

catalonia **is** culture



The ancient museum, faded madonnas,
And the extreme painting of today! A candid whim:
I'm exalted by the new, enamoured of the old.

J. V. Foix

From the depths of the depths of the depths
Of creation,
Life kindles life.

Joan Brossa

CULTURA
CULTURAL TOURISM

Culture is a stamp of identity for Catalonia, a land of artists and entrepreneurs seeking the essence of its spirit in the past, a spirit that is both innovative and outward-looking. From the valleys of the Pyrenees to the Ebro Delta, from Cap de Creus to inland Catalonia, a kaleidoscopic landscape has served as a reference point and source of inspiration for architects, sculptors, musicians and painters alike. This catalogue aims to be an instrument for becoming acquainted with the culture of Catalonia and its tourism opportunities. The selection is organised around four main themes: origins, modernity, geniuses of the 20th century and living heritage, inviting you to discover the symbiosis between nature and culture, between the landscape and the work of creators from every era, constituting one of the main attractions our land offers to visitors.

Welcome to Catalonia.



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is culture

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Cova dels Vilars, Os de Balaguer (Terres de Lleida)

Catalonia, culture and landscape: Origins

Catalonia is a thousand-year-old land where visitors can discover everything from dinosaur footprints and traces of Neanderthal man to a rich Roman heritage and many towns and locations that have retained airs of the Middle Ages. The landscape invites us to lose all notion of time and to relish the beauty of these settings.

Empúries (Costa Brava)



Camprodon (Pirineus)



Santa Maria, Castelló d'Empúries (Costa Brava)



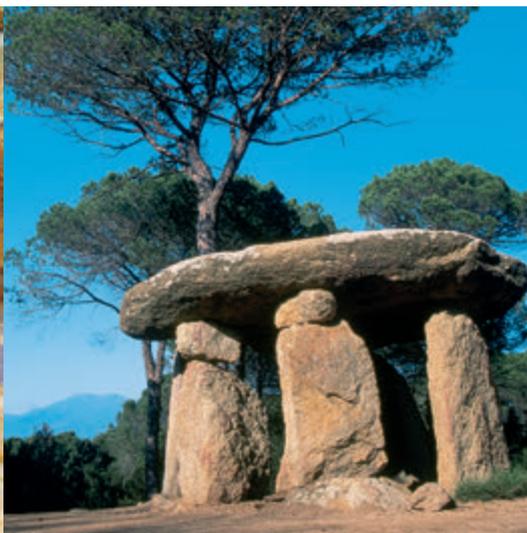
Cova d'en Daina, Romanyà de la Selva (Costa Brava)

Rock paintings

Horses, red deer, bulls, archers and hunters: schematic and abstract drawings of figures which anticipate the discoveries of modern art. The Mediterranean region of the Iberian Peninsula boasts the most important collection of rock paintings in Europe, declared World Heritage by UNESCO. Catalonia plays host to 60 sets of paintings in stone, caves and rock shelters: a fascinating and intriguing legacy that transports us to the beginnings of civilisation.



Rock paintings at Ulldesona, Tarragona (Costa Daurada)



Dolmen at Pedra Gentil, Montnegre (Costa Barcelona)



Roca dels Moros at El Cogul (Terres de Lleida)

Megalithic monuments

Neolithic man buried the dead in the ridges encircling settlements. Menhirs and dolmens can be seen in other places. Many of these monuments have been conserved and exemplify a heritage in full harmony with the landscape.

Megalithic monuments in the Serra de l'Abera. Five signposted routes allow visitors to discover a collection of 115 dolmens and 15 menhirs dating from Neolithic times between La Jonquera and Vilamaniscle, a stone's throw from Cap de Creus (Costa Brava).

Various megalithic monuments can also be seen in the surrounding area of Llançà, Port de la Selva and Cadaqués, near the sea. A megalithic route brings together three unique dolmens in Roses.

Dolmen of the Cova d'en Daina.

A large-scale very well preserved tomb in Romanyà de la Selva (Costa Brava).

Places to see



Cave art route. Coordinated by the Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya, it takes in three prehistoric sites:

Abrics de l'Ermita Rock Painting Interpretation Centre in Ulldesona

(Terres de l'Ebre). Eleven rock shelters featuring paintings of hunters and symbolic figures, and an interpretation centre to gain a better understanding of the context and the symbolism.

Prades Mountains Rock Painting Interpretation Centre in Montblanc

(Costa Daurada). An approximation of prehistory from the perspective of art and the history of culture.

Roca dels Moros at El Cogul

(Terres de Lleida). The most well-known collection of rock paintings in Catalonia. Noteworthy among the animal and human figures of El Cogul is the depiction of a ritual dance: the phallic dance.

For further information

Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya
www.mac.cat

Parc Arqueològic Mines de Gavà
www.patrimonigava.cat

Consell Comarcal de l'Alt Empordà
www.altemporda.org

Patronat de Turisme Diputació de Lleida
www.lleidatur.com

Patronat de Turisme de la Diputació de Tarragona - Costa Daurada i Terres de l'Ebre
www.costadaurada.info
www.terresdelebre.travel

Universitat de Barcelona
www.ub.edu/cultural



Olèrdola (Costa Barcelona)

Ancient Iberian route



The birth of Iberian culture was related to the influence of eastern peoples on the Iberian Peninsula between the 8th and 6th centuries BC. In recent years, the Iberians have been the subject of important international exhibitions.

Catalonia, where the vestiges of Iberian culture are quite scattered, offers visitors the opportunity to explore the treasures and to visit settlements and fortresses.

Coordinated by the Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya, it brings together the most important Iberian archaeological sites from this period.

Places to see

- **The Iberian settlement on Sant Andreu mound in Ullastret** (Costa Brava). Indigete city and museum bringing together the main archaeological discoveries.

- **Olèrdola**. Walls and archaeological site in a strategic enclave.

- **Citadel of Calafell** (Costa Daurada). An ancient fortification that has been restored and designed to recreate the life of its inhabitants.

Other archaeological sites on the Ancient Iberian route

Puig Castellet, in Lloret de Mar (Costa Brava).

Turó del Montgròs in El Brull. **L'Esquerda** in Roda de Ter. **Casol de Puigcastellet** in Folgueroles. **El Cogulló** in Sallent. **Ca n'Olivé** in Cerdanyola del Vallès (Costa Barcelona).

Village of **Puig Castellar** in Santa Coloma de Gramanet (Barcelona).

El Castellet de Banyoles in Tivissa. **La Moleta del Remei** (mill) in Alcanar (Terres de l'Ebre).

Fortress of Els Vilars in Arbeca. **El Molí de l'Espígol** (mill) in Tornabous (Terres de Lleida).

Things to do

The institutions in charge of the archaeological sites included on the Ancient Iberian route organise conferences, dramatised visits, historic reconstructions and tastings of Iberian food, among other activities. Many sites have services for groups and school groups.

Archaeological dig site and Interpretation Centre of Camp de les Lloses de Tona (Paisatges Barcelona). A permanent space dedicated to the ancient Iberian and Roman worlds featuring archaeological collections and an interpretation centre, which organises archaeological and history workshops.

For further information

Jaciment i Centre d'Interpretació del Camp de les Lloses de Tona
www.campdeleslloses.cat

Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya
www.mac.cat

Ajuntament d'Alcanar
www.alcanar.cat

Consell Comarcal de l'Alt Empordà
www.altemporda.org

Consell Comarcal del Baix Empordà
www.visitemporda.com

Patronat Municipal de Turisme de Calafell
www.turisme.calafell.cat



Empúries (Costa Brava)

Greek colonies

Unlike the Romans who dominated the entire length and breadth of Catalonia, assimilating the inhabitants of its settlements, the Greeks only established colonies in Empúries and Roses for trading reasons. The choice of location could not have been better: a large bay sheltered by the mountains that form Cap de Creus and in close proximity to a fertile plain, Empordà.

Empúries (Costa Brava).

The Greek and Roman city: walls, streets, drainage system and port, imperative for trading between the Greek colonisers and the indigenous peoples. The statue of Asclepius, the Greek god of medicine, is one of the most noteworthy features.

Roses, history and nature (Costa Brava).

An initiative to provide insight into the historic heritage of the former Greek colony in an exceptional location in the Bay of Roses. Special attention is afforded to the citadel of Roses, featuring vestiges of the colony of Rhode and its museum, the castle of La Trinitat, the megalithic park and the natural site on the Falconera headland.

For further information

Espai Cultural La Ciutadella de Roses
www.patrimonideroses.cat

Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya - Empúries
www.mac.cat

Consell Comarcal de l'Alt Empordà
www.altemporda.org

Citadel of Roses, Girona (Costa Brava)



Roman Catalonia

The wars between Rome and Carthage made the former Greek colony of Emporion a strategic location. The Romans arrived there in 218 BC. Subsequently, an urban fabric was to develop with the great metropolis, Tarraco, the capital of Hispania Citerior, and the important city of Barcino (Barcelona). Wide-ranging evidence of the Roman presence is felt in Catalonia: large public works, patrician villas and the archaeological sites in Tarragona, declared World Heritage.

Roman amphitheatre, Tarragona (Costa Daurada)



Places to see



Tarragona (Costa Daurada).

The circus, the forum of the colony, the provincial forum, the amphitheatre, the walls and the necropolis all lie within the urban complex. Ancient Tarraco marks the centre of a network of great Roman sites, which also include the Berà arch, the Roman quarry at El Mèdol, and the villas in Els Munts and the great mausoleum in Centelles.

Roman villa of Can Terrés in La Garriga (Costa Barcelona). A country mansion dating from the 1st century BC.

Caldes de Montbui (Costa Barcelona). The best-preserved Roman baths on the Iberian Peninsula.

Barcelona. The Museu d'Història de

la Ciutat enables visitors to take a stroll underground amid the houses and streets of a Roman city. The city walls are the most important in the Western Empire.

Elsewhere in Catalonia, visitors can see the ruins of Baetulo and the Museu de Badalona, Iles de Guissona, Mataró, Teià and the Museu de Lleida.

Things to do

- Tarraco Viva. Roman festival of Tarragona (Costa Daurada). Everyday life, music, Roman camps, cuisine and erotic literature.
- Roman route in a hot-air balloon to ancient Iles de Guissona (Terres de Lleida).
- Stroll along the Capsacosta Roman Road from the Pas de Traginers (Vall de Bianya) to Sant Pau de Segúries (Pirineus).

For further information

Badalona Ciutat Romana
www.museudebadalona.cat

Oficina de Turisme de la Garriga
www.lagarriga.cat

Patronat de Turisme Dip. de Lleida
www.lleidatur.com

Patronat de Turisme Dip. de Tarragona
www.costadaurada.info

Patronat Mun. de Turisme de Tarragona
www.tarragonaturisme.cat

Terra de Comtes i Abats, el Ripollès
www.terradecomtes.cat

Thermalia
www.visiteucaldes.cat

Turisme de Barcelona
www.barcelonaturisme.cat



Pantocrator, Sant Climent de Taüll, Vall de Boí (Pirineus)

The Romanesque

Catalonia came into being sheltered by the Pyrenees around the year 1000 AD, and the Romanesque is its characteristic style. Some one hundred years ago, an archaeological expedition led by the Institut d'Estudis Catalans disseminated worldwide an art that is set apart by its austerity and spirituality. In the set of Romanesque churches in the Vall de Boí, declared World Heritage by UNESCO, architecture merges harmoniously with the natural environment. The Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya in Barcelona plays host to mural paintings of tremendous beauty that adorn the interior.



Monastery of Sant Pere de Rodes (Costa Brava)

Sant Pere de Rodes, the starting point for the Way of Saint James in Catalonia, and **Santa Maria de Vilabertran**, on the Costa Brava, constitute two monasteries built in the 10th and 13th centuries. Located in a magnificent setting, Sant Pere de Rodes dominates Cap de Creus. At Santa Maria de Vilabertran, an important pilgrimage centre, visitors can see the set of monastic buildings comprising the church, cloister and abbot's palace.

Girona: the bell tower of the old Romanesque cathedral, known as **Charlemagne's Tower**, the church of the former Monastery of **Sant Pere de Galligants**, the **Arab baths** and the Treasure of the Cathedral of Girona which houses a masterpiece, the **Tapestry of Creation**.

Besalú boasts an extraordinary set of medieval buildings: the bridge, the church of the **Monastery of Sant Pere**, **Sant Julià**, the former pilgrim hospital, Casa Cornellà and the **church of Sant Vicenç**.

The portal of the **Monastery of Santa Maria de Ripoll** is the most important work of Romanesque sculpture in Catalonia.

Beget, Camprodon (Pirineus)



Medieval bridge in Besalú (Pirineus)

Surrounding the figure of the Pantocrator are the apostles and blessed saints as well as various biblical scenes. The pantheon of the counts of Barcelona can also be seen. Near Ripoll is the **Monastery of Sant Joan de les Abadesses** (12th-century). **Church of Sant Cristòfol** in Beget.

Vall d'Àneu: **Abbey of Santa Maria** in Gerri de la Sal and the **church of Sant Just i Pastor** in Son. **Monastery of Sant Pere del Burgal** in La Guingueta d'Àneu.

 Vall de Boí boasts the most important group of Romanesque churches in the world, built by stone masons and Lombard artists: **Sant Climent** and **Santa Maria de Taüll**, **Sant Joan de Boí**, **Santa Eulàlia d'Erill la Vall**, **Sant Feliu de Barruera**, the **church of La Nativitat**, the **Hermitage of Sant Quirc de Durro**, **Santa Maria de Cardet** and **Assumpció de Còll**. These simple and elegant buildings invite gatherings and were built with granite ashlar, wooden beams and rafters and barrel vaults, and slender bell towers serving a dual function of communication and surveillance of the land.

Val d'Aran plays host to the **church of Era Assumpció de Maria** in Bossòst and the **church of Santa Maria d'Arties**, which are the two most noteworthy churches featuring a Lombard Romanesque style from the 12th and 13th centuries. Among the other churches worth visiting are the **church of Sant Andrèu de Salardú**, the **church of Sant Miquèu de Vielha**, the **sanctuary of Era Mair deth Diu** in Cap d'Aran and the remains of the pre-Romanesque **church of Santa Maria de Mijaran**.

Cardona is home to the **church and crypt of Sant Vicenç** (11th century).

Sant Cugat del Vallès: **Monastery of Sant Cugat del Vallès** (9th century). Particularly noteworthy is the impressive cloister with 72 pairs of columns and capitals.

The complex comprising the churches of Sant Pere in Terrassa (9th-12th centuries). This is the sole group of three Episcopal churches, which were common in the Middle Ages, to have survived. Special mention should be given to the murals and baptismal pool.



Counts of the Pyrenees: Routes of the birth of Catalonia



This is a new tourism product dedicated to the medieval origins of Catalonia which takes in the region of the Pyrenees from Cap de Creus to Vall de Boí by way of two main networks and 13 local trails that bring together monuments and churches, villas and museums.

Costa Brava

Alt Empordà

Monastery of Sant Pere de Rodes (10th century).

Castle of Peralada.

Monastery of Santa Maria de Vilabertran (12th-13th centuries).

In Castelló d'Empúries: Basilica of Santa Maria, curia, prison, Pont Vell and Counts' Palace, among others.

Baix Empordà

La Bisbal d'Empordà: Castle of the Bishops of Girona (11th-12th centuries).

Peratallada: Castle of Peratallada

(10th-11th centuries); church of Sant Esteve de Peratallada (13th century).

Pals: Church of Sant Pere (11th century).

Gironès

Girona: Charlemagne's Tower, the church of the former Monastery of Sant Pere de Galligants, Arab baths. Treasure

of the Cathedral of Girona, featuring an exceptional work, the *Tapestry of Creation*. Museu d'Art de Girona, housing a collection of Romanesque art. Particularly noteworthy are the carvings and capitals, some of which originate from Sant Pere de Rodes.

Pirineus

Garrotxa

In Besalú: Church of the Monastery of Sant Pere, Sant Julià, the former pilgrim hospital, Casa Cornellà and the church of Sant Vicenç.

Ripollès

The portal of the Monastery of Santa Maria de Ripoll (12th century).

The pantheon of the counts of Barcelona.

Monastery of Sant Joan de les Abadesses (12th century).

Church of Sant Cristòfol in Beget (12th century).

Cerdanya

Santa Maria de Talló in Bellver de Cerdanya (12th century). This is the most important religious building in Cerdanya.

Santa Maria de Músser in Lles. It has a solid bell tower with a pyramid-shaped roof.

Alt Urgell

Cathedral of La Seu d'Urgell. One of the finest examples of the Italianate style of the Romanesque in Catalonia featuring a cloister and the Museu Diocesà, which houses the manuscript of the *Beatus* of La Seu d'Urgell (10th century).

Pallars Sobirà

Vall d'Àneu. Abbey of Santa Maria in Gerri de la Sal and the church of Sant Just i Pastor in Son. Monastery of Sant Pere del Burgal in La Guingueta d'Àneu.

Alta Ribagorça

 Vall de Boí. The most important set of Romanesque churches in the world built by stone masons and Lombard artists: Sant Climent and Santa Maria de Taüll, Sant Joan de Boí, Santa Eulàlia d'Erill la Vall, Sant Feliu de Barruera, the church of La Nativitat, the Hermitage of Sant Quiric de Durro, Santa Maria de Cardet and Assumpció de Còll. These simple and elegant buildings invite gatherings, and were built with granite ashlar, wooden beams and rafters and barrel vaults, and slender bell towers serving a dual function of communication and surveillance of the land.

Pallars Jussà

Church of Santa Maria de Covet (12th century).

Mur castle (11th century).

Solsonès

Cathedral of Santa Maria de Solsona (12th century). Three Romanesque apses have survived, in addition to the chapel of La Mare de Déu del Claustre (12th century).

Sant Climent de Taüll, Vall de Boí (Pirineus)





Museu Episcopal and bell tower of Vic Cathedral (Paisatges Barcelona)



Tapestry of Creation, Girona Cathedral (Costa Brava)

The Museu Diocesà i Comarcal de Solsona houses some mural paintings from the church of Sant Quirze de Pedret.

Berguedà

Church of Jaume de Frontanyà (11th century).

Paintings of the church of Sant Quirze de Pedret in Cercs (9th-10th centuries).

Various Visigothic, pre-Romanesque and Romanesque buildings and monuments.

Church of Sant Vicenç d'Obiols (9th century).

Church of Sant Llorenç prop Bagà (10th-12th centuries).

Paisatges Barcelona

Bages

Church and crypt of Sant Vicenç (11th century) in Cardona.

Monastery of Santa Maria de l'Estany and its 12th-century church.

Monastery of Sant Benet, the current home of Món St Benet, is a Benedictine monastery which was built in the 12th century and remained active until the 19th century in Sant Fruitós de Bages.

Osona

Benedictine Monastery of Sant Pere de Casserres (10th-11th centuries)

in Les Masies de Roda.

Church of Sant Vicenç de Torelló.

The architectural complex of Santa Maria de Lluçà.

The impressive bell tower of the Cathedral of Vic rises to 46 metres and was consecrated in 1038 by Bishop Oliba.

The Museu Episcopal in Vic houses one of the finest collections of medieval art in Catalonia, including reliefs from the portal, capitals and other significant Romanesque elements.

For further information

Centre del Romànic de la Vall de Boí
www.centreromantic.com

Monestir de Sant Cugat
www.turisme.santcugat.cat

Museu Episcopal de Vic
www.museuepiscopalvic.com

Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya
www.mnac.cat

Ajuntament de Terrassa
www.visitaterrassa.cat

Consell Comarcal de l'Alt Empordà
www.altemporda.org

Consell Comarcal del Baix Empordà
www.visitemporda.com

Consell Comarcal del Berguedà
www.elbergueda.cat

Consell Comarcal del Pallars Jussà
www.pallarsjussa.net

Oficina de Turisme de Besalú
www.besalu.cat

Oficina de Turisme de Vic - Impevic
www.victurisme.cat

Patronat Comarcal de Turisme de la Cerdanya
www.cerdanya.org

Patronat de la Vall de Boí
www.vallboi.com

Romanesque Art at the MNAC

An extraordinary collection of murals originating from the churches of Vall de Boí and forming part of the Counts of the Pyrenees route can be seen in Barcelona. The Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya (MNAC) also plays host to a remarkable collection of medieval and modern art.



Route of the Good Men



Interest in other forms of spirituality gave rise to Catharism, a religious doctrine that finds its roots in Occitania in medieval times. In 1213, Pope Innocent III launched a crusade against the “Good Men” (men and women of staunch moral fibre, who rejected wealth and opposed the Catholic church and the feudal system). This tourist trail reconstructs the route the Cathars followed in Catalonia on their way into exile, from the legendary castle of Montségur in the French region of Ariège to the sanctuary of Queralt, near Berga, passing through the Cadí-Moixeró Natural Park.

Places to see

Sanctuary of Queralt in Berga (Pirineus). Standing at an altitude of 1,200 metres and commanding magnificent views, it constitutes the starting point for the route.

Gósol castle (Pirineus). A walled town at the foot of Pedraforca that has retained its medieval character and where visitors can see the remains of the castle of the barons of Pinós.

Centre of the Middle Ages and the Cathars in Bagà (Pirineus), an interpretation centre dedicated to Catharism, which is housed in the former Palau dels Pinós.

Bellver de Cerdanya (Pirineus). The original town centre, dating from the 13th century, featuring the church of Sant Jaume and the arcaded square, is very well preserved. On the outskirts of Bellver is the church of Santa Maria de Talló, which is considered the Romanesque cathedral of Cerdanya and is surrounded by a group of another twelve churches.

Bellver de Cerdanya (Pirineus)



Things to do

Today the Route of the Good Men is a long-distance path (GR-107) that can be followed on foot, on horseback and by mountain bike on many stretches. During the journey you can retrace the steps of the Cathars through the Pyrenees.

Visitors can also drive to the former places of residence of the Good Men in the counties of Berguedà, Alt Urgell and Solsonès.

Gósol, Berguedà (Pirineus)



For further information

Consell Regulador del Camí dels Bons Homes
www.camidelsbonshomes.com

Consell Comarcal del Berguedà
www.elbergueda.cat

Patronat Comarcal de Turisme de la Cerdanya
www.cerdanya.org

Solsona Turisme
www.solsonaturisme.com





The Call in Girona
(Costa Brava)



The Mikveh in Besalú (Pirineus)



Tortosa (Terres de l'Ebre)

Jewish Catalonia

The Jews arrived on the Iberian Peninsula in the 1st century, not many years after the destruction of the Second Temple in Jerusalem. Jewish communities exerted a great influence in the social, economic, cultural and political life of Catalonia between the 12th and 14th centuries. In the wake of their expulsion from Spain in 1492, this legacy fell into oblivion. In recent years, some of the main buildings in the Jewish quarters of Girona and other cities have been restored, and itineraries have been created which highlight the importance of the Jewish contribution to medieval Catalonia.

Girona (Costa Brava)

The Call (Jewish quarter). The labyrinthine steep narrow streets surrounding Carrer de la Força in Girona were home to the Jewish community for over six hundred years. With a Jewish population of over three hundred inhabitants, it was the second-largest in Catalonia (after Barcelona). In the 13th century, Nahmanides, more commonly known in Catalan as Bonastruc ça Porta, set up the first Kabbalah school on the Peninsula there.

Centre Bonastruc ça Porta. Housed in the former house of Nahmanides on Carrer de la Força in Girona, this centre incorporates the Museu d'Història dels Jueus, which reconstructs the history of Jewish communities in medieval Catalonia, and holds an important Hebrew gravestone collection.

Guided tours through the Call and educational tours organised by the Museu d'Història dels Jueus.

The Institut d'Estudis Nahmanides is a documentation, research and training centre on Jewish culture.

Castelló d'Empúries (Costa Brava). Urban layout of the Call, inscriptions in Hebrew,

gravestones and the remains of the Sinagoga Nova (New Synagogue).

Besalú (Pirineus). The Mikveh in Besalú was the third discovered in Europe in 1964, and is considered to be one of the best preserved of the ten existing ritual bath houses in Europe. The former medieval synagogue dating from 1264 has been restored and houses an interpretation centre on the Call.

Barcelona. In the 13th century, the Jewish community in Barcelona reached 4,000 inhabitants. A signposted itinerary has been created amid the narrow streets of the Call between Banyes Nous, Sant Sever, Sant Honorat and the Baixada de Santa Eulàlia surrounding Casa de l'Alquimista, where you can visit an interpretation centre. One of the highlights of the itinerary through the Call is a visit to the place where the Sinagoga Major (Great Synagogue) once stood on Carrer de Marlet.

Tortosa. The Call Vell (old Jewish quarter) in Tortosa, a warren of narrow alleyways that have survived to the present day, was a gift to the Jews from the Count of Barcelona in 1148. The Call Nou (new Jewish quarter) was built in the 13th century and many of its architectural features still stand. The area comprising Carrer de

Jerusalem, Carrer Major de Remolins, Carrer de Vilanova and Plaça de Figuereta makes for a pleasant stroll.

For further information

Patronat Call de Girona
www.girona.cat/call

Oficina de Turisme de Besalú
www.besalu.cat

Oficina de Turisme de Castelló d'Empúries
www.castello.cat

Oficina de Turisme de Tortosa
www.tortosaturisme.cat

Patronat de Turisme de la Diputació de Tarragona - Costa Daurada i Terres de l'Ebre
www.costadaurada.info
www.terresdelebre.travel

Turisme de Barcelona
www.barcelonaturisme.cat

Caminos de Sefarad. Red de juderías de España
secretaria@redjuderias.org
www.redjuderias.org

The royal monasteries of Catalonia: Cistercian route



A movement of monastic reform came into being in the 11th century that proposed a return to a life of work, prayer and welcoming pilgrims. The monarchs of Catalonia and Aragon entrusted the Cistercian order with the construction of large monasteries in the lands that had been recovered from the Muslims. The monasteries of Santes Creus, Vallbona de les Monges and Poblet – together with the pantheon of the monarchs of the Crown of Aragon – constitute three jewels of Gothic architecture. A tourist itinerary has been created around them combining architecture and landscape.



Monastery of Santes Creus (Costa Daurada)



Vallbona de les Monges
(Terres de Lleida)

Catalonia's three main Cistercian monasteries make up the Cistercian route, a set of tourist itineraries combining culture and leisure.



Monastery of Poblet in Vimbodí (Costa Daurada). The largest inhabited Cistercian monastery in Europe, declared World Heritage by UNESCO. A guided tour starts out from the Royal Gate through the different rooms of the old cloistered monastery.

Noteworthy is the church of Santa Maria de Poblet, with the Renaissance-style retablo, the cloister with washing room, the chapter house, the refectory and library. The Royal Pantheons of the Crown of Aragon are found in Poblet.

The monastery is home to two museums: the Museu de Poblet containing a priceless collection of parchments and incunabula, and the Museu de la Restauració.

Monastery of Santes Creus in Aiguamúrcia (Costa Daurada). The most faithful reproduction of Bernard de Clairvaux's building plan. Currently it does

not support monastic life, so visitors are free to stroll around the entire grounds.

Prominent are the monks' dormitory, which plays host to classical music concerts in summer; the royal sepulchre of Peter the Great featuring a large red porphyry urn; and the 14th-century cloister.

Monastery of Santa Maria de Vallbona, in Vallbona de les Monges (Terres de Lleida). This is the only convent on the route that has had an uninterrupted community for over 800 years.

Of note are the two Gothic domes, the Romanesque cloister, the collection of heraldic coats of arms in the chapter house, the chapel of La Mare de Déu del Claustre, the abbatial church and the tomb of Queen Violante of Hungary.

Vallbona de les Monges offers excellent lodging. There are hiking and mountain biking trails (GR-175) taking in other places of cultural or historical interest or of natural beauty. The main route covers 104 km and has 26.5 km of variant paths for people travelling by mountain bike or on horseback.

For further information

La Ruta del Cister
www.larutadelcister.info

Museu d'Història de Catalunya
www.mhcat.cat

Patronat de Turisme de la Diputació de Tarragona - Costa Daurada
www.costadaurada.info





Miravet (Terres de l'Ebre)

Domus templi: The Templars route



Founded at the end of the 11th century to safeguard the Temple of Jerusalem, the religious and military order of the Templars established itself very early on in Catalonia. The Templars fought in the conquest of Tortosa and Lleida and were showered with donations from the Crown of Aragon and Catalonia. Testimony of their legacy is still palpable today in the large border region between Catalonia, Valencia and Aragon, in which a tourist itinerary has been created linking fortified houses and urban settlements, with the Ebro River as a constant point of reference.

Miravet castle (Terres de l'Ebre). Built in a strategic location over the course of the Ebro River, Miravet castle was an important administrative and political centre in the 13th century, which housed the archives and treasures of the Templar Order of the Crown of Aragon.

The original Romanesque structure has survived, revealing its military use with the outbuildings arranged around a large central courtyard.

The walls extend over a crag on the river, below which lies the old Muslim farmstead.

Tortosa (Terres de l'Ebre). The Knights Templar gave impetus to the development of new quarters beyond the confines of the old Roman walls.

Though Suda castle was not the work of the Templars, the order had important military obligations there. The castle commands magnificent views of the Ebro River.

The Cathedral of Santa Maria, dating from the 14th century, is also worth a visit.

Guided tours of Miravet and its surroundings.

Gardeny castle and the Order of the Temple Interpretation Centre, in Lleida (Terres de Lleida). The Gardeny complex, built in the mid-12th century, is one of the major exponents of Templar architecture in the Crown of Aragon.

A walled structure with the buildings inside arranged around a central courtyard. Particularly impressive are the tower and residence and the Romanesque church of Santa Maria de Gardeny.

For further information

Museu d'Història de Catalunya
www.mhcat.cat

Oficina de Turisme de Tortosa
www.tortosaturisme.cat

Patronat de Turisme Diputació de Lleida
www.lleidatur.com

Patronat de Turisme de la Diputació de Tarragona - Terres de l'Ebre
www.terresdelebre.travel

Turisme de Lleida
www.turismedelleida.cat

The splendour of Catalonia: The Gothic

The Gothic style characterises civic buildings such as the Drassanes (shipyards) and the Saló del Tinell in Barcelona, as well as the cathedrals of Barcelona, Girona, Lleida, Tarragona and Tortosa. In the Middle Ages, the cathedral constituted the focal point and mirror of city life. Its architecture symbolically reflects the order of the Church, the chapels below the nave bringing together the community according to their guild. A visit to the Catalan cathedrals enables you to gain an insight into the process of long-term building work in which many creators and craftspeople played a part.

Santa Maria del Mar (Barcelona)

Cloister of Tarragona Cathedral (Costa Daurada)



Girona Cathedral (Costa Brava). Built on the site of the old Romanesque cathedral, it features a large nave measuring some 23 metres, the widest in the world, making it one of the most singular works of medieval architecture. Particularly noteworthy are the cloister and the Romanesque Charlemagne's Tower.

Itineraries and guided tours are organised around it, as well as a stained glass window workshop.

Basilica of Santa Maria in Castelló d'Empúries (Costa Brava). The Cathedral of Empordà, containing a magnificent alabaster retable.

Barcelona Cathedral brings together the Gothic quarter with the buildings of Plaça del Rei. Of particular note are the chapel of Santa Llúcia, the cloister and the neo-Gothic façade.

Church of Santa Maria del Mar in Barcelona is the finest example of the Catalan Gothic. Nearby stand the medieval palaces on Carrer de Montcada, which now house museums and art galleries.

La Seu Vella in Lleida (Terres de Lleida). Its distinctive silhouette is a representative icon for the inhabitants of Lleida. Particularly worthy of note are the bell tower, the cloister and the Porta dels Apòstols.

Tarragona Cathedral (Costa Daurada). Built over a Roman temple dedicated to Augustus. Particularly impressive features include the large rose window, the cloister, the chapter house and tombs.

Tortosa Cathedral (Terres de l'Ebre). Worth seeing are the *Retable of the Transfiguration* by Jaume Huguet and the *Retable of Santa Maria* on the main altar.

La Seu de Manresa (Paisatges Barcelona). A monument completed over four centuries: Gothic style with a Renaissance façade and Baroque cloister.

Vic Cathedral (Paisatges Barcelona). From Romanesque to neo-Classical. Particularly worthy of note are the Romanesque crypt, the two-storey cloister and the decoration adorning the large nave, the work of Josep Maria Sert.

Solsona Cathedral (Pirineus). It constitutes part of a collection of medieval buildings together with the Museu Diocesà, the Hospital d'en Llobera, Casa Aguilar and the Castellvell castle.

La Seu d'Urgell Cathedral (Pirineus). A masterpiece of Romanesque architecture at the centre of a valuable set of buildings.

For further information

Oficina de Turisme de Castelló d'Empúries
www.castello.cat

Oficina de Turisme de Manresa
www.manresaturisme.cat

Oficina de Turisme de Tortosa
www.tortosaturisme.cat

Oficina de Turisme de Vic - IMPEVIC
www.victurisme.cat

Patronat Municipal de Turisme de Tarragona
www.tarragonaturisme.cat

Turisme de Barcelona
www.barcelonaturisme.cat

Turisme de Lleida
www.turismedelleida.cat



Requesens castle in La Jonquera (Costa Brava)

Castles and fortresses

The castles and fortresses scattered throughout Catalonia transport visitors to a past characterised by battles to control borders and to exploit the conquered lands. When no longer required for defensive purposes, they were turned into palaces and seigniorial homes. Many Catalan towns and villages have maintained their castle, which crowns the settlement; there are castles and watchtowers integrated into the natural landscape and walled villages both inland and by the sea.

Mur castle and Guàrdia castle (Pirineus). Built in the high mountains, on summits and in valleys that, in the 10th and 11th centuries, constituted the border between the Christian and Muslim worlds.

Castles of Empordà (Costa Brava). Peralada castle is an important centre for culture and recreation, housing a museum and a casino. Every year, it plays host to the International Music Festival, serving as a point of reference for summer activities.

Empordà includes other cultural attractions such as the citadel of Roses, Requesens castle in La Jonquera, Mongrí castle in Torroella de Montgrí, Peratallada castle and Empordà castle in La Bisbal d'Empordà, the last two of which are now hotels.

The old quarter of Tossa de Mar (Costa Brava). With its large fortified towers

and watch towers, it is the only preserved walled enclosure on the Catalan coast.

Castles of Lleida (Terres de Lleida). The castles of Lleida are brought together in a series of activities enabling visitors to gain an insight into local culture, geography and traditions. The Castle route proposes an itinerary (Castells de Lleida) through villages and towns with castles.

Montblanc and the castles on the Costa Daurada. The walled town of Montblanc (rising to 1,500 metres and featuring some thirty towers and various military buildings) and the castles of Calafell and Escornalbou in Riudecanyes.

Montesquiu castle (Paisatges Barcelona). Documentary evidence from the 12th century exists, and is located within the natural park of the castle itself.

Hostalric castle and walls (Costa Brava). Of medieval origin and dominating the passage from the Pyrenees to Barcelona, it was restored in the 18th century.

For further information

Castells de Lleida
www.castellsdeleida.com

Consell Comarcal de l'Alt Empordà
www.altemporda.org

Consell Comarcal del Baix Empordà
www.visitemporda.com

Consell Comarcal del Pallars Jussà
www.pallarsjussa.net

Hostalric
www.hostalric.cat

Oficina de Turisme de Tossa de Mar
www.infotossa.com

The Peninsular War

A new tourist itinerary taking in the main scenes of the Peninsular War (1808-1814): paths and shortcuts, castles and monuments reminiscent of the occupation of Catalonia by Napoleonic troops, guerrilla resistance, the sieges of Girona and Tarragona and the Battle of Bruc.







Museu d'Art Contemporani de Barcelona, MACBA (Barcelona)

Catalunya, culture and landscape: Modernity

Modern Catalonia is the product of industrialisation, the revival of traditions and a cosmopolitan spirit. Around the year 1900, *Modernisme* (Catalan Art Nouveau) became the style of the great civil works and the learned middle class, and it particularly left its mark in the field of architecture by way of the work of the great masters: Gaudí, Domènech i Montaner and Puig i Cadafalch. In the 20th and 21st centuries, Josep Lluís Sert, Ricard Bofill, Enric Miralles and Benedetta Tagliabue have taken the baton.

Prat de la Riba Educational Institute in Reus (Costa Daurada)



The Sagrada Família (Barcelona)



Palau de la Música Catalana (Barcelona)



Gaudí



The architecture of Antoni Gaudí does not cease to astound and enthrall. At times, it is the structural forms and sophisticated building techniques that capture the attention of visitors. At other times, it is the use of materials and the fantasy and originality of the decorative features. Resources have been developed in and around his main creations, declared World Heritage Sites by UNESCO, so as to gain an understanding of Gaudí's world and the historical and cultural context in which he carried out his work.

Park Güell (Barcelona)





Casa Batlló (Barcelona)



Colònia Güell crypt (Barcelona)



Casa Milà, "La Pedrera" (Barcelona)

Barcelona

Casa Milà "La Pedrera" (1906-1910). An apartment block in Barcelona's Eixample district which is reminiscent of megalithic monuments, it features a roof terrace with chimneys and staircases covered with a mosaic of ceramic fragments. Currently a cultural centre under the auspices of Fundació Caixa Catalunya, it contains a space dedicated to Gaudí and a reconstructed apartment, enabling visitors to see how middle-class families lived in 1910.

Casa Batlló (1905-1907). Gaudí refurbished an existing house and converted it into a magnificent palace, with an undulating scaled roof reminiscent of a dragon and a multi-coloured façade suggestive of a lake of water lilies.

Sagrada Família. With the towers on the Nativity façade and the pinnacles anticipating cubism, it constitutes one of the most renowned buildings in the world.

Palau Güell (1885-1900). The residence of Count Güell, patron and friend of Gaudí, a stone's throw from La Rambla in Barcelona.

Casa Vicens (1883-1889). A summer house in the Gràcia district boasting a spectacular ceramic-tile and brick façade.

Park Güell (1900-1914). A garden city in harmony with nature containing arcades, viaducts and a large square with benches covered with a mosaic of ceramic fragments that were designed by Jujol.

Colònia Güell crypt (1908-1915) in Santa Coloma de Cervelló (Costa del Garraf). Paraboloids, hyperboloids, helicoids: geometry at the service of architecture. One of Gaudí's most daring creations, where he experimented with ideas to later apply on the Sagrada Família.

Other places of interest

Cooperativa Obrera Mataronense (1878-1882) in Mataró (Costa del Maresme). One of Gaudí's first works, akin to the spirit of utopian socialism.

Jardins Artigas (1903-1910) in La Pobla de Lillet (Pirineus). Garden with caves, sculptures and fountains: a replica of Park Güell in Catalonia's great outdoors.

Gaudí Centre Reus in Reus (Costa Daurada). An interpretation centre of the life and work of Gaudí and his birthplace: objects and books, multi-screen audiovisual presentations and sensory models explain his association with Reus.

For further information

Casa Batlló
www.casabatllo.cat

Junta Constructora del Temple de la Sagrada Família
www.sagradafamilia.org

La Pedrera de Caixa Catalunya
obrasocial.caixacatalunya.com

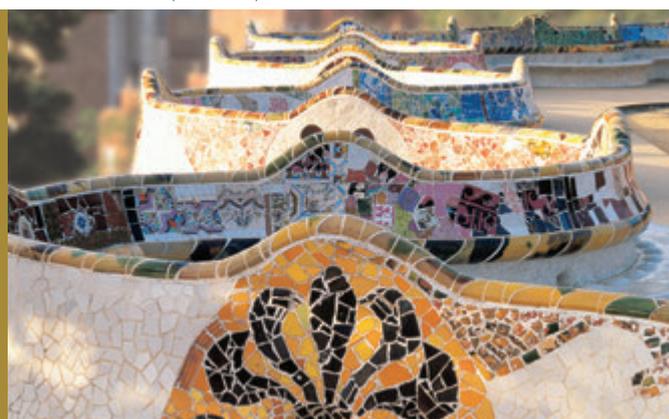
Consell Comarcal del Berguedà
www.elbergueda.cat

Consorci de Turisme del Baix Llobregat (Colònia Güell)
www.turisme baixllobregat.com

Patronat Municipal de Turisme i Comerç de Reus
www.reus.cat/turisme/

Turisme de Barcelona
www.barcelonaturisme.cat

Park Güell benches (Barcelona)



Jujol

The world has discovered Josep Maria Jujol in recent years. An outstanding disciple of Gaudí, he was the author of such emblematic works as the Park Güell bench and the paintings of "La Pedrera". Jujol is an architect with his own personality, a pioneer in the use of references of artistic tradition and the use of inexpensive materials in architecture and design. His Baroque, sensual and brilliant work identifies with the landscapes of the Camp de Tarragona region.

Domènech i Montaner

Lluís Domènech i Montaner is a precursor of architectural rationalism with diaphanous structures and a modern use of iron frames and bare brickwork. At the same time, his architecture is characterised by his penchant for ornamentation alluding to medieval Catalan tradition. Mosaics, stained glass, wrought iron, sculptures: a delirious world of shapes and colours culminating in the stage and skylight of the Palau de la Música Catalana.



Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau (Barcelona)



Palau de la Música Catalana (Barcelona)

Barcelona

Palau de la Música Catalana (1905-1908). Designed for the Orfeó Català, it was conceived as a temple of art with allegorical sculptures and spectacular stained glass windows.

Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau (1902). A unique structure comprising pavilions surrounded by gardens, small brick towers, mosaics and sculptures and a monumental entrance open to the city, with the staircase and tower facing the Sagrada Família.

Editorial Montaner i Simón (1879). An industrial building, now home to the Fundació Antoni Tàpies.

Castell dels Tres Dragons. The restaurant for the 1888 World Fair, now the Museu de Zoologia.

Casa Lleó Morera (1902). On Passeig de Gràcia, next to Casa Batlló.

Fonda Espanya (1902). Next to the Gran Teatre del Liceu in Barcelona, a 1900s-style restaurant with submarine lighting.

Other works

Casa Museu Lluís Domènech i Montaner in Canet (Costa Barcelona).

This 17th-century farmhouse houses the architect's studio and a collection of works that include the Ateneu Obrer, the restoration of the castle of Santa Florentina and Casa Roura.

Institut Pere Mata i Casa Navàs in Reus (Costa Daurada). A grand public building and an elegant and luxurious private residence with furnishings by Gaspar Homar. Visitors can also see Casa Rull in Reus.

Casa Solà-Morales in Olot (Pirineus), the **Mausoleum of James I the Conqueror** in Tarragona and the **Bodega Cooperativa** in L'Espluga de Francolí (Costa Daurada).

For further information

Fundació Antoni Tàpies
www.fundaciotapies.org

Palau de la Música Catalana
www.palaumusica.cat

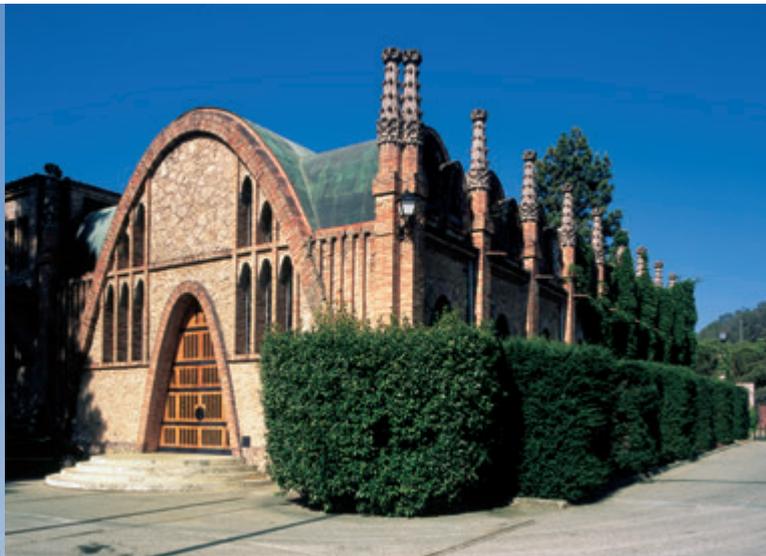
Patronat Municipal de Turisme i Comerç de Reus
www.reus.cat/turisme

Turisme de Barcelona
www.barcelonaturisme.cat





Casaramona factory
(Barcelona)



Caves Codorniu, Sant Sadurn d'Anoia (Costa Barcelona)



Palau del Baró de Quadras (Barcelona)

Puig i Cadafalch

At the end of the 19th century, the Catalan school of architecture rejected the classical tradition to revive Gothic forms and the style of the great cathedrals. Josep Puig i Cadafalch adopted the model to build luxurious residences (Palau del Baró de Quadras), apartment blocks (Casa de les Punxes) and industrial buildings (Casaramona factory, now home to the CaixaForum cultural centre).

Barcelona

Casa Amatller (1898-1900). An eclectic style influenced by Flemish architecture, it houses the Centre del Modernisme.

Casa Tarrades - Casa de les Punxes (1905). One of the most spectacular buildings in the Eixample district, evoking the medieval past.

Casaramona factory (1911). An industrial building featuring wide and bright naves. Currently home to the CaixaForum cultural centre.

Other buildings by Puig i Cadafalch in Barcelona include: Palau Macaya on Passeig de Sant Joan, Palau del Baró de Quadras on Diagonal (currently home to Casa Àsia)

and Els Quatre Gats café in Casa Martí, a stone's throw from Plaça de Catalunya.

Other works

On the Costa Barcelona.

Puig i Cadafalch built various buildings in Argentona (Can Garí family residence) and in Mataró (Casa Coll i Regàs, now home to the Fundació Caixa Laietana, Can Sisternes, La Beneficència, the Council Chamber in the Town Hall, Casa Parera and El Rengle market), brought together in a tourist itinerary.

Caves Codorniu (1906) in Sant Sadurn d'Anoia (Costa Barcelona) with the reception hall, the wine cellars and the Porch of the Presses.

For further information

CaixaForum
www.laCaixa.es/ObraSocial

Casa Amatller
www.amatller.org

Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya - MNAC
www.mnac.cat

Turisme de Barcelona
www.barcelonaturisme.cat

Piece by Gaspar Homar at the MNAC - Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya (Barcelona)

Practical beauty

Modernisme (Catalan Art Nouveau) engendered a revolution in the field of decorative arts. Among the most noteworthy artists of this movement are the cabinet-maker and furniture designer Gaspar Homar and the jeweller Lluís Masriera. The work of Gaspar Homar is on display at the Casa Navàs in Reus and in the rooms of the Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya, which houses the collection of works he produced for Casa Lleó Morera by Lluís Domènech i Montaner on Passeig de Gràcia. Jewellery by Lluís Masriera is on view at the Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya and the Museu d'Art Jaume Morera in Lleida.





Museu Nacional de la Ciència i de la Tècnica (mNACTEC), Terrassa (Costa Barcelona)

Industrial tourism



Catalonia led the Industrial Revolution on the Iberian Peninsula. Economic growth spawned by industrialisation was central to the artistic and cultural revival of *Modernisme* (Catalan Art Nouveau). The industrial world holds a two-fold attraction from the point of view of tourism: on the one hand, gaining an insight into age-old manufacturing processes which have survived to the present day; and on the other hand, discovering the legacy of industrial architecture dotted throughout Catalonia.

Cal Riera textile colony, Puig-reig (Pirineus)



Salt mine, Cardona (Paisatges Barcelona)





Lock on the River Llobregat, Berguedà (Pirineus)

La Xarxa de Turisme Industrial de Catalunya (XATIC) brings together twenty Catalan towns that bear testimony to Catalonia's industrial past, from the most traditional to the most modern: from cork production to mining, from paper production to textile colonies.

Salt Mountain Cultural Park in Cardona (Paisatges Barcelona). The geology and history of the exploitation of salt from Neolithic times to industrial uses, inside an old mine.

Ecomuseu-Farinera in Castelló d'Empúries (Costa Brava). Flour production dating back to medieval times, an old 19th-century mill and a museum which explores the relations between industry and landscape, people and the land.

Museu de la Tècnica de Manresa in Manresa (Paisatges Barcelona). Housed in the facility which provided the city's water supply. Surrounding it is a network of industrial establishments open to visitors: textile factories, flour mills and an old slaughterhouse.

Museu Nacional de la Ciència i la Tècnica de Catalunya (mNACTEC) in Terrassa (Costa Barcelona). Discover the workings of a textile factory by way of a set of machinery allowing visitors to follow the entire manufacturing process of fabrics, and permanent exhibitions dedicated to energy and transport.

Museu Industrial del Ter in Manlleu (Paisatges Barcelona). A museum on the subject of industrialisation demonstrating the great production and social transformations generated by exploiting the energy from the Ter River from the mid-19th century.

VINSEUM, Museu de les Cultures del Vi de Catalunya in Vilafranca del Penedès (Costa Barcelona). Explore all the senses and the entire history of wine. Temporary exhibitions, guided tours by prior arrangement, viticultural itineraries and family activities.

For further information

Freixenet
www.freixenet.cat

Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya (mNACTEC)
www.mnactec.cat

Parc Cultural de la Muntanya de Sal
www.salcardona.com

Xarxa de Turisme Industrial de Catalunya (XATIC)
www.xatic.cat

Oficina de Turisme de Castelló d'Empúries
www.castello.cat

Oficina de Turisme de Manresa
www.manresaturisme.cat

El Pinell de Brai cooperative cellar (Terres de l'Ebre)

Wine cathedrals

Traditionally, wine and cava production for export has constituted one of Catalonia's sources of wealth. Wineries and warehouses were built in *Modernista*-style (Catalan Art Nouveau) by such prestigious architects as Cèsar Martinell and Josep Puig i Cadafalch. A tourist route allows visitors to follow itineraries to some of the main wine-producing areas of Catalonia: Gelida, Vilafranca del Penedès and Sant Sadurní d'Anoia. What's more, you can pay a visit to 50 cooperative cellars, the so-called wine cathedrals, among which the El Pinell de Brai wine cellar is noteworthy.



Modernisme routes

Modernisme (Catalan Art Nouveau) characterised the style of large public buildings (markets, hospitals, theatres, factories and schools) and also many private buildings including private and summer residences. In recent years, routes have been created that illustrate this heritage and associate it with the surrounding landscape.



Freixa farmhouse, Terrassa (Costa Barcelona)



Palau Maricel, Sitges (Costa Barcelona)



Modernisme route (Barcelona)

Modernisme route. A signposted route through Barcelona with a guide, discounts on visits to *Modernista* buildings and leisure options in bars and restaurants housed in buildings of the period.

Sitges (Costa Daurada). Between 1892 and 1899, Sitges was a meeting place for *Modernista* artists in the company of the writer and painter Santiago Rusiñol. Worth visiting are the Racó de la Calma with Cau Ferrat and the Palau Maricel, in addition to various private residences.

Reus (Costa Daurada). Surrounding the new Gaudí Centre Reus, the *Modernisme* route in Reus includes a visit to the Institut Pere Mata and Casa Navàs by Domènech i Montaner.

Tarragona (Costa Daurada). The altar in the church of Jesús i Maria by Gaudí, the Metropol Theatre by Jujol, and the

Mausoleum of James I by Domènech i Montaner.

Other routes

Raspall route in Vallès Oriental (Costa Barcelona). The work of the architect Joaquim Raspall in L'Ametlla, Cardedeu, La Garriga and Granollers.

Manresa (Catalunya Central). Around Plaça de Sant Domènec on Passeig de Pere III and Carrer del Born, is a set of *Modernista*-style middle-class houses, public and religious buildings and establishments.

Modernisme among vineyards, wine cellars, buildings... *Modernisme* also left its mark amidst vineyards. We suggest visiting the most noteworthy exponents of this movement by taking a guided tour in the cities of Vilafranca del Penedès, Sant Sadurní d'Anoia and Gelida.

For further information

Cementiris de Barcelona, SA
www.cbsa.es

Oficina de Turisme de la Garriga
www.lagarriga.cat

Oficina de Turisme de Manresa
www.manresaturisme.cat

Patronat Municipal de Turisme de Tarragona
www.tarragonaturisme.cat

Patronat Municipal de Turisme i Comerç de Reus
www.reus.cat/turisme

Turisme de Barcelona
www.barcelonaturisme.cat

Turisme de Sitges - Agència de Promoció
www.sitgestur.com

Cities of silence

A visit to cemeteries, where the remains of writers and artists are laid to rest, has a long-standing tradition across the world. In Catalonia, this tradition has an added attraction: a large part of *Modernista* sculpture with artists such as Clarà and Llimona takes in great mausoleums, tombs and pantheons. From the small cemeteries of Arenys de Mar and Portbou to the cemetery of Poblenou and Montjuïc in Barcelona, where guided tours are given, an entire world is awaiting discovery.





Corbera d'Ebre (Terres de l'Ebre)

Places of memory

The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) is one of the crucial chapters in the contemporary history of Catalonia. The will to retrieve memory and learn lessons applicable to the present day has led to the restoration of locations where historic events took place. The air-raid shelters in Barcelona bear testimony to the punishment inflicted on the city, the object of aerial attacks. Trenches and fortifications have been restored around the Ebro River, the site of a devastating battle.

Consorti Memorial dels Espais de la Batalla de l'Ebre (COMEBE) in Corbera d'Ebre (Terres de l'Ebre) promotes the restoration of the sites of the harshest battles of the Spanish Civil War – the old town of Corbera d'Ebre, Les Deveses, Els Barrancs, Serra de Pàndols – with signposted routes and a memorial.

Museu de Gandesa (Terres de l'Ebre). A permanent space on the subject of the Spanish Civil War promoted by the Centre d'Estudis de la Batalla de l'Ebre.

Refuge 307 in Poble Sec in Barcelona. A recently restored air-raid shelter, comprising a 400-metre tunnel with a capacity for 2,000 people.

El Merengue de Camarasa. A mound, the site of violent battles at the Segre front.

Soldiers of Salamis route in Pla de l'Estany (Costa Brava). Various itineraries to the settings of the novel *Soldiers of Salamis* to relive the final days of the Spanish Civil War.

Museu Memorial de l'Exili in La Jonquera (Costa Brava). A permanent exhibition tells the story of the exodus of the Republicans in January 1939. La Jonquera, one of the main crossing points from Catalonia, brings together testimony of the journey of the vanquished and their new life in France and various Latin American countries.

Montellà i Martinet bunker site in Martinet (Pirineus). A guided tour of the fortifications built for the Franco regime in the Second World War as a precautionary measure against possible invasion by the allies.

Route taking in air-raid shelters and Vesper de la Gloriosa airplanes in Santa Margarida i els Monjos (Costa Barcelona).

For further information

Museu Memorial de l'Exili
www.museuexili.cat

Patronat Comarcal de Turisme de la Cerdanya
www.cerdanya.org

Turisme de Barcelona
www.barcelonaturisme.cat

COMEBE
www.batallaebre.org



City of Barcelona (Barcelona)

New architecture

The Torre Agbar by Jean Nouvel and the new Santa Caterina market by Enric Miralles and Benedetta Tagliabue have become symbols of a new Barcelona seeking its place in the world. The skyscrapers on the seafront are the latest manifestation of contemporary architecture, a tradition spanning almost one hundred years in Catalonia: from the avant-garde movements of the 1930s to the rationalism of the 1950s and the urban and monumental contributions of the Olympic Games.

Mies van der Rohe Pavilion in Barcelona. Designed as the German pavilion for the 1929 World Fair of Barcelona and rebuilt in 1986. Inside, visitors can feast their eyes upon the *Barcelona Chair* by Mies van der Rohe.

Torre Agbar in Barcelona. The work of Jean Nouvel in Plaça de les Glòries. Inaugurated in 2005, it is one of the most characteristic features of the new Barcelona skyline. Spectacular with night illumination.

Museu d'Art Contemporani de Barcelona (MACBA). The clear rationalism of Richard Meier at the service of contemporary creation. The great glass façade allows natural light to enter, thus fusing it with the environment.

Santa Caterina market in Barcelona. The most noteworthy feature of the restoration of the old market, the work of Enric Miralles and Benedetta Tagliabue, is the 4,200 m²-tiled roof in a kaleidoscope of colours, made by Toni Cumella and Josep Miàs in Fontanals de Cerdanya.

Torre de Collserola. Built by the architect Norman Foster, it is Barcelona's communications tower. Located in the Serra de Collserola, surrounding the city, it boasts a panoramic viewing point.

Barcelona Design Museum. The building housing Disseny Hub Barcelona is the work of MBM Arquitectes, the architectural firm composed of Josep Martorell, Oriol Bohigas, David Mackay, Oriol Capdevila and Francesc Gual. The museum boasts a

wealth of heritage (more than 70,000 objects) as a result of merging the collections of the Museum of Decorative Arts, the Ceramics Museum, the Textile and Clothing Museum and the Graphic Arts Cabinet. It is scheduled to open its doors to the public in late 2014.

For further information

Fundació Mies van der Rohe Barcelona
www.miesbcn.com

Museu d'Art Contemporani de Barcelona - MACBA
www.macba.cat

Turisme de Barcelona
www.barcelonaturisme.cat

Design: Reason and madness

Utility and beauty, imagination and irony: Barcelona has constituted the gateway to contemporary design on the Iberian Peninsula. A dual approach: functional and rationalist currents and post-modern trends which seek the empathy of the user with the object with sensitivity and humour. Museums, boutiques and permanent exhibition spaces are an open showcase for creators from all over the world. The exhibitions and activities of the Foment de les Arts i el Disseny (FAD), next to the MACBA, are a point of reference for city life.



Literary routes

Catalonia's modernity also manifests itself in literature whether it be in Catalan, Spanish or even foreign languages. Some years ago, routes were crafted allowing places and monuments to be discovered thanks to writers who resided there and were able to capture the spirit of the settings in their work.

Plaça del Diamant (Barcelona)



Espais Escrits – Xarxa de Patrimoni Literari Català. Association bringing together heritage and study centres on contemporary Catalan writers, which organises activities to become acquainted with literature in relation to locations: from 19th-century pioneers such as Jacint Verdaguer to such avant-garde masters as J. V. Foix and Joan Brossa by way of the classics: Salvador Espriu, Mercè Rodoreda and Josep Palau i Fabre.

Some bestsellers translated across the world such as the *Soldiers of Salamis* by Javier Cercas on the Spanish Civil War of 1936-1939, *Shadow of the Wind* by Carlos Ruiz Zafón and *Cathedral of the Sea* by Ildefonso Falcones, dedicated to the church of Santa Maria del Mar in Barcelona, have given rise to their own literary routes.

For further information

Institut d'Estudis Catalans
www.iec.cat

Institució de les Lletres Catalanes
www.gencat.cat/cultura/ilc/

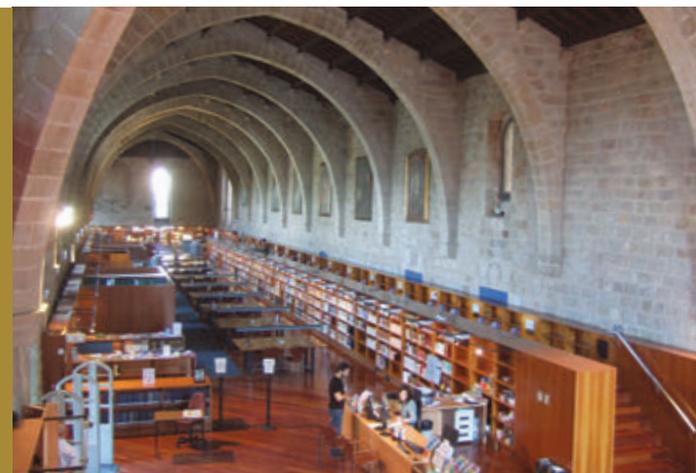
Ramón Llull
www.llull.com

Espais Escrits
www.espaisescrits.cat

Biblioteca de Catalunya (Barcelona)

Writing in Catalan

Part of the cultural wealth of Catalonia is found in its language, Catalan, which has led to a rich literary tradition from the Middle Ages to the present day. Many of its authors have been translated into the main foreign languages: from *Tirant lo Blanc* to Mercè Rodoreda, and from Ausiàs March to Quim Monzó. Albert Sànchez Piñol is the most translated author today. The Institució de les Lletres Catalanes and the Institut Ramon Llull are the bodies entrusted with disseminating Catalan literature in Catalonia and across the world.







Fundació Joan Miró (Barcelona)

Geniuses of Catalonia

Catalonia is internationally renowned for its artists who have played a role in shaping the sensibility of the 20th century: the melancholic world of the first Picasso, born in Malaga and trained in Barcelona, the luminosity of Miró; the unconscious of Dalí; the material painting of Tàpies and his beginnings in the Dau al Set group. Architects, designers and writers afford their support and place Catalonia at the avant-garde of contemporary creation.

Façade of the Teatre-Museu Dalí in Figueres (Costa Brava)



Fundació Antoni Tàpies (Barcelona)





Museu Picasso de Barcelona (Barcelona)



Horta de Sant Joan
(Terres de l'Ebre)

Picasso

Deemed one of the greatest artistic geniuses of all time, Picasso (1881-1973) spent the decisive years of his training in Catalonia. He studied at the La Llotja school and became known in *Modernista* circles at Els Quatre Gats café. He forged a strong rapport with the landscape of two Catalan towns: Gósol, where he painted some of his most significant works from the Rose Period, and Horta de Sant Joan, where cubism was born.

Barcelona

Museu Picasso de Barcelona. Established in 1963, it holds a collection of over 3,800 works. In addition, it organises temporary exhibitions on Picasso and his period. Visitors can delve into the close bond Picasso shared with Barcelona in his youth and formative years by way of his first academic works, from his studies at La Llotja school, and his association with *Modernisme* around the year 1900. In 1968, the artist presented the series *The Maids of Honour*, which comprised 58 paintings with various interpretations of the famous painting of the same title by Velázquez.

Els Quatre Gats, a stone's throw from Plaça de Catalunya, is a *Modernista* café which played host to Picasso's first solo exhibition.

Museu de Ceràmica in the Palau de Pedralbes displays a collection of Picasso's ceramic pottery.

Other places of interest

Centre Picasso Horta de Sant Joan (Terres de l'Ebre). An interpretation centre that reconstructs Picasso's stays in this village in 1899 and 1909.

Museu Picasso de Gósol (Pirineus). On display are reproductions of the works Picasso produced there in 1906.

Museu de Montserrat (Paisatges Barcelona). The collection includes oil paintings and drawings from his early period and a wide selection of his graphic work, originating from private donations.

Museu Thermalia, in Caldes de Montbui (Costa Barcelona). With the legacy of the sculptor Manolo Hugué, a great friend of Picasso, with whom he shared the Bohemian world of Paris.

Cau Ferrat in Sitges (Costa Barcelona). Testimony to the friendship between Picasso and the *Modernista* painter and writer

Santiago Rusiñol at the time of Els Quatre Gats, when Picasso was an unknown artist.

For further information

Fundació Palau
www.fundaciopalau.cat

Montserrat
www.montserratvisita.com

Thermalia, Museu de Caldes de Montbui i Oficina de Turisme
www.visiteucaldes.cat

Turisme de Barcelona
www.barcelonaturisme.cat

Turisme de Sitges - Agència de Promoció
www.sitgestur.cat

Fundació Palau

Josep Palau i Fabre (1917-2008) was the leading expert on the work of Picasso, his books having been translated all over the world. The Fundació, which takes his name, in Caldes d'Estrac (Costa Barcelona), bears testimony to their friendship over the years: paintings, drawings, engravings and books with dedications, a large library on Picasso and a collection of 20th-century Catalan painting.





Paving in Pla de l'Ós on La Rambla in Barcelona (Barcelona)

Miró

The work of Joan Miró (1893-1983) has not lost its capacity to marvel. The forcefulness of his graphic work, the vibrancy of his colours and the enigma of his signs constitute part of Barcelona's landscape. Testimony to his work is dotted throughout the city from the airport to La Rambla to Parc de l'Escorxador, and particularly the Fundació Miró in Montjuïc, housing a collection of paintings, drawings, graphic work, sculptures, ceramics and tapestries bequeathed by the artist to the city of his birth.

Fundació Miró in Barcelona. The most complete collection of the work of Joan Miró, comprising more than 14,000 works: 217 paintings, 178 sculptures, 9 tapestries, 4 ceramic works and graphic work including some 8,000 drawings. Set up in 1971 at the initiative of the artist, the Fundació Miró is a study centre on contemporary art and a large exhibition space. Together with Miró, the architect Josep Lluís Sert built one of the finest museums in the world on account of its rational layout. Airy, spacious and flooded with natural light, it blends into the mountain landscape of Montjuïc. In addition to the works of Joan Miró, a small collection of contemporary art is also on display, assembled in tribute to Miró one year after his death.

Public interventions in Barcelona.

The work of Joan Miró has catapulted to fame in Catalonia and has leapt from museums to the street. Several examples are to be found in Barcelona: the tile mural

in terminal B of the airport produced in collaboration with Llorenç Artigas (1970), the paving in Pla de l'Ós (1976) on La Rambla, and the *Woman and Bird* sculpture in Parc de l'Escorxador made in collaboration with Joan Gardy Artigas.

Mont-roig del Camp (Costa Daurada).

Miró's world came into being in Mont-roig del Camp, where his father had acquired a farmhouse. Much of his early work, of meticulous realism, drew its inspiration from scenes of farm life. The Centre Miró de Mont-roig del Camp explains the artist's association with the town by means of facsimiles of some of his better known works produced in Mont-roig del Camp. It includes the tapestry *The Lizard with Golden Feathers*, made in conjunction with Josep Royo, and the screening of two documentaries on the painter's relationship with the town.

For further information

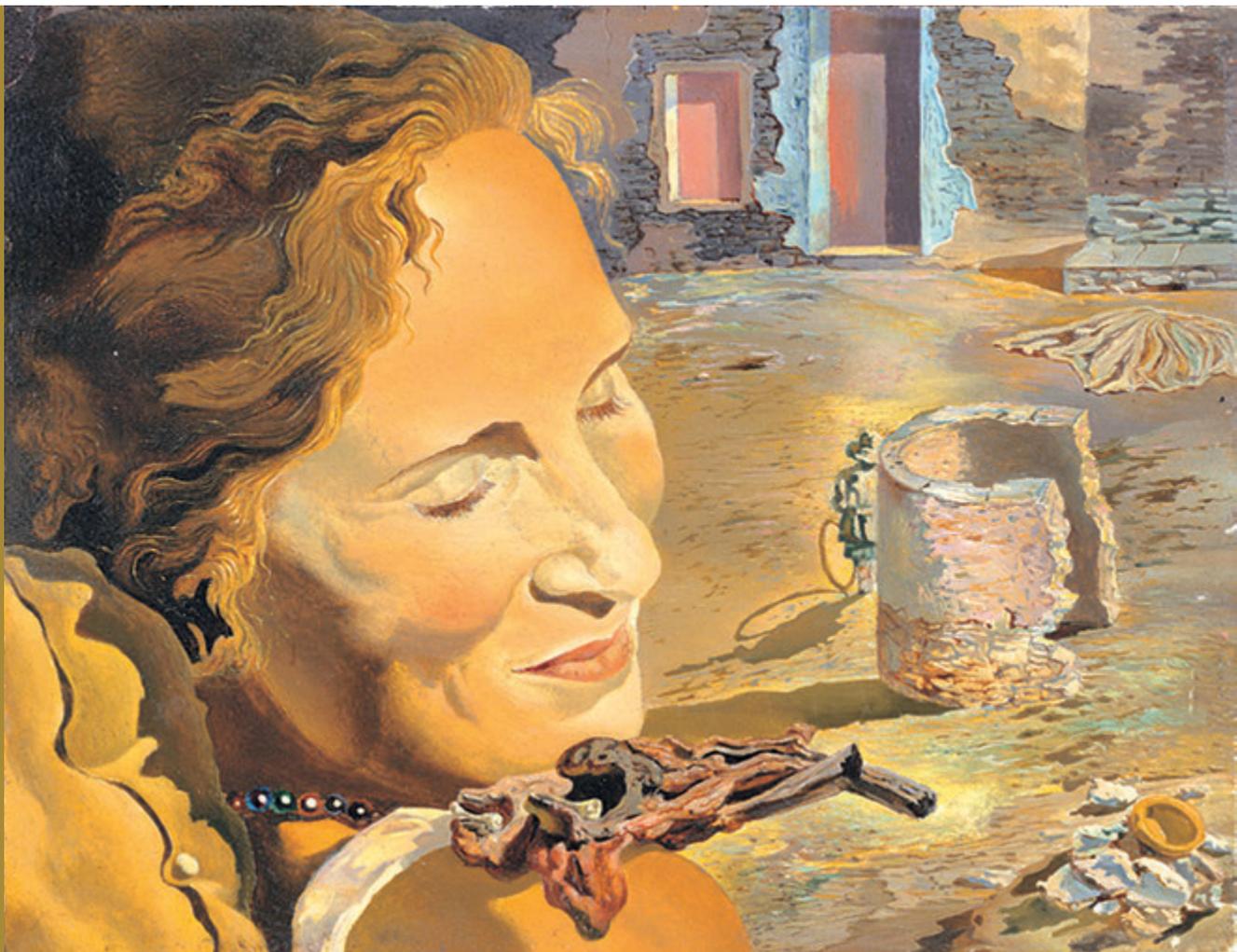
Centre Miró

www.centremiro.com

Fundació Joan Miró

www.fundacionmiro-bcn.org





Portrait of Gala with Two Lamb Chops Balanced on Her Shoulder, Salvador Dalí

Dalí

The work and personality of Salvador Dalí (1904-1989) is intertwined with the landscape of Empordà, an omnipresent backdrop mythicised in his paintings and in his secret life: Figueres, the city of his childhood where he designed the theatre-museum; the Bay of Portlligat in Cadaqués where he had a home and studio; and Púbol castle, a gift to his wife Gala.

Teatre-Museu Dalí in Figueres (Costa Brava). The largest surrealist object in the world, opened in 1974, it makes use of the ruins of the former Municipal Theatre. On display are more than 1,500 works comprising paintings, drawings, sculptures, engravings, installations, holograms, stereoscopes and photographs, as well as various works expressly created for the museum. Among the most renowned works are *Self-Portrait with L'Humanité* (1923) and numerous portraits of Gala. Dalí's collection of paintings includes works by El Greco, Piranesi, Marià Fortuny, Marcel Duchamp and Wolf Vostell. A collection of jewellery has also been on view since 2001. Night visits are organised in summer.

Casa-Museu Salvador Dalí in Portlligat (Costa Brava). In 1930 Dalí moved to a small fisherman's hut in Portlligat, attracted by the scintillating landscape, the luminosity and the remoteness of the setting. He constructed his house little by little over the course of forty years.

Casa-Museu Castell Gala Dalí in Púbol (Costa Brava). A medieval castle Dalí acquired in 1969 which he adapted as a home for his muse, Gala. Visitors can explore the murals and a garden with sculptures.

La Fundació Gala-Salvador Dalí is the steward of Dalí's legacy. The institution seeks to ensure the preservation,

dissemination and study of his oeuvre. The work of Dalí is on display in various museums in Catalonia: the Museu de l'Empordà in Figueres, the Museu de Montserrat, the Museu Comarcal del Maresme in Mataró and the Museu Abelló in Mollet del Vallès. The Museu del Joguet de Catalunya in Figueres exhibits toys belonging to the artist, including his teddy bear *Don Osito Marquina*.

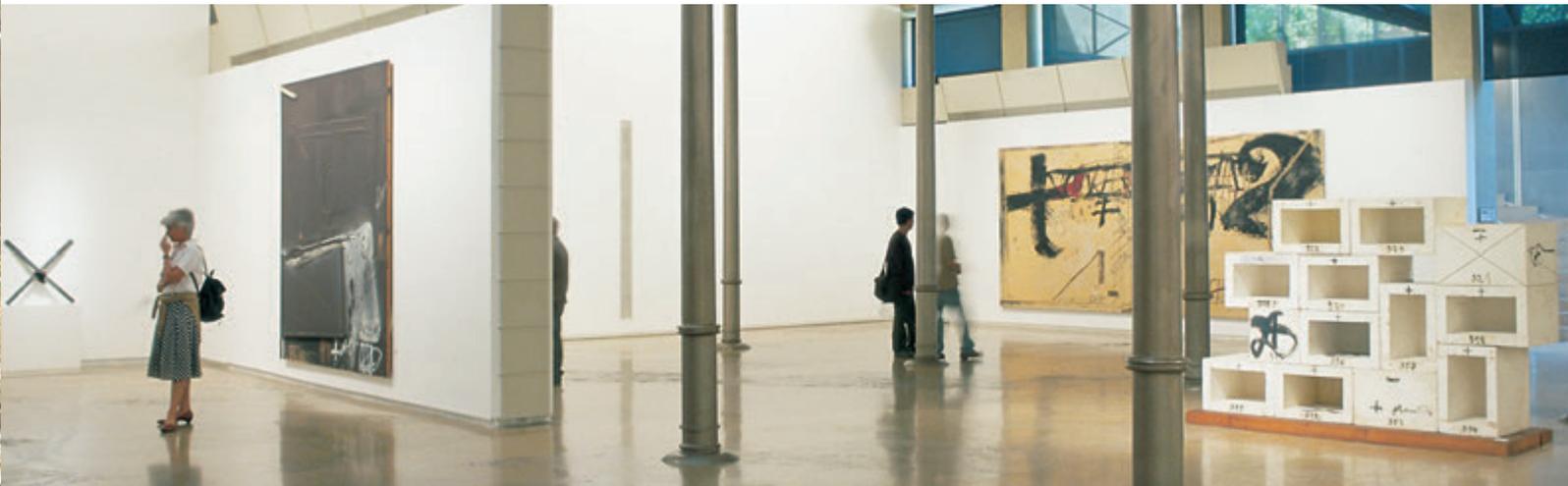
For further information

Fundació Gala-Salvador Dalí
www.salvador-dali.org

Patronat de Turisme Costa Brava Girona
www.costabrava.org

Tàpies

Symbols and textures, the world of the unconscious and a harsh reality erupt onto the surface of the canvas or sculpture incorporating everyday objects: the work of Antoni Tàpies is a constant exploration of the material's capacity both for expression and to give shape to the different forms of spirituality. With works spread throughout the finest museums of the world, Tàpies' sensibility is refined when in contact with the Catalan and Barcelona landscape. His foundation is a benchmark for contemporary art.



Fundació Antoni Tàpies (Barcelona)

Fundació Antoni Tàpies in Barcelona.

Tàpies chose one of the most emblematic buildings in *Modernista* (Catalan Art Nouveau) Barcelona for his foundation, the former Editorial Montaner i Simón publishing house by Domènech i Montaner, and dedicated it to the study and dissemination of contemporary art. Crowning the rooftop is the impressive Tàpies sculpture *Cloud and Chair*. Opened in 1990, the Fundació Antoni Tàpies boasts the artist's finest collection: from his 1950s' work influenced by surrealism to the exploration of textures and materials which has characterised his work over the last forty years.

Museu d'Art Contemporani de Barcelona (MACBA).

The work of Tàpies is a point of reference in the museum's collection for its experimentation with material and its pursuit of a new spirituality. The MACBA permanently exhibits *Rinzen*, a work produced as a protest against the war in Bosnia, awarded a Golden Lion at the Venice Biennale in 1993.

For further information

Fundació Antoni Tàpies
www.fundaciotapies.org

Museu d'Art Contemporani de Barcelona - MACBA
www.macba.es

Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya - MNAC
www.mnac.cat

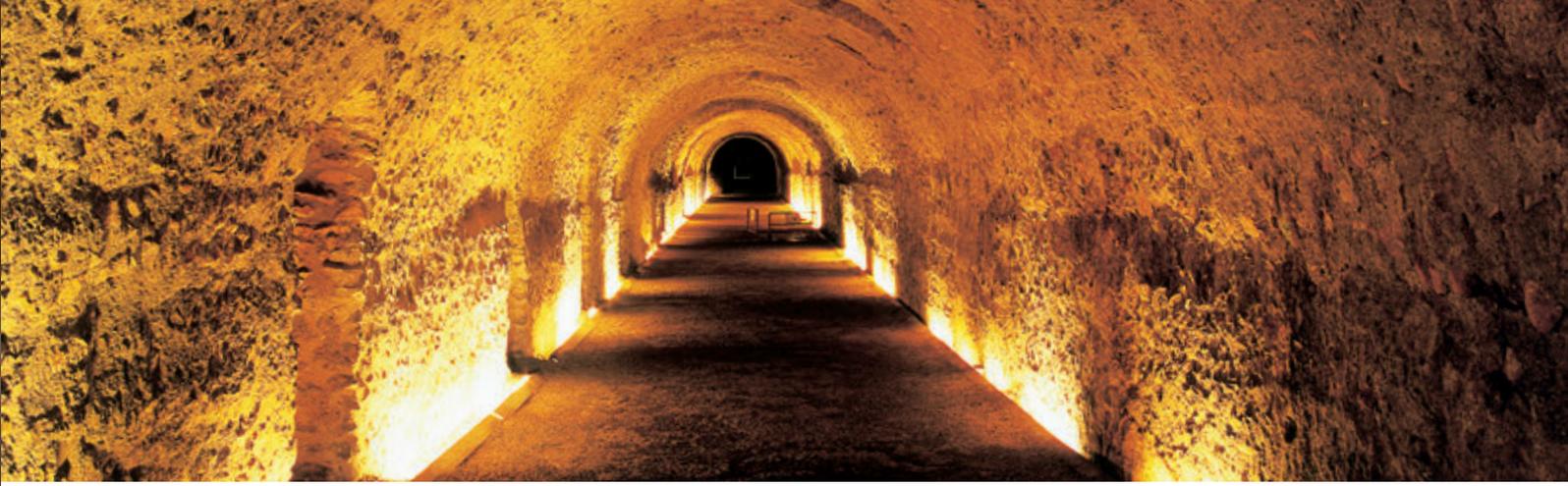
Two Gypsies, Isidre Nonell. MNAC - Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya (Barcelona)

The Catalan school of painting

Joaquim Vayreda, Hermen Anglada Camarasa, Ramon Casas, Isidre Nonell, Joaquim Torres-Garcia, Albert Ràfols Casamada: Catalan painting extends far beyond the internationally renowned names. Its emergence takes on a new dimension when visitors are acquainted with the wealth and diversity of the Catalan school of painting, which commenced in the 19th century and developed from Paris to Barcelona, from realism to conceptual art. Catalonia boasts a series of museums and private foundations which play host to this legacy and make it accessible throughout the land.







The Roman circus of Tarragona (Costa Daurada)

Living heritage

In Catalonia, culture means people. Concerts and festivals, museums and cultural centres have an audience that grows year on year thanks to activities catering for all ages and every public. Catalonia plays host to the latest trends in museology while popular culture is undergoing a moment of revival. This living heritage is within the reach of visitors with amenities adapted to the different forms of travel.

Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica in Terrassa (Costa Barcelona)



Music: Festivals and seasons

Barcelona is one of the European capitals of opera with the Gran Teatre del Liceu and its regular seasonal programme. Classical music has two large coliseums: L'Auditori and the Palau de la Música Catalana. The Sónar electronic music festival is a trendsetter on the international music scene. Passion for music palpates throughout Catalonia: from the schubertiades in Vilabertran on the Costa Brava to the Festival de Jazz de Terrassa or the Festival de Flamenco de Ciutat Vella.



Sónar festival (Barcelona)

L'Auditori de Barcelona and the Museu de la Música. Symphony and chamber music, ancient, modern and contemporary music and world music. L'Auditori occupies a building designed by the architect Rafael Moneo, and is home to the Orquestra Simfònica de Barcelona i Nacional de Catalunya (OBC) and the Museu de la Música, which places an emphasis on the importance of music as a vehicle for expression and communication between people. It features two auditoriums with a capacity for an audience of 2,340 and 610 people respectively, and presents a regular programme which features performances by leading international figures.

Palau de la Música Catalana in Barcelona. Home to the Orfeó Català choral society, it plays host to various seasons of symphonic music and caters for all musical genres. For performers and bands, "doing a Palau" denotes acknowledgement of a career. Tours are given of the Lluís Domènech i Montaner building, which was extended by Òscar Tusquets and his team.

Gran Teatre del Liceu is the opera house in Barcelona. Constructed in 1847 at the initiative of Catalan civil society, the opera house was rebuilt in 1999 by the architect Manuel de Solà Morales following a blaze which had completely destroyed it. Its

programme approaches the classic repertoire from a contemporary perspective.

Summer festivals. The Festival Internacional de Música Castell de Peralada (Costa Brava), the Festival Internacional de Músiques de Torroella de Montgrí (Costa Brava) and the Festival Internacional de Música de Cantonigròs (Paisatges Barcelona) constitute part of the European Festival Association's calendar of events, unmissable in the months of July and August.

The impressive architectural settings hosting performances further enhance the appeal of these festivals: the medieval castle in Peralada, the church of Sant Genís and Plaça de la Vila in Torroella de Montgrí and the town of Cantonigròs in the magnificent landscape of the Collsacabra mountains.

Old and new traditions. Catalonia plays hosts to festivals with a personality all of its own, such as the Música als Castells season, organised by the Fundació Privada Castells Culturals de Catalunya; schubertiades, organised by the Associació Franz Schubert in the medieval town of Vilabertran (Costa Brava); and among the more recent festivals, the Cruïlla Barcelona festival, dedicated to modern and popular world music spanning traditional folk to pop and hip-hop.

For further information

L'Auditori
www.auditori.cat

Palau de la Música Catalana
www.palaumusic.org

FESTIVALS

Cruïlla Barcelona
www.cruillabarcelona.com

Festival Castell de Peralada
www.festivalperalada.com

Festival Internacional de Música de Cantonigròs
www.fimc.es

Joventuts Musicals de Torroella de Montgrí
www.festivaldetorroella.com

Schubertiada a Vilabertran
www.schubertiadavilabertran.cat

Música als Castells
www.castellscatalunya.com/cat-1-14



Gardens at Vil·la Casals (Costa Daurada)

The cello of Pau Casals

Pau Casals (1876-1973) was a prodigious cellist and ambassador for Catalonia throughout the world. The town of El Vendrell conserves his legacy: his homeplace, Vil·la Casals, which contains the instruments and personal belongings of the maestro, and the Auditori Pau Casals, which holds performances and concerts. Special attention is afforded to cellists, composers and Catalan performers in the Festival Internacional de Música Pau Casals, held in the months of July and August.

Vil·la Casals. The Fundació Pau Casals seeks to preserve and disseminate the legacy of this outstanding musician. On the seafront promenade of Sant Salvador in El Vendrell (Costa Daurada) you can visit Vil·la Casals, built between 1910 and restored between 1931 and 1936 by the architect Antoni Puig Gairalt. Casals lived here until 1939 when he was forced into exile. The current museum, opened in 2001, contains a wealth of artworks and documentation related to Casals' trajectory as a man, musician and advocate of peace. A visit is recommended to the vantage point and the gardens of the villa, a sanctuary of peace and harmony, ideal for gatherings.

L'Auditori Pau Casals opened in 1981 in the seafront neighbourhood of Sant Salvador, a stone's throw from Vil·la Casals. It features a regular classical music programme to which jazz and dance performances have been added in recent years. It plays host to the Festival Internacional de Música Pau Casals.

Visitors can also see the house where Pau Casals was born, the Baroque organ played by his father, dating from 1777, the Hermitage of Sant Salvador and Casals' tomb.

For further information

Patronat Municipal de Turisme del Vendrell
www.elvendrellturistic.com



Comedy and drama

The Grönholm Method by Jordi Galcerán (a satirical take on corporate competitiveness in the recruitment process performed in various countries across the world) marks the new lease of life afforded to theatre in Catalonia, which features new script writers, directors and actors with innovative approaches exploring the different facets of modern life. The classics remain by its side: Teatre Nacional de Catalunya, Teatre Lliure and Dagoll Dagom, Josep Maria Flotats and the Comediants, La Cubana and La Fura dels Baus.



The Grönholm Method, by Jordi Galcerán

Barcelona

Teatre Nacional de Catalunya

in Barcelona is a building characterised by classical lines, designed by Ricard Bofill which houses two theatres and a multi-purpose space. Its programme features contemporary theatre and Catalan classics, with an emphasis placed on quality and spectacular performances.

Mercat de les Flors is dedicated to music, dance and audiovisuals.

Teatre Lliure features a regular programme dedicated to the classics and contemporary theatre.

Together with the Institut del Teatre and the Museu de les Arts Escèniques, the Mercat de les Flors and the Teatre Lliure comprise a complex of venues dedicated to

performing arts at the foot of Montjuïc mountain.

Teatre Romea. Opened in 1863, it is one of the oldest theatres in Catalonia and a venue open to new playwrights.

Barcelona plays host to a number of privately-run theatres, including the Teatre Poliorama, Teatre Tívoli, Teatre Borràs, Teatre Victòria, Teatre Apolo, Teatre Condal, Sala Beckett, Espai Brossa and Teatreneu.

Theatrical performances are held all over Catalonia in Teatre Fortuny and Teatre Bartrina in Reus, Teatre Metropol in Tarragona, Teatre Municipal de l'Escorxador in Lleida, Teatre Municipal El Jardí in Figueres, Teatre de Salt and Teatre Municipal in Girona, which present a regular programme featuring works which have

achieved popular acclaim, adaptations of the classical repertoire and new approaches to experimental and textual theatre.

For further information

Patronat Municipal de Turisme de Tarragona
www.tarragonaturisme.cat

Patronat Municipal de Turisme i Comerç de Reus
www.reus.cat/turisme

Turisme de Barcelona
www.barcelonaturisme.cat

Turisme de Lleida
www.turismedelleida.cat



Sitges (Costa del Garraf)

Theatre, film and circus festivals

Immerse yourself in the festival ambiance, attend live performances by extraordinary artists and discover shows and films which broaden horizons, not to mention long-standing festivals.

Theatre

- **Fira de Teatre de Títelles de Lleida** (Terres de Lleida)
- **Festival d'Estiu de Barcelona – Grec**
- **Fira de Teatre de Tàrraga** (Terres de Lleida)
- **Temporada Alta** in Girona and Salt (Costa Brava)

Cinema

- **Festival de Cinema Internacional de Lleida** (Terres de Lleida)
- **Festival de Cinema de Girona** (Costa Brava)
- **Sitges – Festival Internacional de Cinema de Catalunya** (Costa Barcelona)
- **Festival de Cinema Independent de Barcelona**

- **Festival de Cinema de Muntanya de Torelló** (Paisatges Barcelona)

Circus

- **Trapezi** in Reus and Vilanova i la Geltrú (Costa Daurada)

Places to see

In **Cubelles** (Costa Daurada) visitors can see the “Charlie Rivel Hall”, a permanent exhibition dedicated to the famous clown Josep Andreu (1896-1983), born there and known internationally as Charlie Rivel.

For further information

Oficina de Turisme de Cubelles
www.cubelles.cat

Patronat Municipal de Turisme i Comerç de Reus
www.reus.cat/turisme

Turisme de Barcelona
www.barcelonaturisme.cat

Turisme de Lleida
www.turismedelleida.cat

Turisme de Sitges - Agència de Promoció
www.sitgestour.cat



Museums: Live and breathe art

In recent years, the concept of an art museum has been turned on its head. These days museums and galleries constitute dynamic centres which put forward new interpretations of tradition, linking past works with contemporary ones and offering a whole host of resources and activities to the public. Museums in Catalonia span a broad spectrum of themes: from the Romanesque to the pioneers of cinema and from Pre-Colombian cultures to contemporary art.

Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya, MNAC (Barcelona)



Barcelona

Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya - MNAC. Perched on the mountain of Montjuïc in Barcelona, it houses a collection of Romanesque murals unlike any other in the world because the museum's architectural structure reproduces the shape of the apses and chapels from which the paintings were taken. The collection reaches 1930 and comprises a significant amount of *Modernista* art.
www.mnac.cat

Museu d'Art Contemporani de Barcelona - MACBA. This museum has set a benchmark in the world of contemporary art with a regularly renewed permanent collection, themed exhibitions, retrospectives of the most renowned Catalan creators and exhibitions by international artists.
www.macba.cat

"La Pedrera". Home to the Fundació Caixa Catalunya, its programme features 20th-century art exhibitions.
www.lapedrera.com

Centre de Cultura Contemporània de Barcelona (CCCB). A cultural centre with various exhibition rooms, specialised in urban culture.
www.cccb.org

Fundació Miró. The art of Miró and temporary exhibitions dedicated to his contemporaries and the luminaries of 20th-century art.
www.fundaciomiro-bcn.org

Fundació Tàpies. The work of the great master of material painting and themed exhibitions dedicated to new artists.
www.fundaciotapies.org

CaixaForum. Three exhibition rooms dedicated to ancient and contemporary art, photography and multi-media art, an auditorium and a multi-media library. Home to the Fundació "la Caixa".
www.laCaixa.es/ObraSocial

Mies van der Rohe Pavilion. A classic of modernity in the field of architecture and design in Barcelona.
www.miesbcn.com

Museu Picasso. Boasting the most complete collection of the work produced by Picasso in his youth and formative years, this museum occupies five medieval residences on Carrer de Montcada.
www.museupicasso.bcn.es



Museu d'Art de Girona (Costa Brava)



"La Pedrera", home to the Fundació Caixa Catalunya (Barcelona)

Elsewhere

Fundació Gala-Salvador Dalí (Costa Brava). It operates three spaces linked to the life and work of Dalí: the Teatre-Museu Dalí in Figueres, the Casa-Museu Salvador Dalí in Portlligat and the Casa-Museu Castell Gala Dalí in Púbol.
www.salvador-dali.org

Fundació Palau in Caldes d'Estrac (Costa Brava). Works by Picasso, testimony to his friendship with Josep Palau i Fabre, and a collection of Catalan painting.
www.fundaciopalau.cat

Fundació Privada Vila Casas in Barcelona, Torroella de Montgrí and Palafrugell (Costa Brava). Three spaces dedicated to exhibitions, painting and contemporary art, respectively.
www.fundaciovilacasas.org
 See p. 71

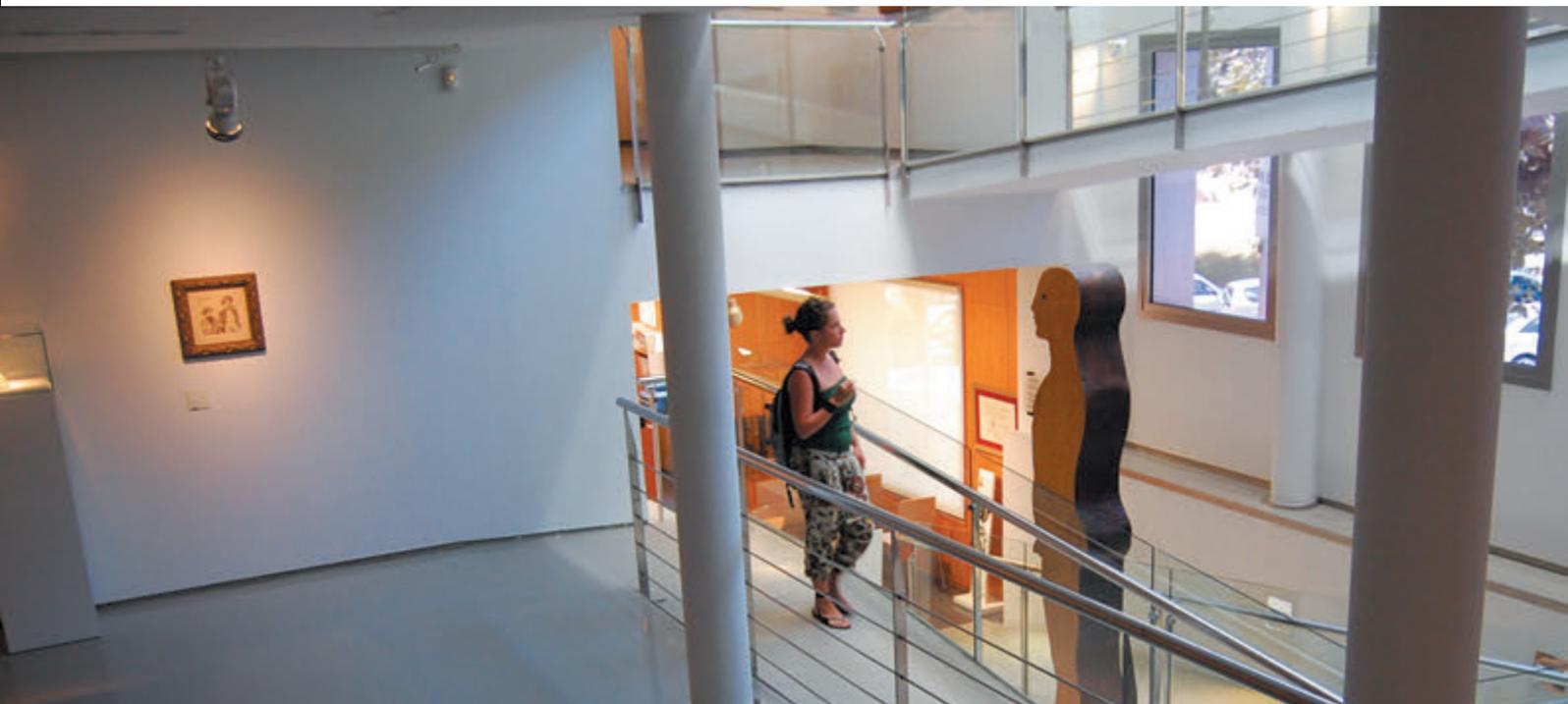
Fundació Palau, Caldes d'Estrac (Costa Brava)

Museu d'Art de Girona (Costa Brava). Housed in the former Episcopal palace, it brings together more than 8,500 objects from the Romanesque period to the end of the 20th century, with an impressive collection of liturgical and decorative art.
www.museuart.com

Museu Episcopal de Vic (Paisatges Barcelona). Established in 1891 and now housed in a contemporary building at the heart of the historic centre, it contains one of the largest art collections in Catalonia and one of the finest collections of medieval art in Europe, with highly valuable works such as the Descent from the Cross in Erill la Vall, a collection of painted altarpieces and the retable of Santa Clara by Lluís de Borrassà.
www.museuepiscopalvic.com

Museu de Montserrat (Paisatges Barcelona). Dedicated to the archaeology of the Biblical East, the iconography of the church of Santa Maria de Montserrat, gold and silverware, 15th- to 20th-century art with work by Berruguete, El Greco, Caravaggio, Luca Giordano, Tiepolo, and among the modern painters, Fortuny, Rusiñol, Casas, Nonell, Mir, Gimeno, Anglada Camarasa, Picasso and Dalí. Also on display is a representative collection of French impressionism with works by Monet, Sisley, Degas and Pissarro.
www.montserratvisita.com

Museu Diocesà de Lleida (Terres de Lleida). Its collection is divided between the Episcopal palace (paintings, gold and silverware and liturgical ornaments) and the church of Sant Martí (medieval sculpture).
www.museudelleida.cat



The past returns

Great events, battles and heroic feats have given way to the daily experience of the common man in history museums. How did our ancestors live? How did they earn a living, how did they enjoy themselves and what did they think of the world? This new museography, combining real objects with audiovisuals, models and interactive modules, allows us to delve into the very depths of history.



Mies van der Rohe Pavilion (Barcelona)

Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya in Barcelona with various centres distributed throughout Catalonia. Primitive settlements, Iberian culture, the Greek legacy, Roman origins and Christianity with a collection of pieces taken from excavations of the archaeological sites in Empúries and Ullastret.
www.mac.cat

Museu d'Història de Catalunya in Barcelona. The exhibition comprises period reconstructions and interactive objects, taking visitors on a journey from prehistoric times to the 20th century. Housed in the former general warehouses of the port of Barcelona (1901).
www.mhac.cat

Museu d'Història de la Ciutat de Girona in Sant Antoni (Costa Brava). A former 18th-century Capuchin convent. The exhibition describes the history of Girona, from its establishment to the transition to democracy.
www.ajuntament.gi/museuciutat

Museu d'Història dels Jueus in Girona (Costa Brava). The history of the Jewish community in Catalonia from the 9th and 14th centuries.
www.girona.cat/call

Museu Episcopal de Vic (Paisatges Barcelona). Prehistory and ancient history as well as an important collection of medieval art. Of particular note is the work of Joan Gascó. The collection of decorative and industrial art brings together thousands of pieces, from everyday objects to liturgical items.
www.museuepiscopalvic.com

Casa Batlló in Barcelona. Visit one of the most extraordinary buildings by Antoni Gaudí and explore the intricate details concealed behind the magnificent façade.
www.casabatllo.cat

Palau Moxó. A building which retains a period ambiance provides a window into the life of a family from Barcelona between the 18th and 20th centuries.
www.palaumoxo.com

Fundació Roses, Història i Natura in Roses (Costa Brava). An institution entrusted with the integral management of the town's heritage on Cap de Creus: the citadel, castle, megalithic park and natural site on the Falconera headland.
www.patrimonideroses.cat

Castells de Lleida (Terres de Lleida). A route taking in fortresses and fortified houses in the southeast of the province of Lleida.
www.castellsdelleida.com

Món St Benet (Paisatges Barcelona). A 12th-century Benedictine monastery, active until the 19th century. The medieval rooms were recovered and restored by the family of the painter Ramon Casas.
www.monstbenet.com

Ecomuseu de les Valls d'Àneu in Esterri d'Àneu (Pirineus). An interpretation centre and itinerary through the towns and villages of Pallars provides an insight into the way of life in high mountain settlements.
www.ecomuseu.com/

The soul of things

From the vastness of the cosmos to the microscopic constituents of matter, means of transport, toys, agricultural tools and the workings of a textile factory, Catalonia boasts a network of science and technology museums illustrating industrial traditions and everyday life, which pave the way to knowledge.



Museu Marítim (Barcelona)



Museu del Cinema in Girona (Costa Brava)

CosmoCaixa in Barcelona. The science museum belonging to Fundació "la Caixa": a large exhibition space on the laws of nature featuring live animals, objects, interactive experiments and participatory activities.

www.lacaixa.es/ObraSocial

Museu del Cinema. Tomàs Mallol Collection in Girona (Costa Brava). From Chinese shadow puppetry to the Lumière brothers, 500 years of the history of images, the background and origins of film, as well as its evolution until the advent of television.

www.museudelcinema.cat

Sant Miquel del Fai Natural Space (Costa Barcelona). The effects of water on a place: caves and rock formations where men from the Middle Ages created sanctuaries of meditation and reflection such as the church of Sant Miquel, built into a rock shelter.

www.santmiqueldelfai.cat

Salt Mountain Cultural Park in Cardona (Paisatges Barcelona). The former facilities of Mina Nieves afford visitors the opportunity to explore the salt outcrops of Cardona and the unique natural and material heritage that makes this an unmatched setting in the world.

www.salcardona.com

Poble Espanyol (Barcelona). Built on the occasion of the World Fair of 1929 in Barcelona, the traditional architecture of different regions in Spain is faithfully replicated.

www.poble-espanyol.com

L'Aquàrium de Barcelona. Twenty-one aquariums, three marine eco-systems in Catalonia (the marshes of the Ebro Delta, a cove on the Costa Brava and an underwater cave), the deep sea, cold water environments and fresh tropical waters. The large central aquarium gives visitors the opportunity to stroll among sharks, rays and sunfish.

www.aquariumbcn.com

Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya (mNACTEC) in Terrassa (Costa Barcelona). Its main facility is housed in the former factory Vapor Aymerich, Amat i Jover. It features four permanent exhibitions: "The Textile Mill", exploring the workings of a textile factory in the early 20th century; "Homo Faber", illustrating the evolution of science and technology from Neolithic times to the Industrial Revolution; "Enèrgeia" and "Transport".

www.mnactec.cat

Museu Marítim de Barcelona. The old medieval shipyards bear testimony to a seafaring culture: model ships, nautical instruments, ex-votos, charts, maps and a replica of the royal galley of John of Austria.

www.mmb.cat

Museu del Joguet de Catalunya in Figueres (Costa Brava). A collection containing more than 4,000 toys and themed exhibitions which examine different aspects of kids' toys and their association with art and culture.

www.mjc.cat

Handcrafted

Wood turning, pottery, alabaster, saints carved in wood and plaster: handicraft production has developed throughout the length and breadth of Catalonia. Decorative objects are crafted using the raw materials native to each area, which are enchanting on account of their beauty and popular charm, and because they bear testimony to century-old traditions.

Handcrafted products



Handicrafts in Catalonia

Catalonia boasts a whole host of significant and representative handicrafts. Craftsmanship and the innovation of Catalan designers are interwoven with our land's culture.

Examples of these unique handicrafts include:

Sarral alabaster (Costa Daurada). A town renowned for its tradition in extracting and manufacturing alabaster. Visitors can explore the town's Museu de l'Alabastre.

Fan palm (Terres de l'Ebre). Strips of braided fan palm are woven together to produce the desired object.

La Bisbal d'Empordà pottery

(Costa Brava). The pottery of La Bisbal has become emblematic. Visitors can explore the Terracota Museu and the Escola de Ceràmica.

Black pottery of Quart (Costa Brava) and **Verdú** (Terres de Lleida). Leaving the finished earthenware jugs in the kiln for hours affords a black colour that makes this pottery so characteristic.

Burnt wood of Sant Hilari Sacalm

(Costa Brava). Turning yields a finish that darkens the works produced, making them instantly recognisable.

Cardona salt

(Paisatges Barcelona). The Salt Mountain in Cardona is the largest salt outcrop in Western Europe.

Arenys lace (Costa Barcelona) and L'Arboç lace

(Costa Daurada). The fineness of the lace embroidery from these two towns makes them unique.

Wool of Pallars sheep in Vall d'Àssua

(Pirineus). Given the surplus of native sheep wool, it is used for insulation in construction and as a raw material for textile crafts in the area.

For further information

Artesania Catalunya
www.artesania-catalunya.com



City of craftspeople

Handicrafts, designer items and souvenirs of the city are available in Barcelona's Poble Espanyol. It is one of the largest communities of craftspeople in Spain, bringing together forty establishments from a broad spectrum of artistic disciplines including glass, pottery, sculpture, leather, engraving, jewellery and textiles. Poble Espanyol has been declared an Area of Handicraft Interest by the Government of Catalonia, and constitutes the first Arts & Crafts Shopping Centre in Barcelona.



La Patum in Berga (Pirineus)

Popular festivals

Catalonia affords visitors the opportunity to take part in its traditional festivals. Some, such as the sardana dance and castells (human towers), have spread across the world and have become a badge of Catalan identity. There are also devils and tree festivals, giants and bestiary figures of ancient origins. Music and fire: the streets are transformed and a crowd gathers in a collective spectacle that sparks the imagination of contemporary artists.

Festivals declared of national interest by the Government of Catalonia

CARNIVAL

Festa dels Traginers de Balsareny (Cart Driver Festival). Balsareny (Paisatges Barcelona), Sunday before Carnival

Carnaval de Vilanova i la Geltrú. Vilanova i la Geltrú (Costa Daurada)

EASTER WEEK

Processó i Dansa de la Mort (Procession and Dance of Death). Verges (Costa Brava), Holy Thursday

Via Crucis vivent de Sant Hilari Sacalm (Live Stations of the Cross). Sant Hilari Sacalm (Costa Brava), Good Friday

Processó del Sant Enterrament de Tarragona (Procession of the Holy Entombment). Tarragona (Costa Daurada), Good Friday

Festa de l'Arbre i Ball del Cornut de Cornellà de Terri (Festival of the Tree and the Horned Dance). Cornellà de Terri (Costa Brava), Easter Monday

La Passió d'Esparreguera (The Passion Play). Esparreguera (Costa Barcelona), March and April

La Passió d'Olesa de Montserrat (The Passion Play). Olesa de Montserrat (Costa Barcelona), March to May

CORPUS CHRISTI

Festa Major de Sant Feliu de Pallerols (Festival of Sant Feliu de Pallerols). Sant Feliu de Pallerols (Pirineus), Whitsuntide



La Patum (great popular festival). Berga (Pirineus), week of Corpus Christi

Festa de les Enramades de Sallent (Festival of Garlands). Sallent (Catalunya Central), week of Corpus Christi

Festa de les Enramades d'Arbúcies (Festival of Flower Carpets). Arbúcies (Costa Brava), week of Corpus Christi

SANT JOAN

Festa de les Falles a Isil (Festival of Bonfires and Torches). Alt Àneu (Pirineus), 23 June

TOWN FESTIVALS AND PATRON SAINT FESTIVALS

Festa Major de Reus (Festival of Reus). Reus (Costa Daurada), 29 June

Festa dels Raiers (Rafters' Festival). La Pobla de Segur (Pirineus), first weekend in July

Festa Major de Gràcia (Festival of the Neighbourhood of Gràcia). Barcelona, week of 15 August

Festa Major de Sant Bartomeu (Festival of Sant Bartomeu). Sitges (Costa Daurada), late August

Festa Major de Vilafranca del Penedès (Festival of Vilafranca del Penedès). Vilafranca del Penedès (Costa Barcelona), late August

Festa Major de Castellterçol (Festival of Castellterçol). Castellterçol (Costa Barcelona), August

Festes del Tura d'Olot (Tura Festival). Olot (Pirineus), 8 September

Festa Major de Cardona (Festival of Cardona). Cardona (Paisatges Barcelona), second weekend in September

Festes de Santa Tecla de Tarragona (Santa Tecla Festival). Tarragona (Costa Daurada), 23 September

NEW YEAR

Festa del Pi de Centelles (Pine Tree Festival). Centelles (Paisatges Barcelona), 30 December

Other popular festivals

Fira de la Candelera de Molins de Rei (Candlemas Fair). Molins de Rei (Costa Barcelona), late January / early February

Ball del Sant Crist de Salomó (Holy Christ Dance). Salomó (Costa Daurada), May

Aplec del Cargol de Lleida (Snail Festival). Lleida (Terres de Lleida), mid-May

Festes decennals de la Mare de Déu de la Candela (Decennial Festival of the Candlemas Virgin). Valls (Costa Daurada). Biannual

www.catalunya.com

Culture and spirituality

Since the dawn of antiquity, religious beliefs and spiritual practices have led to pilgrimages. The Way of Saint James, linking towns and cities across Europe in a network with many ramifications, is a pragmatic example of such. Alongside these pilgrimage routes, which today have been recovered on account of their culture and landscape, new centres of attraction have emerged with a new means of expressing transcendence.



Montserrat (Paisatges Barcelona)

Montserrat. The Monastery of Montserrat (Paisatges Barcelona) was founded in 1025 by Benedictine monks in a magnificent natural setting. The Escolania, at the service of the sanctuary, is one of the oldest music schools in Europe. The museum houses an extraordinary collection of archaeology from the Biblical East, liturgical objects, old and modern painting. The monastery stands in a natural park, which is unrivalled in the world.

Cova de Sant Ignasi in Manresa (Paisatges Barcelona). In 1522, St Ignatius of Loyola spent eleven key months of his life in Manresa, the product of which was the book *The Spiritual Exercises*.

Sant Miquel del Fai (Costa Barcelona). An old Benedictine monastery set amidst

La Passió d'Olesa (Costa Barcelona)

a spellbinding landscape of cliffs, rock shelters, lakes and waterfalls.

La Passió d'Olesa (Costa Barcelona). A tradition which dates back to the 16th century: a performance of the Passion of Christ in which the entire local community takes part.

Sakya Tashi Ling is the name of the Buddhist monastery in the El Garraf Natural Park. The small *Modernista* (Catalan Art Nouveau) palace, Plana Novella, is home to the Buddhist community.

Monastery of Santa Maria de Bellpuig de les Avellanes in Os de Balaguer (Pirineus). A medieval monastery featuring a Romanesque cloister and a Gothic church. Accommodation is available.

For further information

Montserrat
www.montserratvisita.com

Oficina de Turisme de Manresa
www.manresaturisme.cat

Espai Natural de Sant Miquel del Fai
www.santmiqueldelfai.cat

Associació La Passió d'Olesa de Montserrat
www.lapassio.cat

Fundació Monjos Budistes Sakya Tashi Ling
www.monjesbudistas.org

Monestir de les Avellanes
www.monestirdesavellanes.com



The Way of St James in Catalonia

Since the Middle Ages, the Way of Saint James has led European pilgrims to the apostle's tomb in Santiago de Compostela in Galicia. A tourist itinerary traces his passage through Catalonia, a journey which can be followed on foot or by bicycle.

In Catalonia, the Way of Saint James sets out from the Monastery of Sant Pere de Rodes in the Cap de Creus Natural Park. It joins up with Vilabertran, home to the canonical church of Santa Maria, and leads

to El Pertús. Vestiges of the medieval past can also be seen in Figueres and Girona. Montserrat represents another one of the important stages. The 14th-century Llibre Vermell (Red Book) of Montserrat brings together the songs of the pilgrims and testifies to the age of these routes.

The old Universitat de Cervera and La Seu Vella in Lleida constitute other important monuments on the route, combining architectural works and sets of monuments with sites of natural interest such as Ivars

Lake, which boasts an interesting birdwatching facility. The route comes to an end in Alcarràs, where it joins the Aragonese route, which continues on to Logroño.

For further information

Catalan Tourist Board
www.catalunya.com



The Ignatian Way

This international pilgrims' way begins at the house where St. Ignatius was born, now the Shrine of Loyola, in Guipúzcoa, and ends at the cave in Manresa where the saint experienced a profound spiritual awakening that changed his life. The route runs through five autonomous communities and covers a total distance of 650 km divided into 27 stages, during which pilgrims have the opportunity to discover the diversity of cultures, traditions and languages in the towns along the way.

From Terres de Lleida to Catalunya Central, through the districts of Segrià, Pla d'Urgell, Urgell, Segarra, Anoia and Bages, on foot,

by bicycle or on horseback, this pilgrimage represents not only a spiritual journey of personal growth but at the same time a privileged chance to enjoy the wealth of nature, culture and the landscapes along the Ignatian Way as it runs through Catalonia.

St. Ignatius of Loyola

The pilgrim Iñigo López de Recalde from Guipúzcoa lived a good ten months in Manresa. He arrived, from Montserrat, on 25 March 1522 and left in the middle of February 1523 to make his way to the Holy Land.

While in Manresa, he lived in a simple cave overlooking the Cardener River with a view of Montserrat. It was in this cave, today known as St. Ignatius' Cave and now one of the most important sites in the Jesuit world, that St. Ignatius had a dramatic spiritual experience that was the seed of a series of instructions that appear in his book *The Spiritual Exercises*.

For further information

Ignatian Way
www.caminoignaciano.org



Barcelona

Barcelona plays host to a broad spectrum of tourist attractions, organised in such a way so as to make the most of a visit whether it be a weekend (taking advantage of the exceptional cultural, sporting and leisure events held every year) or a longer break. It is worthwhile to synchronise trips with the city's high moments: the eve of Sant Joan in the month of June, or La Mercè festivities in September.



Places to see

Architecture by Gaudí. See p. 24

Modernisme. See p. 30

L'Eixample, designed by Ildefons Cerdà and featuring an urban grid pattern crossed by wide avenues and truncated square blocks, unique in the world.

La Rambla and the Raval with its museums and Boqueria market.

Barri Gòtic featuring Roman ruins, the Museu Frederic Marès and the Museu Diocesà.

Barri de la Ribera with the Museu Picasso, the Museu Barbier-Mueller, the church of Santa Maria del Mar and the Palau de la Música Catalana.

Parc de la Ciutadella with the Parc Zoològic and the Museu de Ciències Naturals.

The seafront: Port Vell, Barceloneta and Vila Olímpica.

Montjuïc: the Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya, the Museu d'Arqueologia, the Fundació Miró, the Museu d'Etnologia, the Mies van der Rohe Pavilion, CaixaForum, Poble Espanyol and Jardí Botànic.

Tibidabo: Torre de Collserola and funfair.

Barcelona at hand

Articket. Visit the city's finest museums at half price: the Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya, the Museu Picasso, the Fundació Miró, the Fundació Antoni Tàpies, the Museu d'Art Contemporani de

Barcelona and the Centre de Cultura Contemporània de Barcelona.

Barcelona Card. Free urban transport plus some 100 discounts and free admission at museums, cultural centres, shows, theatres, leisure establishments, nightclubs, shops, restaurants, alternative transport and other services.

Barcelona Bus Turístic. Three routes around the city on a double-decker bus and a booklet of discount vouchers.

Guided tours. On foot, by coach, bicycle, motorbike or helicopter.

Arqueoticket.

Turisme de Barcelona
www.barcelonaturisme.cat

Girona

Girona has restored the splendour of its past. The old city's monuments spread out from the cathedral: the Arab Baths stand alongside the old Jewish quarter, the *Modernista* architecture of Rafael Masó, Romanesque churches and Benedictine monasteries. Much of Girona's appeal lies in the ambiance of its streets and squares, which have retained a tranquil and pleasant pace.



Places to see

Old town: the former Benedictine Monastery of Sant Pere de Galligants, now home to the Museu d'Arqueologia de Girona, Passeig de la Muralla, the church of Sant Feliu and the Arab Baths. The Museu d'Art de Girona and the Museu d'Història de Girona.

Call and the Museu d'Història dels Jueus.

Cathedral with the *Tapestry of Creation* and the *Beatus* of Liebana.

Bourgeois Girona: Carrer de Ciutadans and Rambla de la Llibertat.

The work of the Modernista architect

Rafael Masó: Casa Masó, Casa Ensesa, Casa Batlle and Casa Colomer, the Teixidor flourmill and Casa de la Punxa.

Museu del Cinema. The Tomàs Mallol Collection, featuring 25,000 pieces.

Girona at hand

Guided tours. The old quarter, walls and fortifications, Pedret and Sant Daniel (on the right bank of the Ter River), the architecture of Masó and legends.

Tailor-made tours. Itineraries catered to personal interests.

Patronat de Turisme Costa Brava Girona
www.costabrava.org

Tarragona



A large Roman city on the shores of the Mediterranean, a medieval jewel and a little-known *Modernista* city. The archaeological walk, the provincial forum, the praetorium, the Roman circus, the amphitheatre and early Christian necropolis; gradually the capital of Hispania Citerior came into being. It was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2000.



Places to see

Roman Tarragona. The archaeological walk, the provincial forum, the praetorium, the Roman circus, the amphitheatre, the local forum, the museum and the early Christian necropolis.

In the environs: the late Roman site of El Francolí, the aqueduct of Les Ferreres, the mausoleum of Centelles, the Torre dels Escipions, the quarry at El Mèdol, the Roman villa at Els Munts and the Berà arch.

Tarragona celebrated the St Fructuosus Jubilee Year in 2008.

Medieval Tarragona. The arcades of Carrer de la Merceria, the Castell del Rei, the cathedral, the Jewish quarter, the former Hospital de la Seu, the chapel of Sant Pau, the Palau del Cantoner de la Seu,

the chapel of Santa Tecla la Vella, the Torre de l'Arquebisbe, the Torre d'en Tintorer, La Muralleta, the Torre de les Monges, the Torre d'Arandes and Torre de les Morenes.

Modernista Tarragona and the work of Josep Maria Jujol. The Teatre Metropol by Jujol and various buildings by Gaudí and Domènech i Montaner, noteworthy among which are the Casa Musolas, Casa Salas and Casa Rabadà, the school run by the Teresian nuns, the central market and the mausoleum of James I.

In the surrounding area, more works by Jujol: the church of El Sagrat Cor de Vistabella; the sanctuary of Our Lady of Montserrat in Montferri; the churches in El Vendrell, Roda de Berà, Bonastre, Creixell, Constantí and Bràfim; Casa Bofarull, Casa Andreu and Casa Solé in the town of Els Pallaresos.

Tarragona at hand

Guided tours through Roman and medieval Tarragona, *Modernisme* and the St Fructuosus Jubilee Year route from 2008 to 2009 commemorating the anniversary of the martyrdom of Bishop St Fructuosus and the Deacons St Augurius and St Eulogius, who were all burned at the stake in Tarragona's amphitheatre in 259 AD.

Tarragona Card. For free urban transport, admission to museums and discounts in various establishments.

Patronat Municipal de Turisme de Tarragona
www.tarragonaturisme.cat

Lleida

Lleida is the gateway to the Pyrenees: virgin landscape, mountain churches and the prehistory of Catalonia. The city developed on the shores of the Segre River, and it flies the flag for water culture with a specialised museum and various themed itineraries. The countryside makes its strong presence felt in the city in the form of its produce, which is sold and used in its cuisine. La Seu Vella and the Palau de la Paeria, home to the municipal authorities, are the most noteworthy buildings.



Places to see

Medieval Lleida: La Seu Vella, the 13th-century Palau de la Paeria, housing the municipal authorities, and the Order of the Temple Interpretation Centre.

Museu de l'Aigua. An 18th-century edifice, nerve centre of the water route.

Roda Roda. The Lleida transport museum.

Modernisme in Lleida. Testimony to the work of the architect Francesc de Paula Morera i Gatell is dotted throughout the city. Of particular note are the Escorxador, now home to the Teatre Municipal, Casa Melchior, Casa Magí Llorens and Casa Baró.

Visitors can explore the wineries and the parish church of Sagrat Cor, designed by Rubió i Bellver, in Raimat.

Centre d'Art La Panera. Opened in 2003 with an exhibition by Antoni Tàpies, it is a benchmark for contemporary art.

Visitors can also explore the Museu de la Paeria, the Museu Diocesà i Comarcal, the Museu d'Art Jaume Morera and the Archaeology Hall of the Institut d'Estudis Ilerdencs.

Museu de Lleida Diocesà i Comarcal. Takes visitors on a journey through the history of Lleida, from the first evidence of human presence to modern times.

Lleida at hand

Guided tours to explore and delve into the city and its most important monuments.

Guia't a la carta. Tailor-made tour service.

Bus panoràmic. A different way of experiencing the city in an open top bus, accompanied by a tour guide.

"Lleida at hand" guide

Mountain biking routes in the city's natural surroundings.

Turisme de Lleida
www.turismedelleida.cat

UNESCO World Heritage

UNESCO World Heritage is a protection plan for the world's cultural and natural assets whose aim is to conserve, catalogue and disseminate places deemed part of humanity's common heritage. Eight hundred and fifty one places and cultural manifestations around the world have been listed, six of which are found in Catalonia.

La Vall de Boí (Pirineus)





Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau (Barcelona)

Catalan World Heritage

The United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) works in conjunction with countries across the world to identify and protect places of cultural and natural significance which constitute part of humanity's common heritage. Catalonia boasts the largest number of classified sites in Spain and ranks among the leading European heritage countries.

1984 and 2005. The work of Antoni Gaudí in Barcelona: **Park Güell, Palau Güell, Casa Milà, the Nativity façade and crypt of the Sagrada Família, Casa Vicens and Casa Batlló**, as well as the **crypt at Colònia Güell** in Santa Coloma de Cervelló. Acknowledgement of the most internationally acclaimed Catalan artist.

1991. **Monastery of Poblet**. A Cistercian masterpiece which has retained the monastic way of life.

1997. **Hospital de Sant Pau and Palau de la Música Catalana** by Lluís Domènech i Montaner. The medieval past at the service of civil society.

1998. **Rock paintings of the Iberian Mediterranean**: The rock shelters of the Serra de Godall, cave paintings in the Prades mountains and La Roca dels Moros, among others.

2000. **Archaeological site of Tarraco** in Tarragona: the Berà arch, the Torre dels Escipions, the Roman villa in Centelles, the Museu Arqueològic de Tarragona, the museum and early Christian necropolis, the villa at Els Munts, the Roman wall and the archaeological walk, the aqueduct of Les Ferreres, the Roman amphitheatre, the praetorium (provincial forum), the quarry at El Mèdol, the local forum, the Roman circus and the temple.

2000. **Romanesque churches of the Vall de Boí**: Sant Climent and Santa Maria de Taüll, Sant Joan de Boí, Santa Eulàlia d'Erill la Vall, Sant Feliu de Barruera, Santa Maria de Cardet, La Nativitat and Sant Quiric de Durro and Assumpció de Còll.

2005. **La Patum de Berga festival**, Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity. Living and popular centuries-old tradition.

2010. **Els Castells**, unique tradition in the world with over 200 years of history, were declared Intangible Cultural Heritage.

In addition, UNESCO included **Montseny** in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves in 1978 and in 2013 they did so with **Terres de l'Ebre**.



Catalan Tourist Board

Passeig de Gràcia, 105, 3a planta - 08008 Barcelona
Tel. (+34) 934 849 900 - Fax (+34) 934 849 888
www.catalunya.com

Detail of the Saint George altarpiece in the Paeria (City Hall) of Lleida (Terres de Lleida)





Mural painting on the Vic Episcopal Museum. Façade of the Monastery of Lluçà (Paisatges Barcelona)

Tourist Promotion Centres of Catalonia

CPT Germany

info.act.de@gencat.cat

CPT Benelux

info.act.bnl@gencat.cat

CPT United States

info.act.usa@gencat.cat

CPT France

info.act.fr@gencat.cat

CPT Italy

info.act.it@gencat.cat

CPT Madrid

turisme.blanquerna@gencat.cat

CPT Eastern European Countries

info.act.ru@gencat.cat

CPT Nordic Countries

info.act.nordic@gencat.cat

CPT United Kingdom - Ireland

info.act.uk@gencat.cat

CPT South America

info.act.latam@gencat.cat

CPT South East Asia

info.act.sea@gencat.cat

CPT China

promotion.act.cn@gencat.cat

Tourist Promotion Organisations

Diputació de Barcelona. Oficina de Promoció Turística

Barcelona Provincial Council. Tourist Promotion Office
www.diba.cat/turisme

Patronat de Turisme Costa Brava Girona

Costa Brava Girona Tourist Board
www.costabrava.org

Patronat de Turisme de la Diputació de Lleida

Lleida Provincial Council Tourist Board
www.lleidatur.com

Patronat de Turisme de la Diputació de Tarragona

Tarragona Provincial Council Tourist Board
www.costadaurada.info
www.terresdelebre.travel

Turisme de Barcelona

Barcelona Tourist Office
www.barcelonaturisme.cat

Turisme Val d'Aran

Val d'Aran Tourist Office
www.visitvaldaran.com

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