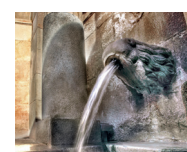
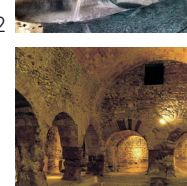




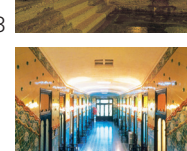
1 THERMALIA, MUSEUM AND TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE OF CALDES DE MONTBUI. The museum is set up as a thematic centre of the spa water culture. Thermalia presents the heritage, the history, the traditions and the characters of the water that springs up from the ground at 76° C and marked the origins and the character of the town. Here we can find a Roman room, a multimedia show entitled –The Gods and the Water– and permanent exhibition of Manolo Hugué and Pablo Picasso and the Spa Effervescence. In medieval times the museum was a hospital offering thermal treatments to the poor.



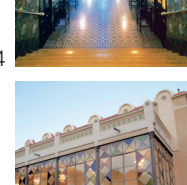
2 LION FOUNTAIN. It is one of the most characteristic hot water springs in Catalonia. The water comes out at a temperature of 74°C, which is one of the highest in Europe. The fountain was built in the XVI century and was restored by Manel Raspall in 1927. The architect designed the current monument of 19th-century style, with its characteristic lion made by the sculptor Eusebi Arnau, and which has become a symbol of the town.



3 ROMAN THERMAL BATHS (2BC). This is one of the best preserved examples of medicinal thermal baths in Europe and has been declared as national heritage. The area you can see here is one of the 15 known sites of the Caldes thermal baths as a whole.



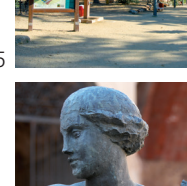
4 BROQUETAS SPA. At the beginning of the 18th century, Salvador Broquetas opened a bathhouse that has kept the name until today. The current building is the result of several extensions made in 1899, 1940 and 1986. In the basement there is a gallery of modernist bathrooms, which still preserves a Roman sauna. Interestingly, we can enhance a significant collection of owls that the spa gathers inside.



5 AREA AND PARK OF CAN RIUS. Can Riús area is a complex formed by renewed rooms in the former dining room, designed in 1893 by Enric Sagnier i Villacaccia, and the kitchens of the Can Riús spa. To regain the prestige of the spa and dignify the space, the changes have been made respecting the spirit of the 19th century, returning to the spa rooms the beauty that they were offering in their heyday. In 1870 the owners bought a vineyard on the other side of the river and it was made a garden connected to the bridge that has survived until today. The City Council has taken over the arrangement of the garden which has become a walking and playing sports area opened to public.



6 OLD CAN RIUS SPA. Which in the 19th century became one of the most luxurious spas in Europe. It is known that sometime between 1840 and 1844 Queen Isabel and Princess Maria Cristina stayed at the Spa to treat a skin condition.



7 SCULPTURE OF DEESA CERES, MANOLO HUGUÉ. The sculpture, made in 1931, is made of bronze, material that the artist mainly used. It measures 1.28 ms x 38 cm. Ceres is the goddess of the agriculture, the harvests and the fertility.



8 TERMES VICTÒRIA THERMAL SPA. It has its origins in a bathhouse owned by the geologist Josep A. Llobet i Vall-losera. Since 1917 it is run by the Angl family with the name of Termes Victòria (Victoria Thermal Spa). It was a gathering place for the FCB football team, from the time of Kubala, Ramallets etc.



9 BISHOP'S MANOR HOUSE. This is a noble house or palace with an interior courtyard that belongs to different floors and also light and ventilation to the rooms. It must be enhanced the gateway as representative of the 18th century. The name was popularly put by the people in town, since the bishop stayed here when he made pastoral visits to the area.



10 THE MODERNIST DETAILS. Found on house number 28 of the Barcelona Street are interesting.



11 THE CALDES JEWISH QUARTER. This area of the old quarter is an important reference point because from the XIII century until the XV century a Jewish colony became established here together with their own Local Council, School, synagogue, exchange and burial ground. In 1261, the Caldes Jewish Quarter was one of the most prestigious in Catalunya, comparable to those of Barcelona, Tarragona, Cervera and Montblanc. What remain today are only a few plaques with the names of roads such as Synagogue, Hostalrich and Lleonarda.



12 THE "PORTALERA" PUBLIC LAUNDRY. It is a thermal water washing area dating back to the XIX century. The water comes from the Lion Fountain and it still works today, emptying and filling itself up every day.



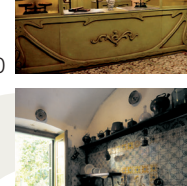
13 SAGRERA HOUSE. It is also known as the House of Baths and is to be found at number 3 "Carrer d'Hostalrich". The present house was part of a combination of the notary's office and the military hospital in the XIX century. Of particular interest are: the door, the two windows, the arch and the stairs inside the garden.



14 TORRENT OF THE SALZE. In 1613 there was a concord between the villa and the Marquess of Rupit about the waters which ran by the Torrent of the Salze, near the wall. The torrent crossed by the Portal of Bellit, by the Piqueta washing place and later it gathered surplus of the thermal waters until arriving to the orchards.



15 CALCINERS OLD LAUNDRY. It is one of five washing places with thermal water that were built in the late 19th century in the town. The name of this utility is due to the people that went there to wash the clothes of the sick people, which had to be washed aside to avoid infections was, and they had to put time to disinfect it.



16 THE MILL OF THE CLOG. The mill is located on Calciners path at the bottom of the town, touching the medieval wall which was also used to set out the pond. Between 1341 and 1564 the mill is called Bottom of the Tower mill; from 1551 to 1631 it was called The Town mill, and as the miller was also shoemaker, it was also called shoemaker mill, a name that has lasted until today. The mill was a building of 105 m², 4 floors, attached to the miller's house, which had been milling up to the early twentieth century.



17 THE WALL STRETCH. The wall stretch located has a length of 27.40 meters and an average width of 80 centimetres. It has a side facing outside made of natural stones and well aligned and an inner filling. The preserved height varies from 3.5 to 4.10 meters. The wall of Caldes de Montbui has common elements to other walls excavated in Vallès, like the open tower, which recur throughout the face each 20 or 25 meters. The latest archaeological interventions place the wall in the 14th century, during the reign of Pere III who established The Uses and Customs from Barcelona in Caldes. In this period, the town also became the capital of the Vallès Vegueria and the old hospital was built.

18 ENTRANCE HALL AND CHAPEL OF SANTA SUSANNA. In the first century AC, this area belonged to the Roman spa complex and we can see two quadrangular swimming pools of limited dimensions. In the fourth century AC it was reduced the space that was destined to the spa and it became a necropolis area. The street of Santa Susanna, which leads to the chapel with the same name, is one of the oldest streets in the town, documented from 1202. The chapel consists of a complex of modern buildings that formed the former hospital, and which modifies the initial structure.

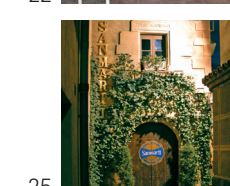
19 DOCTOR OR BUTTONS HOUSE. This is a good example of the architectonic structure of the small palaces or noblemen's houses of the XV-XVI centuries. The house became known as Buttons House because the former owner wore a dress with a lot of buttons on it.

20 CODINA OLD PHARMACY. It was created in 1810 by Salvador Broquetas, pharmacist. For more than a hundred years the Codina pharmacy is run by the Codina family who founded the first analysis laboratory and started the preparation of yoghurts and *kefirs* (a milk beverage), which became popular in the region and were sold in some pharmacies of Barcelona. On a modernist style it has been preserved until today next to the current pharmacy.

21 DELGER MUSEUM. (18th century). From 1765 to 1959 the Delger family owned this 17th-century style house that has two floors, loft and an interior courtyard. In 1959 Joaquim Delger i Bueno gave his ancestral home, fully restored and preserved to the Town Council of Caldes de Montbui. Objects and atmosphere recall the past and reveal aspects of the daily life of a middle class Catalan family along two centuries.



22 DELGER GALLERY. Delger gallery is a temporary municipal exhibition that all those artists who want to exhibit may request. The goal of this gallery is to make public, spread and promote everything related to artistic and cultural creation preferably from Caldes De Montbui.



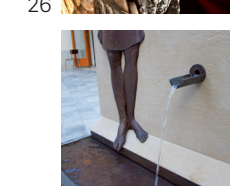
23 CASINO DE CALDES HISTORIC BUILDING. 23. The entity was founded in 1864 and began its activity in 1868. Since then, its goal has been to promote the culture, planning cultural, recreational, and social leisure activities. Is one of the centennial entities of the town and nowadays it is a space for the scenic arts, plastic arts and ballroom dancing.



24 FÍGOLS HOUSE. An ancestral home from the XV and XVI centuries with architectonic features such as high quality engravings.



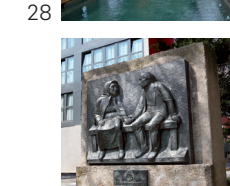
25 SANMARTÍ HOUSE. In this building it must be enhanced the stone vaults inside it, and also the door and window with the inscription "Pere Grau": 1601. Since 1700 nine generations of the Sanmartí family have dedicated to the artisan craft of *fideuers* (noodle makers).



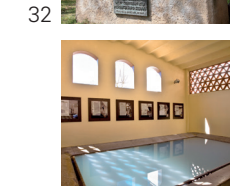
26 SAINT MARIA CHURCH. The gothic architecture formed of a single nave of 51m long, 23 m wide and 22 m high and 12 side chapels with semi-circular arches. The bell tower has an octagonal shaped floor and is 44m high. The main doorway, begun by the French sculptor Pierre Ruppín and restarted by the Calderi sculptor Pau Sorell, is considered as one of the works of art of Catalan baroque. Of particular interest is the artistic Soloman pillars architecture. Inside you can see the Holy Majesty of a Byzantine-style dating from the 11th century.



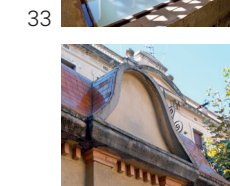
27 HOT WATER SPRING. It was created in 2010 by the sculptress Mar Hernández. The thermal water arises at 65° C. From here if you observe the left hand side of the church façade you can see a Roman stone tablet from the times of Emperor Tiberius.



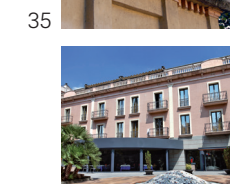
28 THE THERMAL BATHS EL SAFAREIG (THE LAUNDRY PLACE). The facility uses the structure of a thermal water washing place (former Santa Esperança Washing Place) which was built in the mid-twentieth century and now has been adapted for a thermal spa. The hot springs of Caldes de Montbui have mineromedical waters because they are rich in dissolved minerals, especially sodium and chlorine, which provide therapeutic properties. All these components are indicated for musculoskeletal, circulatory and respiratory systems; as well as for beauty treatments. They also provide a feeling of sedation to the body.



29 MODERNIST HOUSE. FONT I BOET STREET. The house on 4, Font i Boet Street was built in 1922. The first owner was Manel Enrich. Afterwards it was known as Provincial House of Charity or Llars Mundet. Currently, the house is owned by Barcelona Council which has donated it for a youth facilities house. It should be pointed out the decorative elements of ceramics on the facade and the roof.



30 MODERNIST HOUSE. FONT I BOET STREET. In the late nineteenth century, the modernism spread very intense in Catalonia, thanks to the trends from Europe. The house on Font i Boet Street, 8 was built around 1920 and it is a good example of that time.



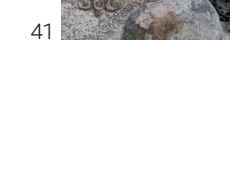
31 MODERNIST HOUSE. FONT I BOET STREET. Number 10, which is from 1921 and known as Cal Planxon (Planxon House). Of this house, it must be enhanced several decorative elements of the facade and the cornice and also the wrought iron work of the balcony.



32 MONUMENT TO THE ELDERLY. By the local artist Sebastià Badia.



33 CANALETA WASHING PLACE. Public Washing Place of the Canaleta, with thermal water, where there is also a water spring. The construction of the set, a work by JM Raspall that was the municipal architect, dates from 1929. Even nowadays it is still emptied and cleaned daily and it is filled again during the night. At the moment it is public use equipment and the access is free in the mornings from Monday to Saturday.



34 AV. DE PI I MARGALL. An area with a lot of commercial activity.

35 MODERNIST KIOSK, FOUNTAIN AND LAMP ÀNGEL'S SQUARE. The Canaletes newspaper stall, designed by architect Joaquín Raspall i Mallol preserves the modernist structure. Note especially the roof and the top of the kiosk, as it is the only part that remains entirely from the construction. The fountain and the lamp were built in the early 20th century. They are examples of the furniture from that period. We can observe the smelting work of the elements in general and the old shield of Caldes.

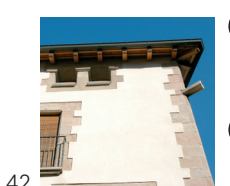
36 BLOCK OF FLATS AT THE ANGEL SQUARE. Significant example of the type of apartment building from the early twentieth century. We must enhance the balconies and forged-iron railings, the engravings of the lintel holes, the cornice and the balustrade, and the inscription with the date of the construction of the building work, 1928.

37 VILA CALDES SPA. It was built in the old building of the Solà Spa, founded in 1680 and run by the Solà family for five generations. In recent years, it has changed its owner who has modernized the facilities preserving, however, the aesthetics of the old spa facade. In the early 20th century it was an important cultural centre which gathered renowned artists, such as the painters Mir and Gispert.

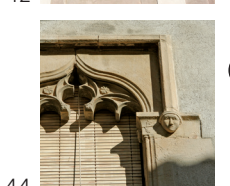
38 MEDIEVAL GATE OF ÀNGEL. The wall surrounded the town in medieval times, which is shown through the tortuous form of the current plan of Caldes de Montbui. This wall, which used to cross and protect the village, dates from the year 1102. The primitive gates had to be four in accordance with the four cardinal points. Over the time, however, both the wall and the situation, as the number and names of the sites have had considerable changes.

39 DEMOCRATIC AND PROGRESSIVE CENTER. It is a progressive and democratic athenaeum founded in 1865 by the Caldes working class as a result of the *ateneístic* movement of humanist nature from the late nineteenth century, with the aim of forming freethinkers. The entity promotes the culture and plans cultural, recreational, social and leisure activities, such as TACA'M, the renowned Amateur Theatre Contest Villa de Caldas, organized since 1986.

40 11th SEPTEMBER SQUARE. The square can be found in what were originally the gardens of the old Health Spa. The Town Hall is now where the old Health Spa was.



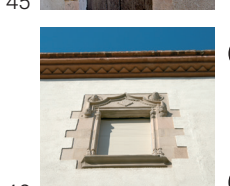
41 XICA FOUNTAIN or CAN VENTURA. It was formerly used as a drinking place for animals. Worth noting are the two figures which date the fountain, as well as the Caldes coat of arms engraved into the stone.



42 SENTMANAT HOUSE. Building formed from the merger of three houses. Manor house belonged to the Sentmanat family, who came from a lineage as documented in 1484. At the edge of the balcony there is an inscription dated from 1695. It must be enhanced the facade with the stone elements that compose it and the motifs introduced.



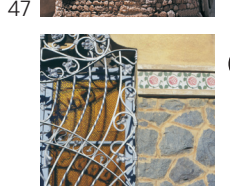
43 BERENGUER'S HOUSE. It is one of the important parts of the modernism in the town. The house was built in 1870 and it was part of the manor house of the Senmanat which burned. In 1909 the Berenguer family bought it from the former owners. It should be enhanced the facade tiles, dating from 1920. Until the 80's it was a bakery.



44 VIC STREET OLD HOUSES. Fine examples of old houses are to be found at numbers 2,6,10,7,14,11,20,15,24,38 and 40 of the Vic Street. Of notable general interest are the magnificent façades with vaults and stone carvings as well as forged iron windows and balconies.



45 CORRO COUNTYHOUSE OR VIAPLANA CUNTRYHOUSE. In the past it was the ancestral home of the Viaplana family. The set formed by the union of three or four houses is an example of a construction type from the 16th century. It has three floors: ground floor (cellar and warehouse), first floor (main area) and attic.



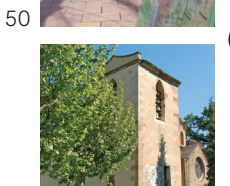
46 CARME OLD SCHOOL. Here it is worth noting the two magnificent windows which are found one over the other and show incredible sculptural work. Also of notable interest is the main door as well as other architectonic elements such as the corner of the building and the vault to be found inside.



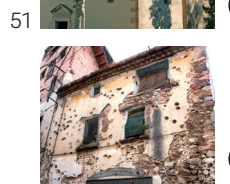
47 PRISON TOWER. It has been declared as national heritage. The present structure was originally one of the defence towers of the door to the walled enclosure, and dates from 1102. It is known as Prison Tower because it was used as a prison in the XIX century.



48 MUSSEÑA HOUSE. Designed by architect Manel Raspall, it is one of the most important and charismatic examples of modernist work in Caldes. The different decorative elements to be found on the façade are outstanding. Notably the ornamental finish in the form of balustrade and a line of brightly coloured flowered tiles as well as the ornate forged iron work on the balustrades and bars.



49 PAVING STONES. The stonemasons also played an important part in the industrialisation of Caldes. The stonecutters who worked in the quarries of Caldes de Montbui extracted the paving stones used for a great number of the town's pavements. Furthermore thousands of paving stones extracted from the quarries were transported by heavy ox-drawn carts until the town train station. From there they were sent to Barcelona and other places by train. This became one of the most prosperous businesses at this time.



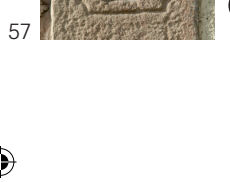
50 REMEI'S WALKWAY. This is an excellent place for a walk in Caldes. From here there is a panoramic view of the Farell Mountain and the orchards of the watercourse. Of particular interest are the emblematic modernist style houses at numbers 49, 53, 63, 73 and 75. The architectonic and decorative elements of the façades are especially attractive.



51 REMEI HERMITAGE. From the XVI century it protected the image of the Virgin of Remei, which had always been worshipped fervently by the inhabitants of the town and local area. Inside there is an ivory image of Christ. There are two routes through the countryside surrounding Caldes which begin at this point.



52 HOUSE OF BLUNDERBUSES. Here you can still see the impact of the gunshots produced the night of the 29 to 30th July of 1873 in a shootout against the "Carlins", as this road was one of the chosen spots to force an entrance into the town.



53 MEDIEVAL GATE OF VIC. The wall surrounded the population at medieval time, fact that becomes patent in the winding form of the present plant of Caldes. The wall that protected the village was documented in 1102. The primitive portals had to be four like the cardinal points. But throughout the time, either the wall or the situation, as the number and the name of the portals, have had remarkable changes. The stone portal was transferred to the present cemetery.

54 REST MEDIEVAL WALL. The rest documented at the n° 41 of the street of Vic and n°2 of the Escanyacans street, declared as cultural of national interest, they correspond with the ancient belt of the wall that they protected the town of Caldes de Montbui. The structure came off hidden to the being diligent as walls of the building, which has allowed their conservation until the day of today.

55 CARLINA WALL OF THE MAJOR STREET (Main Street). By its situation Caldes de Montbui was considered an important strategic element during the conflicts from the modern and contemporary times. Despite its importance, the village was in state of defencelessness at the time of defending itself of an attack. In the 1875, from a report, all the walls that formed the old centre perimeter were reinforced in order to create a walled village with the least possible access.

56 ROMANESQUE BRIDGE. This bridge formed part of the traditional Roman road network which joined Caldes with Sentmanat and Egara (Terrassa). It is Romanesque and almost certainly took advantage of the site and structure of the former Roman Bridge.

57 GATEWAY BRIDGE, MEDIEVAL SHIELD. The gateway bridge dates from 1684. It was also called Sant Cristòfol (18th century). Nowadays, we can see the remainders of the beginning of the old gateway arcade and the old stone shield of the boiler of Caldes which is the symbol of the town.

58 THE NUMBER 13 AND 15 HOUSES ON THE PONT STREET still preserves the stone arches at the entrance doors.

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74°C
FONT DEL LLEÓSPA TOWN
Caldes de Montbui

TOURIST AND SERVICES MAP

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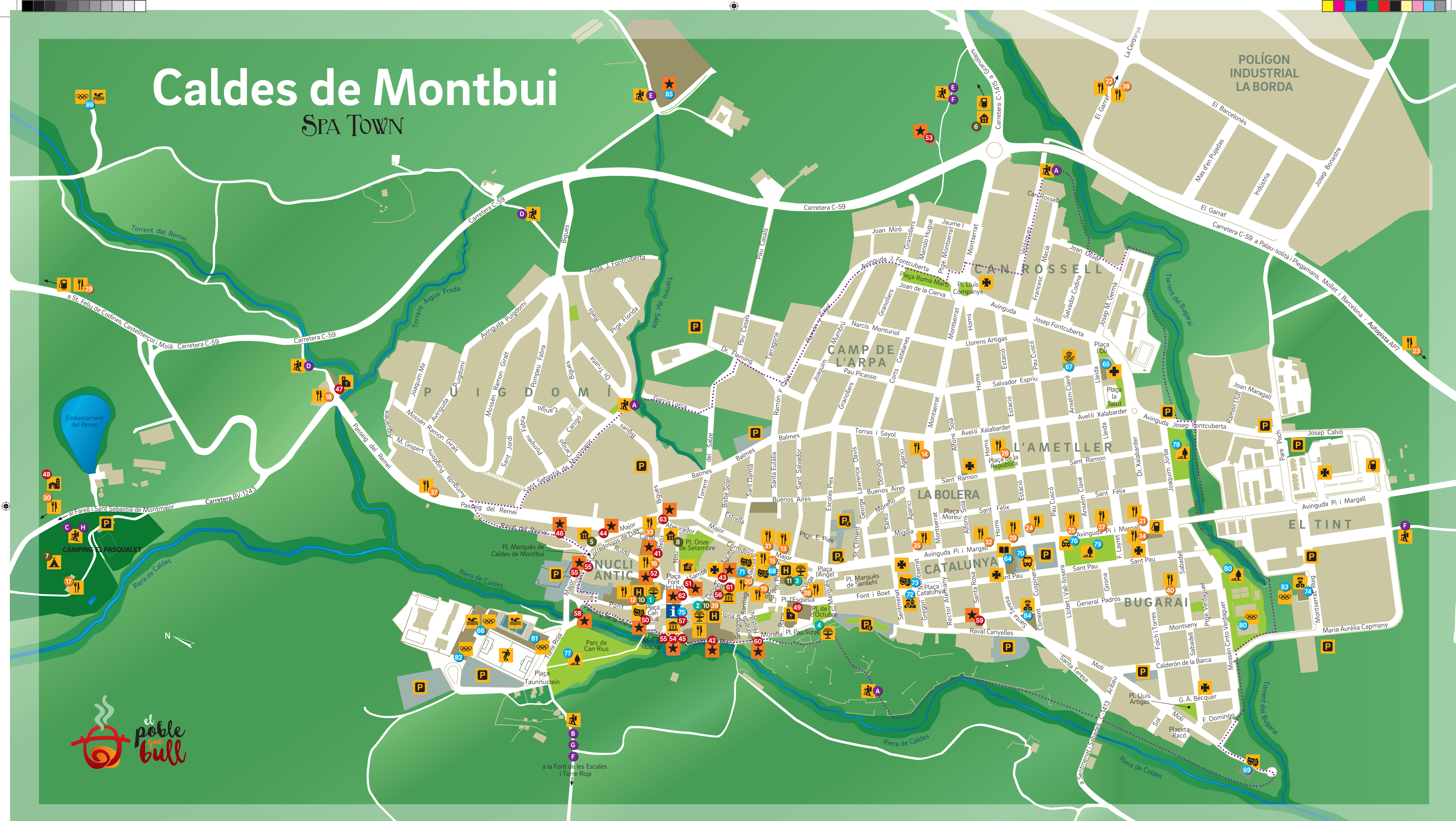
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Caldes de Montbui

Caldes de Montbui

SPA TOWN



- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| LOCAL COUNCIL | RESTAURANT | HEALTH CENTRE | LIBRARY |
| BUS STATION | THERMAL ESTABLISHMENT | POLICE STATION | CULTURAL CENTRE |
| TAXI RANK | HOTEL | HOME FOR THE AGED | MUSEUM |
| FREE CAR PARK | CAMPSITE | SPORT GROUNDS | ROMANESQUE CHURCH |
| PAYMENT CAR PARK | APARTMENT | FOOTBALL PITCH | CHURCH |
| PETROL STATION | POST OFFICE | SWIMMING POOL | INTEREST POINT |
| PARK | CHEMIST | FOOTPATHS | TOURISM OFFICE |

THERMALISM

- 1 BROQUETAS HOTEL & SPA
- 2 TERMES VICTÒRIA HOTEL & SPA
- 3 VILA DE CALDES HOTEL & SPA
- 4 THE THERMAL BATHS EL SAFAREIG

ACCOMMODATIONS

- 5 FONT DEL LLEÓ APARTMENT
- 6 LA CRIA DE CALDES APARTMENT
- 7 EL PASQUALET CAMPSITE
- 8 TERMES ROMANES LODGING-HOUSE
- 9 BROQUETAS HOTEL & SPA
- 10 TERMES VICTÒRIA HOTEL & SPA
- 11 VILA DE CALDES HOTEL & SPA

RESTAURANTS

- 12 BROQUETAS
- 13 BÀSIC
- 14 CAN FANGA
- 15 EL CAFÉ DEL CENTRE
- 16 EL PA TORRAT
- 17 EL PASQUALET
- 18 EL REMEI
- 19 FESTUK CAFÉ
- 20 FIKA BRUNCH
- 21 IL LAGO
- 22 LA BORDA
- 23 LA BÒTA DE CALDES
- 24 LA CARBONERA
- 25 LA MAGNÒLIA D'UCLER
- 26 LA PELLERIA
- 27 LAS PIZZAS D'HERBER
- 28 LA RECTORIA
- 29 LA ROSA
- 30 MAS FONOLLÀ
- 31 MEDITERRÀNIA
- 32 MIRKO CARTURAN, CUINER
- 33 NA MADRONA
- 34 OMURA
- 35 PERKIN
- 36 PUNT DE TROBADA
- 37 ROBERT DE NOLA
- 38 ROSSET
- 39 TERMES VICTÒRIA
- 40 WINNER

INTEREST POINT

- 41 OLD SCHOOL CARME
- 42 CALCINERS OLD LAUNDRY
- 43 OLD CODINA PHARMACY
- 44 MUSENYA HOUSE
- 45 ST. SUSANNA CHAPEL AND DOORWAY
- 46 TRABUCADES HOUSE
- 47 REMEI HERMITAGE
- 48 ST. SEBASTIÀ DE MONTMAJOR ROMANESQUE CHURCH
- 49 ST. MARIA'S CHURCH
- 50 CAN RIUS SPACE
- 51 LION FOUNTAIN
- 52 XICA OR CAN VENTURA FOUNTAIN
- 53 MANOLO COUNTRY HOUSE
- 54 MILL OF THE CLOG
- 55 MEDIAEVAL WALL
- 56 DELGER MUSEUM
- 57 THERMALIA MUSEUM
- 58 ROMANESQUE BRIDGE
- 59 LA CANAleta PUBLIC LAUNDRY
- 60 PORTALERA PUBLIC LAUNDRY
- 61 DELGER GALLERY
- 62 ROMAN THERMAL BATHS
- 63 PRISON TOWER

SERVICES

- 64 MUNICIPAL LIBRARY
- 65 HEALTH CENTRE
- 66 LES CREMADES SPORT COMPLEX
- 67 POST OFFICE
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- 69 'MOLI D'EN RAL' MUNICIPAL BUILDING
- 70 BUS STATION
- 71 CASINO OF CALDES
- 72 ST. SUSANNA FOUNDATION
- 73 THE HOUSES OF THE MASTERS
- 74 MOSSOS D'ESQUADRA (CATALAN POLICE)

- 75 TOURISM OFFICE
- 76 TAXI RANK
- 77 CAN RIUS PARK
- 78 AMETLLER PARK
- 79 STATION PARK
- 80 PARK AND SPORTS GROUNDS BUGARAI
- 81 TORRE ROJA SPORTS HALL
- 82 LES CREMADES PAVILION
- 83 SKATE AREA
- 84 LOCAL POLICE
- 85 MANOLO HUGUÉ SCULPTURAL TOMB
- 86 FONT DELS ENAMORATS SPORTS GROUNDS

HIKING

- A ORBITAL FOOTPATH
- B FOUNTAINS ROUTE
- C MORRO DE PORC ROUTE
- D REMEIS ROUTE
- E TURÓ GROS ROUTE
- F FOOTPATH GR 97-2
- G FOOTPATH PR C9
- H FOOTPATH PR C9.1