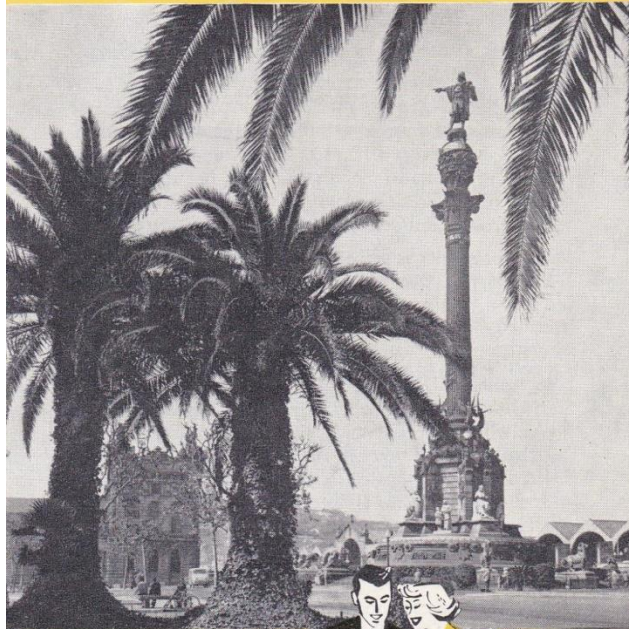


SAS CITY PORTRAITS

Barcelona

SAS



Columbus monument
at the harbor



SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM



Key to the Map:

1. The Cathedral.
2. Plaza del Rey (with the Federico Mares Museum, the Royal Chapel of Santa Agueda and the City History Museum).
3. Town Hall.
4. Palacio de la Diputacion (Provincial Government Building).
5. Church of San Pedro de las Puellas.
6. Arch of Triumph.
7. Templo de la Sagrada Familia (Church of the Holy Family).
8. Parque de la Ciudadela (The City Park with the Botanical and Zoological gardens and the Museum of Natural History, Museum of Modern Arts).
9. Estacion de Francia (Main Railroad Station).
10. Church of Santa Maria del Mar and Moncada Street.
11. La Lonja (Stock Exchange).
12. Columbus Monument.
13. Maritime Station.
14. Maritime Museum.
15. Church of San Pablo del Campo.
16. Palacio de la Virreina (Museum of Decorative Arts).
17. Archaeological Museum.
18. Palacio Nacional (Museum of Catalonia) and Main Entrance to the Montjuich Park.
19. Pueblo Espanol (The Spanish Village), with the Museum of Industries and Popular Arts.
20. The Guell Park.

SAS SAS Ticket Office: 277 Mallorca. Tel. 27 31 06, 27 30 00/09.
AIR Air Terminal: "Iberia", Plaza de España.
T Tourist Information Office: 638 Avenida José Antonio. Tel. 22 11 35.

Your First Hour in Barcelona

Your SAS plane arrives at Barcelona Transoceanic Airport (Muntadas).

Passport and customs control are quickly attended to, and the National Bank will provide you with your first Spanish money in case you want to get some at the airport. The monetary unit is the "Peseta", divided into 100 "centimos". Official rate will be given to you in the same bank.

SAS personnel will show you where you can buy tickets for the bus ride to town. The cost of the ticket is 15 pesetas. Your luggage will be loaded in the bus immediately after you have passed customs. If you wish to take a taxi, please inform the SAS ground hostess and she will arrange it. Price from the airport to any point in town by taxi is about 150 pesetas. The bus will carry you from the airport, 10 kilometres southeast of town, to the Iberia Air Terminal. There you pick up your luggage and you can also reconfirm your onward reservations. As taxi fares are very reasonable, we suggest you take one to your hotel.

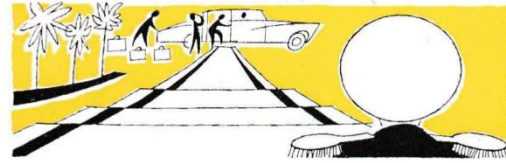
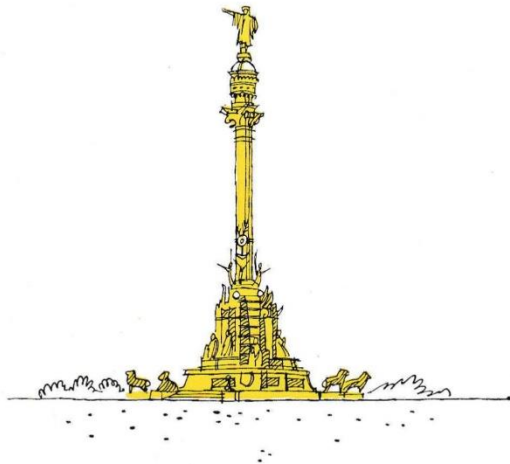
One Hour's Walk Around Barcelona

Before leaving the SAS Office make sure to reconfirm your reservation for the onward flight. Then step out for your first breath of Catalonian air. A few steps to the right will bring you to Paseo de Gracia, one of the most important shopping streets. Note a little to your right the strange building called La Pedrera. Now turn left, walking down Paseo de Gracia to Plaza de Cataluña, a large square roaring with life. It is dominated by the enormous building of the Spanish Telephone Company, and there are nice pavement cafés inviting you to have your first "aperitivo". The Ronda Universidad leads to another famous square, Plaza de la Universidad, with Barcelona's University. However, turn to the left a little before you reach the "Plaza", following Calle de Pelayo, a good shopping street. Arriving again at Plaza de Cataluña, turn sharply to the right into the famous Rambla, where citizens and tourists alike promenade. The Rambla is a wonderful boulevard, second to none in any European city. In the center, rows of trees give shadow and the Canaletas fountain is said to make everyone who takes a drink of its water feel like a native.

Flower stalls, shops and bars draw your attention while you walk past the Opera House (Liceo). Turning left up the Calle de Fernando, once Barcelona's main street, you will come into the Barrio Gótico, the Gothic Quarter, with its old Town Hall and the Provincial Government Palace in Plaza San Jaime. From here follow the narrow Calle del Obispo Iruira, past the Bishop's Palace to the lovely Gothic cathedral. Pass through the Calle del Archs and Avenida Puerta del Angel, and so back to Plaza de Cataluña.

BARCELONA

Barcelona, with 1,500,000 inhabitants, is the capital of the Region of Catalonia, situated in a plain between the Tibidabo and Montjuich mountain ranges on the Mediterranean coast. Monuments of the past mingle with the new city surrounding the Gothic Quarter; enormous squares and wide boulevards, including the famous *Rambla*, make a fine contrast to the narrow streets of old Barcelona. The Spaniards live in the street, and you will enjoy the lively atmosphere, soon discovering that the people, though proud and somewhat formal, are also kind, courteous and very hospitable. The ordinary citizen does not know many languages, but French is widely spoken, and in larger shops and hotels, English and German.



Hotels

Barcelona has a great number of modern and comfortable hotels and pensions, and the prices are reasonable. Most hotels still operate on the "American plan" (rates include room and full board) but there are some hotels where you may have room only. Your travel agency or SAS Office at home will be able to assist you with reservations.

Hotels in Spain are classified into five different categories; in 1958 the following charges were authorized for single rooms:

"Lujo" (de luxe) Room: Ptas 175 upwards, full board 385 upwards. Corresponding prices for other categories are: Class 1A: Ptas 150 and 275, Class 1B: Ptas 70 and 120, Class II: Ptas 40 and 100. Class III cannot be recommended for foreign visitors. To these prices add service charges and one or two special taxes, the service charge being from 15—20 % according to the standard of the place.

De luxe category hotels such as the Avenida Palace, the Ritz, the Colón, La Rotonda and the Manila will certainly match the best hotels in other cities. Excellent hotels in Class 1A are the Majestic, the Oriente, the Emperatriz, the Astoria, the Cristina and the Residencia, all run on the "European plan" (no meals).

Some hotels in the Class 1B are very comfortable and may be recommended. In this category among others are the Esplendido, the Internacional, the Taber, and the Gales, the latter having no meal service.

Hotels of lower categories can be quite good, although they do not offer the same standard of comfort and service. If you prefer hotels of this type, consult your local travel agency or inspect the hotel personally before you make your decision.

During the winter there is no need to reserve rooms in advance, but in summer this is advisable, especially if you intend to visit Barcelona in June, when the International Fair takes place.

Note: the voltage in most Barcelona hotels is 125 V. A.C.

Restaurants and Food

Dining in Spain is a charming and interesting experience. Food is excellent, and service very good. Most foreign visitors like to try some of the national dishes such as *Paella* (rice cooked with chicken and seafood); *Zarzuela* (a strong, tasty seafood dish); *Cochinillo Asado* (roast suckling pig); *Tortilla* (a special type of omelet). Normally food is cooked with olive oil, but better restaurants will use butter instead, if you ask them to do so. You'll probably like the food; Spanish cuisine is highly esteemed by most foreign people.

Breakfast is normally a simple meal consisting of coffee with milk (*café con leche*) and one or two *croissants*, although if you stay at an "international" hotel you will be able to have a more substantial meal.

Lunch is served from 2—3:30 PM. It is normal to drink an *apéritif* (Sherry) around 1:30 PM, and to take a rest (*siesta*) in the middle of the day. On hot days you are advised not to break this normal Spanish custom, as you will probably find yourself staying up late at night.

Dinner or supper is served as late as 9 or 10 PM. If you feel hungry between 4 and 9 PM, when the restaurants are closed, you may get a snack in one of the numerous bars.

The two main meals of the day, lunch and dinner, are both substantial, although dinner is lighter than lunch. Start with salad or soup (you may have *Andalucian Gazpacho*, which is served cold), then a fish course. Try *Turbot* (halibut) or *Lenguado Meuniere* (sole). Potatoes are ordered separately (*patatas*). Shellfish is served frequently, including *Langosta* (lobster) or *Langostinos a la Plancha* (large shrimps, fried in oil) and many other types. Another favorite is *Pollo a la Parilla* (grilled chicken). After this comes cheese, pastry and fruit of all kinds.

With meals you can choose from a wide variety of Spanish wines; those of the Rioja and the Priorato districts are very famous. You might try *Viña Pomal* or *Marques del Riscal* among the red wines, or *Cepa Rhin* or *Monopol* among the white. *Sangría* is wine mixed with fruit, sugar, soda and ice. *Malaga* or a *dulce* (sweet) sherry are good dessert wines.



In the de luxe categories the restaurants Finisterre (469 Avenida del Generalísimo Franco) and Parellada (389 Avenida del Generalísimo Franco) are excellent. *La Masia* (Carretera de Esplugas) and the El Cortijo (612 Avenida del Generalísimo Franco) are fine first class summer restaurants. Others in this category include the Oro del Rhin (601 Av. de José Antonio), the Soley (57 B, Caspe) and the Solé (17 Paseo de Colón).

For a typical Catalonian restaurant try Canario de la Garriga (22 Lauria), or Los Caracoles (14 Escudillers), and for seafood, the Casa Solé (4 San Carlos) and El Cantábrico (11 Santa Ana).



Tipping

Although a service charge of 15 % is added to the bill, the hotel porter and the waiter expect approximately 10 % more and it is customary also to tip the chamber maid and other employees who serve you. If you use a valet tip him Ptas 5 per call, and the baggage porter is usually tipped Ptas 5 per suitcase. Taxi drivers expect one or two Ptas for a short drive or 10 % of the amount shown on the meter. Theaters and cinema ushers are tipped Ptas 1—2.

Transportation

Streetscars, buses, trolley-buses and an underground railroad are the principal local transport in Barcelona. There are funicular railroads to the Montjuich Park, to Vallvidrera and to Tibidabo, and ferry boats cross the harbor. These services are operated from the early morning until late at night, and fares are inexpensive.

Taxis are readily available and easy to recognize because of their yellow color. When free, they show the sign "Libre" on the windshield (at night a blue light is the indicator). You cannot order a taxi by telephone, but there are plenty of taxi stands everywhere. All taxis have meters, officially controlled by the authorities. Any changes of fares will be published on a list inside the car.



Sights

Travel agencies organize sightseeing coach tours which include all the main points of interest. With the explanations of a local tourist guide this is an easy and pleasant way to get acquainted with the monuments of the city.

The sights listed below are marked by numbers on the map:

1. *The Cathedral*. Built between 1298 and 1450, it presents a fine example of Gothic style as interpreted in Spain. The front and the cupola are modern. Inside the church note the sacramental vase and King Martin's chair, both masterpieces of Spanish craftsmanship.
2. *Plaza del Rey* is the center of Barcelona's Gothic district. The Palacio Real Mayor was once the residential palace of kings of Aragon. Today one of the wings is the *Federico Marès Museum*. Note the *Royal Chapel of Santa Agueda* from the 13th century. In the *Casa Clariana-Padellás* you find the Municipal Museum of History.
3. *Town Hall*. The original parts of the building, dating back to the 14th and 16th centuries are the façade on Calle de la Ciudad, the courtyard and the Salón de Ciento. The modern part includes the façade on Plaza de San Jaime.
4. *Palacio de la Diputación*, seat of the Provincial Government, Plaza de San Jaime. The Gothic parts of this building were constructed during the 15th and 16th centuries. See the central courtyard, the *Chapel of San George* and the lovely *Patio de los Naranjos* (Orange Courtyard), the façade and door on Bishop Irurita Street. The part of the building facing Plaza de San Jaime, in Renaissance style, and the *Salón de San Jorge*, were built later.
5. *Church of San Pedro de las Puellas*. This is the oldest Christian monument of Barcelona, founded in the year 945, and thoroughly restored in 1945.
6. *Arch of Triumph*, in the boulevard Salón de Víctor Pradera. It was erected for the World Exhibition of 1888.
7. *Templo de la Sagrada Familia*. Begun in 1882, this unusual and enormous church building was never completed. Plans called for 12 tall towers, and a large cupola, but only four of the towers, the eastern entrance and the crypt have been completed.
8. *Parque de la Ciudadela*, the town park, is laid out in the grounds where the Castle of Barcelona once stood. The Botanical and Zoological Gardens form parts of the park, as do the Municipal Museum of Natural History and the Museum of Modern Arts.
9. *Estacion de Francia*, the Main Railroad Station.
10. *Church of Santa Maria del Mar*. This Gothic church was burned down in 1936, and is still being restored. Moncada Street nearby was once the leading business street and valuable specimens of Gothic and Baroque architecture can be seen there today.
11. *La Lonja*, the stock exchange. Founded 1382.

12. *Columbus Monument*. Inaugurated in 1888 in connection with the World Exhibition. There is an elevator inside the tall column, and the view from the top is marvellous.
13. *Maritime Station*. Passenger vessels for foreign countries depart from this station (for Mallorca, from Puerta de la Paz).
14. *Maritime Museum*. Interesting collection illustrating maritime life and development through the ages.
15. *Church of San Pablo del Campo*, Calle de San Pablo. A very old church, with an inscription on the frontispiece in Merovingian capitals (7th and 8th centuries). The adjoining cloister dates from the 13th century.
16. *Palacio de la Virreina*. The Municipal Museum of Decorative Arts. Admission: 10 AM — 2 PM and 6-9 PM.
17. *Archæological Museum*. Located in the Montjuich Park, this museum houses fine collections from prehistoric periods. One section is devoted to the primitive Balearic people, another to the Ampurias. Other sections illustrate the Greek and Roman epochs. Admission: weekdays 10 AM — 2 PM and 4 PM — 6 PM; Sundays and holidays 10 AM to 1 PM.
18. *Palacio Nacional*, Montjuich Park: Arte de Cataluña Museum. One of the main attractions of this museum is its unique collection of Romanesque paintings. Admission: 10 AM to 2 PM.
19. *Pueblo Español* (The Spanish Village). Built for the World Exhibition in 1929. Reproductions of typical buildings from various parts of Spain form a small Spanish town or village. Individual buildings are true copies of real houses. The workshops in the Pueblo Español are the best place in Barcelona for the buying of souvenirs.
20. *Güell Park*, Calle Larrard. (Streetcar No. 24). This municipal park was originally planned by Antonio Gaudí y Cornet, the creator of the uncompleted church of the Holy Family (7) and many other outstanding buildings. As an example of his fantasy note the two pavilions at the entrance of the park.

Excursions

Montserrat. The excursion to Monasterio de Montserrat is a real "must". This famous monastery is in the mountains northwest of Barcelona, about 2,300 ft. (700 metres) above sea level, 38 miles (61 kms.) from the city. Buses run daily throughout the year, departing from the Plaza Universidad. You may also go by railroad from Plaza de España (The Catalan Railroad) or via the Northern Railroad (Plaza de Cataluña). If you so wish you may stay overnight. (Hotels: Monasterio and Colonia Puig). The most famous treasure of the monastery is the "Black Madonna".



The Tibidabo Mountain. From here you enjoy a lovely panoramic view of the city. Go by car, by streetcar Nos. 22/23, or bus "L" to Avenida del Tibidabo. Here change to the blue streetcar which takes you to the funicular.

Costa Brava is a lovely stretch of coast north of Barcelona with wonderful beaches and scenery. Allow at least two days to get the most out of this trip. Most popular places in this district are Lloret, Tossa, San Feliu and S'Agaró, where there are excellent hotels. Regular coach services connect Barcelona with Costa Brava.

Nearby beaches. There are popular beaches northeast and southwest of Barcelona. In general the coast here is rugged, but there are some quiet coves good for bathing.

Sitges, 28 miles (45 kms.) south of Barcelona is one of the most popular bathing resorts in northeastern Spain, with a fine sand beach and good hotels. Castelldefels, about half way between Barcelona and Sitges is also good.



Shopping

The best shopping area is marked on the map by a dot-and-dash line. Elegant shops are found in the Avenida Generalísimo Franco, Paseo de Gracia and Rambla de Cataluña, while other typical shops are found in Plaza de Cataluña, Calle de Pelayo, Plaza de Universidad, in the Rambla and in Calle de Fernando. The leading department stores are El Aguila, El Siglo, Sepu and Casa Jorba.

Shoes and embroideries are very fine. Tailors are very skillful and their prices are reasonable. Typical souvenirs are *porrón* (wine bottle with a long side spout), and *abanico* (fan), which you find in all qualities, some made with perfect craftsmanship, often ornamented with mother-of-pearl. When you see gipsy dances, note the art of the *castañuelas* (castanets), the pair of spoon shaped pieces of wood fastened to the thumbs and rattled as an accompaniment to music. These are also a most obvious buy for a visitor to Spain.

Shopping hours in Barcelona are from 9 AM to 1 PM and from 4 to 7 PM (Saturdays 8 PM).

Entertainment and Night Life

The season of the Opera House is from November to February. During March the House is used for concerts, and April and May usually see foreign ballet companies giving performances here. At regular performances seats cost from Ptas 50 to 250, but when a foreign company is on the stage, prices go up to Ptas 110—300.

Ancient Greek tragedies are presented on the open-air stage in the Montjuich Park during the summer season.

Floor shows in the usual sense of the word are scarce, perhaps with an exception at the Cortijo, a nice open-air restaurant at 612 Avenida del Generalísimo Franco. However, there are plenty of opportunities to see Spanish dances performed at La Macarena, 5 Nueva San Francisco (gipsy dances) or at the music hall El Molino, 93 Vila y Vilá.

Among the numerous night clubs the de luxe Bolero (24 Rambla de Cataluña), Rigat (Plaza de Cataluña) and the Emporium (4 Muntaner) are extremely good. For dancing try the Atelier (612 Avenida del Generalísimo Franco), the Bikini (571 on the same street), or the Embassy Club (Calle Casanova).

Modern cinemas are scattered all over the city. The best are air-conditioned, but foreign pictures are usually shown with a Spanish sound track. Performances in theaters and cinemas usually begin at 5 or 6 PM and at about 10:30 PM.



Climate and Clothing

Barcelona enjoys a pleasant climate. Temperatures tend to be rather high in summer (average 72° F—23° C), but the average in winter is 51° F (10° C). Spring and autumn are good seasons, with temperatures averaging 60° F (16° C). In summer you'll want to dress very lightly; during spring and autumn dress as you would in summer in most European countries north of the Alps. In winter a cardigan and an overcoat are needed.

Spaniards dress conservatively though not too formally. When visiting churches women must cover their heads and wear a dress with sleeves. Few women in Spain wear

hats. Men always wear jackets, few occasions, however, require formal dress. A gentleman's evening dress may be hired at about Ptas 100.

Dry cleaning shops and laundries are found throughout the city and generally provide service in twenty-four hours.



Sports

The most popular sport is football (soccer), and Barcelona has for years had one of the leading teams in Europe. The city also has good reason to be proud of its new football stadium with a capacity of 100,000 spectators.

All sorts of competitions (soccer, baseball, rugby, track and field events, etc.) are held at the Estadio Municipal de Montjuich, in the Montjuich Park. Another attraction of this park is the swimming pool, Piscina Municipal, where you may enjoy a swim yourself.

There is an eighteen-hole golf course at the Real Club de Golf del Prat where visitors are cordially welcomed, and tennis courts are scattered all over the city. Again here, visitors are invited to play. You may also go horseback riding or join a shooting party.

Bull Fights

Although today more Spaniards watch football matches than bull fights, the latter are still highly popular, and as they are a traditional and very typical part of Spanish life most visitors will include this item in their program. Ask your travel agent or the local tourist office for a booklet describing the rules as this will greatly add to your enjoyment. Your travel agent or hotel porter will provide seats for you, and it would be best to let him order seats in the shadow (sombra). They're more expensive than those in the sun (sol), but they are worth the difference. Barcelona has two arenas, the Plaza de las Arenas seating 15,000 and the Plaza Monumental, 23,000. Usually a seat will cost Ptas 60—150. Bull fights take place every Sunday afternoon and practically every Thursday between April and October.

Public Holidays and Special Events

Shops and offices are closed on the following days: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 ("Reyes Magos", Spanish Santa Claus), March 19 (St. Joseph's Day), April 1 (Commemoration of the last day of the Spanish Civil War), July 18 (National Day), July 25 (Feast of St. James), August 15 (Day of the Lady of Asuncion), September 24 (Day of Our Lady of Mercedes — in Barcelona only), October 1 (Anniversary of General Franco's first government), November 1 (All Saints Day), December 8 (Feast of the Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (St. Stephen's Day), and also Easter, Whit Monday, Ascension Day and Corpus Christi Day.

Easter brings one of the most important celebrations in Spain, and Holy Week is marked by numerous colorful processions, the most impressive taking place in Andalucia.

The "national" dance of Catalonia is the *Sardana*, which is carried down through traditions dating back to ancient times. The orchestra accompanying the dance is the special *Cobla*: a flute, a tambourine, two high-pitched guitars and two oboes. The dance is a salute of honor to the sun, and you will come across it in the squares of Barcelona on holidays.

Mallorca

Mallorca is the largest of the Balearic Islands, the cluster of islands Southeast of Barcelona. The capital, Palma de Mallorca, is reached by plane in less than one hour, and overnight by ship. Reserve a berth well in advance, as Mallorca is one of Spain's most popular holiday centers. Mallorca is an enchanting island, with much to offer the visitor; the capital with its old cathedral and the Castle of Bellver, lovely beaches, mysterious grottoes, interesting folklore and lovely natural scenery.

Excellent hotels offer the best of comfort and services. Some are really de luxe with swimming pools, garden terraces and open air dancing.

There are many interesting excursions from Palma; to the Valldemosa monastery where Frederic Chopin lived with George Sand; to the idyllic port of *Soller*; to the impressive and beautiful promontory of *Formentor*; and to the *Grottoes of Drach*, a fantastic glimpse of the underworld. On this excursion you also visit the fishing village *Porto Cristo* and *Manacor*, renowned for beautiful pearls made from fish scales.

Just walking around in Palma or in one of the smaller villages will give you much pleasure. Shopping is marvellous, and numerous sidewalk cafés offer refreshment.



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