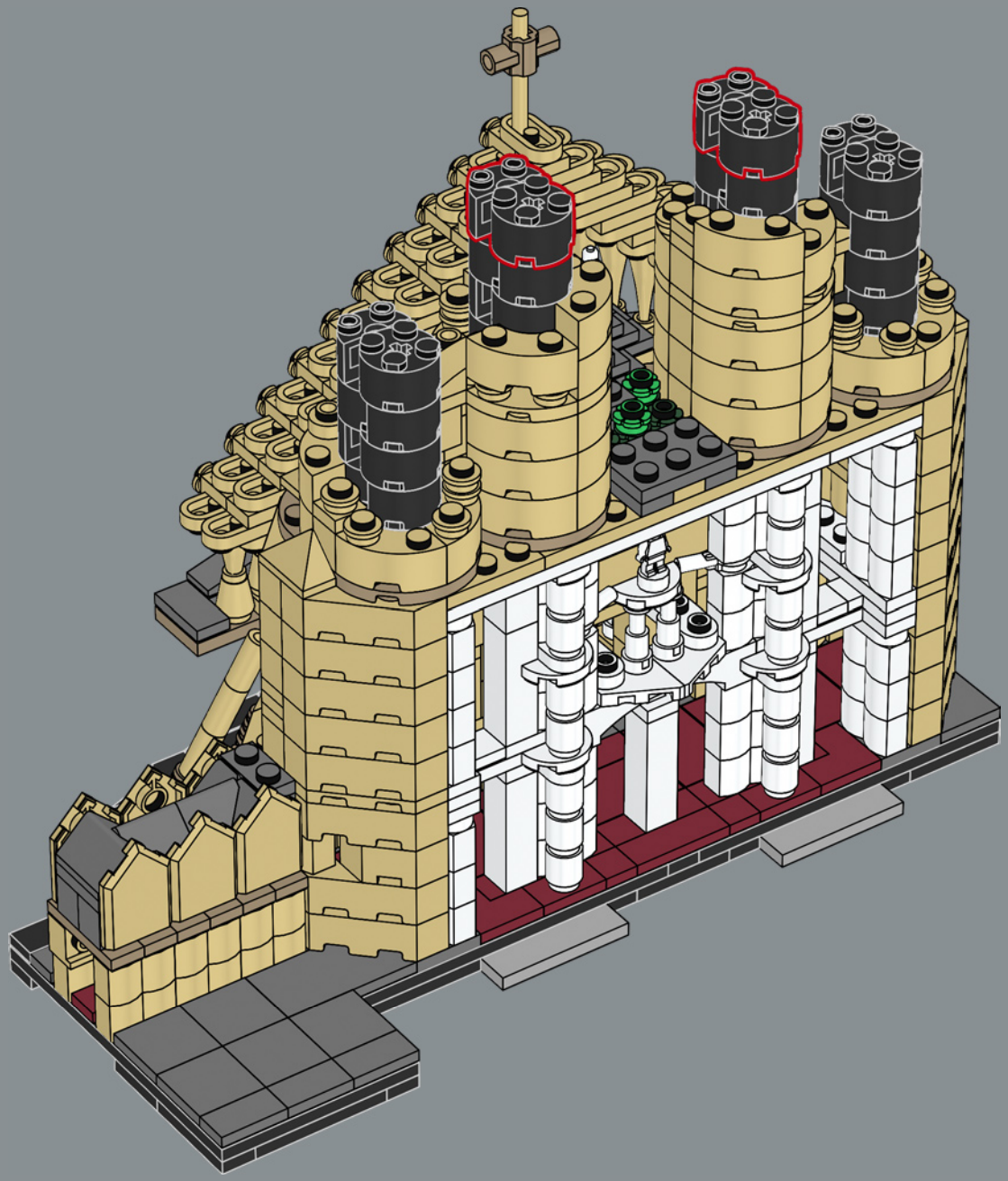


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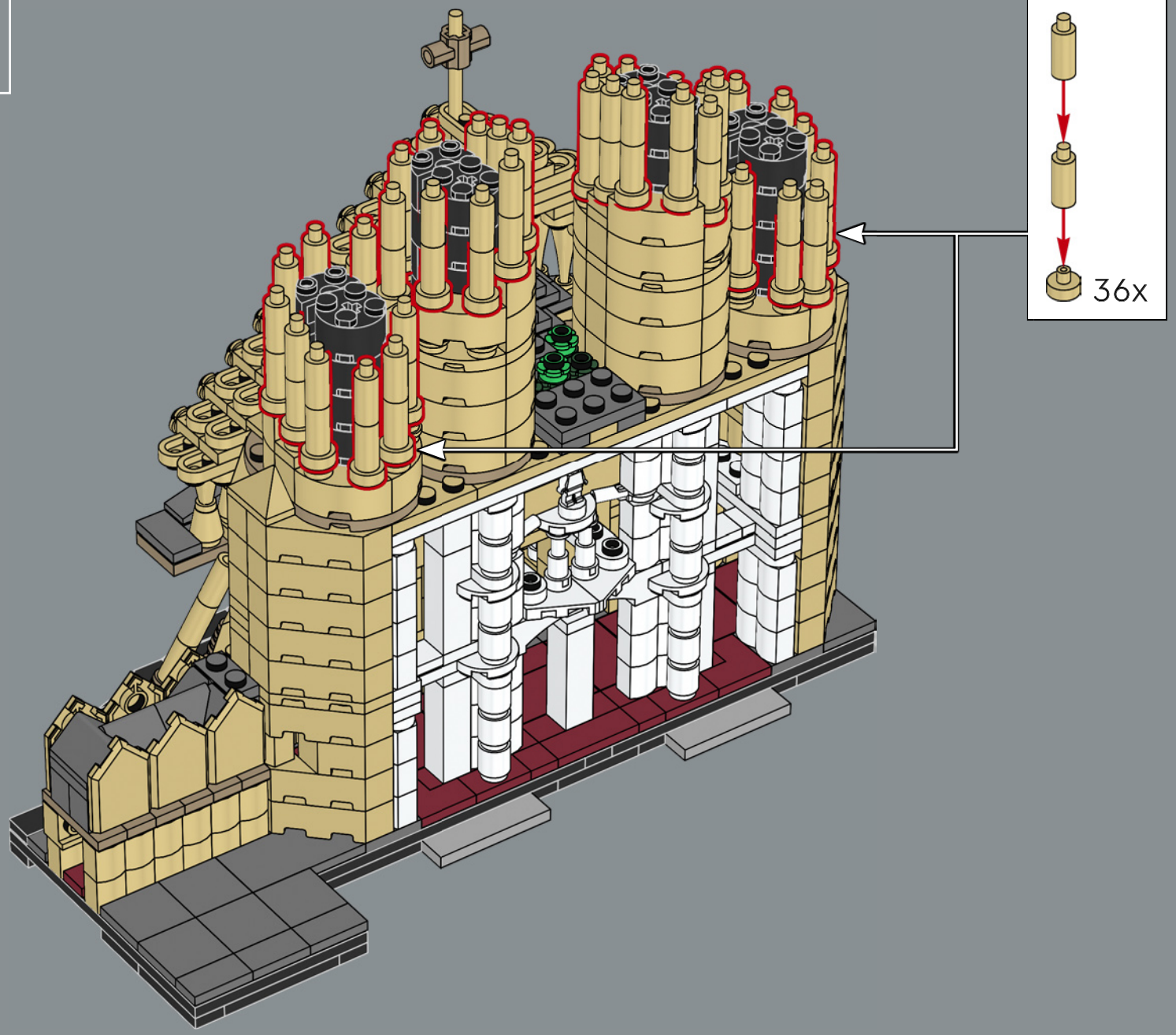


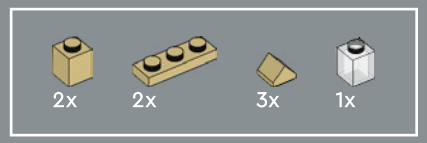
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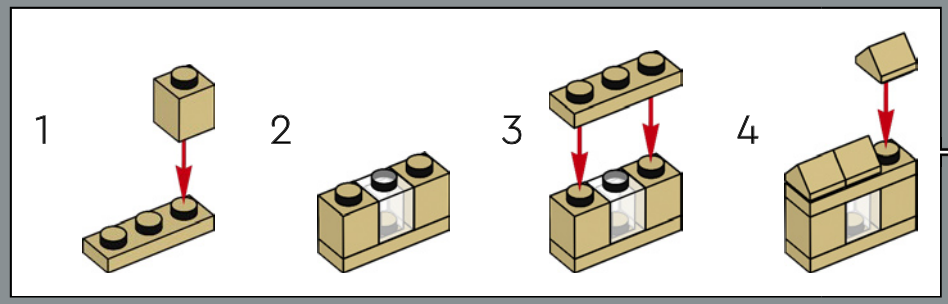
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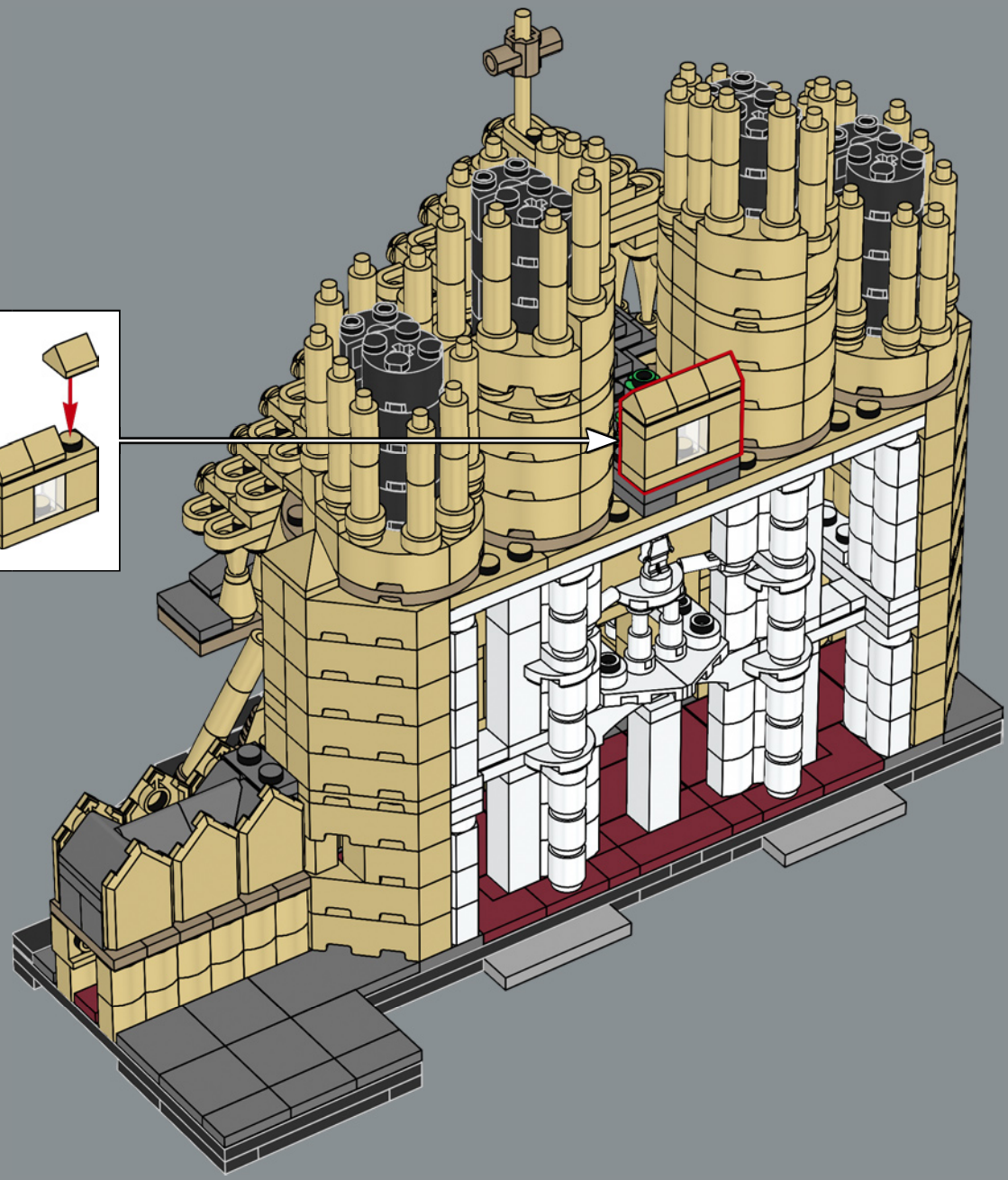
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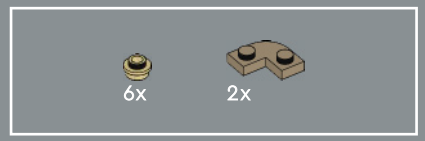


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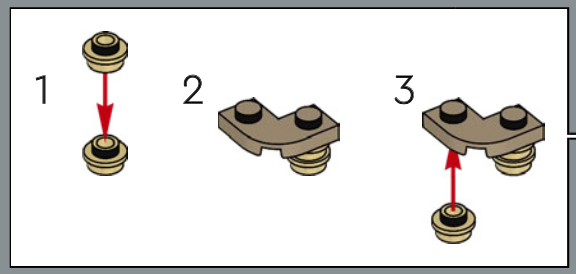


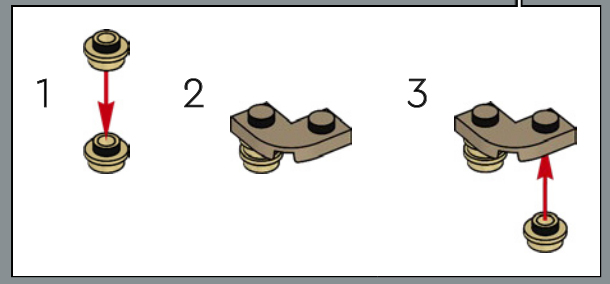






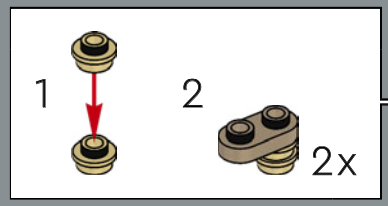
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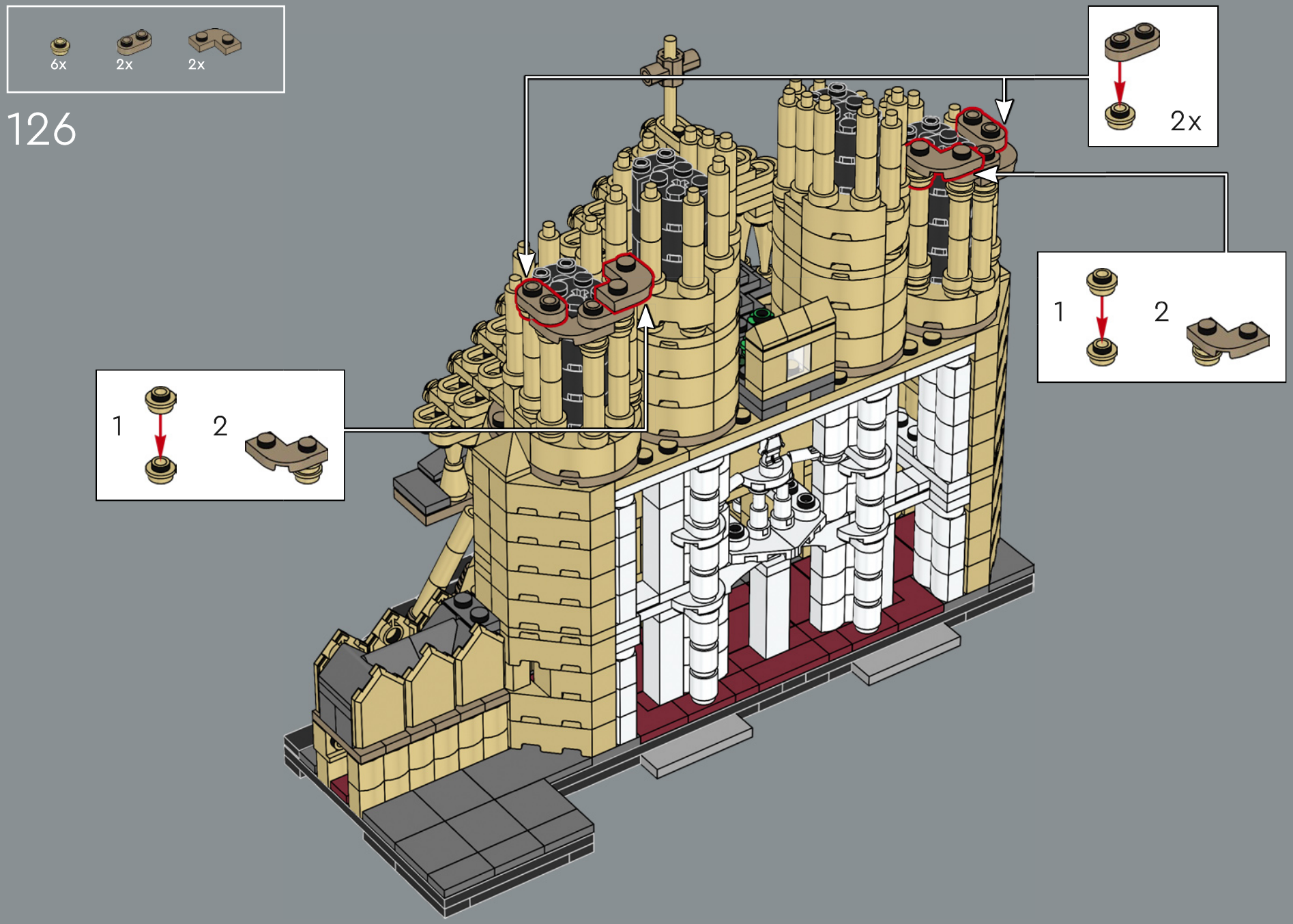






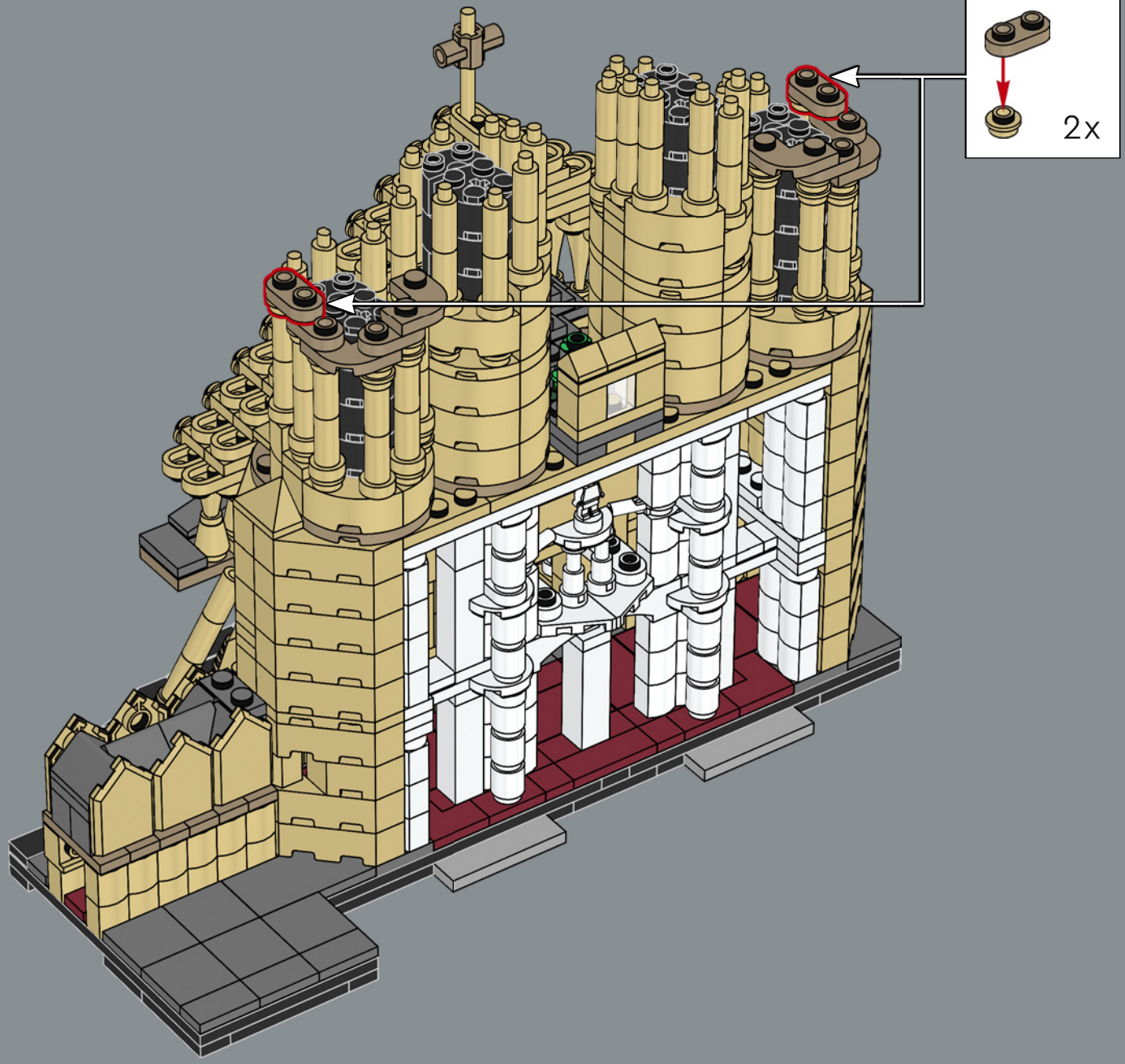
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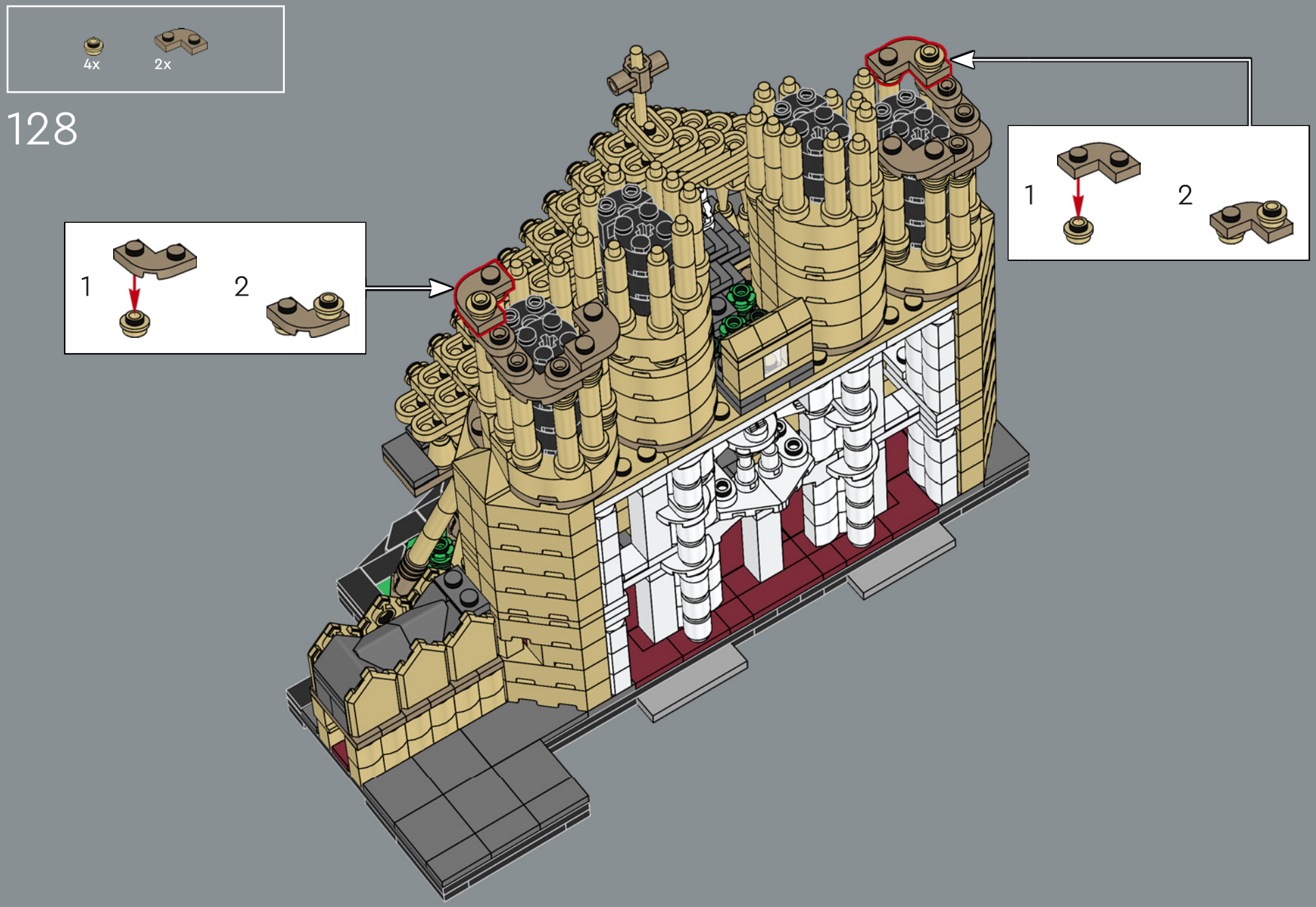


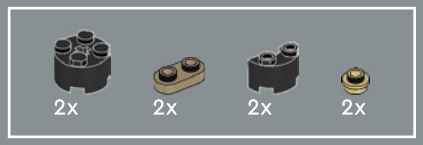

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2x
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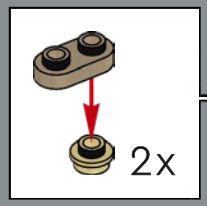
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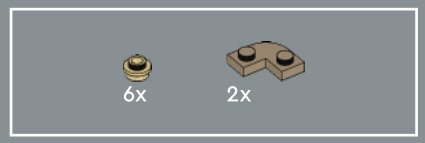



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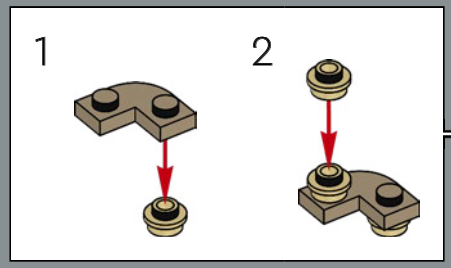


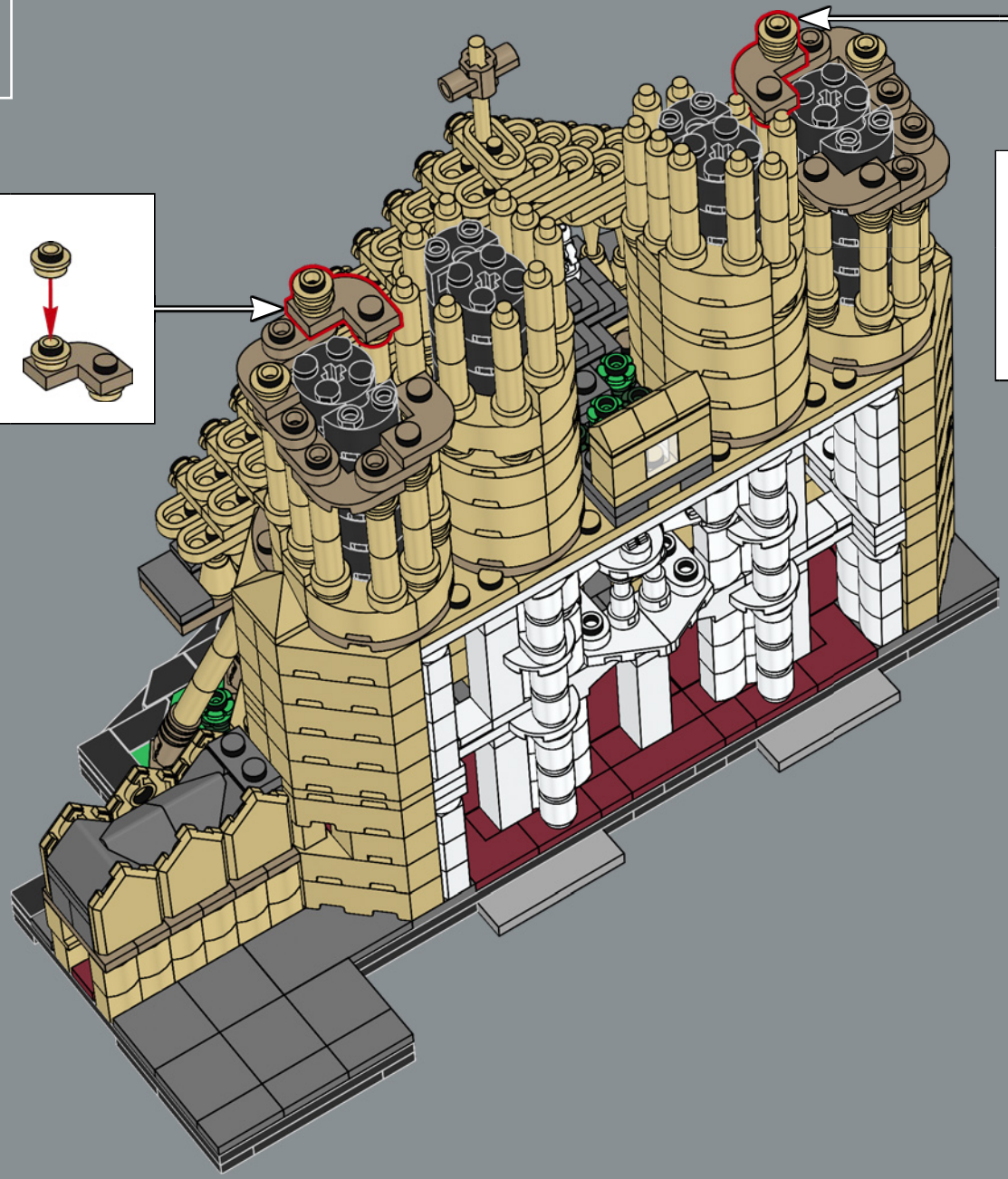
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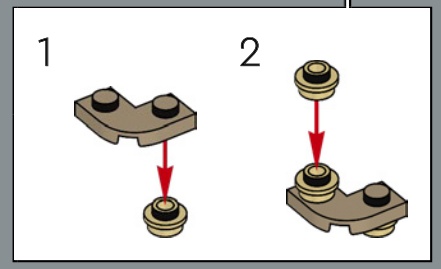




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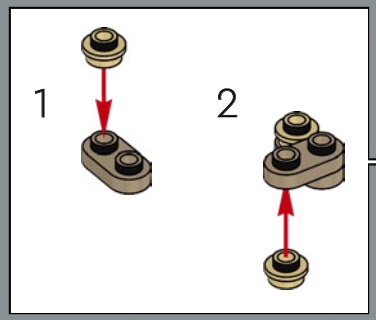


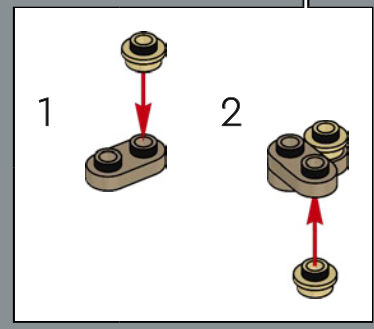




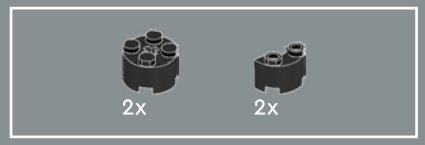


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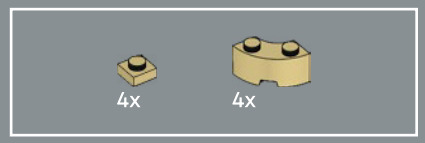


Gaudí fait s'élever les tours en spirale, inspiré par les motifs de croissance que l'on trouve dans la nature, comme les coquillages et les plantes.

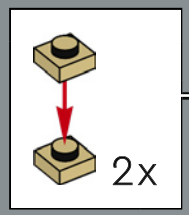


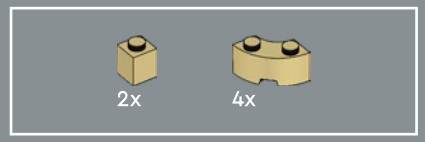
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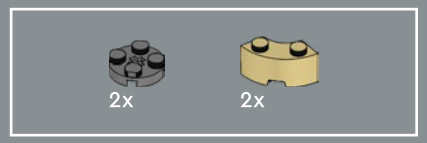
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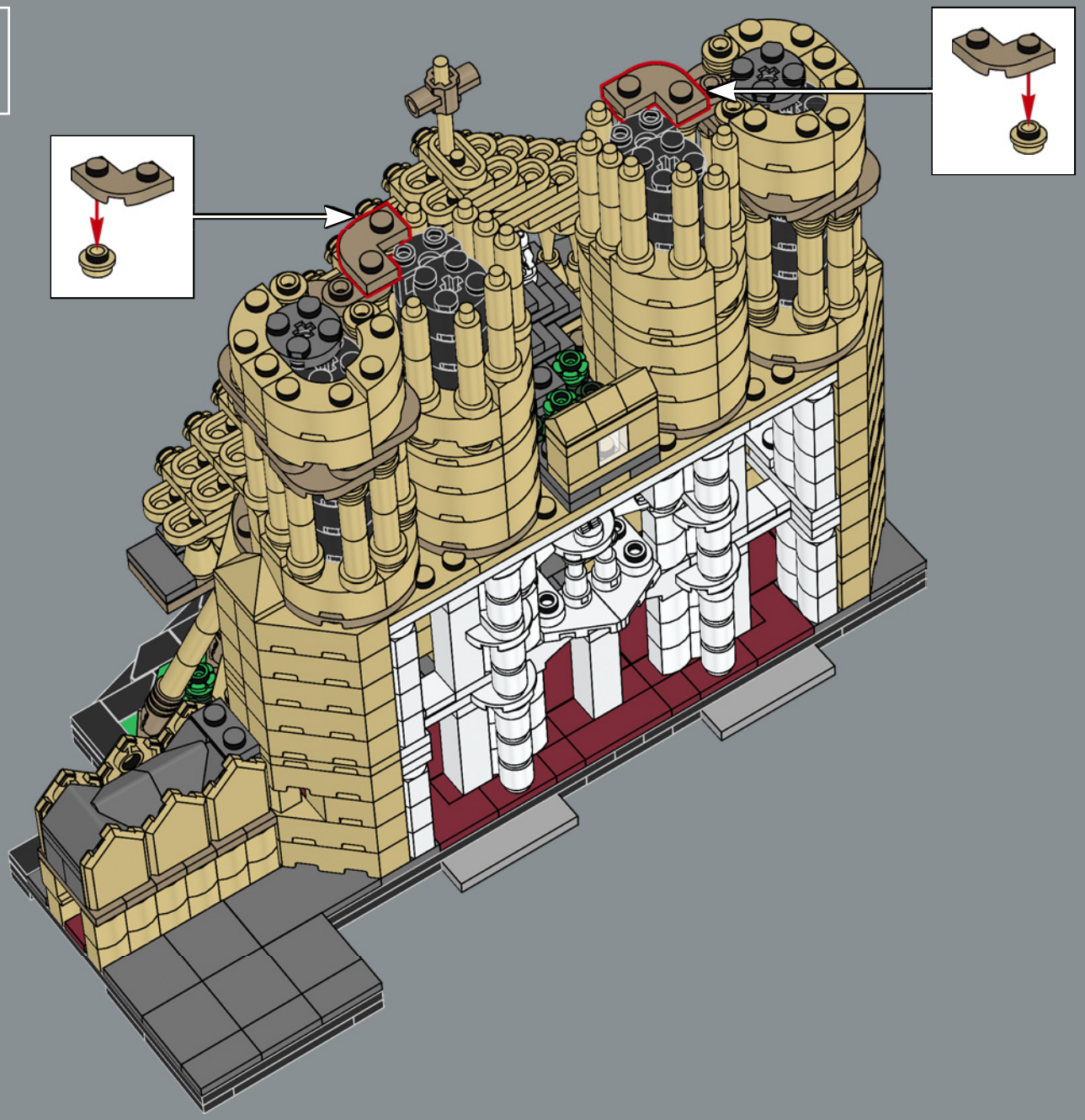


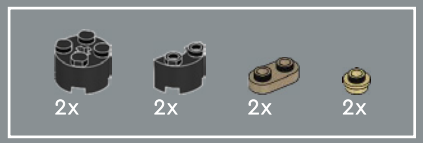
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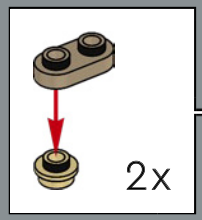


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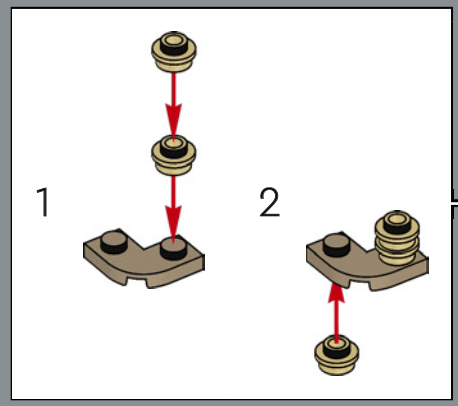


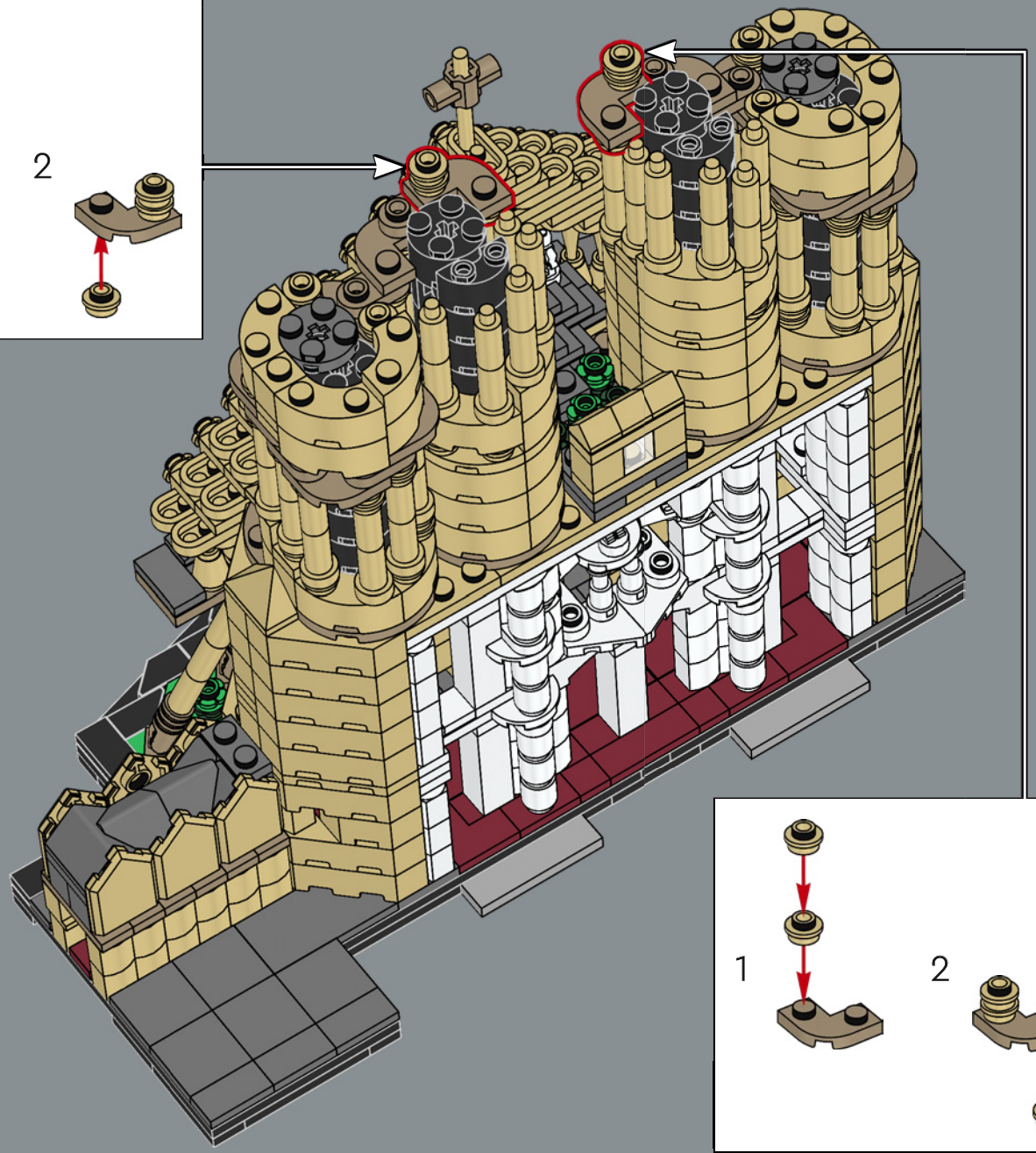
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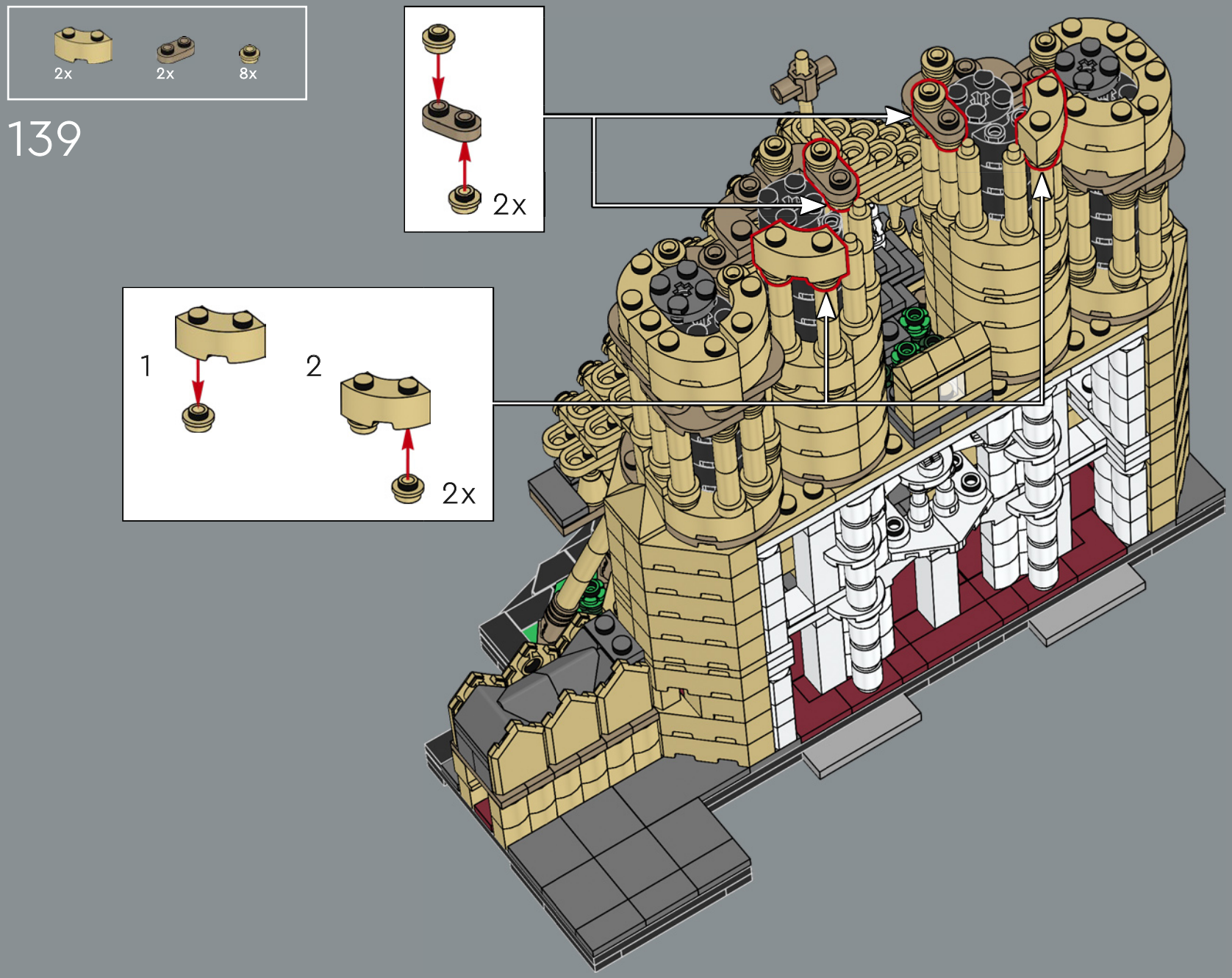


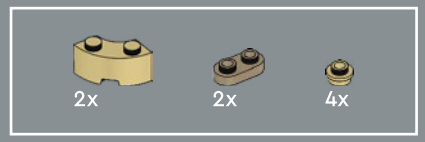


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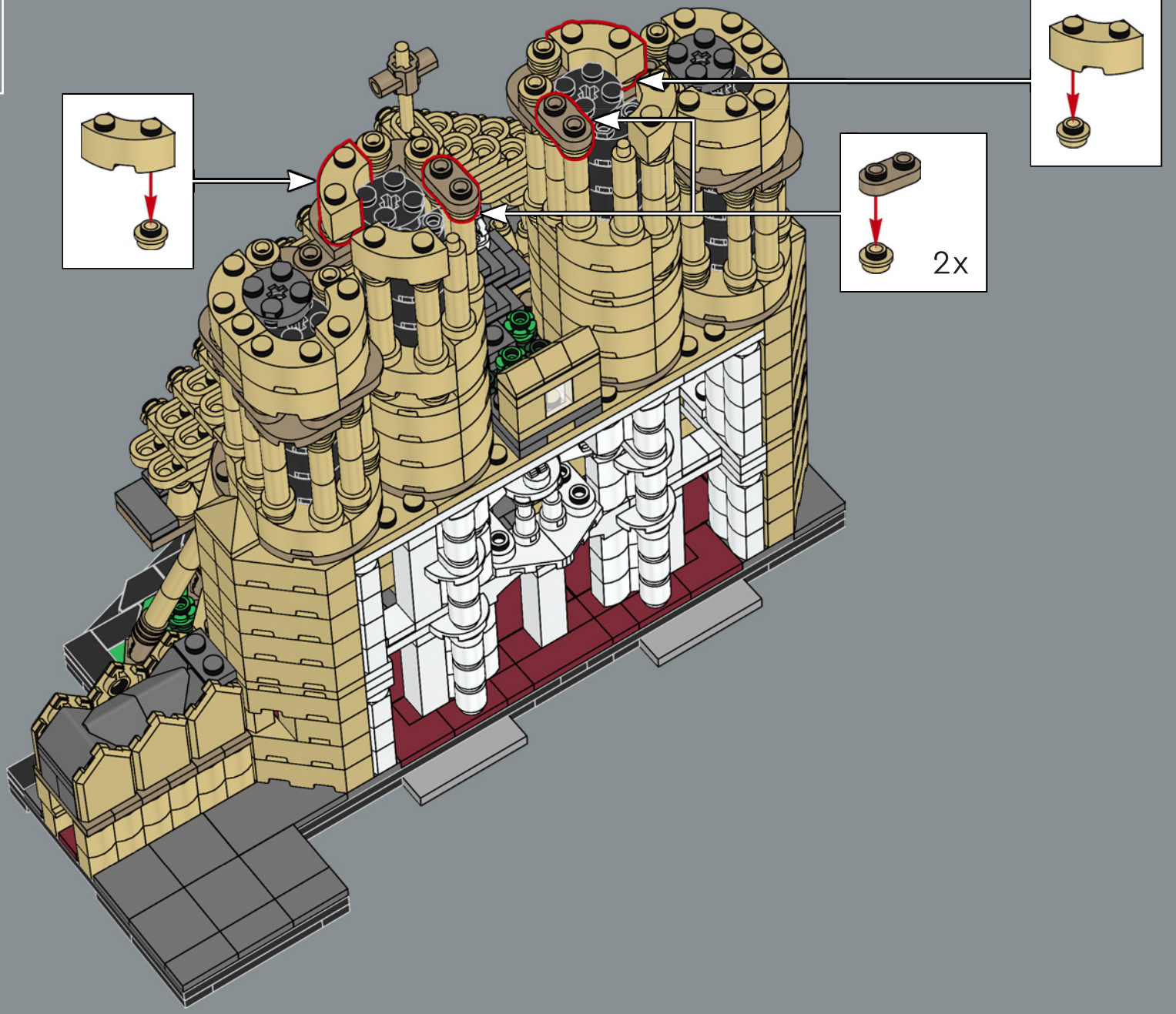





2x
2x
8x
139
2x
1
2
2x

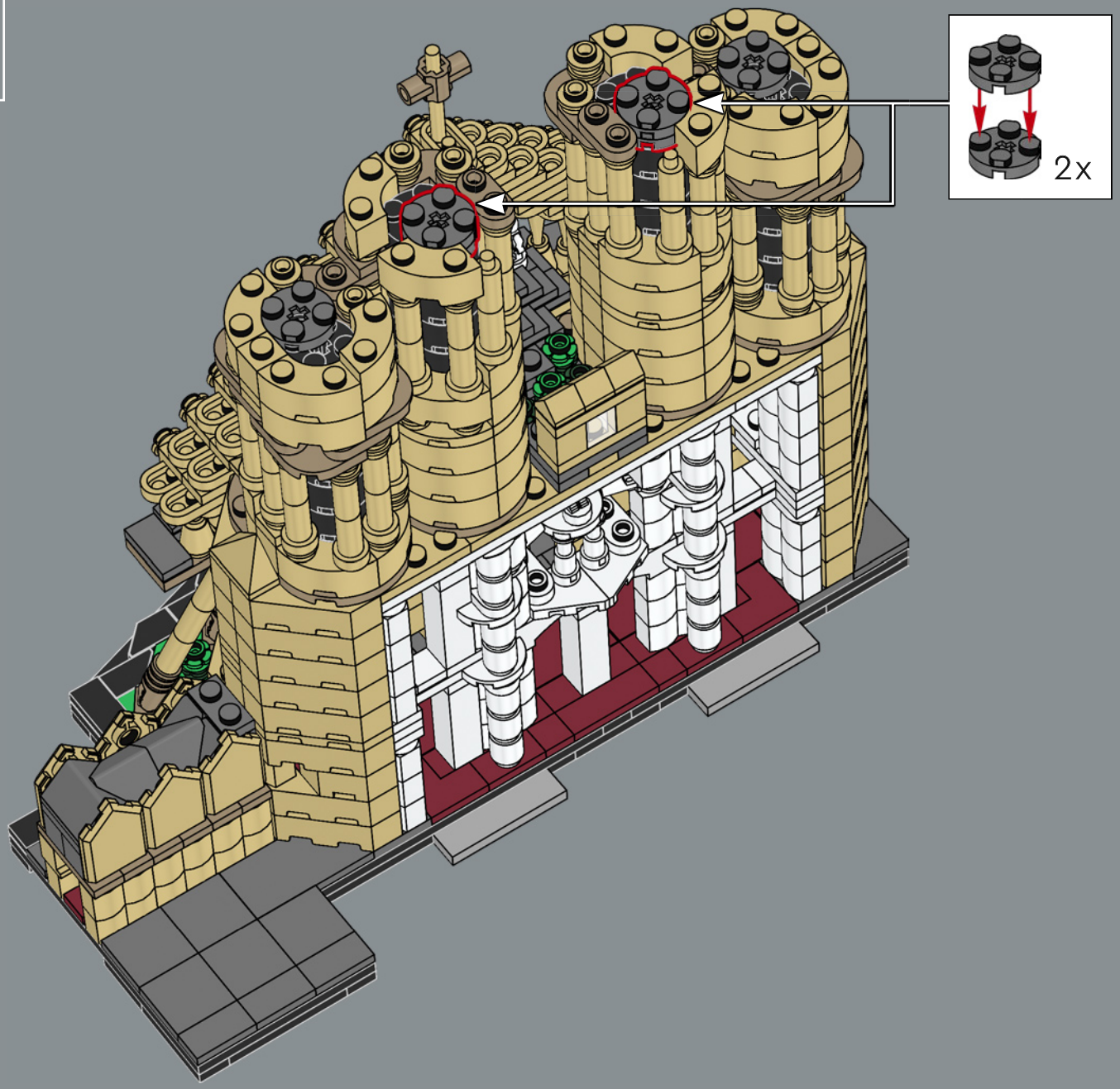


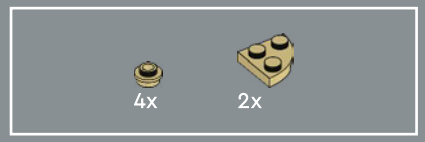
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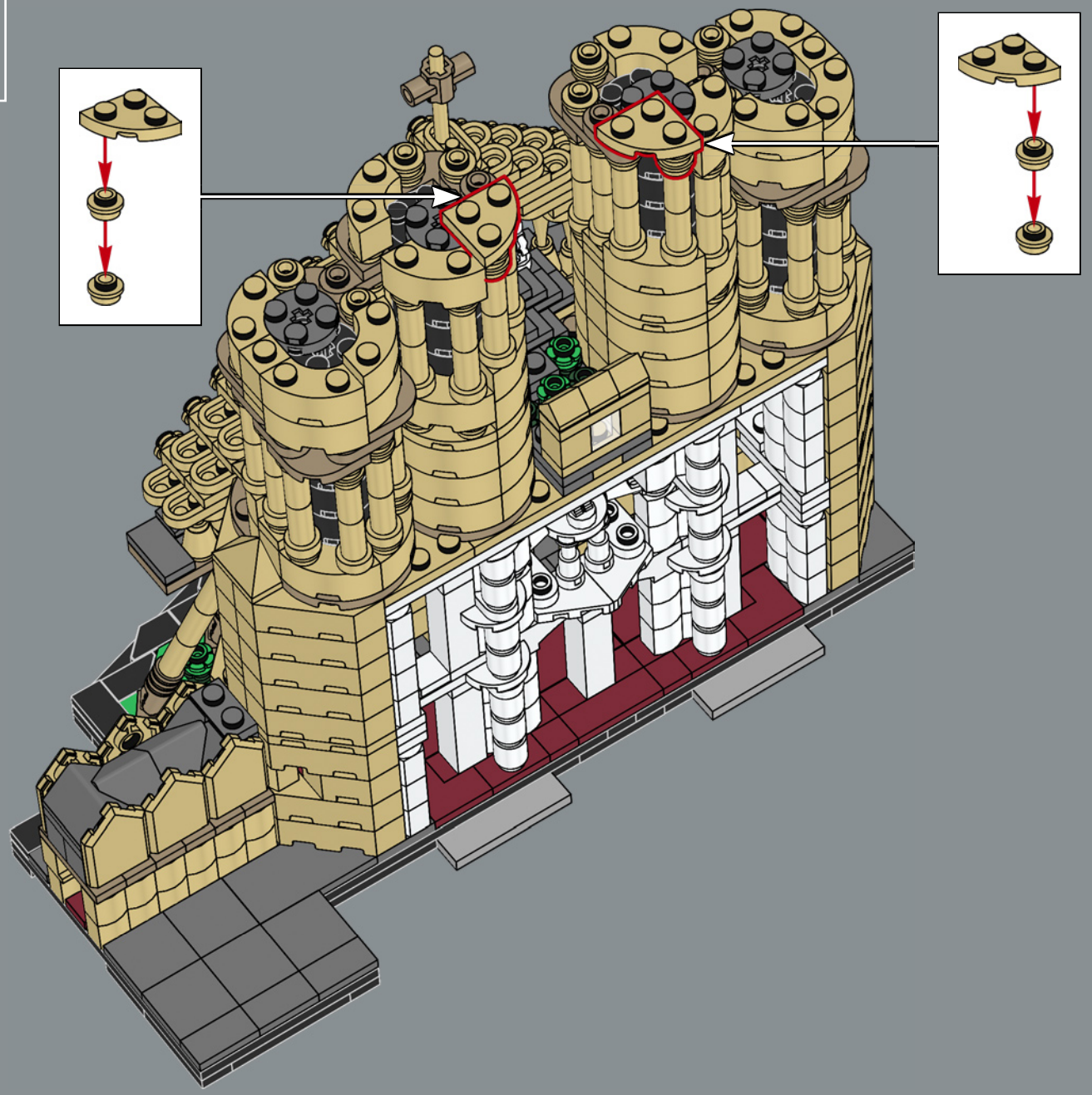
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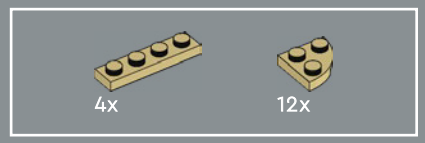
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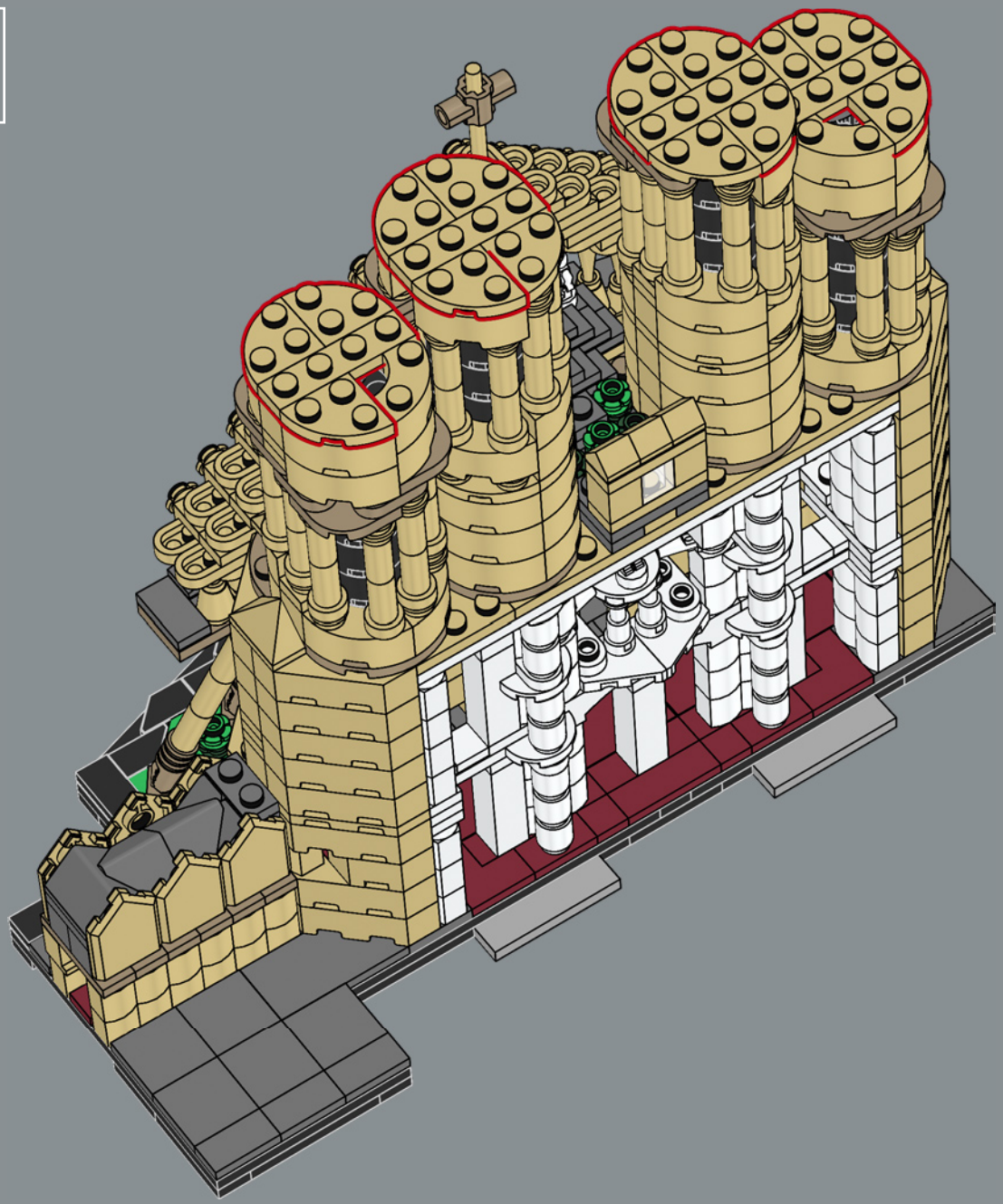


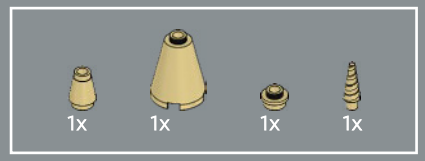
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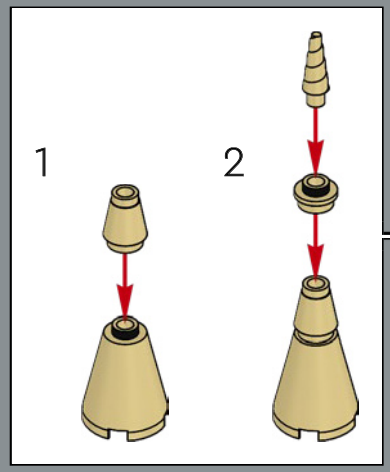


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144









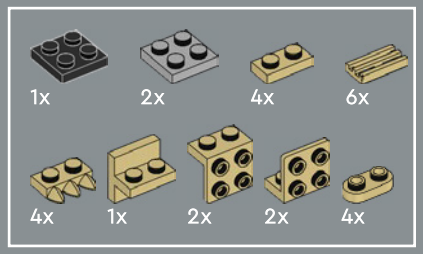
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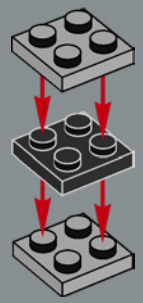
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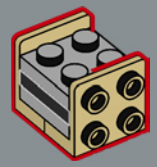


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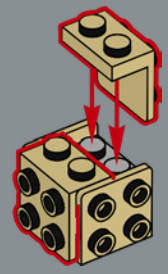
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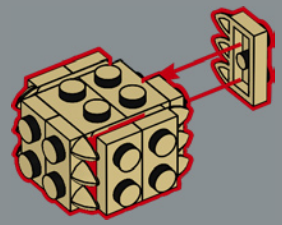
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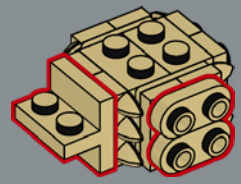
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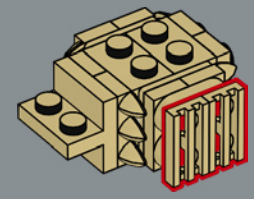
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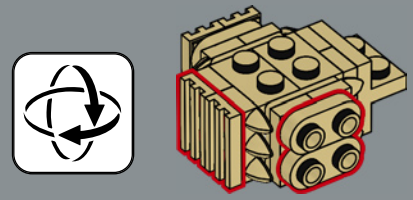
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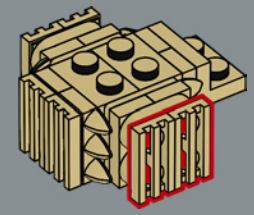
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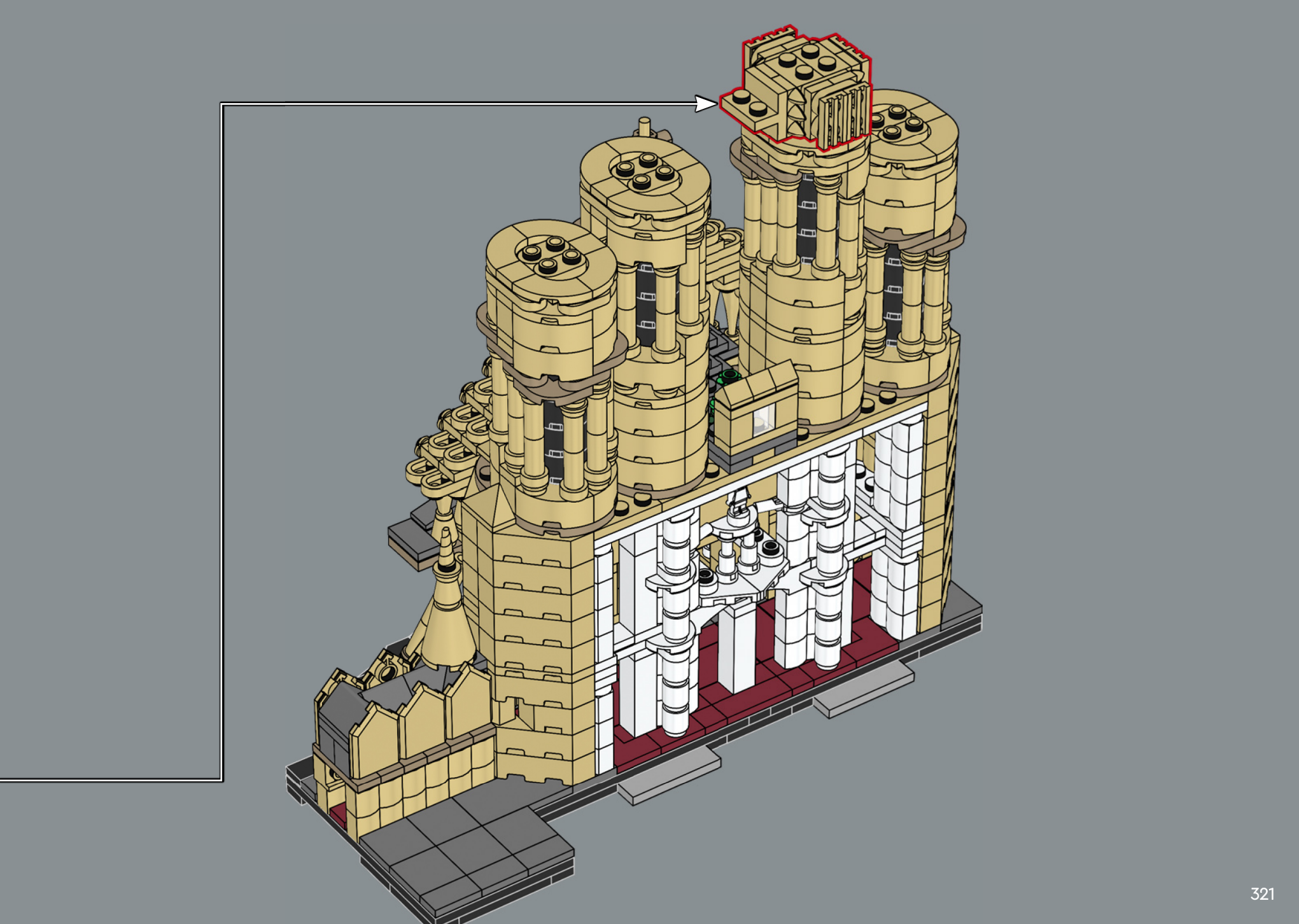


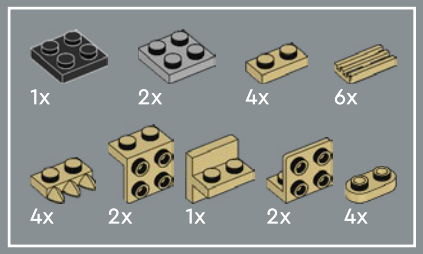
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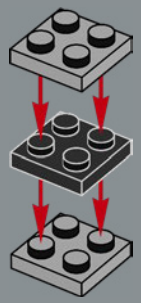




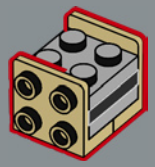


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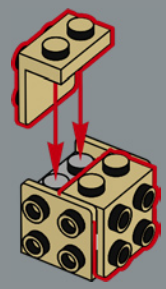
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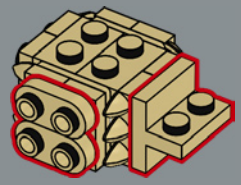
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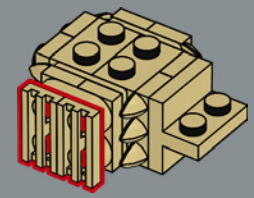
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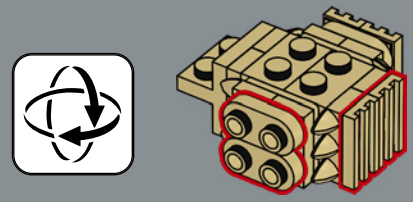
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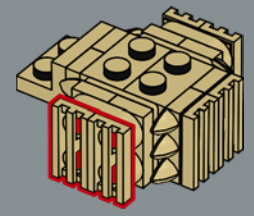
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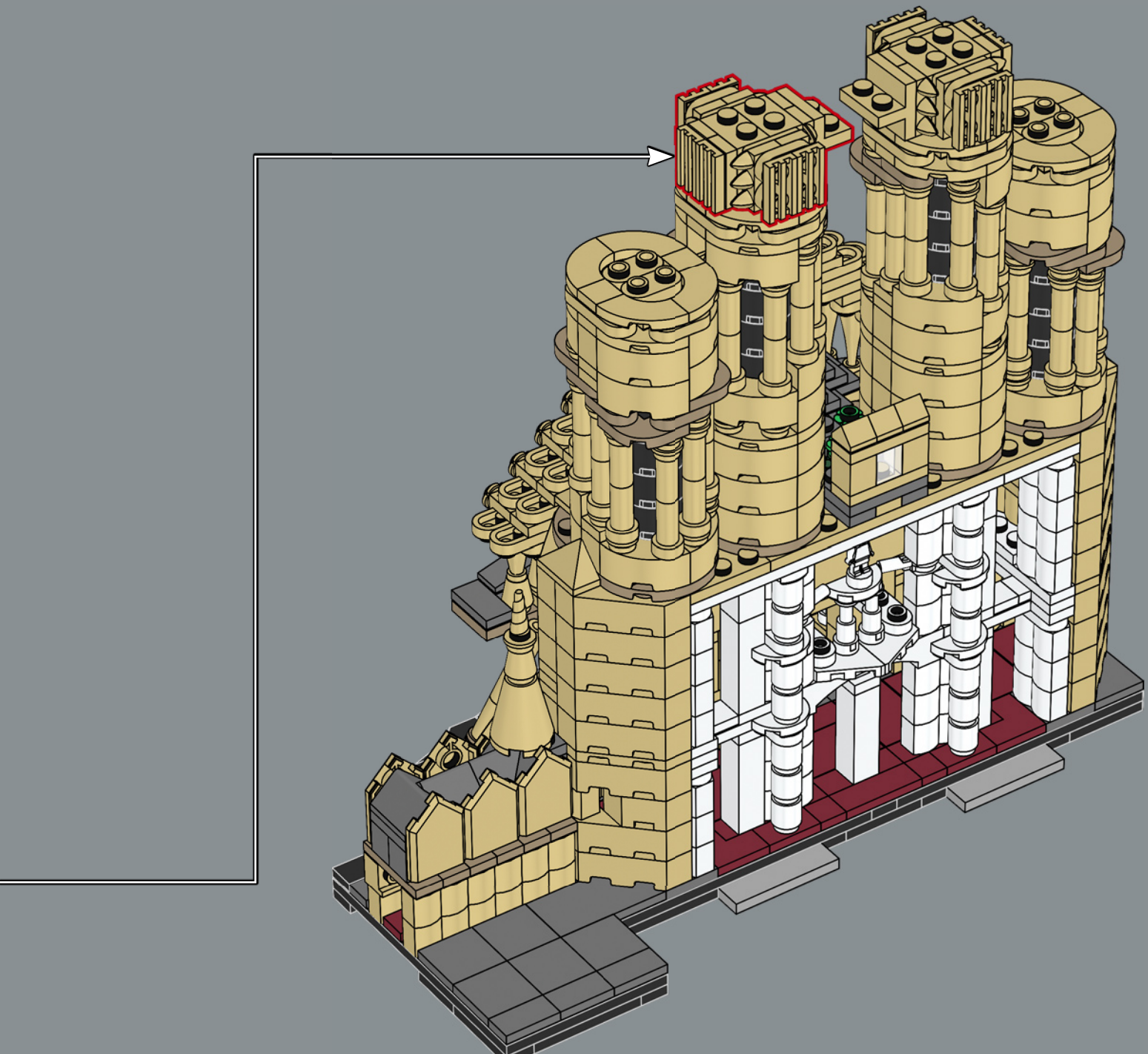


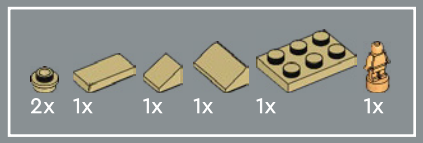
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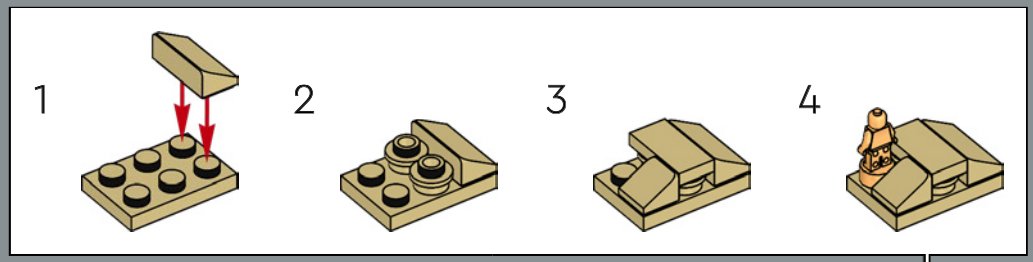
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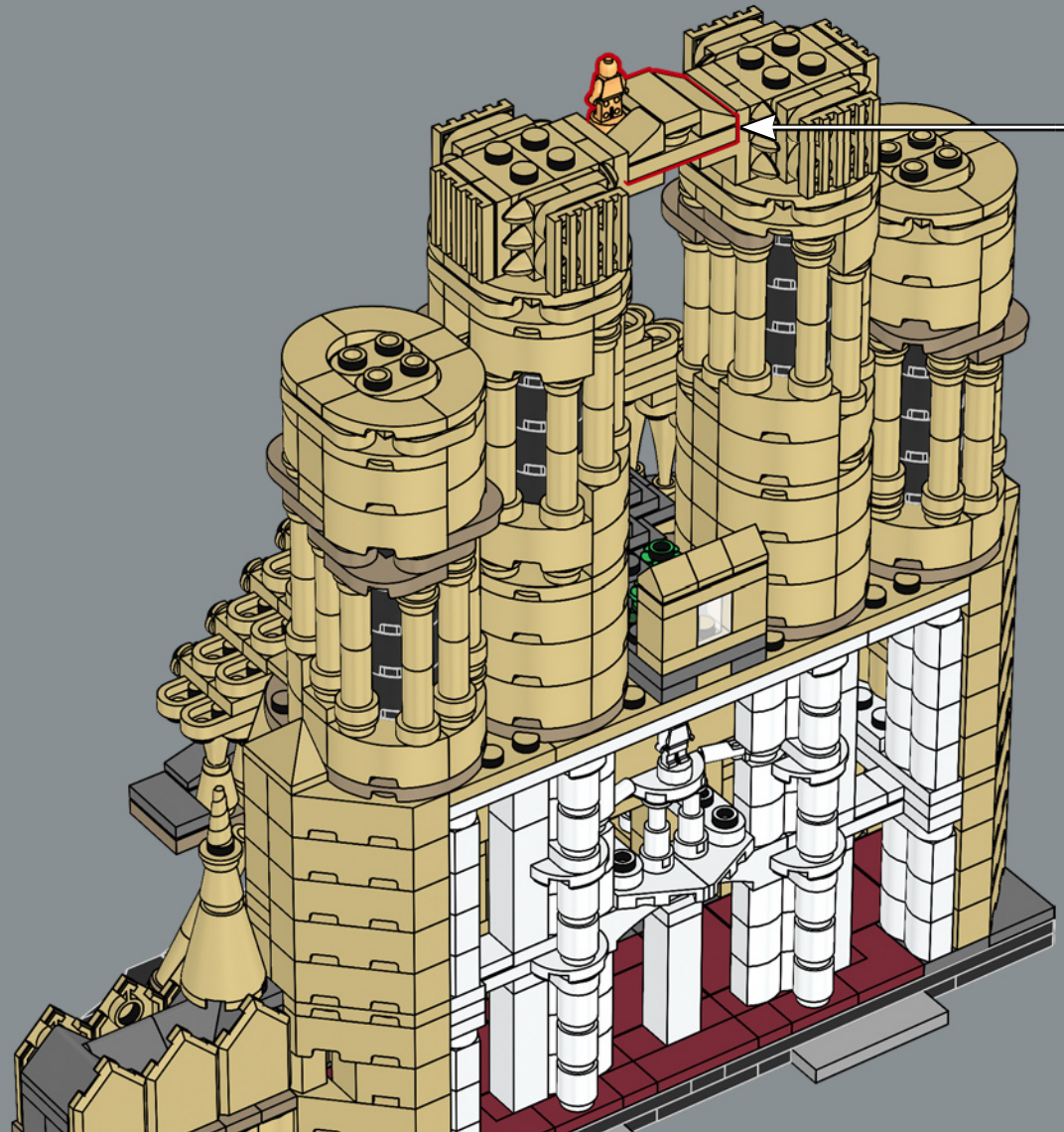




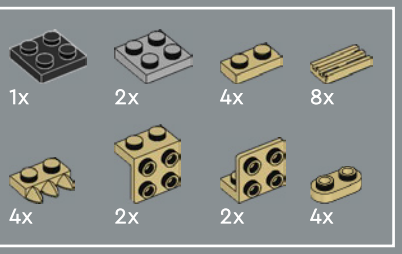


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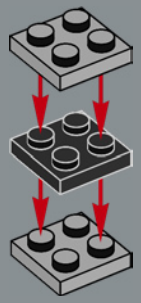


Pour le pont qui relie les deux clochers centraux, Josep Maria Subirachs a réalisé une sculpture en bronze doré représentant l'Ascension de Jésus.



150

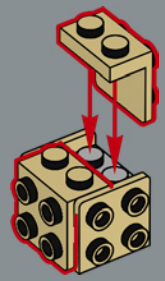
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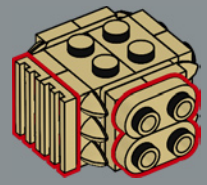
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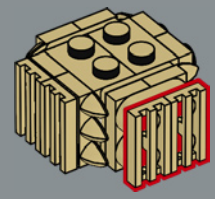
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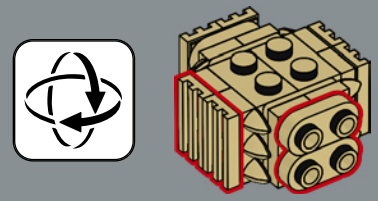
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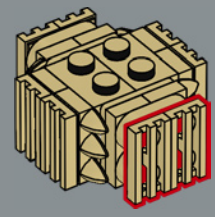
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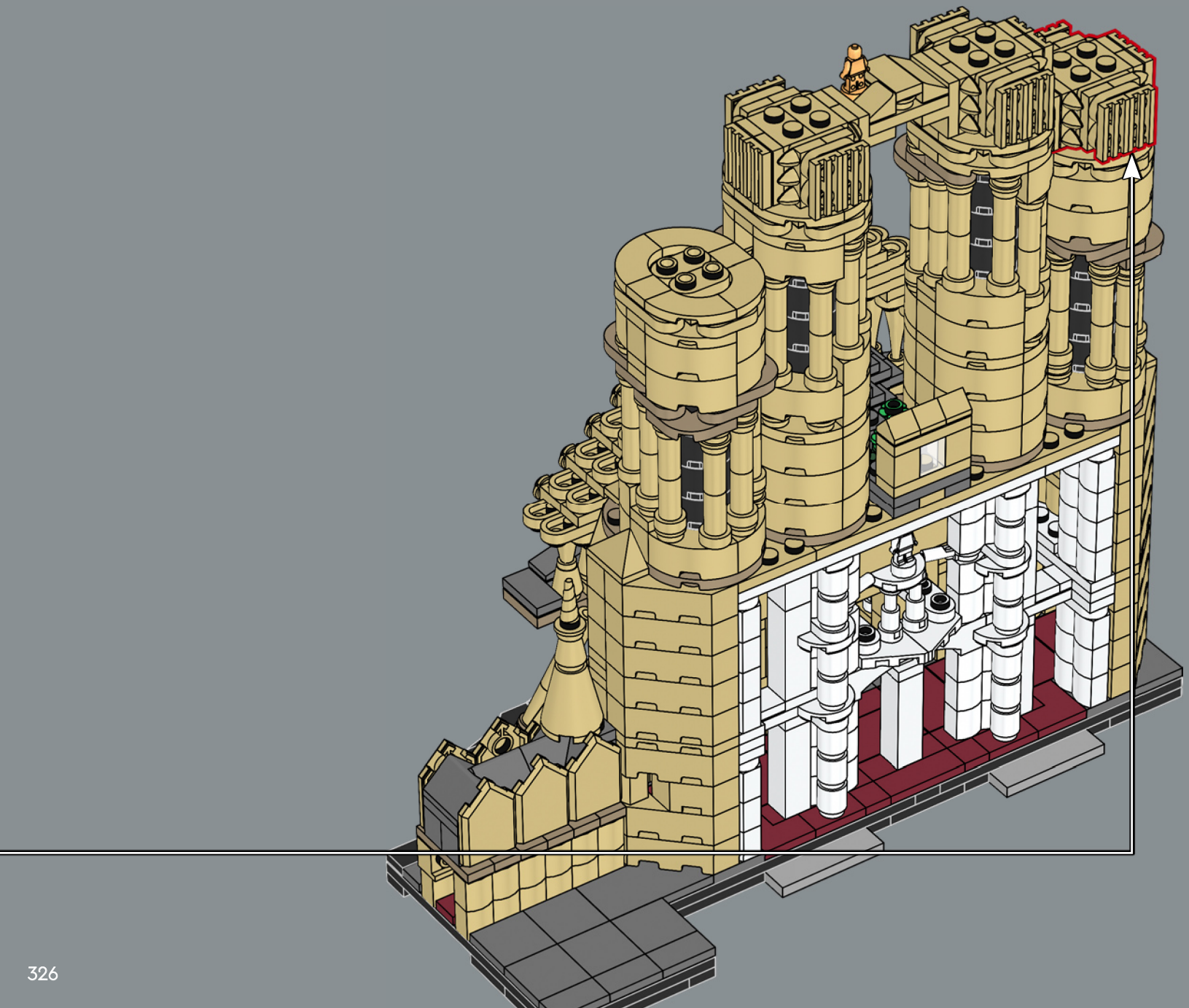


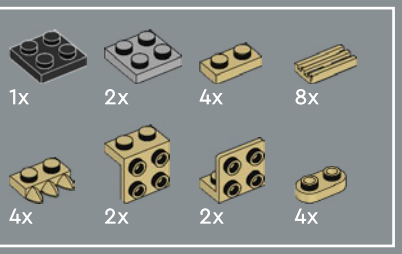
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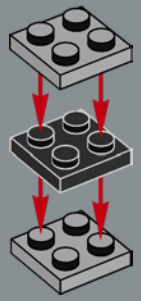






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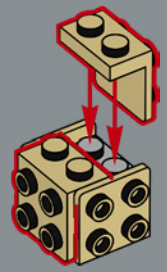
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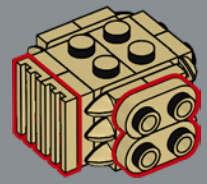
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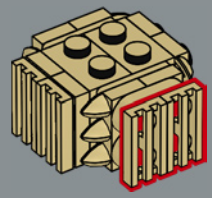
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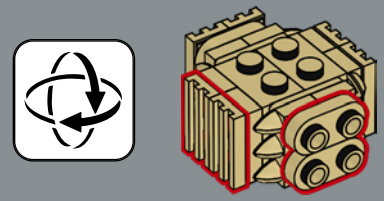
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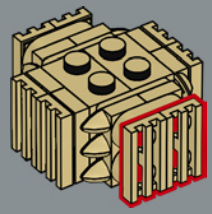
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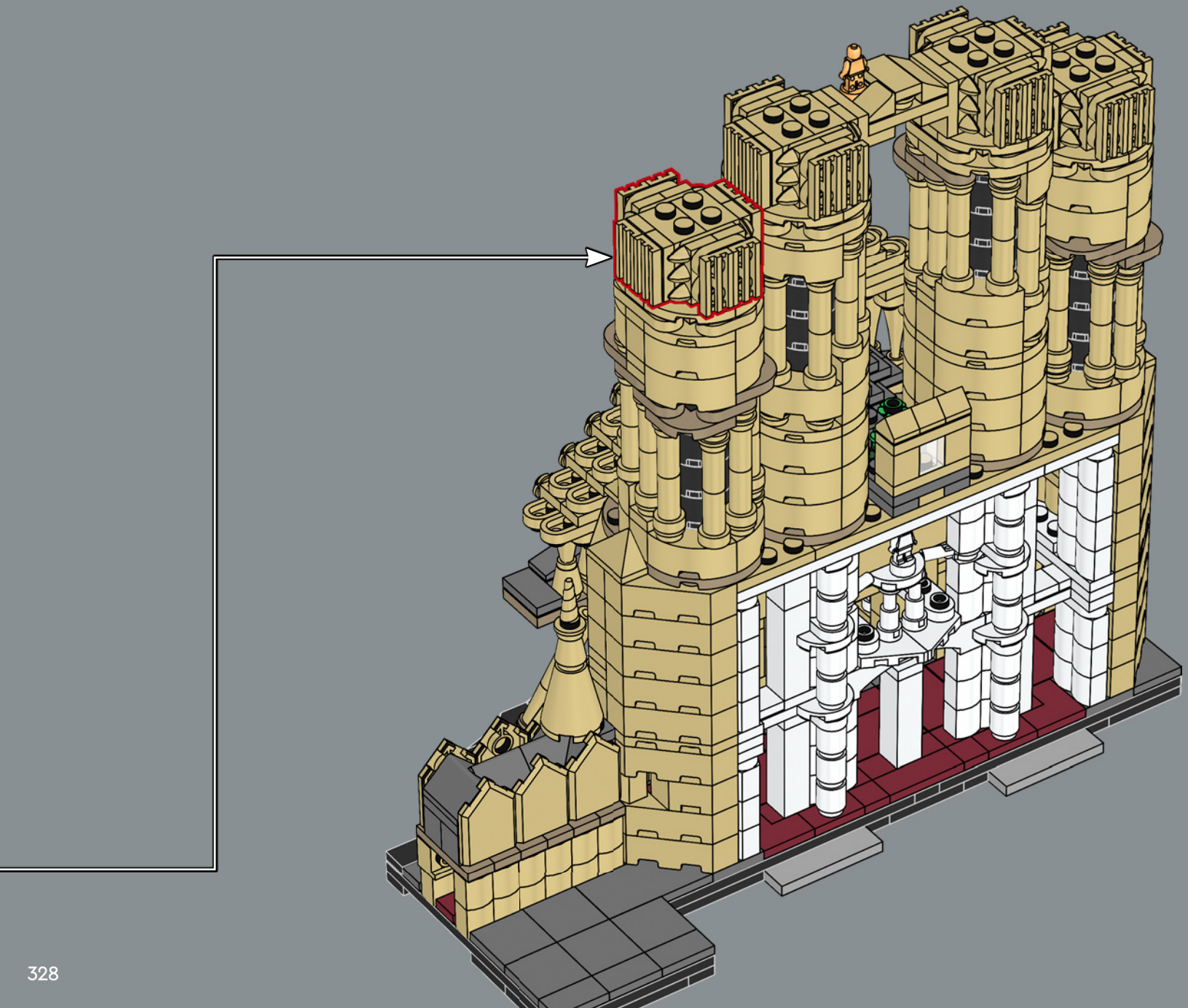


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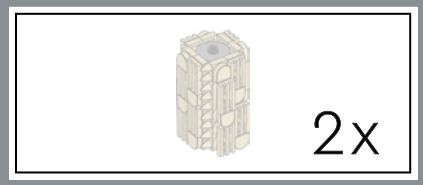


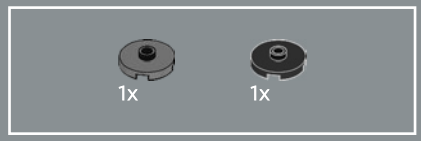
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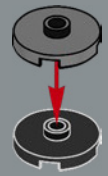


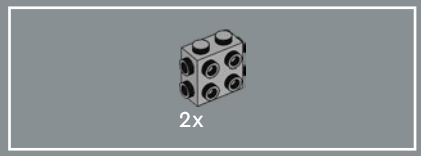




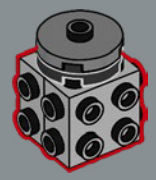


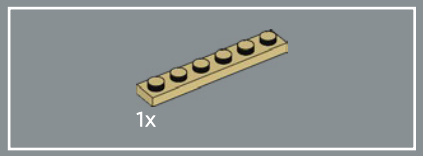
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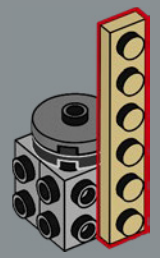


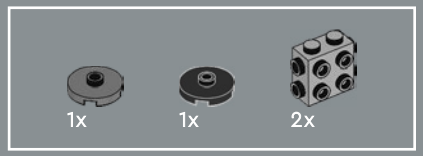
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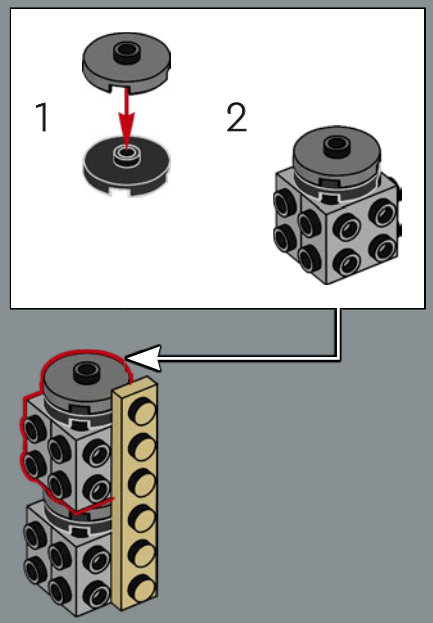


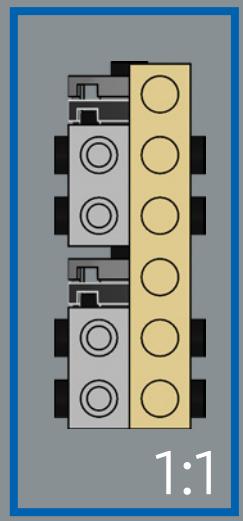
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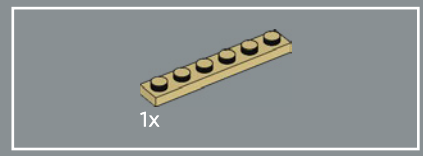




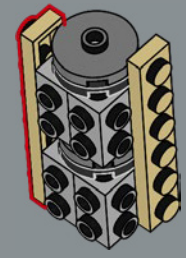
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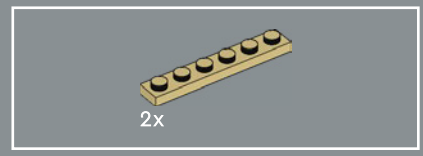




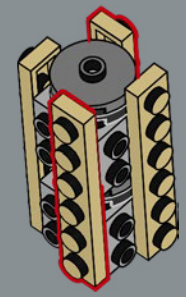


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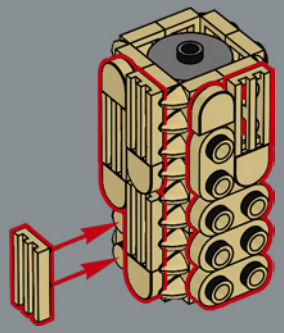
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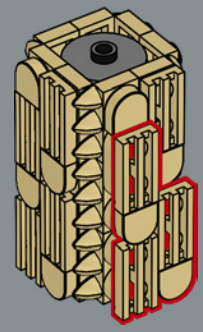
5x 4x 6x

159



3x 2x

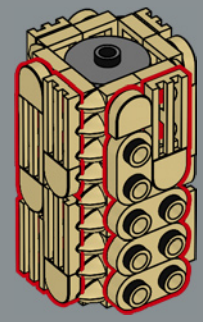
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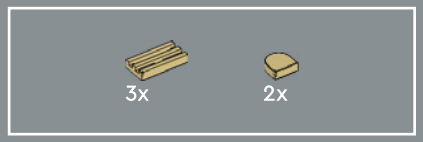


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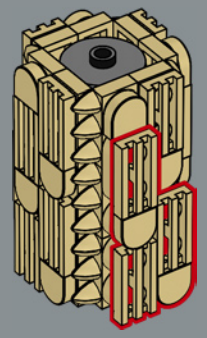
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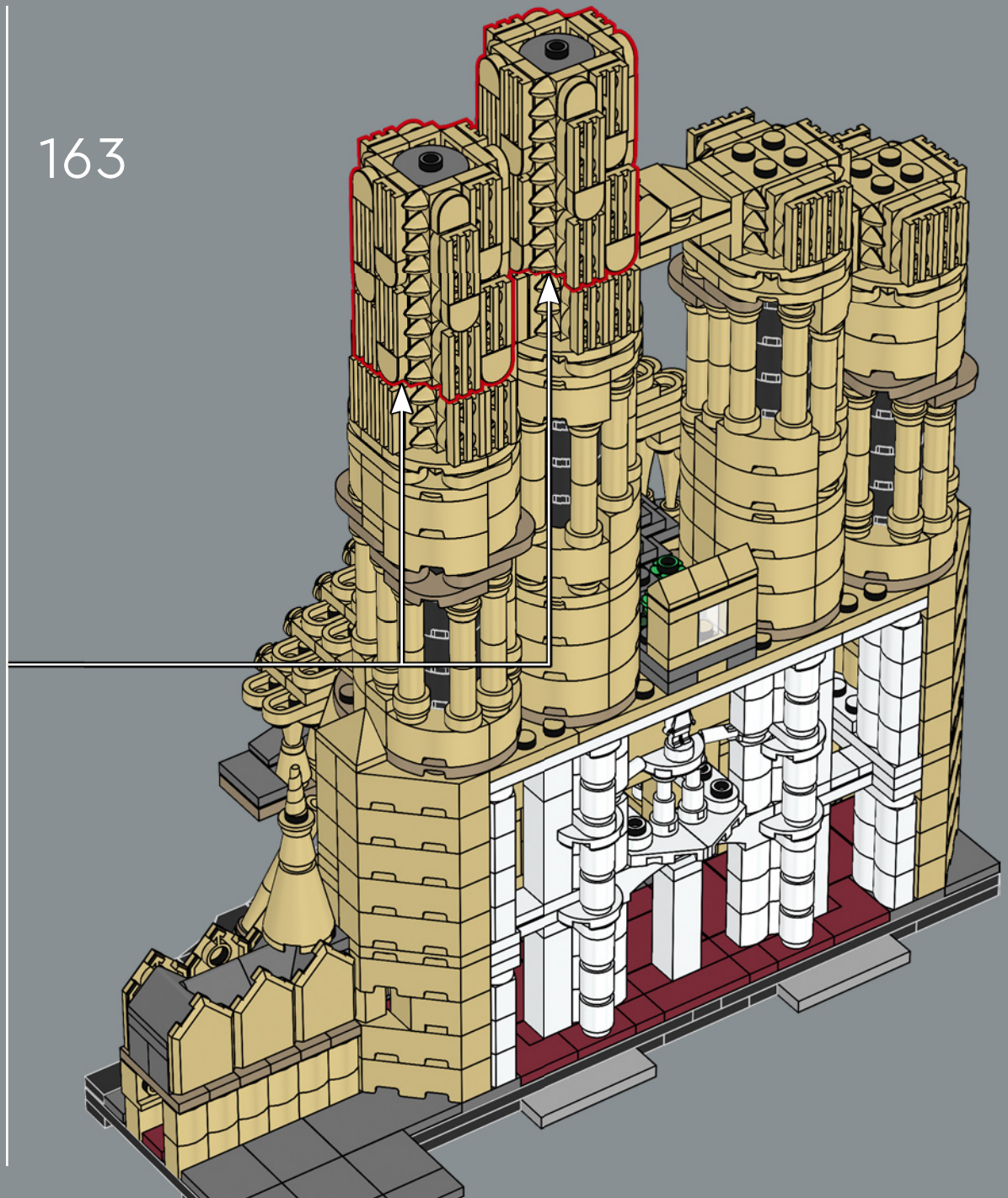


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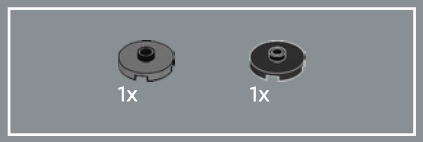


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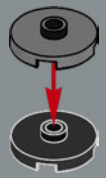
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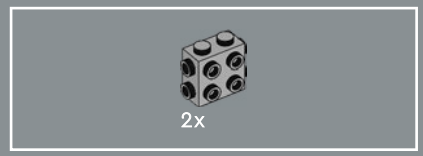




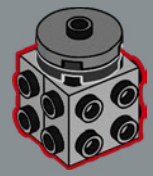


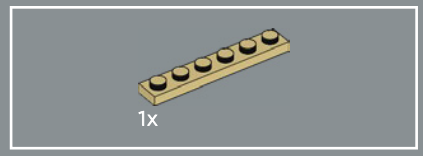
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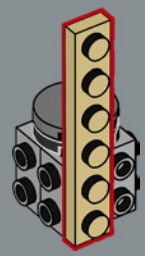


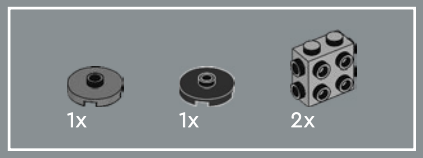
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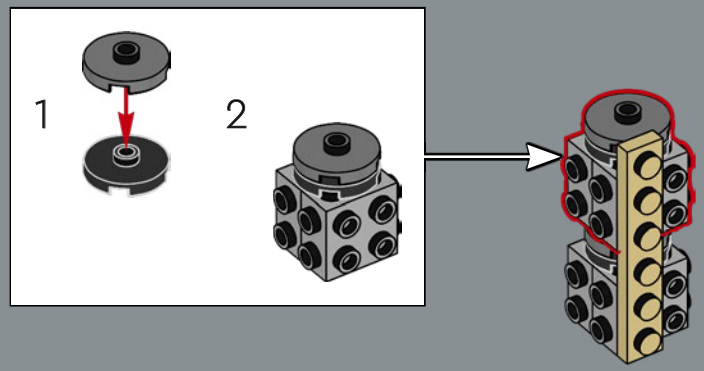


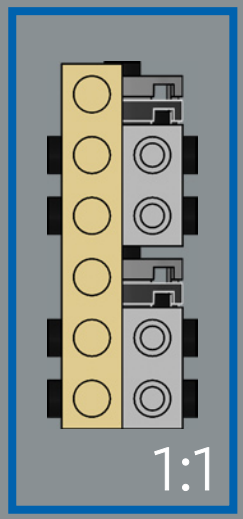
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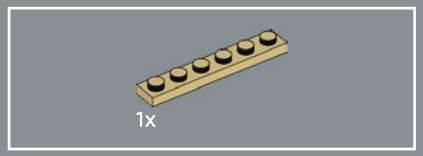




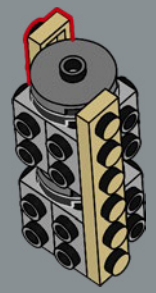
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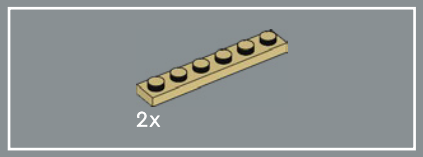




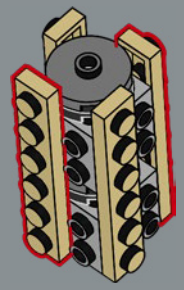


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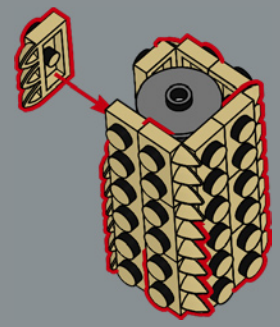


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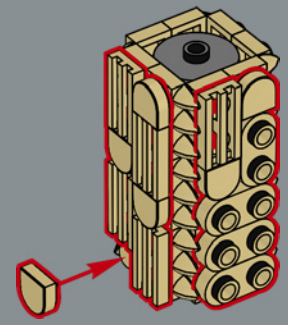


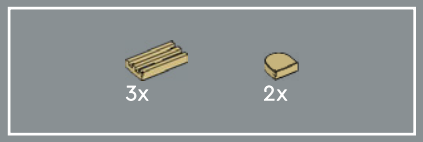
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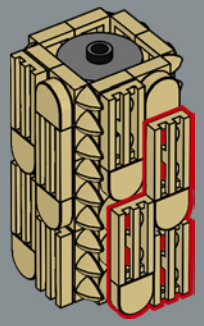


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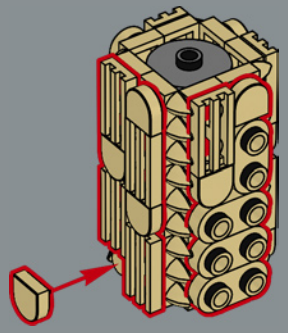
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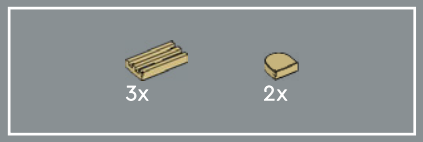




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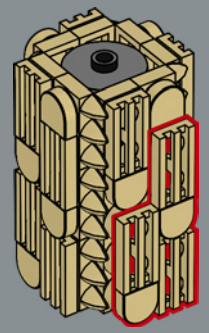






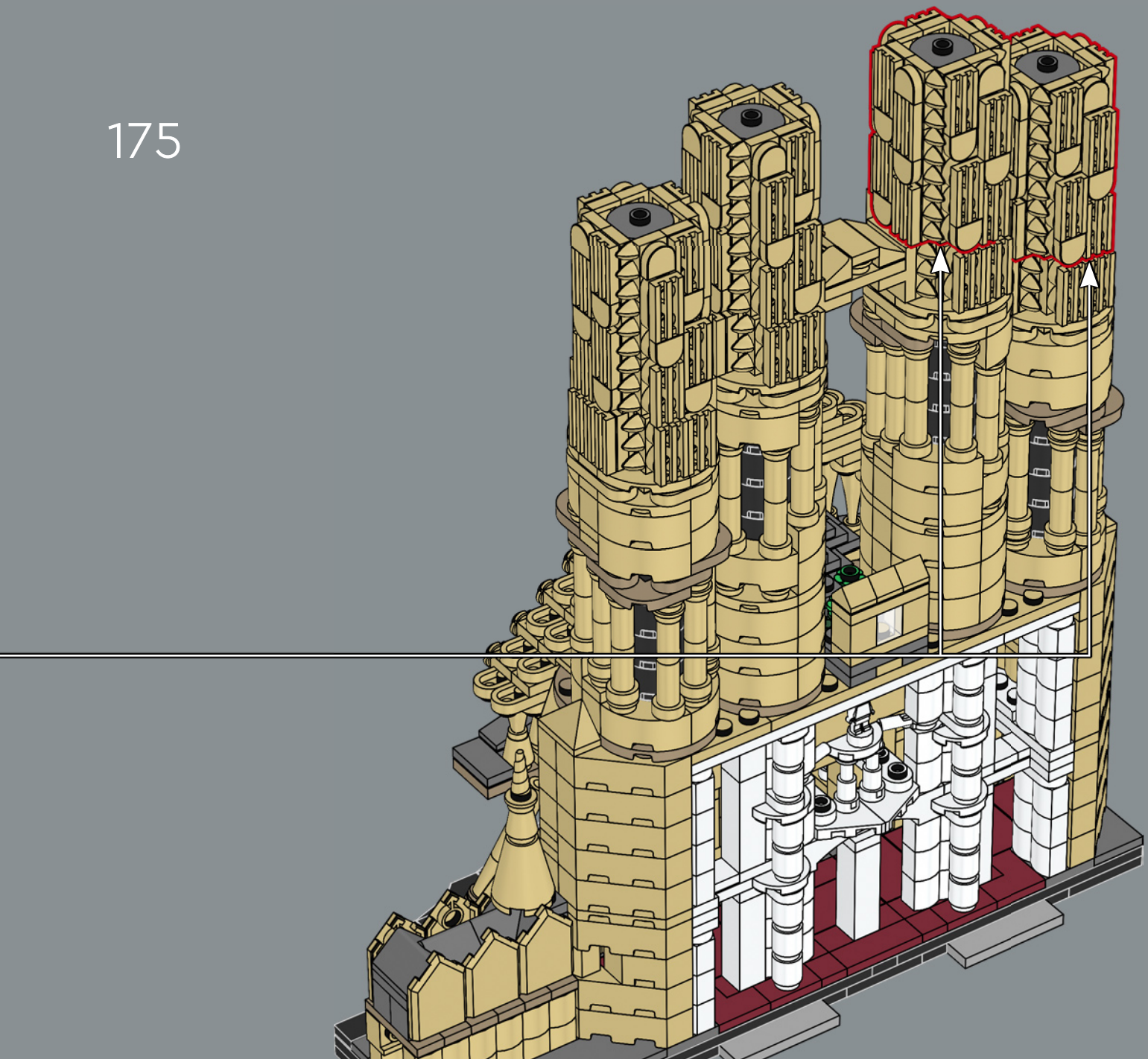
174

Dans les clochers, ces tuiles LEGO® représentent les persiennes qui permettent au son des cloches de se propager dans toute la ville.

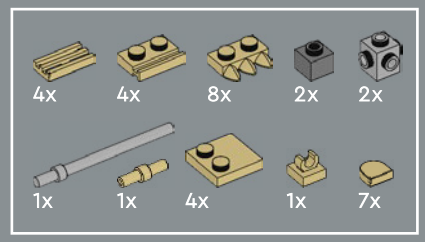


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175

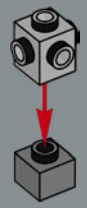




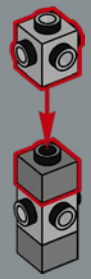


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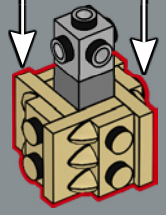
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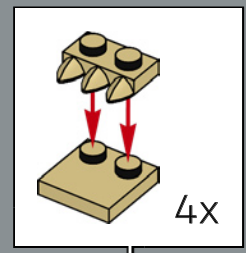


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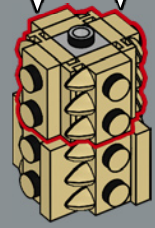


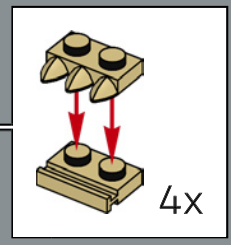
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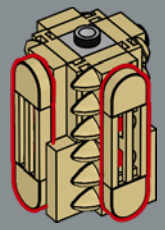


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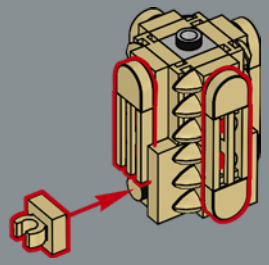




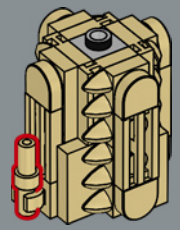
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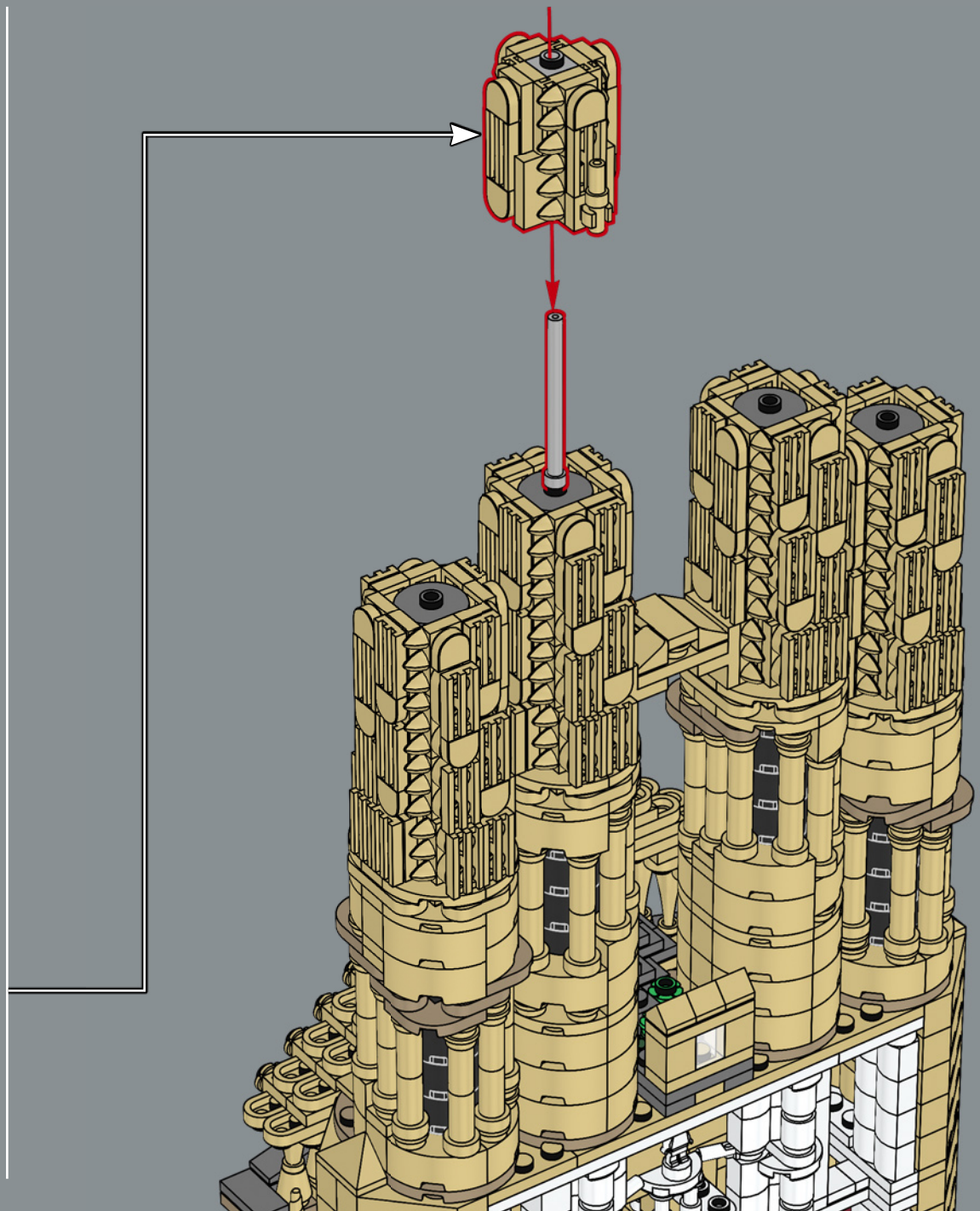


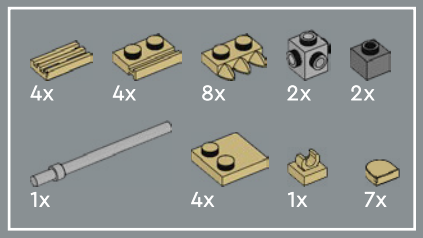
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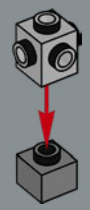




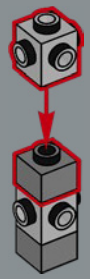


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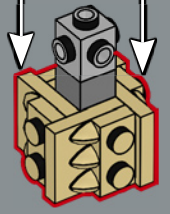
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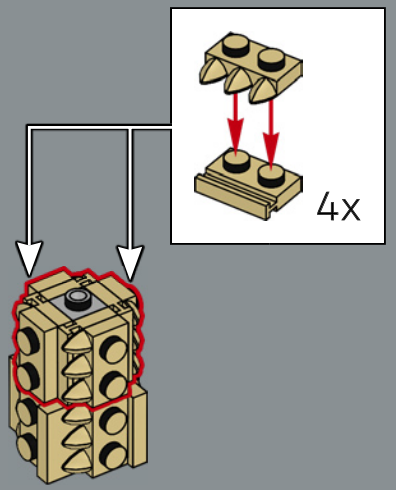
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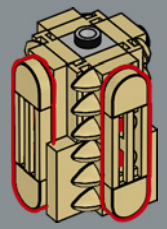
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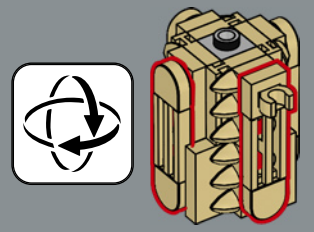
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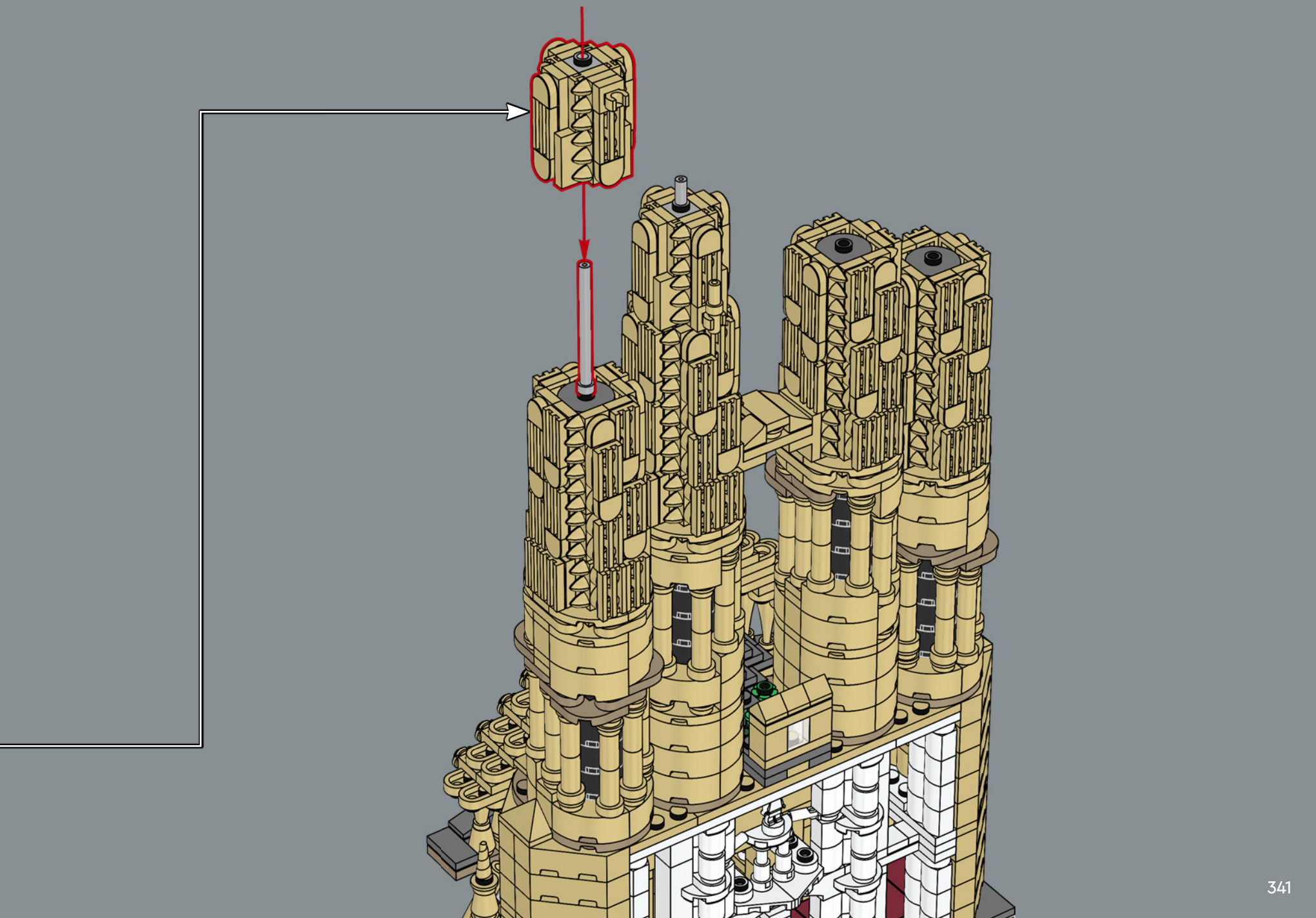


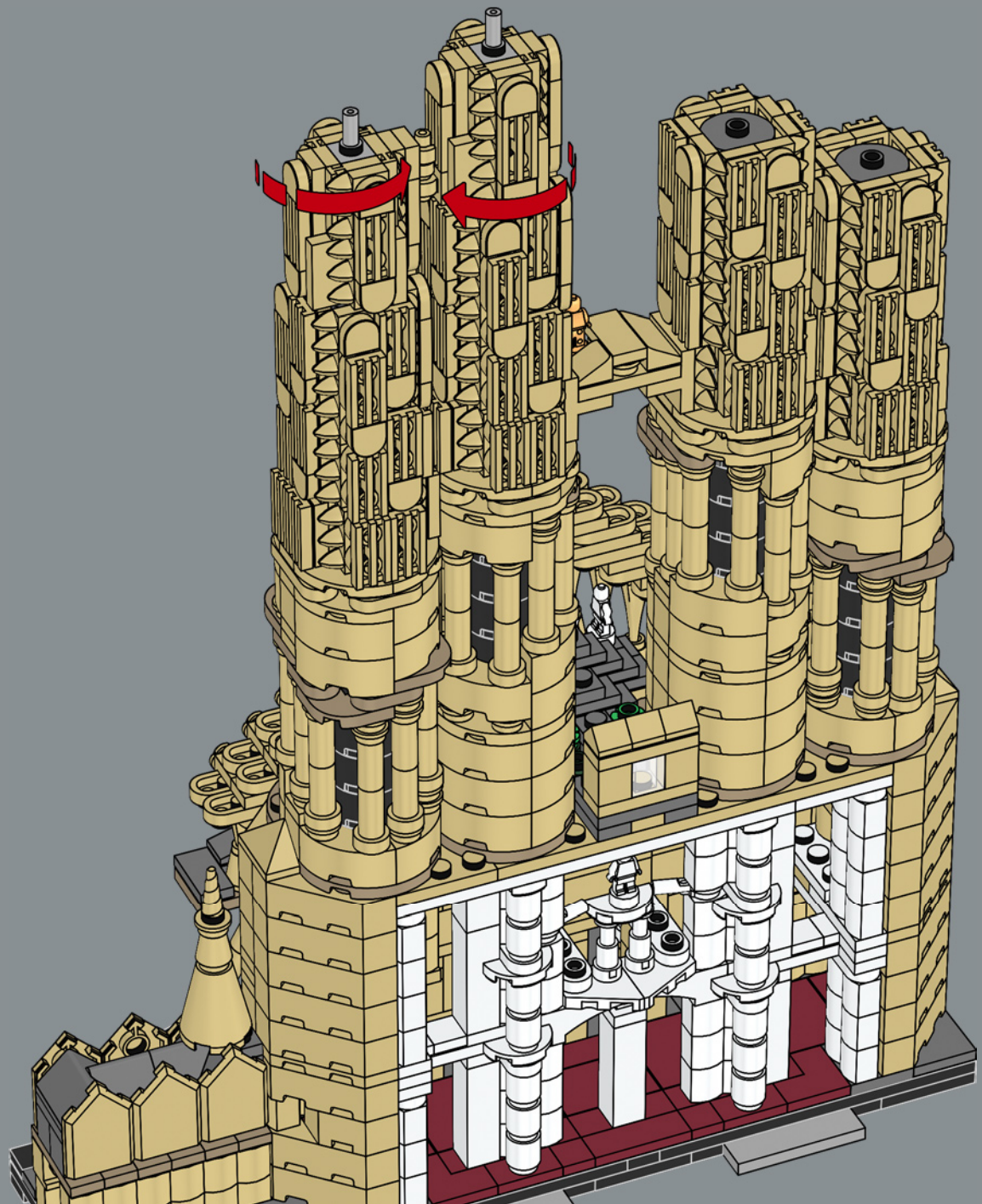
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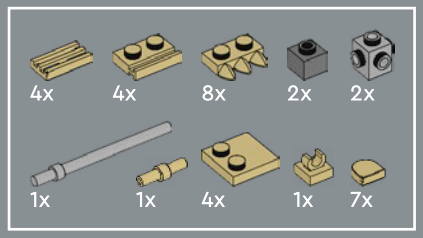


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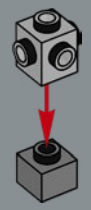




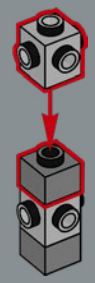


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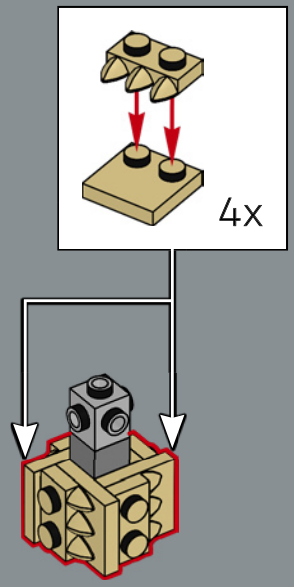
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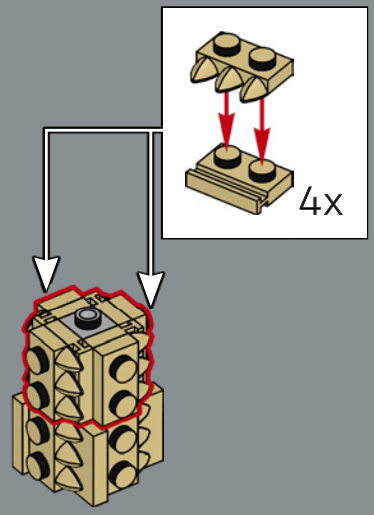
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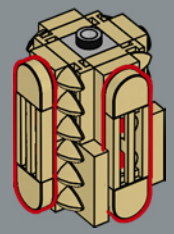
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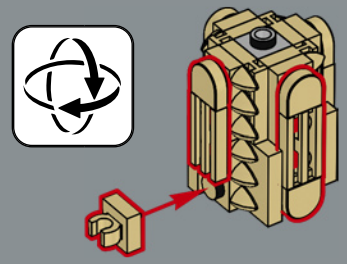
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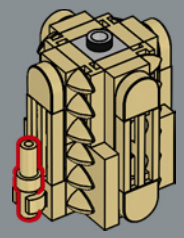
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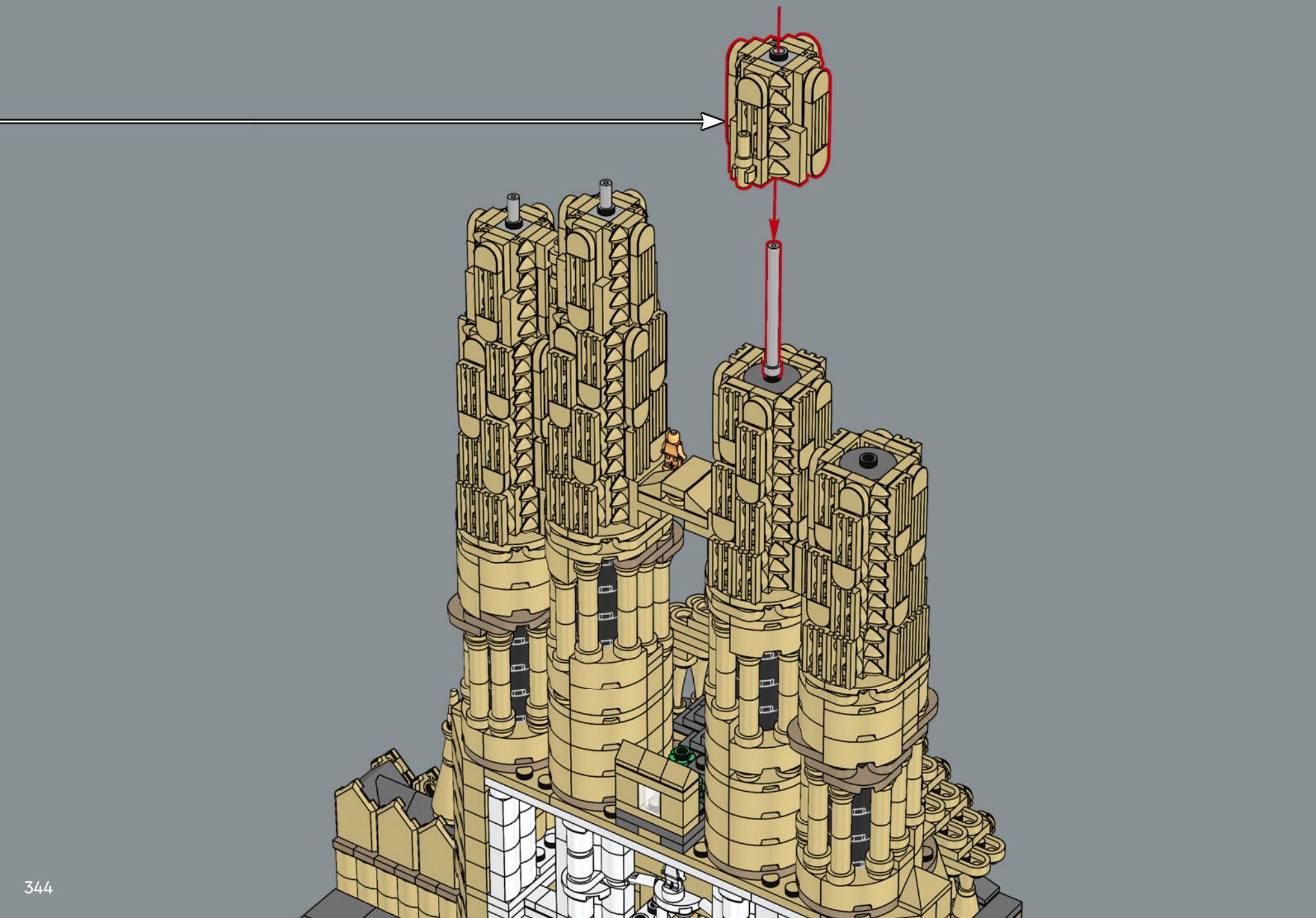


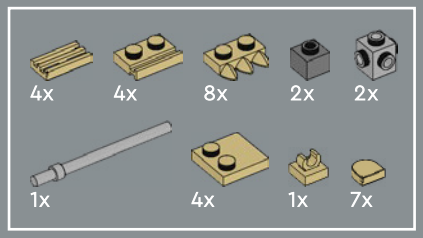
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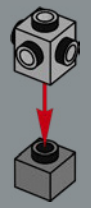




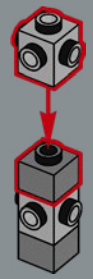


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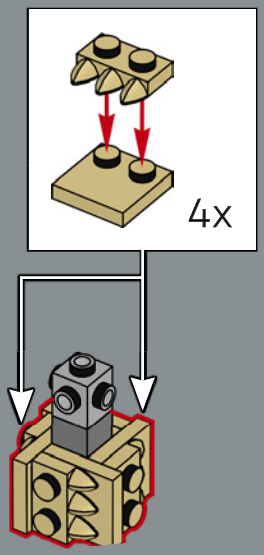
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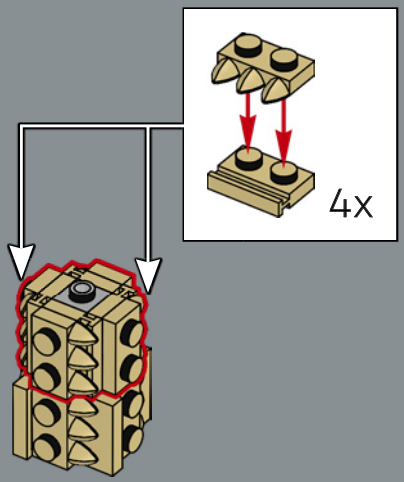
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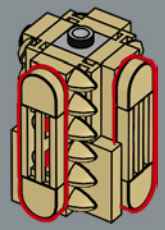
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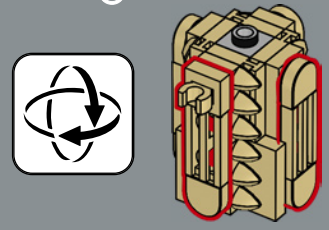
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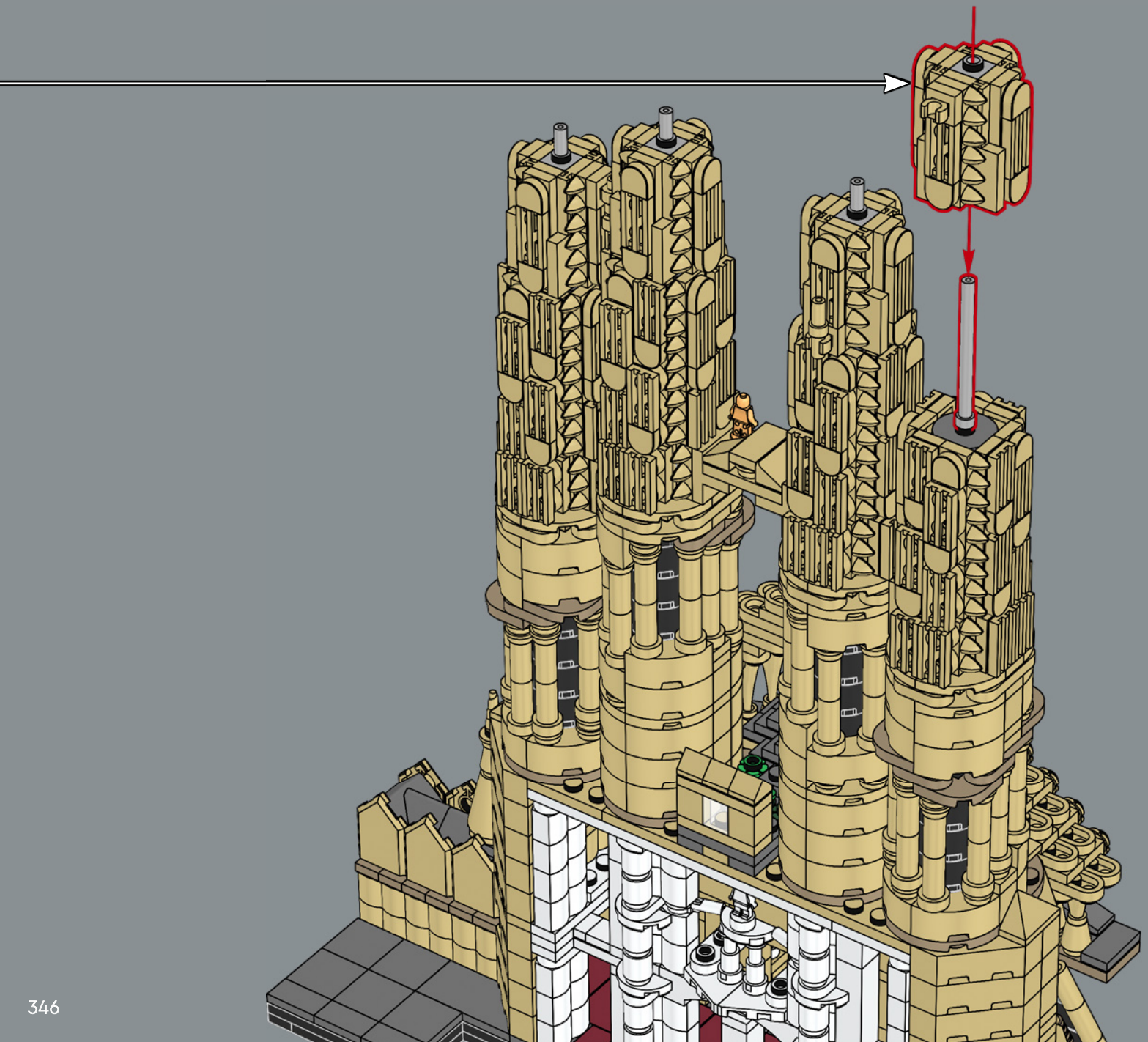


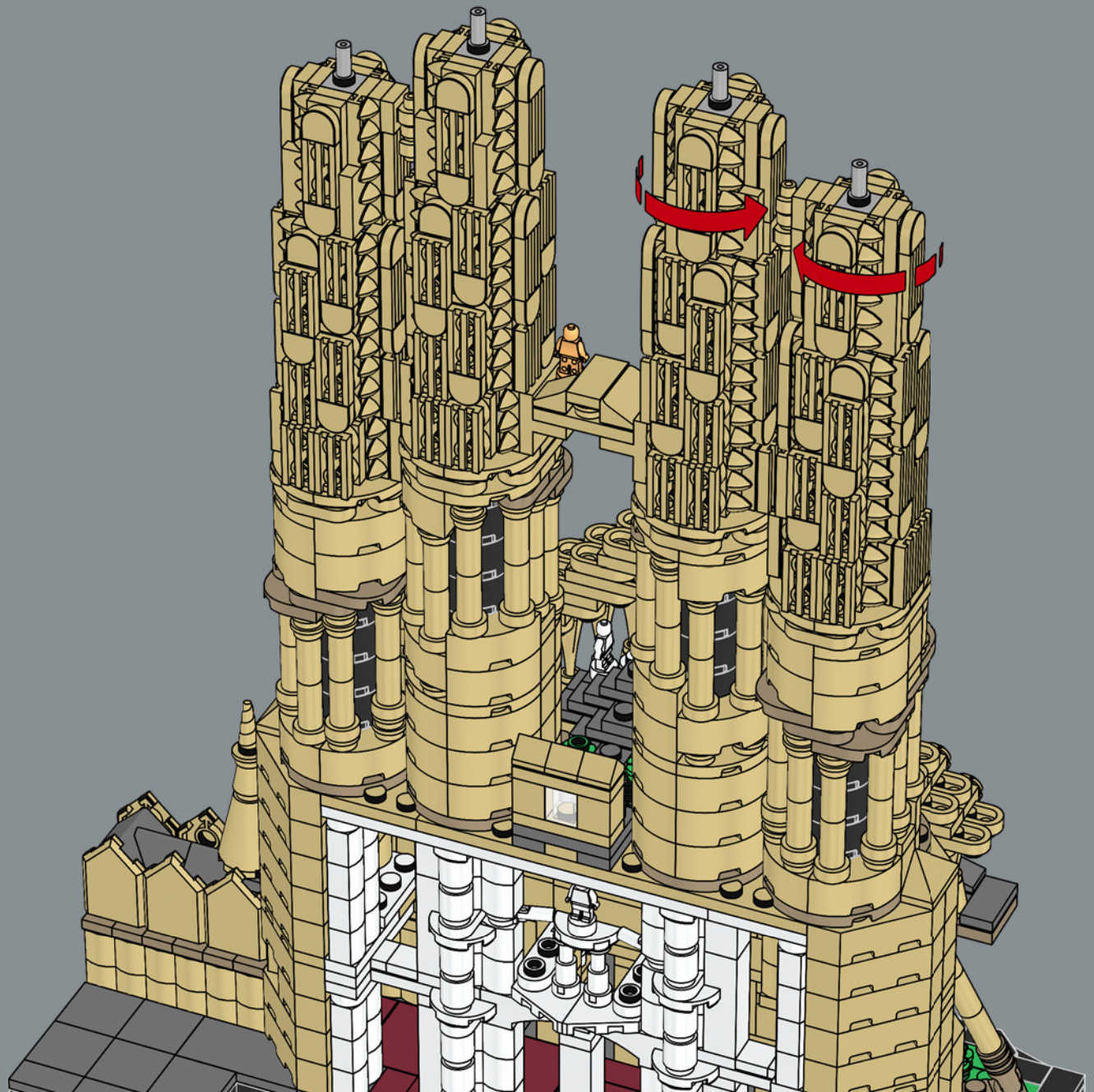
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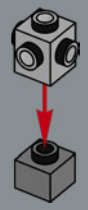




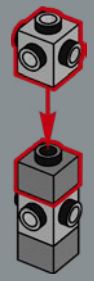


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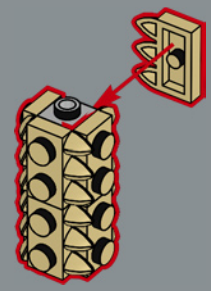
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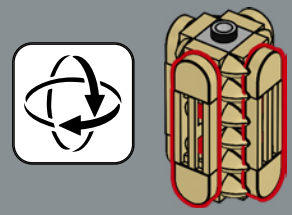
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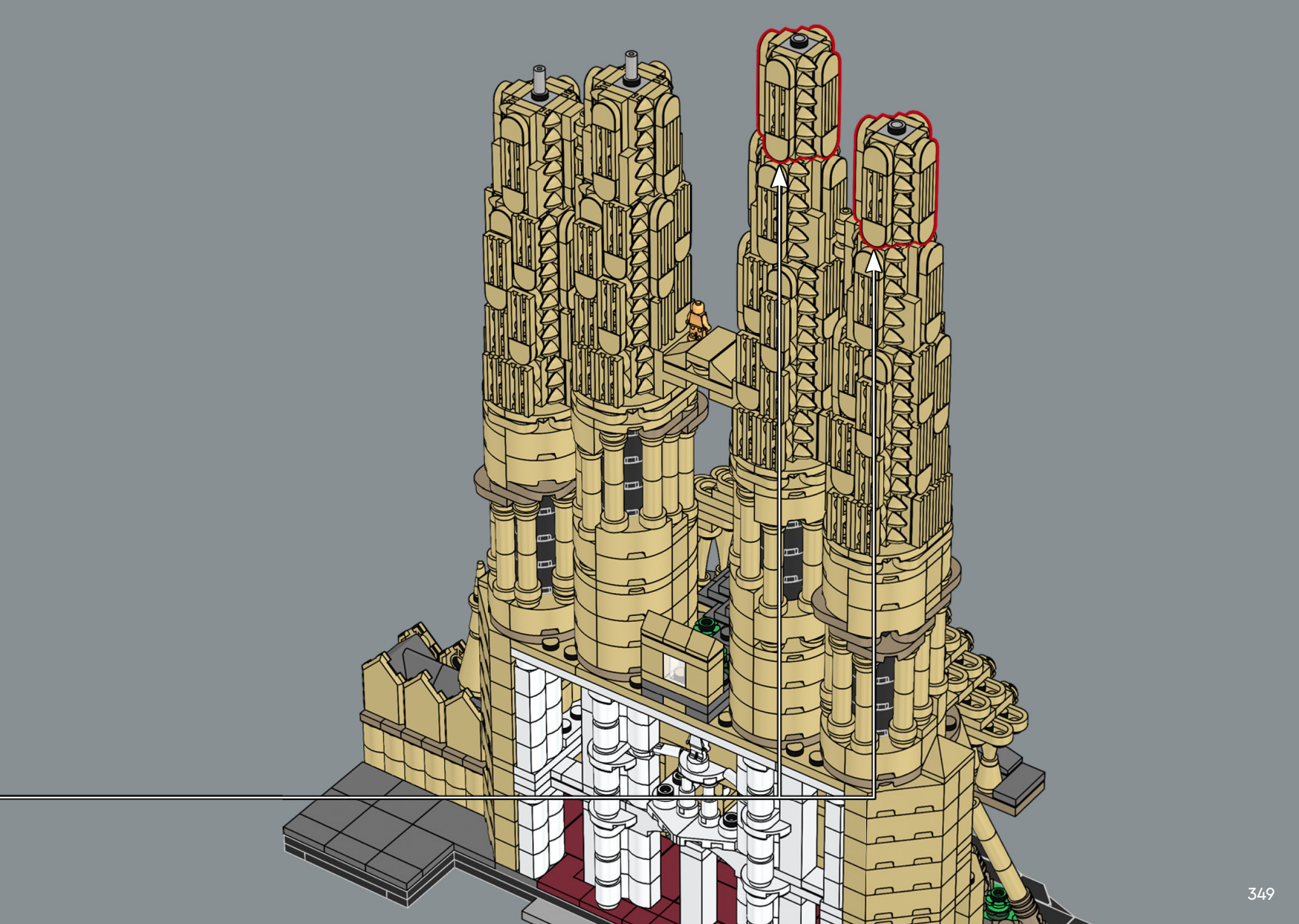
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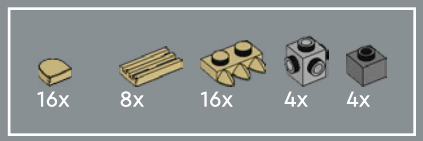
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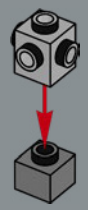




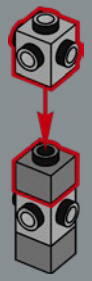


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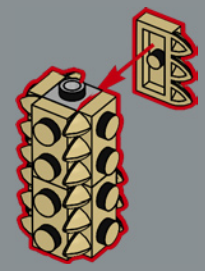
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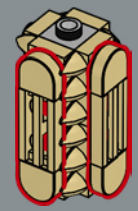
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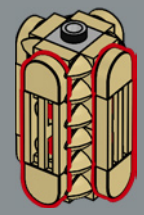


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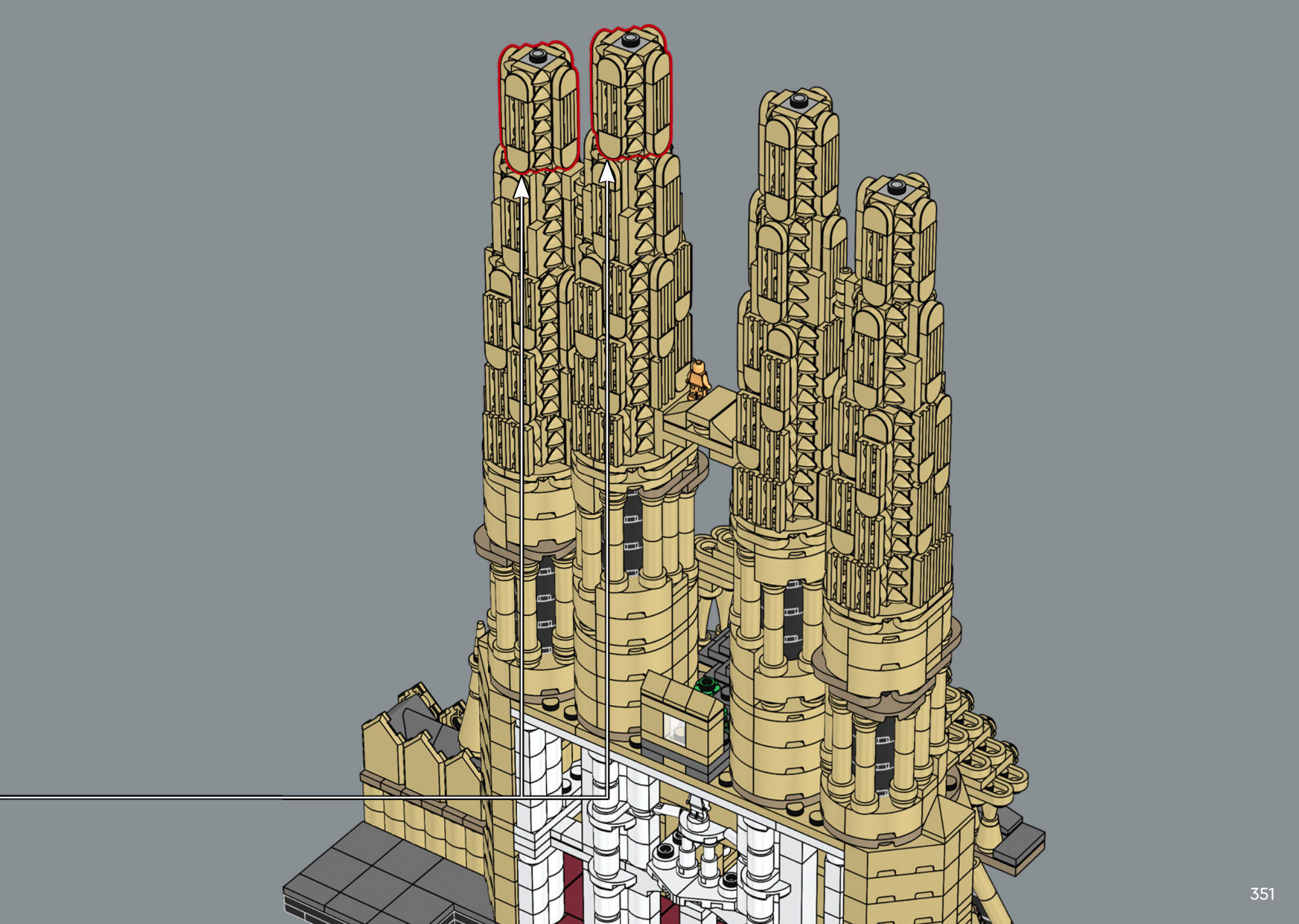


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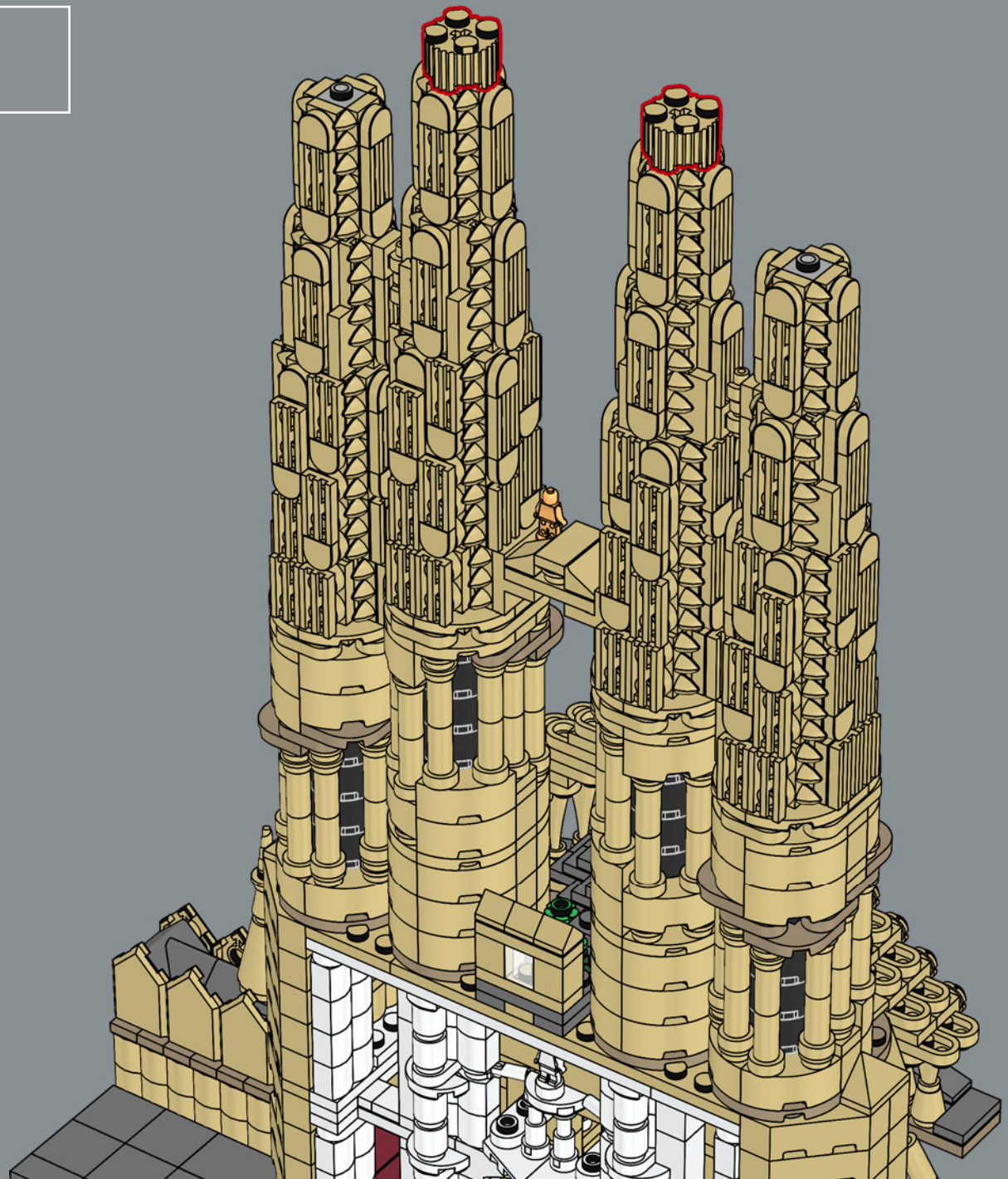
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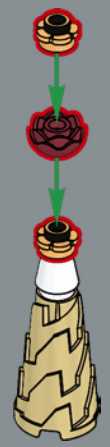


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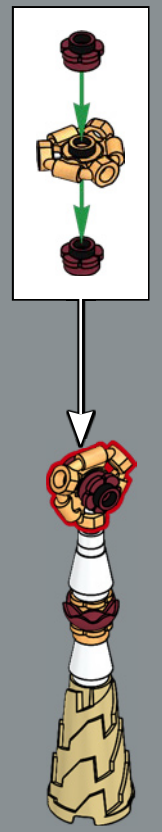
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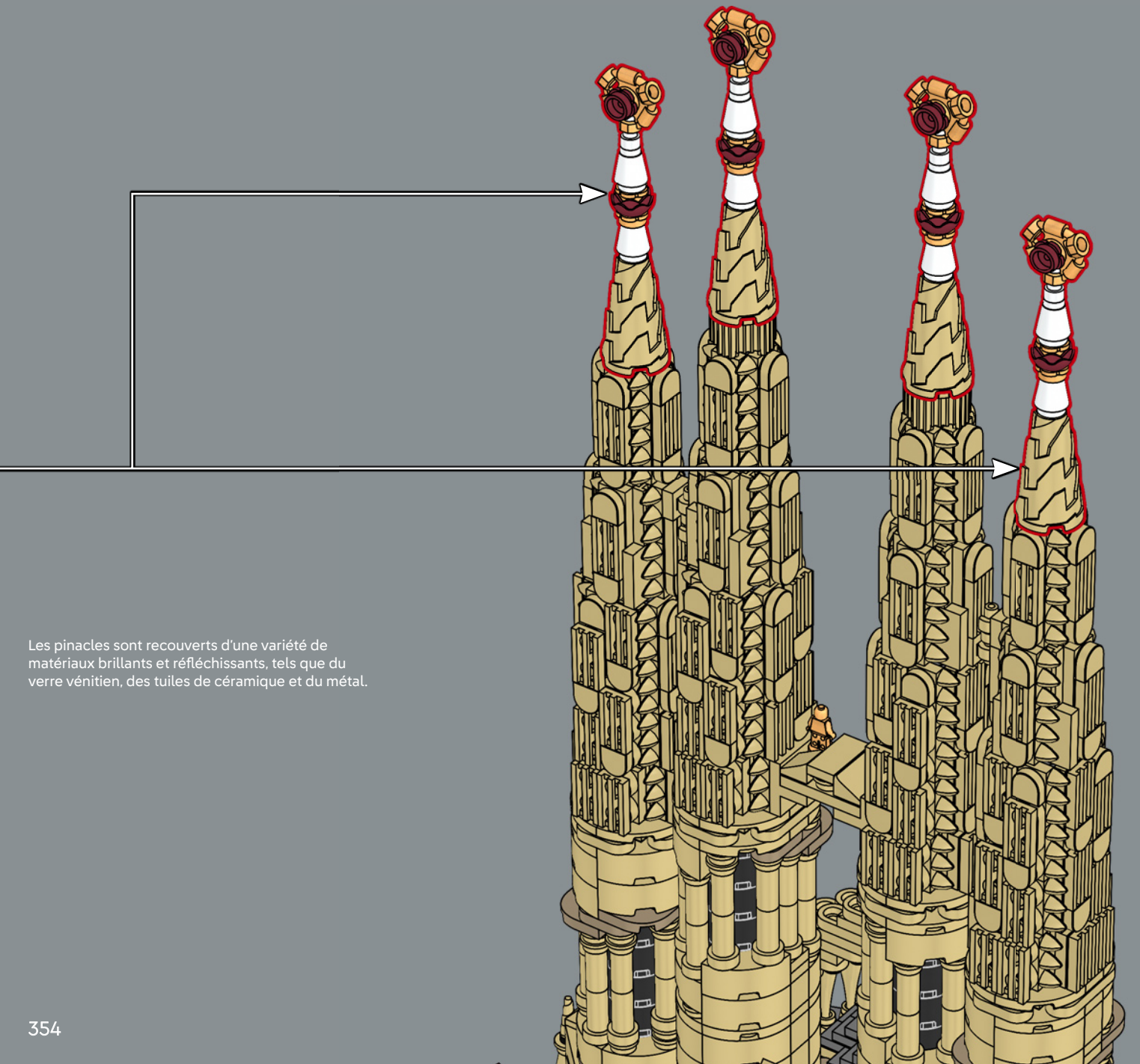
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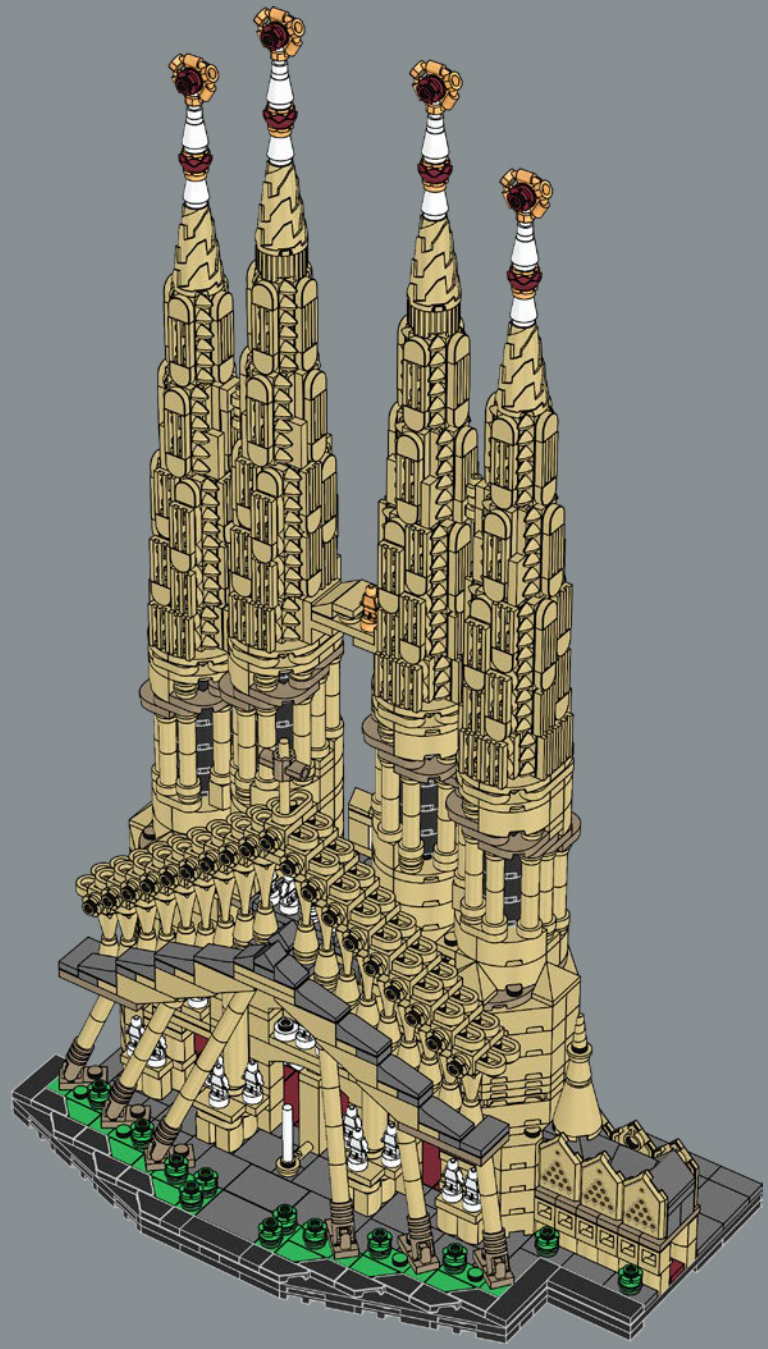
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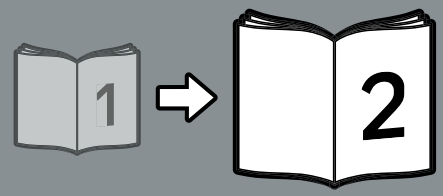


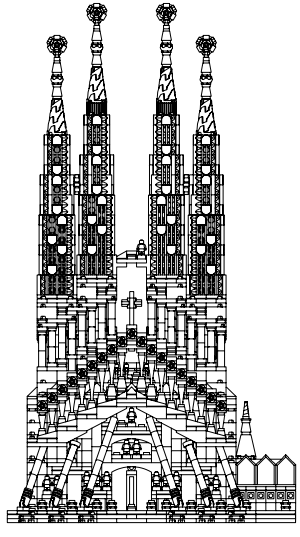
4x



Les pinacles sont recouverts d'une variété de matériaux brillants et réfléchissants, tels que du verre vénitien, des tuiles de céramique et du métal.




1
2



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